Chief Editor

Vijay Kumar

Editors

Dr. M.K. Pundhir
Dr. Rakesh Srivastava
Dr. Cameron Petrie

:: Published by ::
National Trust for Promotion of Knowledge
Lucknow
## Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tabarak Open-Air Site, Possible Evidence from the Early Paleolithic Period on the Dry River Bed of Atrak, Quchan Plain, Iran</td>
<td>1-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ali Sadraei</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Recently Explored Prehistoric Rock Shelters of Bargarh Odisha, India</td>
<td>12-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Chudamani Rana &amp; Subrata Kumar Acharya</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>A Note on Animal Remains from Kanispur, District Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir, India</td>
<td>32-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>P. P. Joglekar and B. R. Mani</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Analysis of Microlithic Assemblages from Tentelpali Site, Bargarh Odisha, India</td>
<td>41-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Sudam Deep</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Copper Hoard Antiquities in Shahjad Rai Research Institute, Baraut district, Baghpat U.P. India - Part: II</td>
<td>58-128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Amit Jain</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Documentation, examination and conservation processes of limestone Canopic jar</td>
<td>129-135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Shehata A. Abdelrahim, Khaled Elnagar &amp; Abd El Rahman Mohamed</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Antiquities kept in Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P. India</td>
<td>136-1435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Vijay Kumar</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Tomb of Sultan Parvez at Agra: a study in Medieval Archaeology</td>
<td>1436-1447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Prof. M. K. Pundhir</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Editorial

The 15th issue of “Indian Journal of Archaeology (www.ijarch.org)” has eight articles. The first article titled ‘Tabarak Open-Air Site, Possible Evidence from the Early Paleolithic Period on the Dry River Bed of Atrak, Quchan Plain, Iran’ by Ali Sadraei gives the newly discovered early Paleolithic site of Tabarak on the dry river bed of Atrak, Quchan Plain, Iran. The second article titled ‘Recently Explored Prehistoric Rock Shelters of Bargah District Odisha India’ by Chudamani Rana & Subrata Kumar Acharya gives the details of newly discovered five rock shelters with engravings and without engravings but having cultural debris located in Bindhyabasini & Barapahad hills. The third article titled ‘A Note on Animal Remains from Kanispur, District Baramulla Jammu and Kashmir, India’ by P. P. Joglekar and B. R. Mani gives the details of faunal remains belonging to ceramic & aceramic Neolithic and Kushan periods. The fourth article titled ‘Analysis of Microlithic Assemblages from Tentelpali Site, Bargah Odisha, India’ by Sudam Deep gives the details of microlithic artefacts found from Tentelpali and focuses on technology & typology of artefacts. The fifth article titled ‘Copper Hoard Antiquities in Shahjad Rai Research Institute, Baraut district Baghpat, U.P. India - Part: II’ by Amit Jain gives the detailed catalogue of copper hoard objects in the private collection of the author. These objects have been collected from different places of the U.P., Haryana and North Rajasthan. The sixth article titled ‘Documentation, examination and conservation processes of limestone canopic jar’ by Abd El Rahman Mohamed, et al describes the technique of recording the condition of jars used to store the Viscera of mummies and conserving the decaying the vessels. The seventh article titled ‘Antiquities kept in Aman Singh’s Palace, Kalinjar Fort District Banda U.P. India’ by Vijay Kumar gives the detailed description of the stone sculptures and architectural fragments collected in Aman Singh palace. These antiquities were collected from different points of the fort from time to time by ASI staff and local people. The eighth article titled ‘Tomb of Sultan Parvez at Agra: a study in Medieval Archaeology’ by Prof. M. K. Pundhir give the detailed description of the tomb of Sultan Parvez, the eldest son of Jahangir and eldest brother of Shahjahan, who died in 1626 A.D. at Burhanpur, M.P.

Vijay Kumar
Chief Editor
Indian Journal of Archaeology
Tabarak Open-Air Site, Possible Evidence from the Early Paleolithic Period on the Dry River Bed of Atrak, Quchan Plain, Iran

Ali Sadraei
Archaeology Department,
Tarbiat Modares University,
Tehran, Iran

Introduction
In the area of archeological studies, the Paleolithic period of Khorasan is considered as one of the least studied regions of Iran and despite its various environmental potentials, unfortunately, no systematic plan has been implemented to pursue archeological studies to date. This is the case, while more than 800 open-air sites, caves and rock shelters attributed to the Paleolithic period have been identified in Iran, and the ambiguous situation of Khorasan is still questionable. This situation is more considerably unknown in the area of the early Paleolithic studies, so that one of the few evidence of this period is thought to be the open-air sites of Kashfroud River. However, the situation does not significantly differ in relation to other Paleolithic periods, and the number of areas from which tools attributable to this period have been reported is extremely limited, so that in some cases, the distance of the sites from each other reaches several hundred kilometers; whereas, one of the earliest sites excavated in the 20th century with the start of the American anthropologist’s studies is located in southern Khorasan in Khounik rock shelter, where evidence of the Middle Paleolithic period was identified. Then, there were the excavations by Mc Burney in Key Aram Cave, and perhaps we could divide the Paleolithic studies in northeast and east of the Iranian plateau into two general periods, the rites belonging to the first group was first discovered by Stanley Coon’s excavations in Khounik. New additions to the grade was continued with Mc Burney's excavations in Key Aram which led to the identification of the evidence from the Middle Paleolithic period. Move over the geological studies in Kashafroud riverbed can be considered as a turning point in the Paleolithic studies of northeastern Iran, which led to the identification of significant evidence from the ancient Paleolithic period. However, these studies are regarded as the end point of the first period of Paleolithic studies in the east and northeast of the Iranian plateau.
Paleolithic studies in the eastern and northeastern areas of the Iranian plateau have been neglected since the mid-eighties and unlike other parts of the Iranian plateau and after about four decades, Paleolithic studies were followed again with a revisit to the Paleolithic sites of Kashfroud, and gradually some studies were conducted in other eastern parts of the plateau. The interesting point
about these studies is that they were not purposeful, so that they were often performed during comprehensive surveys and as subsidiary studies. These investigations in the east and northeast of the Iranian Plateau resulted in the identification of two collections of tools attributed to the early Paleolithic period, and collections of tools with representative industries of the Middle Paleolithic period and a suspicious example attributed to the new Paleolithic period that according to the large extent of this part of Iran, these studies are very insignificant and do not provide much information about the tool industries and the settlement and livelihood patterns of Pleistocene communities. From among the sites reported to the date, with the exception of Khounik rock shelter excavated a long time ago, there has been no evidence of settlement in a cave or rock shelter, perhaps the most important cause of which is the type of geomorphology of the eastern region of the Iranian plateau that extensive plains form its major landscape, while the northern and western parts of Iran have a high potential for the formation of rock shelters and caves due to the existence of the Alborz and Zagros Mountain chains.

Of these studies, the data obtained from the dry bed of Atrak River is one of the most recent findings of the Paleolithic period in eastern Iran (Fig. No. 1). The mentioned data were scattered over the dry bed of Atrak River within a radius of approximately 500 m, comprising a small collection of chopper-cores, one-sided tools, and a core-scraper, some fragments of cores, side scrapers, and broken flakes. Traces of erosion, corrosion and water erosion on a significant portion of these findings suggest their movement to another part of the plain. In the first step, the author intends to study the morphology of the aforementioned tools and finally, after relative chronology of the obtained data, seeks to conduct comparative study with the adjacent contemporaneous sites.

The Landscape of the Study Region

Quchan plain is located in the north of Khorasan Razavi Province and is one of the most important plain of Khorasan Razavi in terms of fertility (Fig. No. 1). This plain, with a height of about 1250 meters above sea level, is considered as part of Atrak river basin and, with the average annual rainfall of 282, it is regarded as part of the semi-arid regions. From a geological point of view, this plain is a part of Koppeh Dagh basin located in northeast of Iran. This basin is mostly covered with sedimentary rocks of the second and third geological periods with a relatively high thickness and the sedimentary sequence in the area started with Jurassic limestone and continued until the Eocene epoch. Important and well-known formations, including Mazdouran, Shurijeh, Tirgan and Khangiran, are found in this basin. In the middle of this plain, Atrak River flows as one of the longest rivers in Iran, originating from Emarat village of Quchan and after supplying the water to Quchan, Shirvan and Bojnourd plains and when several important branches join this important river, it passes through Reza Abad region (Fig. No. 2).
The upper Atrak River covers about 6213 km² and is called Middle Atrak from Reza Abad to Kazankaya, covering an area of 16416 km². After crossing Kazankaya to the coastal plains of the Caspian Sea, this river is known as Lower Atrak, with a catchment area of 7835 km² that in Chatnini region, Sumbar River of Turkmenistan joins it. After crossing Inchahboroun district, it flows into the plain due to the low slope of the area, resulting in the formation of lakes such as Alagol, Alma, Galou Tangli, and eventually joins the Caspian Sea in the Hossein Qoli Gulf (in case of flooding), and shapes Sumbar River of Turkmenistan, which is then considered as the external Atrak River

The tools obtained from Atrak river bed, located three kilometers east of the present town of Atrak and in the lower part of the Tabarak Dam, are of high importance as they indicate the limited evidence for the presence of hunter-gatherer communities in Atrak Basin; evidence that has been found in Kashafroud River Basin along the eastern side of the river as well as in Daroungar River Basin emphasizes the need for a review of the process of conducting Paleolithic research.

Fig. No. 1: Location of Tabarak site in Quchan plain, Iran
The Used Raw Rock Material

Paleolithic era covers that part of the human history when man (in a general sense of the word) used the stone as a tool to meet his needs\(^{13}\), which has generally started since 2.6 years ago\(^{14}\). Meanwhile, choosing the type of stone for flaking and making the required tools is very important, because it is considered as one of the three main factors in the selection and use of sites and settlements\(^{15}\).

During a brief visit to Atrak River bed, the author failed to identify the sources of raw rock material used in Atrak collection due to the shortage of time. On the other hand, according to the fact that the obtained collection was not in situ, nothing can be said about their main location and the sources used. However, it is possible to bring up the idea of using river rubbles in the flaking process, but reaching a definite conclusion in this regard will only be possible through complementary studies. The artefacts of this collection that totally consist of seven samples, are largely uniform in terms of the material and type of stone used as there were five quartz samples in this collection. This is also seen
in the collection of Kashfroud river, where most of the rocks used were quartz too\(^1\). Flint and Chert are other types of stone used in Tabarak collection.

**Tabarak Artefacts**

As mentioned, although samples obtained from Atrak River bed are limited, they are considered as the earliest evidence of the presence of Paleolithic stone industry in Quchan plain. In general, the collection obtained from Atrak River bed comprises seven samples (Fig. No. 3, 4) buried within an area of approximately about 500 meters and in the river alluvium of Atrak River and were gradually exposed due to natural factors. These tools include a protobiface, a one-sided chopper-core, a scraper-core, a core fragment, two side scrapers, and a broken flake. Meanwhile, a protobiface in the collection is of high importance (Fig. No. 1). The mentioned sample, half of which is unfortunately broken, is sixteen inches long and ten centimeters wide, with its width gradually increasing from the base to upper part, and finally reaching three centimeters in width. While the left edge of this tool is broken, on the right side there are the traces of four negative removal, created along the rock, and some retouches have been made along them with brown patina and rust seen on them resulted from having been buried under river sediments. A chopper-core is another tool observed in Tabarak collection. This sample is made of quartz and is 10.5 centimeters long, with a maximum width of 6 cm in the middle section. In the upper part of it, the traces of five negative removal are seen covering the entire upper part. However, the lower parts of it are not very reliable due to crushing and erosion, and it is not possible to make any conclusion about it; let’s not say that the other side of the tool entirely has an original surface with no traces of negative removal.

The core-scraper is another finding identified in the mentioned collection. This tool is made of flint with traces of negative removal seen on both sides. This finding, on which more than thirty traces of negative removal are recognizable, indicating the maximum use of it, is seven centimeters long and six centimeters wide, and on the back, the traces of a heavy patina is seen. Moreover, the amount of the original surface is less than 10% and it exists only in the central part. In addition, a pieces of a core is also identifiable in the collection, which, given the fact that the collection is obtained from the surface and as the technology applied in flaking cannot be identified, not much information can be given about it. The afore-said sample is two centimeters long and one and a half centimeters wide, made of veined Chert, with traces of water erosion evident on its surface, and only trace of two negative removals are recognizable. The side scrapers, two of which exist in the collection, are made of quartz- and show the traces of severe water erosion, indicating a long-term exposure to water currents consistent with the context from which it is obtained. It is difficult to recognize the amount and severity of retouches due to severe exposure to water currents, but the traces of medium to heavy retouches on both tools can be seen. Other artefacts of the collection include a simple flake and a broken flake. The traces of water erosion and crushing are visible on these also.
Graph 1. The overall composition of the stone artefacts

Fig. No. 3: A selection of the tools obtained from Tabarak site: 1. Protobiface, 2. Chopper-core, 3. Scraper-core, 4 and 5. Side scrapers, 6. Broken flake
Fig. No. 4: A selection of the tools obtained from Tabarak site: 1. Protobiface, 2. Chopper, core, 3. Core-scraper, 4 and 5. Side scrapers, 6. Broken flake (drawing: author)

Discussion and Conclusion
Although Paleolithic research in Khorasan began with the arrival of Carlton Stanley Coon, over the past few decades, study of this area in the east and northeast of the Iranian plateau has been neglected and only limited information about some superficial findings has been reported. The collection of Atrak River bed is one of the most recent findings related to the Pleistocene era. The above-mentioned data, including a protobiface, a chopper-core, a core-scraper, etc., are associated with some flaking features of the early Paleolithic period\(^\text{17}\). The place of their origin of tools remains unknown.

In terms of geographic location, Tabarak tools are located between two sites, Kashfroud and Daroungar (Fig. No. 4), and along a corridor introduced by some researchers as a migration path of hominids from west to east of Iran\(^\text{18}\). In terms of flaking technique, the obtained data is consistent with that of the adjacent areas, because the chopper-cores and two-sided tools have been also reported in other two sites\(^\text{19}\). However, two-sided tools are also seen in Kashfroud and Daroungar sites, while in the samples obtained from Atrak Basin, the two-side technique is not clearly identifiable and the only evidence for it is an artefact that might be classified among the unfinished
two-sided group? On the other hand, most of the stones obtained from Atrak are made of quartz and they are comparable to the samples of Kashfroud site, while in the collection obtained from Daroungar river basin in Dargaz plain, the tools are mostly made of flint, however, the important point about these two sites (i.e., Atrak and Daroungar) is the effect of water currents of the rivers on the tools which is observable as crushing and water erosion.

Finally, it can be concluded that the samples from Atrak River basin undoubtedly highlight the potential of the region for conducting and pursuing research as well as the necessity to revise the method of conducting archaeological studies. Atrak, Daroungar and Kashafroud sites are located along the hypothetical migration route that crosses the northern parts of Khorasan, while a considerable part of Khorasan has very unknown and so-called "blank" state and this cannot be attributed to the lack of remains from this period. In order to answer these important questions that what were the features of flaking industry of this part of Iran and what kind of substance and settlement patterns was there in this part of the country. For this, we can only rely on goal directed and systematic specialized research that should be carried out on this vast area in the coming years.
Fig. No. 5: The migration routes of hominids on the Iranian plateau and the location of three early Paleolithic sites of Khorasan, i.e. Kashafroud, Atrak, Daroungar with some changes by the author)
References:

1. Heidari, G. S. 2012. Corridor of Iran; Entry of the first human being to the land of Iran from the perspective of ecology; Namvarnameh; Articles in the remembrance of Masoud Azarnoosh, by Hamid Fahimi and Karim Alizadeh, Tehran, Iran-Negar publication, pp. 39- 58.


4. Ibid.


10. Ibid.


12. Ibid.


Recently Explored Prehistoric Rock Shelters of Bargarh District, Odisha

Chudamani Rana,
Research Scholar,
Mail id: chudamanirana95@gmail.com
&
Subrata Kumar Acharya,
Professor of History,
Ravenshaw University, Cuttack.
Mail id: subrata.acharya62@gmail.com

Introduction: We are handicapped because of paucity of sources about the life of people of that period. But with the discovery of the rock shelters around the world the archaeologists and the historians were able to draw the picture of that period. In the course of evolution men started using the rock shelters for living. Leisurely time, they started making engravings and paintings in the rock shelters which reflect the imagination of the people of that time. Rock shelters are almost always modest in size and extent. Prehistoric rock shelters provide a stratigraphic framework of archaeological data of the prehistoric occupation. Rock shelters are often important for archaeology, because prehistoric men used them as living places, and left behind debris, tools and other artifacts.

The prehistory becomes more important for the chronological study of the life style of the early man in the absence of written records as well as material remains. In the world context, rock art can be dated back to later part of the Paleolithic period. These rock shelters provided them the place to live during the natural climatic and to protect themselves from wild animals. In some rock shelter they started painted of their day to day life on rocks. The rock art first appeared in the form of engravings. The rock paintings demonstrates the lifestyle of the people.

Explorations in the Bindhyabasini Hill: In the January-February 2018, the first author had undertaken exploration works in the Bindhyavasini Hills in the Bargarh district and came across a number of rock shelters which were not reported earlier. The rock art which is brought to light by the author was noticed in two rock shelters separately. Both these rock shelters are on the top of the hill. They occur generally on the top of the low hills or in the well-developed scraps in the middle portion of the large hill of this area. The approximate elevation varies between 150 m and 200 m above mean sea level. Prior to this only one rock shelter was noticed and reported in the Debrigarh reserve forest. The present paper focuses the geographical location of the rock shelters.
and the engravings, designs and paintings there. The artefacts like the microlithic assemblages found in immediate surroundings have also been studied.

Topographically, Bargarh (21°19’59’’ N 83°36’58’’E/21.333°N83.616°E) is one of the districts located in western part of Odisha and known as the rice bowl of the state. The total area of the district is 5837 km². The complete district can be divided into two major geographical groups: Hilly tracts and Flood plains. The hilly areas preserve varieties of rocks and minerals while the flood plain form the fertile alluvial plain5. The area has gentle slope form east to west. Some of the highest peaks of the area are the Barapahad (691m), Papanga (341m), and Gandhamardan (990m). The rivers like Jira, Jhaun, Danta, and Ong also contribute a lot in the economic growth of the district by forming the plain though of a very small area.

**Location:** The Bindhyabasini hill is situated on Sankirda grampanchayat in Bheden block of Bargarh district. It is surrounded by Sankirda village in the east and Jharapali in the west, Mirgirtikra in the north and Saraspali in the south. It is situated 26 km away from district headquarters of Bargarh. So Bindhyabasini means dweller of Bindhya hill. In the full moon of Chaitra the local people celebrate a festival called *Chaitra Purnima* and the presiding deity is goddess Bindhyabasini and the hill is named after the deity.

![Fig. No. 1: General view of Bindhyabasini rock shelter - 1](image-url)
Bindhyabashini rock shelter – 1: Several geometrical, non-geometrical, lines and zigzag symbol are found in the rock shelter. The rock shelter is 15 m length and 10 m breadth. Twenty cup marks were found in the rock shelter.

Fig. No. 2: Cup Marks of Bindhyabasini Hill
Fig. No. 3: Rectangle of Bindhyabasini Hill

Fig. No. 4: Lines of Bindhyabasini Hill
### Table No. 1: Rock Art of Bindhyabasini Hill

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Figure No.</th>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Dimension (Length, breadth, depth)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=10 cm, b=11 cm, d= 4cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=10.5cm, b=8cm, d=2.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=8cm, b=6cm, d=2cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=7cm, b=4cm, d=2cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=8.5cm, b=6cm, d=2cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=7cm, b=7cm, d=4cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=8cm, b=6cm, d=4cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=8.5cm, b=10.5cm, d=2.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=7cm, b=6cm, d=2cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=7cm, b=7cm, d=3cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=8cm, b=8cm, d=2cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=5.5cm, b=5cm, d=2cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=24cm, b=32cm, d=2cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Rectangular</td>
<td>l=18cm, b=12cm, d=3cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rectangular</td>
<td>l=18cm, b=4cm, d=3cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Triangle</td>
<td>l=6cm, b=12cm, d=2cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>line mark</td>
<td>l=45cm, b=2cm, d=1.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>line mark</td>
<td>l=45cm, b=3cm, d=1.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>U mark</td>
<td>l=98cm, b=3cm, d=1.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Zigzag</td>
<td>l=3M, b=3CM, d=2cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bindhyabasini rock shelter –2:** The rock art site - 2 has the similar engraving marks as the earlier one. Several geometrical, non-geometrical, lines and V mark symbol were noticed in the rock
shelter. The rock shelter is 17 m length and 9 m broad. There are 10 number of cup marks in this rock shelter.

Fig. No. 5: General view of Bindhyabasini rock shelter – 2

Fig. No. 6: Cup Marks of Bindhybasini Hill
Fig. No. 7: V-Marks of Bindhyabasini Hill

**Rock Shelter – 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Figure No.</th>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Dimension (Length, breadth, depth)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=10cm, b=8cm, d=3cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=8cm, b=6cm, d=2cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=9cm, b=4cm, d=1.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=4cm, b=2cm, d=2cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=2cm, b=2cm, d=2cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=3cm, b=2cm, d=1.5cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=5cm, b=4cm, d=2cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=4cm, b=2cm, d=2cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cup Mark</td>
<td>l=6cm, b=2cm, d=3cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>V mark</td>
<td>Each side = 35cm, d=1.5cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 2: Rock Art of Bindhyabasini Hill
About the features of rock shelter and engraving

- Three rock shelters were noticed by the authors and in two of the rock shelters cup marks were noticed.
- The rock shelters of Bindhyabasini hill are mainly occupied by the upper Paleolithic and the Mesolithic people.

**Stone Tool Industry:** During the exploration of microlith tools were recovered from the rock shelter. There were Lunate, Scalene Triangle, scraper etc. Probably the floor of the rock shelters was used as the production center. This was amply justified by the presence of Core, Flake, Blade and Bladelet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. no</th>
<th>Tool type</th>
<th>Blank forms</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>Flake</td>
<td>Blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sild scrapper</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>End scrapper</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Double side scrapper</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Retouched Notch</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Denticulate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Marginally retouched side</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Partially Retouched</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Retouched top</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Transverse scrapper Notch</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Backed Bladelet</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Lunate</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Scalene Triangle</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Offset Burin</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Axial burin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 3: Tool typology of Bindhyabasini rock shelter
Rock shelter of Junani: Another prehistoric rock shelter found at Junani village Attabira block of Bargarh district. The length of the rock shelter is 25 m and breadth 12 m. The rock shelter is situated in the middle portion of the Barapahad hill. In the river valley of Jhaun several prehistoric settlements and prehistoric rock shelter have been identified. No painting or engraving was found in this rock shelter.
**Stone tool industry:** Exploration was conducted at the several places of the Junani rock shelter and foothill area of the Barapahad and at various places, microliths and hand axes were found. Authors also tried to locate the sources of raw material resources in the study area. Most of the microliths are made on chert whereas chalcedony, quartz, agate is used in common. The hand axe is made of quartzite.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.no</th>
<th>Tool type</th>
<th>Blank forms</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>Flake</td>
<td>Bladelet</td>
<td>Blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Side scrapper</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>End scrapper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Retouched Notch</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Marginally retouched</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>side</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially Retouched</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retouched top</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse scraper</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backed Bladelet</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scalene triagle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offset burine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axial burine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 4: Tool typology of Junani rock shelter.
Fig. No. 11: Tools of Junani Rock Shelter.
Rock shelter of Barabakhara: In the Barapahad hill a rock shelter found near Bichhana village Amabhona block of Bargarh district. The local people called the rock shelter Barabakhara. The length of the rock shelter is 40 m and breadth is 20 m. On the top of the hill a number of microlithic industries were found. No paintings or engravings was found in this rock shelter.
This rock shelter is situated 4 km away from the rock shelter of Barabakhara. In the rock shelter several painting are found of the Mesolithic period. Human form palm motifs, honeycomb patterns and many more are the subject of paintings in this rock shelter.

**Stone tool industry:** The microliths are mostly made on chert, quartz, agate, chalcedony, cherty agate and milky quartzite.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. no</th>
<th>Tool type</th>
<th>Blank forms</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>Flake</td>
<td>Blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sild scrapper</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>End scrapper</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Double side scrapper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Retouched Notch</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Denticulate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Marginally</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tool Type</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Retouched Side</td>
<td>Top</td>
<td>Transverse Scraper Notch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially Retouched</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retouched top</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse Scraper Notch</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backed Bladelet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scalene Triangle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offset Burin</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axial Burin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table No. 5: Tool typology of Barabakhara.**

**Fig. No. 15: Showing Microlith of Barabakhra rock shelter**
Rock shelter of Debrigarh: The rock shelter of Debrigarh is situated at the top of the hill of the Barapahad. There are two important rock shelters are here. The length of the first rock shelter is 12m and breadth is 6m and length and breadth of the second rock shelter are 14m and 6.5m. No paintings or engravings was found in the rock shelter.
Fig. No. 17: General view of Debrigarh rock shelter -1

Fig. No. 18: General view of Debrigarh rock shelter – 2
### Table 1: Microliths of Debrigarh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.no</th>
<th>Tool type</th>
<th>Blank forms</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>core</td>
<td>Flake</td>
<td>Blade</td>
<td>Bladelet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Side scraper</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>End scraper</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Retouched Notch</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Partilly Retruched</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Retruched top</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Transver</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. No. 19: Microliths of Debrigarh**
The bar graph given below (Fig. 20) shows the overall components of recently explored prehistoric rock shelter of Bargarh upland. Core comprises the maximum 48%, flake 26%, blade 6%, bladelet 9%, fragment 6% and chunks 5% of the total assemblages. The lithic assemblages of both the rock shelters shown in the bar graph demonstrate that it was used as factory site of the lithic industry from upper Paleolithic to Mesolithic period which may be contemporaneous to the rock art (engraving) discovered by the author.

![Artefact Types](image)

**Fig. No. 20: Artefacts types of the rock shelters of Bargarh district**

Tool of the prehistoric rock shelter of Bargarh district are made on five types of raw materials which are locally available. In this article with the limited work of exploration. The percentage of the raw material used for making tools are 67% Chert, 22% Agate, 7% Cherty Agate, 2% Chalcedony, 2% Quartz. The pie chart (Fig. 21) highlights the types of raw materials used by upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic people of the rock shelter of Bargarh district.
**Conclusion:** The exploration conducted in Bargarh district brought to light a new site which is devoid of rock painting but has cup marks of different dimensions. The associated cultural materials found in the sites mostly belong to upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic period. In the whole of Western Odisha very few sites having cup marks have been found. These cup marks may be earlier than the painting.

**References:**

A Note on Animal Remains from Kanispur, District Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir

P.P. Joglekar and B.R. Mani*

Department of A.I.H.C. and Archaeology, Deccan College, Pune 411006
E-mail: pramjog@yahoo.co.in

* National Museum, Janpath, New Delhi

Introduction

The site of Kanispur (34°13′35″N; 74°24′30″) in district Baramulla of Jammu and Kashmir is located 7 km east of Baramulla on Baramulla-Srinagar National Highway. The site was explored by the Archaeological Survey of India between 1970s and 1980s. It was excavated by the second author on behalf of the Archaeological Survey of India in 1998-1999 field season. The excavation was conducted in three areas designated as KNP-I, KNP-II and KNP-III (Fig. 1). It revealed a following cultural sequence: Period I (Aceramic Neolithic, Third-Second millennium BCE), Period II (Ceramic Neolithic, Second-First millennium BCE), Period III (Kushan, First-Fourth century CE), Period IV (Post-Kushan, Fourth-Sixth century CE), and Period V (Kashmir Dynastic Period, Seventh-Tenth century CE). Plant remains from the Ceramic Neolithic and Kushan period have been studied. This note presents the study of animal remains collected from select contexts. A sample of animal bones recovered from KNP-I and KNP-II was examined in 2015. A total of 107 skeletal elements were examined of which 88 could be identified (Fig. 2). The faunal material belonged to only two cultural periods: Neolithic (n=34) and Kushan Period (n=73). Since the identified specimens were less than 100, percentage calculations and in general quantification has not been done.
Fig. No: 1 Location map of Kanispur
Since only a few sites from Jammu and Kashmir such as Burzahom⁴, Gufkral⁵ (Ref- Sharma 2013) and Kiar³ have been studied from faunal point of view, the findings at Kanispur were compared with these sites.

**Animal Remains from the Neolithic Contexts:** It was possible to identify 21 fragments out of 34 studied from the Neolithic contexts (Table 1). These were recovered from trench B1, C1 and ZC1. Eight skeletal fragments showed signatures of activities related to food consumption such as charring and cutting. The first phalanx of deer (*Cervus* sp.) showed two cut marks. From this period (Trench C1, layer 8) three fragments of fossilized bovid (*Bos* sp.) mandible were recovered (Fig. 3). Due to fragmentary nature, it could not be ascertained if it belonged to domestic cattle or yak.
Seven fragments belonging to cattle and sheep/goat were found. It was possible to securely identify four fragments from trench ZC1 as of the goats (Fig. 4). These were a heavily worn out left mandibular premolar, and three mandibular molars. These mandibular molars (m3) were of left side and of animals of almost same age. Thus, it was clear that there were remains of four goats in this context. The *Cervus* sp. was the only wild mammalian species represented in the assemblage. Due to absence of distinguishing characters it was not possible to ascertain whether the first phalanx of the deer belonged to *Cervus unicolor* or *Cervus elaphus hanglu*. Six skeletal elements of the Saras Crane (*Grus antegone*) were found from layer 6 in trench ZC1. There were radius, ulna, femur and three long bone fragments, all indicating a single animal. Two of these long bone fragments showed cut marks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trench</th>
<th>B1</th>
<th>C1</th>
<th>ZC1</th>
<th>ZC1</th>
<th>ZC1</th>
<th>ZC1</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bos indicus</em></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Capra hircus</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Capra/Ovis</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cervus sp.</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Grus antegone</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 1: Number of identified specimens from the Neolithic contexts
Animal Remains from the Kushan Contexts

The nature and preservation of the animal remains from the Kushan contexts was similar to those from the Neolithic contexts. It was possible to identify 67 fragments out of 73 studied from the Kushan contexts (Table 2). The species identified include cattle (Fig. 5), goat, sheep (Figs. 6-7), spotted deer and the Cervus sp. The evidence of non-human agents modifying the bones was seen in two cases. A thoracic vertebra of Bos/Bubalus and an axis vertebra (CV-2) of a goat showed marks of chewing by dogs. The thoracic vertebra also showed many criss-cross marks indicating that it remained exposed for long time before getting buried.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trench</th>
<th>C1</th>
<th>B1</th>
<th>ZC1</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bos indicus</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capra hircus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovis aries</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capra/Ovis</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axis axis</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervus sp.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 2: Number of identified specimens from the Kushan contexts
The signatures of anthropogenic bone modifications were seen in case of 23 skeletal elements. In all 11 fragments were charred and 7 fragments showed cut marks. These include a charred and cut cervical vertebra of the *Cervus* sp., and a scapula fragment of a sheep. The scapula showed charring restricted to only the posterior surface. Completely charred fragments include six cranial fragments, a parietal of left side, a palatine and occipital bone of sheep/goat. All these belonged to one cranium that was exposed to fire. The cut skeletal elements were a rib and two cervical vertebrae of *Bos/Bubalus*. The centrum of one of these vertebrae showed marks of polishing, in an attempt to make some kind of an object. The other cut skeletal elements were right side ilium of spotted deer and scapula of a goat. The assemblage (Trench B1, layer 3) showed presence of a bone tool (KNP004) made from a tibia of *Bos/Bubalus*.

![Fig. No: 5 Kushan period: cattle mandible](image-url)
Fig. No: 6 Kushan period: scapula of sheep

Fig. No: 7 Kushan period: mandible of sheep
Bone measurements: Bone measurements form an important part of information regarding the animals in the past. Particularly these are useful for obtaining estimates of sizes of the domestic animals that can be compared among sites of the same cultural period. It was possible to record measurements in case of a few bones (Table 3). Though these measurements at present cannot be used for comparison, these may be used to throw light on the domestic stock and animal husbandry practices of the Neolithic and the Kushan periods, if faunal material from such sites is examined in future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Reg. No.</th>
<th>Trench, layer</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Skeletal element</th>
<th>Measurements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K-I</td>
<td>KNP003</td>
<td>B1 (3)</td>
<td><em>Bos indicus</em></td>
<td>Mandible</td>
<td>Condyle width=40.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-II</td>
<td>KNP009</td>
<td>C1 (2)</td>
<td><em>Ovis aries</em></td>
<td>First incisor</td>
<td>Length= 4.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Width= 5.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-II</td>
<td>KNP010</td>
<td>C1 (2)</td>
<td><em>Ovis aries</em></td>
<td>Mandible</td>
<td>Second premolar Width= 7.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Third premolar Width= 7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fourth premolar Width= 8.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-II</td>
<td>KNP011</td>
<td>C1 (2)</td>
<td><em>Ovis aries</em></td>
<td>Second incisor</td>
<td>Length= 5.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-II</td>
<td>KNP012</td>
<td>C1 (7)</td>
<td><em>Capra hircus</em></td>
<td>Mandibular forth premolar</td>
<td>Length= 11.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Width=7.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-II</td>
<td>KNP013</td>
<td>C1 (7)</td>
<td><em>Capra hircus</em></td>
<td>Mandibular third molar</td>
<td>Length= 24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-II</td>
<td>KNP014</td>
<td>C1 (7)</td>
<td><em>Capra hircus</em></td>
<td>Mandibular third molar</td>
<td>Length= 20.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Width=10.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-II</td>
<td>KNP014</td>
<td>C1 (7)</td>
<td><em>Capra hircus</em></td>
<td>Mandibular third molar</td>
<td>Length= 24.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Width=9.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 3: Bone measurements (in mm)

Concluding Remarks: The faunal material examined from Kanispur was small in quantity, yet it provided a glimpse of animals associated with Neolithic culture and during the Kushan period in Kahmir. The faunal remains from Kanispur showed spectrum of animal-association different than
those observed at Burzhahom⁷, Gufkral⁸ and Kiari⁹. The reason for this may be the nature of these settlements.

Period I (Neolithic) at Burzhahom revealed presence of wild sheep, wild goat, wild cattle, deer, wolf, ibex, bear, dog, domestic cattle, pig, hare, domestic goat and domestic sheep. From Burzhahom a few animal burials were reported, but from Period II (Megalithic) and Period III (Historical). The fauna of Neolithic Gufkral (Period IA) was more or less similar to that of Burzhahom. At Gufkral in addition to both domestic and wild caprovines, bear, wolf and deer, presence of nilgai has been attested. Gufkral Period IB (Neolithic) showed presence of dog and domestic fowl. The high-altitude Neolithic camp site of Kiari in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir had wild goat species (perhaps ibex), yak (Bos grunniens) and goral (Naemorhaedus goral). The species of Saras crane identified from Neolithic Kanispur is an interesting find, as except Gufkral Period IB, bird bones are not reported from any Neolithic site in and Kashmir.

References

Analysis of Microlithic Assemblages from Tentelpali Site, Bargarh, Odisha, India

Sudam Deep
D. A. V Autonomous College, Titilagarh, Bolangir, Odisha, India
Email: Sudamdeep85@gmail.com

Introduction: In archaeology, lithic analysis involves an analysis of the artifact morphology which consists of the measurement of various physical attributes and examination of other visible features. A thorough understanding of the lithic reduction and ground stone processes, in combination with the use of statistics allows one to draw conclusions concerning the type of lithic manufacturing techniques used at a prehistoric archaeological site. These data can then be used to draw an understanding of socio-economic and cultural life of prehistoric people. A number of analytical methods have been developed to reconstruct the sequences and techniques involved in the manufacturing of stone tools. These methods offer convincing evidence that the prehistoric manufacturer progressed through several sequential stages for tool production. Stages of the production may provide important technological criteria to differentiate prehistoric sites or activity areas on the basis of lithic remains. These lithic materials are the imperishable and they can be preserved for millions of years without affecting their shapes, size and technological features. Stone artefacts are basically the most common finds on prehistoric sites and these are one of the major sources of information on prehistoric life. Stone artefacts remain the only evidences of prehistoric man and his activities. Therefore, any method proposing to extract new information from these artefacts should be considered an important improvement in prehistoric researches. In recent decades there has been a divergence of research traditions in lithic analysis between Europe and Southern Africa. In continental Europe, building on the work of Leroi-Gourhan, Tixier and others, many advances have been made to improve our understanding of the principles of lithic technology. Archaeologists classify lithic material according to technique of manufacture, morphology, or function. Primarily these assemblages are classified on the basis of typology and technology. Analysis from technological point of view is extremely important in understanding lithic production methods, whereas typological analysis gives an idea about the raw material exploitation strategies and use of tool types by prehistoric people. As Deetz suggests, the main aim of typology is to enable comparisons to be made between the material from one site and that from others. Typological
analyses enable the analyst to make a comparative study of tool types used in different sites. In certain cases different archaeologists, given the same artifacts to classify, often categorize them in different ways. Jelinek suggest that the archaeologist have great difficulty in determining stone tool characteristics associated with function. One of the problems with evaluating lithic studies that explored the relationship between form and function was the lack of an independent technique to determine the function of stone tool. However, in this paper attempt has been made to show the techno-typological features of lithic raw-material collected from the surface of Tentelpali site during exploration. Thus, the present paper is a part summary of the archaeological investigations carried out by the author in the year 2013-14 in the Ranj stream, a tributary of Jira river system. Only one site has been given emphasis in this paper because of its rich find of antiquities. The material remains of Tentelpali were thoroughly studied in order to understand the archaeological potentialities of the area.

Location and Geography of the Site: The River Ranj is tributary of the Jira, which is a tributary of Mahanadi, located in the Bargarh district of Odisha. The river Ranj originates from near the village Birhipali of Sohela block in the district Bargarh. After flowing for about more than 45 km in south-eastern direction it joins the right bank of the river Jira near the village Samlapadar. The important seasonal streams joining Ranj River are the Bargarh Nala, Baunsenmura Nala, Barpali Jhor etc. The site Tentelpali (Fig.1) discussed in this paper is situated about 100 meters south to the right bank of the river Ranj. It is nearly 10 kilometers south west of Barpali Township and 2 kilometer north of the village Tentelpali. It has elevation of 176 mtrs above mean sea level. It lies between 21° 07' 14.3" N longitudes and 83° 33' 05.7" E latitude. The land between River Jira and Ranj has formed a very vast fertile plain. This extensive plain contains a good portion of the fertile land which is favorable for cultivation of various crops. The soil of this plain is a mixture of sand and gravel as well as of clay. The sandy and clayey soil covers the greater part of the valley which is derived from underlying metamorphic rocks and the differences found in it are mainly due to the elimination and transportation affected by surface erosion. The finer particles are carried into the low lying areas along the drainage line, rendering the soil a clayey texture and leaving the upland light and sandy. Further there exist a number of small hill and hillocks which make the plain undulating. The undulating character of this area affords excellent scope for irrigation due to reservoirs. Broadly speaking, except the eastern part, the rest of the area of this district forms an undulating upland varying in height from 146m to 228m above mean sea level. This Ranj valley, a part of the Borasambar (Padampur) tract, lies to the south-west of the Bargarh plain. This tract is nowhere devoid of vegetation and the villages are found with Mango groves. The vegetation growth of this area stands
in a variety of land forms ranging from low lands to chain of hills of various heights and valleys. The group of hills located in this valley from a part of the Gandhamardan range which is running along the southern boundary of the ex-zamindari of Borasambar. The hill range rises to 2,000 to 3,000 feet in height. Some portion of the valley is covered with deposits of varying thickness of laterite and lateritic iron-ore at various latitudes. Talchir formation comprising pebbly sand stone, siltstone and needle clay is the only representative of Gondwana rocks occurring in this undulating plain. Qurtenary formation is represented by transported Laterite, sandy clay and medium to fine sand.

Lithic Assemblages of Tentelpali: The site Tentelpali is a very rich prehistoric site in Ranj valley as far as material antiquity is concerned. The stone artefacts have been sporadically found along on the exposed surface. This site is quite extensive and spread over an area of 100 sq meter. Sandy-silty top soil of the site has been completely eroded leaving extensive patches of artefacts. Microlithic assemblages have been scattered around the cultivated field situated near the river bank and gradually the clusters of microlithic components are diminishing towards the river bank. Although lithic assemblages are found scattered in a large area, yet a total number of 429 specimens (Table-1) were randomly collected from a very small area measuring 20m x 20m. Observations on these artefacts show that these are made on locally available raw materials like Chert, Quartz, and Chalcedony etc. Almost all the exposed artefacts are found in mint fresh condition. The patination has been rarely observed in this site. The macro assemblage composition as well as the list of various artefacts type represented at the site is given in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artefacts category</th>
<th>Total Nos.</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Unretouched Blank Nos.</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Retouched Blanks</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Percentage Utilized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>17.71</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flake</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>56.17</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>79.68</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>64.91</td>
<td>15.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4.89</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.77</td>
<td>23.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bladelet</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8.20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21.05</td>
<td>36.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-Distal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-Medial</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-Proximal</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>90.64</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chunks/Chips</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9.32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>99.96</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>99.98</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>99.98</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 1: Assemblages of Tentelpali
The overall assemblage composition of Tentelpali clearly demonstrates that flake has got a dominant position in the blank group (56.17%). Most of the retouching has been noticed in flake (Fig.2) category (64.91%). Thus many utilized tools are found in these flake components. The percent of Core (17.71%) is too meagre in comparison to Flakes. Only a number of 76 Cores have been found at this site. Blade occupied second position in term of utilization after Bladelet. However the number of Blade is only 21 which are 4.89% of the total assemblages. Only a few numbers of Blades (8.77%) have been retouched but typologically these are quite important. Bladelets (Fig.2) form only 7.69% in the assemblage. It has maximally been utilized in the production of tools (36.36%). In this category various types of geometric tools have been noticed. Fragment is another artefact category in assemblage composition which is not included in complete tools. These are parts of either blade or bladelet which is classified into three types such as distal, medial, and proximal. The percentage of fragment is very poor but retouching is noticed on some of the proximal end of the tools. Chunks are debris from flaking. They are too small, too irregular, or too fragmentary to have been utilized in tool production. Chips include small fragments from all artefacts classes, and these are complete pieces which measures less than 15mm in greatest dimension. Chunks are very small fragments of cores or raw materials. The percentage of chunks or chips is only 9.32%. It is very obvious that although flake element is predominant in the assemblage it remains basically a bladelet oriented industry because greater percentage of bladelet has been used for tool manufacturing in comparison to Flake blank. Greater concentration of bladelet may be regarded as one of the important typological features of this site.
Fig. No. 1: Site view of Tentelpali
Fig. No. 2: Microliths from Tentelpali
**Analysis of Attributes:** Lithic analysis revolves around the typology and technological attributes of the stone tools and their bi-products in their relative proportions\(^\text{10}\). Typological and technological attributes includes both measurement and interpretation of artefacts. Measurement of length, breadth and thickness of all artefacts and its other morphological features give us a clear idea about the behavioral pattern of prehistoric man. Very often lithic materials are classified on the basis of technique of manufacture, morphology, or function. A combination of typological and technological parameters was employed for the analysis of the microliths of Tentelpali site. The use of both analytical styles allows comparison of these results with other microlithic sites of the Ranj valley. Depending upon the artefacts types, different types of attributes were recorded. For complete artefacts more than 30 attributes were recorded. To begin the analysis, the microliths were divided into geometric, non-geometric and fragmentary microliths. A series of attributes were recorded for each microlith to gain further understanding into the typological and technological details of each piece. These attributes include physical condition of artefacts, breakage pattern, the preserved component of the tool, raw material type, maximum length, width, and thickness etc. Standard deviation and Average of all assemblage has been worked out. In this paper blade is defined as by Tixier\(^\text{11}\). Blades are the elongated Flakes whose length is at least two times greater than their width. Jelinek\(^\text{12}\) definition for the term Blade were also used for only those long Flakes that have both parallel sides and parallel Flake scar on their exterior surface, indicating that they were made by a special techniques. Each artefact was given an individual number and its various attributes were studied. After recording these attributes, Core artefacts were separated from Flake artefacts. Further Blade and Bladelet components were separated. All Flake tool debitage was further analyzed for the platform type, state of preservation, platform preparation, platform type, blank form type, breakage pattern, and flaking technique. For the raw material analysis, quality and colour were recorded for each artifact. Raw material quality was assessed visually, with ordinal categories of very fine, fine, coarse, very coarse, and indeterminate quality. Colour was similarly evaluated with descriptive classes indicating the overall colour of the artefacts. These colour categories were developed for classifying the material of same kind. The colour classifications are also used for only intra-site analysis.

