AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF DISTRICT MUZAFFARNAGAR

THESIS
SUBMITTED FOR THE DEGREE OF
Doctor of Philosophy
IN
Ancient Indian History & Archaeology

BY
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Under the Supervision of
Professor R. C. Gaur

CENTRE OF ADVANCED STUDY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
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1991
This is to certify that the thesis entitled 'AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF DISTRICT MUVAPFPARNAGAR' is the original work of the candidate and is suitable for submission to the examiner and for the award of the Ph.D. degree.

(Prof. R.C. 'Gaur)
Supervisor
IN THE MEMORY OF
MY PARENTS

(Late) SHRI K.P. SINHA
&
(Late) SMT. SHAKUNTALA SINHA
P R E F A C E

The present thesis entitled 'An Archaeological Study of District Muzaffarnagar' deals with the village to village survey of the district under the scheme of survey of Antiquarian Remains. Originally sponsored by the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi. The purpose of the present study is to fulfil the aims and objects of the village to village survey scheme through which a detailed survey account of the archaeological sites and monuments of historical importance could be found. It has been my endeavour to throw light on the past history and culture of the area in general. A meticulous study of findings comprising coins, sculptures, terracottas, ceramics and other objects of archaeological interest provide a vivid and lucid picture from the proto-historic period to the advent of the Britishers in India.

I have tried my best to fulfil the aims and objectives of the aforesaid scheme. In search of the sites of archaeological and architectural importance I have travelled widely from village to village. During the course of my exploration in the area under study 149 archaeological sites have been discovered out of them - have already been reported. My effort has been to reveal
the remains of all cultural periods as far as possible of this region on the basis of material collected from here. I have collected a lot of the fragments of basins, bowls, dishes, jars, vases and vessels etc, belonging to Late Harappan, OCP, PGW, NBPW, Black Slipped red ware of early and historic and medieval period with the help of these material an attempt has been made to assess the impact of this district on Indian art, history and archaeology and to measure its contribution to the main stream of Indian culture and civilization.

For the convenience of the study the work has been divided into six chapters each dealing with a particular aspect. The chapter I deals with the 'General' aspect such as demarcation of boundary and administrative sub-division i.e. tahsil, and block. It also deals with the geographical structure of the district i.e. physical features, geology, flora, fauna and places of interest. The chapter II on 'History' deals with the historical background of the district on the literary sources as well as the archaeological sources.

According to the tradition of Shukratal the history of the area is pushed back to the Mahabharat period. The presence of Late Harappan pottery at various sites of
Muzaffarnagar further pushed back antiquity of the district to the first half of the 2nd millennium B.C.

Under chapter III on 'Cultural Sequence & Material Evidence' deals with the field work which provides a brief description i.e. approach, cultural assemblage and other cultural finds of all the 149 archaeological sites.

The effort has been made to describe these sites tahsil and block wise alphabetically. However, photographs of mounds and antiquities related to these sites are attached accordingly.

The chapter IV on 'Chronology & Details of Cultural Equipments' deals with the chronology of the district and the illustration of the line drawings of the pottery found in the district.

The chapter V on 'Monuments & Other Structural Remains' deals with the monuments and other structures viz. stepped well, mazar, baoli, satia, tanks etc. Some building of pre-medieval and medieval period are still in good state of preservation and some are in bad condition. The details of these have been given tahsil and block wise alphabetically however, where ever necessary with photograph.
A useful chart recording the names of the sites (archaeological and architectural) with their location approach, river and nature as well as other details have been given in the appendices to provide an idea of archaeological richness of the region at a glance. The thesis is illustrated with necessary line drawings and photographs to provide exact idea and significance of artifacts and architectural remains and monuments. A useful bibliography has been attached in the end.

In the concluding chapter 'Conclusion' the purpose and the result of the present study has been given briefly. Here I want to add good qualities and fact are given by me as far as possible correct but for all lapses, if there is any I stand fully responsible for the same for which I crave the indulgence of the readers.

For reaching many of the villages specially in the khadar area there was no approach road or conveyance facility consequently there was no alternative left to walk on foot. Inspite of all these tedious conditions I carried on my work and surveyed the whole district even in the sultry heat of June and rainy August. I got the fullest cooperation with the local people wherever I approached.
I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to my research supervisor Professor R.C. Gaur for his invaluable help, encouragement and guidance inspite of his serious illness. I have had the liberty of approaching him anytime in the department or at his residence and he ungrudgingly provided all possible help and gave me a lot of time to explain the details. Without his personal interest and encouragement, the present work could not have been completed. I am further grateful to Mrs. Kamala Gaur, the wife of my supervisor for providing me all possible facilities and refreshment whenever she saw me tired during the course of my work.

I am extremely grateful to Shri B.K. Thaper & Shri J.P. Joshi, the former Director General, Shri M.C. Joshi the present Director General, Shri C.B. Tribedi, Superintending Archaeologist, Exploration and Expedition, all of the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, for allowing me to explore the archaeological sites of the district Muzaffarnagar, under the supervision of Professor R.C. Gaur.

To facilitate the work a fellowship has been awarded to me by Archaeological Survey of India under the village to village survey scheme of the Central Government for which I shall remain under obligation to the authorities of the survey.
I am extremely grateful to Professor K.A. Nizami and Professor Irfan Habib, former chairmen, Professor Jamiruddin Siddiqui, the present Chairman, Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh for their help and encouragement throughout.

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I am grateful to my teachers, particularly Dr. M.P. Singh for taking pain to provide all help in writing the historical background of the region related to medieval period. Besides this, I received a lot encouragement from him. My sincere thanks are also due to my other teacher Prof. M.D.N. Sahi for helping me in various ways.

My respectful thanks are due to Dr. Z.A. Desai, the then Director Epigraphy, Archaeological Survey of India, Dr. A.K. Srivastava, the then, Director, Government Museum, Mathura and Sh. R.C. Sharma, the then, Director, State Museum, Lucknow, now Director, Indian Museum, Calcutta, were kind enough to provide me the necessary information related to my work, I am also thankful to Mr. S.P. Yadav, Curator,
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I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the district authorities particularly to Shri Prabhat Chandra Chaturvedi and Shri J.S. Mishra, the former and present District Magistrates respectively of Muzaffarnagar district, for providing me all facilities to conduct the exploration work. They were kind enough to issue necessary instructions to the Tahsildars and the Block Development Offices of the district to help me. They all were very cooperative throughout especially Mr. Dhara Singh, B.D.O. Jansath.

I have no words to express my feelings to my brother-in-law Sh. Shankar Nath Sinha, Superintending Archaeologist, Northern Circle, Agra, of Archaeological Survey of India, who not only helped me at every stage but initiated me to the subject. My brothers and sisters and Sh. R.N. Sinha (Retd.) I.A.S. of Aligarh Development Authority Aligarh, always took keen interest in my work. I am grateful to all of them for their encouragement.

I would like to express my thanks to the staff of the Research Library, Department of History and Mualana
Azad Library, Central Library, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh for their kind cooperation and ready assistance.

I want to express my thankful to my co-fellows and colleagues Mr. Mokhtar Alam, Salauddin, Danish, Zahid and many others.

I am also thankful to Mr. H.S. Sharma for his typing my thesis so carefully.

I am obliged to Sh. Shyam Mohan Garg, Manager, Mahavir Dharmshala, Muzaffarnagar for providing me free accommodation. During the course of my exploration, I received help from a number of persons of various villages I visited, I want to thank them, particularly Mr. A. Khan of Kairana, Dr. P.K. Srivastava of Shamli, Ravi Datta Tyagi of Niamu, Shekhu of Kandhla, (Late) Mantri Kabul Singh and Asharam of Shahpur, Jai Prakash of Khautuli, Mr. Siddiqui of Bhokerheri, (Late) Hakim Jalil Ahmad Khan, Rashid Ahmad, Akram Shamshi all of Budhana Bhola Ram of Jansath and others.

I am obliged to Mohd. A. Alvi and Mohd. Zameer Ahmad, Tech. Asstts. for preparing the pottery drawing and Mr. Aftab Habib, Cartographer of the department for preparing the map included in the thesis. Mr. H. Haider my senior colleague have helped me in various ways.
I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere respect to my elder brothers Sh. Satish Chandra Srivastava Ex. IDAS and Sh. Ashok Kumar Srivastava, Journalist, UNIVARTA, for helping me throughout financially and otherwise.

In the end I may add that this work is due to the inspiration of my father who could not see the fulfilling his wishes and passed away before the work would be completed. I want to record my deep sense of gratitude to my parents (Late) Sh. Keshav Prasad Sinha and (Late) Smt. Shakuntala Sinha, without those blessings and encouragement this work could not have been completed. I therefore, dedicate this thesis in memory of my parents.

Last but not the least I want to express my indebtedness to my wife Smt. Vandana Srivastava for helping me throughout the work along with the responsibilities of two little kids Milan & Sunyog and to shoulder the whole burden of the family without giving me any botheration.

Department of History
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Aligarh-202 002.

Date: 28 November, 1991
ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Ain</td>
<td>Am-i-Akbari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN</td>
<td>Akbar Nama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arif</td>
<td>Tarikh-i-Akbari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGCI</td>
<td>Ancient Geography of India of Cunnin gham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI</td>
<td>Ancient India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIAR</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey of India-Annual Reports</td>
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<td>CAI</td>
<td>Coins of Ancient India by Cunningham, A.</td>
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<td>CASIR</td>
<td>Cunningham's Archaeological Survey of India Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Circa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EH</td>
<td>Early Historical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Hijri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHQ</td>
<td>Indian Historical Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAR</td>
<td>Indian Archaeology - A Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUPHS</td>
<td>Journal of the United Provinces Historical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JASB</td>
<td>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JNSI</td>
<td>Journal of the Numismatic Society of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>LH</td>
<td>Late Harappan</td>
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<tr>
<td>MW</td>
<td>Medieval Ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBH</td>
<td>Mahabharatha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBPW</td>
<td>Northern Black Polished Ware</td>
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<tr>
<td>OCP</td>
<td>Ochre Colour Pottery</td>
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<td>PH</td>
<td>Pre Harappan</td>
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<td>PGW</td>
<td>Painted Grey Ware</td>
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Puratattva : Bulletin of Archaeological Society of India.
RV : Riq Veda
RW : Red Ware
S&K : Shung & Kushana
Tusuk : Tusuk-i-Jahangiri

*The full names of the authors, and other details, are given in the Bibliography.*
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Map. 1 : District: Muzaffarnagar
(Showing roads, rivers & other important places)

Map. 2 : Tahsil: Muzaffarnagar
(Showing archaeological sites)

Map. 3 : Tahsil: Jansath
(Showing archaeological sites)

Map. 4 : Tahsil: Budhana
(Showing archaeological sites)

Map. 5 : Tahsil: Kairana
(Showing archaeological)

Map. 6 : Western Uttar Pradesh
(Showing archaeological sites on the tributaries
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Map. 7 : District: Muzaffarnagar
(Showing all the archaeological sites)

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Table 2 : District: Muzaffarnagar
(List of LM sites)

Table 3 : District Muzaffarnagar
(List of OCP sites)

Table 4 : District: Muzaffarnagar
(List of PGW sites)

Table 5 : District: Muzaffarnagar
(List of NBPW sites)

Table 6 : District: Muzaffarnagar
(List of EH sites)

Table 7 : District: Muzaffarnagar
(List of MW sites)

Table 8 : District: Muzaffarnagar
(List of all the archaeological sites)
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   Fig. 2 ......... Bowls
   Fig. 1-2 ......... Basins
   Fig. 1 ......... Dish-on-Stand
   Fig. 1 ......... Storage Jars
   Fig. 1 ......... Troughs
   Fig. 1 ......... Vases
   Fig. 1 ......... Goblet/Ringed base/Beaker

2. Ochre Coloured Pottery Period
   Fig. 1 ......... Bowls
   Fig. 1-2 ......... Basins
   Fig. 1-2 ......... Vases
   Fig. 1 ......... Vessels
   Fig. 1 ......... Ringed base

3. Painted Grey Ware Period
   Fig. 1-2 ......... Paintings of PGW
   Fig. 1-7 ......... Bowls
   Fig. 1 ......... Basins
   Fig. 1 ......... Dishes
4. Early Historic Period

Fig. 1-2 Bowls
Fig. 1-2 Basins
Fig. 1 Handis
Fig. 1 Lids
Fig. 1 Parais
Fig. 1 Storage Jars
Fig. 1-5 Troughs
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Fig. 1 Vessels
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5. Medieval Period

Fig. 1 Bowls
Fig. 1-3 Basins
Fig. 1 Glazed Wares
Fig. 1 Handis
Fig. 1 Lids
Fig. 1 Parais
Fig. 1 Storage Jars
Fig. 1 Troughs
Fig. 1-5 Vases
Fig. 1 Vessels
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The principal town in the Muzaffarnagar district for the last many centuries has been its headquarters, Muzaffarnagar. The district was founded in the reign of Shahjahan about 1633 AD at the site of an old town known as Sarōt or Sarwat. Abdul Muzaffar Khan a minister of the emperor Shahjahan, received from him in jagīr forty villages pargana Khatauli and Sarwat, along with the title Khān-i-Jahān Shāh-Jahānī. Sarwat was the chief town in his possessions but it was almost deserted at that time. Muzaffar Khan laid the foundation of a new town there. It was completed by his son, Saiyid Abdul Mansur, after his death in 1645 A.D. He named the new town Muzaffarnagar
after his father\textsuperscript{1}. The name did not remain restricted to the town only in course of time the district also came to be called Muzaffarnagar.

The present district of Muzaffarnagar, from geographical point of view, is situated in the western part of the Uttar Pradesh and it also froms the boundary with Haryana State in the west. The district is almost in the centre of the Meerut division and it is situated in the upper doab of the Ganga and the Yamuna between the district of Saharanpur on the north and Meerut on the south. The district Muzaffarnagar lies between Lat. 29\textdegree\ 11' N. and 29\textdegree\ 43' N. and Long. 77\textdegree\ 04'E. and 78\textdegree\ 07'E., on Saharanpur - Delhi section of Northern Railway passing through Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Ghaziabad.

The district Muzaffarnagar is bounded on the north by the district Saharanpur and on the south by the district Meerut. The Ganga river separates it on the east from the

district Bijnor and the Yamuna river on the west from
the district Karnal of Haryana State.

The district Muzaffarnagar is roughly rectangular
in shape. Its extreme length from east to west is about
98 km. while the extreme breadth from north to south is
about 58 km. The average length and breadth are about
84 km. and 50 km. respectively.

According to the Central Statistical Organisation
and area about 4,245 sq.km. in 1971 and stood 42nd in the
state in respect of area. The agency of the State Board
of Revenue, however, reported the area as 4,271.1 sq. km.
which is little higher, because of the employment of a
somewhat faulty method of calculation. According to
Census of India 1981 the district covered an area of
about 4,176.01 sq. km. The district is subject to
fluvial action of the Ganga and the Yamuna giving rise to

1. There has been no jurisdictional change in the district
during the decade. The difference in the area figures
is due to revised calculation of area done by the Board
of Revenue. According to Central Statistical Organisa-
tion the area of district in 1971 was also 4,245 sq.km.
Varun, D.P., Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers:
Muzaffarnagar (Lucknow 1980) pp. 74-75; cf. Janganana
1971, Uttar Pradesh Granth Mala 21; Prathmik Janganana
Sarsangrah (Hindi) (Lucknow 1972), p. 4.

2. Census of India 1981, Uttar Pradesh, Series 22, District
Census Handbook: Part XIII A Village and Town Directory,
District Muzaffarnagar, (Lucknow) p. 3.
frequent changes in its area\(^1\).

The rural area of the district are made up of 1,078 revenue villages out of which 927 are inhabited and rest of 151 are uninhabited. There are 18 towns in the district viz; Bhokerheri, Jansath, Jhinjhana, Kairana, Kandhala, Khatauli, Miranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Un, Purkazi, Shahpur, Shamli, Sisauli, and Thana-Bhawan. There are no forests in the district. Sprawling over an area of 4,617.63 hectares Kairana of Kairana tahsil is the largest village in the district. Basikalan occupying an area of 11.74 per cent of Budhana tahsil is the smallest village in the district. A revenue village occupies an average sprawl of 372.55 hectares\(^2\).

The rate of growth of population of this district corresponds with the country's trend, which is characterised by a steady increase in every decade. According to census 1981, the population of this district was 22,74,487 (12,34,213 males and 10,40,274 females) of which 17,80,502 persons and 4,93,985 persons belonged to rural and urban area respectively. The rate of growth was 26.20 during the

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1. The area covered by the present District of Muzaffarnagar lies in the upper doab of the Ganga and Yamuna, which have existed since the date of Rigveda; Tripathi, R.S. History of Ancient India (Delhi 1960) pp. 28-29.

the decade 1971-81. It was higher than the state average of 25.49\textsuperscript{1}.

In 1981, the density of the population of the district was 545 per sq.km., as compared to 377 per sq.km. of the state. The density of the population is greater because of better soil fertility. The district has a place of importance in the state for good harvest of wheat, sugarcane and potato, as it is one of the districts located in the doab of the rivers the Ganga and the Yamuna. The high fertility of doab is a natural marvel\textsuperscript{2}.

The sex ratio position of the district at the census 1981 was found to be 843 females per 1,000 males, which was considerable lower than the state average of 885.

The percentage of literacy rate among males and females in the district at the census 1981 were 40.72 and 17.50 respectively. The percentage of literacy rate in the total population was 30.10 as compared to the state average of 27.16.


\textsuperscript{2} The density of the population in this district has increased largely since 1901; Varuna, D.P., Uttar Pradesh Gazetteers: Muzaffarnagar (Lucknow 1980) p. 46.
According to census 1981, communication facilities as reflected by the location of a railway station or provision of a bus stop or both are available in 35.49 per cent of the villages of the district. The district Muzaffarnagar is connected by metalled road with district Saharanpur, Meerut, Bijnor, Delhi etc. However the district itself has a net of roads and streets. The district headquarters is connected by the metalled road with tahsil Kairana, Budhana and Jansath while one road links it with Roorkee. The countryside of Kairana tahsil in most extensively covered with 43.20 per cent of its villages either having a railway station or a bus stop or both. Budhana and Jansath are almost equally placed in this respect. Muzaffarnagar tahsil occupies the lowest position with 24.38 per cent of its villages having communication facilities.

The villages that are approachable by metalled road make 62.60 per cent of the villages of the district. The rural side of the Jansath tahsil is most extensively covered with as much as 73.39 per cent of its villages connected by road. The villages approachable by metalled road of Budhana tahsil make the least proportion of 43.84 per cent.

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The region under the present archaeological survey is strictly confined to the area corresponding to the present district of Muzaffarnagar. The district contains four tahsils (sub-divisions), viz., Kairana, Muzaffarnagar, Budhana and Jansath. The tahsilt Muzaffarnagar is situated almost in the centre of the district.

For a tourist the countryside of the district Muzaffarnagar present an uninteresting topography, notwithstanding the district containing a few of the monument noted for architectural niceties. Gausgarh and Morna mosque are in refinement. Remarkable architectural places are located at Majhera, Jansathm Miranpur and Kairana. Similarly, the mosque at Jhinjhana, Kairana and Thana-Bhawan are splendid in scale. Quite a few of the places in the district are loaded with historical significance especially after 1857, in that the district took a ralieant part. Such places include Shamli, Thana-Bhawan and Harhar.

Among the other villages of archaeological interest Doonger, Banti Khera, Kutubpur Durganpur, Purbalian, Huzur Nagar, Issopur, Nawla Tikola, Mubarakpur, Sikreda, Dabble, Kailapur, Nurnagar, Rohana Kalan, Jasala, Alamgirpur Khanjahanpur, Badhai Kalan, Kulheri etc.
T O P O G R A P H Y

This region forms part of the Upper Gangatic Plain\(^1\). The natural divisions of this district are very much influenced by the flows of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna. The rivers have constantly changed their course; consequently the area of the district has been affected. The great changes in Ganga resulted in the formation of Khadar. During seventies river Yamuna, too has changed its direction towards west in the neighbouring (Haryana state). With the result village Manglore, Ahatmali, Jadiel and Jamalpur of Haryana state have come into this district\(^2\).

The district may generally be described as an alluvial plain\(^3\). However, the interior surface is slightly undulating due to numerous minor watersheds that separate subsidiary drainage lines. The district has a general slope from north to south, the heighest point above sea-level in the central part being 251.55 m. near the village of Rohana Kalan, on the Meerut-Saharanpur road close to the northern border of the district. The level along the eastern Yamuna Canal in the western part of the district

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district are very similar to those of Meerut, Saharanpur road. Thus, while the general shape of the district is from north to south, there is another and greater declivity from the north-east corner towards the centre, the highest point in the district being on the high bank of the Ganga\(^1\).

Muzaffarnagar consists of a central elevated tract, flanked on either side by the low lying land or Khadar of the Ganga and the Yamuna. The Ganga Khadar is precarious tract of moist land with scanty cultivation, but generally covered the course grass and occasional patches of tamarisk\(^2\). The Ganga Khadar is chiefly valuable as a grazing ground. The Yamuna Khadar is less swampy\(^3\).

The chief rivers of the district; the Ganga, the Kali the Hindon and the Yamuna have played an important role in the fashioning the topography of the district.


2. In the recent years much of the waste land has been brought under cultivation.

However, the district is provisionally divided into four fairly distinct tracts:

1. Ganga Khadar Tract
2. Ganga Canal Tract
3. Kali-Hindon Doab
4. The Western Tract

1. Ganga Khadar Tract: On the extreme east of the district is Ganga Khadar, containing the whole of the paraganas of Gordhanpur, and portions of paraganas Pur-Chhapar, Bhokarheri and Bhuma Sambhalhera. This tract is bounded on the west by the old high bank of the Ganga. The width of the Ganga Khadar is greatest towards the north, where it covers 20 km. Moving southward the tract gradually narrows until in the vicinity of Bhokerheri the Ganga comes quite close to the high bank.

The chief rivers flowing though the tract are the Salomi and the Banaganga which generally change their course. On the whole the Khadar presents a broad far-stretching tract of level country with patches of cultivation.

2. Ganga Canal Tract: It is also known as the easter upland tract. This tract hiles between the high bank of the Ganga canal and the Kali Nadi (west). As the name indicates it is traversed from north to south-west for its entire extent by the man Ganga canal. The tract covers the paragnas of Khatauli, Jauli-Jansath, and major portions of the paraganas Pur-chhapar, Muzaffarnagar, Bhokerheri and Bhuma-Sambhalhera.

The most prominent physical feature of the tract is the presence of sand, which occurs in the belts of hillocks with a direction from north to south, and occasionally transverse ridges in the north and a level sandy plain in the south. However, outside the sandy belt the soil is generally good loam except in the neighbourhood of the Kali Nadi.

3. Kali-Hindon Doab: This tract is also known as the Central tract, is high throughout and is naturally of a fertile character. Here the water-table is very low.

The low land of the Kali river is often uncuturable owing to its swampy character. However, the northern portion of the low land of the Hindon is also swampy, but southern portions contains considerable tract of cultivated land.

4. The Western Tract: This tract lies between the Hindon and the Yamuna. This tract comprises the entire tahsil of Kairana, parts of pargana Charthawal, Baghra, Shikarpur, Budhana and the paragana of Kandhla. It is transversed by the Krishni and the Katha flowing from north to south. The land between the Hindon and the Krishni is of a generally uniform character owing to the absence of sand. The north-western portion of the tract, comprising the paragana of Bidauli and parts of paragana Jhinjhana and Kairana is separated by the Katha river from the rest of the district. The south-western portion of the tract is a dellevel plain of good soil, except in the vicinity of the Yamuna.
RIVERS

The Ganga on the east and the Yamuna on the west from the boundaries of the district and are the only navigable rivers within or adjoining it. Both have a parallel course from north to south. The Ganga recedes yearly more and more towards the east, cutting away the villages from the district Bijnor side and adding them into this district¹. Similar loss by diluvion is caused by the Yamuna on the west².

The rivers and streams of the district are included in the river system of the Ganga and the Yamuna. The chief tributaries of the Ganga are the Kali Nadi (East), the soloni and the Banaganga. Among the tributaries of Yamuna the important ones are the Katha and the Hindon. The latter is joined by the Krishni in the district Meerut and the Kali Nadi (west) in this district.

Three rivers traverse the district in fairly parallel course from Saharanpur to the Meerut border. In the west Kali Nadi flows, past the town of Muzaffarnagar,

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1. As a result of the eastward flurial action of Ganga in the period between 1842 and 1900 a total of 31 villages were taken out of Bijnor and added to this district. Varun, D.P., op cit., p. 2.
2. Between the years 1841 and 1861, because of the change in the course of the Yamuna six villages were separated from this district and added to the district Karnal, Ibid, p. 2.
the Hindon Nadi is about 16 kms. further west and about 18.5 kms. still further west is the Krishni Nadi. Towards the southern boundary these rivers converge. The Hindon and Kali Nadi unite a few kms. south of the border and Krishni joins their united stream some distance lower down. In addition to these a small stream called the Katha crosses the north-west of the district and falls into the Yamuna\(^1\).

The following rivers flows in this district:

**GANGA**:

The Ganga first touches this district near the village of Balawala in paragana Gordhanpur. The Ganga flows in the district south-westward as far as the village of Chandpuri where it is joined by the Banganga. It then takes a south-easterly course alongwith the eastern boundaries of paraganas Bhukerheri and Bhuma Sambhalhera. The Ganga leaves this district near the village of Khera in the paragana Bhuma-Sambhalhera.

**KALI NADI (EAST)**:

The river has its origin in the Antwara lake on the western border of paragana Jauli-Jansath between the Ganga canal and much sandy ridge. It flows through paragana Jauli-Jansath and Khatauli and leaves the district to enter

district Meerut. The river at first flows in an ill defined channel, but ultimately becomes the main arterial line of drainage for the whole of the eastern doab as far south as Kannauj in district Farrukhabad where it joins the Ganga.

This river (Kali Nadi, east) is generally called Nagin probably because of its serpentine course.

SALONI:

The Saloni enters the district in the extreme north to paragana Pur chhapar and flows south-eastward traversing paragana Pur Chhapar, Gordhanpur and Bhukerheri meeting the Ganga at some distance towards north-east of Bhukerheri.

BANAGANGA:

This tributary of Ganga enters into this district near the village of Kanewali in paragana, Gordhanpur¹. Flowing through the paragana in a southerly direction it joins the near Chandpur.

YAMUNA:

The Yamuna first touches the district in the extreme north-west of paragana Bidauli about 4 km. north-west of Bhari Mustaffabad. It has an irregular course.

¹ Formerly this river entered in this district near Gordhanpur about 6 km. west of Kanewali. Varun, D.P., op. cit., p. 8.
along the western boundaries of paraganas Bidauli, Kairana and Kandhla, separating this district from district Karnal of Haryana state. Near Navada it is joined by the Katha and then takes a sharp turn towards the west. The Yamuna leaves this district near village of Issopur in paragana Kandhla.

**KATHA:**

This stream, which rises in the district Saharanpur, enters this district near Mundait in paragana Jhinjhana. The villages lying along the Katha on the both sides suffers to a great extent from the floods of this river which receives the contents of several drainage cuts.

**HINDON:**

The Hindon enters this district at the village of Badha Khera in paragana Charthawal. Following southward the river traverses the paragana of charthawal, Baghra, Shikarpur, and Budhana. The river is used for neither irrigation nor navigation.

**KRISHNI:**

This river enters the district from the district of Saharanpur, near the village of Chandaina in the extreme north of paragana Thana Bhawan. It traverses
the paragana of Thana Bhawan, Shamli and Kandla. The river generally flows high banks of broken and uneven revines and has practically no Khadar (low land). The river leaves this district at the village of Baral.

**KALI NADI (West):**

The Kali which is also known as Kali Nadi (west) to distinguish it from the Kali Nadi (east) or Nagin enters the district near the village of Rohana in paragana Muzaffarnagar. The Kali Nadi (West) leaves this district at the village of Kurthal.

**LAKES**

In Muzaffarnagar district there are a few lakes worth mentioning except the marshy land of Ganga Khadar. The most important is the Mamour lake in tahsil Kairana of the district.

**GEOLOGY**

Geologically, this district forms a part of the Indo-Gangatic alluvium which consists of sands of various grades. The mineral found in the district are Kankar and reh.
CLIMATE

The climate of this district is generally healthy. Being close to Tarai area, the extent of cold during winter is much more than in the plains. So is also the temperature during summer not as much warm. The rains largely occurs during monsoon season. Winter rains are very low in this district.

Looking upon the entire area from its physical aspect, it may be said that the climate of the district is nearly uniform in nature and whatever are the variations are due to the soils and the course of the rivers Ganga and the Yamuna.

SOIL

A part from minor peculiarities of situation, the soils possess the same general characteristics throughout the district. Good ordinary loam or dumat land is locally known as rausli, stiff clay soil, is called dakar, while the low-lying parts yielding rice are called dhar. Besides these, there is a hard and stiff soil, which has at one time been the bed of jhils known as dhar or jot. Bhur or bhudda is the usual name for all light dry soils which have a larger proportion of sand. High ridges of sand are
locally called ghur and are usually not fertile.

**FLORA**

The district of Muzaffarnagar forms part of the northern subtropical deciduous type of vegetation division, but as it is devoid of extensive natural vegetative cover it is not possible to attach botanical labels to its fores.

The trees generally found in the district are amaltas (Cassica fisiula), arjun (Terminalia arjuna), ashok (Pelyalthie longifolia), am (Mangifera indica), amrood (Psidium guajavd), aonla (Emblica officinalis), babool (Acacia arabica), bargad (Ficus bengalensis), bel (Aegle marmelos), bur (Zizyphs mauratiana), Cheonkar (Prosopis spicigera), dhak (Butea monosperma), gular (Ficus glomerata), gol mohar (Donax regia), eucalyptus hybrid (Various eucalyptus species), imli (Tamarindus indica), jamun (Syzygium cumini), kanji (Pongamia pinnata), khair (Acacia catechu), khajoor (Phoenix sylvestris), neem (Azadirachta indica), naspati (Pyrus species), bara nimbu (Citrus medica), pahar (Ficus lacor), papita (Carica papaya), pipal (Ficus religiosa), sirs (Albizzia lebbeck),

sissoo (Dalbergia sissoo), vilayati babook (Prosopis juliflora), and reonj (Acacia leucophloea).

Among the shrubs which generally grow in the khadar tracts are arusa (Adhatoda vasica), ber (Zizyphus mauratiana), bhang (Cannabis sativa), jhar beri (Zizyphus fruticosa), kareel (Capparis decidua), karonda (Carissa spinarum), makoh (Zizyphus oenoplia), and Silihani (Artmesia scoparia).

The climbers found here are dudhi-bel (Vallaris solanocea), hins (Capparis Zeylanica), and makoh (Zizyphus oenoplia).

The grasses growing in the district chiefly in khadar tracts, are dab (Desmostachya bipinnata), dub (Cynodon dactylon), kans (Saccharum spontaneum), moonj (Erianthus munja), and patera (Typha elephantiana).

FAUNA

The field of wild life in the district is gradually dwindling. The tiger (Panthera tigris) and leopard which were met with in this district till the beginning of this present century have practically disappeared. The Nilgai (Boselaphus tragocamelus) is found in the Khadar area. Among carnivora Hyaena (Hyaena hyaena), fox and jaikal (canis aureus) are found in small numbers. During winter monkeys are sometime seen. Wild pigs (Sus porcinus), also
found in the Khadar of the Ganga, damages the crops. Sheep, goats, horses, donkeys, ponies, buffaloes, cows, bullocks, dogs, camels and occasionally elephants are found among domesticated animals. The Indian black buck (Antilope cervicapra) the hogdeer, and the spotted deer, which inhabit the ravined tract, are found in small herds.

BIRDS:

The birds of the district call for little mention, as mostly the same species occur as are found in other plain districts of Uttar Pradesh.

REPTILES:

The majority of the snake species found in the district is non-poisonous except the cobra, the common krait. The crocodile, the muggar, and the turtle are found in the Ganga and the Yamuna. The chameleon and house lizard are common everywhere. Among amphibians, frogs are in abundance.

About 30 species of fish are found in the district. In the fisheries, catla (catla catla), rohu (Labeo rohita), kursa (Labeo gonius), bata (Labeo bata), pungussia (Labeo pungussia), karaunch (Labeo calbasu) etc. are cultured.
To know the early history of the district Muzaffarnagar no adequate literature is available. However, it may be summerised from Buddha literature that the area of the district in the 6th century B.C. was framing a part of Kuru Mahajanpada. The archaeological findings conjecture that the district was dominated by the Mauryas, Shungas and Kushanas between the 3rd century B.C. and 1st century A.D. In the 7th century A.D. it was included in the principalities under the kind Harsh.

During the Muslims, the area formed part of Delhi Sultanate and was ruled by Mohammad Ghori and Mohammad Tughlaq respectively. Towards the later half of the 14th century, Saiyids of Barha influenced the local history of the district.

In the Mughal period, Babar, passed down the doab through this district in his fifth expedition. During Akbar's reign, the area covered by the present district of Muzaffarnagar, falls in the Subah of Delhi and was devided

2. Tripathi, R.S. op. cit., p. 314.
4. Province in the pre-British days.
into the units of revenue administration called Mahals\(^1\), with the exception of paragana Khandhala which lay in the Sirkar\(^2\) of Delhi, the district was governed by the Sirkar of Saharanpur.

Owing to the changes which have been taken place in the boundaries of pargana for administrative purposes the existing paragana represents the Akbari Mahals only in name. The Akbari paragana of Kairana and Banat constitute the present paragana of Shamli. The paragana of Jauli-Jansath and Shikarpur are made up of old parganas of Jauli and the portions of two old Akbari paraganas of Soron-Palri and Khudi respectively. Bhuma and Sambhalhera were separate parganas. Bhuma is now included with Sambhalhera as one pargana. The paragana Thana-Bhawan was known as Thana-Bhim at that time\(^3\). The pargana of Muzaffarnagar and Gordhanpur were known as Sarwat and Tughlaqpur at that time respectively\(^4\). Later on this was changed to Muzaffarnagar in the

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1. Unit of land (comprising several villages) under separate engagement of payment of revenue.

2. A sub-division of the Subah; a district is the pre-British days.


4. Atkinson, E. *op. cit.*, p. 440; For detail see Administrative Division as given by Atkinson, E. in his monograph.
empire of Sahajahan.

Since the time of Akbar down to 1861, the administrative boundaries have undergone considerable changes. After the British occupation in 1803 the area comprising the present district of Muzaffarnagar was assigned to Saharanpur. Part of the district was administered by the Resident of Delhi until, when entire area was divided into northern and southern charges under the collector's stationed at Saharanpur and Meerut. In 1824 a sub-collector was created at Muzaffarnagar with revenue jurisdiction over the paraganas of Muzaffarnagar, Baghtra, Shamli, Bidauli, Jhinjhana, Chathawal, Khatauli, Jauli, Purchhapar, Ghandanpur, Bhokerheri, Jansath, Soron and Lalukheri. In 1826 sub-collectorship was converted into regular district. Since then further changes were of minor importance. The Rajputs, Tagas and Brahmins are said the early colonists of this district, traditionally it was followed by Jats.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

The district with its headquarters at Muzaffarnagar is divided into the following hierarchy of administrative units. At present the district is divided into four tahsils (sub-divisions): Muzaffarnagar, Kairana, Budhana and Jansath each comprising a tahsil of the same name. Each tahsil is divided into blocks (vikas-khand) as per details below:

1. Muzaffarnagar : Muzaffarnagar, Charthawl, Baghra and Purkazi.
2. Kairana : Kairana, Thana Bhawan, Un and Shamli.

The urban area of the district consist of 18 towns out of which 5 are administered by Municipal Board and remaining 13 by Town Area Committee. In this way district has four tahsils and fourteen blocks. A brief account of each is given below:
MUZAFFARNAGAR (TAHSIL)

Muzaffarnagar, the headquarters of the district and
the tahsil, lies in lat. 29° 28' N. and 77° 41' E. near the
left bank of the river kali. It is connected by mettaled
roads with Saharanpur in the north, Bijnor in the east,
Meerut in the south and with Panipat in Haryana state in
the west. Other roads radiate from it, to Kairana on the
west, Budhana on the south-west and Jansath on the south­
east. The Delhi-Rajpur-Mussoorie road passes through the
middle of the town. Muzaffarnagar Railway Station lies on
the Saharanpur-Delhi section of the Northern Railway.

Muzaffarnagar, the headquarter of the district and
tahsil is connected by the mettaled road with tahsil
Kairana, Budhana and Jansath. However, the district itself
has a net of roads and streets. Tahsil Muzaffarnagar
comprises the blocks of Muzaffarnagar, Charthawal, Baghra
and Purkazi.

Muzaffarnagar comparatively is a town of recent origin
and was founded in about 1633 A.D. Prior to that date the
area was known as Sarwat\(^1\). Muzaffarnagar stands on the site
of an old town known as Sarwat in the days Akbar. Alongwith

the other parts of the district Sarwat was given as a jagir to Muzaffar Khan, a Barha Saiyid, by Shahjahan. Muzaffar Khan laid the foundation of a new town on the site of the old one which was completed by his son Abdul Mansur Khan who named it after his father. However, in 1826 Muzaffarnagar was converted into a regular district with the town as its headquarters.

MUZAFFARNAGAR (BLOCK) :

The central block of the tahsil and the district lies between Charthawal and Baghra in the west and Purchapar, Bhokerheri and Jansath in the east. To the east lies paragana Khatauli of Jansath tahsil, and to the north district Saharanpur. It is of an irregular shape, being much wider in the south that in the north where its breadth is hardly 3-5 kms.

The block Muzaffarnagar at present comprised 56 villages out of which 19 have yielded material of archaeological interest. The antiquity of the block goes back to, however, late Harapan and so the O.C.P. period. The medieval architectural remains can be seen in this block.

at several places. There are many mosques and temples and residential buildings of pre-modern period. However, among structural remains Bhairon ka Mandir is the biggest temple of the town. Those of interest have been discussed elsewhere in this dissertation.

CHARTHAWAL (BLOCK) :

Charthawal, the headquarter of paragana as well as of a development block of the same name, lies in lat. 29° 33' N and long 77° 36'E. The place is on the north-west of Muzaffarnagar at a distance of 19 km. from it, and is connected with it by a metalled road leading to Thana Bhawan. The Deoband branch of the Ganga canal on the west, and tributary of the Kali Nadi (west) in the east, give picturesque appearances as well as ample irrigation facilities to this place. Charthawal is, now a small agricultural town. However, the place was once the headquarters of the AMIL.