**Tool Technology:** The development of stone tool technology has a long history of evolution from the large flake tools to the tiny Blade composite tools of microlithic period. Technological analysis is concerned with the examination of the production of knapped-stone artefacts. The study of the attributes of debitage and tools are the most important methods for the study of knapped-stone
technology. A very wide range of attributes may be used to characterize and compare assemblages to isolate and interpret differences across time and space in the production of stone tools. Lithic analysts identify flake scarring on stone artifacts in order to understand the manufacturing process of flake production. The common measure attributes are: retouched scar, form of flake and optimal economic presumption etc. All these attributes are less related to the function of the end-product. From a knapper’s point of view one can definitely point out certain stages between which a clear qualitative change occurs such as change of hammer or reduction mode. But these changes cannot always be significantly attested within the produced debitage. Still, experiments have shown that there are some attributes that show a rough correlation with reduction stage. These make it possible to distinguish early from late reduction phases. Debitage will exhibit qualitative differences between these applications of force. Flakes from direct freehand percussion generally have a clear cone of percussion, a pronounced bulb of force, and may be curved in shape, whereas bipolar flakes have a diffuse bulb of percussion, diffuse or well pronounced percussion rings, and often are flat and straight. In this context, certain variation is observed between flake tool and core tool technologies within the Ranj assemblages. It is evident from the types of the core artefacts found in the Tentelpali. Some flakes were modified to improve their overall shape or to create a specific edge to be able to perform certain tasks. Other flakes, however, were modified for the production of smaller flakes. Most of the retouching has been observed in flake components. The relative amount of retouch on stone tools is central to many archaeological studies linking stone tool assemblages to broader issues of human social and economic land-use strategies.

The microlithic technology of the Tentelpali site of Ranj Valley is characterized by different kinds of Cores such as multiple platform Cores, Single platform Cores (6.52%), Cores in opposed platform on same surface (9.21%), Cores in opposed platform on opposite side (15.78%), Discoidal Core (3.94%), Multiplatform Core (14.47%) and Levalloa core (2.63%) etc. Bidirectional and bipolar Blade Cores are also present here. Blades were obtained both by direct and indirect percussion as well as pressure techniques on crypto-crystalline minerals. Direct percussion techniques involve small to medium size hammer for removing the Flakes and Blades. Once the blank is produced, the small hammers were most probably used for the preparation of platforms for removing blades. Those kinds of Cores which have been used for both the removal of Flakes as well as Blades can be termed as multi-purpose Cores. The numbers of flake-blade Cores are 12 in numbers (15.78 %) out of the Core assemblages. As many as 9 Blade Cores have been found whose percentage is only 11.84%. However bladelet Core consists of 17.10% of the assemblage. Some cores have shown the removal of blade and bladelet from the same platform. The Core length varies in range from 11-62 mm with an average length of 26.48 mm. The core width was found in the range of 10-60 mm with an average of
21.59 mm. Few cores are quite thick and found in the range of 6-46 mm with an average of 17.35 mm. Typical Flake cores are very common, even the number of flake-Blade cores is more as compared to the Blade cores. It appears that the microlithic people were more careful about removing Blades from the Cores. While analyzing the Flake components the author has followed Toth’s Flake classification. According to this classification, six types of flake have been observed in all sites. Toth’s A type or cortical platform with cortical dorsal surface consisted of 14.93% of Flakes. While Toth’s B type or cortical platform with partially cortical dorsal surface is only 4.14% of the total flake components. Toth’s C type is cortical platform with non-cortical dorsal surface (9.54%), Toth’s D type or non-cortical platform with cortical dorsal surface (7.46%) has revealed minimal use. In overall lithic composition the Toth’s E type or non-cortical platform with partially cortical dorsal surface (24.48%) and Toth’s F type or non-cortical platform with non-cortical dorsal surface (33.19%) are predominant. Few artefacts from Tentelpali site appeared to be rolled. The rolled artefacts comprises of 6.81% of the grand total. The microliths are mostly fresh and constitutes 69.70%. Hard hammer technique is the mostly preferred technique for flaking. Flakes retain all the features of manufacturing process such as striking platform, bulb of percussion and also provide information about the technology used and nature of raw material. Simple blades, straight-backed blades, parallel sided blades, burins, borers, various types of scrapers, points, backed points, lunate, points are the common tools found. Many flakes have also been used as tools evidence for which is use-wear marks on the flakes which are called utilized flakes. Backed artifacts in the Ranj microlithic assemblage is a common feature. There are different types of backing, or retouching on the lateral side of the bladelets. There are two types of backings observed: backed from the ventral side and from dorsal to ventral side in two of the either ways unifacial or with alternating techniques.

**Typological Analysis:** Typological classification is an integral part of any archaeological analysis. In reference to lithic analyses; typological classification is the act of artifact classification based on morphological similarities. These classes include those artifacts subsumed by tool, production, and debitage categories. The best known lithic typology is the series established by François Bordes for the Lower and Middle Paleolithic of France, where sixty three types of stone tools were defined on the basis of manufacturing techniques and morphological characteristics. According to Bordes, the presence or absence of tool types, or differences in the frequency of types between assemblages, were manifestations of cultural differences between ethnic groups. Having seen the Ranj valley stone tool technology and lithic artefacts in general, a number of recurrent groups of artefacts can be distinguished. These form a part of coherent reduction sequence aimed at the production of a specific set of end products. Every piece of stone is considered to be an artefact when
Analysis of Microlithic Assemblages from Tentelpali Site, Bargarh, Odisha, India

it was either modified by humans or when it was brought to a site by humans as it does not naturally occur in the site area\(^9\). Modifications in tools have been observed in lithic assemblages. Such modification includes general stone working techniques such as flaking, hammering, retouching etc which is often brought modifications in shape of a tool. Raw materials that are usually found among use-modified tools largely depend on local availability in the direct surroundings, but generally include igneous rock, fine-grained sedimentary rock, and limestone\(^9\). In addition, more angular rocks are occasionally found. A distinction was made between intentional retouch, considered to be deliberate secondary working of the edge to improve its working capabilities, and use of retouch, considered to be damage produced when an object was used. The tool typology (Table-2) of Tentelpali has been shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Tool type</th>
<th>Blank forms</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flake</td>
<td>Blade</td>
<td>Bladelet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Side scrapper</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Transverse scrapper</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>End Scrapper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Notch</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Denticulate</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Denticulated top</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Broken denticulate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Marginally retouched</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Partially Retouched</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Retouched top</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Convex baked point</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Straight baked lateral side</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Partially convex baked</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Obliquely truncated top</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Awl+ Marginally retouched</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Lunate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Axial Dihedral Burin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table. No. 2: Tool typology of Tentelpali

The above Tool typology table clear indicates that, As many as 17 types of tools have been observed in Tentelpali site. A good number of finished tools have been reported from this site. The cultural assemblage contains 429 artefacts. Among these, a total of 54 finished tools have been noticed. Most of the tools have been noticed in Flake assemblages (Fig. 3). It has contained various type of tool such as scrapper of different variety, notch, denticulate, burin and other retouched tools. Scrappers of
different variety have got a good number in the tool type, which includes 7 side scrapers (12.96%), 3 Transverse scrapers (5.55%), 1 End scrapers (1.85%). Scrapers found in this site have straight, concave and convex working edges with steep retouch and ventral retouch. Side scrapers were found with notches. These are also noticed on Blades and rests are made on Flakes. Notches were made for facilitating hafting of the tools. Notches are found on variety of tools types but in Tentelpali site it was confined to only on Blades, Scrapers. As many as 8 denticulate tools (16.65%) have been found. Among the tool types highest position is occupied by partially retouched tools (18.51%) and marginally retouched (14.81%) tools. The Presence of four lunate (7.40%) and 1 axial dihedral burin (1.85%) is the main characteristics of this site.

Fig. No. 3: 1-5.Bladelet tools, 6-9-Blade tools, 10-13-Tools on Flake, 14-17-Cores

**Metrics of Artefacts:** All the finished, semi-finished tools, cores, raw material nodules, utilized flakes and flakes were measured & maximum length, width, thickness and weight of the artefacts were noted (Table-3). Metrical analyses of all the blades were conducted. Only complete blades were considered although all the blades which are broken were not considered for length analysis. For a
better understanding of blade industry of a site in terms of morphometry, measuring the width of a blade is more reliable than the blade length because usually, blades recovered from a site are often snapped length wise. It is clear from the analysis that microlithic people had some standard choice for blade length size. The size of flakes found in range of 10-51 mm with an average length of 23.11mm. Breadth of flakes varies in range of 8-36mm with an average of 18.88mm. Thickness of the flakes fall between 3-19mm. However core has an average length of 24.71mm, breadth of 20.74mm, and thickness of 14.44mm. The standard deviation of core is of 6.73mm, in length, 5.71mm in width and 6.33mm in thickness respectively. The maximum length of bladelet falls in between 12-35mm. Most of the blade and bladelet of this site are longer and backed. The cores have a maximum length varying in size between 13-54 mm and flake has a length of 10-41mm. Similarly Blade and Bladelet length vary in between 25-33mm and 17-31mm. Maximum core breadth dimension varies between 8 mm to 48 mm and average breadth of core is 22.60mm. The average length of the blade is 30.00mm and average breadth is 13.66mm and thickness is 8.66mm. The standard deviation of Bladelet length is 21.85mm. Similarly, the flakes have an average length of 21.96mm, breadth 6.26mm and thickness 7.26mm. Breadth of the assemblage falls in between 8-48mm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LENGTH (in mm)</th>
<th>Core</th>
<th>Flake</th>
<th>Blade</th>
<th>Bladelet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAXIMUM</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINIMUM</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>24.71</td>
<td>23.11</td>
<td>38.11</td>
<td>20.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STDEV</td>
<td>6.73</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>11.08</td>
<td>5.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COEFF. OF VARIATION</td>
<td>27.26</td>
<td>29.08</td>
<td>30.68</td>
<td>28.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WIDTH (in mm)</th>
<th>Core</th>
<th>Flake</th>
<th>Blade</th>
<th>Bladelet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAXIMUM</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINIMUM</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>20.74</td>
<td>18.88</td>
<td>17.88</td>
<td>8.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STDEV</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>6.45</td>
<td>2.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COEFF. OF VARIATION</td>
<td>27.56</td>
<td>36.05</td>
<td>26.95</td>
<td>25.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THICKNESS (in mm)</th>
<th>Core</th>
<th>Flake</th>
<th>Blade</th>
<th>Bladelet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAXIMUM</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINIMUM</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>14.44</td>
<td>6.53</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>4.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STDEV</td>
<td>6.33</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td>1.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table No. 3: Metrics Analysis of Lithic Assemblages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COEFF. OF VARIATION</th>
<th>43.89</th>
<th>36.85</th>
<th>43.35</th>
<th>36.25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLES</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Raw Materials used in Tentelpali site:** Archaeological sites often yield large quantities of material remains and it is a common practice to classify this material into groups. The first step in the lithic tool production process is the acquisition of raw material. This step needs to be studied at or near the source localities. To be able to make a proper distinction between production stages, detailed knowledge on the nature of the raw material is essential. The author has encountered a variety of rocks during the analysis of the different lithic artefacts and these can be attributed to the variable geological nature of the region. Archaeological evidence suggests that prehistoric populations have discarded formal tools made of high-quality lithic raw materials when fresh raw materials were close at hand. The availability of lithic raw materials may be the most important factor in the organization of technology. Although studies have shown that amount of effort expended in tool production tends to correlate with type of settlement strategy, the ethnographic record suggests that the availability of lithic raw materials plays a primary role in the amount of effort expended to produce various types of tools. The raw material has been classified on the basis of colour and texture. The quality of lithic raw materials also plays a role in structuring tool production. Very-fine-grained homogeneous raw materials tend to be more easily shaped and reduced than coarse-grained and flawed raw materials, and thus represent better-quality stone. Coarse-grained lithic materials are much more difficult to chip and shape in a controlled manner. Various types of raw materials have been observed in the study Area. The prehistoric man of Ranj valley might have used locally available raw materials. Stone artefacts are generally made on three types of raw material nodules: one is the river nodules, the hill slope pebbles as the other one and chunks quarried from the outcrop or veins. The raw material that was exploited from the river has generally been used only after removing the cortex and preparing the platforms. In the case of quartz nodules, it has been observed that most of the time the quartz chunks are utilized as cores and quartz river pebbles were less preferred to be used as cores.

The site mostly shows the use of quartz of both milky and crystal variety. Milky quartz as a primary material with 39.56% dominated the assemblage and use of crystal quartz is only 6.41%. Chert is the second preferable material which was also extensively used at the site. Chert as a material has been classified on the basis of its colour and texture. As many as 8 types (Fig.4) of Chert have been noticed in Tentalpali site. Among the chert category bluish and grayish chert (9.61%) occupied predominant position. Bluish and grayish chert is followed by brown chert (6.31%). Use of
green chert (3.19%) and black chert (4.29%) is minimum in this site. Black Chert is highly used for blade and bladelet production. Chert of Grey variety (1.7%) and Chalcedony (1.7%) is very rarely used for tool production. Most of this variety is found in Core assemblages. Both types are showing the equal percentage. Another type of chert is Banded reddish chert whose percentage is only (3.9%). As raw material Coffee colored chert (4.6%) and reddish off white chert (4.6%) also occupy a better position for tool production. Agate (7.28%) also forms a major raw material type in this site. However, most of the tools in Flake components are made of this material. Cherty Agate (6.4%) was also used in tool making. Many of this variety are found in Core blank. A total of 13 different types (Fig.4) of raw materials are represented at the site. During the analysis tools of cortical and non-cortical dorsal surface have been analyzed to understand the degree of patination. The remains of cortex on the flint artifacts indicate that the tools were produced from crushed and rolled nodular flint. The interior color varies from nearly black or dark gray to grayish yellow or bluish. In most cases the surfaces are now covered with a gray or light brown patina.

![Fig. No. 4: Raw materials used in Tentelpali](image)

**Conclusion:** Use of different types of microlithic technologies were observed among the assemblages of Tentelpali sites. The majority of the prehistoric sites in the study area were found on the river bank and along the foothills, but this site is a river bank site. Here older surfaces are exposed on the river bank sections due to erosion which reveals the artifacts in clusters. The microlithic assemblages in the
Ranj Valley area are not associated with pottery. This implies that the site explored was inhabited prior to the beginning of agriculture and those sites were exclusively occupied by microlith producing hunter–gatherers. The study of lithic assemblages Tentelpali represents an attempt to better understand one of the general conditions that contributes to the organization of technology and availability of lithic raw-material. The quality and abundance of lithic raw materials played a direct role in prehistoric tool makers' decisions to produce various types of stone tools. It is argued that an understanding of the organization of technology in relation to issues such as prehistoric sedentism and mobility must consider the availability of lithic raw material to the groups making tool. Ethnographic and archaeological data show the importance of the availability of raw-material used for the production of various tool types. The lithic raw-material availability is a significant factor in the lithic technology. Not only the prehistoric settlements pattern play a part in the organization of technology, but other factors such as differential transportation of materials, site function, variation in faunal exploitation, and differentiation in artifact types may also play a role in the organization of specific technologies. Backing on backed blades and bladelets is a common feature in the tool found at this site and also in other sites of Ranj valley. There is no uniform pattern of retouch. Bipolar, crested- guided ridge, and steep retouch on the marginal-edge types of backing are observed on the all the backed tools. Every prehistoric site represents different tasks such as processing, repairing and extracting activities on all types of materials. Sometimes sites are perhaps used for short durations such as hunting, butchering, gathering or manufacturing. The riverside sites were continuously populated during Microlithic period because of successful advancement in hunting gathering techniques. These hunter gatherers used raw material available nearby their settlements and manufacture stone tools for hunting. The variety of tools found, must have had multiple purposes or specialized functions. The change in tool technology, their sizes, shapes and forms suggest possibility of change in subsistence pattern with a developed stone tool technology. However due to the use of specific pressure techniques, platforms are refined and very limited numbers of steep fracture can be noticed in this site. Most of microlithic sites of Ranj Valley including Tentelpali located close to the river were dominated by chert as the main raw material. Use of quartz as a raw material dominates at the sites located away from the river and near the granitic rocks, bedrock or hills. It is observed that quartz is used most abundantly in the developed microlithic phase. However, chert blades were the largest, widest and thickest. It appears as a raw material and was obtained from large chunks and hill slope pebbles and chert outcrops while small river pebbles were generally avoided. The blades made on quartz show advancement and efficiency of the technology as quartz is very difficult for making blades. However, a proper stratigraphic context of microlith in this Ranj valley is essential to understand the chronological sequence of Stone Age culture in this area.
Acknowledgement: I am thankful to my Guide Dr. P.K. Behera, Associate Professor, P.G. Department of History, Sambalpur University for his encouragement and guidance during Analysis of materials. I am also thankful to my friend Amit Padhan and Buddhadev Sidar for their help during field work.

References:


Copper Hoard Antiquities in Shahjad Rai Research Institute, Baraut
district Baghpat, U.P. India- Part: II

Amit Jain
Director
Shahjad Rai Research Institute,
Baraut, Baghpat, U.P.

Author had a large number of copper hoard objects procured from different places of northern &
western India. Part of this collection was published in the first issue of Vol. 1st of Indian Journal of
Archaeology (www.ijarch.org). The details of remaining artefacts which have been procure from
district Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan in west to Kaushambi, district Kaushambi, U.P. India, in the east. It
appears that OCP people procured copper weapons from different areas of the country. Their cult
object, the anthropomorphic figures also present a variety. The figures in my collection show raised,
horizontal as well as drooping and incurved arms. They have short as well as long legs. The antennae
swords show short, out-turned and incurved antennae. OCP people used variety of copper rings as
ornaments. The copper hoard tradition has two regional variations -(1) North eastern variety found
in middle Ganga plains (2) North western variety found in upper Ganga plain and western India. The
anthropomorphic figures found associated with copper hoard weapons were discontinued later.
Similar but larger in scale figures made of stone were found from various megaliths sites of South
India. The lugged shouldered axes were first reported from Bankot in district Pithoragarh. The
catalogue of these antiquities is as follows:

**Short Sword:**

![Fig. No. 1: Short sword](image)

This short sword (Fig. 1) was purchased from district Saharanpur U.P. It is made of copper. It size is
58.5x8.5x1 cm and its weight is 0.914 kg.
Fig. No. 2: Short sword

This short sword (Fig. 2) was purchased from district Saharanpur U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 60.6x6x1 cm and its weight is 1.4 kg.

Fig. No. 3: Short sword

This short sword (Fig. 3) was purchased from district Bareilly U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 40.6x5x1 cm and its weight is 0.447 kg.

Fig. No. 4: Short sword

This short sword (Fig. 4) was purchased from district Bareilly U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 34x0.5x2.5 cm and its weight is 0.274 kg.
This short sword (Fig. 5) was purchased from Marhara district Etah U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 35x6.8x0.7 cm and its weight is 0.359 kg.

This short sword (Fig. 6) was purchased from district Kaushambi U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 32.5x5x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.276 kg.

This short sword (Fig. 7) was purchased from district Mainpuri U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 22x4.5x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.049 kg.
Fig. No. 8: Short sword

This short sword (Fig. 8) was purchased from. It is made of copper. It size is 37x7.9x0.2 cm and its weight is 0.185 kg.

Fig. No. 9: Short sword

This short sword (Fig. 9) was purchased from Chandausi, district Sambhal, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 32x6x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.138 kg.

Fig. No. 10: Short sword

This short antennae sword (Fig. 10) was purchased from district Allahabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 20.9x3.5x0.6 cm and its weight is 0.150 kg.
Fig. No. 11: Short sword
This short sword (Fig. 11) was purchased from Chanduasi, district Sambhal, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 31x5x0.1 cm and its weight is 0.106 kg.

Fig. No. 12: Short sword
This short sword (Fig. 12) was purchased from district Sambhal, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 34x4.5x0.2 cm and its weight is 0.109 kg.

Fig. No. 13: Short sword
This short sword (Fig. 13) was purchased from district Allahabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 38.9x5.5x0.9 cm and its weight is 0.390 kg.

Fig. No. 14: Short sword
This short sword (Fig. 14) was purchased from district Saharanpur, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 20.7x4.5x0.2 cm and its weight is 0.095 kg.
Antennae Sword:

Fig. No. 15: Antennae sword

This antennae sword (Fig. 15) was purchased from district Saharanpur U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 70.2x6.5x1 cm and its weight is 1.6kg.

Fig. No. 16: Antennae sword

This antennae sword (Fig. 16) was purchased from district Bareilly U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 7x4.5x1 cm and its weight is 0.476 kg.

Fig. No. 17: Antennae sword

This antennae sword (Fig. 17) was purchased from district Bareilly U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 40.7x5x1 cm and its weight is 0.577 kg.
This antennae sword (Fig. 18) was purchased from district Bareilly U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 43x5x1 cm and its weight is 0.705 kg.

This antennae sword (Fig. 19) was purchased from district Bareilly U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 41x4x0.7 cm and its weight is 0.305 kg.

This antennae sword (Fig. 20) was purchased from district Bareilly U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 43.8x4x1 cm and its weight is 0.456 kg.
Fig. No. 21: Antennae sword

This antennae sword (Fig. 21) was purchased from district Bareilly U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 32.5x10x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.359 kg.

Fig. No. 22: Antennae sword

This antennae sword (Fig. 22) was purchased from district Kaushambi U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 38x5x0.8 cm and its weight is 0.421 kg.

Fig. No. 23: Antennae sword

This antennae sword (Fig. 23) was purchased from Chandausi, district Samhal U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 43x6x2 cm and its weight is 0.759 kg.
This antennae sword (Fig. 24) was purchased from Chandausi, district Sambhal, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 51.4x5.3x0.8 cm and its weight is 0.778 kg.

This antennae sword (Fig. 25) was purchased from district Allahabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 49.5x4.5x0.8 cm and its weight is 0.550 kg.

This antennae sword (Fig. 26) was purchased from district Allahabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 44x10.8x0.8 cm and its weight is 0.586 kg.
This antennae sword (Fig. 27) was purchased from district Allahabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 26x4x0.7 cm and its weight is 0.260 kg.

This antennae sword (Fig. 28) was purchased from district Allahabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 28.2x5x0.8 cm and its weight is 0.260 kg.

This antennae sword (Fig. 29) was purchased from district Allahabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 23.5x4.3x0.6 cm and its weight is 0.215 kg.
This antennae sword (Fig. 30) was purchased from district Allahabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 34.5x3.5x1 cm and its weight is 0.400 kg.

This antennae sword (Fig. 31) was purchased from district Allahabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 37.5x3.7x0.8 cm and its weight is 0.325 kg.

This piece of sword (Fig. 32) was purchased from district Indore, M.P. It is made of copper. It size is 9x2x1 cm and its weight is 0.087 kg.
Harpoon:

This harpoon (Fig. 33) was purchased from district Kaushambi U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 30x3.5x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.307 kg.

This harpoon (Fig. 34) was purchased from district Aligarh U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 32x2.5x1 cm and its weight is 0.242 kg.

This harpoon (Fig. 35) was purchased from district Aligarh U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 33x8x2 cm and its weight is 0.202 kg.

This harpoon (Fig. 36) was purchased from district Panipat, Haryana. It is made of copper. It size is 22.1x4x1 cm and its weight is 0.214 kg.
This harpoon (Fig. 37) was purchased from district *Panipat*, Haryana. It is made of copper. Its size is 26.6x5x1.7 cm and its weight is 0.387 kg.

This harpoon (Fig. 38) was purchased from district *Panipat*, Haryana. It is made of copper. Its size is 22x4.6x1.5 cm and its weight is 0.263 kg.

This harpoon (Fig. 39) was purchased from district *Panipat*, Haryana. It is made of copper. Its size is 24.4x4x1.5 cm and its weight is 0.300 kg.

This harpoon (Fig. 40) was purchased from district *Panipat*, Haryana. It is made of copper. Its size is 27x4x2 cm and its weight is 0.342 kg.
This harpoon (Fig. 41) was purchased from district Panipat, Haryana. It is made of copper. It size is 28.8x5.5x1.7 cm and its weight is 0.500 kg.

This harpoon (Fig. 42) was purchased from district Allahabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 26.5x5.5x2.2 cm and its weight is 0.730 kg.

This harpoon (Fig. 43) is made of copper. It size is 37.2x5x1.5 cm and its weight is 0.810 kg.
Chisel:

Fig. No. 44: Chisel
This chisel (Fig. 44) was purchased from Marhara district Etah U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 19x6x0.2 cm and its weight is 0.295 kg.

Fig. No. 45: Chisel
This chisel (Fig. 45) was purchased from Rajasthan. It is made of copper. It size is 23.1x8.5x2 cm and its weight is 2.092 kg.

Fig. No. 46: Chisel
This chisel (Fig. 46) was purchased from Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan). It is made of copper. It size is 26.5x7.3x2.3 cm and its weight is 2.821 kg.
This chisel (Fig. 47) was purchased from district *Amroha* U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 15.6x2.6x0.9 cm and its weight is 0.389 kg.

This tanged chisel (Fig. 48) was purchased from district *Etawah* U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 11.7x4.3x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.118 kg.

This chisel (Fig. 49) was purchased from district *Etawah* U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 11.7x4.3x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.118 kg.
This chisel (Fig. 50) was purchased from district *Mainpuri* U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 14x5.5x0.2 cm and its weight is 0.143 kg.

This chisel (Fig. 51) was purchased from district *Allahabad* U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 23x7.2x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.550 kg.

This chisel (Fig. 52) was purchased from district *Allahabad* U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 20.8x6.9x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.506 kg.
Fig. No. 53: Chisel

This chisel (Fig. 53) was purchased from district Allahabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 17.9x4.7x0.6 cm and its weight is 0.295 kg.

Fig. No. 54: Chisel

This chisel (Fig. 54) was purchased from district Allahabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 20.5x3.5x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.180 kg.

Fig. No. 55: Chisel

This chisel (Fig. 55) was purchased from district Chandausi, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 23x8x1 cm and its weight is 1.850 kg.
This chisel (Fig. 56) was purchased from district Moradabad, U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 20x3x4 cm and its weight is 0.340 kg.

This chisel (Fig. 57) was purchased from district Moradabad, U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 21x3x4 cm and its weight is 0.215 kg.

This chisel (Fig. 58) was purchased from district Moradabad, U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 23.5x3x4 cm and its weight is 0.282 kg.

This chisel (Fig. 59) was purchased from district Moradabad, U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 27x3x4 cm and its weight is 0.466 kg.
This chisel (Fig. 60) was purchased from district Moradabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 30x3.8x4 cm and its weight is 0.703 kg.

This chisel (Fig. 61) was purchased from district Moradabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 30.5x3.8x4 cm and its weight is 0.585 kg.

This chisel (Fig. 62) was purchased from district Moradabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 30x4x4 cm and its weight is 0.387 kg.

This chisel (Fig. 63) was purchased from district Moradabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 16x4.5x2 cm and its weight is 0.178 kg.
This chisel (Fig. 64) was purchased from district Moradabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 14x45x2 cm and its weight is 0.148 kg.

This chisel (Fig. 65) was purchased from district Moradabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 14.5x4x2 cm and its weight is 0.078 kg.
Fig. No. 66: Chisel

This chisel (Fig. 66) was purchased from district Moradabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 15x4x2 cm and its weight is 0.086 kg.

Fig. No. 67: Chisel

This chisel (Fig. 67) was purchased from district Moradabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 15x3x2 cm and its weight is 0.078 kg.
Axe:

This axe (Fig. 68) was purchased from Rajasthan. It is made of copper. It size is 15x11x0.5 cm and its weight is 1.036 kg.

This axe (Fig. 69) was purchased from district Aligarh U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 24.8x14x0.8 cm and its weight is 2.2578 kg.
This axe (Fig. 70) was purchased from Rajasthan. It is made of copper. It size is 15x11x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.834 kg.

This axe (Fig. 71) was purchased from Rajasthan. It is made of copper. It size is 11.7x12x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.611 kg.
This axe (Fig. 72) was purchased from Rajasthan. It is made of copper. It size is 18.4x14.5x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.913 kg.

This axe (Fig. 73) was purchased from district Mainpuri U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 14.5x12.2x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.557 kg.
This axe (Fig. 74) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 18.5x16.2x0.7 cm and its weight is 1.467 kg.

This axe (Fig. 75) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 17.4x14.8x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.207 kg.
Fig. No. 76: Axe

This legged axe (Fig. 76) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 12.1x10.6x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.535 kg.

Fig. No. 77: Axe

This axe (Fig. 77) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 10.7x10.5x0.4 cm and its weight is 0.431 kg.
Fig. No. 78: Axe

This axe (Fig. 78) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 10.7x8.6x0.4 cm and its weight is 0.465 kg.

Fig. No. 79: Axe

This axe (Fig. 79) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 6.8x7.4x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.244 kg.
This legged axe (Fig. 80) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 13.5x11.2x0.4 cm and its weight is 0.542 kg.

This axe (Fig. 81) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 14.5x12.3x0.8 cm and its weight is 0.739 kg.
This axe (Fig. 82) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 13.7x9.9x0.7 cm and its weight is 0.725 kg.

This axe (Fig. 83) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 19.8x12.5x0.6 cm and its weight is 1.325 kg.
This axe (Fig. 84) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 16x11.8x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.731 kg.

This axe (Fig. 85) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 16.7x12.2x0.4 cm and its weight is 0.771 kg.
This axe (Fig. 86) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 20.5x15.6x0.5 cm and its weight is 1.700 kg.

This axe (Fig. 87) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 11.3x8.3x0.8 cm and its weight is 0.406 kg.
This axe (Fig. 88) was purchased from district Allahabad, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 10.8x11.3x0.6 cm and its weight is 0.625 kg.
Shouldered Axe:

**Fig. No. 89: Shouldered Axe**

This shouldered axe (Fig. 89) was purchased from district *Aligarh* U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 10.5x11x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.330 kg.

**Fig. No. 90: Shouldered Axe**

This shouldered axe (Fig. 90) was purchased from *Rajasthan*. It is made of copper. Its size is 17.5x13.5x0.6 cm and its weight is 1.099 kg.
This shouldered axe (Fig. 91) was purchased from Rajasthan. It is made of copper. It size is 19.5x16.7x0.4 cm and its weight is 1.375 kg.

This shouldered axe (Fig. 92) was purchased from Chandausi, district Sambhal U.P It is made of copper. It size is 16.7x13x0.5 cm and its weight is 1.053 kg.
This shouldered axe (Fig. 93) was purchased from Rajasthan. It is made of copper. It size is 19x17.5x1.0 cm and its weight is 1.358 kg.

This shouldered axe (Fig. 94) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 13x12.3x0.6 cm and its weight is 0.624 kg.
This shouldered axe (Fig. 95) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 13x12.8x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.513 kg.

This shouldered axe (Fig. 96) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 12.2x12.2x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.606 kg.
This shouldered axe (Fig. 97) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 13.6x9.6x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.599 kg.

This shouldered axe (Fig. 98) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 16.2x14.3x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.912 kg.
This shouldered axe (Fig. 99) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 18x14x0.5 cm and its weight is 1.016 kg.

This shouldered axe (Fig. 100) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 12.8x13x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.445 kg.
This shouldered axe (Fig. 101) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 17.2x15.4x0.4 cm and its weight is 0.952 kg.

This shouldered axe (Fig. 102) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 15.6x12.5x0.4 cm and its weight is 0.879 kg.
This piece of shouldered axe (Fig. 103) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 15.7x5.5x1 cm and its weight is 0.366 kg.

This piece of shouldered axe (Fig. 104) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 14.7x8.5x1 cm and its weight is 0.448 kg.
Fig. No. 105: Piece of Shouldered Axe

This piece of shouldered axe (Fig. 105) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 15.1x9.7x0.8 cm and its weight is 0.784 kg.

Fig. No. 106: Piece of Shouldered Axe

This piece of shouldered axe (Fig. 106) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 15.9x10x0.9 cm and its weight is 0.741 kg.
This piece of shouldered axe (Fig. 107) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 12x12.7x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.704 kg.
**Lugged Axe:**

![Lugged Axe](image)

**Fig. No. 108: Lugged Axe**

This lugged axe (Fig. 108) was purchased from *Rajasthan*. It is made of copper. Its size is 14.8x12.5x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.630 kg.

![Lugged Axe](image)

**Fig. No. 109: Lugged Axe**

This lugged axe (Fig. 109) was purchased from *Rajasthan*. It is made of copper. Its size is 15.4x12x0.8 cm and its weight is 0.892 kg.
This lugged axe (Fig. 110) was purchased from Rajasthan. It is made of copper. It size is 14.5x12x0.9 cm and its weight is kg.

This lugged axe (Fig. 111) was purchased from Rajasthan. It is made of copper. It size is 14.1x11.6x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.535 kg.
This lugged axe (Fig. 112) was purchased from district Saharanpur U.P. It is made of copper. It size is xx cm and its weight is kg.

This lugged axe (Fig. 113) was purchased from district Etawah U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 12.8x11.4x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.261 kg.
This lugged shouldered axe (Fig. 114) was purchased from district Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan. It is made of copper. It size is 13x10.8x0.6 cm and its weight is 0.460 kg.
Celt:

Fig. No. 115: Celt

This celt (Fig. 115) was purchased from district Aligarh U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 10x5.8x1.3 cm and its weight is 0.406 kg.

Fig. No. 116: Celt

This celt (Fig. 116) was purchased from district Aligarh U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 10.6x3.9x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.140 kg.
This celt (Fig. 117) was purchased from Rajasthan. It is made of copper. Its size is 18.5x13x0.4 cm and its weight is 1.076 kg.

This celt (Fig. 118) was purchased from Rajasthan. It is made of copper. Its size is 16.5x12.5x0.4 cm and its weight is 1.045 kg.
Fig. No. 119: Celt

This celt (Fig. 119) was purchased from Lucknow. It is made of copper. Its size is 18.4 x 12.2 x 0.3 cm and its weight is 0.952 kg.

Fig. No. 120: Celt

This celt (Fig. 120) was purchased from Lucknow. It is made of copper. Its size is 17.3 x 11.9 x 0.5 cm and its weight is 1.230 kg.
This celt (Fig. 121) was purchased from Rajasthan. It is made of copper. It size is 14.5x10.1x0.6 cm and its weight is 0.747 kg.

This celt (Fig. 122) was purchased from Rajasthan. It is made of copper. It size is 13.2x11.5x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.733 kg.
This celt (Fig. 123) was purchased from district Amroha U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 22x16.9x0.4 cm and its weight is 2.120 kg.

This celt (Fig. 124) was purchased from Lucknow. It is made of copper. It size is 17.9x11.5x0.6 cm and its weight is 1.274 kg.
This celt (Fig. 125) was purchased from Bewar district Mainpuri U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 19.1x11.2x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.875 kg.

This celt (Fig. 126) was purchased from district Shahjahanpur U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 21.4x14.7x0.4 cm and its weight is 1.506 kg.
Fig. No. 127: Celt

This celt (Fig. 127) was purchased from district *Etawah* U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 15.3x14.7x0.4 cm and its weight is 1.107 kg.

Fig. No. 128: Celt

This celt (Fig. 128) was purchased from district *Etawah* U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 7.8x6.8x0.2 cm and its weight is 0.115 kg.
This celt (Fig. 129) was purchased from Bewar district Mainpuri U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 17.5x14.7x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.998 kg.

This celt (Fig. 130) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 17.6x13.8x0.4 cm and its weight is 0.834 kg.
This celt (Fig. 131) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 17x13.5x0.5 cm and its weight is 1.098 kg.

This celt (Fig. 132) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 14.8x12.5x0.6 cm and its weight is 0.977 kg.
This celt (Fig. 133) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 16.4x11.8x0.4 cm and its weight is 0.696 kg.

This celt (Fig. 134) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 18.4x15.9x0.6 cm and its weight is 1.764 kg.
This celt (Fig. 135) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 18.5x15.5x0.5 cm and its weight is 1.699 kg.

This celt (Fig. 136) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 18.9x11.5x0.5 cm and its weight is 1.230 kg.
This celt (Fig. 137) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 19.1x10.6x0.6 cm and its weight is 1.069 kg.

This celt (Fig. 138) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 17.5x10.2x0.8 cm and its weight is 1.041 kg.
This celt (Fig. 139) was purchased from district *Allahabad* U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 23x10.8x0.6 cm and its weight is 1.043 kg.

This celt (Fig. 140) was purchased from district *Allahabad* U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 18.6x11.9x0.7 cm and its weight is 1.291 kg.
This celt (Fig. 141) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 12x5.7x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.189 kg.

This celt (Fig. 142) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 13x9x0.4 cm and its weight is 0.460 kg.
Fig. No. 143: Celt

This celt (Fig. 143) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 20.9x11.7x0.6 cm and its weight is 1.444 kg.

Fig. No. 144: Celt

This celt (Fig. 144) was purchased from district Allahabad U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 19.5x10.5x0.7 cm and its weight is 1.019 kg.
Fig. No. 145: Celt

This celt (Fig. 145) was purchased from Bewar district Mainpuri U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 11.2x8.8x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.371 kg.
Celt (Fig. 146) was purchased from district Moradabad, U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 18x10x5 cm and its weight is 1.062 kg.

Celt (Fig. 147) was purchased from district Moradabad, U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 23x13x2 cm and its weight is 0.940 kg.
Anthropomorphic Figure:

This anthropomorphic figure (Fig. 148) was purchased from district Bareilly U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 20x20x0.5 cm and its weight is 1.160 kg.
This anthropomorphic figure (Fig. 149) was purchased from Chandausi, district Sambhal, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 17x28x0.7 cm and its weight is 1.110 kg.
This anthropomorphic figure (Fig. 150) was purchased from *Chandausi*, district *Sambhal*, U.P. It is made of copper. Its size is 17.5x20x0.6 cm and its weight is 0.950 kg.
Fig. No. 151: Anthropomorphic figure

This anthropomorphic figure (Fig. 151) was purchased from Marhara district Etah U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 58x40x0.4 cm and its weight is 2.050 kg.
This anthropomorphic figure (Fig. 152) was purchased from district Aligarh U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 13x12x0.4 cm and its weight is 0.515 kg.

This piece of anthropomorphic figure (Fig. 153) was purchased from Marhara Bewar, district Etah U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 18x15.9x0.4 cm and its weight is 1.205 kg.
This anthropomorphic figure (Fig. 154) was purchased from district Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan. It is made of copper. It size is 11.7x11.5x0.9 cm and its weight is 0.420 kg.
Copper Piece:

Fig. No. 155: Copper piece

This copper piece (Fig. 155) was purchased from Sinauli, district Baghat, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 3.5x2.4x0.3 cm and its weight is 0.003 kg.

Fig. No. 156: Copper piece

This piece of copper (Fig. 156) was purchased from Sinauli, district Baghat, U.P. It is made of copper. It size is 3.5x2.8x0.5 cm and its weight is 0.049 kg.


**Documentation, examination and conservation processes of limestone canopic jar**

Shehata A. Abdelrahim¹, Khaled Elnagar², Abd El Rahman Mohamed³

¹) Conservation and restoration Department, Fayoum University, Egypt.

²) Chemical Metrology Division, National Institute for Standards, Giza, Egypt.

³) Grand Egyptian Museum, Giza, Egypt

Corresponding author: Abd El Rahman Mohamed (abdelrhman_athar@yahoo.com)

Canopic jars were the vessels of funerary nature used by the ancient Egyptian in mummification process and were used to save the viscera of the mummified body after it was extracted from the body and treated. Canopic jars were made of several types of materials like Limestone, Alabaster and Pottery. The studied canopic jar dates back to late period and are located in the Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM), Giza, Egypt. This jar made from limestone and was carved with hieroglyphic inscriptions. It was filled and closed by mortar from inside (Fig. 1). Signs of decay have appeared in the jar such as dust, dirt, classification, wide crack, weakness of limestone. In this study we have used modern techniques to document and examine the jar. 3D scanning and X-ray imaging was used the study. It showed that the mortar was placed at a time when probably the jar contained viscera because mortar did not reach up to the base of the inner jar. Through the three-dimensional photography the jar was studied and we have 3D model of the jar and now through the computer image we can see any part of the jar in all its details. After that conservation procedures have been applied with high accuracy to conserve the jar including mechanical, wet and chemical cleaning, filling wide crack in the body of the jar using mortar consisting of calcium carbonate powder mixing with primal E330 S and binder so the limestone became strong after using paraloid B72 2% concentrate as a binding material.
Introduction: Mummification was one of the most important operations carried out by the ancient Egyptian and remained the most mysterious, it have been practiced in Egypt for more than 4,000 years and was developed in the era of the New Kingdom. The ancient Egyptians of the middle kingdom period discovered that the abdominal viscera (Liver - Intestine - Stomach) and brain of the body had to be extracted during mummification processes because that the food remains and fatty visceral tissues putrefied therefore these were extracted and treated and then were put separately in four vessels called canopic jars and they were kept with the mummy in the burial chamber. The canopic jar under studied was carved from limestone and has hieroglyphic inscriptions and is presently located in the Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM), Giza, Egypt. It belongs to late period. 3D imaging, one of the methods of photography used in documenting the movable artifacts, helps in recording a stereoscopic description of the object. It is done by taking photographs of the objects from different angles and then these images are merged to produce a 3D model of the object. X-Ray Radiography is one of the important methods used to examine artifacts. The scientific basis of X-ray imaging depends on the ability of X-rays to penetrate different objects and materials and show what exists under the surface layer. This type of image shows various defects. The strength of X-ray penetration of objects depends on the energy of these rays, the greater energy of X-rays the greater the ability to penetrate. The imaging process depends on thickness and density of the object, distance between the source of the radiation and the object to be photographed, exposure time, X - ray energy used.
2. Material and methods:

2.1. Visual assessment by digital camera
To document the jar and the extent of damage, a high-resolution digital image (taken from Sony Cyber-shot DSC-H300, 20.1mp, 35×Optical zoom) was used to create 3D image.

2.2. 3D photography
ARTEC EVA-M (12V DC 4.6A) 3D Scanner was used for three-dimensional documentation of the jar.

2.3. X-Ray Radiography
Because the jar was closed with a mortar X-Ray Radiography was used to get the information about the inner cavity of the jar and the mortar position inside it. Device used was: Rigaku –Radio flex-200 SPS, with X-Ray tube (80 - 200 kV).

3. Results and discussion:

3.1. Visual assessment by digital camera
The decay and damage like dust, dirts and wide cracks were noticed in the jar by seeing it through naked eye. The extent of damage were recorded using high resolution camera (Fig. 2).

Fig. No. 2: Aspects of deterioration found in the jar
3.2. **3D photography:** The device used contains several cameras that perform the imaging process for all the parts of the jar. The device was connected to a computer and the software merged the images. Finally a three-dimensional model of the jar was obtained that help us see any part of the jar on the computer without touching the real jar (Fig. 3).

![Fig. No. 3: Photos taken from the computer for the 3D model of the jar](image)
3.3. X-Ray Radiography: After filming the jar, a gap was discovered under the mortar that closes the mouth of the jar. This indicates that the mortar was placed over the contents of the vessel. And we can take approximate measurement for the thickness of mortar layer (6.5 cm) and the void down mortar (4.8 cm) (Fig.4).

Fig. No. 4: X-ray Radiography photos for the jar

3.4. Conservation processes: Conservation of damage that was found in the jar was carried out. At first, the mechanical cleaning of the surface using soft brushes and wood spatula was done to remove the dust. Wet cleaning was done using distilled water and ethyl alcohol (1:1), mortar from limestone powder and Acril ME was used for filling the wide crack. Paraloid B72 2% concentrate in acetone was used for strengthening the decaying surface of the jar and the mortar. Finally photographic documentation of the jar after completion of the conservation work was done. The restored jar is shown in fig.5.
Documentation, examination and conservation processes of limestone canopic jar

**Fig. No. 5. Photos of the jar after conservation processes**

**Conclusion:** Limestone canopic jar dating back to Late period (712-332 B.C.) was initially stored in Egyptian museum (EM) and subsequently transported to the Grand Egyptian museum. This jar was carved from limestone and had hieroglyphic inscriptions. It was filled and closed by mortar from inside. Visual assessment by digital camera was done and damage to it was seen and documented by camera. The degeneration and damaged observed are as follows accumulation of dust, dirt, wide crack and softening of the limestone. The 3D model of the jar was made, it helped us in seeing any part of the jar on the computer without actually touching it. The mouth of the jar was closed by mortar therefore X-ray Radiography was done and we could know that the mortar was placed on the contents of the vessel that had been put in the ancient time. It was done to protect the viscera. From this image, we can measure the thickness of the mortar and the void below. Mechanical cleaning was effective in removing surface dust using soft brushes and wooded spatula. Wet cleaning applied to remove attached dust and dirt using distilled water and ethyl alcohol (1:1). Mortar of Acril ME mixed with limestone powder was used to fill the crack. Paraloid B72 2% concentrate in acetone was effective in strengthen the degenerated limestone.

**Acknowledgments:** The authors would like to thank Dr. Eman EL-Hanafy: Head of stone conservation lab – Grand Egyptian museum, Ahmed Adel and Amira Hakem operator of 3D photography device, Hanan Mustafa and Mohamed Mustafa for doing X-ray Radiography. The authors would like to thank Dr. Hussein Kamal General director of conservation Affairs.
Indian Journal of Archaeology

Reference

Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

By:

VIJAY KUMAR
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>138-139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Topography</td>
<td>140-144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.</td>
<td>Period wise Antiquities</td>
<td>145-147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.</td>
<td>Provenance wise Antiquities</td>
<td>147-148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Construction activities period wise for all find spots</td>
<td>148-148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Number of sculptures of different deities</td>
<td>148-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Number of sculptures of different deities (period wise)</td>
<td>150-151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Description of Numbered Antiquities</td>
<td>152-1081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Description of K. F. Antiquities</td>
<td>1082-1198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Description of Un-numbered Antiquities</td>
<td>1199-1434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>References</td>
<td>1435</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquities kept at Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort District Banda U.P.

Vijay Kumar
Chief Editor,
Indian Journal of Archaeology

Introduction: Aman Singh’s Palace is situated in Kalinjar fort, Kalinjar District Banda U.P. It lies in latitude 24°59'47.48" N and longitude 80°29'5.04" E. Captain W. R. Pogson visited this place in 1828 A.D. and wrote the book 'A History of The Boondelas'. Maisey visited this place in 1848 A.D. and wrote an article titled Description of Antiquities of Kālinjara in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. After Maisey, Cunningham visited the fort and wrote about the antiquities of the fort. Vol. XXI. Archaeological Survey of India, 1885. pp. 32-41). Later, Fuhrer described the antiquities of this place. Krishna Dev also visited this place. Krishna Kumar documented all the antiquities of the fort in 1976. Sushil Kumar Sullere visited this place and described the antiquities in details in 1987. The proceedings of a seminar on Kalinjar was published in 1992. Rajendra Yadav wrote about the antiquities of the fort. Mr. S. A. N. Rezavi wrote about the fort in 2003. Author wrote about the antiquities and fort in 2015 in Indian Journal of Archaeology. Author wrote about the graffitis belonging to different periods and mostly located at the scarp of Kalinjar fort in the same journal.

History of Building Activities: Aman Singh Palace, at present houses the loose sculptures retrieved from different places of fort from time to time. The Nilkantha idol itself came into existence during 1st century A.D. The single Kushan inscription found from Siddhon ki Gupha proves that the caves in the scarp of the fort were favorite places of meditating ascetics. The lingas of Gupta Nilkantha were made from 4th century to 5th century A.D. One bears inscription dateable to 5th century A.D. The major temple building activities in the fort started from 5th-6th century A.D. as attested by sculptures kept in the museum and the architectural/ sculptural fragments lying all-over the fort. The Nilkantha temple and Kot-Tirth were favorite spots for temple building during this phase. Mrigdhara spring was a sacred place during this period as attested by two inscription on the rock below the cell housing the spring. A large number of Shankha script graffitis painted in ochre and a few painted in white colors prove that during 4th-6th century A.D. shaiva religious activities were going on in this place. A few inscriptions belonging to this period have also been found south of Nilkantha in the scarp of the fort. The caves in
the scarp of the Kalinjar hill were inhabited by ascetics. There is a short later Gupta inscription in Pandu Kund which reads the name of a person “Manoratha”. The Gajantaka Shiva & Parvati images of Meduki Bhairava belong to 5th-6th century A.D. While descending the staircase of Nilkantha temple, there is a rock-cut Valabhi style temple dateable to 5th-6th century. It exists on the left side of the staircase, before Katra gate. A large chandreshhala housing the head of a deity fixed in the western end of southern wall of Kot-Tirth proves that a shrine was built into the wall of the tank in this place. The north-eastern wall of Kot-Tirth has a large Gupta panel flanking the stairs descending from Patthar Mahala Masjid. It appears that there was a 6th century temple at the place of Patthar Mahala Masjid. This conclusion is supported by the fact that there are many stones fixed in the same building which bear Shankha lipi inscriptions. Author found a Gupta inscription fixed in the gate of dilapidated Haveli located south of Jakhira Mahal. The 7th century A.D. inscription of Panduvansti king Udayan presently fixed in 3rd gate popularly known as Chandi Darwaja declares that Bhadreshwara temple was built in the fort by the king. The eastern end of the southern wall of Kot-Tirth tank bears panels of different deities belonging to 8th-9th century A.D. It appears that these panels adored the tank wall which acted as raised platform wall of Pratihar temple built in front of Raja Aman Singh’s palace. The remains of a temple complex of this period exist at Jauhara Tila to the north-west of Kot-Tirth near a pucca tank called Hauz Parmal. During this period only a huge temple was built near Sursari Ganga. Sarvana Baba temple which is situated to the north-west of Sursari Ganga in the plain below the fort was also built during 8th-9th century A.D. This temple has faded out. Only its pillars and inscribed image of a devotee named Vasanta carrying Kanwar stand at the site. The inscription bearing the name Vasanta are also found on a boulder near Balkhandeshwar and on rock overhanging Khabhaur Tal. Balkhandeshwar temple was built during 10th century A.D. The building activities in Nilkantha campus reached maxima in 10th century A.D. and the caves in the scarp of the fort also remained popular with Siddhas as places of penance & residence. One image of Guru Gorakhnatha dateable to 1415 A.D. is carved on the wall of the spiral staircase of Patal Ganga in the middle of the descent. Another image of roughly the same period exists on the rock above the entrance to Sita Kund. The inscription of Pratap Rudra Deva dated 1465 A.D., presently fixed in Patthar Mahala Masjid says that the king built/ renovated Lakshmi-Narayana temple situated near Kot-Tirth. There was a temple located near Bhandchachar as attested by large number of sculptural/architectural fragments presently kept in Aman Singh palace. It was built during 15th-16th century A.D. The inscription of Islam Shah in Patthar Mahala Masjid proves that this structure was built when fort was taken after the siege and death of Shershah Suri. Rang Mahal and 7th gate were built during the reign of Akbar. Rani Mahal, Venkat Bihari temple & Jakhira Mahal were built during Bundela period. Aman Singh palace was built during mid-18th century. Ram-Sita temple was built during the same period near the south-west corner of Kot-Tirth tank. Chaube Mahal was constructed during late 18th century, probably just before the taking of Kalinjar by Britishers. Wauchope died in Kalinjar on 12th August, 1818 and his memorial was built south-west of Revenue Dak-Bunglow. The only surviving buildings built during
British period are the Revenue Dak-Bunglow, three outposts built near *Bhandchachar, Nilkantha & Panna* gate and the dilapidated enclosure called Police Outpost located north of Dak-Bunglow.

**Topography of Kalinjar:** The antiquities kept in the museum have been retrieved from different spots in *Kalinjar* fort. The index maps showing these spots are being given below. Figure No. 1 is the revenue map dated 1877-88. The place names were written in Urdu. Their numbers and names have been rewritten in English. Figure No. 2 is the satellite map marked with the index maps of different portions of the fort (Fig. No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8). The latitude and longitude of the sites shown in these maps are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aman Singh Mahal</td>
<td>24°59'48&quot; N</td>
<td>80°29'5&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Balkhandeshwar</td>
<td>25°0'18&quot; N</td>
<td>80°29'6&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bhandchachar</td>
<td>25°0'3&quot; N</td>
<td>80°29'37&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bhatt ki Madhiya</td>
<td>24°59'51&quot; N</td>
<td>80°29'11&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bijli Talaiya</td>
<td>24°59'51&quot; N</td>
<td>80°29'11&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Devi ki Madhiya</td>
<td>24°59'59&quot; N</td>
<td>80°29'10&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Hauj Parmal</td>
<td>25°0'7&quot;N</td>
<td>80°28'59&quot;E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Jauhar Wala Tila</td>
<td>25°0'6&quot; N</td>
<td>80°28'58&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Kabur</td>
<td>24°59'43&quot; N</td>
<td>80°28'46&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Kambhaur</td>
<td>25°0'13&quot; N</td>
<td>80°28'59&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Kot Tirth</td>
<td>24°59'49&quot; N</td>
<td>80°29'7&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Madar Taal</td>
<td>25°0'24 N</td>
<td>80°28'52&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Mandukya Bhairava</td>
<td>24°59'42&quot; N</td>
<td>80°29'31&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Mrigdhara</td>
<td>24°59'43&quot; N</td>
<td>80°29'10&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Nilkantha Temple</td>
<td>25°0'6&quot; N</td>
<td>80°28'43&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Pandu Kund</td>
<td>25°0'6&quot;N</td>
<td>80°29'27&quot;E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Panna Gate</td>
<td>24°59'36&quot; N</td>
<td>80°29'27&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Parmal Gate</td>
<td>25°0'7&quot; N</td>
<td>80°28'46&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Patthar Mahala Masjid</td>
<td>24°59'50&quot; N</td>
<td>80°29'8&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Ram Katora Taal</td>
<td>24°59'55&quot; N</td>
<td>80°28'54&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Rani Tunga</td>
<td>24°59'32&quot; N</td>
<td>80°28'51&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Siddha ki Gupha</td>
<td>24°59'53&quot; N</td>
<td>80°29'33&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Sitaram Temple</td>
<td>24°59'49&quot;N</td>
<td>80°29'4&quot;E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Subedar Taal</td>
<td>24°59'44&quot; N</td>
<td>80°28'59&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Sursari Ganga</td>
<td>25°0'21&quot; N</td>
<td>80°29'23&quot; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Venkat Bihari Temple</td>
<td>25°0'3&quot; N</td>
<td>80°29'7&quot; E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1: Revenue Map of Kalinjar Fort
Fig. No. 2: Index map of Kalinjar Fort (Different maps are shown by alphabetical letters)

Fig. No. 3: Map A showing Northern-most part of the fort & plains below
Fig. No. 4: Map B showing mid northern part of the fort and descent from gate no. 7 to 4

Fig. No. 5: Map C showing mid-western part of the fort
Fig. No. 6: Map D showing southern portion of the fort

Fig. No. 7: Map E showing south-eastern part of the fort
Period wise Antiquities: There are 1297 antiquities housed in Aman Singh’s palace at present. The number of antiquities belonging to different periods have been plotted in chart no. 1 (Table No. 1). It shows that building activities achieved one maxima in 9\textsuperscript{th} century A.D. i.e. Pratihar period. The next maxima was achieved during 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D. i.e. early Chandel period. There was some temple building activity during 11\textsuperscript{th} & 12\textsuperscript{th} century A.D. After Islamic invasion all building activities disappeared completely. In 14\textsuperscript{th}-15\textsuperscript{th} century A.D., there was some revival. Bundela period didn’t witness major building activities. The building activities reflects the economic condition of the rulers professing one or the other sect of Hinduism.
### Chart No. 1: Number of antiquities Period wise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. NO.</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>NUMBER OF ANTIQUITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>5th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>5th-6th century</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>6th century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>6th-7th century</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>7th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>7th-8th century</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>8th century</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>8th-9th century</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>9th century</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>9th-10th century</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>10th century</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>10th-11th century</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>11th century</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>11th-12th century</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>12th century</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>12th-13th century</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>13th century</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>13th-14th century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>14th century</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Provenance wise antiquities: Table no. 2 shows the number of antiquities found from different places. The total number of antiquities kept in Aman Singh’s palace are 1295. When we analyze the number of antiquities provenance wise, we come to know the preference of king’s/ Samants/ influential people for different places from the point of view of religious structure building. From the analysis it appears that Nilkantha was the most important religious place in whole of the fort because 488 antiquities were brought from there. Kot-Tirth was the place next in sanctity to Nilkantha temple. Sursari Ganga below the plains was third important place where temples were built. The other less significant places where temples were built are Siddho ki Gupha, Bhandchachar, Seventh gate wall facing to the east in the Nilkantha temple, Fifth gate rock facing north in Nilkantha temple, Wall of the fort south of Dak-Bunglow near tomb of Wauchope @ Kabur, Sri Balkhandeshwar Mahadeva temple and Temple of Shravana Baba. Bhatt ki madhiya & Devi ki madhiya are temples of Bundela period and the antiquities collected from these places probably were brought from other places by devout and placed at these small shrines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. NO.</th>
<th>PROVENANCE</th>
<th>NUMBER OF ANTIQUITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the east of gate leading to Nilkantha temple</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Old Chowki just by side of the gate leading to the Nilkantha temple</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Left wall of the Garbhgriha</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Over the western wall of the staircase in the Nilkantha temple</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Compound of the Nilkantha temple</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kot-Tirth</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Siddho ki Gupha</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Bhandchachar</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Seventh gate wall facing to the east in the Nilkantha temple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Fifth gate rock facing north in Nilkantha temple</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Bhatt ki Madhiya</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Construction activities period wise for all find spots: Nilkantha area witnessed constructional activities from 6th century to 15th century A.D. During 9th century A.D. was the first spurt in temple building. During 10th & 11th centuries, there was another spurt in building activities here. After that very insignificant construction took place. It means that the rulers of Kalinjar were not devotees of Nilkantha. There were other areas were small shrines were built during different periods as is evident from the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. NO.</th>
<th>PROVENANCE</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>NO. OF ANTIQUITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nilkantha Area</td>
<td>6th century</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6th-7th century</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8th-9th century</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th century</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th-10th century</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10th century</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10th-11th century</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th century</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th-12th century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12th century</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kot-Tirth</td>
<td>8th century</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8th-9th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Siddho ki Gupha</td>
<td>9th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bhandchachar</td>
<td>8th-9th century</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 2: Number of antiquities Provenance wise
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Place Description</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Seventh gate</td>
<td>14th-15th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Fifth gate rock facing north</td>
<td>14th-15th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><strong>Bhatt ki Madhiya</strong></td>
<td>8th-9th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10th century</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10th-11th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><strong>Devi ki Madhiya</strong></td>
<td>6th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8th-9th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th century</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10th century</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Wall of the fort south of Dak-Bunglow near tomb of Wauchope @ Kabur</td>
<td>8th-9th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10th century</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10th-11th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Wall just above Khambhaur to the right of Chhatri</td>
<td>9th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td><strong>Sri Balkhandeshwar Mahadeva temple</strong></td>
<td>9th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10th century</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td><strong>Sursari Ganga</strong></td>
<td>10th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Temple of Shravana Baba</td>
<td>9th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td><strong>Ganesh gate</strong></td>
<td>Late period</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 3: Temple construction activities Period wise for all find spots

**Number of sculptures of different deities:** The sculptures pieces of *Shaiva* deities are maximum and number 232. Next in popularity are *Vaishnava* deities which number 59. The total number of images of *Brahma & Saraswati* are 28. Total number of 10 images of *Surya* were found. The number of sculptures of other minor deities are *Hanuman 4, Ganga 2* and *Vasu 2.*
### Table No. 4: Number of sculptures of different deities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO.</th>
<th>NAME OF THE DEITY</th>
<th>NO. OF ANTIQUITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Shaiva Deities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uma-Mahesh</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shiva</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shivalinga</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parvati</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ganesh</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kartikeya</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chamunda</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shiva Head</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parvati Head</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nandi</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Vaishnava Deities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vishnu</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lakshmi</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Brahma</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Saraswati</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Surya</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Vasu</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ganga</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Hanuman</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of sculptures of different deities (period wise):** This data is given in the following table. It gives the number of images of different deities during different periods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. NO.</th>
<th>NAME OF THE DEITY</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>NO. OF ANTIQUITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Uma-Mahesh</td>
<td>8th-9th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th century</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th-10th century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10th century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10th-11th century</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th century</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th-12th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12th century</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shiva</td>
<td>8th-9th century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th century</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ganesh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Vishnu</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Brahma</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Parvati</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 5: Number of sculptures of different deities of different period
Description of Numbered Antiquities

Description of antiquities presently kept in Aman Singh palace is as follows.

Fig. No. 9: Seated Female Divinity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>38x40.64x35 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the east of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural piece. It is seated female divinity holding Kamandala in a round pillared rathika and flanked by two standing female attendants holding water vessels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiquity No. -</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>38x40x51 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural piece. It is the figure of a defaced seated female divinity inside round pillared <em>rathika</em>. Five water vessels are kept in front of her. She is flanked by two male and two female attendants on both sides.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. No. 10: Seated Female Divinity**
Fig. No. 11: Shivalinga and a male devotee

Antiquity No. - 03  
Size - 35x16.5x20 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Shiva  
Description - It is a slab showing a Shivalinga and a seated male devotee on its right side.  
Inscription - There is an inscription on the pedestal of the slab.

Fig. No. 12: Inscription on the pedestal of the slab
Fig. No. 13: Lower portion of the image of Parvati

Antiquity No. - 04
Size - 33x58x22 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Weathered
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Parvati
Description - It is the lower portion of the parikar of the standing image of Parvati (?) as indicated by the lizard whose only two feet are visible. She is flanked on both sides by a human figure sitting on the ground. There is only one standing figure on right side.
Fig. No. 14: Bhairava

Antiquity No. - 05
Size - 51x35x22 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Deity - Bhairava
Description - It is the upper part of a dancing Bhairava holding a dagger and a bowl in his right and left hands respectively.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 15: Middle portion of a female

Antiquity No. - 06
Size - 29x27x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken sculptural piece showing middle portion of a female.
Fig. No. 16: Bull headed deity

Antiquity No. - 07
Size - 38x35x33 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Bull headed deity
Description - It is a sculptural piece showing a bull headed deity holding a water vessel, book, a mace like object and rosary. He is sitting on a cushion.

Fig. No. 17: Figure of Bharaputraka

**Antiquity No.** - 08

**Size** - 20x30x48 cm

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Provenance** - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.

**Period** - 10\(^{th}\) century A.D.,

**Description** - It is a sculptural piece showing the upper portion of Bharaputraka sitting with folded legs and holding an object which is straight in the lower part and curved in the upper part.
Fig. No. 18: Standing couple

Antiquity No. - 09
Size - 53x29x17 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - This sculptural piece shows a standing couple.
Antiquity No. - 10
Size - 58x50x28 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is the lower part of Uma-Mahesh image showing damaged figure of Nandi, Lion and a dancing Bhringi Rishi above the pedestal. A pair of devotee's flanks the pedestal and attendants can be seen on the right side on the parikar. Above them an elephant in sitting posture and another animal on his top is also visible.

Fig. No. 19: Uma-Mahesh
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>48x43x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Uma-Mahesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the image of Uma-Maheshwara sitting on low seat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Antiquity No.** - 12  
**Size** - 38x38x20 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a fragment of door-jamb showing *pushpa shakha* and *rupa shakha* as we move from right to left. *Rupa shakha* consists of dancing human figures housed inside pillared niche and flanked by standing male figures.
Fig. No. 22: Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 13
Size - 33x43x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is the lower part of a seated Ganesh wearing snake Yajnopavita.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>73x35x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th-11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the headless figure of a standing male divinity housed inside a pillared <em>rathika</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fig. No. 23: Standing male divinity*
**Fig. No. 24: Vishnu**

**Antiquity No.** - 15

**Size** - 38x58x22 cm

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Provenance** - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Deity** - Vishnu

**Description** - It is the lower part of a standing Vishnu (?) showing a pair of feet on lotus seat flanked by devotees and attendants. Vanamala is visible in the parikar.
Fig. No. 25: Rathika showing a face

Antiquity No. - 16  
Size - 45x40x25 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
Period - 9th century A.D.  
Description - It is a rathika showing a face inside.
Fig. No. 26: Standing human figure

Antiquity No. - 17
Size - 86x30x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a standing male deity with a standing miniature human figure on right side.
Fig. No. 27: Figure of doorjamb

Antiquity No. - 18
Size - 45x38x14 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a fragmentary right side door-jamb. It shows *patra shakha, naag shakha, rupa shakha, stambha shakha* as we move from left to right.
Fig. No. 28: Standing male deity

Antiquity No. - 19
Size - 71x38x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a standing image of four armed standing male deity.
Fig. No. 29: Sculptural fragment showing pairs of male figures

Antiquity No. - 20
Size - 40x43x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural piece showing two pairs of male figures who are chatting with each other on every side.
Fig. No. 30: Lower part of the image of Parvati

Antiquity No. - 21
Size - 40x45x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Parvati
Description - It is the lower part of a standing image of Parvati showing lizard over the pedestal. One can see two devotees and a lion sitting on the ground. Behind them stands a male & female attendants.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 31: Sculptural fragment

| Antiquity No. - | 22 |
| Size - | 45x38x20 cm |
| Material - | Sandstone |
| Condition - | Damaged |
| Provenance - | Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple. |
| Period - | 10th century A.D. |
| Description - | It is a sculptural fragment showing stenciled floral decorations and torso of a female. |
Fig. No. 32: Image of Kartikeya

Antiquity No. - 23
Size - 51x45x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is sculptural piece embellished with Kartikeya seated on a peacock and housed inside a miniature rathika. The piece is decorated with pillar, bell and chain motifs.
Fig. No. 33: A standing deity & a male figure

Antiquity No. - 24
Size - 71x40x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural piece showing a deity standing and holding a staff. It is housed inside a pillared rathika. There is a male figure carved on its left side.
Fig. No. 34: Shiva

Antiquity No. - 25
Size - 78x43x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Shiva
Description - It is a four handed Shiva in standing posture. Small nandi is sitting on his left side.
Fig. No. 35: Figure of male torso

Antiquity No. - 26
Size - 52x33x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a male torso highly bejeweled. The head and portion below the knees are missing.
Fig. No. 36: Sculptural fragment

Antiquity No. - 27
Size - 73x35x21 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with a male head.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>51x51x24 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Weathered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td><em>Tapasvini Parvati</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment carved with the figure of four armed standing <em>Tapasvini Parvati</em> doing <em>Panchagni tapa</em>. She is housed inside a square pillared rathika.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fig. No. 37: Tapasvini Parvati*
Fig. No. 38: Middle portion of a standing human figure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>48x28x17 cm</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
<td>It is the middle portion of standing human figure. He wears waist band and katiyalaka.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 30  
Size - 40x20x20 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Good  
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 40: Standing male figure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>68x30x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the middle portion of a standing female figure whose head, arms and feet’s are missing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 32
Size - 56x53x19 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Maheshwara
Description - It is the lower part of a seated Uma-Maheshwara image. Below them are carved Ganesh, Bhringi Rishi, Nandi, lion and Kartikeya riding peacock as we move from right to left.
Fig. No. 42: Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 33
Size - 53x17x17 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 43: Shivalinga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>45x12x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a Shivalinga.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 44: Uma-Mahesh

Antiquity No. - 35
Size - 48x63x14 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is sculptural fragment carved with the image of Uma-Mahesh flanked by dancing figures and vertical columns of standing male figures.
Fig. No. 45: Standing male figure

Antiquity No. - 36
Size - 91x23x30 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is sculptural fragment showing a defaced standing male figure.
Fig. No. 46: Image of Saraswati

Antiquity No. - 37
Size - 79x28x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Deity - Saraswati
Description - It is sculptural fragment showing miniature Saraswati with her mount swan located at the top of defaced four handed male deity in standing posture. There is a standing female attendant on the left side of the male deity. Above his head, a kirtimukha and gaja-vyalas are visible.
Fig. No. 47: Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 38
Size - 43x13x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 48: Figure of a deity and Niṛṛiti

Antiquity No. - 39
Size - 56x48x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is sculptural fragment showing a deity and Niṛṛiti standing in separate niches.
Fig. No. 49: Standing female figure

Antiquity No. - 40
Size - 46x38x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken stone piece carved with standing female figure.
Antiquity No. - 41
Size - 41x24x56 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a figure of headless Nandi. There is a male figure standing in front.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 51: Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 42
Size - 56x39x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing seated Ganesh embracing his consort Vigneshwari.
Fig. No. 52: Uma-Mahesh

Antiquity No. - 43
Size - 66x48x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Maheshwara
Description - It is an Uma-Maheshwara image. Below the divine couple are carved a male dwarapala Nandi, Bhringi Rishi and lion as we move from right to left.
Fig. No. 53: Male divinity flanked by two female attendants & a divine couple

Antiquity No. - 44
Size - 41x76x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural piece showing a male divinity flanked by two female attendants and a divine couple as we move from right to left.
Fig. No. 54: An Architectural fragment

Antiquity No. - 45
Size - 43x16.5x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment decorated with stenciled *ratna* motif and a round pillar.
Fig. No. 55: An Architectural fragment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>47</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>23x46x38 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment carved with human figures housed inside round pillared <em>rathikas</em> and decorated with a band of circles and diamonds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 56: Couple in amorous posture

Antiquity No. - 48
Size - 71x38x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing couple standing in amorous posture.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>49</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>57x40x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a mutilated four armed male divinity seated on a low seat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. No. 57: Figure of a male divinity
Fig. No. 58: A deity shown in *ardhaharyanyakasana*

**Antiquity No.** - 50
**Size** - 46x63x23 cm
**Material** - Sandstone
**Condition** - Damaged
**Provenance** - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
**Period** - 10th century A.D.
**Description** - It is a lower part of a deity shown in *ardhaharyanyakasana* flanked by standing female attendant and seated female devotees on each side.
Fig. No. 59: A headless multi-armed female deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>51</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>66x51x28 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a headless multi-armed female deity with in a circular halo which consists of three bands of flower scrolls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 60: Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 52
Size - 58x61x33 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is the upper part of the defaced multi-armed Ganesh. Two divine figures are hovering above his head.
Fig. No. 61: Nandi

Antiquity No. - 53
Size - 33x18x48 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a headless Nandi with a standing male figure in the front.
Fig. No. 62: Shiva

**Antiquity No.** - 54

**Size** - 63x33x19 cm

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Provenance** - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Deity** - *Shiva*

**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing a headless multi-armed standing figure of *Shiva* (?) and miniature *Nandi* on left side.
Antiquity No. - 55
Size - 58x40x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Indrani
Description - It is a mutilated sculptural fragment showing a headless figure of a seated Indrani with her mount elephant shown on the left side.
Antiquity No. - 56
Size - 63x41x22 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Maheshwara
Description - It is a mutilated figure of Uma-Maheshwara with a male attendant, Nandi, Bhringi Rishi and lion carved below the seat.
Antiquity No. - 57
Size - 72x41x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken sculptural fragment showing a dancing multi-armed deity. It is flanked by round pillars, divine figures and mythical animals.
**Fig. No. 66: Narasimha**

- **Antiquity No.** - 58
- **Size** - 52x51x23 cm
- **Material** - Sandstone
- **Condition** - Damaged
- **Provenance** - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
- **Period** - 10th century A.D.
- **Deity** - *Narasimha*
- **Description** - It is a torso of multi-armed *Narasimha* killing *Hiranyakashipu*. 
Fig. No. 67: Vishnu

Antiquity No. - 59
Size - 86x41x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is a mutilated image of headless multi-armed Vishnu standing in Tribhanga mudra and holding a gada. He is standing between round pillars.
Fig. No. 68: Vasu

Antiquity No. - 60  
Size - 43x41x30 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Vasu  
Description - It is a carved stone showing Vasu (?) on right side and another deity on left side.
Antiquity No. - 61  
Size - 74x51x28 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is sculptural fragment showing a couple in amorous posture.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Antiquity No.</strong></th>
<th>62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>71x41x30 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deity</strong></td>
<td>Brahma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is round pillared rathika topped with udgama housing a seated Brahma holding akshamala, shruva, a book and kamandala in his four hands. His vehicle is carved below him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 71: Shiva

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>69x38x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Shiva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a figure of dancing Shiva.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 72: Chamunda

Antiquity No. - 64
Size - 61x35x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th-10th century A.D.
Deity - Chamunda
Description - It is an image of mutilated Chamunda standing in a niche.
Fig. No. 73: *Tapasvini Parvati*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>58x46x19 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>8th-9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td><em>Tapasvini Parvati</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a mutilated torso of <em>Tapasvini Parvati</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 74: Image of Lakulisha

Antiquity No. - 66
Size - 35x44x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a mutilated sculpture of Lakulisha holding a thick staff and housed in a square bracket topped pillars covered with a chhadya.
Fig. No. 75: *Ganesh* housed inside a niche

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>61x84x13 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td><em>Ganesh</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing <em>Ganesh</em> seated on a cushion in <em>ardhkaryakasana</em> and housed in a niche.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 76: Miniature shrine having *phansanakar shikhara*

**Antiquity No.** - 68  
**Size** - 89x41x28 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Good  
**Provenance** - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a miniature shrine having *phansanakar shikhara* (similar to the antiquity no. 62). It housed *Brahma* seated on a cushion.
Antiquity No. - 69
Size - 46x43x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is sculptural fragment showing miniature shrine having phansanakar shikhara and it is housing Vishnu in standing posture. He is flanked by female attendants, maladhari vidyadhara and a warrior riding a vyala.
**Fig. No. 78: A broken sculptural fragment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>61x43x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a broken sculptural fragment carved with a stout figure holding a baton in his right hand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 79: Tapasvini Parvati**

| **Antiquity No.** | 71 |
| **Size** | 35x51x15 cm |
| **Material** | Sandstone |
| **Condition** | Damaged |
| **Provenance** | Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple. |
| **Period** | 10th century A.D. |
| **Deity** | Tapasvini Parvati |
| **Description** | It is the lower part of the image of Tapasvini Parvati flanked by a lion and a deer. |
Antiquity No. - 72
Size - 38x35x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Niṛṛiti
Description - It is a broken image showing Niṛṛiti standing over an apasmarpurusha flanked by vyala attacking an elephant and human figures.
Antiquity No. - 73
Size - 53x23x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower part of a standing human figure. He is wearing a thin waist band with *katijalaka*.

Fig. No. 81: A standing human figure
Fig. No. 82: Image of a female deity

Antiquity No. - 74
Size - 56x46x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken image of a female deity sitting in padmasana on a cushion.
Fig. No. 83: Tapasvini Parvati

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>48x46x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td>Tapasvini Parvati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment shows standing Tapasvini Parvati inside square pillared niche.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 84: Chaturmukhalinga

Antiquity No. - 76
Size - 23x81x81 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 6th century A.D.
Deity - Chaturmukhalinga
Description - It is a Chaturmukhalinga kept on a square stone.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 85: Shivalinga

| Antiquity No. - | 78 |
| Size -          | 76x24x24 cm |
| Material -      | Sandstone |
| Condition -     | Good |
| Provenance -    | Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple. |
| Period -        | 10th century A.D. |
| Description -   | It is a Shivalinga. |
Fig. No. 86: Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 79
Size - 35x20x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 87: Shivalinga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>51x20x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a Shivalinga.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 88: Sahasralinga

Antiquity No. - 81
Size - 63.5x19x19 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Sahasralinga.
Fig. No. 89: *Shivalinga attached to pitha*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>82</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>25x43x51 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a monolithic <em>Shivalinga</em> attached to <em>pitha.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 90: Mutilated torso of a male

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>83</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>56x41x25 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>15th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a mutilated torso of a male. He is standing with folded hands and wearing har.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 84  
Size - 61x43x18 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a warrior holding sword seated on a horse. He is attended by a male standing in front of the horse.
**Fig. No. 92: Vishnu**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Antiquity No.</strong></th>
<th>85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>61x35x28 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deity</strong></td>
<td>Vishnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is the lower portion of the multi-armed <em>Vishnu</em> standing in <em>tribhanga</em> pose and housed inside a round pillared niche. Small attendant holding an unidentified object stands on his left side. Human figure and a crouching elephant are carved beyond the pillar one above the other.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 86
Size - 211x33x16 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 6th-7th A.D.
Description - It is a pilaster carved with floral scrolls in upper part and a standing female with child standing at the bottom and holding a bunch of mango. The lower part of the scroll is in the form of the canopy of a mango tree. Upper part is in the form of luxuriant foliage.
Fig. No. 94: Image of Agni

**Antiquity No.** - 87

**Size** - 78x33x30 cm

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Provenance** - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Deity** - Agni

**Description** - It is a broken sculptural fragment showing Agni with his mount.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 95: Vishnu

Antiquity No. - 88
Size - 102x63x328 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the east of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is a miniature triratha shrine having phansanakar shikhara. Lower portion of the roof is decorated with stylized floral designs and chandrashala motif. It shows Vishnu standing between round pillars which are topped with miniature shrines. He is flanked by two female fly whisk bearers. Two male attendants stand in front of the pillars and to the farther side of it on both sides.
Fig. No. 96: Broken snout of Varaha

Antiquity No. - 89
Size - 33x35x33 cm
Material - Black basalt
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken snout of Varaha (?).
Fig. No. 97: Image of panch lingas with pitha

Antiquity No. - 90
Size - 32x51x53 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken panch lingas with pitha.
Fig. No. 98: Square shaped pitha of Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 91
Size - 56x43x27 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Stack of loose sculptures to the East of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a square shaped pitha of Shivalinga.
Antiquity No. - 92
Size - 86x53x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing Ganesh seated over a cushion in a square pillared niche covered with udgama.
Fig. No. 100: *Ganesh*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>93</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>56x39x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td><em>Ganesh</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing four handed dancing <em>Ganesh</em> flanked by a male and a female figure. The male on right side is sitting on the floor and the female is seated on a raised seat &amp; holding a vessel kept in front.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 101: Defaced image of a male deity

Antiquity No. - 94
Size - 63x41x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is a defaced image of a male deity in standing posture and flanked by two male attendants.
Fig. No. 102: Uma-Maheshwara

Antiquity No. - 95
Size - 63x53x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 12th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Maheshwara
Description - It is the image of Uma-Maheshwara flanked by Ganesh and Kartikeya. A bull and a lion sit near the feet of the divine couple.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>74x33x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Badly Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th-11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is sculptural fragment carved with couple in <em>alingan mudra</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiquity No. -</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>58x35x21 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td>Shiva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing Shiva standing between two round pillars. Miniature Nandi sits on his right side. The pillars end into miniature shrines. The area beyond pillars is decorated with stenciled scrolls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 98
Size - 41x56x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a couple seated in *ardhpanyakasana* over cushion like couches. A miniature female attendant stand on the left side of the lady.
Fig. No. 106: Figure of a standing male deity

Antiquity No. - 99
Size - 74x37x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with a male deity standing between two rounded pillars terminating into miniature shrines. The pillars are interconnected with stylized torana designs.
| Antiquity No. - | 100 |
| Size -          | 86x33x15 cm |
| Material -      | Sandstone |
| Condition -     | Damaged |
| Provenance -    | Old chowki just by the side of the gate leading to the Nilkantha Temple. |
| Period -        | 11th century A.D. |
| Description -   | It is a sculptural fragment showing a four armed male deity housed between two round pillars which terminate into miniature shrines. The whole composition is topped by *udgamas* decorated with stenciled floral designs. |
Fig. No. 108: Piece of a doorjamb

Antiquity No. - 101
Size - 63x38x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 6th century A.D.
Description - It is a piece of doorjamb depicting a warrior riding vyala and a divine figure below the vyala.
Fig. No. 109: Figure of a doorjamb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>102</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>61x20x10 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>6th-7th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a fragmentary door jamb showing a standing male deity at the bottom and three <em>shakhas</em> carved with floral scroll.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 110: Image of Brahma, Vishnu & Siva

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>103</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>33x60x11 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td>Brahma, Vishnu &amp; Siva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a top portion of Abhamandala showing Brahma and Vishnu flanking Siva. The three deities are seated on a long padmaceetha which is flanked by two vidyadharas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 111: Image of the *parikar* of a deity

**Antiquity No.** - 104

**Size** - 51x29x24 cm

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.

**Period** - 9th century A.D.

**Description** - It is the lower right portion of the *parikar* of a deity. It shows female and male attendants with a devotee and lion sitting in front of the two. On the extreme right side, there stands another attendant of smaller size and above him is shown the lower portion of a mythical animal.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>105</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>46x28x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Niṛṛiti and Yama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is of a corner stone showing standing Niṛṛiti and Yama on its two faces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 113: Uma-Mahesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>106</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>29x46x13 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Uma-Mahesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the lower portion of Uma-Mahesh (?) image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 107
Size - 48x25x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a slab showing standing male shaiva divinity.

Fig. No. 114: Male Shaiva divinity
Fig. No. 115: Figure of a *vyala* over an elephant

**Antiquity No.** - 108  
**Size** - 53x23x18 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Good  
**Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing a *vyala* standing over an elephant.
**Antiquity No.** - 109

**Size** - 56x33x18 cm

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Deity** - Varuna

**Description** - It is a defaced sculptural fragment showing Varuna and his mount crocodile carved behind his legs.
**Fig. No. 117: Figure of an ascetic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>110</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>61x25x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a broken figure of an ascetic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh’s Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 118: Standing female figure

Antiquity No. - 111
Size - 74x21x14 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculpture of a standing female figure.
Fig. No. 119: Couple in amorous posture

**Antiquity No. -** 112  
**Size -** 48x25x18 cm  
**Material -** Sandstone  
**Condition -** Damaged  
**Provenance -** Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
**Period -** 10th century A.D.  
**Description -** It is a defaced sculptural fragment showing a standing couple in amorous posture.
Fig. No. 120: Couple in amorous posture

Antiquity No. - 113
Size - 41x24x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a defaced sculptural fragment showing a standing couple in amorous posture.
Fig. No. 121: Figure of a warrior riding a *vyala*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>114</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>43x25x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a warrior riding a <em>vyala</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 122: Headless miniature *Ayudhpurushas*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>115</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>30x35x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a lower part of a fragmentary sculpture showing headless miniature <em>Ayudhpurushas</em> holding book, an unidentified weapon and <em>chakra</em> as we move from right to left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 123: Standing *Shaiva* deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>30x21x18 cm</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
<td>8th-9th century A.D.</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing defaced standing <em>Shaiva</em> deity holding a trident.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 124: Figure of a *vyala*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>117</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>61x21x10 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a defaced figure of a <em>vyala</em> with a small size warrior below him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 125: Torso of a female deity

Antiquity No. - 118
Size - 51x20x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Description - It is a torso of a female deity wearing stanhar, mekha and katijalaka.
Fig. No. 126: Figure of an eight armed male deity

Antiquity No. - 119
Size - 63x41x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing an eight armed male deity seated in ardhpanyakasana over a couch. Its surviving upper left hand holds a shield.
Fig. No. 127: Uma-Maheshwara

Antiquity No. - 120
Size - 38x41x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th-10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Maheshwara
Description - It is the lower part of the broken and defaced image of Uma-Maheshwara with Kartikeya, Bhringi Rishi, a bull seated below as we move from left to right.
**Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.**

**Fig. No. 128: Standing female figure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>121</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>53x41x24 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a standing female figure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 122
Size - 46x35x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing lower portions of a standing couple.
### Fig. No. 130: Brahma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>123</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>41x41x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Brahma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing lower portion of seated <em>Brahma</em> holding a water vessel in his left arm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 131: Lower portion of the *parikar* of a deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>124</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>51x25x30 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the lower portion of the <em>parikar</em> of a deity showing two male figures. The one on the left is holding a bowl. Two miniature deities, one sitting in <em>lalitasana</em> and another riding a horse are carved near the feet of the two as we move from left to right.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 132: Standing figure of a deity

Antiquity No. - 125
Size - 41x37x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a mutilated standing figure of a deity.
Fig. No. 133: Couple in amorous posture

Antiquity No. - 126
Size - 46x33x8 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a defaced sculptural fragment showing a couple in amorous posture.
Fig. No. 134: Brahma

Antiquity No. - 127  
Size - 35x28x20 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Brahma  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing Brahma housed inside a round pillared rathika. On his right, a makara and a dancing figure is carved.
Fig. No. 135: Lower left portion of the *parikar* of a deity

| Antiquity No. - | 128 |
| Size - | 33x20x19 cm |
| Material - | Sandstone |
| Condition - | Damaged |
| Provenance - | Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple. |
| Period - | 9th-10th century A.D. |
| Description - | It is the lower left portion of the *parikar* of a deity. It shows a sitting male, two standing males, one kneeling on the ground and another attendant standing as we move from left to right. All figures are defaced. |
Fig. No. 136: Lower part of the image of a deity

Antiquity No. - 129
Size - 30x28x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a lower part of an image showing the feet of a deity. Two headless attendants stand on the right side. In front of them, a devotee and two ascetics have been carved. On the bhadra portion is shown a female deity flanked by one devotee on the left side & two female devotees on the right side.
Fig. No. 137: Head of a bearded deity

- **Antiquity No.** - 130
- **Size** - 35x28x20 cm
- **Material** - Sandstone
- **Condition** - Damaged
- **Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
- **Period** - 10th century A.D.
- **Description** - It is a badly weathered head of a bearded deity.
Fig. No. 138: Image of feet of some attendant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>131</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>15x22x8 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the lower left side portion of a pedestal of an image showing feet of some attendant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 139: Figure of a Vidyadhara couple

**Antiquity No.** - 133  
**Size** - 47x28x13 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
**Period** - 9th-10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a fragmentary sculpture showing a flying Vidyadhara couple.
Antiquity No. - 134
Size - 38x20x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing Vishnu housed inside a pillared rathika. The round pillars are topped with miniature shrine. He is flanked by two standing female attendants.
Fig. No. 141: Standing male figures

Antiquity No. - 135
Size - 21x41x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - Medieval period
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing three highly mutilated standing male figures.
Fig. No. 142: Lower right portion of the parikar of a deity

Antiquity No. - 136
Size - 28x25x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower right portion of the parikar of a deity showing his legs, two male attendants and two kneeling devotee on the right side.
Fig. No. 143: Fragment of *dwarashakha*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is a fragment of <em>dwarashakha</em> showing <em>patra shakha</em>, <em>naag shakha</em> and <em>rupa shakha</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Antiquity No.** - 137
**Size** - 30x27x10 cm
**Material** - Sandstone
**Condition** - Damaged
**Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
**Period** - 9th century A.D.
Antiquity No. - 138
Size - 30x30x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is an unfinished figure of a female in standing posture.
Fig. No. 145: Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 140
Size - 53x46x16.5 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a headless figure of dancing Ganesh standing on a lotus seat. Mouse stands between his legs. On his right side sits a Vina player.
Antiquity No. - 141
Size - 25x28x16 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing lower right portion of Uma-Mahesh (?) image. The defaced image of his mount bull can be seen below him. A miniature bearded ascetic is visible on the right side.
Fig. No. 147: Figure of male & female monkey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>142</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>41x23x10 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a defaced sculptural fragment showing a pair of male and female monkey in copulation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 148: Figure of a male worshipping Sivalinga

Antiquity No. - 143
Size - 23x28x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a male worshipping a Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 149: Defaced crown head of a deity

Antiquity No. - 144
Size - 20x25x9 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing defaced crown head of a deity.
Antiquity No. - 145
Size - 20x29x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is the lower right portion of Uma-Mahesh image showing Ganesh seated on a couch and Nandi. On the extreme right side stands a divine male figure.