The village charthawal being north west part of the tahsil Muzaffarnagar is bounded on the north by Saharanpur district, on its east is Muzaffarnagar block, on the south

Baghra block and on the west Thana-Bhawan block. The Hindon Nadi flows north to south in the western part of the village hardly at a distance of about 5 km. and on the east is Kali Nadi at a distance of about 9 km.

Charthawal has been a paragana for several centuries and is referred to the Ain-i-Akbari. However, since then many changes have taken place.

Three fairs are held here every year: two of which known as the Ghat or Ghamoti and Devi fairs in the Hindi month chaitra (February/March) and the third called the fair of Chhariyan in the month of Bhadra (August). The east one is dedicated to saint Goga Pir, who is honoured by both the Hindus and Muslims.

The block is considerably rich in its cultural heritage, which ranges from the Late Harappan period to the late medieval period. There are two ancient temples here, one dating back to Jahangir's time and the other about 500 years old. The other medieval structural remain include tombs, residential palaces, temples forts mosques and remain of seven royal residential buildings made of Lakhauri bricks within an enclosure. There are 60 villages

in this block out of which 22 appear of archaeological interest. There have been discussed separately.

**BAGHRA (BLOCK)**:

Baghra, which lies in lat. 29°28' N and long 77°35'E and gives its name to the paragana, is also the headquarters of a block. It is about 11 km. west of Muzaffarnagar near the bifurcation of Muzaffarnagar-Kairana and Muzaffarnagar-Shamli roads.

The village is in south-west part of the tahsil. It is bounded by Thana-Bhawan and Shamli in the west and by Shikarpur village of Budhana tahsil in the south. In its north lies Charthawal and in the east Muzaffarnagar.

It is a place of some antiquity and was according to local tradition held by Prithvi Raj, the great Chahman ruler of the kingdom of Delhi in the 12th century A.D. Baghra was a paragana of Subah Delhi during Mughal period, atleast in Akbar's time it was found as a Mahal. At a later date a large portion of it was included in Sardhana jagir.

It is said that the royal physician (Hakim) of Jahangir, Sheikh Hassan also known as Muqarrab Khan belonged to this

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place. The name of the village is said to have been derived from one king (Raja) Bagh, but nothing is known about this block is very significant, the antiquity of which may go back to the ochre colour pottery period. There are 59 villages in this block out of which 6 have yielded material of archaeological interest. In addition, the place has several architectural remains including temples, mosques, tanks, residential buildings, etc. of medieval period all made of lakhauri bricks. Important finds and architectural remains have been discussed separately.

PURQAZI (BLOCK) :

Pur or Purqazi lies in lat. 29°39'N and long 77°51'E in the north of the paragana Pur Chhapar, 25 km. North-west of Muzaffarnagar on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road. Baserah distributary of the Ganga canal flows between the canal and the town.

Pur or Purqazi is a large town north-east of the tahsil which is bounded on the north by the district Saharanpur to the south by Bhokerheri of Jansath tahsil, to the east by district Bijnor and to the west by Muzaffarnagar.
Pur chhapar was known as a paragana in the days of Akbar and formerly bore the name of Chhapar Khudda. The name Pur Chhapar or Qazi ka Pur\(^1\) dates from the days of Qazi Nizami, a Saiyid of Jansath, who settled at pur; Tradition has it that Purqazi derives its name from Qazi Nizami, in the reign of Farrukh Siyar. Afterwards it came into the possession of Raja Ram Dayal of Landhaura\(^2\).

The other paragana which joined the former to form an independent block in the extreme north-east of the district is Gordhanpur. The whole paragana lies in the Khadar of the Ganga and consist of a swampy inferior tract and during rainy season it is nut off from all communication.

Gordhanpur represents a portion of old paragana of Tughlaqpur, which was subsequently known as Nomagar from the village of that name in paragana pur\(^3\).

The block has highest number of villages 139 and out of them 10 are of archaeological interest. Out of these

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3. In the extreme north-east of the block there is a broad sandy plain.
the site of Noornagar is of great interest which yielded the ancient ceramics right from the O.C.P. (?) phase down to medieval period. In addition to it, the place has several architectural remains including temples, mosques, residential buildings etc. However, in the village purqazi has two big mosquest, one of which is said to have been built prior to and the other during the reign of Shahjahan.  

Jansath the headquarters of the development block and the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat 29° 20' N and Long. 77° 51' E to the south of the road from Muzaffarnagar to Miranpur, at a distance of 22 km. from the district headquarters. It is situated on a low site. Having sandy soil which is occasionally mixed with clay. The town is girdled by the distributaries of the Anupshahr branch of the main Ganga canal which run around the circumference of the town. The southern portion, known as Garhi is surrounded by the remains of a brick wall.

According to local legends, the Pandava brothers are said to have traversed this area in the course of their wanderings during exile (agyatvasa). However, we could locate any PGW site in the surrounding area. An old temple, dedicated to Gyaneshwara, makes Jansath a principal site for the local Hindu population who congregate here on various festivals throughout the year.

The place is initially said to have been inhabited by the Jats and the Brahmanas, but with the growing influence of the Saiyids in this area, it came to be
assigned as a revenue division or tappa to them during the reign of emperor Farukh Siyar (1712-1719 A.D.). It was during his reign that Jansath was formed out of the Akbari pargana of Jauli. The Saiyids of Jansath belong to the Tihanpuri branch who rose to prominence during the reigns of Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.

It is also the site of a number of fairs held annually. The chief fair held here is the Nasrullah fair which runs from the second to the third Friday in Jyaistha attended by an average of 3,000 persons. Other fair are the Gaureshwari Mela, held on Chaitra sukla 14, and the fair of 'Zahir Diwan', held in memory of a popular saint in the last week of Bhadra.

JANSATH (BLOCK):

The central block of the tahsil Jansath is situated between Khatauli and Mansurpur in the west and district Bijnor in east. To the north lies tahsil Muzaffarnagar and to the south district Meerut. It is almost rectangular in shape. It has an area of about 460.40 sq. km.

The block Jansath at present comprised 130 villages out of which 24 have yielded material of archaeological
interest. The antiquity of the block may go back to the Late Harappan period. This block is very rich as far as medieval architecture is concerned. Many medieval and pre-medieval architectural remains can be seen in this block at several places. There are many mosques and temples and residential buildings of pre-modern period. However, among structural remains Garhi is the biggest residential complex of pre-modern period. Those of interest have been discussed elsewhere in this dissertation.

KHATAULI (BLOCK):

The place lies in Lat. 29°42' N and Long 77°75' E. It also gives its name to a pargana and traces its origin as such (i.e. a pargana), to Akbar's times though the town is of a comparatively later origin.

Situated at the crossing of the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut and Budhana-Miranpur roads, at a distance of 22 km. from the district headquarters, Khatauli is at present a town of considerable importance. The main Ganga canal flows to the west of the town and is crossed by the railway and the main road, about 1 km.
to the north and by the Budhana road about 3 km. to the south-west. The Northern Railway runs parallel with the main road and has a station at a short distance east of the town.

An old sarai (inn), dating back to the time of emperor Shahjahan (1627-1956), with a Persian inscription over the gateway, testifies to the antiquity of the place; yet another building of the same period being a mosque located in the mohalla Sarafan. Among Hindu temples of interest in the town may be mentioned four large Jain temples dating back to the last century. A Jain fair, known as the Uchhao Sarangian, is usually held here in the month of Chaitra, the date depending on varying circumstances. Yet another fair held here is that of Zahir Diwan (a local saint) held during Bhadra krishna paksha, attracting large number of people from the neighbourhood.

The Khatauli block is considerably rich in its cultural heritage which ranges from the Late Harappan to the medieval period. The block has 113 villages out of which 15 villages are of archaeological interest. This block is equally important from architectural point of view.
Morna (Block):

Morna, the headquarters of the development block of the same name lies in $29^°28'\,N$ and $77^°56'\,E$ on the south side of the road from Muzaffarnagar to Bijnor situated at 18 km from the tahsil headquarters. It lies between the left main distributary and the Belra left feeder of the Ganga canal. The place was a seat of the Chatrauri branch of the Saiyids since the days of Akbar. It continued to be the principal town of the pargana till the mid-eighteenth century, but its proximity to the Pathan fortress at Shukartal proved fatal to its own existence.

A number of buildings tracing their origin to the Saiyids are to be found here even today though in a dilapidated state. Important among these is a mosque ascribed to one Bidi Jhabbu, the wife of Nawab Husain Khan, who lived during the reign of emperor Muhammad Shah.

The whole area of the block falls in Ganga Khadar. Its antiquity may go back to the Ochra Coloured Pottery. The block has 77 villages out of which 11 have yielded
material of archaeological interest. The block is equally important as far as architectural point of view is concerned.

BUDHANA (TAHSIL)

Budhana, the headquarters of the tahsil and the development block of the same name lies in Lat. 29°17'N Long. 77°99'E. It stands on the right bank of the Hindon river, which also forms its northern boundaries. To its east, there is a low lying tract forming a portion of the Hindon Khadar. It is 30 km south of the district headquarters and 26 km west of Khatauli, with which it is connected by a road. Another road runs west to Kandhala, crossing the Shamli-Meerut road 5 km. from this place.

In the reign of Akbar it was constituted as a mahal. It was a strong hold of Begum Semaru of Meerut, who became a leading figure of the imperial court in the nineties of the eighteenth century. The tahsil Budhana is almost rectangular in shape being comparatively narrow towards west.
BUDHANA (BLOCK):

The block is considerably rich in yielding archaeological sites. It has yielded several sites ranging from Late Harappan to the medieval period. The block has 54 villages out of which 15 villages are of archaeological interest. There are several medieval and premodern buildings also.

KANDHILA (BLOCK):

Kandhila, the headquarters of the pargana of the same name lies in Lat. 29°41' N and Long 77°81' E close to the west of the eastern Yamuna canal at a distance of about 21 km. west of Budhana and at about 47 km. south-west of Muzaffarnagar. Along the eastern side of the canal a metalled road runs, linking Saharanpur and Baghpat in district Meerut. Another metalled road, which passes through the town connects it with Budhana and Kairana. The northern and western side of the town are embellished with orchards.

During the reign of Akbar it was constituted into a mahal in the sirkar of Delhi. There is an ancient tank called Suraj Kund where people come to bathe on
religious occasions. There is also an old Jain temple here. The famous tomb of saint Maqдум Shah, built in 1706 A.D., still stands and people offer prayers here. Centrally located is the old Jama mosque.

The block Kandhla has 59 villages out of which 6 villages are of archaeological interest which has yielded Late Harappan, Ochre Colour Pottery, Painted Grey Ware sites.

**SHAHPUR (BLOCK):**

Shahpur, the headquarters of the development block of the same name lies in Lat. 29°22'N and Long 77°33'E. It is situated at a distance of 9 km. from Budhana, on the Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road passing by the side of this village.

The Shahpur block is archaeologically very rich which has yielded many Late Harappan Ochre Colour Pottery, Painted Grey Ware sites. It has 51 villages out of which 6 are of archaeological interest.
The town, which is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 27° 24' N, and Long. 77° 12' E. on the metalled road from Muzaffarnagar to Panipat. It is located at a distance of about 49 Km from the district headquarters on the low land adjoining the Zamuna.

The tahsil Kairana has four block viz. Thana Bhawan, Kairana, Un and Shamli. The tahsil is bounded on the north by the district Saharanpur, on the east by tahsil Muzaffarnagar, on the south by the tahsil Budhana and on the west by the river Yamuna which separates it from the district Kornal of Haryana state.

The antiquity of the place may go back to the reign of emperor Shahjahan who bestowed the estate of Kairana on his physician. Muquarrab Khan. Muquarrab Khan is said to have erected many building in Kairana. Among the building and monuments dating back to the medieval period, may be mentioned the Baradari contructed by the aforesaid Muquarrab Khan. However, the oldest in the town is a mosque in the Mohalla Pirzadan.

There are 271 villages and 7 towns viz. Kairana, Garhi Pukhta, Jalalabad Jhinghara, Un, Shamli and Thana...
Bhawan in the tahsil. Several villages have yielded the material of archaeological interest.

KAIRANA (BLOCK):

It is the central block of the tahsil Kairana which is intersected by the Katha wala. The Kairana block has 56 villages out of which many villages have yielded the material of archeological interest. This block is very rich as far as medieval structures are concerned. It contains many mosques, temples, baradari, etc. of architectural value.

THANA BHAWAN (BLOCK):

Thana Bhawan the headquarters of development block and pargana, lies in Lat. 29°35' N and Long. 77° 25' E. situated on an elevated site lying between the river Krishni on the east, and irrigated by the Jalalabad distributary of the Yamuna canal on the west. Thana Bhawan is located 18 Km. from Shamli and 32 Km. from the district headquarters.

The pargana is known in the Ain-i-Akbari under the name Thana Bhim, but the name Thana Bhawan has been present name (Thana Bhawan) being derived at a later
stage from an old temple dedicated to the Goddess Bhawani, which stands to the west of it and attracts a considerable gathering in the month of Bhadra (August).

A number of buildings tracing their origin to the Muslim period are to be found here. Most of these have undergone rather severe ravages of time. Among these may be mentioned the mosque of Maulavi Saiyid-ud-din, the tomb of Maulavi Sheikh Muhammad, etc.

The block has 58 villages out of which many have yielded the cultures ranging from Late Harappan to medieval period.

**SHAMLI (BLOCK):**

Farming the headquarters of the development Shamli lies Lat. 29° 27' N and Long. 77° 19' E. It is located at a distance of 11 Km. from the tahsil headquarters and 38 Km. from the district headquarters, lying on the mettalled road from Muzaffarnagar to Kairana. It is bounded on the east by the Yamuna canal which flow at a distance of about 1.5 Km. on this side.

The name of the town is originally said to have been Muhammadpur Zanardan which formed a portion of the
zagir granted by emperor Wahangir to his physican Muqarrab Khan. The zagir remained in the family of Muqarrab Khan until the reign of Bahadur Shah. The town thenceforth known as Shamli or Shyamli or Shyam, a follower of Hakim who built a bazaar here. It served as the headquarters of the pargana and subsequently as a block.

The block Shamli has 44 villages out of which many villages have yielded the Late Harappan, Painted Grey Ware sites.

UN (BLOCK):

The Un block is situated almost in the centre of the Kairana tahsil. It is bounded on north by Saharanpur district, on the east tahsil Muzaffarnagar on the south block Kairana and on the west river Yamuna. The block is about 60 km away from the distt. headquarters.

The Un block has 113 villages out of which many villages have yielded the material of archaeological interest.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil/Development block</th>
<th>Area in sq.kms</th>
<th>Nyaya Panchayats</th>
<th>Gram Sabhas</th>
<th>Revenue villages Total</th>
<th>Inhabited</th>
<th>Towns</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>1. Kairana</td>
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<td></td>
<td>271</td>
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<td>Don</td>
<td>401.80</td>
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<td>3. Budhana</td>
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<td><strong>115</strong></td>
<td><strong>791</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,078</strong></td>
<td><strong>927</strong></td>
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</table>
For the early history of the district, no adequate literature is available. Even though the exact dating of literary sources is not possible, their chronological sequence is generally agreed upon. It is reasonable to place the evidence of Buddhist sources, like Jatkas and some other Buddhist text, before that of sources like epic of Mahabharata. The history itself goes back and disappears into the mists of legend. While the earliest records are gone and fragmentary artefacts and ruins are almost completely mute. There is evidence of indicate that
Muzaffarnagar has an antiquity going back to at least three thousand years, as the district has yielded so many Late Harappan as well as Ochre Colour Pottery sites.

The coins and archaeological findings conjecture that there were settlements in and around Muzaffarnagar from the time of the Late Harappan, Ochre Colour Pottery, Painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware cultures. However, about the 6th century B.C. the district seems to have been established. The district has encountered evidences of material culture belonging to the Mauryan, Sunga, Kushana, Gupta, Post-Gupta, Rajput and Delhi Sultanate periods to Mughal period. This was sufficient to confirm the local tradition about the antiquity and continuity of urban settlement in the area under study, atleast at the sites of Hastinapura and Purana Quila.

The Ganga-Yamuna doab occupies a very significant place in the political, cultural and economic history of India. The area covered by the present district of

1. Above conclusion is based on the two renowned archaeological sites viz; Hastinapur and Purana Quila, which are not much away from the district of Muzaffarnagar. Hastinapur is the district Meerut while Purana Quila is in Delhi. Hastinapur is hardly 50 km away from the district headquarters of Muzaffarnagar.

Muzaffarnagar lies in the upper doab of the Ganga and the Yamuna, which have existed since the date of *Rigveda*. The region was called *Madhyadesa*, of which this district formed a part. According to an old tradition, Muzaffarnagar formed part of the kingdom of the Pandavas of the Mahabharata fame. As gleaned from the *Puranas* and the epics, the earliest known king who ruled over this part was probably Pururvas Aila. His realm was divided between his two sons, Ayu and Amavasu. The latter founded the Kanyakubja dynasty in the mid Gangetic doab. His great grandson Yayati, continued to rule over the entire *Madhyadesa*. No history is known after Yayati's son Puru. The district was continued to be ruled later on by Bharata of epic fame who extended his territory from Saraswati to the Ganga. The headquarters of the kingdom after him was shifted from Pratishthan to Hastinapura.

5. Varun, D.P. *op. cit.*, p. 18
For several centuries Hastinapura had been a very significant centre of the political and cultural activities. The name of the Hastinapura is frequently referred to in the ancient texts of Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali and Apabhraṃsa. It is interesting that Hastinapura, the capital of the Kauravas, does not receive as much notice as Indapatta in the Buddhist sources. It is only in a later text that there is a reference to Hatthinipura (not Hatthinapra) as a city of kingdom of Kuru; In Jain sources, on the other hand, while there are references to Hatthinaura, Hatthinapura and Hatthinagapura, there is no reference to Indapatta or Indraprastha in any form. But a new name Gayapura (Gajpura) is sometimes mentioned for Hastinapura. Panini and Greek Geographer Plotemy also refers to it Hastinagar.

However, of all the names three—Gajpura, Hastinapura and Nagpura deserve special attention. Perhaps a large
number of elephants were once found in this region which gave the name to the region as Gajapura. The King Hastin, who is listed 51 in the dynastic list of the Puranas\(^1\), gave the name Hastinapura to the region. After the Mahabharata war when Nagas occupied the region, it became known as Nagpura\(^2\).

According to the Vedic texts\(^3\) the capital of the kuru region was Asandivata which was probably identical with Naga-Sahvyapura or Hastinapura, the latter repeatedly referred to in the epics and Puranas\(^4\).

Ancient Hastinapura was situated on the south-east bank of the Ganga river. On its western end was Varnavarta\(^5\) (modern Barnawa) a village in the tahsil Sardhana of the


2. Though Purana generally refer to this place as Hastinapura but Bhagvat gives its name as Gaja-Sahvyapur (Bhag.1,8,45; 4,31,30;4,10,57), Mahabharata gives the name as Naga-Sahvyapur (Mbh.7, 1,8,14,16,20) and Nagpura (Mbh. 5,147,5) Jain texts call this place Gajpura frequently.


district Meerut and situated on the eastern bank of Hindon Nadi. On northern end it is spread up to Sukratal in tahsil Jansath of district Muzaffarnagar\(^1\). Towards south it extended up to Pushpavati (modern Puth or Puda) on Ganga and in the south-west up to Ahar\(^2\), a small town in the district of Bulandshahar.

Kuru was the next renowned king of this (Pauravas) dynasty and the district which came under his kingdom was called Kuru-desa\(^3\). His successors became known as Kurus or Kauravas\(^4\). However, the term Kaurava was restricted to Dhritrashtra's son, Pandus' sons being called Pandavas\(^5\). The Kurus occupied the Country "from the Svis and sub-Himalayan tribes on the north to Matsya, Sursena and South Pancala on the South, and between North Pancala on the east and Marubhumi (the Rajputanas desert) on the west"\(^6\). According to Mahasutsoma Jataka\(^7\) its extent was three

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hundred leagues.

The Kuru kingdom, according to the epic tradition was stretched from Sarasvati to the Ganga and there territory appear to have been divided into three parts: "Kurukssetra, the Kurus and Kuru-jangala (Adi P. CIX 4337-40). Kuruksetra, 'the cultivated land of the Kurus' comprised the whole tract on the west of the Jumma and included the sacred region between the Sarasvati and Drsadvati (Vana P. LXXXIII 5071-78 and 7073-76; Ramayana, Ayodhya K. LXX 12; Megha, D.I. 49-50)..... Kuru-jangala, 'the waste land of the Kurus' was the eastern part of their territory and appears to have comprised the tract between the Ganges and the North Pancala (Ram Ayodhya K. LXXII; Mbh. Sabha. P. XIX 793-94). The middle region between the Ganges and Jumna seems to have been called simply the Kuru's country'.

Mahabharata gives the following description of Kurukshetra: south of the Sarasvati and north of the Drishadvati. In Divvavadana, Hastinapura is described as

1. Law, B.C., op. cit., p. 132.
a rich, prosperous and populous city.\(^1\)

According to Taittiriya Avanyaka\(^2\) Kurukshtera had Khandava vana in the south, Turghna in the north and Parinah in the west.

On the basis of these accounts it appears that the Kuru kingdom roughly comprised of Modern Thaneshwar, Delhi and the great part of the upper Ganges Doab.\(^3\)

According to Mahabharata, the city got its name after the king Hastin of Paurava dynasty who is said to have founded it. Literary evidence both Brahminical and Jain associates this place with king Hastin.\(^4\) It is also said that it was the capital of Dushyanta and his son Bharat, who were ancestors of king Hastin. However, at that time its name was not Hastinapura but Gajpura or Naga-Sahvyapura or Asandivata. According to Prapanchsudani this place also became known as Kururattam when some people of North

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1. Divyavadana No. 435; also Law, B.C., op. cit., p. 29.
2. Vedic Index, I., pp. 167-70.
4. Shatputramabhuna nabhisunah sunuhkururnraph; Kurukshtrami kyatam restrametatta dakhya; Kuroh putro S bhavath Hasti tadupagyamidampuram. Vividha-Tirthavikalpa (Shantiniketan, 1934), p.94.
Kuru region came and settled down here during the time of king Mandhata of Puranic fame\(^1\). According to another tradition the founder of Kuru kingdom was Kuru of Samvarana line\(^2\). According to *Mahavastu-Avadana* the capital of the Kururattam was Hastinapura. Its earlier name was Asandivat\(^3\). Manu describes the land between the two sacred rivers Sarasvati and Dristadvati, as Brahmavarta\(^4\). The name Kurukshetra indicates a region which later on became the name of a particular place.

Buddhist tradition records the existence of Hastinapura prior to Buddha. In *Anguttaranikaya* Kuru is referred to as a prominent Janpada in the list of sixteen Mahajanpadas. In Bodhisattva Vadana Kalplata\(^5\) Hastinapura has been mentioned as the capital of Kauravas and according to Lalitavistara\(^6\)

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2. *Teshu trishu Kumaresu jateshu kurujangalam*; *KuravoStu kurukshetra trayametadavardnata*. *Manabharata*, 1, 102, 1; 1, 102,22 and 1,191, 9.

3. *Mahavastu-Avadana*, III 361. According to it the country was also known as 'Kururattam' vide Jain, J.P. *op. cit.*, p. 4.


the king of this place belonged to the family line of the Pandavas.

It appears that when the Aryan moved eastward they selected Nastinapura for their first settlement on account of its strategic situation in the Doab\(^1\). Though we are not certain about the date of the first Aryan settlement here, it had grown as an important town by the time of the Mahabharata war.

The Hastinapur, which governed this district, was the bone of contentions between the Kauravas and the Pandavas. After the Mahabharata war Yudhishthir became the supreme in the northern India\(^2\), with his capital at Hastinapur\(^3\). The district continued to be a part of Kuru empire under Parikshita, grandson of Arjuna. His kingdom comprised the present New Delhi, part of the east Punjab and the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab\(^4\).

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As *Mahabharata* states king Hastin was succeeded by his son Ajamidha, who in turn was followed by Raksa, Samvarna, etc. respectively. During the time of Samvarna's son this city came into prominence. Though the kingdom was lost temporarily by Janmejaya, it was regained by king Pratip<sup>1</sup>.

It is regarded traditionally that at Shukartal of Jansath tahsil of this district the sage Shukadera has recited the *Srimad Bhagawata* to Parikshita. By the time of Nagas had became powerful and they created trouble for Parikshita as well as for his son Janmejaya. Histinapura passed through crises, during their regime due to Naga's invasion<sup>2</sup>. Janmejaya performed a major sacrifices, known as *Janmejaya Yajna*, to which he invited certain Brahmans to perform *yajna* and honoured them with lands<sup>3</sup>. The

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recipients by Janmejaya are said to be the Tagas of Pur, Charthawal and Shikarpur\(^1\) of this district. However, the successor of Janmejaya continued to hold the region till Nichakshu. Before the city could regain its glory a great deluge washed away a considerable part of the city during the reign of Nichakshu. The trouble became more grave when locusts destroyed the standing crops spread which was followed by a spread of disease. These circumstances forced Nichakshu to abandon his capital and the Kurus shifted it to Kaushambi in the district of Allahabad. Excavations at Hastinapur and Kaushambi confirms remarkably the literary evidence\(^2\).

Here it may be added that the recent explorations have brought to light of a large number of OCP sites in the district. A few Harappan and late Harappan sites have also been recorded. However, it has been discussed above that the area came under the Aryans occupation during the

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later Vedic Period as is attested by the PGW sites.

On the basis of Prof. Lal's excavation, the end of the period II (Painted Grey Ware phase) belonging to Aryans which was washed away around 800 B.C., and PGW settlement approved at Kaushambi immediately after\(^1\).

It appears that the city remained in oblivion for quite a long time and reappeared again on the political scene during 6th-5th century B.C. By that time the Kurus gradually gave up their monarchal form of government and consolidated themselves in a republican cofederation\(^2\). In this way the district became a part of Kurus Janpada, being one of the twelve\(^3\) great republican states.

In the middle of the 4th century B.C. in the process of Magadhan expansion this Janpada became the part of that great kingdom. The Kuru were overthrown by

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Mahapadma of Nanda dynasty of Magadha. Pauranic tradition affirms that he exterminated all the kshatriya families and became the monarch of a vast kingdom extending from Punjab to Magadh, including this district.

In the later half of the 4th century (around 321 B.C.) Chandragupta Maurya, who defeated the Nanda king occupied the throne of Magadha. Obviously this district continued to be part of the great empire too.

However, it appears that Hastinapura was not in prominence during the time of Ashoka. Perhaps this was the reason that why he preferred to instal his pillar not at this place but in Meerut. Soon after the death of Ashoka the Mauryan power declined and the deab fell into the hands of Greek invaders. But soon Pushymitra Sung (187-151 BC) liberated it from the Greeks.


3. The pillar was shifted to Delhi by Firozshah Tughalaq (c. 1351-88 A.D.); Atkinson, E., op. cit., p.

4. Lal, M., Settlement History and Rise of Civilization in Ganga-Yamuna Doab (From 1500 B.C. to 300 A.D.), (Delhi, 1984), p. 17.
In 185 B.C., the region covering this district came under the control of Pushyamitra Sunga. Perhaps same situation remained under the sunga. The Bactrian Greeks over run in India during his reign, under Demitrious and Menander respectively. However, some Bactrian coins which were found in this district undoubtedly indicates that Greek armies passed through it when they invaded the country during the reign of Pushyamitra Sunga. Not long after established themselves at Mathura after overpowering the Greeks during the first half of the first century B.C. The Sakas established themselves in the entire western Uttar Pradesh. A large number of coins of Rajuvula discovered at various places in the region, particularly in the western part of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, are abundant.

Since Hastinapura excavation has yielded coins of Mitra dynasty from the early levels of period III. It appears that the region of Muzaffarnagar went under

the rule of Mitra kings of the Panchala region after the Mauryas and Sungas.

Subsequently the Panchala were replaced by the Yaydheyas in the beginning of the first century of the Christian era. However, the clay seal and coins suggest that Yodheya kings have exercised their political authority over this region. The Yodheya coins also have been found from the middle of the period III of Hastinapura.

Towards the close of the first century or in the beginning of the second century the Kushanas occupied the entire area of the western Uttar Pradesh. The new regime helped the propagation of Buddhism. Hastinapur excavation has yielded images of Maitreya Bodhisattva and few other images during period IV of Hastinapura. The region of Muzaffarnagar was not far away from the ancient kingdom of Sursena with their capital at Mathura.

which had become a great centre of Buddhist activity. The district remained the part of Kushana empire till the middle of the 3rd century A.D. ¹

It appears that till the reign of Vasudeva of Kushana dynasty this area remained in prominence. However, by the end of Kushana period, this place once again became insignificant. Excavations of Hastinapur has proved that the site was abandoned. In due course of time a sort of forest or woodland grew here.

The whole Uttar Pradesh including this district in the middle of the 4th century A.D. was under the empire of Samudragupta. Till the beginning of 6th century the district continued to form part of the Gupta empire².

In the beginning of the 6th century A.D. some part of the Gupta empire was conquered by a Huna invader, Torman. The conquered covers this district³.

¹ Tripathi, op. cit., p. 223; Majumdar, R.C. and Pushalkar, A.D. (Ed): History and Culture of the Indian People (Bombay 1951-60), Vol. III, pp. 141-42.
³ Majumdar, R.C., op. cit., pp. 242-43.
After the decline of Gupta empire the region including this district came under the sway of Maukharis\(^1\).

With the rise of Vardhanas (606-647 AD) century A.D., Muzaffarnagar and Hastinapur became part of Thaneshwar and subsequently of Kannauj kingdom. Though Huin-t-Sang did not visit, Muzaffarnagar and Hastinapur, he certainly visited Thaneshwar and Shrugna, the other two important places of the period\(^2\).

It may be noted here that with the end of the Vardhanas the region also lost its importance and nothing definite is known even about Hastinapura, up to the middle of 9th century A.D.

In the latter half of the 9th century A.D. when the district became the part of the Gurjara-Pratihara\(^3\) empire. The Patihara continued to rule over this district till the beginning of the 11th century A.D. in 1018 A.D. they were dominated by Mahmud of Ghazni\(^4\). Though there

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1. Tripathi, R.S. *op. cit.*, pp. 289-90, 297.
have been findings of a few silver coins of Bull and Horseman type of Spalpatideva and Samantdeva of ohind, of the Hindu Shahi dynasty of 9th century A.D. It may be worthwhile to record that I also got a coin of Samantdeva, alway the course of my explore of the district from the village Niamu. These coins does not indicate any supremacy over Pratiharas but close contact between the two royal families. Latter on, before the possession of Prathviraj this district became the part of the dominion of Tomars of Delhi, upto 12th century A.D.

Prithviraj Chahan (1178-92 A.D.) occupied the kingdom of Delhi. Under him the eastern track of the district Khudi (old name of Shikarpur) and Baghra were seats of petty rulers (Raja) subordinate to him. Prithviraj lost his control over this district tarain when he got defeated in the second battle of in 1192 A.D. with Shihab-ud-din Ghuri.

The main settlers then in Muzaffarnagar district and its vicinity were Brahmans and Rajputs. Jats occupied the whole southern portion of the district. At a later date, Goojars took possession of the poor tract which the Jats had left unoccupied.

(MEDIEVAL PERIOD)

Authentic history of the area begins with the Muslim conquest. Soon after the Slave Dynasty established its hold at Delhi and surrounding areas around Delhi including Muzaffarnagar came under Muslim occupation. Since then Muzaffarnagar remained a dependency of various dynasties which ruled at Delhi and Agra until the final dissolution of the Muthal Empire.

Qutb-ud-Aibak, started consolidating his hold over his possession including the area covered by this district¹. During the early period of 13 century A.D. Jats have risen into prominence in this district. They gathered round one Vijai Rao of Sisauli and held meeting in 1201 A.D. at Villages Bhaju and Bhanera in Khap Baliyan. A political organization formed under Sarva Khap

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was to protect the territories of Khaps from the invaders. However, it is not known how far they resisted Qutb-ud-Aibak. But as far as Iltutmish is concerned, they acknowledge their supremacy\(^1\). In 1255 A.D., the jats protested against imposition of taxes on religious worship and festivals\(^2\). In 1267 they again protested but they were dominated by Ghiyas-ud-din Balban\(^3\).

Period 1st of Hastinapur\(^4\) has yielded a coin of Ghiyas-ud-din Balban (1266-87 A.D.) which testifies the above fact. Some coins of Balban have also been found from the village Barala of this district. All the coins found from village Barala are housed in an Archaeological Museum at Muzaffarnagar.

After slave dynasty the district became the part of Alaud-din-Khilji's (1296-1316 A.D.) empire\(^5\). Numismatic

\(^1\) Prasad, Dr. Ishwari, History of Medieval India. (Allahabad 1928) p. 138; Habibullah, op. cit., pp. 92-93.


\(^3\) Haig, Sir W. (Ed), Cambridge History of India vol. III (Delhi 1958), p. 73.


\(^5\) Prasad, Dr. Ishwari, op. cit. pp. 182-199.
evidences confirms the above fact. Some silver coin of Ala-ud-din Khilji have been found from Muzaffarnagar city\(^1\). During the reign of Ala-ud-din Khilji the Sarva-Khap council at meeting held at Shikarpur\(^2\), (Khap Baliyan) decided to protest against forcing the local Hindus peasantry to pay one-half of the gross produce of their land\(^3\), house tax, and grazing tax on all milch cattle.

Ram Rao Rana, Khap Baliyan and army leader, conquered the village shoron, a strong hold of the Muslims, as well as the adjoining areas. Soron, ultimately, became the military strong hold of the Khap army and the seat of the hereditary vizirs\(^4\) of Khap Baliyan.

It is evident from the discovery of some coins in the district of Giyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the first ruler of Tughlaq dynasty that his sway over this district\(^5\).

During the reign of Muhamad-Tughlaq (1325-51 A.D.), second ruler of this dynasty, the famous Jain teacher and saint

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1. Information received from the State Museum U.P. vide Varun, D.P., *op. cit.* p. 22.


Jinaprabhusuri came to Delhi and obtained an order (farman) from the king to visit Hastinapur along with his disciples.\(^1\) The village Tughlaqpur, probably named after Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq, also proves that he exercised his authority over this district as well.\(^2\) The district suffered a lot along with other parts of the doab with heavy taxation under Muhammad Tughlaq during 1331-32.\(^3\) A.D. His successor Firozshah Tughlaq, was however, liberal. He tried to lighten the fiscal burden on the cultivators of this doab district by reducing the land revenue demand and providing irrigation facilities.\(^4\)

The first notable event connected with the district Muzaffarnagar, in Persian record, is Taimur's march through the district in January, 1399 A.D. when he killed a large number of infidel inhabitants. In 1398-99 A.D. the district was overrun by the invading hordes of Taimur from Central Asia.\(^5\) After the sack of Meerut, the conqueror...

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marched north-wards either through Firozpur\(^1\) in pargana Hastinapura of Meerut district or Firozpur in pargana Bhukerheri of the Muzaffarnagar district (towards Tughalaqpur in pargana Purchhapar). While he was encamping there, he heard that Hindus had assembled at forts of the Ganga. Taimur then sent on a force of 500 horsemen to disperse the enemy and marched with the remaining force to Tughlaqpur, soon information was received that a force of Hindus was coming down the river in forty eight boats with the intention of fighting. Taimur then himself marched on horse with one thousand troop to crush them\(^2\).

In his own words: "As soon as my braves saw the boats, some of them rode their horses into the river and swam to the vessels; then, seizing fast hold of the sides, they defeated all the efforts of the Hindus to shake them off. They forced their way into some of the boats, put the infidals to the sword, and threw their bodies into the river; thus sending them through waters to the fires of

\(^1\) Atkinson is inclined to think that the Firozpur in Meerut is intended. Atkinson, E., *op. cit.*., Vol. III, p. 578.

the hell. Some of my men dismounted, and, proceeding to
the fort, assailed the enemy with arrows, but the vessels
were at length rested from their possession and were
brought with their contents to my presence".

After this fight Taimur returned to the Tughlaqpur
and then crossed the Ganga higher up to the Bijnor district.
Taimur left the region in a state of utter confusion.
However at that time Muhammad Tughlaq\(^1\) was at the throne
of Delhi but he has no power and influence. Many of the
chiefs\(^2\) of the doab and adjacent area were to defy his
authority.

The *Sarva Khap* council held a meeting in 1403 A.D.
at Shikarpur in *Khap Baliyan* for raising an army to protect
Khap, areas and to also protect agricultural produce, life
and property\(^3\).

By this time Shekhs, Saiyids and the Pathans had
occupied the region. It would be worthwhile to trace their
history in brief.

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No Muhammadan settlement of any importance seems to have been made until the arrival of the Saiyids. The Saiyids of Barha who played important role in this region, are stated by tradition to have settled down in the district seven generations before the time of Akbar¹.

Khizr Khan² was the first notable person to gain favour of Taimur. He was the son of Maliku-sh-shak Malik Sulaiman, who was adopted in childhood and brought up by Malik Nasiru-1-Mulk Mardan Daulat. Historians record he was by descent a Saiyid. Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi³, the only contemporary authority for the Saiyid dynasty also records that Khizr Khan was a saiyid. While the conqueror was in India, Khizr Khan submitted himself for former's favour, some curious titles were given to him, indicative of his fealty to Taimur. While in Tabakat-i-Akbari⁴ he is referred to as Rayat-i-ali, the exalted imperial standards. Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi calls him 'Masanad-i-ali', the exalted throne.

In 1414 A.D. the district passed into the hands of Saiyids when Khizr Khan, a deputy of Taimur, occupied the throne of Delhi. Although Khizr Khan had become a sovereign, he professed himself to be subordinate to Taimur and did not allow himself to be called Badshah (king). At the beginning of his reign, the name of Taimur was employed in the coins and in the Khutba. Afterwards the name of Mirza Shah-Rukh was used, ultimately Khizr Khan's name was introduced in the Khutba and prayers were offered for him. Badaoni and Parishta more or less also corroborate the fact. His statement has a background. It is said that once Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Bukhari Makhdum-i-Jahanian had honoured the house of Malik Mardan with a visit, and when food was spread before his guest Malik Mardan ordered Sulaiman to wash the great Saiyids hand. He refused to do so telling that the work was unfit for him being a Saiyid. Thus there can be no doubt of his being a Saiyid.