Fig. No. 150: Uma-Mahesh
Antiquity No. - 146
Size - 33x48x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the left portion of Uttranga of a door carved with Rahu, Ketu, five grahas etc. Defaced figure of Vishnu is visible between round pillared rathika. Below the navagraha panel can be seen flying maladhari vidyadharas.
Fig. No. 152: Defaced male divinity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>147</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>28x35x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a defaced male divinity standing between square pillared <em>rathika</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 153: Figure of Mahisasuramardini

Antiquity No. - 148
Size - 33x25x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Mahisasuramardini
Description - It is the lower portion of the image of Mahisasuramardini and the buffalo. It shows the beheaded Mahisasura lying on the ground. His human form can be seen emerging from the neck of buffalo. Lion is biting the posterior of buffalo on the right side. One associate of the demon being punished by the goddess is visible on the left side.
Fig. No. 154: Torso of a male deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>149</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>28x21x13 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a defaced torso of seated four handed male deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 155: Nandi

**Antiquity No.** - 150
**Size** - 25x13x25 cm
**Material** - Sandstone
**Condition** - Damaged
**Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
**Period** - 10th century A.D.
**Description** - It is the broken figure *Nandi*. 
Fig. No. 156: Vishnu

- **Antiquity No.**: 151
- **Size**: 46x38x18 cm
- **Material**: Sandstone
- **Condition**: Damaged
- **Provenance**: Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
- **Period**: 9th-10th century A.D.
- **Deity**: Vishnu
- **Description**: It is the lower left part of the image of Vishnu (?). His attendant and a kneeling devotee are visible on the left side.
Fig. No. 157: Image of a crouching elephant

Antiquity No. - 152
Size - 30x30x7 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing crouching elephant.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>153</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>30x25x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10\text{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the highly ornamented torso of a female deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 159: Figure of a seated female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>154</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>48x30x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a seated female figure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 160: Figure of a medallion showing a *Kinnar*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>155</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>25x30x10 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a <em>kinnar</em> in a medallion having a beaded margin. The inside of the medallion is decorated with floral scrolls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 156
Size - 25x38x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Mahavaraha
Description - It is the upper left part of the Dashavatār image. It shows Mahavaraha standing over earth and a flying vidyadhara. Parikar of the deity decorated with lotus and beaded strings is also visible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>157</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>23x30x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Vishnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment in which only the head of Garuna and legs of Vishnu &amp; Lakshmi is visible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 163: Heads of Vidyadhar and vyala

Antiquity No. - 158
Size - 27x33x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the heads of Vidyadhar and vyala.
Fig. No. 164: Lower right part of the *parikar* of a deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>46x25x23 cm</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
<td>It is the lower right part of the <em>parikar</em> of a deity showing a standing headless female attendant and a headless kneeling devotee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 165: Image of Vishnu & Lakshmi

Antiquity No. - 160
Size - 38x30x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu and Lakshmi
Description - It is the lower part of image of Vishnu and Lakshmi riding a miniature Garuna and a devotee seated on right.
Antiquity No. - 161
Size - 27x28x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing mutilated standing male on the front facet and female on the left side facet of the stone.
Antiquity No. - 162
Size - 28x28x16 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a seated divinity housed inside a round pillared miniature shrine having *phansanakar* roof. He is flanked by two attendants. An ascetic is sitting on right side.
Antiquity No. - 163
Size - 30x33x10 cm
Material - Grayish slate
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower part of an image showing feet of the deity accompanied by two female and two male attendants.

Fig. No. 168: Lower part of an image
Fig. No. 169: Ganesh figure

Antiquity No. - 164
Size - 68x48x11 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is the image of Ganesh seated in a rectangular niche holding a bowl full of laddu. His right hand is in varada mudra.
Fig. No. 170: Figure of a lady accompanied by two girls, a toddler & a young man

Antiquity No. - 165
Size - 68x53x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenience - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a lady accompanied by two young girls, a toddler and a young man.
Fig. No. 171: Uma-Mahesh

| Antiquity No. - | 166 |
| Size -         | 38x32x18 cm |
| Material -     | Sandstone |
| Condition -    | Damaged |
| Provenance -   | Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple. |
| Period -       | 9th century A.D. |
| Deity -        | Uma-Maheshwara |
| Description -  | It is image of Uma-Maheshwara with worn-out figures of Ganesh, a standing male, Nandi, Bhringi Rishi and Kartikeya. |
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh’s Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 172: An architectural stone showing Kirtimukha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>167</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>24x41x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is an architectural stone showing Kirtimukha carved at the upper side of square shape niche having square bracketed pillars.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 168
Size - 35x46x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Eroded
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 8th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing Lakulisha sitting in preaching posture. He is holding Laguda in his left hand and is flanked by one standing and one sitting devotee.
Antiquity No. - 169  
Size - 38x25x18 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is the torso of some male divinity.
Fig. No. 175: Figure of Uttranga of a gate

Antiquity No. - 170
Size - 25x43x16 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is sculptural fragment of Uttranga of a gate showing Rahu, ketu etc. five grahas and Siva on the extreme left side.
Antiquity No. - 171
Size - 23x66x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Matsya, Kurma, Varaha and Nrisimha avatars
Description - It is the upper part of the Dashavatara image of Vishnu. The parikar shows Matsya, Kurma, Varaha and Nrisimha avatars. Abhamandala is carved by two flying vidyadharas holding trichhatra.
Fig. No. 177: Torso of a female

Antiquity No. - 172
Size - 38x25x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing torso of a female.
Fig. No. 178: Lower left portion of the parikar of a deity

Antiquity No. - 173
Size - 41x43x16 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower left portion of the parikar of a deity. It shows the two feet of the deity, three attendants and one devotee.
Fig. No. 179: Lower part of dwarashakha carved with a female and male figure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>174</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>53x20x13 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the lower part of dwarashakha carved with a female and male. A lion can be seen on the lowermost side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 180: Torso of a four armed deity

Antiquity No. - 175
Size - 20x21x11 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the torso of a four armed deity. He is highly ornamented.
Fig. No. 181: Lower left side of the image of a deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>178</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>29x18x11 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the lower left side of the image of a deity. It shows two standing male attendants at the back, a female divinity and a male devotee in the front.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 182: Torso of a female deity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>179</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>30x20x10 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a torso of a highly ornamented female deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 183: Figure of a four handed deity

Antiquity No. - 180
Size - 30x12x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing four hands of a divinity.
Fig. No. 184: Torso of a male figure

**Antiquity No.** - 181  
**Size** - 32x30x18 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the torso of a male figure wearing Yajnopavita and string of rudraksha tied around the upper part of his left hand.
### Fig. No. 185: Lower left part of the *parikar* of a deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>182</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>42x32x8 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is the lower left part of the <em>parikar</em> of a deity carved with a female attendant, a male attendant, a miniature male attendant and a devotee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 186: Vishnu

Antiquity No. - 183
Size - 20x16x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is a sculptural fragment of the image of Vishnu (?) carve with a male attendant, a sitting divine figure and wearing vanamala.
Fig. No. 187: Figure of a standing female divinity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>184</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>49x25x12 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a mutilated figure of standing male divinity. Upper portion of a male attendant is visible near his feet on the left side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 185
Size - 25x25x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is a lower part of Uma-Mahesh seated in ardhaparyankasana. Nandi, Bhringi Rishi and lion sit in front of the couch. The lower row of divine figures is flanked by a male and a female devotee sitting on left and right sides respectively.
Fig. No. 189: Sculptural fragment

Antiquity No. - 186
Size - 26x27x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with floral scrolls, beaded strings, makara and leg of a human figure.
Antiquity No. - 187
Size - 20x23x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is a torso of Vishnu holding a gada in his right arm.
Fig. No. 191: Head of Makara

Antiquity No. - 188
Size - 22x21x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is head of a makara.
Fig. No. 192: Figure of flying *vidyadharas*

Antiquity No. - 189  
Size - 12x26x26 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with flying *Vidyadharas* supporting a carved band.
**Antiquity No.** - 190

**Size** - 23x20x10 cm

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Deity** - Siva

**Description** - It is the lower part of Siva image showing bull sitting on pedestal.
Fig. No. 194: Defaced flying *vidyadhara*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>192</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>32x20x4 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a fragment of a slab showing a defaced flying <em>Vidyadhara</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 195: Sculptural fragment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>193</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>20x18x17 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with a standing divine figure on the front facet and a standing human figure on right side facet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 194
Size - 31x20x11 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with a human figure sitting on the ground.
### Fig. No. 197: Figure of a warrior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>195</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>25x22x13 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with the figure of a warrior.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 196
Size - 35x22x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower part of a parikar of an image of a deity showing a standing fly whisk bearer and two other attendants as we move from right to left.
Fig. No. 199: Figure of a mother goddess sitting on a lotus seat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>197</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>30x30x9 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a mother goddess sitting on a lotus seat. A lion and a devotee are sitting below her as we move from left to right.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 200: Fragment of a *dwarashakha*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>199</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>16x19x14 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a fragment of a <em>dwarashakha</em> showing dancing figures housed inside a <em>rathika</em>. It is flanked by strings of garland.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 200  
Size - 28x20x12 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
Period - 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a peacock and a kneeling human figure.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 202: Siva

Antiquity No. - 201
Size - 30x36x17 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Siva
Description - It is the lower part of the image of Siva seated on a couch showing an attendant, a devotee, Nandi and Bhringi rishi.
Fig. No. 203: Figure of the *parikar* of an image

**Antiquity No.** - 202  
**Size** - 29x22x16 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
**Period** - 9th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a fragment of the *parikar* of an image showing a defaced female and a male attendant.
### Fig. No. 204: Torso of a male figure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>203</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>29x20x13 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a torso of a highly ornamented male figure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 205: Bust of a male divinity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>204</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>26x17x14 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a bust of a defaced male divinity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 206: Bust of a female divinity

**Antiquity No.** - 205

**Size** - 29x19x13 cm

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.

**Period** - 11th century A.D.

**Description** - It is a bust of a highly ornamented female divinity.
Fig. No. 207: Bust of a lady holding a child

Antiquity No. - 206
Size - 20x25x11 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the highly mutilated bust of a lady holding a child.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 208: Lower right corner of the parikar of three standing attendants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>207</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>40x25x14 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is lower right corner of the parikar showing three standing attendants of different sizes in the front row and one standing in the upper row.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 208  
Size - 34x16x9 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Vishnu  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment of the upper left side of the parikar of Vishnu image showing *Nrisimha* and *Vamana avatars* carved on the right side margin and a large human figure on the left side.
Antiquity No. - 209
Size - 28x20x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Parvati
Description - It is the upper left fragment of Uma-Mahesh image showing bust of Parvati and the upper left hand of Siva holding a snake and lower left hand embracing her.
**Fig. No. 211: Mutilated figure of eight armed goddess**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>210</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>33x35x21 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a highly mutilated sculpture of eight armed goddess sitting on a rotund couch and flanked by two female attendants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 212: Figure of a human & an animal

Antiquity No. - 211
Size - 41x35x41 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with a human figure and an animal. Both are headless.
Fig. No. 213: Figure of a male wearing a *langoti*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>212</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>35x35x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a bust of a standing male figure wearing a <em>langoti</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 214: Figure of a pair of feet over lotus

Antiquity No. - 213
Size - 38x33x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.
Description - It is a pedestal of a deity showing a pair of feet over lotus flanked by a female attendant in tribhanga on right side and a devotee seated on lotus.
Fig. No. 215: Figure of a Sati stone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>214</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>43x33x8 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sati stone showing five Sivalingas in the center, a pair of hands on the either side, moon &amp; sun at the top.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 216: Figure of three standing attendants & a seated figure

Antiquity No. - 215
Size - 35x33x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a fragmentary sculpture showing three standing attendant figure and one badly mutilated seated figure.
Fig. No. 217: Uma-Maheshwara

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>216</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>23x26x12 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Uma-Maheshwara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the lower part of Uma-Maheshwara image showing Nandi and a human figure carved below the seat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 218: Figure of Rahu

| Antiquity No. - | 217 |
| Size -         | 41x33x23 cm |
| Material -     | Sandstone |
| Condition -    | Damaged |
| Provenance -   | Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple. |
| Period -       | 10th century A.D. |
| Deity -        | Rahu |
| Description -  | It is a sculptural fragment carved with Rahu. |
Fig. No. 219: Figure of a very crude *Kirtimukha*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>218</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>23x22x9 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the highly mutilated sculptural fragment carved with a very crude <em>kirtimukha</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 220: Figure of Bharaputraka**

| **Antiquity No.** | 219 |
| **Size**        | 25x33x28 cm |
| **Material**    | Sandstone |
| **Condition**   | Damaged |
| **Provenance**  | Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple. |
| **Period**      | 10th century A.D. |
| **Description** | It is a bracket stone carved with *bharaputraka*. |
Antiquity No. - 220
Size - 35x33x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma and Saraswati
Description - It is a bust of Brahma and Saraswati.
Fig. No. 222: Group of Gandharvas & Vidyadharas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>221</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>18x46x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th-10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a panel showing a group of five gandharvas and vidyadharas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 223: Figure of Ketu

Antiquity No. - 223
Size - 35x28x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ketu
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with Ketu.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>224</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>48x33x27 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with the figures of a couple standing in amorous posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 225: Figure of Bharputraka

Antiquity No. - 225
Size - 25x28x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with bharputraka.
**Fig. No. 226: Sculptural fragment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>226</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>15x30x16 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with devotees, an ascetic and a musician.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 227: Figure of Ganga

Antiquity No. - 227
Size - 18x27x8 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Ganga
Description - It is the lower part of Ganga standing over makara within a niche.
Fig. No. 228: Figure of a *vyala* and a warrior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>228</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>42x23x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with <em>vyala</em> being attacked by a sword &amp; shield bearing warrior.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 229: Lower left part of the *parikar* of a deity

**Antiquity No.** - 229  
**Size** - 33x18x18 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the lower left part of the *parikar* of a deity carved with a standing male and female attendants. In front of them are carved figures of a kneeling devotee and a sword bearing horse rider.
Fig. No. 230: Bust of a multi-armed deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>230</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>28x30x21 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a bust of a highly ornamented multi-armed deity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiquity No.</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>38x28x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>8th-9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Indrani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a torso of four armed Indrani seated on an elephant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 232
Size - 25x30x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing headless Brahma (?).
**Fig. No. 233: Figure of multi-armed goddess**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>233</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>30x35x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the bust of a highly ornamented multi-armed goddess.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Antiquity No.** - 234  
**Size** - 25x30x25 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
**Period** - 9th century A.D.  
**Deity** - Surya  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing Surya housed inside a rectangular niche. The niche is topped with the bands of tula ends and a plain projected molding.
**Antiquity No.** - 235  
**Size** - 28x25x20 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
**Period** - 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the torso of a highly ornamented female deity.

Fig. No. 235: Image of female deity
Antiquity No. - 236  
Size - 33x24x15 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is the lower left portion of the parikar of a deity showing two attendants standing at the back and two devotees sitting in the front.
Fig. No. 237: Figure of a defaced *Shaiva* deity

**Antiquity No.** - 237  
**Size** - 16x26x21 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing a defaced *Shaiva* deity wearing a *jatamukuta* with boldly carved floral scrolls in the background and miniature shrine on the upper right side.
Fig. No. 238: Torso of a male deity

Antiquity No. - 238
Size - 24x22x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a mutilated torso of a multi-armed male divinity.
Fig. No. 239: Torso of a seated figure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>239</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>33x20x17 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing torso of a seated figure on the left side and a warrior sitting on a <em>makara vyala</em> on the left side. Below <em>makara vyala</em> is carved a <em>vyala</em> figure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 240: Sculptural fragment

<p>| Antiquity No. - | 240 |
| Size -         | 28x25x19 cm |
| Material -     | Sandstone |
| Condition -    | Damaged |
| Provenance -   | Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple. |
| Period -       | 10th century A.D. |
| Description -  | It is the sculptural fragment showing the paw of a <em>vyala</em> and a warrior as we move from right to left. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Antiquity No.</strong></th>
<th>241</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>28x18x25 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the head of a divinity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 242: Torso of a standing mother with child**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>242</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>33x23x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is torso of a standing mother with child.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 243
Size - 30x28x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with Brahma (?) on the left side and makara vyala & vyala on the right side.
Fig. No. 244: Image of Bharaputraka

Antiquity No. - 244
Size - 15x28x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with bharaputraka.
Fig. No. 245: Figure of Surya

**Antiquity No.** - 245  
**Size** - 28x35x20 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Deity** - Surya  
**Description** - It is the upper part of the parikar of Vishnu image showing Surya housed inside a round pillared rathika at the top. He is flanked by Kurma and Matsya avatars on left and right sides respectively. Below them are carved mutilated figures of flying vidyadharas.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 246: Sculptural fragment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>246</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>23x35x30 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a fragment of pedestal carved with an elephant with a rider being attacked by a lion in the front niche. The figures of a female and a male are carved in round pillared rectangular niches as we move from left to right.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 248
Size - 48x18x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with lower portion of a vyala.
Fig. No. 248: Image of Surya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>249</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>18x29x25 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Surya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing lower part of the image of long boot wearing Surya flanked by two attendants and housed inside a rectangular niche. It is the lower part of the antiquity no. 234.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiquity No. -</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>50x30x21 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment. It is the lower left side of the image of a deity. The feet of the deity and his two attendants (male and female) in standing posture are visible as we move from right to left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 250:

Antiquity No. - 251
Size - 30x25x19 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment showing a standing male divinity holding a sword.
Fig. No. 251: Defaced portion of a panel

Antiquity No. - 252
Size - 37x38x6 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a defaced portion of a panel showing two divinities and a human figure on the extreme left side.
Fig. No. 252: Figure of a standing male deity

| Antiquity No. - | 253 |
| Size - | 28x30x18 cm |
| Material - | Sandstone |
| Condition - | Damaged |
| Provenance - | Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple. |
| Period - | 9th century A.D. |
| Description - | It is an architectural fragment showing a male figure standing inside a round pillared niche and half diamond housed inside a rectangular niche on the left side. |
Fig. No. 253: Figure of *Panchalinga*

Antiquity No. - 257  
Size - 30x30x33 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a *panchalinga* with a sixth cylindrical *linga* on the lower side.
Fig. No. 254: Figure of Panchlinga

Antiquity No. - 258
Size - 25x25x30 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a panchalinga with a small cylindrical linga on the left side. These are placed inside a rectangular pitha having a projection on the right side.
Fig. No. 255: Figure of Panchlinga

Antiquity No. - 259
Size - 25x25x30 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a panchalinga with a small cylindrical linga on the left side. These are placed inside a rectangular pitha having a projection on the right side.
Antiquity No. - 260
Size - 33x28x30 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a panchalinga with a small cylindrical linga on the left side. These are placed inside a rectangular pitha having a projection on the right side.
Fig. No. 257: Sivalinga with circular pitha

Antiquity No. - 261
Size - 20x25x30 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a cylindrical Sivalinga with circular pitha.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh’s Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 258: Rectangular *pitha* of a *linga*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>262</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>15x38x53 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a rectangular <em>pitha</em> of a <em>linga</em> with a circular perforation in the middle and spout on the left side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 259: Circular pitha of a linga**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>263</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>14x26x38 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a circular <em>pitha of a linga</em> with a circular perforation in the middle and spout on the right side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 260: Figure of Sivalinga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>264</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>46x16x16 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a Sivalinga with half lotus medallions on the four side of the low square base.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 261: Figure of Sivalinga

Antiquity No. - 265
Size - 48x18x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Sivalinga with octagonal square base from the bottom as we move downwards.
Fig. No. 262: Figure of a square stone slab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>266</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>10x34x34 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>Medieval period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a square stone slab showing a pair of feet with <em>Sankha, Chakra, Padma</em> and <em>Gada</em>. It has a raised margin and a narrow outlet on the lower side. Its thickness is carved with lotus petals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 267
Size - 7x38x41 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.
Period - Medieval period
Description - It is carved with foot-print.
Fig. No. 264: An Architectural fragment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>268</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>8x29x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Old chowki just by the side of the gate heading to the Nilkantha Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment with armed man sitting on the ground with stretched legs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Fig. No. 265: Uma-Maheshwara

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>269</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>42x30x8 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Uma-Maheshwara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing figure of Uma-Maheshwara seated on a round couch. Lion, a kneeling human figure and Nandi are seated in front of the couch. The divine pair is flanked by two attendants standing with their weapons. Vyala figure can be seen on the upper right side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Antiquity No.</strong></td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>33x24x8 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deity</strong></td>
<td>Brahma and Vishnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is a defaced sculptural fragment carved with the standing images of Brahma and Vishnu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. No. 266: Figure of Brahma & Vishnu
Fig. No. 267: Figure of a vyala standing on an elephant

**Antiquity No. -** 271

**Size -** 53x20x18 cm

**Material -** Sandstone

**Condition -** Good

**Provenance -** Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.

**Period -** 10\(^{th}\) century A.D.

**Description -** It is a sculptural fragment carved with a vyala standing above an elephant.
Antiquity No. - 272
Size - 50x35x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a kneeling female devotee housed inside an arcuate niche.
Antiquity No. - 273
Size - 63x28x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10\textsuperscript{th}-11\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a standing female deity housed inside round pillared torana.
Fig. No. 270: Figure of Siva

Antiquity No. - 275
Size - 40x30x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Siva
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the figure of standing four armed Siva.
Fig. No. 271: A female figure

Antiquity No. - 276
Size - 58x30x28 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a female figure holding a dagger in her right hand.
Fig. No. 272: Vishnu

Antiquity No. - 277
Size - 33x25x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is an image of four armed Vishnu in standing posture. He is holding chakra and gada in upper two hands. The lower portion is broken. The defaced figure of one of the female attendants is visible on lower right side.
Fig. No. 273: Shiva

Antiquity No. - 278
Size - 38x27x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Shiva
Description - It is a defaced sculptural fragment showing dancing Shiva. Its lower portion is broken.
Fig. No. 274: Torso of a standing male deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>279</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>34x30x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th-11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a broken sculptural fragment showing torso of a standing male deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 275: Figure of Nrisimha

Antiquity No. - 280
Size - 33x25x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Nrisimha
Description - It is a badly mutilated figure of Nrisimha killing Hiranyakashipu. Its lower portion is missing.
Fig. No. 276: Lower right portion of the image of a deity

Antiquity No. - 281  
Size - 33x28x8 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 11th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing lower right portion of the image of a deity. One can see two feet of the deity, three standing attendants & two human figures sitting in front row as we move to the right.
Fig. No. 277: Figure of female

Antiquity No. - 282
Size - 50x18x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a female figure standing inside a round pillared niche. She is holding some object.
Fig. No. 278: Figure of Ganesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>283</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>33x21x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Ganesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a lower right portion of the image of a deity. It shows the image of standing Ganesh and a male figure as we move from left to right.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 284
Size - 43x29x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is the image of four handed Ganesh seated on a couch. He is holding his broken teeth in his lower right hand.
Fig. No. 280: Figure of Brahma

Antiquity No. - 285
Size - 33x25x8 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma
Description - It is the image of four handed Brahma seated on low couch. The remaining two hands hold kamandalu and akshamala.
Fig. No. 281: Vishnu-patta

Antiquity No. - 287
Size - 43x33x8 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu-patta
Description - It is a broken Vishnu-patta with the figure of Vishwarupa on the right side, six Sivalingas in the top row, eight seated deities in the second row, five standing deities in the third row, five standing deities in the fourth row and five goddesses in the fifth row.
Antiquity No. - 289
Size - 46x33x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is a highly mutilated figure of Uma-Mahesh.
Fig. No. 283: Mutilated figure of a female attendant

Antiquity No. - 290
Size - 50x13x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a mutilated image of female attendant carrying ghata in left hand.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>291</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>48x29x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Black Basalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Vishnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the upper left part of Vishnu image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiquity No.</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>41x28x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Uma-Mahesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a broken image of Uma-Mahesh. The figure of the lion, Bhringi rishi and Nandi, all badly damaged are carved below the seat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 293
Size - 53x25x19 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Shiva
Description - It is the upper left portion of a large image of a deity. It shows four handed Shiva sitting on a couch & holding trishula and serpent. He is housed inside a round pillared rathika topped with udgama. On his right are situated a dancing male figure standing over a makara-vyala and a vyala.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Antiquity No.</strong></th>
<th>294</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>30x28x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is corner stone showing a two armed standing divinity within a square pilared niche.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 288: Ganesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>295</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>41x35x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td>Ganesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a four armed Ganesh seated in a round pillared rathika. He is holding laddu, broken teeth, parashu and ankush in his four hands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 289: Saraswati

Antiquity No. - 296
Size - 66x61x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Saraswati
Description - It is the heavily mutilated image of four armed Saraswati with her vehicle, Hans. She is housed inside a round pillared torana.
**Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.**

**Fig. No. 290: Torso of a standing male figure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>297</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>79x35x13 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Modern period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a crudely made torso of a standing male figure whose hands &amp; lower legs are also missing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 291: Figure of a *vyala* attacking an elephant

- **Antiquity No.** - 298
- **Size** - 66x20x53 cm
- **Material** - Sandstone
- **Condition** - Damaged
- **Provenance** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
- **Period** - 10th century A.D.
- **Description** - It is figure of *vyala* attacking an elephant.
Fig. No. 292: Brahma

Antiquity No. - 299
Size - 63x61x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma
Description - It is a three headed and four armed image of Brahma seated in ardhpayankasana over a lotus. His vehicle Hansa sits near his feet. He sits inside a round pillared torana.
Fig. No. 293: Brahma?

Antiquity No. - 300
Size - 58x51x21 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma?
Description - It is an image of Shaiva deity. He is holding rosary in his right hand and a kamandala in his left hand. The deity stands in a round pillared rathika. The head of another deity wearing karanda mukuta (Brahma?) can be seen on the right side.
Antiquity No. - 301
Size - 73x38x38 cm
Material - Red sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.
Deity - Surya, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva
Description - It is a defaced Shivalinga having a projecting platform at the base. This platform supports the four standing images of Surya, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva carved on the four sides of Shivalinga.
Antiquity No. - 303
Size - 135x41x28 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Durga
Description - This mutilated sculptural fragment shows six armed Durga in standing posture. The head and hands have been lost but halo decorated with lotus petals is visible.
Antiquity No. - 304  
Size - 53x23x18 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a male figure sitting with both hands kept on folded knees.

Fig. No. 296: Figure of a standing male
Fig. No. 297: Sculptural fragment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>305</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>57x20x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No - 306
Size - 46x35x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a female figure standing under a tree.
**Antiquity No.** - 307  
**Size** - 48x31x15 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Deity** - *Brahma*  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing *Brahma* seated on a couch and housed inside a round pillared *rathika*. He is flanked by two attendants. Beyond the attendant are visible heads of *makara vyala* and *gaja vyala* on right and left sides respectively.

![Fig. No. 299: Figure of Brahma](image-url)
Fig. No. 300: Yamuna

Antiquity No. - 308  
Size - 61x35x13 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.  
Deity - Yamuna  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing Yamuna accompanied by two attendants and one Shaiva dwarapala holding a bowl and a kankal dand.
Fig. No. 301: Female figure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>309</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>33x25x24 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the part of the <em>parikar</em> of a deity showing a female attendant holding fly whisk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh’s Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 302: Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 310
Size - 41x30x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a four armed dancing Ganesh holding parashu and snake in his two hands.
Fig. No. 303: Figure of *Lakshmi* pressing the feet of *Vishnu*

**Antiquity No.** - 311  
**Size** - 43x26x20 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Deity** - *Lakshmi*  
**Description** - It is sculptural fragment showing *Lakshmi* pressing the feet of *Vishnu* lying on coils of *Sheshanaga*. Four of the nine *Nidhis* represented by four water vessels are shown below the couch (*paryank*).
Fig. No. 304: Headless Mithun figure

Antiquity No. - 312
Size - 41x23x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a headless Mithun figure.
Fig. No. 305: Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 313
Size - 60x33x1 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a broken image of four handed Ganesh holding parashu and sitting in lalitasana on a low couch inside a round pillared niche.
Antiquity No. - 316  
Size - 46x30x8 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Lakulisha  
Description - It is the broken image of two handed Lakulisa. He is holding a laguda and bijapuraka in his left and right hand respectively.
Fig. No. 307: Figure of devotees standing in *pranam mudra*

| Antiquity No. - | 317 |
| Size -         | 43x46x10 cm |
| Material -     | Sandstone  |
| Condition -    | Damaged    |
| Provenance -   | Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple. |
| Period -       | 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D. |
| Description -  | It is a broken slab carved with four devotees standing in *pranam mudra* with both hands fully raised. The figures of right side devotees are broken. |
Fig. No. 308: *Shivalinga*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>318</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>41x13x14 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a <em>Shivalinga</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 309: Figure of Ganga

**Antiquity No.** - 319

**Size** - 61x25x18 cm

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Provenance** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Deity** - Ganga

**Description** - It is a figure of Ganga standing beneath foliage with a mutilated makara below.
Fig. No. 310: Figure of a *vyala* crouching elephant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>320</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>32x20x18x cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>12th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the lower part of a <em>vyala</em> standing over a crouching elephant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 311: Figure of Yamuna

Antiquity No. - 321
Size - 37x22x5 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Yamuna
Description - It is a defaced sculptural fragment carved with the figure of Yamuna (?) accompanied by two female attendants and a Shaiva dwarapala holding a khatwanga (?) as we move from left to right.
Fig. No. 312: Lower right portion of the *parikar* of a deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>324</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>40x22x14 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10(^{th}) century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the lower right portion of the <em>parikar</em> of a deity carved with three male attendants and a devotee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 325  
Size - 52x32x5 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - Late period  
Deity - Hanuman  
Description - It is a broken slab carved with a crude figure of Hanuman housed inside a rectangular niche.
Antiquity No. - 327
Size - 33x48x28 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken pedestal of the image of Shaivacharya showing his legs and three devotees carved in front of the pedestal. The devotee on extreme left is standing and other two are sitting. All three are in namaskara posture.
Fig. No. 315: Lower right part of the parikar of a devotee

Antiquity No. - 328
Size - 38x23x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower right part of parikar of an image carved with a divine figure, at the top a female attendant, a male attendant, an ascetic sitting on a couch decorated with lotus motif in the middle & a devotee sitting in kneeling posture with folded hands at the lowest end.
Antiquity No. - 330  
Size - 24x21x8 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a three headed deity with the side heads bearing ugra expression. The back arms are holding a manuscript and an elongated khatwanga (?) like object.
Fig. No. 317: Headless image of a devotee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>331</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>27x34x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a headless image of a devotee seated with folded hands and holding some object between the palms. Two devotees are carved on the pedestal. There is a square peg like projection at the base for fixing the image in a pedestal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 318: Uma-Maheshwara

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Deity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>332</td>
<td>32x53x12 cm</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
<td>10th-11th century A.D.</td>
<td>Uma-Maheshwara</td>
<td>It is the lower part of the image of Uma-Maheshwara carved with bull, Bhringi Rishi and lion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 319: Vishnu

Antiquity No. - 334
Size - 30x16x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is the lower right corner of the parikar of Vishnu image showing a male figure, leg of a vyala at the top, an attendant, a devotee kneeling with folded hands and Revant riding a horse on the lower side.
Fig. No. 320: Figure of a female carrying a water vessel

Antiquity No. - 335
Size - 33x15x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with a female carrying a water vessel.
Fig. No. 321: Lower left part of the *parikar* of a deity

**Antiquity No.** - 336  
**Size** - 31x25x116 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the lower left part of the *parikar* of the deity showing his feet. Two attendants at the back and one female devotee & a sword bearing horse rider in the front as we move to the left of the feet of the deity.
Fig. No. 322: Figure of four handed miniature deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>337</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>35x17x12 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the parikar of a deity carved with a four handed miniature deity housed inside a round pillared rathika topped with udgama. Rathika itself is flanked by two female attendants. The upper part of vyala is visible on the lower left side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 338  
Size - 33x18x10 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 11th century A.D.  
Deity - Vishnu  
Description - It is a broken image of standing Vishnu holding gada and chakra in the back two hands. Front hands are broken. A miniature ayudhapurush can be seen on the lower right side.
Antiquity No. - 339
Size - 22x29x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is broken image of Bharputraka.
Fig. No. 325: Figure of Vasu

Antiquity No. - 340
Size - 35x18x11 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Vasu
Description - It is a highly defaced image of standing Vasu.
Fig. No. 326: Lower left portion of the parikar of a deity

Antiquity No. - 341
Size - 30x25x14 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower left portion of the parikar of a deity. It shows a female and male attendant at the back and a devotee & animal in the front.
Fig. No. 327: Fragment of *dwarashakha*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>342</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>29x20x12 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a fragment of a <em>dwarashakha</em> showing river goddess holding a water vessel accompanied by a female attendant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 328: Upper left portion of the parikar of a deity

- **Antiquity No.** - 343
- **Size** - 28x18x12 cm
- **Material** - Sandstone
- **Condition** - Damaged
- **Provenience** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
- **Period** - 9th-10th century A.D.
- **Description** - It is the upper left portion of the parikar of a deity carved with the image of a female attendant at the bottom, a two handed deity in the middle and the figure of flying vidyadhara at the top.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>344</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>34x15x10 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Agni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a defaced image of two handed standing Agni accompanied by his mount goat. Flames are emanating from the upper part of his body. He is housed inside a rectangular niche.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 345  
Size - 29x20x9 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a fragment of a parikar showing a four handed female deity sitting in lalitasana and housed inside a round pillared rathika topped with assorted moldings. She is flanked by two female attendants. A vyala is shown on the left side.
Fig. No. 331: Figure of a band carved with four deities

Antiquity No. - 346
Size - 18x29x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a band carved with four deities sitting on ground and holding different attributes.
Antiquity No. - 347
Size - 41x19x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower left part of the parikar of a deity showing two female attendants at the back and a female sitting & holding some object in the front.
Fig. No. 333: Image of a divine couple

Antiquity No. - 348
Size - 29x18x7 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a defaced image of a divine couple.
Antiquity No. - 349
Size - 29x22x9 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma
Description - It is the fragment of parikar of a deity carved with the figure of four handed Brahma sitting & holding kamandala, a book, shruva in his three hands. His fourth hands is held in Abhaya mudra. He is flanked by a maladhari vidyadhara on the left side. A female standing on the head of makara vyala on the right side.
Fig. No. 335: Uma-Maheshwara

Antiquity No. - 350
Size - 51x33x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Maheshwara
Description - It is the broken image of Uma-Maheshwara seated over a couch. Above the pedestal are carved the figures of Ganesh, bull and Kartikeya as we move from right to left.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>351</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>44x23x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Vishnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the broken seated image of Vishnu holding Shankha, Chakra in his two arms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 352
Size - 30x25x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with a standing female figure who is holding something in her left hand.

Fig. No. 337: A standing female figure
Antiquity No. - 353
Size - 44x35x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower right part of the *parikar* of the deity carved with the feet of the same on the left side. Three male attendants are carved on the back side. A bearded male devotee sits with folded hands in the front. There is a small female figure sitting behind him.
Fig. No. 339: Lower left side of the *parikar* of a deity

**Antiquity No.** - 355  
**Size** - 35x15x11 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the lower left side of the *parikar* of a deity carved with a male & female attendant holding a water vessel at the back. A female devotee kneeling with folded hands on the right side and another male sitting in *lalitasana* on the left side in the front.
Antiquity No. - 356  
Size - 35x21x10 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Surya  
Description - It is the lower left part of the image of Surya. Three horses can be seen on the lower side. Two male divinities can be seen sitting on a padmpeetha at the top of the horses. A broken image of male attendant looms above the two.
Fig. No. 341: Figure of three headless standing attendants

Antiquity No. - 357
Size - 36x20x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower right part of the parikar of a deity carved with three headless standing attendants. The middle one is female.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh’s Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 342: Figure of Vinadhari Shiva & Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 358
Size - 25x28x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Vinadhari Shiva & Ganesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with three divinities. Vinadhari Shiva sitting on a bull and Ganesh can be identified sitting on the left side.
Fig. No. 343: Ganesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>359</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>28x15x16 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Ganesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the lower right portion of the <em>parikar</em> of a deity carved with <em>Ganesh</em> and a headless divine attendant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 344: Head of a Makara

Antiquity No. - 360
Size - 25x38x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the head of a makara.
Fig. No. 345: Left portion of the Uttranga

Antiquity No. - 361
Size - 27x32x11 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the left portion of Uttranga carved with twin human figures.
Fig. No. 346: Figure of miniature Shikhara & head of Ganesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>362</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>43x21x16 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th-10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a fragment of a lintel showing a miniature Shikhara and the head of Ganesh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 347: Figure of vyala

**Antiquity No.** - 363  
**Size** - 32x21x18 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing vyala.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 348: Defaced image of four handed deity

Antiquity No. - 366
Size - 38x23x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the defaced image of a four handed deity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>368</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>27x18x9 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th-11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing two standing deities housed inside round pillared rathikas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 350: Middle portions of a female figure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>369</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>30x33x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with the middle portions of a female figure on the left side and a human figure on the right side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 351: Figure of Lakulisha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>370</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>28x26x9 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Lakulisha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a headless Lakulisha accompanied by his four disciples sitting below padmapeetha supporting him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 371
Size - 29x38x46 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - Medieval period
Description - It is a broken *Amalaka*. 

Fig. No. 352: Figure of broken *Amalaka*
Fig. No. 353: Figure of unfinished sculptural fragment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>373</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>25x23x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is an unfinished sculptured fragment carved with three headless male attendants at the back, a female attendant and a male riding a bull in the front.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 354: Figure of flying bharaputraka

Antiquity No. - 374
Size - 76x33x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the figure of a flying bharaputraka.
Fig. No. 355: Figure of two feet of a female deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>375</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>19x28x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the two feet of a female deity carved over a padmapeetha.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 356: Lower portion of Vishnu image

Antiquity No. - 376
Size - 29x29x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing lower portion of Vishnu image carved with the figure of a Garuna.
Fig. No. 357: Figure of a warrior fighting a *vyala*

**Antiquity No.** - 377  
**Size** - 31x24x15 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing a warrior fighting a *vyala.*
Fig. No. 358: Figure of a four armed deity

Antiquity No. - 378
Size - 20x22x19 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a four armed deity sitting on a couch and housed inside a square pillared niche.
Fig. No. 359: Head of Bhairava

Antiquity No. - 384  
Size - 20x26x14 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is an architectural stone showing head of Bhairava with a fearful facial expression.
Fig. No. 360: Defaced two armed male figure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>385</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>28x17x12 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a defaced two armed male figure in standing posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 361: Uma-Mahesh

Antiquity No. - 386
Size - 26x18x14 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is mutilated portion of an Uma-Mahesh image and hands of Shiva holding a serpent.
Fig. No. 362: Sculptural fragment

Antiquity No. - 389
Size - 29x12x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of a celestial figure holding something on the lower side and a smaller figure holding a trishula on the upper side.
Fig. No. 363: Figure of Garuna carrying Vishnu

Antiquity No. - 391
Size - 35x17x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing bust of Garuna carrying Vishnu.
Fig. No. 364: Figure of *maladhari vidyadhara*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>392</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>30x21x8 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a <em>Maladhari Vidyadhara</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 365: Lower portion of the image of a deity

**Antiquity No.** - 393  
**Size** - 23x28x10 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
**Period** - 11th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing lower portion of the image of a deity carved with a male attendant on the right side and a male & female devotee kneeling with folded hands on both side of the *bhadra* portion of the pedestal.
Antiquity No. - 395
Size - 24x21x9 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the middle portion of defaced Uma-Mahesh image.
Fig. No. 367: Bust of a female attendant

| Antiquity No. - | 396 |
| Size -         | 27x19x7 cm |
| Material -     | Sandstone |
| Condition -    | Damaged |
| Provenance -   | Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple. |
| Period -       | 10th century A.D. |
| Description -  | It is the lower right portion of the parikar of a deity showing the bust of a female attendant. |
**Fig. No. 368: Figure of a female sitting on a ground**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>399</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>26x13x12 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the upper part the <em>parikar</em> of an image shows a female sitting on the ground and holding something.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 369: Sculptural fragment

Antiquity No. - 400  
Size - 21x30x15 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 11th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh’s Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 370: Figure of Naga & Nagi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>401</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>19x25x12 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td>Naga &amp; Nagi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the lower part of Mahavaraha image showing Naga &amp; Nagi sitting with folded hands. Below the lotus flower forming the pedestal for the left foot of the deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 371: Head of Makara vyala

Antiquity No. - 402
Size - 23x26x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the sculptural fragment carved with the head of a Makara vyala.
Fig. No. 372: Defaced image of standing female deity

Antiquity No. - 403
Size - 23x13x8 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a defaced image of standing female deity.
Fig. No. 373: Figure of standing male

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>404</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>19x21x6 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a standing male figure housed inside a square pillared <em>rathika</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 374: Head of a lion

Antiquity No. - 405  
Size - 18x18x17 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the head of a lion.
Fig. No. 375: Lower left portion of the image of a deity

Antiquity No. - 406
Size - 25x17x17 cm
Material - Black Basalt
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower left portion of the parikar of the image of a deity showing a divine male attendant at the back and a devotee sitting with folded hands in the front.
Fig. No. 376: Fragment of a *Shaiva* deity

Antiquity No. - 407  
Size - 25x19x17 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 11th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a *Shaiva* deity holding the bowl and trident in his right and left hands respectively.
**Fig. No. 377: Lower part of the Uma-Mahesh image**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>409</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>15x24x9 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>12th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Ganesha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the lower part of broken Uma-Mahesh image carved with torso of Ganesha, bull, Bhringi Rishi and lion below the couch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Antiquity Details

**Antiquity No.** - 410  
**Size** - 27x20x10 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
**Period** - 11th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the lower right part of the *parikar* of a deity carved with the leg of a divine figure and two female attendant.

**Fig. No. 378**: Lower right part of the *parikar* of a deity
Antiquity No. - 412
Size - 15x20x9 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma
Description - It shows the lower portion of the headless four handed Brahma sitting inside a round pillared rathika and holding kamandala, book and shriwa. His fourth is holding a rosary.
Antiquity No. - 413
Size - 19x23x7 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is the upper portion of the image of four handed Vishnu. One of his hand holding chakra is visible on upper right side.
Fig. No. 381: Lower portion of the image of Vishnu

Antiquity No. - 414  
Size - 17x20x10 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is the lower right portion of the image of Vishnu showing figures of two male attendants and headless Buddha on the back & two male figures in the front.
Antiquity No. - 415
Size - 26x23x9 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is figure of a seated mother with child.
Fig. No. 383: Seated female divinity

Antiquity No. - 416
Size - 29x20x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a fragmentary sculpture showing a seated female divinity.
Fig. No. 384: Headless torso of a male

Antiquity No. - 420
Size - 16x23x8 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a headless torso of a male divinity holding a cup in his right hand.
Fig. No. 385: Figure of walking elephants

Antiquity No. - 422
Size - 19x13x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a fragment of a sculpture showing walking elephants on both the faces.
Fig. No. 386: Uma-Mahesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>423</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>24x29x8 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Uma-Mahesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the upper portion of the defaced image of Uma-Mahesh showing torso of the couple and hand of Shiva holding a serpent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 387: Torso of a female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>424</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>27x15x10 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a heavily ornamented torso of a female.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiquity No. -</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>19x18x12 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10(^{th}) century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td>Naga couple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the lower portion of Mahavaraha showing a Naga couple carved below the lotus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. No. 388: Figure of Naga couple**
Fig. No. 389: Torso of a standing female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>426</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>28x12x10 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the torso of a highly ornamented standing female.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 390: Torso of a bearded male**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>427</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>24x25x10 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the torso of a bearded male.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 391: Part of the *parikar* of a deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>429</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>22x15x8 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the small portion of the <em>parikar</em> of a deity showing two armed deity sitting with his right hand held in <em>Abhaya mudra</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 392: Lower left part of the parikar of a deity

Antiquity No. - 431
Size - 16x18x8 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower left portion of the parikar of a deity showing an attendant, a horse rider and a human figure sitting on the ground.
Fig. No. 393: Figure of two attendants of a main deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>433</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>19x13x8 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing two attendants of the main deity in standing posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 394: Parikar of a deity showing an attendant

Antiquity No. - 434  
Size - 20x10x5 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is the lower right portion of the parikar of a deity showing an attendant.
Fig. No. 395: Bust of a female

Antiquity No. - 435
Size - 18x23x9 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is bust of a female standing between two round pillars.
Fig. No. 396: Figure of a standing female attendant

Antiquity No. - 436  
Size - 20x10x14 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment of the parikar of a deity showing a standing female attendant.
Fig. No. 397: Upper left part of the *parikar* of a deity

**Antiquity No.** - 437  
**Size** - 20x9x14 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment, upper left part of the *parikar* of a deity showing a male divine figure holding *shankha* and a flying female.
Fig. No. 398: Part of the *parikar* of a deity

**Antiquity No.** - 440  
**Size** - 15x10x8 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
**Period** - 9th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment, a part of *parikar* of a deity, showing a *maladhari vidyadhara*. 
Fig. No. 399: Fragment of a doorjamb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>441</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>20x13x5 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is fragment of a doorjamb showing <em>rupa shakha</em> and <em>naag shakha</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 400: Figure of a musician and a dancer

Antiquity No. - 442
Size - 15x11x8 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a musician and a dancer.
Fig. No. 401: Figure of pedestal of Vishnu's image

Antiquity No. - 443
Size - 18x218x12 cm
Material - Grey Color Dolerite
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower portion of the pedestal of Vishnu's image. It shows the feet of Vishnu. There is an inscription on the bhadra portion of the pedestal which reads "Visnu".
Fig. No. 402: Figure of Balrama

**Antiquity No.** - 446
**Size** - 15x14x10 cm
**Material** - Sandstone
**Condition** - Damaged
**Provenance** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
**Period** - 8th-9th century A.D.
**Deity** - *Balrama*

**Description** - It is the sculptural fragment carved with the image of standing *Balrama* who is holding a cup in his right hand. The canopy of three hooded serpent can be seen above his head.
Fig. No. 403: Image of five lingas

Antiquity No. - 448  
Size - 12.5x12x6 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is the top view of the image of five lingas.
Fig. No. 404: Bust of a goddess

Antiquity No. - 449
Size - 12x10x8 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the bust of a goddess.
Fig. No. 405: Figure of flying *maladhari vidyadhara*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>450</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>17x12x7 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a flying Maladhari Vidyadhara.

Fig. No. 406: Figure of Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 451
Size - 13x10x7 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the head of Ganesh.
Fig. No. 407: Lower right side part of the *parikar* of a deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>454</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>23x13x7 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the lower right side portion of the <em>parikar</em> of a deity showing two devotees sporting <em>jatabhar</em> behind their heads.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Antiquity No.** - 455  
**Size** - 15x14x5.5 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing defaced figure of a deity.
Fig. No. 409: An Architectural fragment

Antiquity No. - 461  
Size - 17x10x10 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - Medieval period  
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved in the shape of bud.
Fig. No. 410: Figure of a four handed female deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>462</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>17x17x10 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the right side bust of four handed female deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 411: Figure of Kankali

Antiquity No. - 463  
Size - 40x25x16 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Kankali  
Description - It is the defaced torso of eight handed Kankali.
Fig. No. 412: Figure of five lingas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>464</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10x16x16 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the top view of five lingas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 413: Bust of a female

Antiquity No. - 468
Size - 19x18x9 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the bust of a male.
Fig. No. 414: Bust of a female

Antiquity No. - 472
Size - 25x17x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the bust of a female.
Fig. No. 415: Figure of flying vidyadhara

Antiquity No. - 474
Size - 24x18x9 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is the top left corner of the parikar of a deity carved with flying vidyadhara.
Antiquity No. - 475
Size - 37x17x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Shiva
Description - It is the top most part of the parikar of an image showing four handed Shiva sitting in lalitasana and holding much defaced trishula and serpent in his back hands.
Fig. No. 417: Torsos of a couple

Antiquity No. - 476
Size - 31x21x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing torsos of a couple.
Fig. No. 418: A Human figure

Antiquity No. - 479
Size - 15x8x9.5 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a bent human figure.
Fig. No. 419: Figure of a lotus held by a deity

Antiquity No. - 481
Size - 18x8x8 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a lotus held by a deity.
Antiquity No. - 484
Size - 20x15x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the thigh of a human figure.
Fig. No. 421: Figure of a female head

| Antiquity No. - | 487               |
| Size -          | 26x15x10 cm       |
| Material -      | Sandstone         |
| Condition -     | Damaged           |
| Provenance -    | Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple. |
| Period -        | 9th-10th century A.D. |
| Description -   | It is a sculptural fragment showing a female head. A bunch of mangoes touches her head. |
Fig. No. 422: Human head

Antiquity No. - 494
Size - 20x20x9 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing karanda mukuta wearing human head.
Fig. No. 423: Head of Shiva

Antiquity No. - 496  
Size - 28x14x13.5 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 11th century A.D.  
Deity - Head of Shiva  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing defaced head of Shiva wearing jatamukuta.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>501</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>17x10x5.5 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a much broken and weathered sculptural fragment showing a female wearing <em>kundals</em> and a crown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 425: Figures of devotee couple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>517</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>91x50x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a broken sculptural fragment carved with two tiers showing devotee couples standing with folded hands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 426:

Fig. No. 427: Sculptural Fragment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>518</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>109x35x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing two tiers carved with husbands flanked by their two wives standing with folded hands. The middle band carries an inscription in Nagani characters &amp; reads “Thakur Sri Sankara Ganasya”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 428: Figure of Royal personage

Antiquity No. - 520
Size - 104x43x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 11\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a standing royal personage who is wearing crown, \textit{kundala}, bangles, \textit{mekhal}, \textit{dhoti} and holding some unidentified object in his right hand.
Fig. No. 429: Figure showing a pair of legs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>521</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>28x50x8 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a pedestal of some standing figure showing a pair of legs flanked by the feet of one attendant on each side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Antiquity No.</strong></td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>71x58x25 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deity</strong></td>
<td>Uma-Mahesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is a broken <em>Ravanugraha murti</em> showing <em>Uma-Mahesh</em> flanked by <em>Bhairava</em> and an attendant on right and left sides respectively. Bull <em>Nandi</em>, <em>Bhringi Rishi</em> and lion are shown below the couch. <em>Bhadra</em> portion of pedestal is carved with <em>Ravana</em> trying to lift mount <em>Kailash</em> with his two attendant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 525
Size - 84x46x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh, Brahma & Vishnu
Description - It is a defaced image of Uma-Mahesh. The small size images of Brahma & Vishnu flanking Shiva are carved at the top of parikar. There is a short inscription at the base of the image.
Fig. No. 432: Image of standing male & female

Antiquity No. - 525
Size - 78x38x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken and defaced architectural fragment carved with the image of a male wearing jatabhar on the left side and a female on the right side between two round pillars.
Fig. No. 433: Figure of bearded royal personage

Antiquity No. - 526
Size - 107x43x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a standing bearded royal personage wearing a crown and heavily bejeweled. His hand are in Namaskara mudra. His feet are missing. Heads of makara are projecting horizontally at the level of his head.
Fig. No. 434: Figure of couples

Antiquity No. - 527
Size - 61x56x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment which shows a couple standing on a pedestal with folded hands. The legs of another couple is visible above them. They are also standing on a pedestal.
Fig. No. 435: Indrani

Antiquity No. - 528
Size - 74x69x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Indrani
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing four handed Indrani sitting on a couch with her vehicle elephant shown below. She is housed inside a round pillared niche. She is holding kamandala in her front left hand. Other attributes are broken.
Fig. No. 436: Figure of four armed crowned deity

Antiquity No. - 530  
Size - 66x38x11 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a four armed & crowned god standing within a niche. He is heavily bejeweled.
Fig. No. 437: Image of a couple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>532</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>76x41x25 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10(^{th})-11(^{th}) century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a couple.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 438: Figure of Bharputraka

Antiquity No. - 533
Size - 50x89x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment showing a bharputraka.
Antiquity No. - 535
Size - 58x50x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - Medieval period
Description - It is a square shaped broken *pitha of Shivalinga* with an octagonal hole in the middle.
Fig. No. 440: Nandi carrying a Shivalinga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>536</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>41x58x48 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td>Nandi carrying a Shivalinga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing sleeping Nandi carrying a Shivalinga. A miniature devotee is shown on the right side who is worshipping Shivalinga consisting of five balls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 441: Sculptural fragment

Antiquity No. - 538  
Size - 50x58x15 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.  
Description - It is sculptural fragment showing two tiers of husbands accompanied by their two wives.
Fig. No. 442: Figure of *Ambika*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>541</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>43x30x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td><em>Ambika</em>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is sculptural fragment showing a goddess (Jain goddess <em>Ambika</em>?) sitting in <em>lalitasana</em> with a child on her lap. A lion &amp; two devotees are carved below the couch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 443: Figure of an elephant with two riders

Antiquity No. - 542
Size - 38x25x30 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing an elephant with two riders.
Fig. No. 444: Figure of Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh

Antiquity No. - 543  
Size - 38x43x28 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh  
Description - It is a defaced sculptural fragment showing Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh in standing posture. On the extreme right side, Brahma holding a shruva can be seen. Each god is accompanied by two attendants in standing posture and two devotees sitting on the ground with folded hands.
Fig. No. 445: Figure of *Rajapurusha* accompanied by his wife

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>544</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>28x49x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td><em>Rajapurusha</em> accompanied by his wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a <em>Rajapurusha</em> accompanied by his wife. Both stand with folded hands. The lady is facing the husband.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 446: Figure of defaced Sivalinga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>545</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>48x23x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a defaced Shivalinga. The face bears a fearsome expression.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 447: Image of Vishnu (?)

Antiquity No. - 546
Size - 53x33x8 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu (?)
Description - It is a mutilated sculptural fragment showing four handed Vishnu (?) in standing posture.
Fig. No. 448: Lower part of the figure of a lady

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>547</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>50x46x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a lower part of a lady holding fly whisk in her right hand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 548
Size - 53x48x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a mutilated headless figure of a goddess sitting on a couch.
Fig. No. 450: Figure of four handed standing deity

Antiquity No. - 549
Size - 43x33x17 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment. It shows a four handed standing deity holding a Kamandala in lower left hand. He is flanked by two attendants.
Fig. No. 451: Sculptural fragment

Antiquity No. - 550
Size - 71x33x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a highly ornamented fragment of the leg of some figure.
Fig. No. 452: Standing figure of a male deity

Antiquity No. - 553
Size - 38x23x17 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a mutilated sculptural fragment showing a male deity in standing posture.
Fig. No. 453: Lower part of the image of mother goddess

Antiquity No. - 554
Size - 56x63x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a lower part of the image of mother goddess sitting in *ardhaparyankasana* on a couch. Two lions sit below her seat. Two miniature attendants stand on both sides of the couch.
Fig. No. 454: Part of Sahasralinga

- **Antiquity No.**: 555
- **Size**: 35x18x15 cm
- **Material**: Sandstone
- **Condition**: Damaged
- **Provenance**: Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
- **Period**: 10th century A.D.
- **Description**: It is a fragmentary piece of Sahasralinga.
Antiquity No. - 556
Size - 56x28x11 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.
Deity - Kartikeya
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a youthful six handed Kartikeya holding Shakti etc. in his hands. He is flanked by two male attendants.

Fig. No. 455: Figure of six handed Kartikeya
Fig. No. 456: Figure of Mahavaraha

Antiquity No. - 557
Size - 56x20x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Mahavaraha
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing defaced image of Mahavaraha standing in alidha posture. Matsya Avatar carrying four Vedas in human form are visible at the top.
Antiquity No. - 558
Size - 43x21x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Yamuna (?)
Description - It is the lower part of a door-jamb showing standing Yamuna (?) accompanied by her two female attendants. As we move from right to left we can see four dwarashakhas namely patra shakha, naag shakha, rupa shakha and Padma shakha.
Fig. No. 458: Lower right portion of the image of Uma-Mahesh

Antiquity No. - 559
Size - 28x33x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity -
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the lower right portion of the image of Uma-Mahesh. It is carved with images of a lion and Kartikeya riding a peacock as we move from right to left.
Antiquity No. - 561
Size - 53x28x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Description - It is a mutilated figure of an elephant.
Fig. No. 460: Image of a deity seated over a couch kept over a lotus

Antiquity No. - 562
Size - 46x35x7 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the image of a deity seated over a couch kept over a lotus.
Antiquity No. - 563  
Size - 66x46x23 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 9th century A.D.  
Deity - Ganesh  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing Ganesh seated over a couch. A mouse sits near his left leg.
Fig. No. 462: Image of Surya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>564</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>56x66x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Surya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a defaced image of Surya in standing posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 463: Figure of Bhairava

Antiquity No. - 565
Size - 66x68x35 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Bhairava
Description - It is the mutilated bust of Bhairava wearing a Jatamukuta with a skull. He wears a raudra facial expression.
Fig. No. 464: Figure of a seated lion

Antiquity No. - 566
Size - 15x33x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - Medieval period
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a seated lion.
Fig. No. 465: Round pitha of Shivalinga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>569</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10x89x86 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a round pitha of Shivalinga.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 466: Round pitha of Shivalinga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>570</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>14x63x50 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>Medieval period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a round pitha of Shivalinga.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 571
Size - 11x58x46 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - Medieval period
Description - It is a round pitha of Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 468: Round *pitha* of Shivalinga

**Antiquity No.** - 572
**Size** - 15x35x41 cm
**Material** - Sandstone
**Condition** - Damaged
**Provenance** - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
**Period** - Medieval period
**Description** - It is a round *pitha* of Sivalinga.
Fig. No. 469: Round pitha of Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 573
Size - 15x28x33 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - Medieval period
Description - It is a round pitha of Sivalinga.
Fig. No. 470: Square pitha of Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 574
Size - 15x33x46 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - Medieval period
Description - It is a square pitha of Sivalinga with octagonal hole in the middle.
Fig. No. 471: Figure of a stone with a square hole

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>575</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>33x29x10 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a stone with a square hole.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 472: Figure showing feet of two devotees

Antiquity No. - 576
Size - 19x28x16 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing feet of two devotees flank the right pair of legs & only one devotee is visible on the right side of the left pair of legs.
Fig. No. 473: Lower part of the figure of a lady

Antiquity No. - 577  
Size - 35x11x9 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 9th century A.D.  
Description - It is a mutilated lower portion of a lady.
Fig. No. 474: Figure of Brahma

Antiquity No. - 578
Size - 25x20x12.5 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma
Description - It is the sculptural fragment showing the upper portion of Brahma holding the manuscript in his upper left hands. He is standing between two round pillars.
Fig. No. 475: Fragment of a pillar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>579</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>29x24.5x5 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a fragment of pillar showing ornamented <em>ghata pallava</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 476: Fragment of the inscription of Parmardideva

Antiquity No. - 580
Size - 25x16x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is a fragment of the inscription of Parmardideva at the entrance of Sri Nilkantha temple inscribed in Nagari characters.
Fig. No. 477: Lower part of a standing human figure

Antiquity No. - 581
Size - 26x14x9 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - Modern period
Description - It is the lower part of a standing human figure showing a pair of feet over the pedestal.
Fig. No. 478: Fragmentary image of a female figure

Antiquity No. - 582
Size - 48x12x9 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - Modern period
Description - It is a fragmentary image of female figure wearing dhoti, necklace, earring and crown over forehead.
Fig. No. 479: Figure of a panel carved with female musicians

Antiquity No. - 584
Size - 68x33x7 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is a panel carved with female musicians playing drum and cymbal.
Fig. No. 480: Lower portion of the image of Parvati

Antiquity No. - 585
Size - 66x61x33 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the lower portion of the image of Parvati. She is flanked by two female & one male attendant on each side. She stands on a padmapeetha and two devotees sit with folded hands near her feet. A miniature lion and a miniature bull are visible on right and left side of the goddess.
Fig. No. 481:

Antiquity No. - 586
Size - 79x63x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the figure of a goddess in standing posture. She is flanked by a female attendant and two male attendants on right side and a female attendant, Bhairava & a female attendant on left side. At the level of waist of the goddess is carved a warrior fighting a vyala on the left side.
**Fig. No. 482: Mutilated image of Uma-Mahesh**

**Fig. No. 482 A: Inscription carved on the top of the figure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>587</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>102x56x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>8th-9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td>Uma-Mahesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a mutilated image of Uma-Mahesh attended by Ganesh, Nandi, Bhringi Rishi, lion and peacock riding Kartikeya. The divine couple is flanked by two Shaiva attendants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 483: Lower part of the image of a standing goddess

Antiquity No. - 589
Size - 50x46x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the sculptural fragment showing the lower part of the image of a standing goddess. She is accompanied by two attendants.
Fig. No. 484: Image of Sheshasayi Vishnu

**Antiquity No.** - 591  
**Size** - 50x84x20 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Good  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Deity** - *Sheshasayi Vishnu*  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing *Sheshasayi Vishnu*. *Lakshmi* is pressing his feet. A divine attendant sits near his head. A horse and five kneeling devotees sitting with folded hands are carved at the level of a couch supporting the god. *Brahma* sits on a lotus coming out of *Vishnu*’s navel and one more male divine figure sits on the right side of *Brahma*. *Vishnu* is holding *shankha*, *chakra* and *gada* in his three hands. He is supporting his head with his fourth hand. A *maladhari vidyadhara* hovers above his head on the right side & four divine figures stand on a ledge on his left side above *Lakshmi*. 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>594</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>38x110x7 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Sculpture shed in the compound of Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>12th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a stone slab carved with devotees accompanied by their wives and other family members. Part of a male and a female can be seen on right side. Other figures have faded out. There is an inscription in Nagari characters which reads “Thakur Sri Jo .. Patni Saha Pranama. ..”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 487:** An architectural fragment showing two divinities in standing postures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>28x48x48 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment showing two divinities in standing postures on two faces. They are accompanied by their mounts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 488: Figure of a male in dancing posture

Antiquity No. - 601
Size - 69x43x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Broken
Period - 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a male in dancing posture.
Fig. No. 489: Figure of a Naga couple

Antiquity No. - 602
Size - 107x66x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing Naga couple standing among lotus plants.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>604</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>61x41x38 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Shiva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing standing four handed <em>Shiva</em> holding <em>kamandala</em> and snake in his lower and upper left hands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 605
Size - 6x58x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing torso and legs of Ganesh sitting on a couch. He is wearing snake Yajnopavita.
Antiquity No. - 606
Size - 35x58x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is Uttranga of a gate showing two maladhari vidyadharas, a female divinity and a gana as we move from left to right.
Fig. No. 493: Figure of a Shaiva deity sitting on a couch

**Antiquity No.** - 607  
**Size** - 43x30x12 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment carved with a Shaiva deity sitting on a couch and holding *Vina*, flower and *kamandala*, housed inside a pillared niche. A female attendant stands on his left side holding a bent stick.
Fig. No. 494: Legs of a human figure

Antiquity No. - 608
Size - 46x69x35 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the legs of a human figure folded in *padmasana* posture. He is sitting on a *pitha*.
Fig. No. 495: Figure of two female

Antiquity No. - 609  
Size - 66x24x28 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing two female figures standing face to face. The back of left figure is turned towards the viewer.
Fig. No. 496: Lower portion of a pillar

Antiquity No. - 610
Size - 71x25x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower portion of a pillar carved with two divinities standing between square pillars topped with *udgamas*. 
Fig. No. 497: Pilaster carved with standing Varuna figure

Antiquity No. - 611
Size - 84x28x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a pilaster carved with standing Varuna accompanied with makara. The deity carved on the left face cannot be identified.
Fig. No. 498: Bracket of a pillar

**Antiquity No.** - 612  
**Size** - 28x69x69 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the bracket of a pillar carved with *bharaputrakas*. 
Fig. No. 499: Figure of Chandrashala

Antiquity No. - 613
Size - 89x69x16 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 6th-7th century A.D.
Description - It is a Chandrashala. A male carrying a strip of flowers is carved inside the round portion. Interior of the chandrashala is carved with floral motifs. The base is decorated with danturika designs and tula ends.
Fig. No. 500: Figure of two standing female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>615</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>74x33x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with two standing female figures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 501: Lower portion of left dwarashakha

Antiquity No. - 616  
Size - 107x41x15 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10\textsuperscript{th}-11\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.  
Description - It is the lower portion of left dwarashakha carved with a male divinity and two female divinities as we move from left to right. Patra shakha, pushpa shakha, stambha shakha and pushpa shakha can be seen as we move from right to left.
Fig. No. 502: Sculptural fragment showing the head of a *Tirthankara*

**Antiquity No.** - 617  
**Size** - cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing the head of a *Tirthankara* covered with a *trichhatra* and *Kaivalya vriksha*. He is located between two round pillared niche.
Fig. No. 503: Figure of Vishnu

Antiquity No. - 618
Size - 46x46x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of Vishnu holding gada and chakra in his two upper hands. His mount Garuna kneels on the ground with folded hands on his left side.
Fig. No. 504: Figure showing legs of *Vishnu* and flying *Garuna*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>619</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>38x25x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th-12th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is part of the <em>Vishnu</em> image showing the legs of <em>Vishnu</em> and flying <em>Garuna</em> carrying the deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 505: Torso of a male figure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>620</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>43x27x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the torso and legs of a male figure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 621
Size - 53x32x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Deity - Shiva
Description - It is an architectural fragment showing the dancing image of Shiva. His mount Nandi can be seen near his right foot.
Fig. No. 507: Torso of four handed Ganesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>622</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>50x45x25 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Ganesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the torso of four handed Ganesh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 508: Four handed standing male deity

Antiquity No. - 623
Size - 56x28x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a four handed standing male deity.
Antiquity No. - 624  
Size - 98x63x4 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 8\textsuperscript{th}-9\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.  
Deity - Kartikeya  
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of Kartikeya and his mount peacock housed inside a bracketed square pillars topped with chhadya and udgama.
Fig. No. 510: Image of a lady housed between two bracketed square pillars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>625</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>53x51x12 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of a lady housed between two bracketed square pillars.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 511: Brackets of a pillar carved with bharaputrakas

Antiquity No. - 626  
Size - 33x71x71 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is the brackets of a pillar carved with bharaputrakas and decorated with flower motif.
Fig. No. 512: Figure of a standing male divinity

Antiquity No. - 628
Size - 46x41x28 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with a standing male divinity accompanied by his mount.
Fig. No. 513: Figure of a standing male

Antiquity No. - 629
Size - 35x25x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carve with a standing male figure.
Fig. No. 514: Figure of a male and two female Shaiva attendants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>630</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>61x46x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with a male and two female Shaiva attendants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Antiquity No.** - 631  
**Size** - 48x28x18 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 9th century A.D.  
**Deity** - Ganga  
**Description** - It is the lower portion of *dwarashakha* carved with the figure of *Ganga* riding a *makara*. She is holding a water vessel in her right hand. On the upper side *patra shakha*, *pushpa shakha*, *mrinal shakha* and *Padma shakha* can be seen.

**Fig. No. 515: Figure of Ganga**
Fig. No. 516: Figure of a female divinity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>632</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>24x56x27 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a female divinity holding a lotus bud and a <em>kamandala</em> in her hands. She is housed inside a round pillared niche and is flanked by one elephant on each side. A lion is visible on the left side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 517: Figure of a standing male divinity

Antiquity No. - 634
Size - 56x20x35 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a standing male divinity. *Makara* head is visible near his feet.
Antiquity No. - 635  
Size - 46x30x20 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 9th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a standing divinity with his vehicle.
Fig. No. 519: Figure of a vyala standing over an elephant

Antiquity No. - 636
Size - 56x23x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a vyala figure standing over an elephant.
Fig. No. 520: Image of a Goddess

Antiquity No. - 637
Size - 41x20x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a goddess standing between two round pillars. She is wearing a karandamukuta.
Fig. No. 521: Architectural fragment showing the figure of a standing ascetic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>638</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>71x30x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment showing the figure of a standing ascetic accompanied by a man and an animal (?) on right and left sides respectively.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 522: Lower part of the parikar of Vishnu image

Antiquity No. - 639
Size - 41x35x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the lower part of the parikar of Vishnu image. Parikar contains ayudhpurushas, attendants, devotees (male on right and female on left side), human figures and a horse rider (on left side).
Fig. No. 523: An architectural fragment showing six standing male deities

Antiquity No. - 640
Size - 28x68x36 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment showing six standing male deities housed between round pillars.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 524: Figure of a standing male deity

Antiquity No. - 641
Size - 76x38x28 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a standing male deity accompanied by an animal on left side and a lying male figure on the right side near his feet.
Fig. No. 525: An architectural fragment showing a standing male figure

**Antiquity No.** - 642  
**Size** - 41x109x33 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 9th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is an architectural fragment showing a standing male figure located between two square bracketed pillars.
Fig. No. 526: Figure of a bracket carved with bharaputraka

Antiquity No. - 643  
Size - 35x69x58 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is an architectural fragment showing the bracket carved with bharaputraka.
Fig. No. 527: Sculptural fragment

Antiquity No. - 644
Size - 63.5x79x41 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a female deity seated on a couch and located between two square bracketed pillars.
Fig. No. 528: Figure of a dwarashakha

Antiquity No. - 645  
Size - 137x41x23 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 9th century A.D.  
Description - It is a dwarashakha showing river goddess at the bottom and four shakhas namely patra shakha, naag shakha, rupa shakha and stambha shakha as we move from right to left. The fifth shakha has been defaced.
Fig. No. 529: Lalatabimba carved with figure of Vishnu riding on human form of Garuna

Antiquity No. - 646  
Size - 53x25x15 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.  
Description - It is a lalatabimba carved with figure of Vishnu riding on human form of Garuna on the left side and Navagrahas at the top. It is decorated with floral scrolls.
Fig. No. 530: Figure of Mahavaraha

Antiquity No. - 647
Size - 41x35x8 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Mahavaraha
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing Mahavaraha standing in alidha mudra and rescuing goddess Prithvi is resting on lotus. A broken gada is held in his back right hand and front right hand is resting on his waist. He is housed between square shaped bracketed pillars.
Fig. No. 531: Lower portion of a standing male figure

Antiquity No. - 650
Size - 82x33x24 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.
Description - It is the broken lower portion of a standing and heavily bejeweled male figure.
Fig. No. 532: Standing figure of Shiva

Antiquity No. - 651
Size - 56x28x46 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the standing figure of Shiva holding rosary, trishula, snake and kamandala.
Fig. No. 533: Torso of a bejeweled male figure

Antiquity No. - 652
Size - 86x48x30 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the torso of a bejeweled male figure.
Antiquity No. - 653
Size - 71x34x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.
Deity - \textit{Andhkasura vadh murti}
Description - It is a broken sculptural fragment showing eight armed \textit{Andhkasura vadh murti}. 

Fig. No. 534: Figure of \textit{Andhkasura vadh murti}
Fig. No. 535: Figure of Bharapturaka

Antiquity No. - 654  
Size - 30x71x69 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a bracket carved with the figures of bharaputrakas.
Fig. No. 536: Image of broken Nandi

Antiquity No. - 655
Size - 42x25x58 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the image of broken Nandi in sitting posture.
Fig. No. 537: Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 656
Size - 89x29x29 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Shivalinga.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>657</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>41x71x35 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>8th-9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a female standing and holding unidentified object in her both hands. She is housed in a square pillared bracketed niche.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 539: Figure of a *patta*

**Antiquity No.** - 658  
**Size** - 43x86x13 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a *patta* showing ten *Shivalingas* in the top row; five *Ganesh* figures, two mother goddesses, two musicians and two devotees in the second row; seven *Adityas* holding lotus flowers in both hands, five mother goddesses in the third row and fourteen male deities (probably different forms of *Vishnu*) in the bottom row.
Fig. No. 540: Figure of a warrior fighting a *vyala*

Antiquity No. - 659  
Size - 79x46x28 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a warrior fighting a *vyala*.
Fig. No. 541: Uma-Mahesh

Antiquity No. - 660
Size - 61x50x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th-10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing Uma-Mahesh accompanied by Ganesh and Kartikeya standing at the level of the couch. Nandi flanked by two Shaiva Dwarapalas sit in front of the seat.
Antiquity No. - 661
Size - 71x38x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower part of left side doorjamb of a temple. A Shaiva Dwarapala is carved at the base. There are three dwarashakhas namely patra shakha, pushpa shakha and shrivriksha shakha.
Fig. No. 543: Sculptural fragment

Antiquity No. - 662
Size - 76x28x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with vyala and maladharvidyadhara on the right side and a human figure on the left side on the perpendicular surface.
Antiquity No. - 663
Size - 91x96x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a male deity in standing posture and accompanied by two female attendants. He is housed between square pillars. A garland is hanging on his right side.
Fig. No. 545: Figure of a lion

Antiquity No. - 664
Size - 58x20x53 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the front portion of the figure of a lion.
Fig. No. 546: Chandrashala having the figure of Hayagriva

Antiquity No. - 666
Size - 94x73x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 6\textsuperscript{th}-7\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment showing a Chandrashala decorated with floral scrolls. The central circle is occupied by Hayagriva. Chandrashala is resting on a molding decorated with lotus petals and tula ends.
**Fig. No. 547:** Image of Kartikeya accompanied with his mount peacock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>667</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>132x83x12 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Kartikeya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment showing Kartikeya accompanied with his mount peacock and housed inside square pillared bracketed rathika topped with an udgama.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 668  
Size - 81x41x18 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.  
Description - It is a broken sculptural fragment showing a male divinity in standing posture. He is accompanied by a male attendant on the left side and a female devotee on the right side.
Fig. No. 549: Figure of Ganesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>669</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>89x61x13 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Ganesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment showing the lower part of a pilaster. The image of Ganesh is carved above the ghata pallava motif. The central pilaster is flanked by floral scrolls motif.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 550: Figure of Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 670  
Size - 91x48x10 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 9th century A.D.  
Deity - Ganesh  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with a rathika housing Ganesh in sitting posture. It is topped with udgama.
Fig. No. 551: Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 671
Size - 91x29x29 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 552: Sculptural fragment showing a standing human figure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>672</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>145x48x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a standing human figure. A five hooded Naag and his coils are visible in the background. Both of them are housed inside a rectangular niche. On the left side of this niche, there is a band decorated with floral scrolls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 553: Image of Brahma

Antiquity No. - 673
Size - 61x104x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma
Description - It is a defaced sculptural fragment showing Brahma flanked by female and male divinities. He is seated on a lotus flower.
Fig. No. 554: Lower part of the left side of the doorjamb of a temple

Antiquity No. - 674  
Size - 107x25x19 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 9th-10th century A.D.  
Description - It is the lower part of the left side of the doorjamb of a temple. It shows river goddess accompanied by two female attendants. It shows four *dwarashakhas* namely *patra shakha*, *pushpa shakha*, *rupa shakha* and *patra shakha*.
**Fig. No. 555: Figure of a standing male deity accompanied by a dwarf**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>675</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>71x53x33 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a standing male deity accompanied by a dwarf.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 556: Figure of headless Nandi

Antiquity No. - 677
Size - 48x28x66 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a highly decorated headless Nandi.
Fig. No. 557: Figure of the part of the door sill of a temple

Antiquity No. - 678
Size - 28x44x30 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the part of the door sill of a temple showing dancers and musicians
Fig. No. 558: Uma-Mahesh figure

Antiquity No. - 679
Size - 26x68x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is the lower part of the mutilated image of Uma-Mahesh. Ganesh, Nandi and an ascetic sit in front of the couch as we move from left to right.
Fig. No. 559: Figure of a large sized male accompanied by an attendant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>680</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>48x44x12 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>8th-9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a defaced sculptural fragment showing a large sized male accompanied by an attendant standing on his right side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 681
Size - 63x50x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11\textsuperscript{th}-12\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a defaced image of four handed Ganesh. Only Parashu held upside down is visible on his left side.
Fig. No. 561: Lower part of the image of Uma-Mahesh

Antiquity No. - 682
Size - 41x44x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is the lower part of the image of Uma-Mahesh seated on a lotus couch. Pedestal is carved with Ganesh, Kartikeya, lion, Bhringi rishi, Nandi and a Shaiva divinity.
Fig. No. 562: Figure of *argha* of a *Shivalinga*

**Antiquity No.** - 683  
**Size** - 16x50x66 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is *argha* of a *Shivalinga* having a circular hole in the middle.
Fig. No. 563: Image of a couple sitting with folded hands

Antiquity No. - 684  
Size - 84x48x18 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is the image of a couple sitting with folded hands. They are flanked by two miniature vyala figures. Below them sit three male devotees sitting cross-legged and with folded hands on low couches. Above the couple, there is a defaced figure of a divine couple housed inside a round pillared niche. They are flanked by a vyala and a divinity sitting on a couch on both sides.
Fig. No. 564: Bracket of a pillar carved with *bharaputrakas*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>685</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>25x63x68 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10(^{th}) century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the bracket of a pillar carved with <em>bharaputrakas</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 565: Figure of Narsimha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>686</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>53x28x21 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Narsimha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing lower left side portion of the parikar of a Vishnu image. Defaced figure of Narsimha killing Hiranyakashipu is seen on the lower right side. A vyala, a warrior and an elephant facing right can be seen on the left side as we move from top to bottom.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 687
Size - 63x15x48 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of a standing Shaiva deity. Jatabhar can be seen on his head.
Fig. No. 567: Lower portion of the right side doorjamb of a temple

Antiquity No. - 688
Size - 99x23x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower portion of the right side doorjamb of a temple. The river deity accompanied by an attendant and a male dwarapala are carved on the bottom. There are three shakhas namely pushpa shakha, patra shakha and shrivriksha shakha as we move from left to right in the upper portion of the fragment.
Fig. No. 568: Figure of a standing male divinity

Antiquity No. - 689
Size - 74x35x19 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a defaced sculptural fragment carved with a standing male divinity holding a spear.
Fig. No. 569: Figure of a *Sati* stone showing the figure of husband and wife in standing posture

Antiquity No. - 690
Size - 76x50x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.
Description - It is a *Sati* stone showing the figure of husband and wife in standing posture. The sun, the moon, the five spheres and a hand are carved at the top of the niche housing the images of the diseased couple.
Antiquity No. - 691  
Size - 44x35x12 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Ambika?  
Description - It is a broken image of mother goddess (Ambika?). She is sitting on a couch with her child. Her mount lion is sitting below the seat. The seat is flanked by a female and male (?) devotee on left and right side respectively.
Fig. No. 571: Lowermost portion of a doorjamb

Antiquity No. - 692
Size - 51x44x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the lowermost portion of a doorjamb carved with the image of river goddess and a male dwarapala.
Antiquity No. - 693
Size - 44x28x17 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma and Saraswati
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing four handed Brahma and two handed Saraswati sitting above the swan. Brahma is holding Shruva in one hand and Saraswati is holding a flower in her one hand.
Fig. No. 573: Lower right side of a *Shaiva* image

**Antiquity No.** - 694  
**Size** - 44x34x12 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the lower right side of a *Shaiva* image showing a devotee on the right side and an attendant on the left side. There is an inscription on the pedestal.
Fig. No. 574: Figure of an ascetic sitting on the ground

Antiquity No. - 697
Size - 99x44x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is an ascetic sitting on the ground.
Fig. No. 575: Figure of *Vishnu*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>698</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>46x38x10 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td><em>Vishnu</em>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a half-finished broken image of a deity (<em>Vishnu</em>?) accompanied by his two attendants flanking him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 576: Figure of Nandi

Antiquity No. - 699
Size - 58x24x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the figure of standing Nandi (?).
Fig. No. 577: Figure of Kartikeya

Antiquity No. - 700
Size - 28x50x7 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th-10th century A.D.
Deity - Kartikeya
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of Kartikeya feeding his mount peacock and holding a weapon on his left hand. He is housed in a square pillared bracketed niche.
Fig. No. 578: Figure of a woman in standing posture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>701</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>44x28x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a defaced sculptural fragment showing a women in standing posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 579: Figure of Vishnu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>702</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>46x28x11 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Vishnu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a defaced sculptural fragment showing a deity (Vishnu?) wearing Vanamala in standing posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 580: Figure of a female fly whisk wearer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>703</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>33x18x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a female fly whisk wearer standing on the left side of elaborately carved round pillar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 581: Torso of a *vyala* figure

**Antiquity No.** - 704  
**Size** - 47x29x18 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 11th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing the torso of a *vyala* figure.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 582: Torso of a four handed deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>705</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>30x23x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the torso of a four handed deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 583: An architectural fragment showing the top part of a pillar

Antiquity No. - 706
Size - 53x20x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment showing the top part of a pillar decorated with ghata pallava, flower and floral scroll motifs.
Antiquity No. - 707
Size - 56x35x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is a half-finished image of Uma-Mahesh.
Antiquity No. - 708
Size - 33x41x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Description - It is the part of a large image showing a dancing deity, a devotee with his head touching the floor and another male figure in dancing posture beyond him.
Fig. No. 586: Lower part of the image of **Kartikeya**

**Antiquity No.** - 709  
**Size** - 58x41x15 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 9th century A.D.  
**Deity** - **Kartikeya**  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing the lower part of **Kartikeya** and his vehicle peacock.
Fig. No. 587: Figure of a standing male deity

Antiquity No. - 710
Size - 38x33x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken sculptural fragment showing a standing male deity in front of his mount.
Fig. No. 588: Sculptural fragment

Antiquity No. - 711
Size - 41x33x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing left portion of a person in padmasana and a female devotee kneeling and paying respect to him.
Fig. No. 589: Figure of Kartikeya

Antiquity No. - 712
Size - 44x41x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Kartikeya
Description - It is a three headed multi-armed Kartikeya.
Antiquity No. - 713
Size - 41x38x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a multiarmed deity in standing posture on right side and a devotee kneeling with folded hands on left side.
Fig. No. 591: Figure of a square shaped *argha*

Antiquity No. - 714  
Size - 13x49x63 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - Late period  
Description - It is a square shaped *argha* with a round hole in the middle.
Antiquity No. - 715
Size - 41x18x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 8th century A.D.
Description - It is a **Shivalinga**.
Fig. No. 593: An architectural fragment showing a female in standing posture

Antiquity No. - 716
Size - 61x28x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment showing a female holding some object in her left hand in standing posture. She is housed between bracketed square pillars topped with *udgama*. 
Antiquity No. - 717
Size - 41x44x28 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower part of an image showing an attendant standing on left side.
**Antiquity No.** - 718  
**Size** - 44x25x12 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 9th century A.D.  
**Deity** - *Mahavaraha*  
**Description** - It is an architectural fragment showing *Mahavaraha* lifting goddess earth and in kneeling posture.
Antiquity No. - 719
Size - 35x66x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th-10th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower portion of *Ravanangraha* image of Shiva. The pedestal is carved with *Ravana* with his follower trying to lift mount *Kailash*. 
Fig. No. 597: Figure of a couple in amorous couple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>720</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>41x33x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a defaced sculptural fragment showing a couple in amorous posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 598: Figure of Brahma, Vishnu & Mahesh

Antiquity No. - 721
Size - 53x35x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma, Vishnu, Mahesh image
Description - It is a defaced Brahma, Vishnu, Mahesh image (as we move from right to left). It is topped with a band showing Dashavatara namely Kalki, Buddha, Balrama, Krishna, Rama, Vamana, Narisingha and Varaha as we move from left to right.
Fig. No. 599: Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 722
Size - 71x24x24 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 600: Defaced image of obese deity

Antiquity No. - 724
Size - 51x23x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken and defaced image of very obese deity.
Fig. No. 601: Lower left part of the parikar of the image of a deity