3. Elliot & Dowson, op. cit., Vol. IV, pp. 45-47.

4. He was a distinguished Suhrawardi saint of the Tughlaq period and exercised great influence over Firoz Shah. See Afif. Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi, pp. 514-16.

5. Elliot & Dowson, op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 46.
Khizr Khan first appeared on the political area of northern Hindustan as governor of Multan under Piroz Shah. When Sarang Khan, the brother of Mullu Ikbal, besieged him in his own stronghold at Multan in 798 A.H., he escaped from his imprisonment and sought refuge at Biana, and when Taimur was on his way to Delhi, he submitted himself to alien invader's mercy.

Khizr Khan was the successor of the chief of Multan after Malik Sulaiman, with all its dependencies, from Sultan Piroz Shah. On the 15th Rabi-ul-awwal, 817 (30th May 1414 A.D.), he entered the fort of Sin, and posted his army in the palace of Sultan Muhammad. Soon the people of the city had become impoverished and needy, so he provided facilities to them. By this kindness they all became happy. He appointed Malikush-Shark Malik Tuhfa Wazir and gave him the title of Tajul-Mulk. To Saiyid Salim, the Chief Saiyyid, he granted ikta and sik of Saharanpur. Thus he settled all affairs in order.

3. Cf. Cadell, A., op. cit., p. 24, The authority for the local history of the Saiyids are notes by Messers, Leeds, Blochmann and Cadell, the records of the board of Revenue and Local inquiries.
The district continued to be under the sway of the sultans of Delhi and witnessed considerable political activity under them\(^1\). In the reign of Ibrahim Lodhi at later date his authority became shaky and due to his policies his nobles became disloyal. Babar, taking the advantage of the situation, in later days during his fifth expedition had passed down the doab though this district\(^2\), reached Panipat in 1526 A.D. He defeated Lodhis. Rana Sangram Singh\(^3\), Khap leader fought the battle of Khanwa, but was defeated by Babar. Thus the area including this district of Muzaffarnagar passed under the sway of Babar.

After Babar, his son Humayun took over in (1530 A.D.). Thus the area including the district Muzaffarnagar passed under the control of Humayun as well\(^4\).

Saiyids of Barha do not appear earlier than the times of Akbar; but it appears that they occupied posts

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of some importance under the Surs, because the arrival of Saiyid Mahmud in Akbars Camp is recorded by all historians as an event of importance\(^1\).

During the Mughul period the Saiyids of Barha occupied a prominent position and played a significant role to strengthen the Mughul Empire. For the history of the Doab comprising modern district of Muzaffarnagar during the Mughul period, a historical account of the Saiyids of Barha is indispensable. According to \textit{Ain-i-Akbari}\(^2\) the Saiyids of Barha during Akbars period formed characteristic element in the population of the Muzaffarnagar district.

No accurate chronological account is available about the origin and history of the Saiyids of Barha. The \textit{Ain-i-Akbari}\(^3\), however, records "like the Saiyyids of Bilgrami, Barha family trace their origin to one Saiyyid Abul Farah of Wasit\(^4\)". However, their geneological tree (\textit{Nasabnama})

\(1\) "Sayyid Mahmud was the first of the Barha Sayyids that held office under the Timuridiers". He was with Sikandar Sur (Badsoni II 18) in Mankot, but seeing that the cause of the Afghans was hopeless, he left Sikandar and went over to Akbar (tr.). Bouchmann, \textit{Ain-i-Akbari} (Delhi, 1965), Vol. I., p. 42A.


was sneered at, Jahangir in his Tuzuk tells only about their personal courage and nothing else. However, they clung so firmly to this distinction that some of them even placed the word Saiyid before their titles which they received from the Mughul Emperors as Saiyid Khan-Jahan (Saiyid Abdul Muzaffar).

Their claim to be Saiyid have not firmly been established, though their bravery and valour had become a by-word. In the battles they held front position as the Van (Harawal) and claimed to be the leaders of the onset. Every Emperor from the times of Akbar gladly availed their services. They felt delighted in calling themselves 'Hindustani'. Their military fame completely threw to the background the renounced Saiyids of Amrohah, Manikpur, the Khanzadas of Mewat and even royal families Safawis.

According to family chronicles of the Saiyids of Barha, Saiyid Abul Farah of Wasit owing to Hulagus invasion came to India with his twelve sons in the time of Nasir-ud-din Mohamud (1246-65). It is said that Abul Farah remained in India until the time of Sikandar Lodi (1488-1517 A.D.). After the death of Hulaque, Abul Farah returned to Persia

2. Ibid.
leaving his four sons namely Saiyyid Daud, Saiyyid Abul Fazl, Saiyyid Abul Fazail and Saiyid Najm-ud-din Husayn in India. Subsequently they became the ancestors of the four branches of the Saiyid family. They chose district Muzaffarnagar as their home.

According to Ain-i-Akbari the date of the arrival of Abul Farah in India from Wasit is doubtful. It is said that they were in the time of Iltutmish, and had emigrated to India as stated above due to the troubles arising from Hulaqu's invasion of Baghdad and the overthrow of the Empire of the Khalifa. It is also said that the son of Abul Farah was in the service of Shababu-d-din Ghori. But it is chronologically impossible. The oldest inscription related with the Saiyids of this district is that on the tomb of Ibn-Salar Chhastrauri, the Salar Auliya at Sambhalhera. It is dated 777 H. (=1375 A.D.). According to the local tradition he was eighth in descent

The etymology of Barhas appears to be uncertain. It has been suggested that the word 'Barha' is derived from the word 'Bahir' means outside, as the Saiyids preferred to live outside the city of Delhi. However, the word appears to be the corrupt form of the Arabic 'Abrar', 'the pure Saiyyids'. Other derivation is connected with the twelfth number (i.e. Barah in Hindustani). According to another explanation the Saiyyids and Barha took this inheritance. It is also alleged that being Siah and the followers of the twelve Imams, they came to be known as Baraha. However, it is believed that during the reign of Akbar and Jahangir the Saiyids of Baraha had obtained their name from twelve villages in the Muzaffarnagar district.

1. The text of the inscription (Proc. A.S. Bengal, 1872, 166) runs as follows:

   I The beginning of the building of this tomb was on 3rd Jumada I.

   II After 777 years had passed away since the flight of the beloved prophet.

   III (During) the reign Firozshah of high fortune, whose throne is the highest heaven, the victorious, the praise-worthy.

   IV Ibn-Salar, son of Husain, ordered this tomb of heavenly grandeur (to be built).

   V May God Almighty in his kindness and mercy receive him in the eternal mansion!


which they held. Both Tabqaa-i-Akbari and Tuzak-i-Jahangir\textsuperscript{1} clearly refer to this.

According to a tradition following representatives of the clans had arrived at the same time and settled down near Patiala in the Panjab.

1. Saiyid Daud who settled in mauza Tihanpur.
2. Saiyid Abul Fazl who settled in \textit{qusba} Chhatbanura.

From Patiala the four brothers came to Muzaffarnagar district\textsuperscript{2} in Ganga-Yamuna Doab region. The Kundhwals are said to have settled at Majhera; the Chhatbanuris in or near Sambhalhera; the Jagneris in Bidauli and the Tihanpuris branch in Dhasri and Kumhera\textsuperscript{3}.

The chief places where the Saiyids of Barha still live are Miranpur, Khatauli, Muzaffarnagar, Jaoli, Tis-ha, Bakhera, Majhera, Chataura, Sambhalhera, Tilang, Bilaspur,

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{1} Ain-i-Akbari I, p. 390 vide H.R. Nevill, \textit{op. cit.}, Vol. III, p. 161.
\item \textsuperscript{2} Irvine, \textit{op. cit.}, Vol. I & II, p. 201.
\item \textsuperscript{3} For detailed account of these four branches see \textit{op. cit.}, Blochmann.
\end{itemize}
Morna, Sardhaoli, Kaila, Odha and Jansath, etc.

A branch of Jaoli Saiyid is said to exist in Purnia. During the reign of Aurangzeb, the Saiyids are said to have professed Sunni tendencies.

The political overthrow of the Sadat-i-Barha under Muhammad Shah\(^1\) was followed by the disastrous fight at Bhainsi on the Khatauli road. In this battle the Saiyids were defeated by the imperialist and they were forced to part with their jewels and gold vessels which their ancestors had collected.

As already have been said from the reign of Akbar onward, the Saiyids of Barha kept themselves in services of the empire and participated almost in all major campaigns and distinguished themselves by their courage and bravery. The Kundliwals\(^2\) were first to observe that the Tihampuris belonging to one of their branches under the two brothers Saiyyid Abdullah and Saiyid Husain Ali Khan had successfully raised the family name of the Saiyyids of Barha to

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2. In the twenty first year of Akbars reign the Barha Saiyid were engaged against the Hindu rebel in Ajmer, p. 54. In forth first year Saiyid Jalal fought in the Dakshin, p. 96.

In the war with Khuswn, Saif Khan, son of Saiyid Mahmud, did excellent service having received not less than seventeen wounded. Elliot & Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, pp. 267, 273.
the zenith of its glory. However, their achievements were not of a paramount nature and their downfall was so rapid that their descendants could not retain even one tenth part of their old possession. The Chhatrauris, too, had their time of distinction and downfall.

It will be better to sketch a brief account of each branch.

TIHANPURI SAIYIDS

The eight descendant of Saihid Daud was Saiyid Khan Qir (?) who had four sons.

1. Saiyid Umar Shahid - who settled in Jansath - a village inhabited by the Jats and Brahmins.


3. Saiyid Huna - who settled at Bihari in Muzaffarnagar. He had six sons namely:

I Saihid Qutb - whose descendents occupied the village of Bilaspur in Muzaffarnagar district. From this a branch came Ratheri Saiyids.

1. The name of Umar shows that he at any rate was no Shiah. Blochmann, op. cit., Vol. I, p.
II  Saiyid Sultan - whose descendants hold Sirdhaoli.

III  Saiyid Yusuf - whose posterity is to be found in Bihari and Wahelna (one M.S. reads Dubalna).

IV & V  Saiyid Jan and Saiyyid Man died childless.

VI  Saiyid Nasiruddin - to his descendants belonged Saiyyid Khan - Jahan Shahjahani when regard as their second founder of their family.

His first son Saiyid Mansur is said to have founded Mansurpur and his descendants still hold Mansurpur and Khatauli. His second son Muzaffar Khan (Sher-Jaman) founded the town of Muzaffarnagar where his descendant still residing.

4. Saiyid Ahmad - settled at Jaali - Jansath, where his descendants still live.

CHHATRAURI SAIYIDS

The Chhatarauri family of Saiyids, they were descendants of Abul Fazl. They changed their name from chhatbanuri to chhatrauri and settled at Sambhalhera. To this line belonged one Saiyid Fakhrud-d-din who lived in the reign of Akbar and because his influence in the emperor's court.
Another branch of the same family took its abode under Saiyid Husain at Tiss. He had four sons:


2. Saiyid Ahmad - killed in the war with Ratan Sen of Chitor, put two of his sons, who survived and his descendants later on settled at Kailawadha and served under Muhammad Shah.

3. Saiyid Taj-ud-din - whose son Saiyid Umar founded Kakrauli and established Rauli-Nagla and Bera where many of his descendants lived.

4. Saiyid Salar Auliya - left for Kaithora where he got possession of the village on adopting son of the owner of the village, a widow.

Saiyid Salar had two sons - first was Saiyid Haidar Khan whose descendant Saiyid Kasim Shahamat Khan settled at Miranpur, and the second was Saiyid Muhammad Khan whose descendant remained at Kaithora in Miranpur, Gadla and Bhupa, the members of the Haidar Khan's family continued to live. Among those who remained at Kaithora were Saiyid Nusarat-Yar Khan and Rukn-ud-daula who attained high ranks during the reign of Muhammad Shah as
governors of Gujarat, Agra and Patna. They had twenty-eight villages in jagirs in Ahmadabad, which remained in possession of the family until 1850. The descendants of Saiyid Shahamat Khan were the only Barha Saiyid who retained the title of Nawab.

The Chhatrauris of Morna in Bhukerheri received land-grants to the west of the Kali Nadi in Charthawal. Their original home in Morna in due course turned into a petty agricultural village.

The time of Muhammad Shah was a period of architectural activity at Morna. A grand mosque was erected by Bibi Jhabbu, wife of Nawab Hasan Khan, who was then a Bakshi in 1725 A.D. and Rs. 9000 were spent on it as revealed by an inscription still available in the mosque. In addition, tomb of Saiyyid Miran Husain was also built. The tomb of Ibn Salar exists at Sambhalhera which was


2. The tomb of Saiyyid Miran Husain at Majhera bears the following inscription.
"O Lord, forgive our sins. We are our sinners and thou art forgiving. Thou art good, but we are wicked and have committed endless crime. The date of the death of Miran Saiyyid Husain, the god who was obtained pardon and forgiveness in the S Jumada II 1002" (9 March, 1592).
built by the architect Daswandli in 1531-32 A.D. by the order of Saiyid Makhan son of Baha-ud-din.

JAGNERI SAIYIDS

Saiyid Kara-ud-din, son of Najm-ud-din Hasan Jagneri is said to be settled first at Bidauli in the west of the district Muzaffarnagar. Later on, Saiyid Pakhr-ud-din one of the descendants of the Jagneri branch migrated to Palri in pargana Jaali. He purchased proprietary rights in the village of Palre, Chandauri and Chandaura, Tulsipur and Khiri which for a long time remained in the possession of his family.

The last head of the Bidauli family was Muhammad Husain who held an important office in the Oudh before its annexation. His nephew was a Chakladar who had saved the lines of some fugitives during the mutiny. They were asked to reside in Bidauli. Mehdi Hasan later on tried to develop his estate.

KUNDLIWAL SAIYIDS

Lastly we have the Kundliwals. Saiyid Abul Fazail with his descendants settled at Majhera (earlier Munjhera).
The major part of the village is now contains ruins of the buildings which once adorned the place. Though several members of this branch had obtained honourable employment under Akbar and his immediate successors, none of them rose so high as the members of other branches could do.

It has already been referred to that Saiyid Mahmud had left the court of Sikandar Sur and went over to the side of the Mughuls. He received "jagir" near Delhi in the year 1561 A.D. He participated in the struggle with the Saiyids of Amroha against Raja Madhukar of Orchha. He died in 982 H. = 1574 A.D. and was buried at Majhera where his tomb still exists contains an original Arabic inscription.

Other noticeable thing is that he and his four brothers were known as 'Panch-Shahid'. Their descendants

1. J.A.S.B. XL 260 (Blochmann)
"In the name of God, the merciful element. O God, bless the prophet, the faithful, the pure, the family of Hashim Muhammad and his frieds who were instructed in his manners. God is everlasting and praise worthy in all His doings the great Amir who is pardoned and rendered pure and has reached the vicinity of King, Saiyyid Mahmud Khan, a lord of drum and the flag in his time, died - May God cover him with his pardon on the night of the Thursday, 6th Jamada II 982 or (23 September 1574 A.D.)."
in due course were divided into a number of families. They occupied different parts of the district. Some of them held positions in the Delhi court\(^1\).

During the reign of Akbar (1556-1605 A.D.) the Saiyids of this district rendered singular service. The district was brought under the sway of Akbar, after the second battle of Panipat in 1556 A.D., in which he was helped by a prominent Barha Saiyid, Mohammad Khan\(^2\) of Kundliwal, a resident of Majhera.

The area covered by the present district of Muzaffarnagar fell in the Subah of Delhi, with the exception of paragana of Kandhala, during Akbar's reign. It was decided into units of revenue administration called Mahals. The district was governed by the Sirkar of Saharanpur.

The Barha Saiyids of this district have helped to save the mighty empire of Delhi several times\(^3\). Hasan

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1. For detailed account see Ain-i-Akbari along the District Gazetteer.


Fakhr-ud-din, one of the Chhatrauri branch who resided near Sambhalhera, enjoyed at Akbar court. Saiyid Fakhrud-d-din who lived in the reign of Akbar and because of his influence in the emperor's court, became a close friend of Raja Ram Chand of Sambhalhera. When Ram Chand died heirless his property and estate was looked after by Saiyid Hasan Fakhrud-d-din. The widow of the late Raja became so happy with his conduct and behaviour that she presented her whole property as a gift to him. The Saiyid assumed possession of Sambalhera and the adjoining estates with the court's sanction.

Internal autonomy and religious freedom were granted to the khap councils under sary khap by Akbar though certain mandates. The khap councils were given complete freedom in judicial matters, and their leaders, were recognised by the Delhi court. They had freedom to carry out their social and religious functions in accordance with their customs and laws. The jazia i.e. the religious tax was also abolished. Thirty-three coins of Akbar's reign have been found in the village of Garhi.

1. Ibid., p. 597.
2. Pradhan, op. cit., p. 106.
3. Information received from the State Museum, U.P. vide Varun, D.P., op. cit., p. 25.
After Akbar the district came under the empire of Jahangir (1605-1927 A.D.). During his regime Barha Saiyids rendered unique services. Sheikh Hasan is one of them who rose to great eminence. Beside being a mighty soldier he was a renowned surgeon. Sheikh Hasan was awarded with the title Muqurrab Khan by Jahangir and subsequent he became popular as Muqurrab Khan. A silver coin of Jahangir issued in 1623 A.D. has been found in the village Sambhalhera of this district. There are several monuments of Jahangir's period which has been described elsewhere. However, Muqarrab Khan built a large tank in Kairana Nurjahan, the queen appreciated it very much. According to a tradition Nurjahan had a residential place in Nurnagar.

During the reign of Shahjahan the Saiyids of Tihanpuri branch have achieved the imperial favour.

2. Information received from the State Museum U.P. vide Varun, D.P. op. cit., p. 25.
Muzaffar Khan was honoured with the title of Khan-i-jahan. He was also bestowed with the jagir of forty villages in pargana Khatauli and Sarwat.

Muzaffarnagar was founded in about 1633 A.D. Prior to that date the area was known as Sarwat. Muzaffar Khan laid a foundation of a new town at Sarwat. His son Saiyid Abdul Mansur Khan completed it and named the new town Muzaffarnagar. In due course of time the town became a full fledged district. The name of Saiyid Abdul Mansoor Khan is preserved in the name of village Mansurpur, in paragana Khatauli.

A number of gold and silver coins of Shahjahan have been found in Sambhalhera and Jansath. A number of Mosque and Sarai have been constructed in the reign of Shahjahan. However, these have been discussed elsewhere.

2. At that time the Sarwat was almost deserted.
4. Ibid. pp. 702-03.
The Saihids of this district also rendered services in the reign of Auranjeb (1658-1707 A.D.). They participated in his military campaign also. In the period of Auranjeb, several mosque and for have been built.

(MODERN PERIOD)

Soon after the death of Aurangjeb, the Tihanpuri branch of the Barha Saiyid, who had been holding away since the 16th century, again rose to prominence.

In the reign of Bahadur Shah, two Saiyid brothers Hasan and Husain were given jagir of Allahabad and Patna respectively. The sikhs made a plan to invade the adjoining area of the Punjab and Delhi. However, first sikh invasin occured under the leadership of Bandu. A large of sikhs, crossing the Yamuna, advanced into Saharanpur. They plundered as far as southern and norther parganas of Muzaffarnagar. Jalal-ud-din, the jagirdar of Saharanpur sirkar which, included the present district, was then at Jalalabad in Muzaffarnagar.

In 1713 Farrukh Siyar was at the throne of Delhi. Saiyid Hasan Ali Khan was named Saiyid Abdulla, besides being elevated to the rank of vizir with the title of Qutb-ul-Mulk, while his brother Saiyid Hussain Ali Khan was appointed Mir Bak-shi, with the title of Amir-ul-Mulk. However, the later was subsequently transferred to the Governorship of the Deccan 1774.

Mohammad Amin Khan alias Itmad-ud-daula, received the estates held by the Saiyid brothers, Hasan and Hussain. His son Qmar-ud-din, however, was very hostile towards the Saiyids of this region. His first effort was to post them as far as possible from the seat of the imperial authority. Qmar-ud-din Khan sent Marhamat Khan to occupy the jagir of Tihanpuri Saihid Saif-ud-din at Jansath, but he failed. Qamar-ud-din sent another troops led by Muhammad Rohilla and three Saiyid of Chhatrauri branchviz., Azimullah Khan, Nusrat-yar Khan and Rukn-ud-daula Khan. In this battle Saif-ud-din was killed. This event gave a severe blow to the Saiyid of this region. Ali Muhammad in return of his services, got the title of Nawab and the

1. Ibid, 164.
2. Pay master general.
right to Naubat\(^1\). However, Chhatrauri Saiyids were granted twenty-eight villages in Ahmedabad in Gujrat\(^2\).

In the succeeding few years Saiyids of this region migrated themselves to Aonla, Lucknow etc. and left there ancestral place.

After the death of vizir Qamar-ud-din and his emperor Mohammad Shah, the latter's son Ahmad Shah ascended the throne of Delhi, and appointed Safdar Jung as his zizir.

Safdar Jung on the advise of Martha alies (Holkar and Sindhia) concluded peace with the Pathans, in order to concentrate on Abdali. In this treaty Maratha and Safdar Jung, the former obtained a large territory in Doab including this district\(^3\).

In 1754 Ghazi-ud-din was the most powerful figure at the emperial court. He crossing the Yamuna, plundered several areas including the properous teact of the upper

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1. Having the Kettle drum played on the arrival at official or private function; Varun D.P. op. cit. p. 27.
doab. While proceeding further, he attacked emperor in his camp at Sikandrabad and raised Alamgir II to the throne. He himself declared vizir in place of Intizam-ud-daula. Taking the advantage of the situation sikhs raided the jagir of Najib Khan pushing farther to Shamli in Muzaffarnagar. Najib Khan appealed to Ahmad Shah Abdali and in response he sent his son Jahan Shah with a troop of 8,000 soldiers. But sikhs have withdrawn to Punjab before Jahan Shah could reach Shamli.

In 1757 Abdali removed Ghazi-ud-din from vizirship. Ghazi-ud-din again entered the doab and plundered the jat estates. Thereafter, he reinstated Ghazi-ud-din as vizir and Najib-ud-daula the Mir Bakshi.

Najib, till his death in 1770 consolidated his position in this region. His absence from the doab, mostly owing to his participation in the court affairs at Delhi opened the way to sikhs to raid in this part. However, sikhs ravages were felt rather severely in Mirapur and Kandhla of this district.

After the death of Najib-ud-dula, his son Zabita Khan took the charge of Delhi but in 1771 Mahadaji Sindhia captured the Delhi. Zabita Khan took shelter in his paternal jagir of Bhiwani Mahal. This contained three strongholds viz. Pathargarh (later Najibabad in Bijnor) on the left, Shukratal on the right of the Ganga and Gausgarh. Both in Muzaffarnagar, which was built by Zabita Khan himself, the site is known by a big mosque of fine proportions¹.

Morna, in tahsil Jansith, became the temporary headquarter of Maratha and they raided Gausgarh. Shukratal was also capture by Marathas (Mahadaji) in 1772. Zabita Khan fled to Jat country and made a treaty with Nawab of Awadh, which later proved fatal to the Rohillas. In 1776 with the help of sikhs Zabita Khan rebelled against the emperor. The joint army of sikh and Rohillas intercepted at Budhana, and after a regret to Baghra and Amirmagar, they suddenly swooped down on the imperial forces routing them completely². According to Franlin, Zabita Khan was

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enthusiastic about this coalition that he even decided to become a follower of Guru Nanak under the name of Dharam Singh. Probably owing to this factor the proverb - 'Ek guru ke do chela, adha Sikh adha Ruhela' became ture. Owing to the blood battle between Zabita Khan and joint army of emperor and the Nawab of Avadh, Zabita Khan had to relinquish his parental property at Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur the state was now administered by Sumroo, (Sombre, the French noble) the Jamindar of Sardhan, Meerut

In 1783, the entire upper doab was subjugated by the sikhs under their leader Baghel Singh. The sikhs marched into the doab and sacked Mirapur, a town situated some 32 km. from Muzaffarnagar. However, sikhs were defeated in 1788 by Ghulam Quadir, the son of Zabita Khan. In the same year Ghulam Qadir executed by Marathas. After capturing Meerut the Marathas marched northwards through the doab annexing this district. The situation of Marathas became worse after the death of

Madhoji Singhia, in 1794. There was a crisis of his succession. Seeing the situation, sikhs again launched an attack on Marathas in 1795. At this stage, George Thomas, the Irish soldier arrived and rescued them from sikhs. He was also granted a nominal jagir by the Marathas.

No major change was noticed since then and gradually the British came in power inspite of 1857 revolt. Under their rule, Muzaffarnagar became the part of the north western provinces¹.

¹ Dharam Bhanu: History and Administration of the North Western Provinces (Agra 1957) p. 81.
The exploration and excavation in upper Ganga-Yamuna doab have a fairly good idea about the general chronology of archaeological cultures and their geographical distribution. The work already done has shown a dense concentration of Late Harappan, Ochre Colour Pottery, Painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Plished Ware sites in the districts of Saharanpur, Meerut and adjoining areas. In order to assess the archaeological potentialities of the adjoining Muzaffarnagar district we took some exploration work. The result has been extremely encouraging.

The Ganga-Yamuna doab occupies a very significant place in the political, cultural and economic history of
India. However, not much is known about the ancient history of the region through the literary accounts. Therefore, it is worthwhile to review the result of the chronological sequence and geographical situation of the archaeological sites of the region under study i.e. district Muzaffarnagar, U.P. Archaeological explorations of this region have brought several sites to light yielding Late Harappan, Ochre Colour Pottery, Painted Gray Ware, Black-slipped, Northern Black Polished ware, Red wares of historical and medieval periods along with various kinds of cultural equipments. All these evidences indicate that the region has been active in political and cultural activity from ancient times. For the aforesaid reasons it is necessary to bring out the cultural sequences of the district Muzaffarnagar right from the proto historic times to the early historic period.

The district Muzaffarnagar is rich in its cultural heritage. As already said, however, the sequence of cultures from about the middle of the second millennium B.C. onwards is now known without any significant gap. The various cultures of the doab area, however, identified mainly with the help of distinctive ceramics and other associated cultural findings.
Not even a single site is, however, has been taken for excavation so far, neither by Archaeological Survey of India nor by any other institution. Inspite of the fact that the several sites in the district Muzaffarnagar are promising. The fact is that excavations have been carried out in the neighbouring area viz Hulas, Baragaon, Alamgirpur, Allahpur, Hastinapur etc. in the districts of Saharanpur and Meerut which also forms the northern and southern boundaries of the district Muzaffarnagar respectively. They have encountered the material culture belonging to Late Harappan, Ochre Colour Pottery, Painted Grey Ware, Northern Black Polished Ware, Black Slipped Ware, Red wares of historical periods. It is sufficient to confirm the continuity of the settlements in the region at least from the proto-historic period.

Interesting archaeological sites and associated artifacts have been discussed below to bring out the cultural sequence its geographical distribution.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES & OTHER CULTURAL FINDS
DISTRICT : MUZAFFARNAGAR
(U.P.)
In the present chapter it has been seen that there are fairly good number of archaeological sites which have the remains associated with the Late Harappan down to the medieval period. In addition to these, associated cultural finds have thrown valuable light on the archaeology of this district. It was, therefore, felt necessary to describe the details of the explored sites of the district.

All type of finds including architectural remains from protohistoric period to the Late medieval periods have been discussed to provide an idea of the cultural evolution. Such regional studies may provide sufficient information in reconstructing the correct cultural personality of the area.

For convenience I have planned to work on the block level the sites of which are mainly on the banks of the main rivers viz., Ganga, Yamuna & Kali Nadi and their tributaries viz; Katha Nala, Hindon, Krishri, Saloni etc. There are in all fourteen blocks and four tahsils in the district. I am giving here below the description of each site of the each block separately.
1. ALAMGIRPUR

The village Alamgirpur is stretched in the north-west direction on the border of the district Muzaffarnagar which divides it from the district Saharanpur. It is approximately 12 Km away from the Charthawal block headquarters on the right side of the Thana Bhawan – Charthawal road. To approach the site there is no direct route. One wishing to visit the site may first go to the village Biralsi at a distance of about 8 Km on Thana Bhawan – Charthawal road. From there a kachcha approach road joins it and leads to the site at a distance of about 4 Km. The village Alamgirpur lies towards north of the village Biralsi. The site lies towards north-west of the village Alamgirpur. The mound is quite significant with an average height of 10 ft from the surrounding area. The mound is completely under cultivation and farmers of the adjoining fields are levelling down the mound gradually. It covers an area of about 200 x 150 sq.m. Hindon Nadi flows towards east of the village hardly at a distance of about 2.5 Km. The site is, however, cannot be approached during the rainy season.
POTTERY

The earliest aramic of the site appears to be Late Harappan. The collection of the pottery from the site includes a few pieces of Late Harappan (?) which may represent part of a big storage jars which has rough surface below externally and upper part is well polished which also black line on the red surface. The pottery is not well baked. Another interesting piece is an indeterminate shape which may be a piece of Goblet. Its lower part has a big perforated hole which creates doubt. Its lower part has gone away which has caused a perforated hole in it. The piece has well corrugated mark inside and smooth polished surface externally.

Another noteworthy thing is many pieces of thick grey ware which may belong to Late Harappan or Ochre Colour Pottery. A few sherds definitely belong to Ochre Colour Pottery. Some sherds are the pieces of descoid base. Next in chronology come the sherds of Ochre Colour Pottery. The Ochre Colour Pottery sherds are rich which represents vases having out-turned or collared rin, basins and many indeterminate shapes. The pottery complex of this site has yielded the same Ochre Colour Pottery characteristics which is ochrous, porous - and unslipped.
OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among other finds collected from the site following deserve attention:

1. An interesting terracotta sqattish drum shaped bead with a prominent hole. It has on both the sides around central hole engraved circlet. It's middle body has a pointed carination. Unslipped; of early historic period. (Diam. 4.3 cm) (PLATE IB-4).

2. Fragment of a terracotta wheel, hub is visible, unslipped; may be of Ochre Colour Pottery period (PLATE IIIA-4).

3. Fragment of a stone pestle; of historic period.

2. ALIPURA

The village Alipura lies towards north-west of the Charathawal block headquarters as well as the district headquarters. It is about 15 Km away from the Charthawal block on the right side of the Charthawal - Thana Bhawan road. There is no direct route to reach the site. To approach it, one may first go to the village Biralsi by bus or his own vehicle at a distance of about 8 Km and
from there a Kachcha road joins it and leads to the site at a distance of about 7 Km. The village Alipura lies towards north of the village Biralsi.

Though the mound has been converted into an agricultural field, however, potteries have been collected from the slightly elevated portion of it. The site covers an area of about 150 x 100 Sq.m. It is full of greyish sand. Hindon Nadi flows towards east of the village at a distance of about 3.5 Km. The site is, however, difficult to reach during the rainy season.

Brick-bats are also scattered there, however, wedge shaped bricks generally used for making well have been noticed. They generally measure 30 x 22/17x6 Cms. having key marks. As the size indicates these bricks may belong to Kushana period. (PLATE XIII A). According to local people there was a well but at present no sign of it is there.

POTTERY

The antiquity of the site may go back to the Ochre Colour Pottery period of the upper doab. Among Ochre Colour Pottery fragments of vases having out-turned
rein, basins, pieces of descoid bases, bowls, etc. were found. Red ware of later periods have also been collected. They include usual shapes. However, no antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

3. BUDDHA KHERA

The village Buddha Khera stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It lies towards north-west of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 9 Km. The village Buddha Khera lies on the right side of the Thana - Bhawan - Charthawal road about 4 Km away towards north of village Akbargarh. The site is towards west of the village Buddha Khera. It is a low mound covered with grass and small trees. It is difficult to approach the site during rainy season.

POTTERY

The site has yielded the ceramics of the Shunga and Kushana period and of medieval period. A tiny bowl has incurved circlets as decoration. No antiquity was encountered.
4. BADHAI KALAN

The village Badhai Kalan stands on the right side of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 5 Km. There is no direct route to approach the site. However, one may first go the village Badhai Khurd on the Charthawal - Chhapar road at a distance of about 3.5 Km. From there on the left side of the road a Kankar road bifurcates to lead the site situated a distance of about 1.5 Km. The village Badhai Kalan is the boarder (northern) village of the district Muzaffarnagar which separates it from the district Saharanpur.

The mound is almost towards north of the village Badhai Kalan. It was originally a considerable high mound but the major portion of it has been cut down by the farmers of the adjoining fields. However, rest of it is intact which is yellowish in colour and sandy in composition. The mound covers an area of about 100x100 sq.m. It is difficult to approach the site during the rainy season.
POTTERY

Apparently most of the sherds appear to be of Ochre Colour Pottery. Among these are ringed bases, basins, vases and storage jars. Other ceramics belong to Kushana and medieval period which includes usual shapes. It shows that the site has been abandoned for a long period.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities collected from the site during the course of exploration following are worth mentioning:

1. A terracotta indeterminate object, probably a gamesman (?). (PLATE 3A-1).

2. An indeterminate terracotta object looking like a knob, may be of OCP period. (PLATE IIIA-3).

5. BADH

The village Badh is situated towards north-west of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 10 Km. It forms the western boundary of the Charthawal block as well as the Muzaffarnagar tahsil headquarters. It is situated on the right side of the Thana Bhawan - Charthawal road about 2 Km north of the
village Biralsi. The mound has been badly damaged and at present there is a school over it. The area of the mound is approximately 100x80 sq. mts. and is about 8 ft high from the surrounding area. Hindon Nadi flows towards east of the village Badh at a distance of about 3.5 Km.

POTTERY

It is a medieval site which includes the fragments of vases, handis, vessels, and other big pots. Most of them are sturdy and some of them bear thick red slip.

No antiquity except a large size pottery disc and a small terracotta ball, both of them belonging to medieval period were found during the course of exploration.

6. CHARTHAWAL

The village Charthawal is situated towards north-west of the District headquarters at a distance of about 17 Km on Muzaffarnagar - Thana Bhawan road. Charthawal, the headquarters of pargana as well of a development block of the same name, lies in 29°33' N and 77°36' E. There is no mound worth the name, however, it is alleged that there was a mound there earlier. The area is completely under cultivation. The village falls between the doab of Hindan Nadi and Kali Nadi.
This site belong to historic period. Though no antiquity was found during the course of exploration. The pottery collected from the site represent red ware of historic period which includes sherds of vases and lids, etc. The sherds are sturdy and of medium fabric. A few sherds have traces of slip.

7. DESALPUR

The village Desalpur stands on the right side of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It is an uninhabited village. The village Desalpur is situated towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 8 Km on the right side of the Charthawal – Chhapar road.

The site Desalpur has already been reported earlier. However, my exploration confirms the earlier result. Earlier this village (Desalpur) was a part of the village Baheri. That is why it is reported as Baheri. The site is towards east of the village Baheri. It is a low mound and is under cultivation.

1. Indian Archaeology 1963-64 – A Review, p. 54.
POTTERY

The ceramics of this site are course Grey ware, Red ware of Shunga and Kershana and medieval period. Usual wares of each were found.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities terracotta objects like ear ring, fragmentary animal figurines, fragmentary plaques with foot impression, dabbers and handles were found.

8. KASOLI

The village Kasoli stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It is situated towards north. West of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 7 Km. There is no pucca road to approach the site. However, once may go to the site via Chaukra. There is a brick paved link road which leads to the site from Charthal. The site is towards south-west of the village Kasoli. There is no mound except some elevated portion. The whole area is under cultivation. Therefore, it is difficult to measure the area of the site.

1. Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 54.
POTTERY

A few sherds which look like OCP (?) were also found. The remains of pieces include rims of vases and lids. They all are plain. It appears probably that these sherds faced a long water action.

Though the mound has almost become indistinct, sherds of red ware of early historic and medieval periods were picked-up from the slightly elevated part of the site. Usual shapes were found. The pottery is, generally, sturdy and treated with a wash. Other than pottery findings were not noticeable.

9. KASYARA

The village Kasyara lies towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. on the right side of the Charthawal - Chhapar road. There is another route to visit the site, one may first go the village Luhari - a Late Harappan site on Muzaffarnagar - Thana Bhawan road from where a Kankar road leads to the village Badhai Kalan via village Kasyara. The site lies towards east of the village Kasyara. It is alleged that there was a mound but at present it is rather a plain and under cultivation. Kali Nadi flows on the left side of the site. The village falls in Khadar, therefore, it
is difficult to approach the site during rainy season. Due to standing crop it was difficult to measure the area of the site.

POTTERY

This place was ancient one is proved by the finds of red wares of early historic and medieval periods. The pot sterds include rims of vases, basins, dishes etc.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities a small terracotta ball and a big terracotta dabber having a hole on the top of the handle, having slightly sagger base. (Upper diam. 9 Cms and lower diam. 11 Cms); of early historic period. (PLATE IVA-1).

10. KALYANA

The site is rich in its cultural heritage. The village Kalyana stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards south-east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. There is no
direct route to approach the village Kalyana. It is an uninhabited village. To approach the site one may go upto village Dadhedu on Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar road and from there its left side a Kachcha road goes to the site. The site is towards north-east of the village Dadhedu. The mound covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m. and is about 9 ft high from the surrounding area. However, villagers are levelling down the mound gradually. On the top of the mound there is a building complex of late period.

POTTERY

The earliest culture of this site may be represented by the Plain Grey Ware of usual shape. Red ware of medieval period are also available. Some of them may belong to the early and late historic period. These include big jars basins, vasee, etc.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities fragment of an indeterminate animal representing front part was found. However, its major portion is damaged. Only front part survives which is also mutilated. It is well baked and bears bright
red slip over it. A portion of front legs are visible. Though the period is not determined, however, it may belong to early medieval/Gupta period. (PLATE VA-1).