Antiquity No. - 725
Size - 41x38x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower left part of the parikar of the image of a deity showing an ascetic in sitting posture, a female attendant in standing posture and a male attendant standing in front of her.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.
Fig. No. 602: Votive pillar showing the scenes of Krishna Leela

Antiquity No. -  726  
Size -  56x23x23 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period -  12th-13th century A.D.  
Description - It is a votive pillar showing the scenes of Krishna Leela carved on all four faces.
Antiquity No. - 727
Size - 53x23x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 604: Torso of a male

Antiquity No. - 728  
Size - 38x41x18 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a male torso.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 605: Figure of a standing male

**Antiquity No.** - 729  
**Size** - 44x35x20 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the part of a large image carved with a standing male figure.
Antiquity No. - 730
Size - 28x41x50 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the image of five Shivalingas kept on five arghas.
Fig. No. 607: Torso of a male deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antiquity No.</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>56x41x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a broken and defaced torso of a male deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 608: Male torso

Antiquity No. - 732
Size - 44x20x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a male torso.
Antiquity No. - 733
Size - 66x20x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 610: Couple in amorous posture

Antiquity No. - 734
Size -  44x20x15 cm
Material -  Sandstone
Condition -  Damaged
Period -  10th century A.D.
Description -  It is a defaced sculptural fragment showing a couple in amorous posture.
Fig. No. 611: Figure of a band

Antiquity No. - 735
Size - 33x38x16 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a band carved with a male carrying an umbrella, a warrior holding a sword as we move from right to left.
Fig. No. 612: Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 736
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 613: Broken Shivalinga kept on a base

Antiquity No. - 737 & 738
Size - 51x28x26 (737) cm & 16x49x44 cm (738)
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken Shivalinga kept on a base.
Antiquity No. - 739
Size - 51x18x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 615: Shivalinga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>740</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>58x20x21 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a Shivalinga.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 616: Shivalinga**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>741</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>38x19x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a <em>Shivalinga</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 617: Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 742
Size - 63x20x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 618: Sahasralinga

Antiquity No. - 743
Size - 61x18x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Sahasralinga.
Fig. No. 619: Lower part of the Uma-Mahesh image

Antiquity No. - 744  
Size - 33x35x20 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Ganesh, Nandi, Bhringi Rishi & Kartikeya  
Description - It is the lower part of the Uma-Mahesh image. The pedestal is carved with Ganesh in dancing posture, Nandi, dancing Bhringi Rishi, Kartikeya riding on a peacock & a standing Shaiva Dwarapala.
Fig. No. 620: Lower part of the image of some deity

**Antiquity No.** - 745

**Size** - 33x46x26 cm

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Description** - It is the lower part of the image of some deity. The pedestal is carved with a male riding a tortoise flanked by two *Nagas* and four divine figures carrying vessels & riding *makaras*. 
Antiquity No. - 746
Size - 35x48x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with a human figure sitting with folded hands flanked by other human figures in standing posture. Below them is a band decorated with key hole motifs.
Fig. No. 622: Figure of a standing female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>747</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>48x20x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with a female figure standing on the right side of a square shaped pillar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 623: Fragment of dwarashakha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>748</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>61x35x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th-12th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a fragment of dwarashakha having pushpa shakha and stambha shakha intact.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 624: Fragment of left side dwarashakha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>750</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>48x21x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a fragment of left side dwarashakha having patra shakha, pushpa shakha, rupa shakha and a vertical band decorated with lotus petal motif as we move from right to left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 625: Parikar of an image

Antiquity No. - 751
Size - 44x20x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the parikar of an image carved with a female attendant and a vyala standing above a warrior as we move from left to right.
Fig. No. 626: Fragment of *dwarashakha*

**Antiquity No.** - 752  
**Size** - 30x23x18 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 12th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a fragment of *dwarashakha* having *patra shakha*, *pushpa shakha*, *rupa shakha* and *pushpa shakha*. 
Fig. No. 627: Right portion of *lalatabimba* carved with the image of *Brahma*

**Antiquity No.** - 753  
**Size** - 28x41x15 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10\(^{th}\) century A.D.  
**Deity** - *Brahma*  
**Description** - It is the right portion of *lalatabimba* carved with the image of *Brahma* in sitting posture and four of *Navagrahas* as we move from right to left. The continuation of *pushpa shakha* can be seen below *Navagrahas.*
Fig. No. 628: Ekmukhi Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 754
Size - 41x18x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is an Ekmukhi Shivalinga.
Antiquity No. - 755
Size - 48x25x8cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a fragment of a dwarashakha showing pushpa shakha & rupa shakha as we move from left to right.
Fig. No. 630: Broken Sati patta

Antiquity No. - 756  
Size - 44x37x8 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - Late period.  
Description - It is a broken Sati patta carved with a hand, sun, moon and five lingas.
Antiquity No. - 757
Size - 61x66x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is the upper part of the broken image of Vishnu. Parikar shows Mahavaraha, Narsingha and defaced Vaman. Two maladhari vidyadharas are shown at the top & prabhamandala consisting of a lotus flower encircled by beaded strings & groove can be seen behind the broken head.
Fig. No. 632: Figure of lower part of an ascetic sitting in *padmasana*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>758</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>38x53x28 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the lower part of an ascetic sitting in <em>padmasana</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 633: Figure of a standing male

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>759</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>53x23x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of a standing male.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 634: Broken image of an animal

Antiquity No. - 760
Size - 36x23x39 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the broken image of an animal.
Fig. No. 635: Figure of cylindrical architectural fragment with a hole in the center

Antiquity No. - 761
Size - 30x31x41 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a cylindrical architectural fragment with a hole in the center. It is decorated with the figure of dancing Shiva, maladhari vidyadharas and other celestial beings.
Fig. No. 636: Figure of Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 762
Size - 30x38x28 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh (?)
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with phansanakar miniature shikhara and Ganesh (?).
Antiquity No. - 763
Size - 81x28x28 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken Sahasralinga.
Fig. No. 638: Sahasralinga

Antiquity No. - 764
Size - 76x28x28 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken Sahasralinga.
Fig. No. 639: Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 765
Size - 99x30x33 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Shivalinga.
**Fig. No. 640: Sahasralinga**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>766</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>61x69x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a <em>Sahasralinga</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>767</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>69x20x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a Shivalinga.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. No. 641: Shivalinga
Fig. No. 642: Ekmukhi Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 769
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is an Ekmukhi Shivalinga.
**Fig. No. 643: Figure of a male head**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>770</td>
<td>34x33x18 cm</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
<td>It is a male head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 644: Female head

Antiquity No. - 773
Size - 35x23x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a female head.
Fig. No. 645: Head of Shaiva female deity

Antiquity No. - 774
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the head of some Shaiva female deity.
Antiquity No. - 776
Size - 38x35x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is the upper part of the broken image of Ganesh.
Antiquity No. - 777
Size - 46x41x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Description - It is the defaced image of a male deity in standing posture.
Fig. No. 648: Lower part of the image of Parvati

Antiquity No. - 779
Size - 28x38x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower part of the image of Parvati showing her two legs flanked by an attendant and a lion. Two female devotees are carved on the pedestal.
Fig. No. 649: Lower right side of the image of a deity

Antiquity No. - 780
Size - 30x33x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower right side of the image of a deity. It shows his two feet, a female attendant and a male attendant at the back, a male devotee & an ascetic sitting in padmasana.
Fig. No. 650: Figure of Uma-Mahesh

Antiquity No. - 781  
Size - 23x31x15 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Uma-Mahesh  
Description - It is the lower part of Uma-Mahesh image showing Nandi, Bhringi Rishi and the lion as we move from right to left.
Antiquity Kept At Aman Singh’s Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 651: Figure of a male

Antiquity No. - 782
Size - 35x29x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with a male figure, a leg above the band of stenciled floral designs.
Fig. No. 652: Figure of standing female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>783</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>46x28x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with a broken standing female figure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 653: Figure of a dwarashakha

Antiquity No. - 784
Size - 28x28x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 5th-6th century A.D.
Description - It is a dwarashakha carved with patra shakha, rupa shakha and Sri Vriksha shakha.
Fig. No. 654: Lower right portion of the *parikar* of a deity

**Antiquity No.** - 785  
**Size** - 34x20x15 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 11th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the lower right portion of the *parikar* of a deity carved with a female attendant, a devotee and a stout dwarf.
Antiquity No. - 787
Size - 41x30x16 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is the upper left part of Vishnu image showing a deity sitting in a round pillared rathika topped with shikhara. Matsyavatar is shown at the top right side. Below him is carved a male figure.
Antiquity No. - 790
Size - 26x30x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Ambika (?)
Description - It is the lower part of the image of Jain goddess Ambika (?) holding a child on her lap. A miniature lion sits in front of the seat.
Antiquity No. - 791
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma & Saraswati
Description - It is the middle portion of the image of Brahma & Saraswati.
Fig. No. 658: Image of Panchalinga being worshipped by two devotees

Antiquity No. - 792
Size - 28x35x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of Panchalinga being worshipped by two devotees sitting on the ground.
Fig. No. 659: Image of Shiva

Antiquity No. - 793
Size - 30x23x13 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of Shiva sitting inside a round pillared rathika topped with udgama. He is holding his trident and snake.
Fig. No. 660: Lower left section of *dwarashakha*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>794</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>35x20x10 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the lower left section of <em>dwarashakha</em>. It has only <em>patra shakha</em> at the top of the figure of river goddess holding a water vessel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 661: Middle portion of a female in standing posture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>795</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>33x20x12 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>8th-9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the middle portion of a female in standing posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 662: Defaced torso of a deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>797</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>8th-9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing defaced torso of a deity and his <em>abhamandala</em> consisting of a lotus flower inside a circular band.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 798  
Size - cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 11th century A.D.  
Description - It is the parikar of the image of some Shaiva deity showing two ascetics in standing posture.
Fig. No. 664: Broken piece of Saptamatrika panel

Antiquity No. - 800
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the broken piece of Saptamatrika panel.
Fig. No. 665: Lower portion of the image of an ascetic sitting in *padmasana*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>801</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period-</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the lower portion of the image of an ascetic sitting in <em>padmasana</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 666: Broken image of *Vishnu* riding *Garuna*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>802</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Vishnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the broken image of <em>Vishnu</em> riding <em>Garuna</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 667: Figure of Parvati doing Panchagni Tapa

Antiquity No. - 803
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Parvati
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing Parvati doing Panchagni Tapa and housed inside square pillared bracketed rathika.
Fig. No. 668: Upper portion of a *Shaiva* ascetic sporting a huge *jatabhar*

**Antiquity No.** - 805  
**Size** - cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing the upper portion of a *Shaiva* ascetic sporting a huge *jatabhar*. 
Antiquity No. - 806
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th-13th century A.D.
Description - It is the image of a square votive pillar.
Fig. No. 670: Image of Vishnu and his consort riding Garuna

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>810</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the image of Vishnu and his consort riding Garuna.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 671: Lower portion of the Uma-Mahesh image

Antiquity No. - 811
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is the lower portion of the Uma-Mahesh image. Figure of Nandi and dancing Bhringi Rishi are carved in front of the seat.
Fig. No. 672: Upper left portion of the image of Vishnu

Antiquity No. - 813
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is the upper left portion of the image of Vishnu showing chakra, Varaha avatar and Narsingha avatar.
**Fig. No. 673: Figure of a standing female**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>814</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a broken sculptural fragment showing a standing female figure and a round pillar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 674: Female head

Antiquity No. - 815
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a female head.
Antiquity No. - 818
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the leg of a human figure and a miniature human figure.
Fig. No. 676: Figure of a deity sitting in *dhyana mudra*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>819</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th-10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a deity sitting in <em>dhyana mudra</em> and a miniature figure standing on his right side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

**Fig. No. 677: Upper portion of a male figure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>820</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the upper portion of a bearded and bejeweled male figure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 678: Image of a Tirthankara standing in kayotsarga mudra

Antiquity No. - 822
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of a Tirthankara standing in kayotsarga mudra.
Antiquity No. - 823
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma
Description - It is the image of Brahma sitting in lalitasana in a round pillared rathika.
Fig. No. 680: Image of Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 824
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 13th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of Ganesh.
Fig. No. 681: Lower right portion of the parikar of a deity

Antiquity No. - 826
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower right portion of the parikar of a deity showing two attendants in standing posture and an ascetic in sitting posture.
Fig. No. 682: Upper left part of the *parikar* of a deity

**Antiquity No.** - 827
**Size** - cm
**Material** - Sandstone
**Condition** - Damaged
**Period** - 11th century A.D.
**Description** - It is the upper left part of the *parikar* of a deity showing a male head with fearsome countenance and miniature *vyala* and *makara* figures on left side.
Fig. No. 683: Image of a male figure standing over a lotus pedestal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>829</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th-11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of a male figure standing over a lotus pedestal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 684: Bust of a female

Antiquity No. - 831
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the bust of a female.
Fig. No. 685: Middle portion of a standing male figure

Antiquity No. - 832  
Size - cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the middle portion of a standing male figure.
## Fig. No. 686: Image of a royal couple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>833</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of royal couple.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Antiquity No. 837

**Fig. No. 687: Female head**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>837</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th-11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a female head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 688: Upper portion of the broken image of a female deity

Antiquity No. - 839
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Description - It is the upper portion of the broken image of a female deity.
Fig. No. 689: *Tirthankara* standing in *kayotsarga mudra*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>840</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th-11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the broken image of a <em>Tirthankara</em> standing in <em>kayotsarga mudra</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 690: Vishnu**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>841</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Vishnu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of a deity (Vishnu?).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 691: Figure of a standing deity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>842</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a deity standing and holding a club.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 692: Broken head of a *bharputraka*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>843</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th-12th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the broken head of a <em>bharputraka</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 693: Head of a *Shaiva* ascetic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>844</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the head of a <em>Shaiva</em> ascetic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 845
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - Late period
Description - It is the head of Hanuman.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>849</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the head of a deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. No. 695: Head of a deity
Fig. No. 696: Head of a *Shaiva* ascetic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>851</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the head of a <em>Shaiva</em> ascetic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 697: Female head

Antiquity No. - 859
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a female head.
Fig. No. 698: Female head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>875</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>12th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a female head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 699: Upper portion of a human figure

Antiquity No. - 876
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the upper portion of a human figure.
Fig. No. 700: Image of Garuna carrying Vishnu

Antiquity No. - 878
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the image of Garuna carrying Vishnu.
Fig. No. 701: Image of an ascetic

Antiquity No. - 881  
Size - cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 12th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of an ascetic sitting cross legged and holding a manuscript.
Fig. No. 702: Figure of Brahma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>884</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Brahma?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the three headed deity (Brahma?) seated on a lotus flower.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 703: Standing figure of a *Shaiva* attendant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>885</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the standing figure of a <em>Shaiva</em> attendant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 704: Upper right portion of the *parikar* of an image showing *Brahma*

**Antiquity No.**: 886  
**Size**: cm  
**Material**: Sandstone  
**Condition**: Damaged  
**Period**: 11th-12th century A.D.  
**Description**: It is the upper right portion of the *parikar* of an image showing *Brahma* seated in a square pillared *rathika* having a *phansanakar* roof. A male figure, a *makara* and a *vyala* can be seen on his right side as we move from top to bottom.
Fig. No. 705: Figure of an ascetic holding a manuscript and a human figure

Antiquity No. - 887
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing an ascetic holding a manuscript and a human figure sitting on a ledge above him.
Antiquity No. - 888
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a male in standing posture.
Fig. No. 707: Middle portion of a male figure

**Antiquity No.** - 893  
**Size** - cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 11th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the middle portion of a bejeweled well-dressed male.
Fig. No. 708: Lower left portion of the *parikar* of a deity

**Antiquity No.** - 895  
**Size** - cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the lower left portion of the *parikar* of a deity carved with two male attendants and a female devotee sitting in front.
Fig. No. 709: Sculptural fragment showing a man & figure of a *makara*

- **Antiquity No.** - 896
- **Size** - cm
- **Material** - Sandstone
- **Condition** - Damaged
- **Period** - 10th century A.D.
- **Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing a man kneeling and holding fish on his thighs and the figure of a *makara* on his left side.
Fig. No. 710: Figure of a *Navagraha patta*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>898</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the part of <em>Navagraha patta</em>. The lower portion is decorated with lotus petals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 711: Figure of six lingas kept in a basin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is six lingas kept in a basin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 712: Upper portion of a woman figure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>901</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is an unfinished sculptural fragment showing the upper portion of a woman sitting on the ground and holding a water vessel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 713: Piece of stone slab bearing an inscription

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>904</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>7th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a piece of stone slab bearing an inscription.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 714: Figure of a dwarf

Antiquity No. - 906
Size - 41x25x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 5th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a dwarf.
Antiquity No. - 907
Size - 35x25x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a sculptural piece showing a figure of Ganesh standing inside a square pillared, bracketed rathika.
Fig. No. 716: Middle portion of a standing deity

Antiquity No. - 908
Size - 46x30x19 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the middle portion of a standing deity.
Antiquity No. - 909
Size - 44x30x19 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a male figure in standing posture.

Fig. No. 717: Figure of a man in standing posture
Fig. No. 718: An architectural fragment

Antiquity No. - 911
Size - 25x84x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with three phansanakar miniature shikharas and two figures of Ganesh.
Antiquity No. - 912
Size - 61x19x19 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 720: Sahasralinga

Antiquity No. - 914
Size - 12x44x44 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Sahasralinga carved with 1008 miniature lingas.
Fig. No. 721: Sahasralinga

Antiquity No. - 915
Size - 130x46x46 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Sahasralinga carved with 1008 miniature lingas.
Fig. No. 722: Figure of a four handed deity sitting in *lalitasana*

**Antiquity No.** - 919  
**Size** - cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10th-11th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing a four handed deity sitting in *lalitasana* on a cushion in a niche.
Antiquity No. - 921  
Size - 35x28x28 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - Modern period  
Description - It is a pedestal carved with footprints of some ascetic, shankha, chakra, triangle and an unknown sign.

Fig. No. 723: Figure of a pedestal
Fig. No. 724: Image of standing Surya

Antiquity No. - 922
Size - 35x36x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Surya
Description - It is the lower portion of the image of standing Surya in udichya attire. He is flanked by two male and two female attendants. Prithvi stands between his boots.
Fig. No. 725: Image of Vishnu

Antiquity No. - 923  
Size - 38x30x42 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Vishnu  
Description - It is the image of Vishnu seated inside a round pillared rathika.
Fig. No. 726: Figure of Nandi

- Antiquity No. - 928
- Size - 31x23x25 cm
- Material - Sandstone
- Condition - Damaged
- Period - 10th century A.D.
- Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the figure of Nandi or Vasu (?) standing inside a round pillared rathika.
Fig. No. 727: Lower left portion of the *parikar* of a deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>7x46x44 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is the lower left portion of the <em>parikar</em> of a deity carved with the image of a female and a male attendant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 728: Figure of a lion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the pedestal of an image carved with the figure of a lion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 729: Figure of Brahma

Antiquity No. - 932
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing Brahma seated inside a round pillared rathika topped with an udgama.
Fig. No. 730: Broken image of an elephant

Antiquity No. - 933
Size - 25x23x48 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the broken image of a caparisoned elephant.
Antiquity No. - 934  
Size - 44x51x12 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 11th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with three attending deities.
Fig. No. 732: Figure of Shivalinga being worshipped by two female devotees

Antiquity No. - 934 A  
Size - cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with Shivalinga being worshipped by two female devotees.
Antiquity No. - 943
Size - 35x38x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh & Ganesh
Description - It is the image of Uma-Mahesh. Ganesh, Nandi, Bhringi Rishi, lion and a human figure have been carved in front of the seat. Two devotees are carved on the pedestal. The left one is a female devotee.
Fig. No. 734: Figure of Ardhanarishwar

Antiquity No. - 945
Size - 51x35x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ardhanarishwar
Description - It is the figure of Ardhanarishwar housed inside a round pillared rathika.
Fig. No. 735: Figure of a headless four handed female deity

Antiquity No. - 948
Size - 66x51x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with a headless four handed female deity accompanied with a male attendant, a female attendant and animals.
Fig. No. 736: Lower portion of left side doorjamb

Antiquity No. - 949
Size - 99x35x33 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower portion of left side doorjamb carved with a dwarapala and two female deities. Above them mrinal and rupa shakhas are visible.
Antiquity No. - 950  
Size - 83x41x33 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 12th-13th century A.D.  
Deity - Vishnu?  
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of a four-handed deity (Vishnu?) accompanied by three attendants. His gada is visible on the right side. He stands inside a round pillared rathika. Another miniature deity is housed inside a miniature rathika located at the top of the left side round pillar. Heads of two gaja makaras are visible at the top of the Vishnu image. There is one more deity on the right side of the facing surface.
Fig. No. 738: Figure of a four handed female deity

Antiquity No. - 951
Size - 83x38x38 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 16th century A.D.
Description - It is a four handed female deity in standing posture. A bull is sitting on her right side.
Fig. No. 739: Ekmukhi Shivalinga

- **Antiquity No.** - 952
- **Size** - 99x30x44 cm
- **Material** - Sandstone
- **Condition** - Damaged
- **Period** - 8th-9th century A.D.
- **Deity** - *Ekmukhi Shivalinga*
- **Description** - It is *Ekmukhi Shivalinga.*
Fig. No. 740: Figure of a female and a vyala

Antiquity No. - 953
Size - 89x41x38 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment showing the figure of a female and a vyala on two surfaces.
Fig. No. 741: Figure of a sword wearing dancing female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>954</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>68x53x30 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>14th-15th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment showing a sword wearing dancing female.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 742: Figure of a dancing female

Antiquity No. - 955  
Size - 71x41x18 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.  
Description - It is an architectural fragment showing a dancing female.
Fig. No. 743: Figure of a defaced standing male

Antiquity No. - 956
Size - 71x51x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with a defaced standing male figure.
Fig. No. 744: An architectural fragment carved with the image of a female

Antiquity No. - 957
Size - 48x24x30 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of a female holding a club and standing inside a round pillared rathika.
Fig. No. 745: Figure of a four handed standing deity

Antiquity No. - 958
Size - 71x38x30 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a four handed deity standing in a niche.
Fig. No. 746: An architectural fragment carved with *chandrasala* motif

**Antiquity No.** - 959  
**Size** - 23x51x53 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 8th-9th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is an architectural fragment carved with *chandrasala* motif. Human heads are visible in one *chandrasala*. 
Fig. No. 747: Broken piece of *udumbara*

**Antiquity No.** - 960  
**Size** - 16x71x30 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10\(^{th}\) century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the broken piece of *udumbara* carved with figures of lion, two *udadhi kumaras* and *mandaraka*. 
Fig. No. 748: Figure of two standing male deities

Antiquity No. - 961
Size - 83x28x28 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of two standing male deities on left and right side faces.
Fig. No. 749: Right portion of *lalatabimba* carved with the figures of *Navagrahas*

**Antiquity No.** - 962  
**Size** - 28x53x30 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 9th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the right portion of *lalatabimba* carved with the figures of *Navagrahas*. On the extreme right side, a standing female flanked by two prancing *vyalas* have been carved.
Antiquity No. - 963
Size - 94x48x44 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - Medieval period
Deity - Naag Devta
Description - It is a broken image of seven hooded Naag Devta.
Fig. No. 751: Bracket carved with *bharaputrakas*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>964</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the bracket carved with <em>bharaputrakas</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 752: Base of a pilaster carved with the image of *Ganesh*

**Antiquity No.** - 965  
**Size** - 38x51x38 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 13th-14th century A.D.  
**Deity** - *Ganesh*  
**Description** - It is the base of a pilaster carved with the image of *Ganesh* in sitting posture and seated inside round pillared *rathika.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>966</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>74x51x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>14th-15th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a female with a child.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 754: Figure of a female holding a child on her knee

**Antiquity No.** - 967  
**Size** - 74x58x20 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 14th-15th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing a female holding a child on her knee.
Fig. No. 755: Figure of two wrestlers

Antiquity No. - 968
Size - 71x58x30 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing two wrestlers.
Fig. No. 756: Image of a couple in amorous posture

Antiquity No. - 969
Size - 71x51x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of a couple in amorous posture.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 757: Figure of a standing human

Antiquity No. - 970
Size - 71x58x33 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of standing human figure.
Fig. No. 758: Figure of a couple in amorous posture

Antiquity No. - 971
Size - 71x41x28 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a couple in amorous posture.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Antiquity No.</strong></th>
<th>972</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>71x35x35 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>12th-13th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deity</strong></td>
<td>Vishnu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment carved with the standing figure of a four handed deity (Vishnu?) wearing a kiritamukuta. He is housed inside a round pillared rathika having gaja makaras making torana like figure at the top. The round pillars are topped with miniature rathikas housing deities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 760: Figure of a female with a child

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>973</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>74x51x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>14th-15th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment showing a female with a child.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh’s Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 761: An architectural fragment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>974</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>61x33x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>12th-13th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment carved with two standing male figures and a female figure behind a seated devotee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 762: An architectural fragment

Antiquity No. - 975
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of an elephant, a musician and a horse rider.
Antiquity No. - 976
Size - 30x53x41 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a bracket carved with the images of bharaputrakas.

Fig. No. 763: Figure of bracket carved with the images of bharaputraka
Fig. No. 764: Figure of dancing Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 977
Size - 60x81x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of dancing Ganesh housed inside a square niche and flanked by two round pillars. Two miniature devotees are sitting near the feet of the deity. The rathika is flanked by vyala standing over elephant on both the sides.
Fig. No. 765: Figure of a couple in amorous posture

Antiquity No. - 978
Size - 74x58x29 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with a couple in amorous posture.
Fig. No. 766: Andhakasura image of Shiva

Antiquity No. - 979
Size - 68x46x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.
Deity - Shiva
Description - It is the broken Andhakasura image of Shiva.
Fig. No. 767: Image of Parvati performing Panchagni tapa

Antiquity No. - 980
Size - 56x56x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Parvati
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of Parvati performing Panchagni tapa.
Fig. No. 768: An architectural fragment carved with the image of a deity

Antiquity No. - 981  
Size - 44x82x51 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 12th-13th century A.D.  
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of a deity standing inside a round pillared rathika.
Antiquity No. - 982
Size - 46x79x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th-13th century A.D.
Deity - Durga
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of seated Durga inside a round pillared rathika.
Fig. No. 770: Image of a male deity flanked by two female deities

Antiquity No. - 983
Size - 74x34x44 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of a male deity flanked by two female deities.
Fig. No. 771: Broken image of Uma-Mahesh

Antiquity No. - 984
Size - 56x46x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is a broken image of Uma-Mahesh. Nandi is seated in front of the couch which is flanked by two male devotees.
Fig. No. 772: Lower part of the image of Surya showing a Naag figure with his two wives

Antiquity No. - 985
Size - 25x45x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower part of the image of Surya showing a Naag with his two wives carved at the bottom of the seat on which the deity stands. The seat is flanked by two devotees.
Fig. No. 773: Figure of bracket carved with the image of *bharaputракas* and floral scrolls

- **Antiquity No.**: 986
- **Size**: 46x70x21 cm
- **Material**: Sandstone
- **Condition**: Damaged
- **Period**: 12th-13th century A.D.
- **Description**: It is a bracket carved with the image of *bharaputракas* and floral scrolls.
Fig. No. 774: Image of Kartikeya

Antiquity No. - 988
Size - 36x35x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Kartikeya
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of peacock riding Kartikeya placed below oversized flower and a Shaiva dwarapala as we move from left to right.
Fig. No. 775: Figure of *udumbara* of a door carved with *mandaraka*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>995</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>23x107x28 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is <em>udumbara</em> of a door carved with <em>mandaraka</em> at the center in the shape of aquatic plants flanked by <em>udadhi kumaras</em>, a lion and an elephant as we move away from the center.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 776: An architectural fragment decorated with stylized *chandrashala* motifs

Antiquity No. - 996  
Size - 34x58x33 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 9th century A.D.  
Description - It is an architectural fragment decorated with stylized *chandrashala* motifs.
Fig. No. 777: Figures of dancers and musicians

Antiquity No. - 997
Size - 23x58x71 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the figures of dancers and musicians.
Fig. No. 778: Sculptural fragment showing a male deity flanked by two devotees

Antiquity No. - 998
Size - 102x44x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a male deity flanked by two devotees and a large sized female figure with her left hand in raised position standing on his right.
Fig. No. 779: An architectural fragment carved with the head of a deity between two miniature shrines & floral scrolls

Antiquity No. - 999
Size - 102x44x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the head of a deity placed between two miniature shrines and floral scrolls emanating from these shrines. The fragment is decorated with floral scrolls and udgama motifs & two bands of karnika alternating with antarals.
Fig. No. 780: Figure of a standing female

Antiquity No. - 1000
Size - 76x46x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a standing female figure and a bust of kundal wearing head on her right side.
Fig. No. 781: Figure of Ganesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>30x38x16 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Ganesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the defaced image of Ganesh in standing posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 782: Indrani**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>1002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>35x38x16 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>12th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td><em>Indrani (?)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing leg of the goddess <em>Indrani (?)</em> with her mount elephant sitting near her right foot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 783: Broken figure of a goddess in standing posture

Antiquity No. - 1003
Size - 56x23x30 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the broken figure of a goddess in standing posture.
Antiquity No. - 1004  
Size - 38x46x28 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 11th century A.D.  
Description - It is the left part of lalatabimba showing four of Navagrahas and four handed Vishnu sitting on a couch. Band decorated with maladhari vidyadharas, pushpa shakha and bands decorated with diamond and flower motif.
Fig. No. 785: Parikar of the image of Surya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>79x44x33 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the right side of the parikar of the image of Surya showing one foot of the god above Naag and his wife. Wife and a male attendant in the background and a male devotee sitting with folded hands facing the left and two ascetics sitting behind him facing front.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 786: Left part of lalatabimba carved with Navagrahas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>23x44x25 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the left part of lalatabimba carved with Navagrahas between the band of floral scrolls at the top and pushpa shakha at the bottom with a lady flanked by two vyalas carved on the extreme left side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 787: Sculptural piece carved with two makaras and torana shape

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1007</td>
<td>57x67x24 cm</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td>11\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
<td>It is a sculptural piece carved with two makaras and torana shape formed by three stenciled bands with the headless figure of a deity in sitting posture in the middle of the bottom line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 1008
Size - 30x44x89 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is a bracket carved with bharaputraka.
Antiquity No. - 1009
Size - 107x33x33 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 790: Figure of a male in standing posture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>78x18x53 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11\textsuperscript{th}-12\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a male in standing posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 791: Bracket carved with the figures of *bharaputraka***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Antiquity No.</strong></th>
<th>1011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>35x86x61 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is a bracket carved with the figures of <em>bharaputrakas</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 792: Figure of an eight handed deity (Shiva?)

Antiquity No. - 1012
Size - 81x53x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Deity - Shiva?
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing an eight handed deity (Shiva?) in dancing posture. He is accompanied by a male attendant and housed in a round pillared rathika. Near the canopy of a tree can be seen above his shoulders. Gaja and makara are carved on the right side beyond the pillar.
Fig. No. 793: Pillar carved with the image of bharaputraka

Antiquity No. - 1013
Size - 46x48x30 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a bracket of a pillar carved with the image of bharaputraka.
Fig. No. 794: Two human figures

Antiquity No. - 1014
Size - 33x47x35 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with two human figures.
Fig. No. 795: Pillar carved with the image of *bharaputraka*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>35x71x56 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a bracket of a pillar carved with the image of <em>bharaputrakas</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 1016
Size - 74x51x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the figures of two wrestlers.
Antiquity No. - 1017
Size - 48x33x19 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a spear holding Shaiva deity housed inside a rectangular niche topped with pointed arch.

Fig. No. 797: Figure of a Shaiva deity
Fig. No. 798: Sculptural fragment

**Antiquity No.** - 1018  
**Size** - 41x38x20 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the images of two females and two males.
Fig. No. 799: Figure of Kankali

Antiquity No. - 1019
Size - 63x25x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Kankali
Description - It is a figure of Kankali sitting over a dead body and a garland wearing male is standing on the left side.
Fig. No. 800: Right portion of lalatabimba carved with Navagraha

Antiquity No. - 1020
Size - 38x48x28 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is the right portion of lalatabimba carved with Navagraha. The Navagraha portion has a band of floral scrolls at the top and pushpa shakha at the bottom. The figure of a lady flanked by two vyalas is situated on the extreme right side.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 801: Broken figure of a male warrior

| **Antiquity No.** | 1022 |
| **Size** | 51x33x21 cm |
| **Material** | Sandstone |
| **Condition** | Damaged |
| **Period** | 11th century A.D. |
| **Description** | It is the broken figure of a male warrior holding a sword. |
Fig. No. 802: Lalatabimba having the Garuna riding image of Vishnu

**Antiquity No.** - 1023  
**Size** - 23x66x18 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 9th century A.D.  
**Deity** - Vishnu  
**Description** - It is the lalatabimba having the Garuna riding image of Vishnu in the middle of a band of Navagrahas and pushpa shakha.
Fig. No. 803: Figure of two standing males

Antiquity No. - 1024
Size - 44x25x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken sculptural fragment carved with two standing males.
Fig. No. 804: Lower portion of the image of Tirthankara showing his legs

Antiquity No. - 1025
Size - 35x44x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Tirthankara
Description - It is the lower portion of the image of Tirthankara showing his legs. Indra and Upendra stand on both sides & a male and a female devotee can be seen sitting at the bottom. Both of them are facing the deity.
Antiquity No. - 1026
Size - 91x30x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken sculptural fragment carved with the figure of a dwarf in standing posture. There is an inscription on the pedestal.
Fig. No. 807: Lower portion of a doorjamb

Antiquity No. - 1027
Size - 63x51x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment (lower portion of a doorjamb?) carved with figure of a three hooded Naag, a female attendant and a female figure.
Fig. No. 808: Figure of square pillared *rathika* housing *Tapasvini Parvati*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1038</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>25x142x48 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td><em>Tapasvini Parvati</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment carved with a square pillared <em>rathika</em> housing <em>Tapasvini Parvati</em> in the middle and <em>ghata pallava</em> motif on both the sides.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 809: Figure of dwarashakha

Antiquity No. - 1039
Size - 99x25x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.
Description - It is a dwarashakha carved with the figure of a male Shaiva dwarapala and a female Shaiva deity housed inside a rectangular niche. The doorjamb still has pushpa shakha, patra shakha and a band of lotus petals.
Fig. No. 810: Figure of broken *udumbara*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>1040</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>18x81x25 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>13th-14th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a broken <em>udumbara</em> having a <em>mandaraka</em> in the middle flanked by the figures of a warrior fighting lion on both the sides.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 811: An architectural fragment

Antiquity No. - 1041
Size - 38x104x30 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with three miniature shrines having phansanakar shikhara and façade decorated with ascetics sitting in padmasana, inside round pillared udgama topped miniature rathikas with two male deities standing between two round pillars which are topped with toranas formed by the head of a gaja makara, floral masks and a kirtimukha at the top.
Antiquity No. - 1042
Size - 41x94x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu riding Garuna
Description - It is a miniature lalatabimba carved with the image of Vishnu riding Garuna. Lalatabimba has two bands of floral scrolls and pushpa shakha as we downwards. Two female figures attended by female companions are shown in the process of doing makeup.
Fig. No. 813: Square pilaster decorated with *ghata pallava* motif

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>1045</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>18x84x28 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a square pilaster decorated with <em>ghata pallava</em> motif and a band of lotus flower, floral scroll, semi-circular flowers contained in a string of beads.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 1046  
Size - 25x76x19 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 12th-13th century A.D.  
Deity - Gaja-lakshmi  
Description - It is a broken architectural piece decorated with scene of Gaja-lakshmi being anointed by two elephants with their trunks extended in horizontal directions. There is a Mahawat standing behind the elephant. There is a string of beads at the bottom.
Fig. No. 815: Figure of broken architectural piece decorated with flower

Antiquity No. - 1047
Size - 33x63x44 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken architectural piece decorated with flower between square pillars motif, a band of short cylinders and a band of string of beads.
Antiquity No. - 1048  
Size - 28x122x20 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.  
Description - It is a miniature *lalatabimba* carved with a band of stenciled floral scrolls in the middle contain between two *pushpa shakhas*. Image of a male deity (*Shiva?*) sitting in *lalitasana* is carved in the middle. Image of *Brahma* is carved on the right side and *Vishnu* is carved on the left side.
Fig. No. 817: Figure of a miniature dwarashakha carved with the image of river goddess

**Antiquity No. -** 1051  
**Size -** 94x33x18 cm  
**Material -** Sandstone  
**Condition -** Damaged  
**Period -** 12th century A.D.  
**Description -** It is a miniature dwarashakha carved with the image of river goddess accompanied by a male attendant standing inside a rectangular niche at the bottom. *Patra shakha* flanked by *pushpa shakhas* are visible in the upper portion. Vertical band of lotus petals can be seen on the left side.
Fig. No. 818: Figure of a male and female in amorous posture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1052</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>89x56x33 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>14th-15th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a male and female in amorous posture. They are standing under a canopy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 819: Figure of a female deity flanked by two females**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1053</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>68x34x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>14th-15th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a female deity flanked by two females. A small girl stands on her left side. There is a divine figure carved at the top of her head. He is flanked by two males whose torso is remaining. The thick tail of some animal is visible on the right side of this figure and a miniature human figure seated on the ground is seen on the left side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 820: Figure of Mahavaraha**

- **Antiquity No.** - 1054
- **Size** - 68x63x18 cm
- **Material** - Sandstone
- **Condition** - Damaged
- **Period** - 9th century A.D.
- **Deity** - *Mahavaraha*
- **Description** - It is an architectural fragment carved with a *rathika* containing the figure of *Mahavaraha* rescuing the earth.
Fig. No. 821: Figure of a divine couple in alingan mudra

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1055</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>74x44x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a divine couple in alingan mudra. The male deity is four handed. A portion of gada is visible above the head of the female deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 822: Figure of a lion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>1056</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>41x38x28 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10(^{th}) century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with the figure of a lion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Antiquity No.</strong></td>
<td>1057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>68x46x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deity</strong></td>
<td>Uma-Mahesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of Uma-Mahesh. Ganesh, Bhringi, bull and Kartikeya can be seen sitting near the feet of the divine couple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiquity No.</td>
<td>1058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>99x41x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th-12th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Shiva-Parvati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment carved with the images of Shiva-Parvati with bull and lion sitting near their feet and Shiva in standing posture, both placed inside round pillared rathikas. The first image is at the top and the second image is at the bottom. The images of vyala and warrior are carved on the left side of both the rathikas. The upper rathika is topped with an udgama.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 825: Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 1059
Size - 94x32x30 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a Shivalinga.
Fig. No. 826: Image of a female standing between two square pillars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>1060</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>101x38x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of a female standing between two square pillars which are topped by an elongated <em>udgama</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 827: Images of Vamana & Varaha one over the other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>1061</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>101x38x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td>Vamana &amp; Varaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment carved with the images of Vamana &amp; Varaha one over the other. Both of them are housed between two round pillars. The first rathika is topped with an udgama and the figures of a vyala and warrior are carved on left side of both of these.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 828: Defaced image of Lakshmi in standing posture

Antiquity No. - 1062
Size - 81x61x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Deity - Lakshmi
Description - It is the defaced image of Lakshmi in standing posture. She is holding two flowers and is accompanied by two miniature female attendants. She is housed inside two round pillars. Two females stand facing the goddess beyond the pillars.
Fig. No. 829: An architectural fragment

Antiquity No. - 1063
Size - 71x53x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with horizontal bands decorated with stenciled floral scrolls containing two vertical bands and round pillars. The vertical bands are decorated with circle containing a kirtimukha and floral scrolls.
Fig. No. 830: Image of a deity seated inside a bracketed square pillars

| Antiquity No. | 1064 |
| Size         | 58x67x11 cm |
| Material     | Sandstone |
| Condition    | Damaged |
| Period       | 9th century A.D. |
| Description  | It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of a deity seated inside a bracketed square pillars supporting a *chhadya* which is topped with *udgama*. Right side is carved with a pilaster decorated with *ghata pallava* motif and a vertical band of floral scrolls. |
Fig. No. 831: Figure of four flying *maladhari vidyadharas*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1065</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>20x46x28 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment decorated with four flying <em>maladhari vidyadharas</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 832: Human head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1067</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>46x21x20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>12th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a human head wearing a <em>kirita mukuta</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 1068  
Size - 33x15x29 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 12th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a female head wearing some sort of crown.
### Antiquity No. - 1069
### Size - 41x28x10 cm
### Material - Sandstone
### Condition - Damaged
### Period - 9th century A.D.
### Deity - Kartikeya
### Description - It is the image of Kartikeya in standing posture holding Shakti in his left hand. His vehicle peacock stands on his right side.

**Fig. No. 834: Figure of Kartikeya**
Fig. No. 835: Figure of a seated goddess

Antiquity No. - 1070
Size - 28x25x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of a goddess seated on a cushion shaped couch. There is a round pillar on his left side. A male figure is visible beyond this pillar.
### Fig. No. 836: Lower part of the image of a male deity

| **Antiquity No.** | 1071 |
| **Size** | 30 x 38 x 18 cm |
| **Material** | Sandstone |
| **Condition** | Damaged |
| **Period** | 10th-11th century A.D. |
| **Description** | It is the lower part of the image of a male deity accompanied by two female and two male attendants. A male and female devotee accompanied by another human figure behind the male sit in kneeling position near his feet. There is a grimacing animal behind the woman. |
Fig. No. 837: Figure of Lakshmi and Vishnu carried by Garuna

Antiquity No. - 1072
Size - 33x46x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Deity - Lakshmi and Vishnu
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of Lakshmi and Vishnu carried by Garuna. A decorated round pillar in the shape of a helical band exist on the right side of the divine couple. Beyond this a female fly whisk wearer is stands on the right of this pillar.
Fig. No. 838: Figure of Brahma

Antiquity No. - 1075
Size - 44x23x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma (?)
Description - It is the top right side of the parikar of an image showing with the figure of Brahma (?) sitting between round pillared rathika located at the top of square pillar. There are figures of an ascetic and a vyala is shown on the left side of the pillar.
Antiquity No. - 1076
Size - 35x28x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of four handed Ganesh sitting on a couch and holding a flower and bowl full of laddus in his two left hands. There exists a round pillar on his left side.
Fig. No. 840: Figure of a standing male

Antiquity No. - 1077  
Size - 51x25x15 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 9th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a standing male figure housed inside a square pillared rathika topped with udgama.
Antiquity No. - 1078
Size - 48x25x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower portion of a doorjamb showing a male and two female divinities as we move from left to right. The female in the middle holds a leaf and the one on right side holds a water vessel. *Patra shakha, pushpa shakha, rupa shakha, patra shakha* and *mrinal shakha* can be seen above these deities.
Antiquity No. - 1079
Size - 38x23x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a crowned male divinity standing between two square pillars.

Fig. No. 842: Figure of a crowned male divinity
Fig. No. 843: Figure of Ganesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>1080</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>56x42x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>13\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td>Ganesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the image of two handed Ganesh sitting on a low couch and holding a bowl full of laddus in his left hand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 844: Figure of a four handed male deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1081</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>30x33x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a broken sculptural fragment showing a four handed male deity and sitting on a lotus flower.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 845: Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 1082
Size - 58x33x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a four handed Ganesh in dancing posture.
Fig. No. 846: Chandrashala containing the figure of Lakulisha

Antiquity No. - 1083
Size - 26x44x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment showing Chandrashala containing the figure of Lakulisha seated on flower mass. He is holding a thick laguda & is in urdhwamedu condition. The outline of chandrashala motif is marked with a thin plain band and a band of rounded beads.
Antiquity No. - 1084
Size - 48x30x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is the part of the parikar of the image of Vishnu. It shows three standing male attendants and a male devotee seated on the ground. There is a figure of horse rider Kalki behind the devotee and facing outward.
Antiquity No. - 1085
Size - 44x46x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is the lower left part of the image of Vishnu showing a male attendant and a male kneeling in front of the attendant. The parikar shows the images of Kalki and Krishna.
Fig. No. 849: Figure of Lakulisha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1086</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>31x41x10 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>5th-6th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Lakulisha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of Lakulisha and his two disciples sitting on the ground. There is an inscription on the pedestal.

Fig. No. 850: Inscription
Fig. No. 851: Image of a female devotee

Antiquity No. - 1087
Size - 35x23x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the image of a female devotee standing with folded hands.
Fig. No. 852: Nandi riding Shiva shooting arrow at vyala

Antiquity No. - 1088
Size - 46x35x16 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing Nandi riding Shiva shooting arrow at vyala. There is an inscription at the top of this piece.

Fig. No. 853: Inscription at the top of this piece
Antiquity No. - 1089
Size - 20x18x48 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is the broken image of an elephant.
Fig. No. 855: Lower part of *dwarashakha* showing the river goddess

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1090</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>33x18x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the lower part of <em>dwarashakha</em> showing the river goddess. Her attendant and a male deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 856: Broken figure of an elephant with rider

Antiquity No. - 1091
Size - 23x15x33 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the broken figure of an elephant with rider.
Fig. No. 857: Ganga

Antiquity No. - 1092
Size - 44x28x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Ganga
Description - It is the image of lower right part of dwarashakha and right side of udumbara showing river goddess Ganga riding a crocodile accompanied by a Shaiva dwarapala. These three shakhas are visible pushpa shakha, patra shakha and mrinal shakha. A lion is carved on the udumbara part of this architectural piece.
### Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1093</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>30x18x41 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the broken image of <em>Gaja Makara</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fig. No. 858: Broken image of *Gaja Makara*.*
**Fig. No. 859: Ekmukhi Shivalinga**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1094</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>48x19x28 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>6th-7th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td><em>Ekmukhi Shivalinga</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is an <em>Ekmukhi Shivalinga</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 1095
Size - 38x23x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is lower right part of the parikar of a Vishnu image. It shows a male and a female attendant in standing posture, an ascetic sitting in front of the male Buddha sitting in dhyana mudra and a male figure holding short spear in his left hand.
Fig. No. 861: Right portion of the *lalatabimba* of a Lakulisha temple

Antiquity No. - 1096  
Size - 25x68x20 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - *Lakulisha*  
Description - It is the right portion of the *lalatabimba* of a Lakulisha temple. It shows image of *Lakulisha* on the left side. He is seated between two round pillars. There are two bands in the middle, one carved with four deities in standing posture, another carved with lying human figures as we move from top to bottom. There is a *pushpa shakha* below the two bands. The figure of three headed *Brahma* seated on a low couch is visible on the right side. He is holding *bijapuraka* and *kamandala* in his two lower front hands.
Antiquity No. - 1097  
Size - 25x18x46 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.  
Description - It is the broken figure of an elephant.
Fig. No. 863: Figure of a male holding a water vessel

**Antiquity No.** - 1098

**Size** - 41x28x25 cm

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Period** - 8th-9th century A.D.

**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing a male holding a water vessel and wearing *jatajuta* in standing posture.
Antiquity No. - 1099
Size - 56x38x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu riding Garuna
Description - It is the broken figure of four handed Vishnu riding Garuna. He is holding gada and chakra in his upper back hands.
Fig. No. 865: Sculptural fragment

Antiquity No. - 1100
Size - 33x53x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with a male standing and holding an arrow. Bow is slung on his left shoulder. He is housed inside a round pillared rathika topped with a torana formed out of kirtimukha and two protrusions coming out of his mouth. A miniature phansanakar shrine decorated with three miniature male figures sitting on the ground.
Fig. No. 866: An architectural fragment carved with the image of Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 1102
Size - 21x56x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of Ganesh seated on a couch. He is holding a bowl of laddus in his left hand.
Fig. No. 867: A square slab

**Antiquity No.** - 1103
**Size** - 42x41x13 cm
**Material** - Sandstone
**Condition** - Damaged
**Period** - Late period
**Description** - It is a square slab carved with the footprints of some ascetic and *shankha, chakra, gada* and a triangle carved in the corners of the square frame.
Fig. No. 868: A square slab

Antiquity No. - 1104
Size - 53x53x6 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - Late period
Description - It is a square slab carved with the footprints of some ascetic and shankha, ring shaped chakra, gada and a flower carved in the corners of the square frame.
Fig. No. 869: Broken Shiva head

Antiquity No. - 1105
Size - 28x28x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Shiva head
Description - It is a broken Shiva head. He is wearing a jatamukuta and long tresses of hair falling on his shoulder can be seen on his left side.
Antiquity No. - 1106
Size - 79x71x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Tapasvini Parvati
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the figure of four handed Tapasvini Parvati housed inside a square pillar rathika. A deer and lion are carved on her left and right sides respectively.
Antiquity No. - 1107
Size - 58x56x33 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the figure of Kirtimukha shaped mouth of pranalaka.
Fig. No. 872: Figure of an inscribed slab of stone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1108</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>61x66x19 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Late period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is an inscribed slab of stone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 873: An architectural fragment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1109</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>25x79x81 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment carved with lotus motif.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 1110  
Size - 54x20x61 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 12th-13th century A.D.  
Description - It is the broken image of Nandi.
Fig. No. 875: Broken figure of a lion

Antiquity No. - 1111
Size - 38x30x53 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the broken image of a lion.
**Antiquity No.** - 1112  
**Size** - 61x18x34 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 12th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of a lady in standing posture with her left hand raised.
Fig. No. 877: Figure of four handed Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 1113
Size - 129x68x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the figure of four handed dancing Ganesh housed inside a round pillared, udgama topped rathika. This rathika is located between two square pillars decorated with ghata pallava motif supporting a lintel decorated with floral scrolls.
Fig. No. 878: Figure of an inscribed tomb stone

Antiquity No. - 1114
Size - 84x20x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - Late period
Description - It is a tomb stone with an inscription.
Fig. No. 879: Figure of an inscribed tomb stone

Antiquity No. - 1115
Size - 101x20x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - Late period
Description - It is a tomb stone with an inscription.
Fig. No. 880: Figure of a lion

Antiquity No. - 1116  
Size - 44x15x51 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 11th century A.D.  
Description - It is a lion in sitting posture.
Fig. No. 881: A broken inscribed stone slab

Antiquity No. - 1117
Size - 61x89x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - Late period
Description - It is a broken stone slab with an inscription.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 882: An architectural fragment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1118</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>96x30x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Parvati</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description: It is an architectural fragment carved with the images of four handed Parvati holding trishula, mirror & kalasha in her three and she is holding front lower hand in Abhaya mudra, seated in lalitasana on a couch. Below her exists the image of four handed Shiva holding trishula and khatwanga in his upper back hands. He is accompanied by a male and a female attendant.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1119</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>8th-9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Ganesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the image of four handed Ganesh seated on a low couch and holding broken teeth, rosary, parashu and bowl of laddus, housed in a rectangular niche.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 1120
Size - 99x530x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th-10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is the image of eight handed dancing Ganesh holding various attributes in his hands. A mouse sits near his right foot.
Fig. No. 885: Figure of an inscribed slab

Antiquity No. - 1121
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.
Description - It is an inscribed slab.
Antiquity No. - 1122
Size - 112x66x33 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Hanuman
Description - It is the upper part of the image of Hanuman in vyakhyan mudra. His tail is carved on the abhamandala.
Fig. No. 887: Figure of Chandrashala

Antiquity No. - 1123  
Size - 46x66x25 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.  
Description - It is a *chandrashala* carved with the head of a lady peeping from the hole. Outline of *chandrashala* made of beaded strings and plain band.
Fig. No. 888: Figure of a male head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>1125</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a male head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 889: Lower right side of the *parikar* of the image of *Parvati*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>1127</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th-11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the lower right side of the <em>parikar</em> of the image of <em>Parvati</em>. The figures of two female attendant and a lion are carved on it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Antiquity Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antiquity No.</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a female head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. No. 890: Female head**
Fig. No. 891: Part of the *parikar* of *Vishnu* image

- **Antiquity No.**: 1155
- **Size**: cm
- **Material**: Sandstone
- **Condition**: Damaged
- **Period**: 11th century A.D.
- **Description**: It is the part of the *parikar* of *Vishnu* carved with the head of a male attendant and a miniature image of *Mahavaraha*. 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1157</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a female head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. No. 892: Female head
Fig. No. 893: Part of the parikar of a deity carved with the image of four handed Brahma

Antiquity No. - 1170
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma
Description - It is the part of the parikar of a deity carved with the image of four handed Brahma seated on a couch. A maladhari vidyadhara couple and a male figure are shown at the top. Gaja makara and vyala are carved on the right side of this piece.
Fig. No. 894: Upper part of the image of Bhairava

Antiquity No. - 1175  
Size - cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.  
Deity - Bhairava  
Description - It is the upper part of the image of Bhairava whose four hands are visible.
Antiquity No. - 1176
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is the image of a well decorated horse.
Fig. No. 896: Broken female torso

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>1177</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a broken female torso. The lady is holding a cloth in her left hand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 897: Figure of Shiva

Antiquity No. - 1179
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Shiva
Description - It is the upper part of the image of Shiva showing his head topped with two maladhari vidyadharas holding a chhatra topped with bud. There is a miniature shikhara on the right side of the head. The right most margin is carved with the figures of vyala, gaja makara holding a flower which supports a bird.
Fig. No. 898: Figure of Vishnu, Shiva & Parvati

Antiquity No. - 1180
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu & Shiva
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing Vishnu on the right side and Shiva accompanied by Parvati on the left side.
Fig. No. 899: A sculptural fragment

**Antiquity No.** - 1181  
**Size** - cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 9th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing a female devotee at the bottom and a miniature ascetic at the top.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh’s Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 900: Defaced figure of Kuber

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1186</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Kuber (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the defaced figure of Kuber (?).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 901: Figure of *Vishnu* seated on *Garuna*

**Antiquity No.** - 1187  
**Size** - cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Deity** - *Vishnu* seated on *Garuna*  
**Description** - It is the lower right part of the image of *Vishnu* seated on *Garuna*. The seated images of *Vaman* and *Buddha* are carved on the right side. A female and a male attendant can be seen standing behind them.
Fig. No. 902: Figure of a divine couple in standing posture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>1189</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>63x49x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with a divine couple in standing posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 903: Four handed dancing Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 1190
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is the image of four handed dancing Ganesh holding battle-axe, broken teeth and a bowl of laddus in his hands. The miniature figures of devotees are carved near his feet.
Fig. No. 904: Four handed dancing Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 1191  
Size - 48x46x15 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 9th-10th century A.D.  
Deity - Ganesh  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the figure of four handed dancing Ganesh holding parashu and bowl of laddus in his two hands. Other attributes have faded out.
Fig. No. 905: Ganesha figure

Antiquity No. - 1192
Size - 57x28x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 13th-14th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesha
Description - It is the broken image of four handed dancing Ganesha.
Antiquity No. - 1196
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is Uma-Mahesh image. Miniature figures of Nandi, Bhringi and lion are carved near their feet.
Fig. No. 907: Figure of a bearded male

Antiquity No. - 1197
Size - cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken sculptural fragment showing a bearded male figure holding a cloth in standing posture.
Antiquity No. - 1206
Size - 66x44x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower part of a doorjamb showing a river goddess holding a water vessel and in standing posture. She is housed in an arcuate niche.
Fig. No. 909: *Ekmukhi Shivalinga* being worshipped by a devotee couple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1209</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>35x58x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td><em>Ekmukhi Shivalinga</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing an <em>Ekmukhi Shivalinga</em> being worshipped by a devotee couple.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 1211
Size - 35x25x76 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the broken figure of Nandi.
Fig. No. 911: Figure of four handed Tapasvini Parvati

Antiquity No. - 1212  
Size - 29x91x22 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Tapasvini Parvati  
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of four handed Tapasvini Parvati.
Fig. No. 912: Figure of four handed Shiva

Antiquity No. - 1214  
Size - 30x41x16 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.  
Deity - Shiva  
Description - It is the broken image of four handed Shiva in standing posture.
Fig. No. 913: Uma-Mahesh

Antiquity No. - 1217
Size - 33x31x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is the lower part of the image of Uma-Mahesh. The miniature images of Nandi, Bhringi and lion are carved near their feet.
Fig. No. 914: Shivalinga being worshipped by two devotees

Antiquity No. - 1219
Size - 33x46x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is a defaced sculptural fragment showing Shivalinga being worshipped by two devotees. The right one is female.
Fig. No. 915: Figure of a male in standing posture

Antiquity No. - 1220
Size - 104x30x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of a male in standing posture and housed inside square pillared rathika topped with udgama.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 916: Figure of a male deity in standing posture

Antiquity No. - 1222  
Size - 109x53x18 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of a male deity in standing posture and holding a long staff. He is housed inside round pillared rathika topped with udgama. He is flanked by figures of warrior fighting vyala.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1226</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>104x25x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is right side <em>dwarashakha</em> carved with guardian female deity with her attendant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 918: Figure of lalatabimba with the figure of Lakulisha

Antiquity No. - 1229  
Size - 20x119x23 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 9th century A.D.  
Deity - Lakulisha  
Description - It is the lalatabimba with the figure of Lakulisha carved in the middle inside a square niche. There are two bands of floral scrolls running on both sides of the central figure. Lakulisha carries a thick staff in his left hand, his right hand is raised in Abhaya mudra and he is sitting on the ground in padmasana.

Fig. No. 919: Lalatabimba of a doorjamb

Antiquity No. - 1230  
Size - 20x107x19 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Ganesh  
Description - It is the lalatabimba of a door carved with the figure of four handed dancing Ganesh in the middle flanked by the images of Brahma and Saraswati.
Fig. No. 920: Broken image of Surya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1231</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>63x45x18 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Surya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the broken image of Surya sitting on a chariot drawn by seven horses with Arun as charioteer. There is a half-finished image of a kneeling devotee on right side of the pedestal. He is accompanied by goddess Prithvi, two wives, dand, pingala and other attendants. A miniature figure of maladhari vidyadhar is carved on the top right side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiquity No.</td>
<td>1232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>74x44x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Uma-Mahesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a broken image of Uma-Mahesh with Ganesh, Nandi, Bhringi Rishi, lion and Kartikeya sitting near their feet. The seat is flanked by two Shaiva dwarapalas. The images of Brahma and Vishnu flanking those of maladhari vidyadharas who are holding flowers in their right and left hands and a large lotus flower in the middle, exist at the top of the parikar. Sides of the parikar are decorated with gaja vyala and makara vyala. Two female divine beings sit holding water vessel near at the level of their shoulders.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 922: A sculptural fragment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1236</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>39x20x15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a broken sculptural fragment depicting a male devotee accompanied by his two wives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 923: Figure of a male deity

Antiquity No. - 1237
Size - 46x18x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a male deity with angry facial expression.
Fig. No. 924: Four handed standing male deity

Antiquity No. - 1238
Size - 53x33x16 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a four handed standing male deity.
Fig. No. 925: Lower left portion of the parikar of Vishnu image

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>1239</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>33x20x16 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td>Vishnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is lower left portion of the parikar of Vishnu image showing three male attendants and Kalki riding a horse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 926: Upper part of the defaced image of *Surya*

**Antiquity No.** - 1240  
**Size** - 38x46x14 cm  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 12\(^{th}\) century A.D.  
**Deity** - *Surya*  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing upper part of the defaced image of *Surya* holding lotus flower in his both hands.
Fig. No. 927: Left portion of the lalatabimba of a door

Antiquity No. - 1241
Size - 23x43x16 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Shani, Rahu and Ketu
Description - It is the left portion of the lalatabimba of a door carved with the images of Shani, Rahu and Ketu.
Fig. No. 928: Figure of a square pedestal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1242</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>18x25x33 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a square pedestal with a channel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 929: Figure of Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 1243
Size - 11x28x33 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the round pedestal of Shivalinga having an oval slot in the middle.
Fig. No. 930: Figure of Shivalinga

Antiquity No. - 1244
Size - 10x19x25 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the round pedestal of Shivalinga having an oval slot in the middle.
Fig. No. 931: Figure of five Shivalingas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1245</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>18x25x23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the sculptural fragment carved with five Shivalingas in the middle of square pedestal having a spout.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - 1246
Size - 27x23x20 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the head of a male having beard and upturned moustache.
Fig. No. 933: Upper part of the broken image of Chamunda

Antiquity No. - 1247
Size - 23x33x7 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Chamunda
Description - It is the upper part of the broken image of Chamunda.
Fig. No. 934: Torso of a female

Antiquity No. - 1248
Size - 35x20x10 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the torso of a female.
Fig. No. 935: Figure of the parikar of a deity

Antiquity No. - 1249
Size - 18x28x23 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the parikar of a deity carved with a bearded male holding a very large flower.
**Fig. No. 936: Sculptural fragment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1250</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>20x25x13 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 937: Image of two feet of an ascetic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1251</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>25x38x14 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th-12th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the lower part of the image of an ascetic sitting in <em>padmasana</em> showing his two feet. There is also an inscription on the pedestal of the image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 938: Image of a man sitting in *padmasana* showing his two feet

**Antiquity No.** - 1252

**Size** - 30x20x8 cm

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Period** - 11\textsuperscript{th}-12\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.

**Description** - It is the lower part of the image of a man sitting in *padmasana* showing his two feet.
Fig. No. 939: Figure of the *parikar* of a deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>1253</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>25x20x13 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>12th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the <em>parikar</em> of a deity showing a <em>vyala</em> with warrior, a male in sitting posture and head of the attendant deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 940: Torso of a male figure

Antiquity No. - 1254  
Size - 28x23x15 cm  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 12th century A.D.  
Description - It is right part of the torso of a male figure.
Fig. No. 941: Left part of the *Saptamatrika patta*

Antiquity No. - 1256
Size - 33x38x14 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - *Varahi, Indrani, Chamunda and Ganesh*
Description - It is the left part of the *Saptamatrika patta* showing *Varahi, Indrani, Chamunda and Ganesh*. 
Fig. No. 942: Upper part of the parikar of an image showing miniature image of Vishnu, Brahma and Mahesh

Antiquity No. - 1257
Size - 41x73x15 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu, Brahma and Mahesh
Description - It is the upper part of the parikar of an image showing miniature image of Vishnu in sitting posture housed inside a miniature shrine. He is flanked by Brahma and Mahesh on right and left side respectively housed in similar shrines. There are maladhar hadhyadharas on both sides of the central image and four parts of gaja-makaras on the extreme right and left sides.
Fig. No. 943: Defaced image of Ganesh

Antiquity No. - 1259
Size - 51x29x11 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the defaced image of Ganesh.
Antiquity No. - 1260
Size - 107x66x18 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh

Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of Uma-Mahesh having the parikar carved in the shape of a torana supported by round pillars. Above the head of the two are located Brahma, five lingas flanked by two attendants and Vishnu as we move from right to left. Ganesha, Nandi, Bhringi, lion and Kartikeya sit near the feet of the couple. The image of Shiva-Parvati being worshipped a female devotee sitting on their right is carved inside an oblong niche below the pedestal of the main image.
Description of K.F. Antiquities

Description of K. F. antiquities presently kept in *Aman Singh* palace is as follows.

**Fig. No. 945**: Figure of a seated bearded male devotee and a female devotee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 68</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>49x27x13 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Left wall of the <em>Garbhgriha</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a seated bearded male devotee and a female devotee standing on his left side and both are in <em>Namaskara</em> mudra.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 946: Image of a *Shaiva* couple in standing posture

**Antiquity No.** - K. F. 218

**Size** - 68x44x24

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Provenance** - Over the western wall of the stair case in the Nilkantha temple.

**Period** - 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.

**Description** - It is the image of a *Shaiva* couple in standing posture.
Fig. No. 947: Broken image of a female devotee

Antiquity No. - K. F. 220
Size - 22x13x6
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Over the western wall of the stair case in the Nilkantha temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the broken image of a seated female devotee in Namaskara mudra.
Fig. No. 948: Defaced image of four handed Ganesh

Antiquity No. - K. F. 222  
Size - 68x28x12  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Over the western wall of the stair case in the Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Ganesh  
Description - It is the defaced image of four handed Ganesh seated on a couch and housed inside round pillared rathika.
Fig. No. 949: Figure of Vishnu & Lakshmi in standing posture

Antiquity No. - K. F. 223  
Size - 25x21x5  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Over the western wall of the stair case in the Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Vishnu & Lakshmi  
Description - It is the image of Vishnu & Lakshmi in standing posture.
Fig. No. 950: Image of four handed Ganesh

Antiquity No. - K. F. 226  
Size - 44x38x20  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Over the western wall of the stair case in the Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Ganesh  
Description - It is the image of four handed Ganesh seated on a couch and holding broken teeth, parashu, flower and bowl of laddus in his hands.
Fig. No. 951: Lower part of the parikar of a deity

**Antiquity No. -** K. F. 230

**Size -** 45x35x6

**Material -** Sandstone

**Condition -** Damaged

**Provenance -** Over the western wall of the stair case in the Nilkantha temple.

**Period -** 10th century A.D.

**Description -** It is the lower part of the parikar of a deity showing his feet and six attendants.
Fig. No. 952: Upper part of the *parikar* of a deity carved with a seated miniature deity

**Antiquity No.** - K. F. 230 A  
**Size** - 70x20x12  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Over the western wall of the stair case in the Nilkantha temple.  
**Period** - 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the upper part of the *parikar* of a deity carved with a seated miniature deity.
Fig. No. 953: Image of a male and a female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 232</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>25x17x7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Over the western wall of the stair case in the Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with a male and a female.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 954: Lower left part of the parikar of a deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 233</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>30x15x4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Over the western wall of the stair case in the Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the lower left part of the parikar of a deity showing an attendant and a completely defaced outline of another attendant of larger size on his right side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 955: Miniature image of Brahma**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>K. F. 234</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>30x22x5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Over the western wall of the stair case in the Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th Century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td>Brahma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the top left part of the parikar of a deity showing a miniature image of Brahma. It is decorated with floral scrolls and a band of round disks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 956: Broken image of Uma-Mahesh

Antiquity No. - K. F. 236  
Size - 38x21x4  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Over the western wall of the stair case in the Nilkantha temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Uma-Mahesh  
Description - It is the broken image of Uma-Mahesh. Images of Bhringi Rishi and lion can be seen near their feet.
Fig. No. 957: Image of a devotee kneeling with folded hands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 237</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>17x15x2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Over the western wall of the stair case in the Nilkantha temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the image of a devotee kneeling with folded hands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 958: Figure of a male in standing posture**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>K. F. 239</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>48x25x23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Compound of Nilkantha temple in Kalinjar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the figure of a male in standing posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 959: Image of *Ganesh* in standing posture

**Antiquity No.** - K. F. 246

**Size** - 56x46x18

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Provenance** - Compound of Nilkantha temple in Kalinjar.

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Deity** - *Ganesh*

**Description** - It is the image of *Ganesh* in standing posture and located between the two round pillars.
Fig. No. 960: Figure of a pillar

Antiquity No. - K. F. 251
Size - 185x38x36
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Kot-Tirth tank in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 8th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a pillar decorated with ghata pallava motif, image of four handed Ganesh, band decorated with floral designs, half flower, octagonal shaft decorated with bands of floral designs, half flowers and ghata pallava motif as we move upwards.
Fig. No. 961: Figure of a broken pillar

Antiquity No. - K. F. 252
Size - 183x36x38
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Kot-Tirth tank in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 8th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken pillar decorated with ghata pallava motif, band decorated with floral designs, half flower, octagonal shaft decorated with bands of floral designs and half flowers as we move upwards.
Fig. No. 962: Image of Ganesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 253</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>91x35x28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Kot-Tirth tank in Kalinjar fort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Ganesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment decorated with Ganesh in standing posture and housed between round pillars and udgamas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 963: Lower part of two persons seated on the ground

Antiquity No. - K. F. 254
Size - 56x84x23
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Kot-Tirth tank in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower part of two persons seated on the ground.
Fig. No. 964: Image of a divine lady and a *maladharī vidyadhara* couple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 255</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>35x62x34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td><em>Kot-Tirth</em> tank in Kalinjar fort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the sculptural fragment carved with the image of a divine lady and a <em>maladharī vidyadhara</em> couple.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 965: Lower portion of the image of Surya

Antiquity No. - K. F. 260
Size - 66x71x20
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Kot-Tirth tank in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Surya
Description - It is the lower portion of the image of Surya showing chariot driven by seven horses, Arun, Ganesh and various deities.
Fig. No. 966: Figure of a pillar

Antiquity No. - K. F. 272
Size - 150x30x30
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Siddho ki Gupha.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a pillar decorated with khura, kumbha, kalasha, kapotika, ghata pallava motif, twelve faceted shaft decorated with bell and chain motif, a band of chain and bell motif, ghata pallava motif and floral scroll as we move upwards.
**Antiquity No.** - K. F. 277  
**Size** - 99x56x18  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.  
**Period** - 9th century A.D.  
**Deity** - Uma-Mahesh  
**Description** - It is the image of seated Uma-Mahesh with a Shaiva dwarapala, Ganesh and a female devotee near their feet.
Fig. No. 968: An architectural fragment

Antiquity No. - K. F. 278
Size - 41x94x48
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural piece decorated with round pilasters.
Antiquity No. - K. F. 279  
Size - 86x24x24  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.  
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.  
Deity - Ekmukhi Shivalinga  
Description - It is the defaced image of Ekmukhi Shivalinga.
Antiquity No. - K. F. 280
Size - 94x53x18
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is the image of Uma-Mahesh showing miniature Ganesh, Shaiva dwarapala, Nandi, Bhringi Rishi, lion as we move from right to left.
Fig. No. 971: Broken male figure in standing posture

Antiquity No. - K. F. 281
Size - 104x46x23
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken male figure in standing posture.
Fig. No. 972: Uma-Mahesh

Antiquity No. - K. F. 282
Size - 99x58x20
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is the image of Uma-Mahesh carved with images of Shaiva dwarapala, Nandi and Bhringi Rishi as we move from right to left.
Antiquity No. - K. F. 283
Size - 89x35x20
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.
Description - It is a defaced image of a standing deity with a miniature image of attendant carved on his right.
Fig. No. 974: Uma-Mahesh

Antiquity No. - K. F. 285
Size - 99x66x23
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is the image of Uma-Mahesh. The images of a Shaiva attendant, Bhringi Rishi, Nandi, Ganesh and two male attendants are carved near their feet as we move from right to left.
Fig. No. 975: Defaced image of a female deity

Antiquity No. - K. F. 286  
Size - 75x56x20  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is the defaced image of a female deity in standing posture.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 287</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>18x68x46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Ganesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment carved with the images of seated Ganesh flanked by two other deities and four divine attendants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 977: Image of an elephant and a lotus flower

Antiquity No. - K. F. 288
Size - 28x48x53
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of an elephant and a lotus flower.
Fig. No. 978: Image of a couple

Antiquity No. - K. F. 289
Size - 71x61x28
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is the image of a couple standing in amorous posture.
**Fig. No. 979: Figure of a female in standing posture**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>K. F. 290</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong> -</td>
<td>71x61x15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong> -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong> -</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong> -</td>
<td>Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong> -</td>
<td>14&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;-15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong> -</td>
<td>It is the image of a female in standing posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 980: Figure of a female in standing posture

Antiquity No. - K. F. 291
Size - 86x66x28
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is the image of a female in standing posture. Her right hand is raised and left hand is in half bend in horizontal position. Her right leg is slightly bent.
Fig. No. 981: Figure of a female accompanied by a dwarf

Antiquity No. - K. F. 292
Size - 88x66x23
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is the image of a female accompanied by a dwarf.
Fig. No. 982: Figure of a female in standing posture

**Antiquity No.** - K. F. 293

**Size** - 88x56x27

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Good

**Provenance** - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.

**Period** - 14th-15th century A.D.

**Description** - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of a female. *Vyala* is carved on the other face.
Antiquity No. - K. F. 294
Size - 86x56x30
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of standing female. The other face is carved with the figure of a vyala.
Fig. No. 984: Figure of a female in standing posture with a parrot in her right hand

**Antiquity No.** - K. F. 295  
**Size** - 89x53x33  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Good  
**Provenance** - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.  
**Period** - 14th-15th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of a lady holding a parrot in her right hand.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>K. F. 296</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>88x68x33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>14\textsuperscript{th}-15\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td>\textit{Brahma}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of standing \textit{Brahma} accompanied by his mount \textit{hansa}.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 986: Figure of a female in standing posture

Antiquity No. - K. F. 297
Size - 86x20x48
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of a female in standing posture.
Fig. No. 987: Figure of a mother with a child

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Antiquity No.</strong></td>
<td>K. F. 298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>89x38x41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Compound of Nilkantha temple in Kalinjar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>14th-15th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is an architectural fragment carved with the figure of a mother with child. The right side face is carved with the image of a <em>vyala</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - K. F. 299  
Size - 86x25x23  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.  
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.  
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with the image of a standing female deity.
Fig. No. 989: Figure of a four handed male deity

Antiquity No. - K. F. 300
Size - 89x38x44
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is the standing image of a four handed male deity.
Fig. No. 990: Figure of a four handed deity in standing posture

Antiquity No. - K. F. 301
Size - 81x38x44
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing four handed deity in standing posture with his mount elephant sitting near his feet on the right side.
Fig. No. 991: Figure of a female deity

Antiquity No. - K. F. 302  
Size - 86x44x46  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.  
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a female deity (?) in standing posture.
Fig. No. 992: Figure of Rewant

**Antiquity No.** - K. F. 303
**Size** - 74x48x25
**Material** - Sandstone
**Condition** - Damaged
**Provenance** - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.
**Period** - 14th-15th century A.D.
**Deity** - Revant
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of Revant shooting an arrow and accompanied by a dog. There is a chhatra above his head.
Fig. No. 993: Figure of Agni

**Antiquity No.** - K. F. 304

**Size** - 73x58x33

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Provenance** - Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.

**Period** - 14th-15th century A.D.

**Deity** - Agni

**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of four handed Agni in standing posture and accompanied by Mesha.
Fig. No. 994: Image of a couple in amorous posture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 305</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>89x63x33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Bhandchachar in Kalinjar fort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>14th-15th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of a couple in amorous posture and floral scrolls above their heads.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 995: Figure of Indra

Antiquity No. - K. F. 312
Size - 63x33x33
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Seventh gate wall facing to the East in the Nilkantha temple.
Period - 14\textsuperscript{th}-15\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.
Deity - Indra?
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with a defaced four handed deity (Indra?) in standing posture.
Fig. No. 996: Figure of Hanuman?

Antiquity No. - K. F. 313
Size - 130x66x20
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Fifth gate rock facing to the north in the Nilkantha temple.
Period - 14th-15th century A.D.
Deity - Hanuman?
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the figure of Hanuman? standing in alidha mudra.
Fig. No. 997: Figure of Chandrashala

Antiquity No. - K. F. 334
Size - 53x61x12
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Bhatt ki madhiya.
Period - 6th-7th century A.D.
Description - It is a chandrashala with a maladhari vidyadhara occupying the middle portion.
Antiquity No. - K. F. 335  
Size - 48x20x12  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Bhatt ki madhiya.  
Period - 9th century A.D.  
Description - It is the lower right part of the parikar of a deity carved with the images of miniature human figure sitting and holding a thick staff, a headless attendant in standing posture at the top, one female & two male attendants in standing posture in the middle and an animal at the bottom.
Antiquity No. - K. F. 336
Size - 41x33x15
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Bhatt ki madhiya.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Brahma
Description - It is the image of three headed & four handed Brahma seated on a low couch. He is holding a rosary, shruva, a book and kamandala in his four hands. His mount hansa is sitting near his feet. There is a human figure on the left side of the round pillared niche in which he is housed.
Fig. No. 1000: Figure of Shiva

Antiquity No. - K. F. 337  
Size - 56x23x12  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Good  
Provenance - Bhatt ki madhiya.  
Period - 11th century A.D.  
Deity - Shiva  
Description - It is the image of four handed Shiva in standing posture. He is holding his front right hand in Abhaya mudra. In two hands, he is holding trishula and serpent. There are two miniature attendants standing on his left and right side. Two celestial beings can be seen sitting at the level of his shoulders.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 1001: Figure of female in standing posture

Antiquity No. - K. F. 338  
Size - 56x29x15  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Bhatt ki madhiya.  
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a female in standing between two round pillars.
Fig. No. 1002: Figure of Surya

Antiquity No. - K. F. 339
Size - 53x71x23
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Bhatt ki madhiya.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Surya
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the Surya sitting in *udichya vesh*. He is holding two lotus flowers. *Prithvi* is standing between his legs.
Antiquity No. - K. F. 340  
Size - 54x40x5  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Good  
Provenance - Bhatt ki madhiya.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Deity - Surya  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the Surya sitting in prachhya vesha. He is holding two lotus flowers. Prithvi is standing between his legs.
### Fig. No. 1004: Lalatabimba of a door carved with the image of Brahma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 341</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>25x75x10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Bhatt ki madhiya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Brahma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is <em>lalatabimba</em> of a door carved with <em>Brahma</em> on the right side and two other deities in the middle and left. All the three are sitting in <em>lalitasana</em> on a couch. They are separated by two horizontal bands carved with four human figures in sitting posture in each band.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - K. F. 342  
Size - 46x20x15  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Good  
Provenance - Bhatt ki madhiya.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of warrior fighting a *vyala*. 

Fig. No. 1005: Image of warrior fighting a *vyala*
Fig. No. 1006: Sculptural fragment

- **Antiquity No.** - K. F. 343
- **Size** - 28x46x23
- **Material** - Sandstone
- **Condition** - Damaged
- **Provenance** - Bhatt ki madhiya.
- **Period** - 10th century A.D.
- **Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing a male in kneeling posture and a female (?) kneeling but with upright torso behind him.
Fig. No. 1007: Image of warrior fighting a _vyala_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>K. F. 344</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>76x23x23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Bhatt ki madhiya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a warrior fighting a <em>vyala</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1008: Lower left portion of the *parikar* of a deity

**Antiquity No.** - K. F. 349  
**Size** - 38x23x13  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Devi ki madhiya.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the lower left portion of the *parikar* of a deity carved with a standing female figure on the right side and a miniature deity standing in a round pillared *rathika*. 
**Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.**

**Fig. No. 1009: Figure of a goddess with a child**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>K. F. 351</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>48x25x12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Devi ki madhiya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a goddess with a child and holding a trident in her right hand and sitting on a couch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1010: Figure of Chandrashala

Antiquity No. - K. F. 352
Size - 38x53x12 cm
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.
Period - 8th-9th century A.D.
Deity - Lakshmi
Description - It is a chandrashala with outline consisting of beaded strings and plain band and housing Lakshmi flanked by two celestial beings holding water vessels and two elephants flanking the lotus which makes her seat.
**Fig. No. 1011: Figure of a dwarf**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 353</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>48x25x18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Devi ki madhiya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>6th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the figure of a dwarf.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1012: Figure of Ganesh

Antiquity No. - K. F. 354
Size - 41x35x15
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the four handed Ganesh in sitting posture.
Antiquity No. - K. F. 355
Size - 56x28x12
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Shiva
Description - It is the image of four handed Shiva holding Trishula, matulunga and serpent in his hands. He is in standing posture and his mount is sitting near his feet on the right side.
Fig. No. 1014: Image of Kartikeya

Antiquity No. - K. F. 356
Size - 61x46x12
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Kartikeya
Description - It is the image of three headed & six handed Kartikeya accompanied by his wife standing on his left side and his vehicle peacock standing on his right side.
Fig. No. 1015: Figure of four handed Tapasvini Parvati

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 357</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>68x46x15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Devi ki madhiya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Tapasvini Parvati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of four handed Tapasvini Parvati in standing posture. She is accompanied by lion and deer sitting on her right and left sides respectively. She is also flanked by two female attendants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1016: Figure of four handed Ganesh

Antiquity No. - K. F. 358  
Size - 63x48x15  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.  
Period - 9th century A.D.  
Deity - Ganesh  
Description - It is the broken image of four handed Ganesh seated on a couch. He is holding parashu and bowl of laddus in his two left hands.
Fig. No. 1017: Figure of the part of the image of a deity showing a horse rider and a human figure housed inside a rathika. He is holding a thick staff in his right hand and an unidentified object in his left hand. On the left side exists the figure of a warrior fighting a vyala.

**Antiquity No.** - K. F. 360

**Size** - 35x12x12

**Material** - Dolerite

**Condition** - Damaged

**Provenance** - Devi ki madhiya.

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Description** - It is the part of the image of a deity showing a horse rider and a human figure housed inside a rathika. He is holding a thick staff in his right hand and an unidentified object in his left hand. On the left side exists the figure of a warrior fighting a vyala.
Fig. No. 1018: Lower left part of the image of a deity

Antiquity No. - K. F. 361  
Size - 35x20x8  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.  
Period - 9th century A.D.  
Description - It is the lower left part of the image of a deity carved with the figures of a females and male attendants & a male standing and looking towards the deity on the extreme left. Near their feet in front of the attendants sits a lion looking towards the left.
Antiquity No. - K. F. 363
Size - 38x38x11
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the images of three persons standing with their right hands raised up to the level of their shoulders & holding bags in their left hands. Two human figures, one sitting and one standing are carved on the right side.
Fig. No. 1020: Figure of a female sitting in *lalitasana*

- **Antiquity No.** - K. F. 364
- **Size** - 25x19x8
- **Material** - Sandstone
- **Condition** - Damaged
- **Provenance** - Devi ki madhiya.
- **Period** - 10th century A.D.
- **Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing a female sitting in *lalitasana* on a low couch. The right margin is decorated with stenciled floral scrolls.
Antiquity No. - K. F. 365
Size - 74x25x18
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the figure of a vyala.
Fig. No. 1022: Figure of a deity in standing posture

Antiquity No. - K. F. 368
Size - 20x13x4
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a deity in standing posture.
Antiquity No. - K. F. 372
Size - 29x10x2
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a male in standing posture.
Antiquity No. - K. F. 374  
Size - 49x30x12  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.  
Period - 11th century A.D.  
Deity - Uma-Mahesh  
Description - It is the broken image of Uma-Mahesh. Miniature figures of Ganesh, Bhringi and Nandi are carved in front of their seat as we move from left to right.
Fig. No. 1025: Images of Shani, Rahu and Ketu

Antiquity No. - K. F. 377
Size - 44x25x15
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Shani, Rahu and Ketu
Description - It is the fragment of Navagraha patta carved with images of Shani, Rahu and Ketu.
Fig. No. 1026: Defaced image of Ganesh in sitting posture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 379</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>12x8x4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Devi ki madhiya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Ganesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a defaced image of Ganesh in sitting posture. A human figure stands to his left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - K. F. 380
Size - 56x41x20
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is the lower portion of the image of Vishnu carved with the figures of horse riding Kalki, a kneeling devotee, the legs of an attendant and his feet as we move from left to right. Pedestal is carved with the figures of Naag and Naagi and floral scrolls.
Fig. No. 1028: Figure of a deity in sitting posture

Antiquity No. - K. F. 382
Size - 12x8x3
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a deity in sitting posture. He holds Khatwanga (?) in his left hand. He is holding his right hand in Abhaya mudra.
Antiquity No. - K. F. 383
Size - 31x13x7
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the head of Shiva wearing jatamukuta.
Antiquity No. - K. F. 384
Size - 25x32x10
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Devi ki madhiya.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the broken image of Nandi.
Fig. No. 1031: Figure of *gaja* & *vyala*

**Antiquity No.** - K. F. 387

**Size** - 56x20x18

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Good

**Provenance** - Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Description** - It is the image of *gaja* and *vyala*. 
**Antiquity No.** - K. F. 388  
**Size** - 90x17x10  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing a female in standing posture.