11. KULHERI

The village Kulheri stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It towards west of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 4 Km. On Charthawal - Thana Bhawar road where the rajwaha crosses the road, along with the rajwaha, on the left side a newly built brick paved road leads to the village. The village can also be approached via Nagla Rai and Mahabalipur. The site is toward north of the village Kulheri. It covers an area of about 200x150 sq.m. with a height of about 10 ft from the ground level. The major portion of the mound is intact, however, it is disturbed by a village cart road which divides it into two parts. It is also used as rubbish. The mound looks sandy and yellowish brown in colour. During the rainy reason it is difficult to reach the site owing to unpreserved road.
POTTERY

The site is considerable important from archaeological point of view. Which has a rich cultural deposite. It has yielded the pottery – pieces ranging from the Ochre Colour Pottery to the Red ware of medieval period except Northern Black Polished ware during the course of exploration. The pottery includes fragments of some indeterminate shapes of Ochre Colour Pottery. However, these need confirmation. Among other wares are Painted Grey Ware, Plain Grey Ware, Black Slipped and Red Ware of Shunga and Kushan and medieval period. Among the pottery types of some sherd of bowls and dishes of Painted Grey Ware, some having grey slip and black painting externally are present. Among the pottery types of other ware/period which includes fragment of vases, pedastalled bowls, dishes, globular pots, miniature pots and basin, etc. The later may belong to early historic period and of medieval period.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among the antiquities collected from the site during the course of exploration, following are worth mentioning:

1. A terracotta large ghata (vase) shaped bead of which lower part is partially damaged. It has a prominent hole in the centre. It is crudely made unslipped; of medieval period. (PLATE 1A-1).
2. Fragment of a wheel (?) 

3. A pottery disc.

12. KHANJAHANPUR

The village Khanjahanpur is situated on the south-east border of the Charthawal block headquarters at a district of about 10 Km on Muzaffarnagar - Charthawal road. It can easily be approached from district headquarters towards west at a distance of about 3 Km on Muzaffarnagar-Shamoli road. The site is easily approachable because it lies just on the right edge of the aforesaid road after crossing the Kali Nadi bridge. There is a Kachcha road leading to the site. The village Khanjahanpur stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. The site is popularly known as Dallo Devata Ka Tilla. People of the adjoining area come every Thursday for Pooja.

The mound covers an area of about 150x150 sq.m. However, originally it was a big mound. At present it is approximately 18 ft. high from the surrounding area. A major portion of it has been levelled down by the farmers of adjoining fields for the purpose of agriculture.
Inspite of the levelling down the mound by the owners of the adjoining fields it is still in considerable condition. On the top of the mound there are newly constructed temples which housed a few sculpters of Shiva and Gonesha found from the mound. Here around a banyan tree there is a plastered brick platform over which a Naga image has been installed. The place is famous for Naga worship. A local legend tell that the husband of a local king Sanwaldeva’s daughter had died due to snake bite as he tried to kill a snake. However, he became alive after some days when his wife (newly married one) worshipped Naga, the God here. (PLATE VIII A).

POTTERY

The site is very rich in its cultural remains. The antiquity of the site goes back to the Ochre Colour pottery culture. Next in chronology come Painted Grey Ware which is present here in considerable amount along with Plain Grey Ware. The painting includes rim bands, dashes, circlets etc. in black pigment. A few Plain Grey Ware sherds have grooves. The red includes early historic as well as medieval pottery. Pot sherds of terracotta glazed ware and a few sherds having greyish core and red
surface belonging to medieval period have also been found. A few brick-bats were also seen here.

**OTHER CULTURAL FINDS**

During the course of exploration following antiquities were found:

1. Fragment of an indeterminate animal figurine probably a lion. It is badly mutilated. Its fore legs are partly survives. It has yawning mouth? tale is also partly visible. Unslipped; of Kushana period? (L-5 cm, w-4 cm) (PLATE VB-2).

2. A terracotta disc of medieval period.

3. A terracotta ball of medieval period.

**13. LUHARI**

The village Luhari is situated towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 4 Km. on the left side of the Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar road. It is an easily approachable and rich site from archaeological point of view. The site is in the vicinity of the village Luhari which stands on about an half Km of the road side.
The mound was originally considerable high but at present it has been cut down vertically almost from all sides by the villagers who have settled over there. Inspite of these damages, the height of the mound is still approximately 10 ft. from the surrounding area. It covers an area of about 100x100 sq. m. Some brick-bats are still seen in the section. The site falls between the doab of Hindon Nadi and Kali Nadi.

POTTERY

The pottery complex of the site includes pieces of vases, storage jars, pedastalled bowls. They all appear to belong Late Harappan period. They all are unslipped therefore, they may be OCP sherds. After Late Harappan new culture is represented after a long long gap by Painted Grey and Plain Grey Ware sherds. They appears the fragments of dishes and bowls. The sherd appear to be of medium fabric and well levigated clay and after PGW people the site again was inhabited by the medieval period which is represented by thick grey ware and red ware.
OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The site is equally rich in yielding the antiquities which includes terracotta objects, stone objects etc. Following deserve our attention:

1. A terracotta aricanut shaped bead having a groove near the base, partially damaged, ill fired, blackish, may belong to early historic period. (PLATE IB-5).

2. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine representing rear part. Partly its hind legs are visible. It has a fine slip and is well baked. Though period is not determined, however, it may belong to early historic period. (PLATE VB-5).

3. Fragment of a terracotta human figurine, upper portion missing, between the legs there is perhaps a seat provided to sit on an animal, legs have incised mark indicating nails, handmade, red, unslipted, medieval period (L-13 cm, W-13 cm) (PLATE VI-A).

14. MAHMOODPUR

The village Mahmoodpur stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. The
village Mahoodpur is also known as Laker Sangha. It is situated towards south east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 7 Km on the left side of the Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar road. It is equally distant from Muzaffarnagar and can be approached through the same road.

The site is significant in its cultural remains which has yielded Late Harappan Ochre Colour Pottery, Shunça, Kushand and medieval pottery. The site is towards north of the village Mahmoodpur. It is a low but widespread mound which covers an area of about 200x150 sq.m. and is about 6 ft. high from the surrounding area. A major portion of the mound has been utilized by the farmers for the cultivation. Rest of the mound is intact. It is sandy and loose in composition. During rainy season it is difficult to approach the site.

POTTERY

The pottery of the site includes earliest remains represented by Late Harappan ware in which broken pieces of rims of big storage jars, pedastalled bowls, basins, etc have been found. Next in chronology is represented by
Ochre Coloure Pottery which includes rims of bowls, both deep and shallow, a few sherds are ill baked which looks like dull red ware. The general characteristic of the ware is porous and unslipped. Generally of medium fabric. Generally the ware of both cultures are unslipped. It is significant to note that a big storage jar rim of the Late Harappan Ware is slipped. One important sherd has incised zig-zag design and vertical dashes in the upper part in between two parallel circlets which is just below group. Oblique dashes externally. All design has been done externally on a unslipped surface. Other wares found from the site may belong to Kushana period. However, the site has yielded the maximum numbers of the pottery of medieval period which includes vases, bowls, basins and other smaller pots etc.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The site has yielded several antiquities which includes terrecotta and stone objects:

1. A ghata (vase) shaped terracotta bead medium size. It has a prominent hole in the centre. It is nicely made. Neck part is carefully separated than the lower body. Unstipped, may be of Kushana/Late Mauryan. (PLATE IA-2).
2. A stone pestle partially damaged, blackish.  
(PLATE II-5).

3. An indeterminate stone object having canties on all 
   sides, deliberately executed. Though period is not 
   determined but it may belong to early historic period.  
(PLATE II-1).

4. A stone pebble with smooth surface, probably used on 
   a pestle.

5. Fragment of an indeterminate terrecotta cylindrical 
   object of Ochre Colour Pottery group (L=6 cm, Diam.- 
   4 cm). (PLATE III A-6).

6. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine.  
   It is badly mutiliated, however, its rear part survives.  
   legs, tail, head missing, traces of slip are found, 
   historical (Gupta) period. (PLATE V A-2).

7. Fragment of another indeterminate terracotta animal 
   figurine. It is badly mutiliated. Only part of its 
   four legs are visible and head is missing though its 
   lower part can be seen. Unslipped; of Kushana period.  
   (L = 4 cm, H=2.5 cm). (PLATE V B-3).

8. Lower part of a terracotta human figurine only a leg 
   and waist part are extant, period not determined.
9. Upper part of a terracotta dabber with a hole at the top of the handle (PLATE IV A-2).

10. Fragment of an terracotta skin rubber having packed holes on one side. Early historic period (?). (PLATE IV B-3).


12. Leg of a terracotta animal figurine.

15. NAGLA - RAI

The village Naglarai stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It is on the Charthawal - Thana Bhawan road at a distance of about 2 Km towards west. The village Naglarai is linked with a Kachha approach road from the aforesaid road. The site is towards north-west of the village Naglarai.

The nature of the mound is sandy and yellowsih brown in colour. It covers an area of about 170x10 sq.m. and is approximately 10 ft high from the surrounding area. It is not approachable during the rainy season.
POTTERY

The ceramics of this site include Painted Grey Ware, Plain Grey ware and those of early historic and medieval periods. The fragments of spouled pots, bowls, vases, knotted lids, footed-bowls or lids, etc. have been found. Some of them particularly those of medieval period have rope pattern decoration.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among other cultural finds collected from the site during the course of exploration, following are of interest:

1. Fragment of a sandstone pestle, probably of Painted Grey Ware period.
2. A terracotta broken leg to some animal figurine.
   Period not determined.

16. NIAMU

The site is significant and rich in its cultural heritage. It stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also form its eastern boundary. The village is on the right side of the Charthawal - Thana Bhawan road after crossing Hindon Nadi at a distance of about 8 Km. To
approach the site one may first go by bus or his own vehicle upto village Akbargarh, a distance of about 5 km. on the same road from there a kachcha road joins it which leads to the site.

The site is towards east of the village nearly on the eadge of the Hindon Nadi. The mound has been badly damaged by the villagers as they have utilized about 1/3 area of the mound for cultivation. Rest of the mound is intact and covered with grass. On the top of the mound there are some trees. The area of the mound is about 200x150 sq.m. and is about 12 ft. from the ground level. The site is locally known as Saiyyidon ka Khera. It is difficult to approach the site during the rainy season. (PLATE VIII B).

POTTERY

The site appears an ancient site as the pot-shards generally include specimen of Painted Grey Ware and Plain Grey Ware. It's antiquity may go back to the Painted Grey ware period. The exploration revealed that there has been a break of occupation at the site.

1. Tripathi, Vibha. An Iron Age Culture of Northern India (Delhi, 1975), p. 129.
The next group of ceramic may belong to the early Christian centuries and medieval period while in Painted Grey ware usual shapes were found. The red ware of historic and medieval period includes carinated handis, storage jars, insence burner, pedestal bowls, vases, etc.

POTTERY

The site has yielded a good number of antiquities of terracotta as well as stone objects. Following deserve our attention:

1. Fragment of a stone pestle.

2. Fragments of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine representing rear part fore legs, tail and head missing. It's hind legs are partly damaged traces of slip are found. Painted Grey Ware period (PLATE IV B-4).


5. A stone male head wearing a crown. It's face is badly mutilated. IX-X cent. A.D. Housed in a nearly constructed temple. (PLATE IX B-1).


8. A round silver coin of Shri Samantadeva (Late 9th century A.D.)
   (i) Obv : A sitting bull probably Nandi and a legend in Brahmi
   (ii) Rev : A horse rider holding a shaft.
       Weight : 3.335 gm.
       Diam. : 1.8 cm.
       (PLATE X A).

17. PIPALSAH

The village Pipalsah stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. The village is on the left side of the Charthawal - Thana-Bhawan road after crossing Hindon at a distance of about 8 Km. It can be approached by a metalled road (Charthawal- Thana Bhawan road) upto the village Aranch at a distance of about 5 Km. Just opposite of this village towards south
a Kachcha road joins the main road which leads straight to the site.

The site is towards north-east of the village Pipalsah. It is in the vicinity of the village. The mound covers an area of about 250x200 sq.m. It's height is approximately 10 ft from the ground level. The whole area of the mound is under cultivation. The pot-scherds were collected from the furrows of the field. The mound is divided into three parts and is sandy in nature. The farmers of adjoining fields are levelling down the mound gradually. During rainy season its approach road becomes out of use.

POTTERY

From the archaeological point of view the site is considerably significant and rich in its cultural heritage. Though no antiquity was found from the site, the earliest pottery of the site is Ochre Colour Pottery. Generally all of them were indeterminate shapes. However, one sherd appears of a vessel (handi type ?). The second important group was represented by the Painted and Plain Grey Ware. Some of the Plain Grey Ware sherds have grooves. A few Black-Slipped ware and Brownish ware (due to firing effect)
were also noticed. These sherds were generally of bowls. Among the Plain Grey Wares a few sherds representing basins could come down to the early Northern Black Polished Ware phase. However, no sherd or Northern Black Polished ware was found during the course of exploration. Among the red wares, fragments of vases, basins, bowls, handis, etc. were found. Generally the pottery is ill fired and of dull colour. However, a few of them are well baked. A majority of them appear to belong to early Christian centuries.

18. ROHANA KALAN

It is the border village of the district Muzaffarnagar which stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi. It is situated towards north-east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 15 Km on the left side of the Charthawal - Chhapar road. It can easily be approached from Muzaffarnagar district headquarter at a distance of about 15 Km on Muzaffarnagar - Saharanpur road.

The site lies towards east of the village Rohana Kalan and Saharanpur - Muzaffarnagar railway line is towards west of the site, of a distance of about half Km. It is also an important mound of the tahsil which covers
an area of about 150x100 sq.m. and is about 12 ft. high from the ground level. Except the periphery which is under cultivation the whole mound is intact. It is covered with grass and some trees. A few Sadhu have their hutment over it. Like the other mounds of the tahsil this mound also looks sandy and brownish in colour.

POTTERY

The site has yielded a variety of pottery sherds including those of Painted Grey Ware, Plain Grey Ware, Black-slipped and red ware includes sherds of historic and medieval period.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The following antiquities were found during the course of exploration.

1. A terracotta aricanut shaped bead which has a small carved circle on the base around the central hole. It is partly damaged. Unslipped. (PLATE I B-2).

2. Fragment of a terracotta disc haring cresent like notches on either side of the edges. Painted Grey Ware period (?).

4. A badly corroded terracotta human head, having prominent head gear, damaged, dull red, Mauryan period.

19. RASULPUR

The village Rasulpur stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi. Which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards east of the Charthawal block head­quarters at a distance of about 2.5 Km. There is a Kachcha road between the Charthawal and village Rasulpur. There is no mound worth the name, however, pottery was collected from the slightly elevated portion of the site. This site is also under cultivation.

POTTERY

It is an ancient site which has yielded red ware of early Christian enturies and medieval period. Usual shapes were found. Pot-sherds are sturdy and of medium fabric. Some sherds have traces of slip.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Some copper coins were found among ansiquidities which belongs to medieval period. Probably Fulus of Akbar's time. Legend defaced. (PLATE X B). A small terracotta ball was also found.
20. SAIDPUR KALAN

The village Saidpur Kalan stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards cost of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 3 Km on the left side of the Charthawal - Chhapar road from where a Kankar road bifurcates leading to the site. It is adjacent village of the village Badhai Kalan - an CCP site towards north. The site is towards east of the village Saidpur Kalan. The mound is about 10 ft high from the ground level. It's area is about 100x80 sq.m. This is also completely under cultivation.

POTTERY

Though no antiquity was found from the site, however, the earlier cerimics of the site is Grey Ware which includes bowls, vases and basins etc. A few medium size pot-sherds probably belong to Northern Black Polished Ware phase. Red ware sherds mostly vases and basins belong to Kushana as well as medieval period.

21. SIKANDARPUR

The village Sikandarpur stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary.
It is situated towards west of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 7 Km. To approach the site one may first go the village Akbargarh, crossing Hindon Nadi at a distance of about 5 Km. on Charthawal - Thana Bhawan road. From there a Kachcha road joins it and lead to the site. The nature of the site is sandy and brownish in colour. There is no mound but some elevated portion can be seen, covers an area of about 50x50 sq.m. It is also under cultivation. It is the adjacent village of Niamu - a PGW site towards south.

**POTTERY**

The site is rich in its cultural heritage. The pottery of the site includes sherds of Ochre Colour Pottery mostly indeterminates in shape. Painted Grey Ware and Red ware of medieval period. In Painted Grey Ware group mostly dishes and bowls were found and red ware is mainly represented by vases, basins etc.

**OTHER CULTURAL FINDS**

Among antiquities an irregular pottery disc having the diameter of 5 cm. (PLATE VII B-1). It's period is not determined. A terracotta bead was also found.
22. SINGHALPUR

The village Singalpur is situated towards south-east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 8 Km. on the left side of the Charthawal - Kuzaffarnagar road. There is no mound however, the potteries were collected from the elevated part of the site. It covers an area of about 80x60 sq.m. and is completely under cultivation. The village lies between the doab of Hindon Nadi and Kali Nadi.

POTTERY

The site has yielded red ware of medieval period. However, same of them may belong to the early christian centuries. These are all well burnt and sturdy. Fragments include the basins of various types and interesting apart from usual shapes. Some sherds have the traces of slip.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities some terracotta objects were found which are following:

1. Fragment of a terracotta handle of which handle end has neatly made with a knob. It may be handle of some incense burner, unstipped. Medieval (handle diameter 5 cm, extend length 11 cm). (PLATE IV B-1).

The village Sudina Kalan stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards south-west of the Baghra block headquarters at a distance of about 16 Km. on the left side of Muzaffarnagar - Shamli road. From the village Dhobi a metalled road goes to the village Sisaull via Budina Kalan.

The mound is toward west of the village Budina Kalan at a distance of about one Km. The mound is, however, low with a height of approximately 10 ft from the ground level. It covers an area of about 150x100 sq.m. Only a small portion of the mound is intact and rest of 3/4 part of the mound is under cultivation. It is loose in composition and is full of sand.

POTTERY

No antiquity was found during the course of exploration. However, the site appears of Late Painted Grey Ware phase which is casually found. Among other ceramic groups are Grey Ware, Black-slipped ware and associated red ware of Northern Black Polished Ware phase. However,
no NBPW was found from the site during the course of exploration. The pot-sherds include fragments of dishes, bowls, basins, vases etc.

24. DHOLRA

The village Dhalra stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. The village Dholra is situated towards west of the Baghra block headquarters. It lies on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road at a distance of about 14 Km. The site is towards north-west of the village which is almost plain in nature. Its area could not be measured due the standing crops.

POTTERY

The site has yielded red ware of Shunga - Kushana (?) and medieval period both slipped and unslipped. Some of them have black painting over red surface. Fragment includes various types of vases having inturned, outturned or colored rim, pedastalled bowls, dishes etc.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities not worth mentioning were found except three terracotta balls of different size. (PLATE VII A-1-3).
25. DHANSANI

The village Dhansani stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It lies towards west of the Bagura block headquarter at a distance of about 10 Km on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar - Shamli road. The mound is, however, low but spread in a large area. It is sandy and blackish brown in colour.

POTTERY

The site belong to historic period the sherds include fragments of vases, basins, bowls, etc. Most of them are all dull red and ill fired. Handis are also available. Some vessels have grooves on the neck.

Among antiquity only a terracotta ball was found during the course of exploration. (PLATE VII A-4).

26. DHINDHAOLI

It is the border village of the Baghra block which separates it from Budhana block. It stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It lies towards south - west of the Baghra block headquarters at a distance of about 17 Km. The is no direct route to approach the site. One wishing
to visit the site may first go to village Titawi by bus or his own vehicle at a distance of about 10 Km on Muzaffarnagar - Shamli road where towards south on the left site a brick road joins it and leads to the site hardly 7 Km away from the village Titawi.

The site is towards east of the village Dhindhaoli and covers an area of about 100x100 sq.m. with a height of about 8 ft from the surrounding area. It is divided into two part by a village east road. Major portion of the mound is intact but periphery is under cultivation. The nature of the mound is slightly of compact earth having yellowish - brown colour.

POTTERY

The site has yielded a large number of sherds during the course of exploration beginning from the NBPW phase represented by the thick Grey Ware. However, no NBPW was found. Associated wares including incurved bowls are present. Vases with elliptical collar are available. A few sherds appear to belong to Kushana period. A few sherds bear black painting generally dashes over red surface.
OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities following objects deserve our attention:

1. Fragment of a terracotta bangli faltish. (PLATE XI A-1).
2. Fragment of a terracotta bangle with groove (PLATE XI A-2).
3. An aricanut shaped terracotta bead.

27. LADWA

It is the northern border village of the Baghra block which separates it from Charthawal block. It lies towards north-west of the Baghra block headquarter at a distance of about 11 km on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar - Shamli road. To approach the site there is a Kachcha road which joins it in the village Dhobra via Jasoi.

The mound is just on the left edge of the Hindon Nadi towards west of the village Ladwa. It is a low mound which is slopy towards west and covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m. with a height of about 6 ft from the surrounding area. The mound is divided into two parts by main gullies. However, potteries were found equally on
both the mound. The farms of adjoining fields are levelling down the mound. During the rainy season it is not easy to reach the site.

POTTERY

Since a few sherds look ochurous the site may belong to OCP period. However, nothing can be said without excavation. But the second culture belongs to Painted Grey Ware period. Some sherds of Plain Grey Ware may belong to Mauryan period. Red ware of early Christian centuries are present which contain bowls, basins, storage jars, etc.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The site is fairly rich in cultural finds. Following are of interest:

1. Fragment of a terracotta small solid wheel. It is broken, however, central hole is visible. Unslipped. It may belong to Ochre Colour Pottery group. (PLATE IA-6).

2. Fragment of a terracotta solid wheel, bigger in size. Part of the central hole is visible. Unslipped. Medieval. (Diam. 4.5 cm). (PLATE IA-4).

3. A small pottery disc, partially damaged Painted Grey Ware period (?).
28. QAZIKHERA

The village Qazikhera is situated towards east of the Bajhra block headquarters at a distance of about 4 Km on right side of Bathra - Muzaffarnagar road. The site is towards south of the village Qazikhera and is completely under cultivation. There is no mound except some elevated portion. There is a tube-well on the top of the mound. The village falls between the doab of Hindon Nadi and Kali Nadi.

POTTERY

It is a medieval site which has yielded red ware of medieval period during the course of exploration. The pot-sherds include vessels, basins, storage jars etc. Generally pot sherds are of medium fabric and dull red ware.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities found during the course of exploration, following are of worth interest:

1. A terracotta aricanut shaped bead having groove on the base, slightly blackish (PLATE IB-6).
2. A pottery disc (PLATE VIIB-3).
The village Badheri is situated towards north-east of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 9 Km on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Purkazi road. The site is towards west of the village Badheri. The mound is very low which covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m. Towards west at a distance of about 1.5 Km, Kali Nadi flows.

**POTTERY**

The site appears medieval which has yielded dull as well as sturdy red wares. An important type is an elongated pot having a narrow mouth and flat rim. However, a few sherds of vases with inturned and out-turned and elliptical collared rim. Most of them are treated with a wash. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

**30. JARODA**

It is the southern border village of the district headquarters as well as the block headquarters which divides it from the district Meerut. The village Jaroda
stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It is situated towards south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar – Meerut road at a distance of about 7 Km. The site is in the vicinity of the village Jaroda. The village is also known as Jaroda – Panda. There is no mound, rather a plain which is under cultivation.

POTTERY

It has yielded generally red ware of the late phase. Some of them may belong to Late Gupta period. Fragments of bowl, basins, Handis, etc. were found. Generally they are treated with a wash.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities a silver coin and a pottery disc of medieval period were found during the course of exploration. The details of the coin is given below:

Obv. : Persian legend
Rev. : Persian legend
Weight: 10 gm
Diam. : 1.8 cm

(PLATE XI B).
31. KANANHERI

It is the eastern border village of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters. The village is situated on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar - Bijnor road at a distance of about 13 Km. towards east. The mound is completely under cultivation. It is full of sand and looks brownish in colour.

POTTERY

The site appears of early medieval period. It has yielded thick and sturdy red ware of utilitarian type. A few pot-scherds have painting in black over red surface.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Following finds collected during the course of exploration are of interest:

1. A stone ball; of medieval period.
2. Probably a terracotta coin mould. (PLATE XII A&B-1).

32. LACHHERA

The village Lachhera is situated towards south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of
about 8 Km. There is no direct route to approach the site. However, it can be easily approached from Purbalian, from there it is hardly 4 Km. towards north. It stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. The mound is towards north of the village Lachhera which is totally occupied by the residential houses. The height of the mound is approximately 9 ft. high from the ground level. However, its area could not be found.

**POTTERY**

The red ware of the medieval period were observed at the site. However, no pottery was collected from the site.

**33. MIRZAPUR**

The village Mirzapur¹ lies towards north of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 1½ Km. on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar – Purkazi road. It is an uninhabited village. The mound is almost flattish covered with grass.

**POTTERY**

The site has yielded red ware of medieval period which is represented by usual shapes. No antiquity was found.

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1. *Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review*, p. 54.
The village Mirapur stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It is the adjacent village of Semali. There is no direct route to approach the site. However, one may go to the village Purbalian in Shahpur block from there it is about 4 Km north and can be approached via Molaheri. It is about 5 Km towards south from Muzaffarnagar block headquarters.

The site is towards east of the village on the edge of the river and is known as Guphawale pir. There are four pirs in the village. The mazar which lies on the top of the mound is one of them. Near the mazar there is a newly constructed house and a hand-pump. The mound covers an area of about 200x100 sq.m. It is about 16 ft. high from the ground level. The mound is vertically cut down and a section can be seen. Potsherds were collected from this area also. However, periphery of the mound is under cultivation. It would be difficult to approach the site during rainy season. (PLATE XIV A).

POTTERY

It is a Painted Grey Ware site. Here Mauryan ware is also found. The painting includes on sherds generally
liner design. Associated red ware is also found. Some of the pot-sherds have incised design. Usual shapes were found. The pottery of Painted Grey Ware is well levigated and of medium fabric.

35. MIMLANA

The village Mimlana stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It is situated towards north of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 3.5 Km. on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar - Purkazi road. It is easily approachable site which is also connected with a pucca road to the district headquarters.

POTTERY

It is also a medieval site which includes the sherds of vases, Handis, vessels, dishes etc. some of them have incised decorative motifs. Generally they are treated with a wash.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among other cultural finds following deserve our attention:
1. Fragment of a terracotta leg of an animal (?) Medieval. (PLATE IIIB-4).

2. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine representing front part. It is probably a bull, one horn and one ear is visible. Partially one by can also be seen. Medival period. (PLATE VA-3).

36. MOLAHERI

The village Molaheri is situated on the south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 9 Km. and it is also 3 Km. away towards north of the village Purbalian - an OCP site. The site is towards east of the village Molaheri. There is no mound. However, on edge of the fields some elevated portion can be seen. The mound covers an area of about 3 acre. Most part of the mound has been used for cultivation. There is a tube well adjacent to mound.

The village Molaheri stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. The mound is, however, very low. The nature of the mound, as usually found in the tahsil is dark brownish and sandy. During the rainy season it is not easy to reach the site.
There is another mound towards north of the village parallel to the Kali Nadi. This mound is also under cultivation and covers an area of about 4.5 acre. However, pot sherds were picked up from the furrows of the field (PLATE XIV B).

POTTERY

The pottery from the site includes sherds of Ochre Colour Pottery and of medieval period. Among Ochre Colour Pottery fragments of vases and a few indeterminate shape have been found. Red ware of medieval period has the usual shapes. However, a few pot-sherd are grooved and treated with a wash. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

37. NARA

The village Nara previously known as Narvargarh is situated towards southern part of the tahsil and block Muzaffarnagar where the boundaries of tahsil Budhana join it. The site is about 10 Km. away on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar - Meerut road. At a distance of about 8 Km a Kachcha road joins aforesaid road. Which leads to the site.
Though the site has yielded the pottery of early historic and medieval period including glazed ware, at present there is no mound here and the area has been turned into an agriculture field with slight elevation in the central part.

POTTERY

The site is rich in yielding the medieval red ware of various types. Some of them may belong to pre-medieval period but the same cannot be determined without excavation. Some of the pots were decorated with black painting over red surface with grooves. Among the pot-sherds are bowls, dishes, basins, globular pots, etc.

Among antiquities a stone ball was found which belongs to medieval period.

38. PARAI

The village Parai is situated towards north-east of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarter at a distance of about 14 Km on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar - Roorkee road. There is no mound worth the name, however, potteries were collected from the elevated part of it. Kali Nadi flows towards west of the village at a distance of about 2.5 Km.
POTTERY

It is a medieval site which has yielded sturdy and thick red ware, circular storage jars, bowls, basins, etc. Glazed ware were also found. However, no antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

39. Rai

The village Rai stands on the left side of the Kali Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It is about 12 Kms away towards north from the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road. It is one of the important sites of the tahsil Muzaffarnagar and was already reported in IAR 1963-64.

The site lies towards south-east of the village Rai. The major part of the mound has been damaged by the villagers for cultivation. The existent measures approximately 100x120 sq.m. The height of the mound is about 11 ft. from the ground level. It not easy to approach the site during rainy season.

POTTERY

The earliest ceramic of the site is Grey Ware of NBPW phase. Though no NBPW was found, associated
pottery including sherds of incurved bowls, vases with elliptical collar etc. were available. A few sherds of Black-Slipped ware were also found. Among the red wares belonging to the Kushana period have black painting over red surface.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The antiquities collected include a terracotta disc and a terracotta sealing with ( ) 'm' letter of Brahmi having a decorative curve line below. (PLATE XIIAB-2). It may be added that a pot-sherd of thick Grey Ware was found earlier from here bearing three Brahmi letters1.

40. RAMPUR

This site is situated fairly at a distance of about 3.5 Km towards south along the left bank of Kali Nadi. It is also towards north of Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 8 Km. On the left

1. Shri M.N. Deshpande (1962-63), his colleagues and students of school of Archaeology, explored an area from Muzaffarnagar to Roorkee, a distance of about 60 Kms. and brought to light sites of different categories yielding Ochre Colour Pottery. Painted Grey were, Black Slipped Ware, Northern Black Polished Ware, Red Ware of Sung-Kushana period and medieval Glazed Ware.

From the site Rai a thick Grey Ware sherd with Brahmi script was obtained: Indian Archaeology 1963-64- A Review, p. 53, and Tripathi, Vibha, op. cit., p. 31.
side of the Muzaffarnagar - Roorkee road. The mound covers an area of about 120x100 sq.m. and is a low mound having a height of about 6 ft. from the ground level. This site is also under cultivation.

POTTERY

This site has yielded sherds of Painted Grey Ware, Plain Grey Ware and red ware of medieval period representing usual shapes of each group. The PGW sherds have metallic sound and well levigated with medium fabric.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among other cultural finds following objects have been found.

1. A terracotta animal figurine
2. A terracotta ghata (vase) shaped bead

41. SARWAT

The site is easily approachable from Muzaffarnagar block headquarters and is hardly 2.5 Kms. away towards north on Muzaffarnagar - Saharanpur road. The site has yielded the pottery of late historic and medieval period. The entire mound has been damaged and inhabited. However, pot-snerds were collected from different places.

1. Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 54.
POTTERY

Medieval as well as pre-medieval pot-pieces were collected. A few of them have painting in black on red surface. Fragments include bases and rims of vases, handis, dishes, etc. Other than pottery finds were not noticeable. However, no antiquity was found.

42. SISONA

The village Sisona lies almost towards north of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. on the Muzaffarnagar - Roorkee road. The site is towards west of the village Sisona. There is a low mound covering an area of about 80x60 sq.m. Kali Nadi flows towards west of the site hardly at a distance of about one km.

POTTERY

The earliest ceramic of the site belongs to the late phase of PGW. Red Ware found may belong to NBPW, Kushana and medieval periods. However, neither any NBPW sherd nor any antiquity was found.

43. SHERNAGAR

The site lies towards south-east of the District headquarters at a distance of about 6.5 Kms. On the left
side of Muzaffarnagar - Jansath road at a distance of about 5 Kms, a Kachcha road joins it leading to the site. There is no mound north the name. However, pot-sherds were collected from the elevated part of the site. There is no river near the site.

POTTERY

Shernagar appears of medieval site. It has yielded red wares along with terracotta Glazed Ware. Red ware of various types generally crude and bigger in size including vases, basins, bowls, etc. Some of them bear painting in black over red surface. The glazed ware sherds have white glazing and painted in black.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

During the course of exploration one terracotta small ball and a stone ball comparatively bigger in size were found.

44. SUJADU

The site lies towards south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters hardly at a distance of about 4 Kms. Kali Nadi flows on the right side of the mound. It is approximately 6 ft high and covers an area of about
150x100 sq.m. However, farmers of the adjoining fields are levelling down the mound gradually. The soil of the mound is yellowish and slightly compact.

POTTERY

The site is rich in its cultural deposit. The earliest phase of this site goes back to the PGW phase of the Doab. The sherds include Painted Grey Ware, Plain Grey Ware, Black Slipped and Red Wares of historic and medieval periods. A few Grey Ware sherds appear to be mended.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Besides one pottery disc (PLATE VIIB-3) two terracotta balls one small in size and other slightly bigger were found during the course of exploration. (PLATE VII 8,5).

45. SANDHAWALI

The village Sandhawali is situated almost towards south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 5 Km. on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar - Meerut road. At a distance of about
4 Km. on the left side of the aforesaid road a kankar road joins it which leads to the site. The mound is towards south-west of the village Sandhawali. It is about 7 ft height from the ground level and covers an area of about 50x50 sq.m. The mound is partially damaged. Kali Nadi flows towards west of the village hardly at a distance of about 1.5 Km.

**POTTERY**

A few sherds found from this site give their appearance like Late Harappan (?) but this hypothesis should be taken tentative. However, some sherds give definite look of Ochre Colour Pottery which includes sherds of flared rim jars and vases and some look indeterminate in shapes.

The site is also very rich in yielding interesting medieval pottery. However, some of them may belong to pre-medieval period with its usual shapes.

**OTHER CULTURAL FINDS**

Among other cultural finds following terracotta objects were collected.

1. An indeterminate terracotta object, probably leg of an animal, may be of historic period. (L 6.8 cm) (PLATE IIIB-2).
2. An indeterminate terracotta cylindrical object, may be of Ochre Colour Period. (L - 5.5 cm). (PLATE IIIB-3).

46. SEMALI

The site lies towards the south of Muzaffarnagar block headquarters, at a distance of about 11 kms. The Kali Nadi flows on the right side of the site, at a distance of about 2 Kms. Though there is not mound except slight elevation in the central part from where the pottery had been collected. The mound looks slightly sandy and brownish.

POTTERY

The site appears of medieval period. However a few sherds may belong to pre-medieval period. Fragments of basins, storage jars, bowls, minature pots, etc. were found. Generally grooves or chords decorate the pottery. However no antiquity was found.

47. WAHELNA

The site can be approached easily by Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road towards south at a distance of about 5 Kms. from the District headquarters. At a distance of about 4.5 Kms. a narrow mettaled road joins it leading to the site.
The mound looks slightly compact and dark brownish. The mound is almost plain.

POTTERY

It is a medieval site. A few sherds may belong to pre-medieval period. Mostly sherds are well burnt. The upper and lower portion of the vases, handis and other vessels were collected. No antiquity was found.
48. BARLA

The village Barla is situated towards south-west of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km on Muzaffarnagar - Purkazi road.

Though there is no mound in the village, it appears a medieval settlement. A little digging at any place yield medieval pottery. Some time back a coin hoard was found in the village which yielded a large number of copper coin of Sultan Balban (PLATE XV A). These coins are now preserved in the Government Museum, Muzaffarnagar.

49. CHANDAN

The village Chandan stands on the right bank of the Salani Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards east of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 6.5 km. There is no direct route to approach the site. At a distance of about 3.5 km on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar - Roorkee road another road joins it leading to the site. Except 2 kms., the road is Kachcha. It is difficult to reach the site during the rainy season.
The area of the mound, situated on the right bank of Salauni Nadi, is approximately 200x100 sq.m. The mound is divided into three parts by the rain gullies. Local farmers are gradually converting the mound into an agriculture fields. However, major part of the mound is intact. It is a low but widespread mound. It is difficult to approach the site during rainy season.

POTTERY

The pottery of the site represents Ochre Colour Pottery (?) as some sherds look Ochrous. However, unless the site is properly excavated it would be difficult to determine its age. The pottery of this group include fragments of vases and some indeterminate shapes. This site is earlier recorded as medieval period\(^1\). Some pot sherds of post historic period were also present. Usual shape were found in this group.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities found from the site are a terracotta bead and a terracotta ball.

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1. *Indian Archaeology, 1963-64 A Review*, p. 54.
50. DUHELI

The site is situated almost towards south of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 14 Kms. on Deoband-Bijnor road. To reach the site, one first has to go by bus upto Barla, a distance of about 7 Kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road where Deoband-Bijnor road joins it.

The site belongs to medieval period. Pot fragments include usual shapes of red ware. No antiquity was found.

51. JAMALPUR

The site is situated towards south-east of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 3 Kms on right side of the Purkazi - Laksar road. Saloni Nadi flows towards of the site at a distance of about 1.5 Km.

It is a medieval site which has yielded usual shapes in red ware.

52. KHUDDA

The site lies towards south-west of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 15 Kms. on the

1. Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 54.
2. Ibid.
   I could collect no pottery from the sites.
right side of Muzaffarnagar - Roorkee road.

POTTERY

This site also appears to be of medieval period. The red ware of the site includes pot sherds of dishes, bowls, jars, etc. Generally they are treated with a wash. No antiquity was found.

53. KAMHERA

The site lies almost towards south of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 14 Kms. on Deoband-Bijnor road.

The site has yielded usual shapes in red ware of medieval period.¹

54. NOORNAGAR

The village Noornagar² stands on the right bank of the Saloni Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. The village lies on the northern boundary of the tahsil and the district headquarters as well. The village Noornagar

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¹ Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 54. I could collect no pottery from there.
² It is alleged that the village Noornagar in the north-east of the Purchhapar was called after Nur Jahan who had a country seat there.
lies towards north-east of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 17 Km. There is no direct route to approach the site. However, one can reach the site via Chandan village. It is perhaps most important archaeological site of the tahsil.

It is still a large mound though it has been considerably damaged, however, it measures approximately 200x180 sq.m. It is about 12 ft. high from the surrounding area. The mound is divided into two parts by a village road. Farmers are cutting down the mound for cultivation. The Salauni Nadi flows on the left side of the mound which remains dry except in rainy season. During rainy season it is not easy to approach the site.

This site was explored for the first time in 1962-63 by a team headed by Shri M.N. Deshpande. It has then yielded Painted Grey Ware, red ware of Sunga-Kushana period. It is fairly rich in other finds like terracotta figurines, beads, bone points, etc.\(^1\).

However, I could collect a few Ochrous sherds during the course of exploration, but it needs confirmation through

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excavation. Next in chronology is Painted Grey Ware which yielded a variety of paintings on the pot- sherds and the usual shapes of bowls and dishes. The painting includes horizontal and vertical strokes, short, long, vertical and oblique dashes, concentric circlets and wavy lines, etc. Associated Plain Grey ware is equally rich. Some of them may come down upto the early phase of the NBPW. However, no NBPW was found.

Among red wares jars with prominent grooves, vases with typical grooves and collared rims, bowls, basins, dishes, a few spouts and knobbed lids were found. Some sherds have deep parallel grooves. Miniature bowls are also present.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The site was fairly rich in yielding other cultural finds. Following are of interest:

1. Fragment of a stone pestle having a smooth surface. May belong to PGW period. (PLATE II-4).

2. An indeterminate terracotta object having a slightly slanty transverse hold; It has wheel like thick circular end. Unslipped of OCP period (?). (PLATE IIIA-5).
3. An indeterminate terracotta cylindrical object. of OCP period. (PLATE IIIA-6).


5. An squattish terracotta ghat (vase) shaped bead, having wide hole, neck part is nicely made. It has some traces of slip also. Mauryan ? (PLATE IA-3).

6. A terracotta female figurine with prominent bust.

7. A terracotta weight with three parallel lines.

8. A bone needle.

9. Terracotta beads of various shapes.

10. A thick red ware shered with graffiti mark.

55. SHAKARPUR

The site lies towards the northern boundary of the tahsil and district headquarters, at a distance of about 6 Kms. on Muzaffarnagar- Roorkee road.

POTTERY

It is a medieval site. However some sherds may belong to late phase of historic period. It has yielded fragments of dishes, vases, basins, jars, etc. No antiquity was found.

1. Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 54.
56. SUAHERI

The site lies towards east at a distance of about 3 Kms. from the Purkazi block headquarters on the right side of Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road.

It is also a medieval site which has yielded fragments of usual shapes of medieval period\(^1\).

57. TUGHALAKPUR

The village Tughalakpur\(^2\) is situated most towards south of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 12 Kms. on Bijnor - Deoband road.

It is also a medieval site. Which as yielded the usual shapes of red ware.

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1. *Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review*, p. 54.
2. Ibid.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Code 2 &amp; Sl.No.</th>
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<th>Cultures</th>
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<td>49.</td>
<td>Sisona</td>
<td>GW, EH, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Shernagar</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Sujadu</td>
<td>PGW, GW, BS, EH, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Saudhawli</td>
<td>LH(?), OCP, M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Semali</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Shankarpur</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Suaheri</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Tughalaqpur</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Wahelna</td>
<td>EH, M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The village Ambarpur stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It lies towards north-west of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 7 Kms. There is no direct route to approach the village. The site is towards north of the village Amberpur. The place is known as Rukani Ke Per ka Sunqle. However, the whole area is under cultivation. Pot-sheeds were collected from the furrows of the field and from the irrigation drainage. It is very difficult to approach the site during the summer and rainy season because of sandy soil - The exact area cannot be measured because of the standing crops in the fields.

POTTERY

The site is represented by a rich variety of red ware sherds. All of them except one belong to Late Harappan period. The fragments of this ware include troughs, basins, vases, bowls etc. One sherd of it has a parallel lines in black on red, and as well incised decoration. Other pots are also incised. The solitary piece of red ware may appear
to belong OCP which is of indeterminate shape. However, no antiquity was found from the site.

59. BEGARAJPUR

It is the northern border village of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 12 Km. The village Begarajpur is situated on the left bank of the Kali Nadi which forms its western boundary. The site can be approached easily from the District headquarters at a distance of about 12 Km. on Budhana - Muzaffarnagar road. The mound is under cultivation Adjacent to the mound there is a huntment of a Sadhu, known as Ashram. The site is towards east of the village Begarajpur. The area of the mound is about 100x80 sq.m. There is no mound but some elevated portion is there which is about 6 ft. high from the surrounding area. Pot-sherds were picked from the furrows of the fields.

POTTERY

The site appears rich in yielding Ochre Colour Pottery sherds. The fragments of this ware includes rims of vases, bowls and basins. The entire pottery collected has turned into porous due to water effect which suggested it being
a secondary deposite. From the pottery collection the site remained abandoned for a long long period when ultimately again inhabited by the people of medieval period. The wares of this period includes fragments of rims of storage jars, vases, lids, bowls and incense burner. Some sherds have incised decoration and painting as well. The pottery is generally unslipped. It appears the site remained water logged for a considerable period which has peeled off all types of slips if there were any. However, no antiquity was recorded from the site.

60. CHAWARI

The village Chawari is situated towards south east of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. It is an uninhabited village. The site is towards east of the village Adampur Mochari, an adjacent village. According to village people there was a mound but at present no sign of mound is there. The area is flattened and under cultivation. The area of the mound is about 100x80 sq.mts.

POTTERY

It is a medieval site. The pottery includes usual shapes of red ware of medieval period. Generally the pottery found from this site is unslipped and of medium fabric. No antiquity was found.
The village Huşainpur Bopada lies almost towards north of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 11 Km. It is situated on the left bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its western boundary. There is no direct route to approach the site from Khatuli. The site is on the Budhana - Muzaffarnagar road. However, one wishing to visit the site may go to village Khanupur on Khatauli - Muzaffarnagar road where it crosses the above road. It is very difficult to measure the mound because of the standing crops in the field. However, the mound is slopy towards west and is situated towards west of the village Huşainpur Bopada, just on the edge of the road side. There is a Crusher on the mound. A new construction is also going on the mound. It is also partly occupied by the residential houses.

POTTERY

The pottery assemblage of the site consists of Ochre Colour Pottery and Medieval red ware. Though no complete shapes have been found from the above wares. There are fragments of vases, bowls, lids and storage jars. The medieval wares are sturdy and well baked and those of Ochre Colour Pottery are have become porous and powder
comes off which slightly rubbished. Among antiquity one large size stone ball was found.

62. INCHAULI

The village Inchauli stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It is situated towards west of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 15 Km on Budhana-Khatauli road. The site is easily approachable because it is just on the edge of the aforesaid road.

The mound covers or large area of about 300x200 sq. mts. In the middle of the mound there is a newly constructed Junior High School and two temples. By the side of the mound two old wells are also present. The whole mound is intact except a small portion which is under cultivation. The concentration of the potteries are on the western side of the mound (PLATE XVI A).

POTTERY

The pottery collection include Painted Grey Ware and Red ware. The Painted Grey Ware is represented by fine grey ware sherds having painting in black pigment on it. Through no complete shape has been picked-up. They appear
to belong to dishes and bowls. However, the red ware sherds are of Kushana period which includes fragments of knobbed lids and vases etc. The site is of considerable area. No antiquity was found from the site.

63. JOHRA

Earlier, it was a part of the village Islamabad but now it is an independent village at a distance of about 11 Km towards north of the Khatauli block headquarters. It is on the right side of the Meerut - Muzaffarnagar road. The mound is about half kilometre west of the village Johra on Mansurpur - Sikeda by pass. The area of the mound is about 100x100 sq. mts and is about 6 ft. high from the surrounding area. Locally the mound is known as 'Bitolewala Tilla'. It is because of the village woman raised cow dung cake heap to store it. The Kali Nadi flows towards west of the site at a distance of about 2 Km. (PLATE XVI B).

POTTERY

During the exploration I found only tiny sherds of Painted Grey Ware, however, earlier Painted Grey ware sherds have been collected by others. However, I have found nothing worth mentioning except the fragments of red ware
vases. Other sherds are too tiny to assure any shape from them. No antiquity was found from the site.

64. KHANJAHANPUR

The village Khanjahanpur is situated towards north-east of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. It is on the left side of the Khatauli - Jansath road. The site is towards east of the village Khanjahanpur at a distance of about half Km. Areawise the site is about 100x80 sq. mts. and is completely under cultivation.

POTTERY

It is a medieval site and usual shapes were found which includes vases, lids, basins etc. However, no antiquity was found.

65. KHOKNI

Earlier, Khokni was a part of the village Rasulpur but now it is an independent village. The village Khokni is situated towards east of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 8 Km. It is on the Mirapur - Muzaffarnagar road. From the village Dahaur, on the right side of the road a Kachcha road joins which leads to the
village Khokni. The mound is very adjacent to the Kachcha road and on the other side is a mazar. The mound is towards west of the village Rasulpur. Areawise the site is about 200x100 sq.m. It is about 5 ft. high from the surrounding area. On the top of the mound there are some trees and houses. The periphery of the mound is under cultivation. Apart from it the intact portion of the mound has been turned as graveyard and a spot for rubbish. Kali Nadi flows towards west of the site. (PLATE XVII).

POTTERY

The pottery collection of the site is represented by the Painted Grey ware sherds. Though no complete shape has been found, the pottery is very fine and give metallic sound. The wares varies in shades. It appears that the site remained abandoned for a long period and untill the medieval period people arrived there and settled down. Their ware is red ware which is represented by shallow basins and fragments of big storage jars and big knobbed lid etc.

65. MANDAWAR (KAILASH NAGAR)

It is the adjacent village of Inchauli - a Painted Grey Ware site. The village Mandawar is at a distance of
about 12 Km. from Khatauli block headquarters on the left side of the Budhana - Katauli road. It is an inhabited village. The site is about one Km south of the village Kailash Nagar. The mound is completely flaitened and under cultivation. There is a tubewell on the site. Total area of the mound is about 80x80 sq.mts. Lakhauri bricks were also present along with potteries. Kali Nadi flows towards west of the village Mandawar at a distance of about 2.5 Km.

POTTERY

It is also a medieval site which includes the sherds of vases, vessels, Handis etc. However, some sherds may belong to early historic period. No antiquity was recovered from the site.

67. MANSURPUR

The village Mansurpur lies towards north of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 12 Km. The village is on the Budhana - Muzaffarnagar road. One wishing to visit the site may first go to the village Khanupur on Muzaffarnagar - Khatauli road where Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road crosses.
The site is in the vicinity of the village. There is a fortress of the local zamindar on the top of the mound who has thrown away all the pot-sherds. Therefore, nothing is found at present. However, a few sherds of medieval period were picked up. Kali Nadi flows towards west of the village at a distance of about 2 Km.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities one terracotta animal was found.

1. Fragment of a terracotta indeterminate animal figurine which two hind legs a tail are partially intact. Unslipped, ill baked. Medieval period. (PLATE XVIIIA-7).

68. MUBARAKPUR

This site is very rich in its cultural assemblage ranging from Late Harappan to medieval period. The village Mubarakpur is situated towards south of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 3 Km. on Meerut - Muzaffarnagar road. The site is just on the left side of the road towards north - east of the village Mubarakpur. Meerut - Muzaffarnagar Railway line is just on the east of the site. A rajvaha is running towards west of the mound. There is no sign of mound there. However, it is
alleged that there was a big mound. At present it is flattened and under cultivation. The pot - sherds are scattered uniformly in the whole area, measuring 80x80 sq.mts. However, no sign of brick bats are there. Kali Nadi flows towards west of the village at a distance of about 14 Km. (PLATE XIX A).

POTTERY

The pottery collection of the site is very rich. Mainly the Late Harappan and Ochre Colour Pottery are dominant. Both the wares yielded usual shapes of their wares. So fare Ochre Colour Pottery is concern it is very rich though. Only the fragments of ringed base, vases, pedastalled bases, big storage jars and basins have been found. It appears that the general pottery had other shapes too. Some sherd of Painted Grey Ware and Grey ware have also been collected and from Early historic to Medieval period ware are present.

69. NAWLA

The village Nawla is situated towards north-west of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. It stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, which
also forms its western boundary. The mound is towards west of the village Nawla. It covers a large area, however, it is not intact. A small portion which is intact has been turned as grave-yard and rest portion of it is under cultivation. The mound has been turned into a stepped type farming. The mound is again disturbed by village cart road. On the other side of the above road there is another mound which has yielded only Grey Ware. It is also under cultivation. There is no direct route to reach the site. One may go first to the village Husainpur Bopada. On Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road. From there a village link road lead to the site. However, a by pass road also leads to the village Nawla from Ganga canal bridge. (PLATE XIX B).

POTTERY

The site is represented by the sherds of Late Harappan, Ochre Colour Pottery, Painted Grey Ware along with associated wares and early painted Northern Black Polished ware sherd. The site appears very rich in its cultural remains though no complete shape has been found in any ware. There are many such fragments which indicates their shapes. The pottery of all the periods generally appears of medium fabric and shapes include fragments of
vases, basins, storage jars and typical lid which has a hollow hub. Fragments of dish-on-stand has also been found in Late Harappan assemblage. Painted Grey Ware includes some fragments of steel grey ware as well.

70. PALARI (SADAT)

The village Paladi is situated towards north-east of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. The village is on the left side of the Mirapur-Khatauli road. The site is situated towards west of the village Palari and east of the Kali Nadi (Nagin). Areawise it covers about 100x100 sq. mts. At present mound is completely flattened and under cultivation. On the norther side of the mound there is a mosque. Pot-sherds were collected from the furrows.

POTTERY

The sherds found from here comprises red ware and glazed ware of medieval period. Other noticeable thing is the large number of Lakhauri brick-bats scattered on the mound. Among antiquities one terracotta ball was found.
The village Rampur stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi and it also forms its western boundary. It is towards north-west of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 8 Km. The Dabbal village - a late Harappan site is about 2.5 Km away towards west of this site. The village Rampur falls on the right side of the Budhana - Khatauli road about 2 Km away towards north from the road.

The mound is measuring about 50x50 sq.m. is left intact. The remaining portion about 4 acres in area is flattened and under cultivation. The height of the intact part of the mound is about 6 ft. from the surrounding area. Along with the potteries a few brick bals were also present.

POTTERY

The site is represented by Medieval period which has yielded fragments of big storage jars and lids and an important thing was found, a fragment of a votive tank.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

1. Fragments of a terracotta votive tank? with a high wall of which one side partially intact. It's period cannot be determined. Extand length and breadth is 33 cm. and 9 cum.)
72. SONTA

The village is also known as Abdul Nagar which lies towards north of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 7 Km on the right side of the Khatauli-Muzaffarnagar road. The mound is towards north-east of the village Sonta. The mound covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m. and is about 5 ft. high from the surrounding area. Due to disturbance (digging) by the villagers the potsherds are found in patches. The mound is locally known as gonga. Kali Nadi flows towards west of the village Sonta at a distance of about 2.5 Km.

POTTERY

It may be a early historic site. However, red ware of medieval period was found which includes jars, basins, lids etc. Glazed ware were also found. No antiquity could be traced from the site.
73. BHOOMMA

The village Bhoomma is situated towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 15 Km. One wishing to visit the site may first go to Mirapur about 11 Km away from Jansath on Jansath - Meerut road and from Mirapur onwards 4 Km towards south a pucca road leads to the site. The site is completely under cultivation and has some elevated portion. Ganga cannal flows towards east of the village hardly at a distance of about 1.5 Km. Further towards south, at a distance of about 4 Km. there is another site Kheri Sarai yielding the same culture.

POTTERY

The pottery complex collected from this site¹ include Grey Ware, Black slipped and red ware of medieval period. Among Grey ware some sherds have black tinge externally. They all together appear to belong early historic period. It is already a reported site*. 

1. Indian Archaeology 1962-63 - A Review p. 36.
   cf. Roy, T.N., A Study of Northern Black Polished Ware An Iron Age Culture of India, (New Delhi), p. XXXIII.

*The site has been reported as NBPW by TN Roy in his book entitled 'An Iron Age Culture of India, (New Delhi, 1986) and also in Puratattra No. 5, But I have not found even a single piece of NBPW from the site during the course of exploration. However, NBPW is not mentioned in IAR too from this site.
74. GOLA PUTTA

It is an uninhabited village. The site is locally known as *Putthe ka Jungle*, a newly inhabited village. The village lies towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 4 Km.

The site is towards north-west of the village gaon. A pucca road goes to the village from Jansath and onwards a kachcha road leads to the site. The site covers an area of about 100x100 sq.mt. The whole area is slightly elevated and on the top of the mound there is a tube-well and some trees.

POTTERY

The site is represented by historical as well as medieval wares. As usual the red ware are found here which have some incised design as well as medieval Painted ware. The pottery is steddy and well baked. Shape includes fragments of bowls, basins, vases lids, etc.

75. JARWAR

The village Jarwar is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about
12 Km. To reach the site one may first go to village Khujera at a distance of about 6 Km from Janoath on Jansath - Morna road. From Khujera on the right side of the aforesaid road a Kharanja joins which leads to the village Jarwar. However, it is difficult to approach the site during rainy season. The site is towards east of the village Jarwar. There is no mound at present and the area is under cultivation. However, the pot sherds were collected from the irrigational drainage.

POTTERY

The pottery assemblage of the site is red ware of Medieval period. The fragments of vases, basins, Handis were collected from the site. However, no antiquity was picked-up from the site.

76. JATWARA

The village Jatwara is on the Jansath-Morna road at a distance of about 4 Km towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters. The village Jatwara is on the right side of the aforesaid road, a kachcha road joins which links the village. There is no mound except some

1. Indian Archaeology, 1962-63 - A Review, p. 36.
elevated portion. It is alleged that there was a mound but now it has been turned into an agricultural field. During the course of cultivation the farmers cleaned their fields and threw away the sherd.

POTTERY

The pottery found from this site include coarse Grey Ware, red ware of early historical, historical and medieval period. Among grey ware fragments of bowls were found. Other ware represents with vases, basins, Handis etc. No antiquity was found from the site.

77. KAITHORA

The site is rich in its cultural heritage. The village Kailhora is situated south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 12 Km. One wishing to visit the site may first go to Mirapur and

1. Indian Archaeology 1962-64 - A Review, p. 36.

*The site has been reported as NBPW by TN Roy in his book entitled 'An Iron Age Culture of India (New Delhi, 1986) and Puratattva No. 5. But I have not found even a single piece of NBPW from this site during the course of my exploration. However, NBPW is not mentioned in IAR from this site.
onwards about 1 Km a metalled road leads to the village Kaithora.

The site is locally known as Sonabarases Ka Tila. It is on the left side of the Meerut-Muzaffarnagar road. A kachcha road joins it near the Govt. Hospital and the site is just at the back of the hospital. The mound is divided into two parks and both have been converted as grave-yard. People are cutting down the mound for taking the soil. Adjacent to the mound there is a temple and a tank. The approximate height of the mound would be 15 ft. from the ground level. The area of the mound is about 200x150 sq. mts. (PLATE XXIII A).

1. Indian Archaeology - 1962-63 A Review, p. 37; Indian Archaeology - 1965-66 A Review, p. 86; Tripathi, Vibha, op. cit, p. 31. Explorations conducted by Deshpande on the banks of the Burhi Ganga and Kali Nadi have revealed a number of PGW sites. Kaithora is one of the mounds known as Sonabarases (derived probably from Swarnvarsha). It has yielded the following four periods:

   Period IV (Lowest): It yields small pieces of Red ware.
   Period III: It yields Plain and Painted Grey Ware.
   Period II: It shows Grey Ware with Red Ware Sherds.
   Period I: It belongs to the Muslim period.

However, no NBPW has been mentioned.
POTTERY

The pottery of this site is represented by the Painted and Plain Grey ware and Black-slipped and red ware of historic and Medieval periods. In Grey wares generally usual shapes are found. In red wares generally usual shapes are found. In red ware these includes insence burnere, pedastalled bowls, lids etc. and in Black Slipped ware a vase with squattish out turned rim were found. However, no antiquity was found during the exploration. It is already a reported site.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Antiquities of the site are following:

1. Fragment of a terracotta dish (thali) partly broken, probably for baking a flattish bread. It has for its decoration finger pinched shallow cavities at the edges, ill baked gritty core, back part is blackish due to constant use. Unslipped Painted Grey Ware period (?) Its diameter can not be measured. (PLATE XVIII A-1).

*The site has been reported as NBPW by TN Pay in his book entitled 'An Iron Age Culture of India (New Delhi, 1986) and also in Puratattva No. 5. But I have not found NBPW from the site during the course of my exploration.
2. An indeterminate terracotta object probably a base of a pot (PLATE XVIII A-2).

3. Probably part of a pottery disc. (PLATE XVIII A-3).


78. KAILAPUR - JASMOR

The site is rich in its cultural heritage. The village Kailapur - Jasmor is towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of 17 km. There is no direct route leading to village. One wishing to visite the site may first go upto Mirapur on Muzaffarnagar - Meerut, a distance of about 11 km from Jansath. From Mirapur towards north-east at a distance of about 6 km, a metalled load leads to the site. The village Kailapur- Jasmor is on the Muzaffarnagar - Bijnor road. The whole area falls in Xhadar. Bhud can be seen on either side of the road.

There are three mounds all the three one falls towards east of the village Kailapur - Jasmor. Among three mounds two are east of the road and one is west of the Muzaffarnagar - Bijnor road.
Mound (A) - It is situated on the east of the Muzaffarnagar - Bijnor road. There is a tube well on the road side. From there one may enquire about 'Rudhazu Ka Chak'. It is said that there was a huge mound which has now turned into an agricultural land. The nature of the soil is yellowish sand. The approximate area of the mound would be 250x250 sq.m. Pot-sherds were picked up from the field. (PLATE XXA).

According to the village people i.e. Darshan Singh while they were levelling down the mound by the tractor. He saw the series of storage jars. They have kept one of them intact and pots-sherds and rims of the jars may also be seen in the field. One complete storage jar is in the possession of Darshan Singh (PLATE XXB). In addition to these pottery - pieces there were brick bats in considerable amount. A full vase is also found from the same mound. Now excavation possibility is nil.

Mound (B) - About 1/2 Km towards north from mound (A) there is another mound measuring approximately 300x250 sq.m. It is about 12 ft. high from the ground level. Most part of the mound has been damaged, however, small portion of it is intact. The farmers of adjoining fields
are cutting down the mound for agriculture purpose.

(PLATE XXI A).

Mound (C) - It is across the road and is locally known as 'Mandava Kheri'. It is also 12 ft. high and measures about 300x250 sq.m. (mound XXI B). Here also farmers are cutting down the mound but a small portion is intact. Apart from pot-sherds, brick-bats are also seen. The brick size measures L 14 x W 9.5 x T 2.5 Cms. Apart from above finds a door-Jamb of stone has also been found and is left in the out-skirts of the village Kailapur - Jasmor.

POTTERY

The pottery assemblage from this site\(^1\) is very rich which represents pottery from the Late Harappan to the Medieval period. The shape in each ware is of usual type. The pottery assemblage is dominated by red wares in which vases are found in plenty. Some pot-sherds also include traces of painting and incised designs. Some big storage jars have applique rib pattern around neck with decoration with thumb impressed rope pattern.

\(^1\) Indian Archaeology 1962-63 A Review, p. 37.
This site* is already reported.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among other cultural finds following objects were found:

1. One terracotta sprinkler, having a hole on the top. Its rear part is broken. Probably of Gupta period.

2. One terracotta aricanut shaped bead, blackish. Medieval period.

3. A small terracotta bead having a wide hole. Medieval period.

4. Fragment of a terracotta Humped Bull - Hump is slightly flattish near the neck and partly broken. There is a stamped Chakra mark on the right back side of which only a part is visible. On the side of it there is a leaf pattern. Hand made. It is slipped but badly corroded. It may belong to Mauryan period (L 10 Cm, Ht 5 Cm.) (PLATE XXII-B).

*The site has been reported as NBPW by TN Roy in his book entitled 'An Iron Age Culture of India (New Delhi, 1986) and Puratattva No. 5. But I have not found NBP sherds from the site. IAR also does not mention NBP from this site.
5. This door jamb is lying in the outskirts of the village Kairapur Jasmor. According to village people it was unearthed from the mound (C), Known a Mandwa kheri. (PLATE XXXVI).

A sand door jamb (height 12 ft, thickness 9.5 cm) has been found from the village while the farmers were levelling down the mound. It has parallel chain hanging throughout below which is depicted lady figurine probably a deity in Abhay a Mudra and in Tribhangi farm. One the side of which are two other dieties. The piece appears to belong Late historic or early medieval chert blade period. C. 9-11 A.D.

6. A complete storage jar of red ware has been found. According to local people it was also unearths from the mound A while they were levelling down the mound. It is the height 8 ft. jar is 90.5 cm breadth 46 cm. and diameter of the mouth is about 23.5 cm. It his out going beaded rim below which is a nail press rope pattern design. The pot has slightly feather saggar base. The profile of the body is almost straight ovalised. It is well baked and has been treated with a wash. It may belonging to Kushna period. (PLATE XXB)

7. Some chert blades were also reported from the site.

1. Indian Archaeology 1962-63 A Review, p. 36.
79. KATIA

The village Katia is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 11 Km. The site can not be approached during rainy season. To approach the site one may first go to village Khujera about 6 Km from Jansath block on Jansath - Morna road. From Khujera right side of the aforesaid road a Kharanja goes to the village Katia which is about 4 Km away. The site is towards south of the village Katia.

The site covers an area of about 100x100 sq.mts. Inspite of the fact that major part of the mound has been damaged yet it seems a large mound. It is about 11 ft. high from the surrounding area. On the top of the mound a Primary School building is there. In addition to the pottery, brick - bats were also present in considerable amount. Some of the large broken bricks measures i.e. extend length 6 and weadth 10 Cm.

There is another mound in the north of the village Katia at a distance of about 1 Km. The site is locally known as Male Ka Jungle. The same cultural assemblage was found from there. There is no mound at present except some elevated part which is covered by Male tree. Brick
bats were also found there. There is no river near the site.

POTTERY

The pottery assemblage collected from the site includes generally indeterminate shapes of Ochre Colour Pottery and red ware of early historic period. The one sherd of Ochre Colour Pottery indicates out turned rim vase and other are indeterminate. The red ware historic period includes vases with out turned rim and ill fired Handis with broad mouth. Pieces of bowls are also found. During the course of exploration no antiquity was found.

80. KHERI SARAI

The village Kheri Sarai is towards south east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 15 Km. There is no mound but a slightly elevated area which is under cultivation. The site is locally known as Mimbakheri.

POTTERY

The site has yielded coarse Grey ware along with Black slipped, red ware of Shunga - Kushana period. The
pottery of each group include usual shape. No antiquity was found. It is already a reported site

81. KHARTAULI

The village Khartauli lies toward north-west of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km on the left side of the Jansath-Muzaffarnagar road. The site is towards southern side of the village Khartauli. Because of the cultivation it is very difficult to determine the are of the mound.

POTTERY

The site appears to be of Medieval period which includes fragments of red ware, basin, vases, handles etc. I could not found any antiquity from the site.

82. MUJHERA

It is a Medieval site and falls towards south­east from Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 9 km. It is on the Mirapur - Muzaffarnagar road. The site is just on the left side of the aforesaid

*This site has been reported as NBPW by TN Roy in his book entitled 'An Iron Age Culture of India' (New Delhi, 1986), but I have not found NBPW from the site.*
road. It covers an area of about 100x100 sq.mts and is about 4 ft height from the surrounding area. On the top of the mound there are several structural remains made of Lakhauri bricks.

**POTTERY**

The pottery assemblage is of red wares of Medieval period. The sherds are shurdy and well backed. A few of them are externally slipped. The shapes includes basins, vases, storage jars, bowls etc. However, no antiquity was found.

83. **MUKALLAMPUR**

This village is near Kaithora hardly at a distance of about 2.5 Km from Mirapur. The site can be approached from Kaithora. The site is locally known as Dampur. The site has yielded the red ware of Shunga - Kushana and medieval period as well.

84. **MAHMOODPUR BANGAR**

The village Mahmoodpur is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 13 Km. It is 2 Km east of village Mirapur. The village Mahmoodpur Bangar is an uninhabited village. The

1. Indian Archaeology 1962-63 - A Review, p. 36
site is towards east of the village Mahmoodpur and is under cultivation. There is a tube well on the mound and adjacent to it there is a mazar known as Rahmatullah Pir. The pottery was collected from the irrigational drainage. The village has no pucca road, therefore, it is difficult to approach the site. There is no mound except some elevated portion. The area of the mound is about 80x60 sq. mts.

**POTTERY**

The site has yielded a very few pottery mostly they belong to medieval period. One interesting sherd has white and green paint mark. One piece has elliptical rim and looks like ochrous due to water action.

**85. MAKKHANPUR**

The village Makkhanpur is an uninhabited village adjacent to the village Sambhalhera. It is situated towards east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 7 Km. It may be approached via Sambhalhera towards south. The site is towards south of the village Sambhalhera. There is no mound but an elevated portion having a height of about 6 ft. from the surrounding area. On the eastern side of the mound there is a Jhor (tank). The mound covers an area of about 100x80 sq. mts.
POTTERY

There are many tiny sherds scattered on the mound. They apparently appear medieval sherds. However, no sherd could be collected. The site remained abandoned for a long period. No antiquity was found from the site.

86. MIRAPUR

The village Mirapur is situated towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarter at a distance of about 11 Km. It is connected with a metalled road. The site is towards east of the village Mirapur. It is a low mound. One the top of the mound there is a temple locally known as Babarewali Mata Ka Mandir.

POTTERY

The site has yielded red ware of medieval period which includes usual shapes. However, no antiquity was found from the site.

87. NIZAMPUR

The village Nizampur is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters. There is no direct route leading to the village. One wishing to visit the
site may first go to Mirapur, a distance of about 11 Km from Jansath. From Mirapur towards east about 7 Km. Total distance from the Jansath block is about 18 Km. The Ganga river flows towards east at a distance of about 6 Km from the village Nizampur.

The area of the site is about 250x150 sq. mts. The height of the mound is approximately 8 ft. from the ground level. The Lakhauri brick - bats are found scattered throughout the mound. People are ploughing the field. On the mound there is a well of Lakhauri brick having an outer diameter of 5.10 mts. Some later construction is also seen. It is out of use now. Around it there is an octagonal plateform. Locally the mound is known as 'Hazzarpur Ka Khera.

POTTERY

The pottery collected from here is of red ware of which many are slipped. The fragments of the pots includes rims of big storage jars, pedestal bowls, cord marked flat bases. Vases etc. Some pieces are painted as well which may belong to Medieval period.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

One broken stone ball was found during the course of exploration. (diam. 4.5 cm). A pottery disc was also found.
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88. PUTTHI IBRAHIMPUR

The village Putthi Ibrahimpur lies towards south­east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 16 Km. It is on the Muzaffarnagar - Meerut road. One wishing to visit the site may first go to Mirapur and onwards to the village Putthi Ibrahimpur. There is a long row of Bhur. On the top of the mound remains of some medieval structure of which the brick-bats are scattered. It is surrounded by a thick grove.

The area of the mound is approximately 250x150 sq. mts and the heighest point in about 25 ft. from the ground level. Farmers of the adjoining field are cutting down the mound for their agricultural use. The site is locally known as Pullhi Ka Jungle.

POTTERY

The pottery collection from the site includes associ­ated Grey Ware of Painted Grey Ware assemblage and red wares of medieval period have also been picked - up. The sherds are generally broken into pieces and no complete pot has been found. However, Grey ware pieces give metalic sound. Some sherds of historic period have also been found which includes vases, basin and bowls etc. Some of them have tracs
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of slip as well. It is a reported site\(^1\). However, no antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

89. RAMRAJ

The village Ramraj is situated towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 18 Km and about 7 Km from Mirapur. There is a metalled road leading to the site from Mirapur. The site is on the left side of the road. The whole area falls in Khadar. It is a low flattish but widespread mound. It has been divided by rasine gullies. The village is also known as Samana.

POTTERY

It may be an early historic site. However, red ware of medieval period is also found which includes vases, basins, lids etc. Some of the pot-sherd have the traces of slip. Among antiquity one pottery disc of medieval period was found (PLATE VII B-4).

90. SIKANDARPUR

The village Sikanderpur lies towards east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 14 Km.

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1. Indian Archaeology 1962-63 A Review, p. 37
It is also about 3 Km away from the village Kailapur Jasmor towards west. The site is towards north-east of the village Sikandarpur. The area of the mound is approximately 150x100 sq. mts and is under cultivation.

**POTTERY**

The pottery assemblage of the site\(^1\) is of red ware of Medieval period which are steardy and well baked. The sherds include fragments of ribbed collared rim of a vase and having traces of painting of horizontal lines. A few sherds are of collared rim having painting inside the rim. There are other shapes which includes vases and bowls. However, no antiquity was found.

91. **SIKERERA**

This site is very rich in its cultural remains ranging from the Ochre Colour Pottery to the Medieval period. The village Sikerera lies almost towards east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 3 Km on Mirapur - Bijnor road from the village Mirapur. The

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1. *Indian Archaeology 1962-63 A Review*, p. 36.
village Mirapur is about 11 Km from Jansath block. The village Sikerera is on the right side of the Mirapur - Bijnor road. The site is about 1.5 Km north-east of the village Sikerera. It is a very large mound but is under cultivation. Its area is about 200x200 sq. mts. and is 15 ft. height from the surrounding area. It is locally called a Jandwara. It is very difficult to approach the site during the rainy season. The site is very rich in yielding the antiquity as well. (PLATE XXIII B)

POTTERY

The pottery of the site\(^1\) represents various cultures right from the Ochre Colour Pottery to the Medieval period. The pottery is generally wheel made and of red ware except those which belong to Painted Grey Ware and Black-slipped. The fragments includes rims of storage jars, vases, basins, bowls lids etc. Majority is of medium fabric and not well baked. The pottery generally looks of dull red colour. In total assemblage of the pottery the Ochre Colour pottery sherds are very limited in number. However, medieval pottery

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dominates. Associated with Painted Grey Ware, Black slipped and red ware also have been found. It is a reported site.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The site is very rich in yielding antiquities also. Following objects found from the site deserve our attention:

1. Fragment of an indeterminate animal - It has two transverse pin holes at the back rib. A small face is partially shown. Here is back portion there is another hole. It has two squattish fore legs one hind leg of left side intact and right leg is broken. It's ears appears big and mouth is partly broken. It may be an animal to be yolked in a toy cart. It is probably slipped body as is indicated by its shine lustures. Kushana period. (PLATE XXIVA-1).

2. Fragment of a quartzite pestle - of which one end is intact and part of its body also. It extend length is 10 cm. and diam. 5 cm). (PLATE XXIV A-12).

3. Fragment of some terracotta object - its one end has slightly sagger base, well finished and well baked. It's

*The site has been reported as NBPW by TN Roy in his book entitled 'An Iron Age Culture of India' (New Delhi 1986) and also in Puratattva No. 5. But I have not found NBP during my course of exploration. However, IAR also not refers NBP against this site.
point part is broken and its extend length is 3.4 cm. Kushana period (PLATE XXIV A-2).

4. Fragment of an terracotta animal representing rear portion. Its one left leg is intact and other one is damaged. Other part of it is missing and unslipped. Kushana period. (PLATE XXIV A-3).

5. A terracotta disc which has recent notches on both the side fully as decoration. PGW period. (diam. 4 cm). (PLATE XXIV-A).

6. One terracotta small ball (PLATE XXIV A).

7. One terracotta large size ball, damaged (PLATE XXIV A).

8. One indeterminate terracotta object, probably a handle. (PLATE XXIV A).


92. SAMBHALHERA

The village Sambhalhera is situated towards east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 5 Km on the left side of the Mirapur - Jansath road. A metalled road starts from Sambhalhera which joins the Mirapur - Jansath road. The site is towards north-west of the village.
Sambhathera, near Jhorwali Masjid. There are two mazars on the top of the mound and remains of some structure made of Lakhauri bricks. The area of the mound is 80x50 sq. mts.

POTTERY

It is medieval site and has yielded the usual shapes of red ware. The pot-sherds are sturdy and generally unslipped. No antiquity was found from the site.

93. TIKAULA

The village lies towards south east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 16 Km. on the left side of the Jansath - Meerut road. It is about 4.5 Km east of the village Mirapur.

There are two mounds in this village. Mound (A) which is towards north-west of the village Tikaula. There is no mound and crops are standing over it. There is a tube well on the site. Lakhauri bricks bats are scattered in the field. The pot-sherds were collected from the irrigational drainage.

Mound (B) is towards north of the village at a distance of about 1.5 Km. The site is surrounded by the
trees of Kikar. The area of the site is about 100x80 sq. mts and is about 12 ft. height. Some ashes are also seen on the mound. However, it is difficult to approach the site during the rainy season. It is also known as 'Foota Rera'.

**POTTERY**

The site (mound A) has yielded red ware, of which some have traces of slip and collared rim. Fragments of pedastalled and simple bowls and spout have been found. It appears from the assemblage that this site was a medieval site.

The mound B has yielded the Grey ware of associated Painted Grey Ware.

**94. TIYARPUR**

The village Tiyarpur is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters. It is the adjacent village of Nizampur. There is no direct route leading to the village. One wishing to visit the site may first go to the village Mirapur, a distance of about 11 Km from Jansath block. From Mirapur towards east about 11 Km. Total distance from Jansath block is about 22 Km. The Ganga river

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   *cf. Tripathi, Vibha, op. cit.*, p. 32.
flows towards east at a distance of about 4 Km.

The site has been turned into an agricultural field. It covers an area of about 100x80 sq. mts.

POTTERY

The pottery found from here is rich collection of Painted Grey ware of which many are painted. Though no complete shape has been found but it appears fragments belong to bowls and dishes. It appears that the site remained abandoned for a long period unless people of Kushana period came here and settled down on the site. The ware of Kushana period includes red ware vases and pedestal bowls. However, no antiquity was found during the exploration.

95. TANDHERA

The village Tandhera is towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 14 Km. To approach the site one may first go to the village Khujera on Jansath - Morna road. On the right side of the village a Kharanja leads to the village.

The area of the mound is about 150x80 sq. mts. and is about 5 ft. height. On the top of the mound there are some residential building. The village is difficult to approach during rainy season.
POTTERY

The pottery assemblage of the site\(^1\) is of red ware mostly of Medieval period. The sherds have traces of slip as well. The shape includes fragments of vases, knobbed lid and inturned bowls \textit{parai} etc. No antiquity was found.

96. TISANG

The village Tisang is towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. A \textit{pucca} road goes upto about 5 Km and then onwards turns into a \textit{Kachcha} road which joins the site. It is a big mound covering an area of about 250x150 sq. m. The mound is in the vicinity of the village towards north. The village pople are levelling down the mound rapidly for agricultural use. Many people began live on the top of the mound. A newly constructed temple and some residential houses of the villagers can also be seen (PLATE XXV A).