**Fig. No. 1032**: Figure of a female in standing posture
**Fig. No. 1033: Figure of lalatabimba of a temple of a Vishnu**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 390</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>44x127x25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Brahma, Vishnu &amp; Mahesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the lalatabimba of a temple of a Vishnu housed in a round pillared rathika in the middle. This rathika is topped with stenciled udgama. He is flanked by Brahma (on the right) and Mahesh (on the left) in similar rathikas. It is decorated with five bands of diamond &amp; circle, lotus petals, diamond &amp; circle, floral scrolls and flower motifs as we move downwards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1034: Figure of a male holding a long object

**Antiquity No.** - K. F. 391  
**Size** - 41x25x18  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.  
**Period** - 9th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing a male holding a long object in his right hand and a cup (?) in his left hand.
Fig. No. 1035: An architectural fragment carved with the images of warriors

**Antiquity No.** - K. F. 392
**Size** - 29x51x41
**Material** - Sandstone
**Condition** - Damaged
**Provenance** - Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.
**Period** - 9th century A.D.
**Description** - It is an architectural fragment carved with the images of warriors.
Fig. No. 1036: Image of Uma & four handed Mahesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Deity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K. F. 393</td>
<td>66x61x16</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td>Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
<td>Uma &amp; four handed Mahesh</td>
<td>It is the image of Uma &amp; four handed Mahesh seated on their mounts namely lion and Nandi. Below their vehicles mount Kailash is shown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antiquity No. - K. F. 394
Size - 94x25x20
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the image of gaja and vyala.
Fig. No. 1038: Standing image of Vayu

Antiquity No. - K. F. 395
Size - 53x23x35
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.
Period - 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.
Deity - Vayu (?)
Description - It is a standing image of Vayu (?).
Fig. No. 1039: Two standing female figures

Antiquity No. - K. F. 396
Size - 54x19x41
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Provenance - Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is an architectural fragment carved with two standing female figures on the two faces.
Fig. No. 1040: Left portion of the *lalatabimba* of a door

- **Antiquity No.** - K. F. 397
- **Size** - 43x89x28
- **Material** - Sandstone
- **Condition** - Damaged
- **Provenance** - Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.
- **Period** - 10th century A.D.
- **Description** - It is the left portion of the *lalatabimba* of a door carved with a seated deities housed in a round pillar *rathika* at the two ends. These are separated by three bands decorated with stenciled floral scrolls, *pushpa shakha* and *Navagrahas*. 
Fig. No. 1041: Figure of a warrior fighting *vyala*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 398</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>56x23x20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment decorated with the figure of a warrior fighting <em>vyala</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1042: Figure of a warrior fighting *vyala*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 399</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>55x18x10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment decorated with the figure of a warrior fighting <em>vyala</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1043: Left side of the *dwarashakha* of a temple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 400</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>53x43x25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the left side <em>dwarashakha</em> of a temple. It shows the following <em>shakhas</em>: <em>patra shakha, pushpa shakha, rupa shakha, pushpa shakha, patra shakha</em> and vertical band decorated with human &amp; <em>vyala</em> figures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1044: Figure of lower part of the doorjamb

Antiquity No. - K. F. 401
Size - 58x43x35
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower part of the doorjamb carved with the images of standing Shaiva dwarapala holding khatwanga, female deity and a female attendant.
Fig. No. 1045: Figure of a warrior fighting with vyala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No. -</th>
<th>K. F. 402</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size -</td>
<td>53x23x15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance -</td>
<td>Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the figure of a warrior fighting with vyala.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 1046: Figure of a divine couple in standing posture**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 403</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>41x41x15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a divine couple in standing posture. They are flanked by a female and a male attendant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1047: Sculptural fragment carved with the images of human figures

Antiquity No. - K. F. 404
Size - 18x53x25
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the images of human figures in sitting posture & holding a club. They are housed inside square pillared rathikas. These rathikas are separated by niches containing flower motif.
Fig. No. 1048: Defaced image of Harihar

Antiquity No. - K. F. 405  
Size - 61x35x12  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.  
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.  
Deity - Harihar  
Description - It is the defaced image of Harihar accompanied by four human attendants and their mounts Nandi & Garuna located near their feet. Maladhari vidyadharas are hovering over the shoulders of the composite deity.
Fig. No. 1049: Image of four handed Ganesh

Antiquity No. - K. F. 406
Size - 46x33x12
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is the image of four handed Ganesh seated on a couch.
Fig. No. 1050: Image of a warrior holding a sword

**Antiquity No.** - K. F. 407  
**Size** - 66x43x18  
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Provenance** - Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of a warrior holding a sword in his right hand. He is resting the sword on his shoulder.
Fig. No. 1051: Images of *maladhari vidyadhara* couples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 408</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>18x44x23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>8th-9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with the images of <em>maladhari vidyadhara</em> couples flanking a flower.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1052: Figure of a male in standing posture

Antiquity No. - K. F. 409
Size - 79x28x18
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a male figure in standing posture.
Fig. No. 1053: Figure of a warrior stone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antiquity No.</th>
<th>K. F. 410</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>74x56x19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Wall of the fort to the next of Dakbangla locally called ‘Kabur’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Late period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a warrior stone carved with the image of the diseased. His shield, sword and horse are carved on the stone. A damru like object is carved on the left side. The warrior is holding a short dagger in his right hand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1054: Image of eight handed dancing Ganesh

Antiquity No. -  K. F. 412
Size -  46x176x46
Material -  Sandstone
Condition -  Damaged
Provenance -  Wall just above Kambhaur and to the right of the Chhatri.
Period -  9th century A.D.
Deity -  Ganesh
Description -  It is the image of eight handed dancing Ganesh accompanied by his two attendants. Two celestial beings are hovering above the hands holding the snake.
Fig. No. 1055: Image of Tirthankara

Antiquity No. - K. F. 414
Size - 41x44x15
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sri Balkandesvara Mahadev temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of Tirthankara and a devotee standing to his left.
Antiquity No. - K. F. 415  
Size - 53x61x15  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sri Balkandesvara Mahadev temple.  
Period - 9th century A.D.  
Deity - Ganesh  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of four handed Ganesh sitting inside square pillared rathika. He is holding parashu in his remaining left back hand.
Fig. No. 1057: Image of Tirthankara sitting in dhyana mudra

Antiquity No. - K. F. 418
Size - 63x48x15
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Sri Balkandesvara Mahadev temple.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of Tirthankara sitting in dhyana mudra. His chest is marked with Srivatsa symbol.
Fig. No. 1058: Image of a male & female figures

Antiquity No. - K. F. 427  
Size - 15x20x6  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Sursari Ganga beside hanuman temple.  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the images of a male holding a drinking bowl and fish in his right & left hands and a female deity holding her right hand in Abhaya mudra & kamandala in her left hand. A lady is standing on their right. She is holding a water vessel. It shows Tantric influence.
Fig. No. 1059: Figure of a defaced four handed deity

| Antiquity No. | K. F. 475 |
| Size         | 36x28x12  |
| Material     | Sandstone |
| Condition    | Good      |
| Provenance   | Temple of Shravana kumar. |
| Period       | 9th century A.D. |
| Description  | It is a sculptural fragment showing a defaced four handed deity. |
Fig. No. 1060: Image of Vishnu riding Garuna

Antiquity No. - K. F. 478
Size - 50x38x15
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Provenance - Temple of Shravana kumar.
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu riding Garuna
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of Vishnu riding Garuna. Vishnu is holding rosary, gada, chakra and shankha in his four hands.
Fig. No. 1061: Image of two handed Ganesh in sitting posture

Antiquity No. - K. F. 479  
Size - 61x56x18  
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Provenance - Ganesh gate in Kalinjar fort.  
Period - Late period  
Deity - Ganesh  
Description - It is the image of two handed Ganesh in sitting posture. He is holding a round object in his right hand a bowl of laddus in his left.
Description of Un-numbered Antiquities

Description of un-numbered antiquities presently kept in Aman Singh palace is as follows.

Fig. No. 1062: Figure of a four handed goddess in standing posture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>8th-9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with a four handed goddess in standing posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1063: Figure of a standing male and a standing female

Material: Sandstone
Condition: Damaged
Period: 10th century A.D.
Description: It is a sculptural fragment showing a standing male and a standing female figure on two faces.
Fig. No. 1064: Female head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a crowned female head.
Fig. No. 1065: Male head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a crowned male head.
Fig. No. 1066: Head of Parvati

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Head of Parvati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the head of Parvati.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deity</strong></td>
<td>Head of Parvati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is the head of Parvati.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1068: Figure of Naag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Naag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the seven hooded Naag figure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1069: Female head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a female head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1070: Male head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a male head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1071: Head of a male

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a crowned head of a male Shaiva deity.
Fig. No. 1072: Figure of bearded ascetic

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the figure of a bearded ascetic wearing huge jatabhar.
Fig. No. 1073: Head of Parvati

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Head of Parvati
Description - It is the head of Parvati having trinetra.
Fig. No. 1074: Middle portion of a standing couple

**Material** - Sandstone
**Condition** - Damaged
**Period** - 9th century A.D.
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing the middle portion of a standing couple.
Fig. No. 1075: Head of Nandi

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the head of Nandi.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a crowned male head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1077: Torso of a male

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a broken male torso.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1078: Female bust

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken female bust.
Fig. No. 1079: Head of a Shaiva deity

Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is the head of a Shaiva deity.
Fig. No. 1080: Female head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a female head.
Fig. No. 1081: Human head

- **Material**: Sandstone
- **Condition**: Damaged
- **Period**: 10th century A.D.
- **Description**: It is a human head.
Fig. No. 1082: Human head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a human head.
Fig. No. 1083: Crowned head of a deity

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the crowned head of a deity.
Fig. No. 1084: Human head

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing a human head.
Fig. No. 1085: Female head

**Material**: Sandstone

**Condition**: Damaged

**Period**: 10th century A.D.

**Description**: It is a female head.
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the head of a female Shaiva deity.
Fig. No. 1087: Broken human head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken human head.
Fig. No. 1088: Human head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10(^{th}) century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a human head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 1089: Torso of a female**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the defaced torso of a female.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1090: Middle portion of a standing female figure

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Period** - 10th-11th century A.D.

**Description** - It is the middle portion of a standing female figure.
Fig. No. 1091: Broken female bust

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the broken female bust.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Material</strong></th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the middle portion of a standing female.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. No. 1092: Middle portion of a standing female
Fig. No. 1093: Figure of a crowned head

Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a crowned human head at the bottom and an unidentified object attached to this head.
Fig. No. 1094: Torso of Garuna carrying Vishnu

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Deity - Garuna carrying Vishnu
Description - It is the broken torso of Garuna carrying Vishnu.
Fig. No. 1095: Lower right part of the *parikar* of a deity

**Material -** Sandstone  
**Condition -** Damaged  
**Period -** 10th century A.D.  
**Description -** It is the lower right part of the *parikar* of a deity carved with a standing female & a male attendant. A devotee is sitting on the ground in front. An ascetic is sitting behind the devotee.
**Fig. No. 1096: Female head**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a female head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1097: Part of the image of a deity

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a piece of an image showing the lion of *singhasana* and the left leg of a *Tirthankara*. 
Fig. No. 1098: Female head

**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a crowned female deity.
Fig. No. 1099: Figure of Mahavaraha

**Material** - Black basalt
**Condition** - Damaged
**Period** - 12th century A.D.
**Deity** - Mahavaraha
**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment showing a miniature Mahavaraha standing in *alidha mudra* and *kirtimukha* emitting strings of chain and bell motif.
Fig. No. 1100: Figure of a female deity

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a female deity standing and holding water vessel.
Fig. No. 1101: Head of a Shaiva deity

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the head of Shaiva deity wearing jatamukuta.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the mutilated image of elephant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1103: Female head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a crowned head of a female deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1104: Head of a lion

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the broken head of a lion.
Fig. No. 1105: Male head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a broken male head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1106: Head of Parvati

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the head of Parvati wearing jatamukuta.
Fig. No. 1107: Head of Parvati

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Head of Parvati
Description - It is the head of Parvati wearing jatamukuta and her forehead is marked with trikunda.
Fig. No. 1108: Female head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a mutilated female head.
Fig. No. 1109: Human head

| Material  | Sandstone |
| Condition | Damaged   |
| Period    | 10th century A.D. |
| Description | It is a mutilated human head. |
Fig. No. 1110: Male head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a bearded and moustache male head.
Fig. No. 1111: Female torso

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a mutilated female torso.
Fig. No. 1112: An Architectural fragment

**Material:** Sandstone  
**Condition:** Damaged  
**Period:** 11th century A.D.  
**Description:** It is an architectural piece decorated with stylized floral scrolls.
Fig. No. 1113: Female head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a crowned female head.
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Uma-Mahesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the middle left portion of Uma-Mahesh image.
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10\(^{th}\) century A.D.  
**Deity** - Head of *Chamunda*  
**Description** - It is the defaced head of *Chamunda*.
Fig. No. 1116: Lower right part of the parikar of a deity

Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 9th-10th century A.D.  
Description - It is the lower right part of the parikar of a deity carved with a female & a miniature male. On the extreme right sits a deity.
Fig. No. 1117: Figure of a standing bearded Shaiva deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a standing bearded Shaiva deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1118: Upper left part of the parikar of a deity

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the upper left part of the parikar of a deity carved with the image of a deity & Ganesh, both sitting in lalitasana. On their left is carved the head of a makara and a male standing over the head.
Fig. No. 1119: Head of Parvati

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Head of Parvati
Description - It is the head of Parvati.
Fig. No. 1120: Figure of a male holding an umbrella

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a male holding an umbrella in his left hand & he is holding his right hand in Abhaya mudra.
Fig. No. 1121: Crowned head of Parvati

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the broken crowned head of Parvati wearing jatamukuta.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1122: Broken head of a *Shaiva* ascetic

**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the broken head of a *Shaiva* ascetic wearing large *jatabhar*. 
Fig. No. 1123: Head of Parvati

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Head of Parvati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the head of Parvati wearing jatabhar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1124: Bearded head of a *Shaiva* deity

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Description** - It is a bearded head of a *Shaiva* deity wearing *jatamukuta*.
Fig. No. 1125: Head of *Parvati*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Head of <em>Parvati</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the head of <em>Parvati</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1126: Female head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a female head.
Fig. No. 1127: Image of a hand

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the image of a hand holding a conch.
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a child presumably held by mother.
Fig. No. 1129: Female head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a female deity wearing kiritamukuta.
Fig. No. 1130: Female head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a broken female head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fig. No. 1131: Torso of a male**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material -</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the male torso.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a broken male head.
### Fig. No. 1133: Torso of a male

| Material - | Sandstone |
| Condition - | Damaged |
| Period - | 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D. |
| Description - | It is the torso of a male. |
**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 11th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is a highly ornamented male bust.
Fig. No. 1135: Upper right portion of the parikar of a deity

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the upper right portion of the parikar of a deity. It shows the upper part of the male deity, a female attendant standing on his right side, an ascetic sitting above the female attendant and the head of an animal.
Fig. No. 1136: Lower left part of the parikar of a Vishnu

Material - Dolerite
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is the lower left part of the parikar of a Vishnu (?). It shows a female attendant, a male attendant and horse riding Kalki.
Fig. No. 1137: Figure of a *bharaputraka*

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Description** - It is a bracket carved with the figure of a *bharaputraka*. 
Fig. No. 1138: Torso of a female in standing posture

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.
Description - It is the torso of a female in standing posture.
Fig. No. 1139: Upper right portion of the *parikar* of a deity

**Material** - Sandstone
**Condition** - Damaged
**Period** - 10th century A.D.
**Deity** - *Ganesh*
**Description** - It is the upper right portion of the *parikar* of a deity carved with the image of a female deity sitting in *lalitasana* at the top. A flying celestial being is shown on his lower right side. *Ganesh* sits on the right side of him. On the extreme right side is carved a warrior fighting a *vyala*. 
Fig. No. 1140: Bust of an ascetic

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the bust of an ascetic.
Fig. No. 1141: Figure of the legs of Parvati?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Legs of Parvati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the broken image of Uma-Mahesh showing the legs of Parvati?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1142: Male head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a male head.
Fig. No. 1143: Middle portion of a female

Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 9th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the middle portion of a female.
Fig. No. 1144: Figure of an ascetic sitting in *lalitasana*

- **Material**: Sandstone
- **Condition**: Damaged
- **Period**: 9th century A.D.
- **Description**: It is a sculptural fragment carved with the figure of an ascetic sitting in *lalitasana* and a male sitting above the head of a *gaja makara*. 
Fig. No. 1145: Figure of bearded *Shaiva* ascetic

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Description** - It is a bearded *Shaiva* ascetic wearing *jatabhar*. 
Fig. No. 1146: Lower part of the *parikar* of a deity

- **Material:** Sandstone
- **Condition:** Damaged
- **Period:** 10th century A.D.
- **Description:** It is the lower part of the *parikar* of a deity showing his feet, a kneeling devotee, an elephant, a *vyala* standing at the top of elephant and a warrior.
Fig. No. 1147: Figure of a divine

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a divine being holding a serpent. A square pillar is carved on his right.
Fig. No. 1148: Figure of a couple in amorous posture

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a couple in amorous posture.
Fig. No. 1149: Head of Parvati

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the head of Parvati wearing jatamukuta.
Fig. No. 1150: Male head

**Material** - Sandstone
**Condition** - Damaged
**Period** - 10th century A.D.
**Description** - It is a grottos male head.
Fig. No. 1151: Head of Parvati

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Head of Parvati
Description - It is the head of Parvati wearing jatabhar.
Fig. No. 1152: Head of Parvati

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Head of Parvati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the head of Parvati wearing jatahar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1153: Image of Vishnu in sitting posture

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Vishnu
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of Vishnu in sitting posture. He is located between a round pillared rathika topped with an udgama.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10(^{th}) century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a four handed deity sitting on a <em>padmapeetha</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1155: Figure of a musician

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a musician playing a dholaka.
Fig. No. 1156: Male bust

| Material - | Sandstone |
| Condition - | Damaged |
| Period - | 10th century A.D. |
| Description - | It is the mutilated male bust. |
Fig. No. 1157: Male head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a male head having a tilak on his forehead.
Fig. No. 1158: Bust of a male

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Period** - 11th century A.D.

**Description** - It is the bust of a male sporting a beard and moustache.
Fig. No. 1159: Female head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a female head.
Fig. No. 1160: Figure of a hand holding a water vessel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a hand holding a water vessel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1161: Image of five *Shivalingas*

**Material -** Sandstone  
**Condition -** Damaged  
**Period -** 10th century A.D.  
**Description -** It is the image of five *Shivalingas*. 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Damaged</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>11th century A.D.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

It is the mutilated female torso.
Fig. No. 1163: Lower part of *Ravanugraha* image

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td><em>Ravanugraha</em> image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the lower part of <em>Ravanugraha</em> image showing the legs of <em>Shiva &amp; Parvati</em>. A standing male figure, bull, <em>Bhringi rishi</em> sit near their feet as we move from right to left. Below them are carved the figures of <em>Ravana</em> and his four companions trying to lift mount <em>Kailash</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1164: Head of Parvati

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Head of Parvati
Description - It is the mutilated head of Parvati.
Fig. No. 1165: Female head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a female head.
Fig. No. 1166: Defaced male torso

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a defaced female torso.
Fig. No. 1167: Female head

**Material:** Sandstone  
**Condition:** Damaged  
**Period:** 10th century A.D.  
**Description:** It is a female head.
Fig. No. 1168: Two defaced male figure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the two defaced male figure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1169: Human head

Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a human head.
Fig. No. 1170: Parikar of a deity

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is the parikar of a deity showing a standing female.
Fig. No. 1171: Head of a deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the broken crowned head of a deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1172: Torso of a male

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a male torso.
Fig. No. 1173: Defaced human figures

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with defaced human figures.
Fig. No. 1174: Torso of a female

- **Material**: Sandstone
- **Condition**: Damaged
- **Period**: 10th century A.D.
- **Description**: It is a female torso.
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the portion of a human hand.

Fig. No. 1175: Portion of human head
Fig. No. 1176: Mutilated human head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a mutilated male head.
Fig. No. 1177: Human head wearing a *karandamukuta*

- **Material**: Sandstone
- **Condition**: Damaged
- **Period**: 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.
- **Description**: It is a human head wearing a *karandamukuta*. 
Fig. No. 1178: Headless male torso

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the headless male torso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a human head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1180: Image of Ardhanarishwar in sitting posture

- **Material**: Sandstone
- **Condition**: Damaged
- **Period**: 10th century A.D.
- **Deity**: Ardhanarishwar
- **Description**: It is a sculptural fragment showing the image of *Ardhanarishwar* in sitting posture.
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a mutilated crowned male figure.
Fig. No. 1182: Head of a male deity

**Material:** Sandstone

**Condition:** Damaged

**Period:** 10th century A.D.

**Description:** It is the head of a male deity wearing *kiritamukuta.*
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a crowned male head.
Fig. No. 1184: Headless male torso

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th-11th century A.D.
Description - It is the headless male torso.
Fig. No. 1185: Image of an *Apsara*

**Material -** Sandstone  
**Condition -** Damaged  
**Period -** 9th-10th century A.D.  
**Description -** It is the image of an *apsara* flanked by two standing *vyalas.*
Fig. No. 1186: Lower right part of the *parikar* of a deity

**Material** - Sandstone
**Condition** - Damaged
**Period** - 10th century A.D.
**Description** - It is the lower right part of the *parikar* of a deity carved with the images of a female attendant, a male standing with folded hands and a female in standing posture as we move from left to right. A female devotee sits in front of them.
Fig. No. 1187: Head of Parvati

- **Material**: Sandstone
- **Condition**: Damaged
- **Period**: 10th century A.D.
- **Deity**: Head of Parvati
- **Description**: It is the head of Parvati.
Fig. No. 1188: Middle part of the *lalatabimba*

**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 9th-10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the middle part of the *lalatabimba* carved with the mutilated image of Vishnu mounted on Garuna.
Fig. No. 1189: Female head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a female head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material -</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td>Brahma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the broken image of Brahma. Hand of Vishnu holding gada is visible on his left side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. No. 1190: Brahma**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a human head wearing <em>kiritamukuta</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1192: Female head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a crowned female head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Deity - Shiva
Description - It is the broken bust of Shiva.
Fig. No. 1194: Lower left portion of the *parikar* of a deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the lower left portion of the <em>parikar</em> of a deity showing a standing male and bull headed attendants. A kneeling devotee sit in the front.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1195: Image of bharaputraka

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Description** - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of *bharaputraka*.
Fig. No. 1196: *Ganesh*

Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 16\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.  
Deity - *Ganesh*  
Description - It is the image of *Ganesh* standing on mouse.
Fig. No. 1197: Figure of Hanuman standing in alidha mudra

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Late period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity</td>
<td>Hanuman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the image of Hanuman standing in alidha mudra.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1198: Bust of a male

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - Late period
Description - It is the bust of a male deity.
Fig. No. 1199: Fragment of the *parikar* of a deity

**Material** - Sandstone
**Condition** - Damaged
**Period** - 10th century A.D.
**Description** - It is the fragment of the *parikar* of a deity carved with figure of four handed deity seated on a low height couch.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

| Material - | Sandstone |
| Condition - | Damaged |
| Period - | 11th century A.D. |
| Description - | It is a sculptural fragment carved with a human head. |
Fig. No. 1201: Half-finished standing image of a male

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - Late period
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing the half-finished standing image of a male.
Fig. No. 1202: Human head

| Material - | Sandstone |
| Condition - | Damaged |
| Period - | 10th century A.D. |
| Description - | It is a human head. |
Fig. No. 1203: Right portion of the *lalatabimba*

**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 9th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the right portion of the *lalatabimba* carved with the figure of a standing deity and a row of *maladhari vidyadharas*. *Naag shakha* and *patra shakha* are carved below *maladhari vidyadharas*. 
Fig. No. 1204: Broken image of *Shiva*

**Material -** Sandstone  
**Condition -** Damaged  
**Period -** 10th-11th century A.D.  
**Deity -** *Shiva*  
**Description -** It is the broken image of Shiva holding trident in his right hand.
Fig. No. 1205: Head of a Shaiva ascetic

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the head of a Shaiva ascetic wearing large jatabhar and sporting moustache.
Fig. No. 1206: Torso of a three headed deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the torso of a three headed deity. The front face is sporting a beard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a female head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1208: Figure of a standing female

| Material - | Sandstone |
| Condition - | Damaged |
| Period - | 9th century A.D. |
| Description - | It is a sculptural fragment showing the figure of a standing female. |
Fig. No. 1209: Upper left portion of the image of *Vishnu*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material -</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>9th-10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td><em>Vishnu</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the upper left portion of the image of <em>Vishnu</em> showing the <em>Samudramanthan</em> scene, a flying divine being in the top row.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1210: Sculptural fragment carved with a female and a male

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th-10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with a female and a male. Both are in standing posture.
Fig. No. 1211: Upper portion of thigh

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 12th century A.D.
Description - It is the upper portion of thigh.
Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a four handed deity in sitting posture.
Fig. No. 1213: Head of Vasu

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the head of Vasu.
**Fig. No. 1214: Head of a Shiva Upasaka**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the head of a <em>Shiva Upasaka</em> wearing large <em>jatabhar</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1215: Middle portion of a female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a broken middle portion of a female.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1216: Female head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a female head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1217: Figure of a four handed obese male deity

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a four handed obese male deity in sitting posture.
Fig. No. 1218: Mutilated female head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a mutilated female head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1219: Defaced human head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a defaced human head.
Fig. No. 1220: Human head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
Description - It is a crowned human head.
Fig. No. 1221: Figure of a broken elephant

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a broken elephant.
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th-10th century A.D.
Deity - Ganesh
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of Ganesh in sitting posture.
Fig. No. 1223: Sculptural fragment

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with floral scroll.
Fig. No. 1224: Sculptural fragment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a miniature temple housing a deity in sitting posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1225: Part of the parikar of a deity

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the part of the parikar of a deity carved with a miniature shrine housing a deity in sitting posture. Gaja, makara and vyala are shown to his left.
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a male divine attendant.
Fig. No. 1227: sculptural fragment

**Material**: Sandstone

**Condition**: Damaged

**Period**: 9th-10th century A.D.

**Description**: It is a broke sculptural fragment carved with a female and two males, all in standing posture as we move from left to right. A *maladhari vidyadhara (?)* is shown on the lower right side.
Fig. No. 1228: Sculptural fragment

**Material -** Sandstone

**Condition -** Damaged

**Period -** 9th century A.D.

**Description -** It is a sculptural fragment carved with a male figure and round pillar.
Fig. No. 1229: Middle portion of a female figure

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the middle portion of a female figure.
Fig. No. 1230: Torso of a male

Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is the headless torso of a male.
**Fig. No. 1231: Bust of a female**

| Material - | Sandstone       |
| Condition - | Damaged         |
| Period -    | 10th century A.D. |
| Description - | It is the headless bust of female. |
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 1232: Middle portion of a female

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the broken middle portion of a female.
Fig. No. 1233: Middle portion of a female

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the middle portion of a male.
Fig. No. 1234: Figure of three human

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the broken sculptural fragment carved with the three human figures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1235: Torso of a female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the headless torso of a female.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1236: Torso of a female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the headless torso of a male.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1237: Middle portion of a female

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is the middle portion of a female.
Fig. No. 1238: Figure of a mother holding a child

**Material -** Sandstone  
**Condition -** Damaged  
**Period -** 10th century A.D.  
**Description -** It is a mutilated figure of a mother holding a child.
Fig. No. 1239: Part of parikar of a deity

- **Material**: Sandstone
- **Condition**: Damaged
- **Period**: 10th century A.D.
- **Description**: It is the part of parikar of a deity carved with a female attendant and a devotee as we move from right to left.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh's Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

Fig. No. 1240: Torso of a male

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>11th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the headless torso of a male.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1241: Rupa shakha of a doorjamb

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the rupa shakha of a doorjamb carved with human figures in different postures.
Fig. No. 1242: Part of the parikar of a deity

**Material -** Sandstone  
**Condition -** Damaged  
**Period -** 10th century A.D.  
**Description -** It is the part of the *parikar* of a deity carved with a female and two male attendants as we move from left to right.
Fig. No. 1243: Figure of a standing man

Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a man standing and holding a fly whisk.
Fig. No. 1244: Sculptural fragment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with a human figure on the left side and a man riding <em>vyala</em> on the right side standing above an elephant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1245: Sculptural fragment

**Material -** Sandstone  
**Condition -** Damaged  
**Period -** 9th century A.D.  
**Description -** It is a sculptural fragment carved with the figure of a female carrying a water vessel (river goddess?) and her attendant holding a bouquet of foliage.
Fig. No. 1246: Sculptural fragment

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a four handed deity flanked by two standing females. The deity is housed inside round pillared *rathika*. A *vyala* figure can be seen on the left side of the *rathika*. 
Fig. No. 1247: Lalatabimba carved with the figure of a mother goddess and three of the Navagrahas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material -</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the lalatabimba carved with the figure of a mother goddess and three of the Navagrahas as we move from right to left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of a standing female.
Fig. No. 1249: Image of a kirtimukha and floral scrolls

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of a kirtimukha and floral scrolls.
Fig. No. 1250: Image of a female holding some object

Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of a female holding some object.
Fig. No. 1251: Image of four handed deity

Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is the architectural fragment carved with the images of four handed deity housed inside round pillared rathikas and flanked by attendants. The figures of two vyalas and a warrior are carved on the left side.
Fig. No. 1252: Figure of a man riding a lion

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a man riding a lion (?).
Fig. No. 1253: A male figure

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 11th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with male figure.
Fig. No. 1254: Figure of a gaja-makara

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment carved with the figure of a gaja-makara.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Deity - Shiva
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of Shiva sitting in lalitasana inside a round pillared rathika topped with an udgama located in front of samvarna shikhara. Rathika is flanked by gaja makaras, spiral stack of an aquatic plant supporting a divine figure.
Fig. No. 1256: Lower part of *dwarashakha*

**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 9th-10th century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the lower part of *dwarashakha* showing the worn-out figure of a river goddess.
Fig. No. 1257: Part of the *parikar* of a deity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>9th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the part of the <em>parikar</em> of a deity carved with a female and a male attendant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1258: Upper left part of the *parikar* of *Vishnu* image

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the upper left part of the <em>parikar</em> of <em>Vishnu</em> image showing his hand holding a <em>chakra</em> and a <em>vyala</em> standing over an elephant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1259: Part of the parikar of an image

Material - Black dolerite
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is the part of the parikar of an image carved with the image of a mother goddess in sitting posture and housed inside a miniature shrine.
Fig. No. 1260: Lower right side of the parikar of an image

Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 9th-10th century A.D.  
Description - It is the lower right side of the parikar of an image. It is carved with the image of two attendants in standing posture, a devotee in kneeling posture and an ascetic sitting on the ground.
Fig. No. 1261: Lower right side of the parikar of a deity

**Material** - Sandstone

**Condition** - Damaged

**Period** - 10th century A.D.

**Description** - It is the lower left part of the parikar of a deity carved with two attendants in standing posture and a female devotee kneeling with folded hands.
Fig. No. 1262: Female head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.
Description - It is a crowned female head.
Fig. No. 1263: Upper left part of the parikar of Vishnu

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the upper left part of the parikar of Vishnu showing his abhamandala, flying maladhari vidyadharas and trichhatra at the top. On the left side are shown Matsya, Kachchhapa, Mahavara and Narsingha avatars.
Fig. No. 1264: Lower part of the doorjamb

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the lower part of the doorjamb showing river goddess and her female attendant.
Fig. No. 1265: Head of Chamunda

**Material:** Sandstone  
**Condition:** Damaged  
**Period:** 9th century A.D.  
**Deity:** Chamunda  
**Description:** It is the head of Chamunda.
Fig. No. 1266: Torso of a male

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is the torso of a male.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1267: Head of Parvati

**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10th century A.D.  
**Deity** - Head of Parvati  
**Description** - It is the head of Parvati wearing jatabhar.
Fig. No. 1268: Middle portion of a female figure

| Material   | Sandstone |
| Condition  | Damaged   |
| Period     | 10th century A.D. |
| Description| It is the middle portion of a female figure. |
Fig. No. 1269: Figure of a man in standing posture

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a man standing and holding a sword.
Fig. No. 1270: Head of Parvati

- **Material**: Sandstone
- **Condition**: Damaged
- **Period**: 10th century A.D.
- **Deity**: Head of Parvati
- **Description**: It is the head of Parvati wearing jatabhar.
Fig. No. 1271: Figure of a standing male

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing a standing male figure holding some unidentified object in his right hand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1272: Female head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a female head.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the bust of a female.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1274: Torso of a female

- **Material**: Sandstone
- **Condition**: Damaged
- **Period**: 10th century A.D.
- **Description**: It is the torso of a female.
Fig. No. 1275: Head of Parvati

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material -</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deity -</td>
<td>Head of Parvati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the head of Parvati wearing jatabhar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1276: Female head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a female head.
Fig. No. 1277: Parvati head

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the Parvati head.
Fig. No. 1278: Head of a female deity

Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is the head of a female deity.
Fig. No. 1279: Headless torso of a male

| Material -  | Sandstone |
| Condition - | Damaged   |
| Period -    | 11th century A.D. |
| Description | It is the headless torso of a male. |
Fig. No. 1280: Bust of *Vaishnavi*

**Material** - Sandstone
**Condition** - Damaged
**Period** - 9th century A.D.
**Deity** - *Vaishnavi*
**Description** - It is the bust of *Vaishnavi* holding *chakra* in her left hand.
Fig. No. 1281: Upper left portion of the *parikar* of a deity

**Material** - Sandstone  
**Condition** - Damaged  
**Period** - 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D.  
**Description** - It is the upper left portion of the *parikar* of a deity showing a flying *maladhari vidyadhara* and a standing divine being on the right side. A deity and *gaja-makara* on the left side.
Fig. No. 1282: Middle portion of a standing male

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a sculptural fragment showing the middle portion of a standing male.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1283: Female figure in standing posture

Material - Sandstone  
Condition - Damaged  
Period - 10th century A.D.  
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a female figure in standing posture at the side of a round pillar.
Fig. No. 1284: Middle portion of a male deity

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the middle portion of a male deity.
Fig. No. 1285: Rupa shakha of a doorjamb

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is the rupa shakha of a doorjamb carved with legs and heads of Mithun figures.
Fig. No. 1286: Lower left portion of the image of a standing deity

**Material -** Sandstone  
**Condition -** Damaged  
**Period -** 10th century A.D.  
**Description -** It is a sculptural fragment showing the lower and left portions of the image of a standing deity. His feet are visible above the pedestal. His three male attendants are standing on the left side. A devotee and an ascetic sit in front of these attendants.
Fig. No. 1287: Female head

| Material - | Sandstone |
| Condition - | Damaged |
| Period - | 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D. |
| Description - | It is a female head. |
Fig. No. 1288: Human head

| Material - | Sandstone |
| Condition - | Damaged |
| Period - | 10th century A.D. |
| Description - | It is a human head. |
Fig. No. 1289: Head of Parvati

- **Material**: Sandstone
- **Condition**: Damaged
- **Period**: 10th century A.D.
- **Description**: It is the head of Parvati with jatabhar.
Fig. No. 1290: Human head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>It is a human head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1291: Head of a male

- **Material:** Sandstone
- **Condition:** Damaged
- **Period:** 10th century A.D.
- **Description:** It is the head of a male having beard and moustache.
Fig. No. 1292: Figure of a divine attendant

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 10th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment carved with the image of a divine attendant.
Fig. No. 1293: Figure of a Shaiva deity in standing posture

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 9th century A.D.
Description - It is a sculptural fragment showing a Shaiva deity in standing posture. An ascetic sits at the top right corner. The upper portion of a miniature human figure is visible below the ascetic.
**Fig. No. 1294: Sculptural fragment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material -</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the hand of a deity and head of his attendant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Figure No. 1295: Torso of a female deity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material -</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition -</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period -</td>
<td>10th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description -</td>
<td>It is the torso of a female deity in standing posture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 1296: Figure of an inscribed slab

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Good
Period - 11th-12th century A.D.
Description - It is an inscribed slab.
Fig. No. 1297: Figure of an inscribed slab

Material - Sandstone
Condition - Damaged
Period - 6th-7th century A.D.
Description - It is an inscribed slab.
Antiquities Kept At Aman Singh’s Palace, Kalinjar Fort, District Banda U.P.

References:

3. Cunningham, A. Reports of a tour in Bundelkhand and Rewa in 1883-84 and of a tour in Rewa Bundelkhand, Malwa and Gwalior, in 1884-85 (here after abbreviated as ASIR).
TOMB OF SULTAN PARVEZ AT AGRA: A STUDY IN MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Prof. M. K. Pundhir
Centre of Advanced Study
Department of History
Aligarh Muslim University
Aligarh-202002
mkpundhir@gmail.com

The tomb of Sultan Parvez is situated on the left bank of river Yamuna at the latitude 27º11’41.37” N and longitude 78º01’58.03” E at Agra. Agra as a city rose to prominence when it was proclaimed Mughal capital in 1558 and headquarters of Mughal government at Agra was settled by Akbar. Since then it continued to enjoy the status of one of the capital cities even the transfer of government headquarter to Shahjahanabad in 1648 A.D. did not affect its significance and status. As the capital city of Mughals, Agra rose to prominence and its expansion was tremendous. Its remarkable growth was noticed and reported by foreign travelers such as F. Pelsaert, F. Bernier, P. Mundy, Tavernier, N. Manucci, J. Mandelslo. The German Traveler Johann Albrecht von Mandelslo in 1638 A.D. considered it at least twice as big as Ispahan while others declared it as one of the biggest cities of the world. River Yamuna known as Jun to Mughals proved to be the nucleus for the expansion of the city of Agra as its physical growth took place along the banks of the river. Under the Mughals Agra was transformed into a riverfront garden city. Babur had indicated that on the left bank of River Yamuna gardens were to be laid with certain parameters. It was the beginning of making Agra a Riverfront Garden City. Under the scheme, a number of gardens of char bagh pattern were laid along the left bank while as on the right bank of Yamuna Havellis i.e. mansions were built. Mansions and the gardens belonged to queens, princes, princesses and Mansabdars.

The tomb building of Sultan Parvez was located at the centre of charbagh garden known by his own name. The garden of Sultan Parvez could be located on the left bank of river Yamuna on the northern side of Tomb garden of Itimad ud Daula or erstwhile garden of Nurjahan (Map of Agra No. 126).

Prince Parvez popularly known as Sultan Parvez was the eldest son of Mughal Emperor Jahangir and the eldest brother of Shahjahan. He was married to the daughter of Murad and his daughter was married to Dara Shikoh. Sultan Parvez was given the command of the military expedition against the Rana of Mewar by Jahangir. He was entrusted with a rank of 40000 zat and
30000 sawar\textsuperscript{16}. Besides, he had held the governorship of many important places such as Khandesh, Berar, Asirgarh and Bihar\textsuperscript{17}. He had replaced Shahjahan at Burhanpur when latter had revolted\textsuperscript{18}. His work as governor was not reported satisfactory as he had preferred to sleep during the day and drink in night\textsuperscript{19}. After his death at Burhanpur in 1626 A.D., his body was brought to Agra and buried in his own garden on the left bank of the River\textsuperscript{20}.

The existence of the garden of Sultan Parvez is also confirmed by Francisco Palsaert in his Remonstrantie and he considered it as one of the very beautiful and significant gardens laid on the left bank of Jamuna. One of the paintings attributed to famous Mughal Painter Manohar depicts Parvez who was shown being received by Jahangir in a garden\textsuperscript{21}. With all probability it indicates the garden of Sultan Parvez. Further an eighteenth century map (No. 126) of Agra housed in the Muesum, Jaipur gives a depiction of the garden along with the Maqbara of Sultan Parvez.

Later on Inayat Khan in his Shahjahan Nama\textsuperscript{22} gives a vivid description of Bagh-i sultan Parvez when he had discussed the ceremonies of the wedding of Nadira Banu Begam; daughter of Parvez with Shahjahan’s eldest son Dara Shikoh. It took place sometime in Nov-Dec, 1632 A.D. in the garden. Further it was referred that wedding presents were sent along the riverfront to the mother of Bride; Nadira Banu. Hence it can be deduced from these references given by Inayat Khan that the family of Parvez was allowed to reside in the same garden after his death.

The Garden of Sultan Parvez runs on east west axis and might have been divided into four quarter with the help of running water channels and flanking walkways on the pattern of char bagh. The Tomb building of Sultan Parvez was built on the square plan (Fig. 1, 2 & 3) and was a double storey structure (Fig. 4 & 5).
Fig. No. 1: PLAN OF UNDERGROUND STOREY

Fig. No. 2: GROUND PLAN
Fig. No. 03: SATELLITE IMAGERY

Fig. No. 4: FRONT VIEW OF THE TOMB BUILDING
Lower storey was built in such a way that it serves as a raised terrace for the upper storey. The lower storey was a square of 27.6 meters (Fig. 1) and built on a noni-partite plan also known as Hasht Bihisht\textsuperscript{23} dividing the floor area into nine parts. Inner space was organized in such a way that at the centre there was a square hall which in turn was surrounded by square rooms at corners and oblong corridors on all sides at the cardinal points (Fig. 1). All these are interconnected through arched passage and eastern side corridor has three arched openings (Fig. 1). Thus one can enter into this storey from eastern side (Fig. 1). The storey was built with brick masonry and lime mortar (Fig. 6, 7 & 8).
Fig. No. 6: VIEW SHOWING CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE

Fig. No. 7: ANOTHER VIEW SHOWING CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE
The thickness of the walls is about 2 meters and each arched opening has the span of approximately two meters (Fig. 1). The openings of the corner square rooms into side oblong corridors were built in the form of domed arched entrance (Fig. 6 & 7). All the openings from side corridors to central room were domed arched entrances (Fig. 6). The walls were also provided with stone ribs which have been pillaged in course of time. Traces of arches in the wall indicate that inner walls were embellished with arched niches (Fig. 6) which got deteriorated. The central room measures 8.6 X 8.6 meters whereas corner rooms are square with one side of 5.5 meters long (Fig. 1). Side oblong corridors form rectangle of 8.6 X 5.5 meters (Fig. 1). All the chambers have domical roof and the evidences of phase of transition are found on a large scale (Fig. 9 & 10). In the phase of transition, squinches have been used which were built in the form of arched alcove (Fig. 9 & 10).
Fig. No. 9: INNER VIEW SHOWING PHASE OF TRANSITION

Fig. No. 10: INNER VIEW OF DOMED CEILING
As usual typically Mughal four centered arches (All Plates) have been used in the phase of transition and entrances. Second stage of the phase of transition is conspicuously absent and in place of it corbelled brick courses have been used and they are like pendentives. Ceilings of these chambers were of course are domical but there are shallow (Fig. 7). The reason for this is that these have second storey too and very little height is left to accommodate the stages of the phase of transition. The whole substructure of the first storey was once covered with very thick plaster of lime mortar (All Plates). Its thickness ranges from 0.05 to 0.10 meters. Presently the plaster has peeled off but a few patches of plaster (All Plates) were found which gave the idea of decoration and ornamentation on the building. Whatever decoration was done, it was done on the lime plaster. Floral designs were made in different colours especially on the inner and outer faces of the arches of the entrances and squinches and on the vaulted and domical ceilings of the central and side chambers (Fig. 6). These floral designs were made in perfect symmetry and a rhythm was created by setting medallion with floral designs alternated by multi angular polygon with floral decoration (Fig. 8 & 11). Generally on the phase of transition the decoration in the form of arch netting was found (Fig 8). These floral designs were incised or painted (Fig. 8).

The second storey was conceived as a cubical domed structure (Fig. 4 & 5) placed in the centre of the roof of the lower storey (Fig. 1, 2, 4 & 5) which serves as a raised terrace to the cubical tomb building. The second storey structure was built on a square plan (Fig. 2). It measures 8.6 X 8.6 X 8.6 meters. The walls of the second storey cubical domed structure have sloping walls and their angle of slope is

---

**Fig. No. 11: VIEW SHOWING STUCCO DECORATION**

---
about 75 degree (Fig. 4 & 5). The structure has been provided with a full length arch way in the form of *pishtaq* in the centre of each side (Fig. 4, 5, 12 & 13).

![Fig. No. 12: VIEW SHOWING ENTRANCE](image1.jpg)

![Fig. No. 13: ANOTHER VIEW OF ARCHED ENTRANCE](image2.jpg)
The arch way was fixed in the rectangular frame of wide boarder. Each corner of the square structure was built in the form of octagonal minarets of the height even crossing that of the structure (Fig. 5 & 14). In the course of time these minarets were destroyed and only their traces are found.

The structure is surmounted with a prominent dome (Fig. 4) with crowning elements. The dome is based on a raised circular drum (Fig. 12) which is meant to give elevation and to accommodate the various stages of phase of transition in interior. The stages of the phase of transition have been achieved with the help of squinches (Fig. 8). The dome has been crowned with inverted lotus and finials. The finials are now absent except an iron rode which might once had different circular elements. The whole cubical domed structure has been plastered with lime mortar (Fig. 4). Each exterior facade of the structure has been given a uniform composition. Double storey blind arches flanking the central arch way have been made in the lime plaster (Fig. 11 & 13). Interior has again decoration on plaster. Each side has three tier blind arches which flank the central archway. Squinches used in the phase of transition have moulding on the arches and took the shape of arched alcove diagonally placed in the corners (Fig. 8). These alcoved squinches are decorated with arch netting (qalib kari) pattern inside. Ceiling of the dome was decorated with arch netting which was intersecting each other symmetrically and creating a perfect net (Fig. 8 & 9).
References:

1. Geo-coordinates have been calculated on the basis of Google Earth
10. Ibid.
12. 18th century map of Agra, catalogue No. 126, Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Muesum, Jaipur.
23. *Hasht Bihisht* means eight paradises or nine fold plan where a square or rectangle is divided by four intersecting construction lines into nine parts; a central chamber, rectangular halls in the middle of the sides and double storey vaulted corner rooms.