POTTERY

The concentration of the pot-sherds are in the western side of the mound. At this site Plain Grey Ware and Red Ware. Grey ware may belong to early historic period and Red Ware is represented by different types of bowls, basins and vases. Many of them are slipped and a few have

\footnote{1. \textit{Indian Archaeology 1962-63 - A Review}, p. 37.}
traces of painting as well. A few pieces may be of pedestal-topped bowl. Some pots and pans may belong to early historic and historic period. Most of the pots are well backed and are of medium fabric. A few pieces are decorated with incised design. However, a considerable amount of the brick-bats are also present.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among other cultural finds following objects were observed.


2. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine- It may be a figurine of humped bull. Its hind part is missing and mouth is shown by slit mark which has squattish mouth. Blackish and ill baked; Medieval period (L 6 cm, Ht. 3.4 cm). (PLATE VB-11).

3. Fragment of a terracotta disc of which circular ends has incised oblique notches. Blackish, Mauryan period. Its diameter can not be measured. (PLATE XXIV-B).
The village Bhoapur lies towards south-east of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 3 Km. A kachcha road goes to the village from Morna. The site is towards south of the village Bhoapur. It is alleged that there was a mound, however, at present it has been flattened and under cultivation. The sherds were picked up from the irrigational drainage.

**POTTERY**

The pot-scherds include bowls, basins, Handis, vessels, etc. of red ware. These pottery may belong to the Shunga-Kushana and the Medieval period. However, no antiquity was recorded during the course of exploration.

98. **BHOPA**

The village Bhopa lies towards west of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 10 Km on the Muzaffarnagar - Bijnor road. The whole mound is under cultivation and is almost flattened. However, sherds were picked up from the irrigational drainage.

1. *Indian Archaeology 1962-63 A Review*, p. 36.
POTTERY

The pot-sherd comprises red wares of Medieval period\(^1\). Among potteries usual shapes were found. However, no antiquity was found during the exploration.

99. CHHACHARULA

The village Chhacharauli is situated towards north of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 3 Km. A kachcha road leads to the site from Morna. According to local people there was a \textit{tilla} (mound) but at present, however, so called mound has been converted into an agricultural field.

POTTERY

The pottery collected from the site\(^2\) is the red wares of Medieval period which includes usual shapes. However, no antiquity was found during the exploration.

100. CHAURWALA

The village Chaurwala lies towards south of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 4 Km on the right side of the Morna – Jansath road. The site

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2. \textit{Ibid}.
is towards east of the village Chaurwala. It is alleged that there was a huge mound but at present no sign of mound is there. Apart from pottery four sculptures were found which belongs to Gupta period (?) and are housed in Govt. Museum, Muzaffarnagar, U.P.

POTTERY

The site is probably a Medieval site which is represented by the fragments of vases, bowls, basins etc. of red ware. A broken piece of an indeterminate object has also been picked-up.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The site has yielded interesting stone scultures which are housed in the Govt. Museum, Muzaffarnagar.

1. It is a sandstone image of a drummer. The lady has nice hair dress and wears an amulet and Kankan in her both the hands. The drum is almost straight. The left leg of the drummer is slightly bent which stands on a pedastalled. It wears below a transparent garment. It has full grown two breasts. It may belong to early historic period. C. 8th-9th A.D. (PLATE XXVI A).

2. It is a fine figurine of red sand stone of a lady which is holding her left toe from the right hand. (PLATE XXVIIA)
She wears beautiful **Kankan** in her hands. She has full grown two breasts she has a nice bun and wears a beautiful floral ear tops. The lady stands on a peadstall (PLATE XXVII B).

3. It is a stone image of four figure on each side of which one is of Ganesh. The figure is made of rough sand stone of buff colour. The deity is sitting in **lalitasana** on a padastall below which is depicted the Goneshas vehicle rat. The figure belongs to early historic. C. 8-10 A.D. (PLATE XXVIII-A).

4. A beautiful stone image of VI-VII centuries. She has got good facial expression, raised head gear and prominent breasts (PLATE XXVIII-B).

5. This is an image of a beautiful lady, probably Laxmi which is sitting on a lotus pedastalled. in **Sukhasana**. The lady wears a beautiful jwellaries including a torque and a close neckless. She has full grown breasts. The hair dress is decorated with flowers on the right of which a stylesed full blossomed lotus. Perhaps, the image of Vishu lying on a snake bed? It belong to early medieval period (PLATE XXVI B).
101. Firozpur

It is an uninhabited village and is about 5 Km far from Morna block headquarters towards north-east. A metalled as well as a Kachcha road starts from Morna. The site is towards east of the village Firozpur. The site is locally known as 'Nilkantha Ka Tilla'. It is perhaps because of the Nilkantheshwar temple which is constructed over it. The mound is about 12 ft. height from the ground level and covers an area of about 200x100 sq. mts. In addition to the temple on the top of the mound there are two mazars of Lakhauri bricks locally known as pir sahab ka mazar. The whole area fall in the Khadar. It is difficult to approach the site during rainy season.

POTTERY

The pottery assemblage of the site\(^1\) is of red wares and all belong to Medieval period. The shapes include vases, lids, bowls and chilams etc. Some sherds have traces of slip as well. However, no antiquity was found from the site.

102. Kari

The village Kari lies towards south-east of the

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1. *Indian Archaeology 1963-64 A Review*, p. 53.
Mrona block headquarters, at a distance of about 10 Km. One wishing to visit the site may first go to the village Berha Sadat, from where a Kachcha link road joins it. The site is towards north of the village Kari.

**POTTERY**

The site\(^1\) is rich in yielding the medieval red ware of various types. Some of the pots were decorated with black painting over red surface with grooves. Among the pot sherds are bowls, basins, vases etc. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

103. **KHAI - KHERA**

The village Khai - Khera lies towards south of the Morna block headquarters which also forms its southern boundary. It is about 10 Km away from the block Morina. The village Khai-Kherais on the left side of the Morna - Jansath road. The site is locally known as Mimlakheri.

**POTTERY**

The site\(^2\) has yielded the coarse Grey wares and red wares of Medieval period. Among the shapes are vases,

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1. *Indian Archaeology 1962-63 A Review*, p. 36.
basins, lids etc. No antiquity was found from the site.

104. KAKARAULI

The village Kakrauli towards south of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 8 Km. on Jansat-Morna road. The site is towards east of the village Kakrauli. According to local people there was a huge mound known as Bimlakheri. However, at present there is no such mound except some elevated portion. On the top of the mound there is an Intermediate School. It is alleged that there was a well has been destroyed while cutting down the mound. Towards east at a distance of about 8 Km Janga Nadi flows. The area of the mound is approximately 200x100 sq. mts.

POTTERY

Generally red ware has been picked up from the site which may belong to early historic and medieval period. The ware is steady and well baked. Some sherds have the traces of slip as well. Generally pottery belong to

*The site has been reported & NBPW by T.N. Ray in his book entitled 'An Iron Age of India (New Delhi, 1986) and also in Puratattva. No. 5, But I have not found any NBP sherd from the site.*
Kushana period (?). However, no antiquity was encountered during the course of exploration.

105. SHUKKARTAR-BANGAR

The village Shukkarter Bangar is situated towards north-east of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 7 Km. There is a metalled road leading to the village Shukkarter. However, regular Bus service is there from Morna. The site is towards west of the temple Shuk-Deva. There is a well on the top of the mound. The well is made of lakhaun bricks which may belong to the medieval period. The nature of the soil is loose brownish sandy.

POTTERY

It appears to be an early historic as well as a Medieval site\(^1\). However, usual shapes of each are were found from the site. No antiquity was recorded.

106. SHUKKARTAR-KHADAR

It is the neighbouring village of Shukkarter Bangar. It also lies towards north-east of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 8 Km. There is a metalled

\(^1\) Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 53.
road leading to the village Shukkartar - Khadar. The site has yielded red wares of Shunga-Kushan and Medieval period as well.

107. SIKRI

The village Sikri lies towards north of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 13 Km. There is a metalled road which leads to the village Sikri. Buses are also plying Morna to Bhoker - heri and Sikri. It is the border village of the block Morna. The whole village falls in the Khadar area.

The site is towards north of the village Sikri at a distance of about one kilometre. The site is locally known as Khole Ka Jungle. According to the local people the name Sikri has been derived by the word 'Sikargarh'. It is alleged that there were two wells of big bricks. However, no sign of it is seen now a days.

The site Sikri, a large flat mound with an occupational deposite of about 4 m. has yielded the pot sherds of Painted Grey Ware. Grey ware red ware of Shunga-Kushana and of medieval period apart from a few sherds

1. Indian Archaeology 1962-63 A Review, p. 36.
  No pottery was collected from the site.
of Ochre Colour Pottery. The whole mound is under cultivation. The area of the mound is approximately 200x200 sq. mts. The concentration of the Painted Grey ware pottery is in the south of the mound and the Ochre Colour Pottery on the north. The soil of the mound is yellowish-sandy. The river Gang flows on the right side of the mound at a distance of about 2 Km east. However, Ganga canal flows adjacent to the mound towards west. (PLATE XXIX B).

POTTERY

The pottery assemblage of the site is generally Ochre Colour Pottery, Painted Grey ware, Grey Ware, Early historic and Kushana ware. In Ochre Colour Pottery no definite shape has been found. However, fragments of vases and big basins have been noticed. Among the Painted Grey Ware many sherds have been picked up. No complete shape has been noticed so far. They may be fragments of bowls and dishes. A few sherds have traces of painting as well. Red ware complex generally belong to early historic, Shunga-Kushana and medieval periods. They include fragments of lids, vases, basins, bowls etc.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Nothing important could be found among antiquities during the course of exploration except one pottery disc of Painted Grey ware (diam 4 cm) (Plate XXIVB and one terracotta ball.

1. Indian Archaeology 1963-64 A Review, p. 53.
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<td>Mandawar</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Mansurpur</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Mubarakpur</td>
<td>LH, OCP, PGW, GW, EH, M</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Mujhera</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Mukallampur</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Mahmoodpur (Banger)</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Makkhanpur</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Mirapur</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Nawla</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Nizampur</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Palari</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>Putthi-Ibrahimpur</td>
<td>GW, M</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Rampur</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Sikereda</td>
<td>OCP, PGW, GW, NBPW, BS, EH, M</td>
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<td>Sambhalhera</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Sukartar</td>
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<td>Sukartal</td>
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<td>Sikri</td>
<td>OCP, PGW, GW, BS, EH, M</td>
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<td>Tiyarpur</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Tandhera</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>Tisang</td>
<td>GW, EH, M</td>
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</table>
The headquarters of the tahsil and the development block of the same name lies in Lat. 29° 17' N and Long. 77° 99' E. It stands on the right bank of the Hindon river, which also forms its northern boundary. It is 30 Kms south of the district headquarters and is linked with metalled road.

The site is in the vicinity of the Budhana village which has been converted into a grave-yard and is locally known as Kabragah Ka tilla. Some medieval structure is standing on it. The site is towards north of the village.

POTTERY

The pottery belongs to Medieval period of which usual shapes were found. No antiquity was encountered during the course of exploration.

189. BAHRAMGARH

The village is locally known as Gafoorgarh. It is the adjacent village of Shikarpur - an OCP site. This village stands on the right bank of the Hindon river which also forms its eastern boundary. It is hardly of a distance
of about 8 Kms from the Budhana block headquarters towards
north. The site is difficult to approach during rainy
season. However, a pucca road goes from Budhana to the
village Bahramgarh.

The site is towards east of the village Bahramgarh.
The mound is sloping towards the Hindon Nadi and is
completely under cultivation. Pot sherds were collected
from the furrow mark. However, the farmers pick out pot
sherds from the fields and throw out them as ware material.
The approximate area of the mound would be 100x50 sq.m.
The whole area of the village falls in Khadar and the
composition of the field is brownish sandy soil.
(PLATE XXX A).

POTTERY

The pottery complex of the site include wares of
Late Harappan, Ochre Colour Pottery, Mauryan and of
Kushana period. The shapes in Late Harappan and Ochre
Colour Pottery are of usual types and so is the case
with the Mauryan and the Kushana periods also.

Among antiquity a terracotta broken ball, and two
indeterminate terracotta objects were found of which one
is probably a wheel (PLATE XXIX A 4-5).
110. CHANDHERI

The village Chandheri is at a distance of about 2 Kms from Budhana block headquarters towards south. It is connected with a metalled road from Budhana. The site is on the right side of the Budhana - Ukavali road. The site is towards west of the village Chandheri. It is alleged that there was a huge mound, even to-day it is considerable high from the ground level. People of the village have cut down the mound for agriculture purpose. It is also completely disturbed. Adjacent to the mound there is a tube-well and a newly constructed temple. The site is locally known Rera. The area of the mound is about 100x80 sq. mts. (PLATE XXX B).

POTTERY

The pottery from the site is very rich which is represented by the Late Harappan pottery and Ochre Colour Pottery. The shapes found from the sites are of usual type of Late Harappan culture. Among the Ochre Colour Pottery the fragment of flared rim vases are prominent.

No antiquity could be recorded from the site.

111. HUSAINPUR KALAN

The village Husainpur Kalan is situated towards north of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of
about 4 Km. from there. A metalled road goes to the village Husainpur Kalan. It is difficult to approach in the rainy season. The site is in the vicinity of the village. The approximate area of the mound would be 250x150 sq. mts. Its height is about 12 ft. The site has been converted as a graveyard. It is locally known as 'Hathi Ki Kabra'. However, farmers of the adjoining fields are cutting down the mound badly for making a village road.

POTTERY

The pottery complex found here includes generally red wares. However, it may be noted down that a solitary piece of Grey Ware was also picked - up from the site. The Red Ware includes fragments of thick corded marked bowls, vases, basins, etc. The ware includes slipped pieces also. It may belong to Early historic and medieval period.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among other cultural finds following deserve our attention:

1. Probably a broken stone pestle (PLATE XXIX A-1).  
3. A terracotta irregular shaped ball. (PLATE XXIX A-3).
The village Jaula is on the Budhana - Kandhala road on the right side at a distance of about 3 Kms from the Budhana block headquarters towards west. On the left side of the road there is a school building and on the other side is the site. It can be seen from the road. It has also been converted into a graveyard and the mound has been cut down by the villager for making a village road.

On one side of the site there is a newly constructed temple. Apart from the grave-yard this site is also used for bitas of cow dung cake. It is alleged that it was a large mound but now it would be about 8 ft. high from the surrounding area. The total area of the mound would be about 250x250 sq. mts. and is divided by the village roads. The site is situated in the central place of the dcab of rivers Krishni and Hindon. (PLATE XXXI A).

**POTTERY**

Pottery of the site has plenty Grey Ware which belongs to Early historical period and other wares may belong to historic and medieval period. The pottery includes fragments of bowls, lids, vases, Handis, etc. Some sherds have the traces of painting also and a few
others are decorated with incised design. The pottery is generally wheel made and a few are slipped as well. A few Grey ware sherds have black slip on them.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The site has yielded following antiquities during the course of exploration:

1. A terracotta wheel lite object (PLATE XXIX A-6).

113. KUTUBPUR DATANA

This village is popularly known as Datana. It is about 8 Kms from Budhana block headquarters on Budhana - Atali road towards south-east. The village Kutubpur Datana is situated on the left side of the road which is under repair.

The village falls in Khadar area. So the nature of the soil is loose. It appears a prominent Painted Grey Ware site. Along with Painted Grey ware a few sherds of
Ochre Colour Pottery, an earlier has also been found which includes several pieces of plaster with reed marks and usual shapes of OCP ware as well.

There are two mounds one is on the north of the village and other is towards east. The distance between the two mound is about one Km.

Mound (A) is locally known as 'Kasaiyon Wal tilla'. It is just on the right bank of the Hindon river. One can see the river from the mound. This mound is also completely under cultivation. There is a tree on the top of the mound having a Kachcha platefarm around it. The composition of the mound is loose and yellowish in colour. The area of the mound is about 250x150 sq. mts. Its height is about 15 ft. from the river level. The site in turned into an agricultural field which is ploughed even today. The site is difficult to approach in the rainy season. (PLATE XXXI B).

Mound (B) covers an large area of about 300x300 sq. mt. Its approximate height is about 8 to 10 ft. It is also under cultivation. This mound has yielded red ware of historical and medieval period.

POTTERY

This site i.e. mound (A) is very rich in yielding Painted Grey Ware. Pot-sherds are found in abundance. The
shapes of this ware includes pieces of generally bowls and dishes as found at other well known Painted Grey Ware site. The painting on them are of black pigment, which includes concentric circle, liner design, dots and dashes and some includes leafy motif (?) as well. The clay of the pottery is well levigated, have smooth surface. Some associated Black-slipped sherds also have been picked-up during the course of exploration. It may be further added that Ochre Colour Pottery sherd of the site includes plaster pieces with reed marks and usual sherds of the pottery including flared rim vases.

Mound (B) represent with the red ware pottery of historical and medieval period. However, potteries were not collected from the site.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities following objects were found.

1. Fragment of a baked brick of which one side is partly survived, remains of base is plain and upper part has finger made grooved - OCP period (PLATE XXXII A-1).

2. Fragment of a big vase which is mat marked, having husk particles, ill baked not well lavigated. Period not determined.
3. Another fragment of a vase, treated with a red wash bearing finger mark. (PLATE XXXII A-2).

4. A terracotta pottery disc. PGW period.

5. Clay lumps with reed marks, having had been used for plastering purposes. A cavity indicates that probably complete reed was fixed into it OCP period. (PLATE XXXII-B).

114. LUHSANA - RUKANPUR

The village Luhsana - Rukanpur lies towards north of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 3 Km. The village is linked with a metalled road which goes upto village Shikarpur. The site is in the north of the village Luhsana - Rukanpur. The site is completely under cultivation and pot sherds was picked up from the fields and furrows. It is alleged that there was a large mound but now a days it is rather a plain and a tube well is standing on the slightly elevated part of the site. The site covers an area of about 50x50 sq. mts.

POTTERY

The sherds of Late Harappan (?) ware have been picked up from the furrow of the field. The sherds are
ateardy and well backed and have traces of slip. It appears that the site was originally prominent mound which has now lost to us.

115. MAHALJANA

The village Mahaljana stands just on the right side of the Hindon river. Ukavali village - PGW site, is adjacent to it which also forms its northern boundary.

The village Mahaljana is at a distance of about 6 Km from the Budhana block head-quarters towards southeast. It is on the Budhana-Ukavali road on its left side. The site is towards north of the village Mahaljana. The site is popularly known as 'Bar Ke Per Wala Chak'. However, Bar (Bunyan) tree is no move there which the site got its name. There was a mound but now it is a plain. Potteries were picked up from the furrows of the field (PLATE XXXIII A).

POTTERY

The pottery complex from the site includes Late Harappan, Ochre Colour Pottery as well as medieval ware. The shapes are usual as found at other sites. However, among Late Harappan and Ochre Colour Pottery flared rim vases and were found frequently.
116. NAGWA

The village Nagwa is situated towards south-east of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 13 Km. The village stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi. The village Nagwa forms the southern boundary of the Budhana block and district as well. A metalled road goes to the village Nagwa which is under repair. The site is towards north east of the village Nagwa. There is a brick-paved link road between Nagwa and Atali. The site is on the right side of this road. There is a Govt. tube well on the same road. The way goes from there to the site. The mound is flattened and under cultivation.

POTTERY

The pottery of this site represents Grey ware along with the red ware of historical and medieval period. The pottery of each group include usual shapes. Among other cultural finds one terracotta disc was found, having notches on the edges.

117. RIAWALI NAGLA

The village Riawali Nagla is situated towards south east of the Budhana block headquarters across the river Hindon. It is about 7 Km away from the Budhana
and a metalled road goes to the village. The site is towards south-west of the village Riawali. The mound is flattened and under cultivation.

**POTTERY**

The pottery of this site has yielded the red ware of early historic as well as medieval period. Usual shapes have been in each group.

118. SHIKARPUR

The village Shikarpur is situated towards north of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 13 Km. It is connected with a metalled road from Budhana. The village Shikarpur stands on the right bank of the river Hindon which also forms its eastern boundary. The site is in the vicinity of the village Shikarpur and is disturbed by a village road. The site covers an area of about 100x80 sq. mts. It is approximately 8 ft high from the surrounding area. People have made their houses on the top of the mound. (PLATE XXXIII B).

**POTTERY**

The pottery of this site generally is of red ware of medieval period which includes fragments of dull red
ware vases and bowls. It is alleged that previously explored had collected some OCP sherds from here, however, I have found no such pottery. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

119. SARAI

The village Sarai is situated towards west of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 7 Km. It is on the right side of the Budhana - Khatauli road. A Kachcha village road passes through right side of the aforesaid school which reaches to the site. A small portion of the mound is left intact and remaining part of it has been turned into fields. The site lies between the doab of the Hindon and Krishri. The area of the site is about 80x50 sq. mts. It has a slightly elevated portion.

POTTERY

Here red ware has been found which may belong to Kushana period. The pottery is well baked and unslipped. Fragments of vases, bowls, handis etc. have been found. A few sherds show affinity with Late Harappan ware. However, it is doubtful. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.
The village Sultanpur is towards north-east of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 7 Km. across the bridge. A metalled road. A metalled road goes to the Shahpur block, on the same road at a distance of about 4.5 Km on its left side there is a village Shah Dabbar from there a Kachcha village road goes to the village Sultanpur. It is situated on the left bank of the river Hindon which forms its western boundary.

The site is towards west of the village Sultanpur. The mound is badly damaged by the farmer, however, even then it is considerable high. The area of the mound is about 100x80 sq. mts. There are some trees on the top of the mound. It is difficult to approach the site during the rainy season.

POTTERY

The pottery collected from the site is of red ware which generally belong to historic as well as medieval period. The fragments of pedastalled bowls, spouts, storage jars, basins, vases etc. have been found. Some fragments have traces of slip. No antiquity was found.
The village Toda is situated towards west of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Kms on the right side of the Budhana - Khatauli road. The site is just on the right side of the village road which joins the Budhana - Khatauli road. The site is about 10 ft height from the surrounding area. A section is visible which has been made by the villagers by scouping the soil and rest part is turned into fields. On the top of the mound there is a tube-well. It covers an area of about 80x80 sq. mts. The nature of the soil is loose yellowish sandy.

(PATE XXXVIII A)

POTTERY

The pottery collected from the are mostly belong to Late Harappan culture which includes thick base, basins, vases, thumb nail pressed design mainly on rim around the collar. Fragments of sponted basins has also been found. Fragments of rim of big storage jars have also been found. Besides these red ware of Kushana period have also been picked up during the exploration.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The site has yielded following interesting terracotta objects:
1. Terracotta beads of different sizes. One of them is blackest others are having traces of red slip. (PLATE XXXIV A).

2. One terracotta ball and one terracotta disc was also flowed (PLATE XXXIV A).

122. UKAOLI

The village stands on the right side of the river Hindon which also forms its eastern boundary. To approach the site a kachcha road links to the site from the village Chandheri. The village Ukaoli is situated towards south-east of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 3 Km. The mound covers an area of about 250x150 sq. mts. and is about 22 ft high from the surrounding area. The mound is not intact as the farmer of the adjoining fields are levelling down the mound. It is towards east of the village Ukaoli. To approach the site one can enquire in the village about Punne Ka Chak where site is under cultivation. (PLATE XXXVIII B)

POTTERY

The pottery assemblage from the site yielded rich variety of Painted Grey Ware which includes remains of
dishes and bowls and many sherds have painted design in black pigment. It has some associated red ware also. The remaining pottery appears to belong medieval period. This means the site remained abandoned for a long period until medieval people come here and settled down. The red ware of this site is the same as found at other medieval site of the district.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities following terracotta objects were found noteworthy.

1. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine probably a horse which mane is indicated by grooves and a remains of fore legs are visible. (PLATE XXII A-5)


3. An indeterminate terracotta objects. (PLATE XXII A-7).
123. DUNGAR

The village Dunger is situated towards east of the Kandhal block headquarters at a distance of about 9 Km. It stands on the left bank of the Krishni Nadi which also forms its western boundary. One wishing to visit the site may first go to the village Rajpur-Chhajpur on Budhana - Kandhla road and then turn to its left which leads to the site. On the site there is a tubewell and also there is a temple adjacent to the site.

The mound covers an area of about 50x50 sq. mts which is a plain without any elevation. Around it there are cultivated fields. Adjacent to it there is a low lying land which has also yielded Ochre Colour Pottery sherds which perhaps was washed away secondary deposite? (PLATE XXXV A).

POTTERY

The area appears very rich in pottery yielding. Sherds of Late Harappan and Ochre Colour Pottery have been found in abundance. The shapes in both wares are usual. However, Ochre Colour Pottery is move richer.
It may appear that here Late Harappan and Ochre Colour Pottery were mixed together and both people appears to live together.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among other cultural finds following deserve our attention:

1. Fragment of a big terracotta dish (Thali) which has on its edges thumb impression cavities as decoration. It is slipped, medium fabric, ill baked. It's diameter can not be measured. Period not determined. (PLATE XVIII A).

124. HARYA KHERA

Earlier, Harya Khera was a part of the village Durganpur but now it has become an independent village. It lies towards south-east of the Kandhla block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. One wishing to visit the site may first go to the village Rajpur-Chajpur on Budhana-Kandhla road then turn to its right which leads to the site. The mound itself is known as Harya Khera. The village Harya Khera stands on the left
bank of the Krishni Nadi which also forms its western boundary. The mound is fully intact except the periphery which is under cultivation. On the top of the mound there is a newly constructed temple. (PLATE XXXV B).

There another mound adjacent to it known as Asarori. It has also yielded the same cultural remains.

**POTTERY**

It is a rich Painted Grey Ware site, though no full pot of it has been found. Many broken pieces have been collected from the site which may be fragment of bowls and dishes. A few pot-sherds include traces of painting in black pigment. In addition to these, fragments of Black slipped ware and red ware have been found. A few pieces of red ware may belong to early historic period which includes pieces of vases, basins, troughs etc.

**OTHER CULTURAL FINDS**

Among antiquities following objects were found interesting:

1. An indeterminate terracotta object.
2. A broken stone dabber. It's upper part is missing. (PLATE XXXIV B-2).
3. Two terracotta disc (PLATE XXXIV-5-6).

125. ISSOPUR TEEL

The village Issopur teel lies towards south-west of the Khandhla block headquarters at a distance of about 10 km. It is connected by a metalled road on which there is regular bus service from Kandhala to Issopur Teel. It is a large mound situated towards west of the village Issopur Teel. The mound itself is known as Issopur Teel. It is one of the highest mound so far explored in the district. On the top of the mound there is a temple. The mound is intact except its periphery which is under cultivation. The mound is about 30 ft high from the surrounding area and areawise is about 250x200 sq. mts.

POTTERY

The pottery assemblage from this site\(^1\) includes fragments of Painted Grey ware and red ware. A few sherds of Black-slipped ware were also found. Among painting in grey ware are generally black rim band and liner design. Many red ware sherds are associated with this ware which may belong to Painted Grey ware culture are early historic period and a few other sherds belong to Kushana period which includes some nail impressed pattern on the rim and

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1. Indian Archaeology - 1977-78 A Review, p. 84.
below is mild rib. There are also fragments of pedastalled bowls which are hallow from inside. Generally they are wheel made and unslipped.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The site is also rich in yielding antiquities. However, among antiquities following objects were found:

1. Terracotta beads and bangles.

2. Stone beads.

3. Terracotta animal figurine.

4. Pieces of copper and steatite.

5. Ivory objects.

6. Fragment of a terracotta Plaque - Right lower part is broken and upper part is missing. It depicts a female figurine which wears a skirts like dress in the lower part and part of dupatta falls through left hand. Unslipped. Shunga period (L 5 cm, W 3.6 cm) (PLATE XXXVI A).

126. JASALA*

The village Jasala is situated towards north of the Kandhla block headquarters at a distance of about

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1. Indian Archaeology 1977-78 A Review, p. 84 (No. 1to5).

*The site has already been reported in AIR and other journals, therefore, I have not studied them but I have included as they have been published.
5 Km. It is on the right side of the Kandhla - Shamli road.

It is a Late Harappan site. Here special mention may be made of the traces of mud platform overlying the natural soil which was observed in one of the explored sections.

127. KAMRUDDIN NAGAR

The village Kamruddin Nagar locally known as Chandausgarh or Chandauli. The mound is also known as Chandauli Ka Khera. According to local tration in long run population shifted from here to other place. The village Kamruddin Nagar is situated towards south-east of the Kandhala block headquarters at a distance of about 16 Km. There is no direct route to approach the site. One may first go the village Rajpur-Chhajpur on Kandhla - Budhana road and then turning to right side one reaches to the site via Durganpur towards east. The site is on the right bank of the river Krishni at a distance of about 2 Km. It is towards south of the village Kamruddin Nagar. The mound was originally

1. Indian Archaeology 1979-80 A Review, p. 80

considerable high but people of the adjoining fields are levelling down the mound gradually. Only a small portion of it is left intact. Adjacent to the mound there is a tube well. Some elongated brick bats were also seen.

(PLATE XXXVIII)

POTTERY

The pottery assemblage are represented by different shades of red ware. Most of the sherds represent Late Harappan ware. Fragments which includes vases, storage jars, some pieces of dish - on-stand? pedastalled bowls, A few of them are slipped and well baked. Remaining sherds may belong to historical period.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

This site is also rich in yielding the antiquities. Following objects were found during the course of exploration:

1. An indeterminate terracotta object.

2. Fragments of pot sherds having rope pattern design.

3. A pottery disc. (PLATE XXXIV - B).
128. NALA

The village Nala is situated towards south of the Kandhla block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. River Krishni flows towards east of the village Nala at a distance of about 2.5 Km. The site is towards south-east of the village Nala. The area is about 80x80 sq. mts. and is under cultivation. This site is about 10 Km. towards south from Jasala - a Late Harappan site.

POTTERY

The pottery collected from the site is represented by red ware of Late Harappan culture(?). The fragments of it includes pieces of vases, troughs, pedastalled bowls hallowed from inside. A few pieces have grooved mark as decoration. A few sherds such as shallow basin are well slipped. However, rest of the ware are treated with a wash or unslipped.
The village Dabal is situated towards south-east of the Shahpur block headquarters at a distance of about 12 Km. It stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its southern boundary. There is no direct route to approach the site. However, one wishing to visit the site may first so to the village Mubarakpur on Shahpur - Jansath road and then may turn to its right side which leads to the village Dabal. The mound is completely under cultivation. Pot-sherds were collected from the furrow mark. However, the farmer pick out the pot sherds from the fields and throw out them as waste material while preparing their fields for cultivation. The mound is towards south of the village and it covers an area of about 50x50 sq. mts. It is very difficult to approach the site during rainy season. The nature of the mound is loose yellowish sandy.

POTTERY

The pottery collected from the site includes fragments of red ware belonging to the Late Harappan
The pottery is generally well baked and a few sherds have traces of slip as well. The fragments include vases, storage jars, probably dish-on-stand and elongated neck jar, one sherd of it has some grooved mark.

130. HUZURNAGAR

The village Huzurnagar is situated towards south-east of the Shahpur block headquarters at a distance of about 10 Km. Kali Nadi flows towards east at a distance of about 3.5 Km. from the village Huzurnagar. There is no direct route to approach the site. However, one wishing to visit the site may first go to the village Mubarakpur on Shahpur-Jansath road and then may turn to its right side which leads to the village Huzurnagar. The area of the mound is about 100x80 sq. mts.

POTTERY

The pottery collection of the site includes few sherds of Painted Grey ware and Plain Grey Ware. Generally they produce metallic sound. The pottery is made of well levigated clay which is well baked. A few sherds of them are externally black which is due to black slip. Generally
no complete shape has been found. However, fragments of bowls and dishes and vases with out turned rim have also been found. Fragments of associated red ware have also been found. Mostly they are treated with a wash. It is worthwhile to mention a tiny sherd representing grey ware with slightly everted rim which is almost featureless though top is flattish. However, no antiquity was found from the site during the course of exploration.

131. KAMALPUR

The village Kamalpur stands on the right bank of the river Hindon which also forms its eastern boundary. It is almost towards west of the Shahpur block headquarter at a distance of about 5 Km. The mound is towards west of the village Kamalpur. To approach the village Kamalpur a metalled road goes via Adampur one may turns towards north. However, it is very difficult to approach the site during rainy season. The area of the mound is about 200x150 sq. mts. On the top of the mound there is mazar of Husain Shah pir. The mound is also known as Khera Husain Shah pir. People used to come for Ziarat (for pilgrimage) on thursday. There is
also tube well on the top of the mound. Mound has been cut down vertically by the farmers. It would be about 10 ft height from the surrounding area. The periform of the mound is under cultivation. The intact portion of the mound has been turned into a gravg-yard. The village fall in Khadar area and the nature of the mound is loose brownish sandy.

**POTTERY.**

The pottery collected from the site includes Grey Ware sherds of various types and associated red ware. A few sherds have traces of painting as well. A few sherds of Painted Grey ware have rim band from which emerges a vertical line. Red ware sherds include fragments of vases, basins, troughs, etc. A few sherds are the fragments of broken chilam of medieval period. One fragment of red ware has stamped floral design and design in dots on it which is treated with a wash. The period of which is indeterminate. Probably it may belong to Gupta period. However, no antiquity was found from the site.

**OTHER CULTURAL FINDS**

Among antiquities one terracotta indeterminate cylindrical object was found which has a cavity and a
small terracotta disc which has been beautifully carved out crescent like notches on both sides. It has central hole for making it a soy object or spindle whorl (diam. 2.5 cm) (PLATE XXIV B).

132. KAKRA

The village Kakra is situated toward north of the Shahpur block headquarts at a distance of about 5 Km which also form northern boundary of it. Hindon river flows towards west of the village at a distance of about 2.5 Km. The mound is toward north-west of the village Kakra. It covers an area about 100x80 sq. mts and is about 6 ft. high from the surrounding area. The village is easily approachable. It is on the Shahpur-Kuzaffarnagar road.

POTTERY

The pottery collected from the site includes fragments of rims of vases, storage jars and basins. A few sherds have turned blashish due to ill firing. A few other sherds have parallel groove mark and petelled like clinge on the neck of a vase. Generally the sherds are unslipped and of medium fabric. They all belong to Kushana period.
The village Kitas is situated towards south east of the Shahpur block headquarters at a distance of about 10 Km. It stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its south east boundary. There is no direct route to approach the site. However, one wishing to visit the site may first go to the village Mubarakpur on Shahpur - Jansath road then may turn to its right side which leads to the village Kitas. The mound is under cultivation. However, pot-sherds were collected from the site. The mound covers an area of about 100x80 sq. mts. It is difficult to approach the site during rainy season.

POTTERY

The pot-sherds collected from the site includes fragments of vases and basins and bowls as well. A few vases have mild parallel rib. Most of the sherds are well baked and of medium fabric and unslipped. A few sherds have been found blackish due to ill firing. They all belong to Kushana period. A proto type bowl representing parai has also been found. No antiquity was found.
The village Purbalian stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards north of the Shahpur block headquarters at a distance of about 9 Km. on Shahpur - Jansatha road on the right side of the road. It is about 10 Km away from the District headquarters. The site is towards south of the village Purbalian. It is just on the edge of the road. It covers an area of about 300x200 sq. mts. and is about 22 ft high from the surrounding area. Except the periphery of the mound which is under cultivation the rest of the mound is intact. However, the mound has been totally destroyed and has been turned into as a grave-yard. It has been devided into two parts by village cart road which leads to the village. Potteries are found equally on the both mounds. On the top mound there is a mazar of Barha Hazi Pir and a electric foll also stands there. Some brick-bats were also seen on the hop of the mound (PLATE XXXIX A,B).

POTTERY

The site has yielded a rich variety of Ochre Colour Pottery. These are include fragments of miniature vase, basins, vases, storage jars, fragment of a strap
handle etc. The next period appears to belong the Painted Gray ware complex. This ware has yielded many painted sherds which includes the lines design and dots and dashes and chain design etc. The pottery is well levigated and well baked. It would have been a rich Painted Grey Ware site which has been damaged to a large extent.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Village/Site</th>
<th>Cultures</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<td>M</td>
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<tr>
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<td>LH, CCP</td>
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<td>LH, CCP</td>
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<td>Issopur-teel</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Ukrali</td>
<td>PGW, GW, BS, EH, M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
135. BHURA

The village Bhura is situated towards north of the Kairana block headquarters at a distance of 8 km on the left side of the Kairana - un road. The village stands on the left bank of the Katha Nala, a tributary of the Yamuna. It covers an area of about 200x200 sq. m. and has a thickness of about 3 metres including the occupation of successive cultures.

The site has yielded apart from the Late Harappan pottery, Painted Grey Ware and sherds of the red ware of the Shunga - Kushana period. Among antiquities only terracotta cakes were found.

136. KAIRANA

The black, which the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat 27°24' N and long. 77°12' E on the metalled road from Muzaffarnagar to Panipat. It is situated at a distance of about 49 km from the district headquarters on the khadar of the Yamuna.

1. Indian Archaeology 1968-69, A Review, p. 70; Dixit, K.N., Distribution of Harappan Wares in Gangetic Doab, ed. Sharma, R.S. Indian Archaeology New Perspectives (Delhi 1982).
The site has yielded the Painted Grey ware and red ware of Shunga - Kushana period which includes usual shapes of each group.

137. SAIPAT

The village Sainpat is situated towards south-west of a the Kairana block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. The whole village falls on the Khadar of the Yamuna. The site is difficult to approach as there is no pucca road which leads to the village. It is a low mound.

POTTERY

The pottery complex of this site is very rich in yieldi PGW and associated wares including red wares. Though no complete shape has been found during the course of my exploration. The fragment includes bowls and dishes. A few pieces have painting of dots and other sherds have thick parallel lines in black pigments. The red ware includes fragments of basins, vases etc. However, no antiquity was found.

1. Indian Archaeology - 1962-63 A Review, p. 70.
138. UNCHAGAON

The village Unchagaon is situated towards south east of the Kairana block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km. on the right side of the Kairana - Kandhla road. The site is towards south-west of the village Unchagaon. This site is about 4 km east of another PGW site Saipat. The mound has been converted into an agricultural field.

POTTERY

The pottery complex of the site\(^1\) represents with Painted Grey Ware and red ware of early historic period. However, usual shapes have been found in each group.

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TAHSIL : KAIRANA

BLOCK : SHAMLI

139. JHAL

The village Jhal is situated towards south-east of the Shamli block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km on the right side of the Shamli - Budhana road. The village Jhal stands on the right bank of the Krishni Nad which also forms its eastern boundary. The site is towards north of the village Jhal. It is almost under cultivation. It is the southern border village of the Shamli block. The site is locally known as Barle Xa Kila.

POTTERY

The site is very rich in yielding Painted and Plain Grey Ware sherds with associated red wares. Though no complete shape has been found, the pottery represents fragments of bowls and dishes. In our collection mostly the fragments belong to Plain Grey Ware but it does not mean that the PGW is not important shere. However, a few sherds have rim bands and parallel vertical line and dots in black pigment. A few sherds of Plain Grey Ware give metallic sound which is made of well levigated clay and have smooth surface. A few of
them have black exterior and inside grey. It appears that exterior black is due a kind of black slip on it. Red ware includes fragments of vases, basins etc. They all are generally treated with a red wash. It all appears probably wheel turned. However, no antiquity was recorded from the site.

140. JANDHERI*

The village Jandheri is situated towards north of the Shamli block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. on the left side of the Shamli - Saharanpur road. The site has yielded the Late Harappan pottery.

1. Indian Archaeology - 1979-80 A Review, p. 80; Man & Environment, Vol. V, p. 10
The village Bhanti Khera has two Late Harappan site viz. Bhanti Khera-1 and Bhanti Khera-2. The village Bhanti Khera forms the southern border village of the Thana Bhawan block headquarters. It is about 10 km away from the block Thana Bhawan towards south. It can easily be approached from Shamli block on left side of the Shamli - Muzaffarnagar road at a distance of about 8 km. The village Bhanti Khera stands on the left bank of the Krishni Nadi which also forms its western boundary. The mound has the largest occupational thickness which is about 2m. high from the surrounding area. It is a Late Harappan site.¹

143. THANA BHAWAN

Thana Bhawan, the headquarters of the development block lies in Lat. 29°35' N and Long. 77°25' E. It is situated on the Krishni Nadi. Thana Bhawan is located at a distance of about 18 km. from Shamli and about 32 km. from district headquarters. It is a Late Harappan site.²

2. Ibid.
Like Bhanti Khera this village has also two Late Harappan sites viz. Hatchhoya - 1 and Hatchhoya - 2. The village Hatchhoya lies towards north east of the Un block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km. The Katha Nala flows towards west of the village hardly at a distance of about 1.5 km. The site is difficult to approach during rainy season. However, the village Hatchhoya is not connected with any pucca road. Both the sites of the village Hatchhoya have yielded Late Harappan pottery.

146. JHINJHANA

The village Jhinghana lies in Lat. 29°31' N and Long. 77°14' E. at a distance of about 48 km. from the district headquarters and 17 km. from Shamli. It is towards south of the Un block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. It is connected with a metalled road.

road which leads to the tahsil Kairana. The village is just on the left bank of the Katha Nala. The mound is in the vicinity of the village. It is considerable high from the surrounding area.

POTTERY

The pottery complex of the site is represented by the Ochre Colour Pottery, Painted/Plain Grey Ware and associated ware including red ware of early historic period. Usual shapes have been found in each group. No antiquity was recorded from the site.

147. RAHATPUR

The village Rahatpur is situated on the northern border of the Un block as well as the district. It lies towards the north east of the Un block headquarters at a distance of about 2 km. There is no direct pucca route to approach the site. Owing to the Khadar area it difficult to approach the site during the rainy season. It is a Late Harappan site.

148. SAMLKA

The village Samalkha lies towards south-east of the Un block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km. A Kachcha road goes to the village from Un. The site lies between the doab of Krishni Nadi and Katha Nala. It is also a Late Harappan site¹.

149. UN

The village Un lies towards west of the district headquarters at a distance of about 60 km. Un, the block headquarters of the same name lies towards north of the Kairana tahsil. There is a metalled road between Kairana and Un.

It is a Late Harappan site².

2. Ibid.
### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

**Tahsil : Kairana**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Code Sl.No.</th>
<th>Village/Sites</th>
<th>Cultures</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Bhura</td>
<td>LH, PGW, GW, EH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bhanti-Khera-1</td>
<td>LH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bhanti-Khera-2</td>
<td>LH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hatchhoya-1</td>
<td>LH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hatchhoya-2</td>
<td>LH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jhal</td>
<td>PGW, GW, EH</td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Unchagaon</td>
<td>PGW, GW, EH</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Un</td>
<td>LH</td>
</tr>
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</table>
A careful survey of the ancient sites and their antiquities, described above, reveals that the district under study, situated in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab, for the first time was inhabited by the Late Harappan people as there is no evidence of any pre-Harappan remains. During the course of exploration conducted by the author in the region under study, the pottery found from the different sites, can be divided into following categories:
a. Late Harappan
b. Ochre Colour Pottery
c. Painted Grey Ware
d. Northern Black Polished Ware
e. Early historic
f. Historic and

g. Medieval

A large number of Late Harappan as well as Ochre Colour Pottery sites have been located during the last three decades. The explorations and excavations in the Ganga - Yamuna doab (Western Uttar Pradesh) have given a fairly good idea about the general chronology of the archaeological cultures and their geographical distribution. However, the Late Harappan sites in Uttar Pradesh are confined to its western area with a heavy concentration in the district Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar. However, an extensive exploration followed by a few excavation of the region have shown that the district remained connected, by one or other way, with some great luminaries of the past, as well as with some major events of great historical significance. It is attested by the finds of material culture belonging to the Late Harappan, Ochre Colour Pottery, Painted Grey Ware, Plain Grey Ware, Northern Black Polished Ware, Black Slipped, Mauryan, Shunga,
Kushana, Gupta, Rajput and medieval period as well. This was sufficient to confirm the local tradition about the antiquity and continuity of settlement in the region, at least at the sites excavated viz; Hulas, Alamgirpur, Allahpur, Hastinapur Atrenjikher, Indraprastha (Furana Quila) etc. which are not far away from the district.

As appears from the evidence that this region was suitable for human occupation and it was a main centre of attraction for the early settlers. Here were all facilities viz. climate, food supply, water and vegetation available for the early settlers.

Here I am giving the details of each cultural group found in the area under study.
LATE HARAPPAN CULTURE

The term late Harappan culture has been variously described. However, this term may mean literally 'the end or climax of the Harappan culture'. The late Harappan at present means the last phase or concluding phase of the well known Harappan culture.

The remains of this culture were first discovered at Alamgirpur¹ in 1958 which pushed back the antiquity of this region of Western Uttar Pradesh to the Harappan times. This site is situated at a distance of about 50 km towards south in the district of Meerut. It appears that the earliest human occupation in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab belongs to Late Harappan culture. Later on Late Harappan remains were also noticed in the district of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahar. For the last three decades work have brought several (nearly 68) late Harappan sites in this region, mainly by the Archaeological Survey of India. However, pottery of this type was found from 12 sites earlier in the area of the present study, before the author could start the work. Now this type of pottery has been found at 28 sites, though, a few of them are doubtful. These sites were found generally on the rivers Hindon, Krishi, Katha Nala and Kali Nadi etc. However, no site has yet been noticed so far on Yamuna proper or the Ganga.

¹. Indian Archaeology 1958-59 A Review.
As seen from the map (Fig. 2) that the sites of Late Harappan cultures are situated generally along the banks of Kath Nala, Krishni Nadi and Hindon Nadi. Which all are the tributaries of the main river Yamuna.\(^1\) The sites explored so far generally appear to represent rural settlement and in general terminology called as 'Late Harappans'.\(^2\)

The Late Harappan sites are confined in upper doab. Only three Late Harappan sites viz. Alamgirpur, Hulas and Bargaon of the district Meerut and Saharanpur have been excavated so far in Uttar Pradesh. Both the districts i.e. Meerut and Saharanpur form the southern and northern boundaries of the district Muzaffarnagar respectively. Excavation reveals a habitation deposit of 1-2 m. However, as a result of the excavation and of extensive exploration in the region it seems that at this stage the Late Harappan culture became impoverished. Much of its mature traits like planned settlement, seals, variety of terracotta objects are conspicuous by their absence.

The Late Harappan sites are generally located on the higher bank of the rivers viz. Hindon, Krishni, Katha nala Kali nadi etc. and are not in big size. According to K.N. Dixit the average occupational thickness of the Late Harappan settlements in this region is somewhere 0.75 to

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1. Lal, M., *op. cit.*, (Delhi, 1984), p. 27.

1.50 m. with the exception being Banati Khera of the district Muzaffarnagar, where the deposit is about 2 m. high from the surrounding area. Other sites are completely destroyed by the villages due to rapid growth of agriculture. However, the maximum settlement does not exceed than 200 x 200 sq. m. in this region. It suggests that the habitation of the Late Harappan people belong to a small cluster of families. In the district Saharanpur these Late Harappan sites are located at a distance of about 8 to 12 Km. More or less, similar is the case with the district Muzaffarnagar. This settlement confirms well with Haryana, Punjab etc.

Since no site on Yamuna proper or on the Ganga have been found, it appears that the Late Harappan occupations of the upper doab took place by way of migration from the adjoining Haryana (and Punjab) regions where the Harappan people had established themselves much earlier.

In the peripheral region of Harappa culture (upper Gangetic doab) the Harappan fabrics can be divided into wheel-made red, grey and hand-made. The clay used for pottery is well levigated, which is wheel-made but hand-made specimens are also present. It is found in coarse as

1. Dixit, K.M., The Late Harappan Cultures of India, Essays in Protohistory, (Delhi, 1979), p. 126.
well as in fine fabric. The pottery is treated with thin
cream wash or a thick bright red slip. "The characteristic
forms in red ware like dish with projected rim and carinated
shoulder, globular vessel with a flange round the neck,
shallow dish with incurved rim, perforated post and jar-
stand with a concave profile were noticed in a very limited
number, where as new types such as dish-on-stand with
dropping rim, jar with horizontally splayed out rim, medium
sized jar with everted rim, bowl-like lid with central
knob and a few miniature pots with a ringed or pedestalled
base in profusion. Special mention may be made about a new
type-bowl-on-stand from Banti Khera-1, found for the first
time in this region". (Fig. 1). In thick Grey ware the types
are limited. A few sites have been found in Muzaffarnagar
district which has yielded this type of pottery along
Hindon Nadi.

Painted designs on pots are executed in black pigment
on a red surface and generally consist simple bands,
triangles, squares, rows of hatched diamonds with horizontal
bands, chains with bands, plants, leaves and birds with
hatched body.

Excavations have yielded very little evidence of
settlement and architecture. At Jasala in Muzaffarnagar

district it was observed in exploration that a part of Harappan settlement is laid on a solid mud platform ranging from 0.60 to 0.80 m. in thickness. "A similar platform was also encountered in excavations on the southern end of the mound at Hulas where it was found running from south-west to south-east direction. It may not be wrong to emphasize that erection of mud platform by Harappans were possibly carried by them as conceptual architectural features of their homeland"¹. The scarcity of bricks suggests that they might have been used in drains or similar structures. Houses, probably, were made of wattle and daub and perhaps built of mud walls.

The metal tools are a broken blade from Alamgirpur and a fragmentary chisel from Bargaon, both made of copper. Other tools are bone points and chert blades. The chert blades has also been found in Kailapur in district of Muzaffarnagar².

The evidence of foodgrains were found in the husk in the core of pot sherds from Hulas and Un, both situated on the bank of Kathanala in Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar districts, respectively³. The evidence found from the

2. Indian Archaeology 1962-63 A Review, p. 37
district Saharanpur was encountered in Hulas excavation while other one was found during the course of exploration. The material has been sent for identification to Prof. Vishnu Mitre of Birbal Sahani Institute of Paleobotany, Lucknow. After crossing Panjab, Harappans entered in rice zone. Due to change in food habits the characteristic Harappan forms were possibly discarded and new types came in vogue.

With the result of the exploration it is clear that during this period the area had considerable population. But at the same time, so far, not any definite Pre-Harappan site has been discovered. The region has also not yielded any Mature - Harappan site so far.

## LATE HARAPPAN SITES

Distt: Muzaffarnagar

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It would be worthwhile to emphasize that these sites provide a connecting link with sites located on one hand in district Saharanpur and on the other in district Meerut. The cultural assemblage of the sites situated on the Krishni river more or less are akin to Alamgirpur, whereas the sites situated on the Katha Nala represents Hules assemblage. The average distance between these sites including district Muzaffarnagar is about 8 to 10 km and no where the actual occupational deposit is more than 50 cm to 1.80 m. thick, exception, however, being Bhanti Khera-1, which is about 2 m high from the surrounding plain.

Alamgirpur on the Hindon, Bargaon on Maskara and Hulas on the Katha Nala re the excavated type sites in Doab. Geographically Bargaon is in the north, Hulas in the middle and Alamgirpur in the South. A time bracket from c. 1700-1000 B.C. was proposed by Dikshit (1977). The details of the sites confirm three sub-stages of Harappan culture in this region. Alamgirpur appears to be earliest but probably
contemporary to Hulas. Bargaon is later. The Katha Nala complex, appears different than those of Alamgirpur and Bargaon. Alamgirpur seems to be an extension of early stage of Sutlej complex and Bargaon a later one, where Hulas is different. Chronologically it represents only an amalgamated Late Harappan stage which is definitely contemporary with Alamgirpur and Bhagwanpura IA stage in Harayana. The radiocarbon dates from Bara 1890±95 and 1645±90 suggesting that the occupation at this site must have continued for 400-500 years more. The overlap of Late Harappan with PGW users has to be confirmed. The late Harappans and PGW co-existed at least for a century or so at Bhagwanpura, Dadheri, Nagar and Katpalon but without influencing the cultural life of each other. The overlap of Late Harappan with Grey Ware of thicker and thinner variety at Manda also requires clarification.

"In the absence of any city or town site in Gangetic doab, it appears that Ropar was the eastern-most urban centre controlling the internal and external trade of the Harappans. The Katha Nala, Krishni and Maskara confirmed the diffusionary process of the Harappa culture which was

2. Ibid.
spreading with regional and local variations from Sutlej to Yamuna in the east. The Harappan levels at Hulas point to a kind of cultural interaction with non-Harappan people who possibly represented the lingering remnants of pre-Harappan lineage, whereas at Alamgirpur and Bargaon no such contact is available. It was also confirmed by exploration that Harappan reached Alamgirpur on the Hindon through Krishni which joined Hindon at Barnawa. The Krishni Complex has perforated jar, Indus goblet and script, whereas Katha Nala is devoid of all these characteristics.\(^1\)

In the excavations at Hulas a terracotta sealing with three Harappan signs has been found.

Below is illustrated a few line drawings of the Late Harappan sherds found in the district of Muzaffarnagar. Below the description of the each sherd the name of the every village, Block and Tahsil have been given respectively from where it was found.

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1. Dixit, K.N. *op. cit.*, (Delhi, 1982), p. 118.
Fig. 1. Bhanti Khera - 1: Cup - on - stand
BOWLS

Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a deep bowl which has slightly incurved featureless rim. It has mild rib externally below the rim. It had probably a sagger base. It is treated with a red wash. The shered is comparatively thin, medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Kailapur - Jansath - Jansath)

2. Fragment of a bowl having discoid base, incurved sides, slipped, well baked red ware of fine fabric. Late Harappan period. (Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana)

3. Fragment of a bowl having footed base, incurved sides, probably having globular sides, ill baked, traces of slip externally, red ware of medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Kamaruddin Nagar - Kandhla - Budhana)

4. Fragment of bowl having flat base, incurved sides, ill baked, medium fabric, traces of slip both sides. (Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana)
BASINS

Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a basin with a deep groove externally forming a prominent rib, tapering sides thick section, red ware, well slipped, well baked and of medium fabric. Late Harappan period.
(Mahaljana - Budhana - Budhana)

2. Fragment of a basin out turned pointed rim with tapering sides, unslipped probably treated with a wash, ill baked, medium fabric. Late Harappan period.
(Kailapur - Jansath - Jansath)

3. Fragment of a saggar basin having rail headed rim inward sides, having flat base, slipped, well baked, red ware of medium fabric. Late Harappan period.
(Nawla - Khatauli - Jansath)

4. Fragment of a basin having tapering sides and flat base, both side slipped well baked redware of medium fabric. Late Harappan period.
(Mahaljana - Budhana - Budhana)

5. Fragment of a basin, red ware, out-turned featureless rim having a mild rib externally at the point of carination, saggar base, slipped well baked, medium
fabric.

(Mubarakpur - Khatauli - Jansath)

6. Fragment of a shallow basin, out turned beaded rim, incurved sides, probably having saggar base slipped, red ware, having mild carination internally below the rim. Late Harappan period.

(Mubarakpur - Chatauli - Jansath)
BASINS

Fig. 2

1. Fragment of a big basin having out turned pointed and collared rim. It has a carination internally below the rim. It has an ovalized sides, unslipped, it baked dull red ware of medium fabric. Late Harappan (Mahaljans - Budhana - Budhana)

2. Fragment of a shallow basin having featureless, rounded rim, having a deep groove farming a prominent rib just below the rim. Unslipped, ill baked, of medium fabric may be of Late Harappan. (Mahaljana - Budhana - Budhana)

3. Fragment of a small basin having out going featureless rim with a carination mark below. When stands it is tapering sides with mild depression, well baked and red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Mahaljana - Budhana - Budhana)

4. Fragment of a basin with nail headed rim, it is well slipped and well baked. It is red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan culture. (Mahaljana - Budhana - Budhana)
5. Fragment of basin which has slightly incurved rim.
   It is well polished which has pealed off well baked,
   red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late
   Harappan culture.
   (Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana).

6. Fragment of a deep basin which has out-turned dropping
   and pointed rim. It was probably slipped internally
   and has a mild grooved around internally just below
   the rim, ill baked and porous. OCP/LH.
   (Mubarakpūr - Khatauli - Jansatha)
DISH - ON - STAND

Fig.

1. Fragment of a dish on stand, hollow stem, dull red ware, traces of slip both sides, ill baked, medium fabric, Late Harappan period.
   (Dunger - Kandhla - Budhana)

2. Fragment of a dish on stand? edges of rim slightly damaged, ill baked, both side slipped, red ware of medium fabric, Late Harappan period.
   (Dunger - Kandhla - Budhana)
STORAGE JAR

Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a storage jar with collared rim, red ware, ill baked unslipped, medium fabric, Late Harappan period.
(CHandheri - Budhana - Budhana)

2. Fragment of a storage jar having beaded rim, globular sides ill baked, unslipped, medium fabric. Late Harappan period.

3. Fragment of a storage jar having out turned pointed and collared rim, it is unslipped, red ware, ill baked and of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan.
(Mubarakpur - Katauli - Jansath)

4. Fragment of a storage jar having a out turned rim clubbed rim and has slightly out going sides. Which may represent with the shape of Ahichhatra XA. It has slipped externally baked and red ware of medium fabric. Its looks sturdy. Late Harappan period.
(CHandheri - Budhana - Budhana)
5. Fragment of a big storage jar which has a wide mouth. It has prominently everted rim which is slightly pointed. It has mild corrugation mark externally. It looks ochrous in colour, well baked and of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Mahaljana - Budhana - Budhana)

6. Fragment of a big vase or storage jar having out-turned nail headed rim and a rib below it. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with a slip. Late Harappan (†) (Mahmoodpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a Trough with nail headed rim having thick section, slipped, ill baked and red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period (Mahaljana - Budhana - Budhana)

2. Fragment of a Trough having out-turned beaded collared rim, in turned sides probably leading to a sagger base. ill baked, unslipped dull red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan. (Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana)

3. Fragment of trough ? with out turned pointed collared rim. It has straight sides, unslipped, ill baked and red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan. (Mubarakpur - Khatauli - Jansath)

4. Fragment of trough ? having out turned dropping pointed collared rim. It is treated with a red wash and ill baked red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan. (Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana)
5. Fragment of a trough having out turned beaded collared rim. It had straight sides. It is treated with a red wash, medium fabric, ill baked. May belong to Late Harappan period.

(Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana)
Fig. 1. Troughs
VASES

Fig. 1

1. Fragment of vase with elongated flaring rim and outward beaded rim which has been made rounded. It is a collared rim having a fine slip and well baked, red ware of medium fabric, Late Harappan period. (Dunger - Kandhala - Budhana)

2. Fragment of a big vase having out turned drooping collared rim. It has out going neck. Unslipped micasrous, May belong to Late Harappan (Dunger - Kandhala - Budhana)

3. Fragment of a vase having flared mouth, straight neck and pointed rim. It is slipped well baked, red ware of medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana)

4. Fragment of a vase having flared out going rim with straight neck will slipped, well baked and red ware of medium fabric. It represents with the similar vase of the same type found in C.C.P. but this pottery may belong to Late Harappan period. (Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana)
5. Fragment of a vase having flared out going rim in similar shape. No. 4 which is found in O.C.P. as well. It has a straight neck, slipped, well baked and of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Nawla - Khatauli - Jansath)

6. Variant of No. 5
   (Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana)

7. Fragment of a vase having ringed base, unslipped, red ware of fine fabric, well baked. (Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana)
Fig. 1. VASES
Fig.

1. Fragment of a pedestal of a goblet red ware, well baked, unslipped, medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Dunger - Kandhala - Budhana)

2. Fragment of a ringed base? flat base, upper portion gone, unslipped and ill baked red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan. (Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana).

3. Fragment of a beaker of which upper portion has gone. It has tapering sides and concave base, unslipped treated with a wash well baked, red ware of medium fabric, Late Harappan period. (Dunger - Kandhala - Budhana)

4. Fragment of a goblet having currugated profile internally. Dull red ware having slipped surface, medium fabric, the sherd may belong to late Harappan group. (Alamgirpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. GOBLET/RINGED BASE/BEAKER
As regards the occurrence of the Ochre Colour Pottery, it may be stated that it is found at fairly a good number of sites in this district of Muzaffarnagar. There are only 3 sites discovered so far in the area under study before the another could start the work. However, total 29 Ochre Colour Pottery sites have been located in the area. Though no copper hoards could be discovered during the course of my exploration. But it was found in the adjacent district viz. Saharanpur and Meerut as well.

The excavation at Rajpur Parsu and Bisauli brought to light for the first time the settlements of Ochre Colour Pottery users, one of the earliest settlers of this region. However, the pottery got its full recognition when it was found in the lowest level of Hastinapur and Atrangikhera. As the name implies its main distinguishing feature was its Ochre Colour which gives it a first

appearance of being badly fired, worn out and rolled. The other characteristic is its porous character. The slip usually gets separated when the pottery is extricated from the earth and ochrous powder comes off even if slightly rubbed.

The nature of the pottery profile attempted for its being under water for long time. The scientist have been almost unanimous at this point. But recent excavations at Lal Cila, Daulatpur excavated by Prof. R.C. Gaur of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh challenged the whole concept. The ware appears originally of sturdy nature which has been turned ochrous due to water logge. Otherwise, the pottery was originally well baked and wheel turned, which was also decorated with painting and incised design as well.

Generally the settlements of the OCP people were found on the river banks and according to Dixit, K.N., they all are small in size (200x200 sq.m.). However, the author also could not locate any large size site. The sites found in district Muzaffarnagar are generally badly damaged by the farmers and the pottery was found in a limited area. However, exploration of these sites is often very difficult

1. Dixit, K.N., The Ochre Coloured Ware settlements in Ganga-Yamuna Doab, in Essays in Indian Protohistory (Delhi, 1979), p. 286.
since they are usually flat on surface, sometimes due to silting. At many places these settlements are located just on the river banks. In the upper Ganga basin where an extensive survey has been attempted, the settlements were found at a distance of about 5 to 8 km. from each other. However, more or less, similar is the case with the district Muzaffarnagar. The occupational thickness varies from 0.30 m. to 1.20 m². The deposite is generally mixed with brown earth, Kankar and sand. However, cultural material was found sporadically.

Among the pottery the fragment of jars, with horizontally splayed out rim, storage jars with slightly beaded rim, bowl with featureless rim, bowl with ringed base, basins with splaged out beaded rim, lipped and channel spont and miniature pots etc. were found. Among other cultural findings, clay lump with reed markes and other terracotta indeterminate objects were found.

The clay used for this pottery was uniformly well levigated but firing probably was not adequate and therefore, most of the post sherds have a grey core and dull red

1. Ibid, p. 286
appearance. The fabric is medium and the pots are invariably given a wash or slip and in some cases treated with a thick slip.

"The presence of Grey Ware in thick, medium and thin in fabric in CCP complex particularly at Ambkheri, Gadharona, etc. is significant to note. This pottery is also ill fired as the grey stuff sticks to hand. The shapes are limited and consists of basins, jars and miniature pedestalled cups.

The evidence of subsistence pattern of CCP people from Afrantikhera show that they cultivated rice, barley, gram, Khesari.

Recent excavation at Atranjikhera and Lal Qila revealed painted design on Ochre Colour Pottery. At Lal Qila painted design include an elongated humped bull, segregated leafy design, floral motif, circlets etc. Apart from painted design incised decoration is also there. The author have also found some incised CCP sherds from Mubarakpur in district Muzaffarnagar.

1. Dixit, K.N., op. cit, p. 291
The evidence of structural activity in CCP culture first time come from Lal Qila\(^1\). However, no complete house plan has been found so far. Probably floors were made by ramming the earth. As indicated by the occurrence of mud clots with reed marks and bambo impression it is almost clear that the houses were made of Wattle and Daub\(^2\). The author has found some mud clots with reed marks from CCP site i.e. Kutubpur Datana along Hindon Nadi on the district.

1. Ibid.
2. Lal, M. *op. cit.*, p. 32.
## OCHRE COLOUR POTTERY

District: Muzaffarnagar

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Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a bowl with thickened out-turned rim, medium fabric, unslipped, Ochre colour pottery.
   (Alamgirpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a bowl having a ledge and grooves externally. OCP (?)
   (Alipura - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a bowl having featureless rim, straight sides, medium fabric OCP period.
   (Khanyahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a bowl having flat base, straight sides, ill baked and a medium fabric, unslipped, may belong to OCP period.
   (Mubarakpur - Khatauli - Jansath)

5. Fragment of a bowl (?) having incurved pointed rim, obliquely cut externally, greyish in colour, thick section, medium fabric, may belong to OCP (?) period.
   (Alamgirpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. BOWLS
Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a basin with thickened collared rim having a wide depression externally, medium fabric, OCP period. 
   (Alamgirpur - Charthawal - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a basin having out-turned pointed rim, dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped Ochre Colour Pottery. 
   (Ladva - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a basin having nail headed rim, medium fabric, OCP period. 
   (Ladva - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a basin having obliquely out turned rim and a ledge externally on the sides, medium fabric, OCP group. 
   (Mahmoodpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a basin having out-turned thickened rim, medium fabric OCP group. 
   (Badhai Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

6. A variant of No 4. 
   (Mahmoodpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 2

1. Fragment of basin having incurved featureless rim. It has a globular body. It has slipped which has gone away. It has a thin groove below the neck, well baked and red ware of medium fabric. It may belong to OCP period.

   (Sikerera - Jansath - Jansath)

2. Fragment of a basin, loop handled ill baked, dull red ware or medium fabric. Unslipped, it may belong to OCP period.

   (Mubarakpur - Chatauli - Jansath)

3. Fragment of a basin having projected flattened thickened rim. Dull red ware, thick section, red ware of medium fabric, unslipped. OCP period.

   (Ladva - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a dish/basin, unslipped, nail headed rim, incurved sides, medium fabric, ill baked, may belong to OCP period.

   (Mubarakpur-Khatauli - Jansath)
Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a vase having out-turned pointed and drooping collared rim and a straight neck. CCP period.
   (Alipura - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Sikandarpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim and straight neck, medium fabric, CCP period.
   (Alipura - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim. OCP Group.
   (Kulheri - Charthawala - Muzaffarnagar)

6. Fragment of a vase having out-turned externally thickened rim. May be an OCP sherd.
   (Ladra - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim. Straight neck OCP (?).
   (Noor Nagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)
8. Fragment of a small vase having out-turned splayed out rim, vertical neck. Ochurous, medium fabric, OCP (?) (Shankarpur - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

9. Fragment of vase having out-turned, horizontal rim, red was, medium fabric OCP (?) period. (Alamgirpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)


(a ringed base)

1. A ringed base having almost beaded end having horizonts top. Ochre Colour Period. (Badhaikalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. VASES
Fig. 2

1. Fragment of vase with out-turned rim. It is treated with a wash. It has a decoration, many lines in chain pattern. It is ill baked and of medium fabric. It may belong to OCP group.
   (Mubarakpur - Khatauli - Jansath)

2. Fragment of a vase out turned mouth with a mild rib externally. Probably having a globular sides, elongated neck, unslipped, ill baked. OCP period.
   (Sikereda - Jansath - Jansath)

   (Luhari - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a vase having flaring and slightly drooping rim. OCP period.
   (Alipura - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a vase having out turned pointed drooping rim, Traces of slip. OCP period.
   (Alamgirpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

6. Fragment of a vase having out - turned collared rim.
   Dull red ware, coarse fabric, unslipped. OCP period.
   (Ladava - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)
VESSELS

Fig. 1


2. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned collared rim and convex neck. OCP group. (Alipura - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned pointed collared rim, outgoing neck. Ochre colour pottery. (Alamgirpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned thickened rim. CCP group. (Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned bedded (?) rim and convex neck, treated with a wash, medium fabric. OCP period. (Bodhai Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

6. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned thickened dropping rim, treated with a wash, medium fabric. OCP period. (Chandar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. VESSELS
PAINTED GREY WARE CULTURE

The Painted Grey Ware culture occupies a very significant position in the archaeology of India in general and specially in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab. It is one of the most important protohistoric cultures of India not only because of its association with the Aryans and the early use of iron, but also because it brought the region on the threshold of urbanisation. The Painted Grey Ware was first discovered at Abichchhatra\(^1\). However, its full significance was recognised only after B.B. Lal's excavation at Hastinapur\(^2\). Since then, nearly 650 sites have been explored so far in the different parts of northern India. Of these nearly 31 sites have been excavated. Among those Alamgirpur Allahpur, Hastinapur, Hulas, Atranjikhera, Abichchhatra etc. in the western Uttar Pradesh are noteworthy. One important thing is that the Painted Grey Ware sites found in Western Uttar Pradesh is preceded by the Late Harappan culture but with a gap between two cultures.

The ware, as the name indicates, is grey in colour and the colour varies from ashy grey to dark steel grey.

2. Lal, B.B., Ancient India, Nos. 10-11, p. 11.
Generally, on grey surface of the body are painted liner and dotted patterns in black. The simplest and most elementary pattern is the single horizontal band, which is seen repeated over and over again as a border for more complex pattern. The commonest patterns are formed by groups of vertical or oblique strokes below the horizontal rim band. The strokes are sometimes of unequal thickness. These groups are sometimes interspersed with dots. Intersecting lines, rows of dots, dots and dashes or groups of wavy lines also appear on some of the pots. The individualistic designs include concentric semi circles, concentric circle, radiating rows of two lines each and hook rising from a circle or from vertical lines. However, these designs are generally found on the exterior surface of the pots only. On the inner base of the dishes appear spirals, groups of circles, intersecting chains and other indistinct designs. However, paintings are executed on the exterior, interior or on the both sides. These grey ware sherds are generally painted with black pigment in various shades of the same. A few sherds show a stop gap painting as well. Thus, the pottery does not, generally, show any degeneration.
The grey colour of the pottery is supposed to be the result of its being fired under reducing condition in the Kiln\(^1\), so that the clay did not turn red and was sufficient to bake the pot. The clay used for manufacturing the pot is well levigated and was probably force from impurities. It has a fine to medium grained eight grey core. It varies in thickness. The majority of the pots have been manufactured on wheel, though hand-made specimens are also met with. This pottery when dropped or struck give somewhat a metallic sound.

The shapes or types of the Painted Grey Ware, generally, are represented by the bowls and dishes of various types and sizes. In addition to these common shapes, the miniature vases known as *lota* in northern India and fragments of grooved collared basins have also been found. A noteworthy feature of this ware is the representation of the dining sets as illustrated elsewhere.

In addition to the Painted Grey Ware, coarse Grey Ware generally associated with the Painted Grey Ware of the Northern Black Polished Ware period has

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also been found during the course of my exploration in the area under study. The clay used for manufacturing this kind of grey ware has some impurities. The pottery of this group shows general decadence. It has also rough surface and is thicker in section. A few grey ware pieces also show some kind of wash.

The concentration of the Painted Grey Ware sites in the district Muzaffarnagar is along Hindon and Kali Nadi. Total 53 sites have been explored so far in which 19 sites were already reported earlier so far as this district is concerned.

The Painted Grey Ware sites are located along the river banks. Among all the PGW sites 20 on Kali Nadi, 12 on Hindon Nadi and 11 on Budhi Ganga were found. Rest of the PGW sites sites were located on the banks of the other rivers viz. Katha Nala, Krishni and Yamuna. The average distance from one site to another is about 6 to 8 km.

The presence of a large number of Painted Grey Ware sites in the district is indicative of the fact that it was the dominant culture which suggests that during the later vedic period this district was well populated. However, it also shows the beginning of urbanization.

Below is illustrated a few line drawings of the Painted Grey Ware sherds found in the district of
### PAINTED/PLAIN GREY WARE

**Distt - Muzaffarnagar**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
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<th>River</th>
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<td>Hindon</td>
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<td>Hindon</td>
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<td>45.</td>
<td>Sujadu</td>
<td>Kali Nadi</td>
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<td>46.</td>
<td>Sikereda</td>
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<td>53.</td>
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<td>Hindon</td>
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</table>
PAINTINGS OF PGW

Fig. 1.

1. A Painted Grey Ware sherd being a part of a bowl base having vertical lines in black internally and horizontal strokes externally. (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

2. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having three vertical lines in black externally. (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

3. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having curved lines in black. Treated with a wash, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)


5. A Painted Grey ware sherd having vertical lines of uneven thickness. Medium fabric PGW phase. (Sujadu - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

6. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having two sets of curved lines and dashes in between in black internally. Fine fabric. PGW period. (Kulheri - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

Fig. 1. PAINTINGS OF PGW
PAINTINGS OF PGW

Fig. 2

1. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having oblique lines internally. Fine fabric.
   (Noornagar - Puskanzi - Muzaffarnagar).

   (Noornagar - Puskanzi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Noornagar - Pushkanzi - Muzaffarnagar)

4. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having three dots on a solid indeterminate design in black. Smooth surface and medium fabric. PGW phase.
   (Khanjahanpur - Cherthawal - Muzaffarnagar).

5. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having dots in block externally medium fabric. PGW phase.
   (Sujadu - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar).

6. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having dots along with within two vertical lines, medium fabric.
   (Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar).

7. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having vertical lines of uneven thickness medium fabric. PGW phase.
   (Kutubpur Datana - Budhan - Budhan).
Fig. 2. PAINTINGS OF PGW
1. Fragment of a Painted Grey ware bowl having vertical rim and straight sides. Painted in black forming vertical almost parallel lines internally and an indeterminate motif externally. PGW period.  
(Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar) 

2. Fragment of a bowl having prominently incurved rim, reddish internally and blackish externally. PGW phase.  
(Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar). 

3. Fragment of a bigger grey ware bowl having vertical sharpened rim and straight sides. Fine fabric, having a mild ledge on the sides. Decorated with a circle (?) and two dashes in reserve slip. PGW period.  
(Rahana Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar) 

(Nagla Rai - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar) 

5. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having featureless inturned rim. Fine fabric, treated with a black wash externally. Late PGW phase or early NBPW phase.  
(Kalyana - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar).
Fig. 1. BOWLS

2. Fragment of a Grey ware bowl having incurved rim, medium fabric. PGW period. (Rampur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)


4. Fragment of a Grey ware bowl having incurved rim, slightly thickened on the top, medium fabric, PGW period. (Rai - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)


6. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned sharpened rim, fine fabric. Late PGW phase. (Kalyana - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar).

7. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having slightly inturned rim. Medium fabric may belong to PGW period. (Saidpur Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

Fig. 2. BOWLS
Fig. 3

1. Fragment of Painted Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim.
   (Kulheri - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having everted rim and
   straight sides, medium fabric. Painted in black with a
   rim band externally. PGW phase.
   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).

3. Fragment of a Painted Grey ware bowl having featureless
   almost vertical rims with a black rim band. Medium
   fabric. Late PGW or early NBPW period.
   (Dhindhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a Grey ware bowl having vertical sharpened
   rim and vertical sides. A black rim band internally,
   treated with a wash externally. Medium fabric. PGW
   phase (?)
   (Budhina Kalan - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim.
   A black rim band internally. Treated with a slip, medium
   fabric. PGW phase.
   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

6. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having incurved
   sharpened rim painted with a black rim band internally.
   Medium fabric, PGW phase.
   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).
7. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim, medium fabric. PGW phase.
(Sisona – Muzaffarnagar – Muzaffarnagar)

8. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having slightly incurved rim with a black rim band externally, medium fabric. PGW phase.
(Khanjahanpur – Charthawal – Muzaffarnagar)

(Lodana – Baqhra – Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 3. BOWLS
1. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having sharpened rim. Painted in black with two vertical curved lines externally with a rim band on both sides. Medium fabric. PGW phase. (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).


6. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware deep bowl having incurved rim, almost straight sides. Painted in black externally having parallel vertical lines and 'W' shaped design. Medium fabric. (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 4. BOWLS
Fig. 5

1. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having knife edged rim and vertical sides. Medium fabric. PGW period.
   (Kulheri - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having slightly out-turned rim, sharpened internally. Medium fabric. May belong to PGW period.
   (Ladva - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim and slightly convex sides, medium fabric. PGW phase.
   (Niamu - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim and oblique dashes externally. Probably in reverse slip.
   Fine fabric, PGW phase.
   (Pipalsah - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Ladva - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim. medium fabric, PGW phase.
   (Ladva - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 5. BOWLS
Fig. 1. MINIATURE POTS
MINIATURE POTS

Fig. 2

   (Noor Nagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Nagla rai - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Sandhawli - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Mahmoodpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

5. A miniature bowl having flattish top rim. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, may be of Kushana period.
   (Rasulpur - Charthwal - Muzaffarnagar)

6. Fragment of a miniature bowl having discoid base and flaring sides. Fine grey ware, treated with a wash.
   (Alamgirpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
(Dhindhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

(Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 2. MINIATURE POTS
   (Niamu - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rampur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1

   (Kulheri - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a spout, treated with a thin slip. May belong to early historic period.
   (Kalyana - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Nagla Rai - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
## EARLY HISTORIC CULTURE

**District:** Muzaffarnagar

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<th>Village/Site</th>
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52. Saidpur
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54. Sujadu
55. Sonta
56. Sikereda
57. Sukartal
58. Sikri
59. Sarai
60. Sultanpur
61. Sainpat
62. Tikola
63. Tiyarpur
64. Tisang
65. Toda
66. Unchagaon
67. Unchagaon
68. Wahelna
MEDIEVAL CULTURE

The medieval period is generally represented by red ware and in this period many shapes are found. The pots of this period are bigger in size and generally unslipped but occasionally have painting in the form of horizontal rim on the pots externally. Sometimes white painting are also seen. Among popular types are different types of bowls, basins, vases and big storage jars are also found.

Noteworthy feature of this period is presence of different types of glazed ware in which those done on the terracotta pots seem to belong to earlier period which are followed by the true glazed ware. A few paper thin pottery of brownish colour are also casually seen. The chilam appears of a popular types. Different types of tiles are also met with.

Here below a few shared of this period are described and illustrated which was found in the area under study.
Fig. 1

(Wahelna - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Rasulpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Kanamheri - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Nara - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Sarwat - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Shernagar - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)
(Wahelna - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Alamgirpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. BOWLS
Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a basin having inturned rim obliquely out externally and a ledge externally. Red ware treated with a wash having coarse fabric. Medieval period. (Singalpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)


Fig. 1. BASINS
BASINS

Fig. 2

1. Fragment of a basin having slightly inturned thickened rim. Treated with a red slip internally. Thick section, medium fabric. Medieval period.
   (Badh - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a basin having nail headed rim. Treated with a red slip, medium fabric. Medieval period.
   (Badh - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a basin having slightly inturned rim roughly obliquely out internally. Treated with a red slip. Medieval period.
   (Bath - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Mahamoodpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rasulpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 2. BASINS
Fig. 3

1. Fragment of a basin with closing mouth having a projection externally and carinated towards a safer base. Red ware, treated with a slip, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Shernagar - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)


4. Fragment of a basin having externally drooping rim. Thick greyish ware, treated with a wash. Medieval period. (Badhai Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

Fig. 3. BASINS
GLAZED WARES

Fig. 1

1. Base fragment of a Glazed Ware dish. Glazing has been done internally on terracotta pottery. It has a ringed base. The painting has a white base and floral motif within two concentric circles divided into four segments. Medium fabric, Medieval period.

(Shernagar - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a Glazed ware pedestalled bowl or dish having a floral motif on the inner base over white glazed surface. Gritty core. Medieval period.

(Rasulpur - Charthewal - Muzaffarnagar)

3. A Red ware sherd having glazed, polished and a white thick line with green line over it. Medium fabric. Medieval period.

(Khanjahanpur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)
BOWLS

Fig. 6

1. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim.  
   Treated with a grey slip externally, medium fabric.  
   (Rai - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a bowl having slightly inturned sharpened 
   (Luhari - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned featureless 
   rim, slightly convex sides, medium fabric, PGW phase.  
   (Pipalsat - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having featureless rim, 
   convex sides, medium fabric. PGW period.  
   (Sikanderpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having vertical rim and 
   medium fabric. PGW phase.  
   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

6. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl, identical to No. 4.  
   (Sikanderpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of bowl having inturned rim, having a mild 
   groove externally, treated with a steel grey wash, 
   medium fabric. PGW phase  
   (Rohana Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 6. BOWLS
BOWLS

Fig. 7

1. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having nail-headed rim and straight sides. Medium fabric. Early NBPW period(?). (Sujada - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim, elliptically thickened externally with grooves. Medium fabric. NBPW period. (Ladva - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a red ware bowl having inturned thickened collared rim, convex sides, medium fabric. Treated with a bright wash. PGW or NBPW phase. (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a bowl having inturned rim elliptically thickened externally with grooves on it. Medium fabric. NBPW period (?). (Pipalsa - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim thickened externally, Medium fabric. NBPW phase. (Ladra - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)


9. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having a thick black line on inner surface, medium fabric. NBPW phase.

Fig. 7. BOWLS
Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a Grey Ware basin having incurved rim thickened externally of medium fabric. NBPW period (?). (Seyadu - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)


3. Fragment of a basin having slightly intumed rim, elliptically thickened and grooved externally. Red ware, fine fabric, unslipped, well baked. May belong to NBPW period. (Ladva - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)


5. Fragment of a basin having intumed rim, elliptically thickened externally, with a prominent groove. Dull red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash. May belong to NBPW period. (Dhansani - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

6. Fragment of a Grey Ware basin having incurved rim, elliptically thickened externally. NBPW period. (Ladva - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of a basin having intumed and externally thickened with a mild groove. Red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. This type of basin continues from the Mauryan times. (Kelyana - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. BASINS
DISHES

Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim, treated with a wash, medium fabric. PGW phase.
   (Rampur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar).

   (Lohari - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar).

3. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having intumed rim and oblique dashes externally. Probably in reserve slip.
   Fine fabric. PGW phase.
   (Niamu - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar).

   Painted in black externally with a rim band interminate motif. PGW phase.
   (Sisona - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar).

5. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware dish having incurved sharpened rim painted in black with two oblique lines externally. Medium fabric. PGW phase.
   (Sujadu - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Sujadu - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of a Grey Ware dish having flat base and flaring sides, medium fabric. PGW phase.
   (Rampur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. DESHES
NORTHERN BLACK POLISHED WARE CULTURE

In comparison with the other cultures found in this district of Muzaffarnagar Northern Black Polished Ware is less in number which is generally found along the Budhi Ganga and occasionally on Kali Nadi and Salauni Nadi. However, both are the tributaries of the Ganja. Since this ware is found rarely, it is obvious that Northern Black Polished Ware culture was not popular in this region particularly in the area under study. However, associated cultural material indicates that the area flourished during this period also. The period of this culture coincides with the urbanization of the Ganga Valley. The Northern Black Polished Ware is distributed over a large area, however, the main concentration of its sites is in Punjab, Northern Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The main excavated sites near the region under study are Hastinapur, Ahichhatra, Atranjikhera, etc.

The pottery (NBPW) is made of well levigated clay probably on a fast wheel. Generally it is found in uniform thickness but it also varies. The core of the Northern Black Polished ware is grey and is free from any impurity. It is well fired. The Northern Black
Polished Ware is generally found in black colour probably having double coating. It is also found in golden, silver, steel grey colour etc. The majority of the fragment includes lowls and Handis. However, as far as this district is concerned only 9 Northern Black Polished Ware could be discovered.

### NORTHERN BLACK POLISHED WARE SITES

**DESTT: MUZAFFARNAGAR**

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<td>Kailapur Jasmor</td>
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<td>Sikerera</td>
<td>Budhi Ganga</td>
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EARLY HISTORIC CULTURE

In early historic culture period almost the whole of the northern India was well populated with the beginning of the Northern Block Polished Ware culture, we come down to the period of well documented history. In Muzaffarnagar district as many as 63 sites of this period were located. The first site of this period was excavated in Bhita, near Allahabad by Sir John Marshall.

The early historic pottery consists only red ware. The pots are wheel made and generally are of medium fabric. The pottery of this period is found generally treated with wash and sometimes having slip also. The pottery includes fragments of bowls, knife edged bowl, lids with knob, spouted basin, big vases and miniature pots etc. The clay used for preparing the pottery has impurities and sometimes even small Kankars are also seen.

There is evidence of stamped and incised design on the pottery mainly on the outer side. The pottery has various types of stamped motifs, externally. Generally this type of pottery is not painted but sometimes the painted design appear only on some pots which are executed in black.

A few selected sherds collected during the course of my exploration are described and illustrated hereunder-
Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a red ware bowl with incurved rim and slightly wavy profile, unslipped. Sunga period.
   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a red ware bowl having incurved thickened rim, obliquely cut externally, medium fabric, unslipped. Sunga period (?).
   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhindhaoli - Beghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Sisona - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of a red ware bowl with incurved rim and slightly wavy profile,
Fig. 1. BOWLS
Fig. 2

   (Dhindhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhindhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a bowl having flattish thickened rim and convex sides. Dull red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. Historic period (?).
   (Kalyana - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Kulheri - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rohana Kalan - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)
(Dhindhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

(Pipalsa - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 2. BOWLS
   (Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   Kushana period (?)
   (Dhindhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rampur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Sanali - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rasulbdur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Ladava - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of a basin having inturned nail headed rim.
   Dull red ware with medium fabric. Treated with a slip. Early historic period.
   (Chandan - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. BASINS
Fig. 2

   (Wahelna - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rai - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Qazikhera - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Badheri - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a basin having thickened nail-headed rim.
   Dull red ware. Medium fabric. Unslipped. Early historic
   (Rasulpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

6. Fragment of a basin having nail headed rim, thickened.
   Red ware, treated with a fine red slip, medium fabric. Early historic.
   (Sisona - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)
7. Fragment of a basin having inturned rim, elliptically thickened externally with a prominent groove. Dull red ware, medium fabric, treated with a slip - Late Mauryan or Shunga period (?) (Kasyara - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

Fig. 2. BASINS
Fig. 1

   (Niamu - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Nawla - Khatauli - Jansath)

3. Fragment of a medium carinated pot having out-turned rim.
   Dull red ware, medium fabric Kushana period.
   (Jaroda - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Sikari - Morna - Jansath)
Fig. 1. HANDIS
1. Fragment of a lid. Dull red ware, coarse fabric. Kushana period (?)  
   (Kutheri - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Lohari - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Lahari - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Pipalsa - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Saidpur Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rohana Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

8. Fragment of a knobbed lid having flaring sides and thread cut flat base with a round central knowb around which a depression for the grifs of fingers has been provided. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with wash. Early historic period.  
   (Kailapur Jasmor - Jansath - Jansath)
Fig. 1. LIDS
Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a parai, incurved rim and slightly wavy profile, red ware, unslipped. Shunga period.
   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Nawla - Khatauli - Jansath)

   (Kalyana - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhindhooili - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. PARALIS
Fig. 1


Fig. 1. STORAGE VARS
TROUGHS

Fig. 1


Fig. 1

(Rai - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

(Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

(Chandan - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

(Rampur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Rampur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Chandan - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)
(Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

(Sujadu - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. VASES
VASES

Fig. 2


2. Fragment of a vase having out-turned splayed out rim and vertical neck with mild carination. Red ware having porous texture and medium fabric. (Budhina Kalan - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)


5. Variant of No. 19 Bess out-turned rim. Red ware, well baked, medium fabric. Traces of black painting on rim internally. (Dhindhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)


8. Fragment of a vase having slightly externally projected top and vertical rim. Treated with a slip and having a rim band externally, medium fabric. Kushana period. (Dhandhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 2. VASES
Fig. 3

   (Rohana Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rohana Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rohana Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rasulpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rasulpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rasulpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

Fig. 3. VASES
VASES

Fig. 4

   (Kulheri - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened and painted rim and a deep wide groove internally. Red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. Early historic period
   (Nagla Rai - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Nagla Rai - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim.
   (Nagla Rai - Charthawala - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a vase having out-turned flaring and pointed rim, slightly thickened below the rim externally. Dull red ware. Kushana period.
   (Niamu - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Niamu - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 4. VASES
VASES

Fig. 5

   (Budhakhera - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of vase having roughly nail headed rim, a mild rib below it and almost straight neck. Dull red ware, treated with a wash. Kushana period.
   (Budha Khera - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Kasoli - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Kasoli - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Kasoli - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
(Kasoli - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of a vase having inturned pointed rim, thickened externally with a prominent groove below it externally. Red ware, treated with a slip. Kushana period (?)
(Kalyana - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

8. Fragment of a vase having out-turned prominently projecting externally, almost vertical neck. Dull red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. Early historic period (?)

(Rai - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 5. VASES
VESSELS

Fig. 1

   (Charthawal - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned flaring thickened and obliquely shaped rim with a deep groove. Treated with a wash, medium fabric Late Kushana period.
   (Charthawal - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Kalyana - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Jaroda - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Jaroda - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned rim obliquely cut and having depression internally, convex neck. Painted in black with oblique deshes externally on the rim part. Late historic period. (Badhai Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

Fig. 1. VESSELS
MINIATURE POTS

Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a miniature pot having out-turned rim and convex sides. Red ware, medium fabric; unslipped may be of Kushana period.
(Sandhawli - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Semali - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a miniature bowl having incurved rim and thickened base. Red ware, coarse fabric,
(Shankarpur - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

(Kulheri - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a miniature pot having convex sides, decorated with incised circlets. Treated with a wash. Early historic period.
(Buddhakhera - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
6. Fragment of a bowl having closing mouth. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, may be of historic period. (Nara - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of a miniature pot having almost flattish rim top and vertical neck and a ledge below it. Kushana period. (Buddhakhera - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a aquattish handi having out turned rim with thumb pressed design. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Semali - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)


Fig. 1. HANDIS
LIDS

Fig. 1

   (Badh - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Mimlana - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   Medieval period.
   (Molaheri - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   Medieval period.
   (Khudda - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a knobbed lid having laring sides and thread cut flat base with a round central knob around which a depression for the grip of fingers has been provided. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with a north. Medieval period.
   (Sikareda - Jansath - Jansath)

   (Kailapur Jasmor - Jansath - Jansath)
Fig. 1. LIDS
Fig. 1

   (Rohana Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)


   (Dhindhaoli-Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1

(Semali - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Samali - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Sikareda - Jansath - Jansath)

(Karimuddinnagar - Kandhala - Budhana)
Fig. 1. STORAGE JARS
(Mimlana - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Mimlana - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Molaheri - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)


(Nara - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar).

(Parai - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar).

(Sarwat - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar).
VASES

Fig. 2

(Sarwat - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Sisona - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Shernagar - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Sandhaoli - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Semali - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Wahelna - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar).

(Khudda - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

(Khudda - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 2. VASES
Fig. 3

   (Dhansani - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhansani - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhansani - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhansani - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Qazikhera - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)


Fig. 4

(Khudda - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

(Khudda - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

(Khudda - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).

(Khudda - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).

(Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

(Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).
(Shankarpur - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

8. A variant of No 7 having slightly dropping rim.
(Shankarpur - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

(Shankarpur - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).
Fig. 4. VASES
Fig. 5

1. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim with thumb-pressed rope pattern for decoration. Treated with a red wash. Medieval period.
   (Badh - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Singalpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Singalpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dholra - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dholra - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)


Fig. 5. VASES
VESSELS

Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a vessel having vertical collared rim and convex neck. Treated with a red wash. Medieval period.
   (Badh - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Lohari - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rasulpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Sandhaoli - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Badheri - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. VESSELS
### MEDIEVAL/GLAZED WARE

**District:** Muzaffarnagar

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99. Shankarpur
100. Suaheri
101. Sonta
102. Sixanderpur
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The area under study (district Muzaffarnagar) is not only rich in ancient sites yielding ceramics of various cultural phases of our history (see chapter III & VI), beginning from the protohistoric period, but also in structural remains, however, mostly of medieval periods. A large number of monuments such as temples, mosques, graves, tombs, baolis, wells, forts, residential houses, tanks etc. have been observed during the course of my exploration i.e. village to village survey work. A brief account of them is given below, where necessary with photographs:
1. ALIPURA

The village Alipura lies towards north-west of the Charthawal block headquarters as well as the district headquarters. It is about 15 Km. away from the Charthawal block on the right side of the Charthawal - Thana Shawn road. There is no direct route to reach the site. To approach the site, one may first go to the village Biralsi by bus or his own vehicle at a distance of about 8 Km. and from there a Kachcha road joins it and leads to the site at a distance of about 7 Km. The village Alipura lies towards north of the village Biralsi.

A WELL

A well lies on the outskirts of the village. It is badly damaged and is now densely covered with trees and shrubs. Brick-bats are also lying scattered along with some wedge shaped bricks (30 x 22/17 x 0.06 cms) having key marks which had been used for making the well. As the size indicates, these bricks appear to belong to Kushana period. (PLATE XIII A).

2. CHARTHAWAL

This village is situated towards north-east of the District headquarters, at a distance of about 17 Kms.
on Muzaffarnagar–Thana Bhawan road. Charthawal, the headquarters of pargana as well as development block of the same name, lies in 29°33' N and 77°36' E. The place is on the north west of Muzaffarnagar at a distance of about 19 km from it and is connected with a metalled road leading to Thana Bhawan.

There are two ancient temples here one dating back to Jahangirs time and other is about 500 years old. The place was the headquarters of the revenue agent AMIL. It is an old village and is mentioned in the Ain. A medieval temple (Thakurduwara), a Jain temple and remains of seven residential buildings within an enclosure with some other architectural remains were noticed during the course of our Survey work.

Three fairs are held here every year; two of which known as the Ghat and Devi fairs, fall in the month of Chaitra and the third called the fair of Chhariyan falls in the month of Bhadra. The last one is dedicated to saint Goga Pir, who is honoured by both the Hindus and Muslims. Each fair is attended by about 5,000 persons.
I. THAKURDWARA

(PLATE XLIIA)

This temple of Shri Ram, popularly known as 'Thakurdwara' bears an inscription in Urdu, Hindi and English about its restorations in V.S. 1967 (=1910 A.D.). The English version of it is given below:

"The old Hindu temple built in the time of Emperor Jahangir repaired in the time of Pt. Jawala Prasad Collector, with the efforts of M. Mustaffa Ahmad Siddiqui, Dy. Collector".

The temple complex (75 x 70 m) made of lakhauri bricks (12 x 7 x 3 cms.) on a low plinth consists of twin Shikhara structures and an adjoining building. Some additions and alternations were done at a later date. On the left side there is a square plinth (1.10 x 1.10 cms.) having a staircase of five steps on this. There are two foot prints which are worshipped as the feet of Lord Ram.

II. JAIN TEMPLE

Adjacent to the Thakurdwara, there is a Shikhara type Jain temple made of similar type of lakhauri bricks.
However, the temple has been repaired and plastered by the villagers. The marble image of Jain Tirthankaras installed appear to belong to late medieval period.

3. KOTESRA

This village is about 26 kms. away towards north-west of the District headquarters. There is no direct pucca route to approach the village. One may first go upto Charthawal village by Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan on a metalled road, then by a Kachcha road which is connected with the main road leading to the village Kotesra. Following architectural remains are found there.

I. PORT

In the southern part of the village, there is an old ruined brick-fort belonging to some old Saiyid families which housed residential buildings of the local rulers. However, all have been badly damaged except portions of corner towers and Cupolas. The bricks generally measure 12 x 7 x 3 cms.

II. JAIN TEMPLE

In the same village there is a Shikhara type Jain temple which contains some marble images of Tirthankaras. The temple is made of lakhauri bricks and appears almost 200 years old (?).

4. KASYARA

The village Kasyara lies towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. on the right side of the Charthawal - Chhapar road. There is another route to visite the village, one may first go to the village Luhari on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road from where a Kankar road joins the main road and leads to the village Badhai Kalan via village Kasyara.

I. NAVAGAZAPIR

There is a tomb made of lakhauri bricks of an unknown Muslim saint locally known as Navagazapir. It is located in the out-skirts of the village on road side. Since it has been thickly plastered it is difficult to determine its age.
II. A MAZAR

Beside the Navagazapir there is another mazar of some unknown person but well preserved.

5. KALYANA

The village Kalyana is situated towards south-east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. The village stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. There is no direct route to approach the village. Kalyans. To reach the village, one may first go to the village Dadhedu on Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar road and from there its left side a Kachcha road goes which joins the village. The village Kalyana is towards north-east of the village Dadhedu.

A BUILDING COMPLEX

There is an ancient mound in the village on the top of which there is a building complex. It appears originally that building was made of lakhauri bricks. However, later on there was some alternations during the British period and bricks of larger sizes, perhaps collected from the site from some ancient structure were used.
6. KHANJAHANPUR

The village Khanjahanpur is situated on the south-east border of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 10 Km on Muzaffarnagar - Charthawal road. It can be easily approached from the district headquarters towards west at a distance of about 3 km on Muzaffarnagar - Shamli road. The villages Khanjahanpur stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary.

A TEMPLE

The temple is easily approachable because it lies just on the right edge of the aforesaid road after crossing the Kali Nadi bridge. There is an ancient mound which is popularly known as Dallo Devta Ka Tilla. Some stone images like Ganesha, Shiva were unearthed from here and all of them are housed in a newly constructed temple. People of adjoining area come every thursday for Pooja. (PLATE VllIA).

7. MALIRA

This place is about 10 kms. away from Muzaffarnagar city on Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur road.
BRIDGE ON KALI NADI

This is only extent bridge of Mughul period in the district. It is popularly known as 'Bawandari-ka-pul' (bridge having 52 recesses for water flow). Muzaffarnagar- Saharanpur road passes through it.

8. NIAMU

The village Niamu stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. The village is on the right side of the Charthawal. Thana-Bhawan road after crossing the Hindon Nadi at a distance of about 8 km. To approach the village, one may first go by bus or his own vehicle upto village Akbargarh, a distance of about 5 km on the same road from there a Kachcha road joins it which leads to the village Niamu.

There is an ancient mound which is known as Saiyidon ka Khera some interesting stone sculp have been unearth from there and adjoining area while village people were digging foundation of their houses. All these are housed in a newly constructed temple.
I. VARAHRAJA

(PLATE XL)

A recently built temple houses a very interesting image of Varahraja (incarnation of Varaha) found long back in the village Niamu while digging the foundation of a house.

It is alleged that there is an inscription on the reverse part of the image. However, the same cannot be seen at present as the image has been fixed with a wall of the temple in such a way that the back part of it is not visible.

The height of the image is 1.3 m. and breadth is 0.80 m. It is made of one slab in red sandstone. Lord Varaha is shown within a beautifully carved niche in standing pose and trampling the demon and holding goddess Sarth above in his raised left hand. The image wears traditional ornaments.

SHIVA - PARVATI

(PLATE XLI A)

Apart from this there are other images such as of Siva-Parvati (70 x 38 cms.) in which the goddess is sitting on the thighs of the Lord Siva.
BALRAMA
(PLATE XLIB)

There is a beautiful image of Balram (30 x 20 cms.) in standing pose holding a musala and plough in his right and left hand respectively (C). All images may belong to early medieval period.

9. RASULPUR

The village Rasulpur stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards east of the Charthwal block headquarters at a distance of about 2.5 km. There is a Kachcha road between the Charthawal and Rasulpur.

A WELL

There is a big well in the village made of Lakhauri bricks. The diameter of the well is approximately 2.6 m. Thickness of its wall is 50 cms. and depth upto the water level is 6 m. Though there is an inscription in the well, it could not be read because it was much below.
10. AMIRNAGAR

The village can be approached at a distance of about 2.5 km. from the Baghra block headquarters towards north. There is a pucca road between the village Baghra and Amirnagar via village Saidpur Khurd.

TEMPLES

There are two Shikhara style temples in this village, each being square in shape (6 x 6 m.). Both the temples stand on a high plinth and are made of Lakhauri bricks. They may belong to late Mughul period.

11. BAGRA

The village, which lies in Lat. 29°28' N and long 77°35' E. and gives its name to the pargana, is also the headquarters of a block. It is about 11 Km west of Muzaffarnagar near the bifurcation of Muzaffarnagar-Kairana and Muzaffarnagar - Shamli roads. Buses plying on these routes have a halt here.

It is a place of some antiquity and was according to local tradition held by Prithvi Raj, the great
Chauhan ruler of the kingdom of Delhi in the twelfth century. The name of the village is said to have been derived from one raja Bagh, but nothing is known about this personage. It was formed as a mahal in the reign of Akbar.

There are several residential buildings here, all made of lakhauri bricks. It is said that the royal physician (Hakim) of Jahangir, Sheikh Hasan was the resident of this village. Previously the whole town was enclosed with a wall but now there is no trace of it except a damaged gate.

In the small town of Baghra, there are several ruined buildings of historical association and Havelis of local merchants in Baniyon ka Mohalla. The Haveli of Lala Uggarsen in moulded bricks with terracotta ornamentation was found to be of architectural interest. It's multifoil arched entrance gate and projecting balconies, supported on ornamental stone bracket add elegance to the structure. A triple storeyed house of Sita-Ram in the same locality is also noticeable.

1. Indian Archaeology 1984-85 A Review, p. 192.
I. SATIA
(PLATE XLIIIA)

There are eighteen commemorative plinths known as Satis in the village. These are secondary burials of such ladies, who burnt themselves at the pyre of their husbands. Some of them are of Octagonal shape having inverted lotus at the top. A few of them also bear paintings forming geometrical patterns on the ceilings.

II. BARADWARI
(PLATE XLVB)

Adjacent to the Satis there is a flat roofed structure having eight open gates which is probably to perform 'havan' at the time of ceremonies. The structure stands on 1.5 high plinth.

III. TEMPLE
(PLATE XLIV B)

There are many temples of lakhauri bricks adjacent to the above structure. However, images are modern.

IV. TANK
(PLATE XLIVB)

Very close to Baradwari there is a tank having a stair-case of 10 steps. The area of it is approximately (60 x 60 m.).
V. BAWANDWARI  
(PLATE XLIV A)

There is another interesting building of lakhauri bricks known as Bawandwari (structure of 52 gates). It is a double storeyed building which has a tah-khana (underground cell) as well as a well. The building was frequently repaired and therefore modern bricks have also been used in it. It is occupied by village Pradhan. The building appears of Mughul period.

VI. TEMPLE OF SHAKUMBHARI DEVI  
(PLATE XLIIB)

Adjacent to the main road there is a recently built small temple of Shakumbhari Devi after which the place got it sanctity. It appears that new temple has been built on site of the old temple.

VII. TEMPLE OF LORD SIVA  
(PLATE XLIIB)

Within the premises of the above Shakumbhari Devi Temple there is a Siva temple of two Shikharas, made of lakhauri bricks. It is regularly repaired and therefore is well preserved. The temple appears to belong to the period of other buildings described above.
Another interesting building of the village is a beautiful small temple of Lord Ram. The temple is noteworthy for its beautiful paintings inside on the walls and the ceiling. The garbh-griha is a beautiful structure having ribbed painted done. The paintings mainly in red and blue generally include floral motifs, stylized geometrical patterns and miniature portraits.

12. HAIDERNAGAR

This place is about 15 kms. away from the District headquarters towards west and it is towards south of the Baghra block headquarters at a distance of about 1.5 km. A narrow metalled road leads to the village at a distance of about 3 kms. which joins Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road at a distance of about 12 kms. from Muzaffarnagar. The village is also known as Jalalpur.

I. TEMPLE OF LORD SIVA

A Shikhara type of temple of Lord Siva stands here which is made of lakhauri bricks. A Siva lingam and some images of marble are kept here for worship.
II. GARAHIA

Remains of some big residential buildings found here are popularly known as Garahi. It is also made of lakhauri bricks. Some people live in the habitable portion of it.

13. JASOI

The village Jasoi stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It lies towards west of the Baghra block headquarters at a distance of about 17 km on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. One wishing to visit the village may first go to the village Dholra at a distance of about 12 km. on aforesaid road where towards north on right side a road joins it and leads to the village Jasoi hardly 5 km. away from the village Dholra.

I. JAIN TEMPLE

(PLATE XLVA)

A Jain temple probably of medieval period, housed five marble images of Jain Tirkhankaras. The temple had four sided conical Shikhara and attached building complex. The three of them bear the dates in Mahavira Samvat as given below.

1. Rishabhnath image - 1957
II. A WELL

In the same village opposite a residential building complex there is a well having a diameter of 1.8 m. The diameter of the enclosing plinth, recently repaired is 3.8 m.

III. MOSQUE

Adjacent to the well there is a mosque made of lakhauri bricks. It has been restored, plastered and white washed by the village people.

IV. A BUILDING COMPLEX

(PLATE XLVB)

Near the mosque there is a double storeyed building complex made of lakhauri bricks belonging to some Saiyids. The gate bears. The inner side of the gate has painting which probably belongs to Mughul period.
2. Chandaprabha image - 1747
3. Parshwanath image - 1664

II. A WELL

In the same village opposite a residential building complex there is a well having a diameter of 1.8 m. The diameter of the enclosing plinth, recently repaired is 3.8 m.

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IV. A BUILDING COMPLEX

(PLATE XLVB)

Near the mosque there is a double storeyed building complex made of lakhauri bricks belonging to some Saiyids. The gate bears. The inner side of the gate has painting which probably belongs to Mughul period.
14. BILASPUR

The village is situated on Muzaffarnagar-Jauli road at a distance of about 5 kms. towards south-east from District headquarters.

I. DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS

Antiquarian remains of this village, include dilapidated building of some old Saiyid family which is said to have connection with the Saiyids of Bihari, a village situated at a distance of about 20 kms. away from there. An abandoned residential building has a tah-khana (underground cell). All these buildings are made of lakhauri bricks and appear to belong to eighteenth century.

II. DAI KA MAQUBARA

In the village mentioned above, there is a maqubara known as 'Dai Ka maqubara'. It stands almost on the outskirts of the village. The area of the maqubara is approximately 17 x 15 x 22 m. It is also made of lakhauri bricks with use of lime-morter. The size of the brick is 12 x 7 x 3 cms.
III. A WELL

A little ahead of the Dai Ka Maqubara, there is a deep well made of lakhauri bricks of similar size, having a diameter of 3 m. with circular wall and depth upto the water level is about 5.3 m. It is about 1 m high from the ground level. It is now densely covered with trees from all sides.

15. BHANDURA

This village is on Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road at a distance of about 12 kms. from District headquarters towards east.

A. TEMPLE OF LORD SIVA

A Siva lingam unearthed earlier from this village has been installed in a newly constructed temple.

16. BAHADURPUR

This village is situated at a distance of about 11 kms. from District headquarters towards south-east on Muzaffarnagar-Jansath road. The architectural remains of this village include mosques, wells and remains of a residential building remnant of a grand building.
I. GARHI SADAT

There is a big house complex locally known as Garhi Sadat. It is alleged that this building originally had four big gates on all the four sides. However, now only southern gate (partially damaged) can be seen there. It is also said that there was a wall enclosure around this complex. However, there is no trace of it now.

Even in dilapidated condition belonged to the Maraths the traces of three storeys are still visible. Subsequently this building was occupied by some Saiyids. Now a Muslim family resides there, in the habitable part of it.

II. MOSQUE

There is a mosque attached to this building complex. It is also made of lakhuari bricks. It is decorated with some geometrical designing.

17. BIHARI

This village is 2 kms. away from Bahadurpur village towards south-east and is 13 kms. from the District headquarters. It is southern most village of the tahsil Muzaffarnagar where boundaries of Budhana and Jansath tahsil meet.
People connect this village with Mahabharata period. According to a tradition sometime in past a local king had put his wife (Bahu) at stake in gambling and lost her and because of this incident the village was nick named as 'Babu-hari'. The present name 'Bihari' is a corrupt form of Babu-hari.

I. AN OLD POND

There is a small pond in the village which is alleged to belong to the Mahabharata period. However, there is no evidence to prove its antiquity.

II. BUILDING COMPLEX

There are many well preserved residential buildings including a female apartment. It is alleged that these have been built by Khankhan-i-Khanjahan the minister of Shahjahan.

III. MOSQUE

There is also a mosque of same period, which is built on 2.40 m. high plinth. In the vicinity of the mosque and the building complex there are several wells of the same period made of lakhauri bricks.
IV. JAIN TEMPLE

Another significant building of this village is a Jain temple having a Shikhara. Twelve images of Jain tirkhamkarasa are installed here. One of them belong to V.S. 1410. All these are of white marble.

V. MAQUBARAS

On the outskirts of the village there are four maqubaras (tombs) having domes. Two of them are in good state of preservation and others have been damaged partially. These maqubaras are locally called as Chandani, Andheri, Kalluwala and Navanewala. However, nothing is known authentically about them. They appear about 300 years old.

18. DHANDHERA

This village is about 6 kms. away from the District headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Jauli road towards south-east of the village Bisalpur.

NAVAGAZAPIR

In this village there is a grave popularly known as Navagazapir of some unknown Muslim saint. It is made of lakhauri bricks which have been restored with plaster
by villagers. Though it is difficult to determine the
date of the grave, it may belong to late medieval period.
People come here from neighbourhood for Ziarat.

19. JARODA

It is the southern border village of the district
headquarters as well as the block headquarters which
divides it from the district Meerut. The village Jaroda
stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi which also
forms its western boundary. It is situated towards south
of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarter on the right side
of the Muzaffarnagar - Meerut road at a distance of about
7 Km. The village is also known as Jaroda - Panda.
However, here ruins of the structural remains can be seen
in the thickly populated area of the village.

I. QUILA MARATHAS

It is alleged that here was a big fort of the
Marathas. However, there is now no trace even of its
out line or boundary. The only structural remains of it
is a big room of lakhauri bricks measuring 6.5 x 4 x 1.5
cms. The structure was destroyed due to brick robbing
on large scale by the villagers. Later structures made of
those bricks can be seen in the village.
Of late, a Muslim Zamindar Liyaqut Ali, made his residential quarters here.

II. MIR KI GARHI

A little ahead from the Quila of Marathas, there is a residential building of similar bricks known as 'Mir Ki Garhi'. Now a village family resides in it.

III. MAZAR OF GAURI SHAH

At a distance of about one kilometer from the Garhi on the outskirts of the village, there is a grave known as 'Mazar of Gauri Shah'. Since it is thickly plastered its nature could not be determined.

20. MUZAFFARNAGAR (CITY)

Muzaffarnagar, the headquarters of the district and the tahsil, lies in Lat. 29°28' N and Long. 77°41'E near the left bank of the river Kali. It is connected by metalled roads with Saharanpur in the north, Bijnor in the east, Meerut in the south, and with Panipat in Haryana State in the west.

Muzaffarnagar stands on the site of an old town known as Sarwat in the days of Akbar. Along with other parts of the district Sarwat was given as a jagir to
old one, which was completed by his son Abdul Mansur who named it after his father. Before the advent of the British in 1803, it was a part of the doab under the sway of Daulat Rao Sindhia, though the payment of the Chauth (revenue) assessed from this town by the Marathas was not always very punctual. In 1826, Muzaffarnagar was converted into a regular district with the town as its headquarters.

I. TEMPLES

There are (PLATE XLVI A) a few temples and mosques in the city. However, only one of them - a temple is noteworthy for its structural beauty. The temple is within an enclosure. The main Shikhar type temple is flanked on either side by two other temples made in same style though smaller in size and height. The central temple is of Krishna (A) that on right side (B) of Siva (housing a hingam and Nandi) and that on left side of Ram (C). In front of Shri Ram's temple, close to boundary wall is another Shikhar temple of Shri Hanumana (PLATE XLVI B) comparatively smaller in size, obviously it is a later addition. The former three
temples are built on a 1 meter high plinth measuring 80 x 80 m. The temples are made of red sandstone and are nicely planned. Decorative carvings in different parts of the temples, particularly at entrances and garbhagrihas are noteworthy. This temple may be 150 years old. (PLATE XLVII A&B). It is the largest temple of the town.

II. MOSQUE

Reference may also be made to the main mosque of the town. Its dome can be seen from a distance. The whole structure is now surrounded by shops and other buildings. The structural feature indicates that it was probably built in the later part of the Mughul period.

21. RAHERI

This village is on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road at a distance of about 4 kms. towards north-east from the District headquarters.

BUILDING COMPLEX

There are some residential buildings of Barha Saiyids in this village made of Lakhauri bricks. It is alleged that their ancestors originally belonged to
Bilaspur from where they had come here and settled down.

There is a well inside on the left side of the gate having a diameter of about 2 m. Now it is out of use. The structures appear to belong to Mughul period.

22. SARWAT

This village is hardly at a distance of about 2.5 kms. from the District headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road towards north. Sarwat was the old name of the district.

I. MASTAN SHAHA'S MAZAR

This mazar is on the elevated area of the village. Since it is thickly plastered, nothing definitely can be determined about it. The mazar is within a four walled boundary. People come here for Ziarat from nearby village.

II. WELL

Adjacent to the above mentioned mazar there is a well of lakhauri bricks. It's diameter is 2.40 m. including the thickness of the circular wall. It bears an inscription which is much below therefore could not be recorded.
23. SHERNAGAR

This village which is considerably important from the architectural point of view, is situated towards south-east of the District headquarters at a distance of about 6 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Jansath road.

I. SATI KA KHERA

Towards the north of the village, there is a mound locally known as 'Sati Ka Khera' (mound of Sati) covering an area of about 100 x 100 m. It is about 2.5 m. high from the ground level. On the top of the mound there is a brick work in somewhat geometrical pattern being commemorative remains of some Sati. The size of the bricks used is 9 x 7 x 4 cms.

II. TEMPLE

Quite close to the above, there is a temple of Lord Siva. It enshrines a Siva-lingam found by the villagers some time back while tilling the fields. The lingam has some scratch marks probably of a plough.

III. A POND

There is a pond close to the above mentioned temple. A local tradition links it with the Mahabharata period. It is said that the tank earlier had a stair case.
IV. WELLS

Attached to the above Siva temple there is a well of lakhauri bricks having a diameter of about 1.8 m. The thickness of the wall is 0.6 m. Its terrace is octagonal in shape. There is a Persian inscription inside the well much below and was not accessible.

There are few more wells belonging to the medieval period. They are more or less of similar type as one described above. One of them had an inscription (PLATE ) which is now housed in the Government Museum, Muzaffarnagar. Its contents are given below with English translation:

"Allah the Great"

It was during the reign of Shahjahan, that in accordance with an earlier request Syed Khan Jahan got built this well at the place of his residence. "God, please, look after", that, it may not demolish in flood.

Dated 1054 A.H.
V. TOMB OF SHER ALI

On the outskirts of the village there is a tomb (maqubara) of Sher Ali after whom the village got its name. It is made of lakhauri bricks and is in good state of preservation. The tomb has arches and a minaret above on each four sides, and in the centre there is a big dome. The tomb houses besides his grave three more of his family members. It is said that for his wife a separate tomb (maqubara) was built in the village which is now totally damaged.

VI. OTHER TOMB

There are two other tombs (maqubaras) locally known as 'Saiyidon ka maqbbara' (tomb of Saiyids).

VII. WELLS

Attached to the maqubara of Sher Ali, there is a well, having the diameter of about 2.5 m. which is fully covered with trees and shrubs.

Across the road, adjacent to the dombs of Saiyids, there is another well having a diameter of about 2.5 m. Both wells are made of lakhauri bricks. The latter well bears an inscription.
24. SUJADU

This village lies towards south of the District headquarters at a distance of about 4 kms. Here is a mound on the bank of the Kali Nadi.

A GRAVE

On the top of the mound there is a grave locally known as 'Gupha-ke-pir'. It is thickly plastered and therefore it is difficult to determine its age.

25. SANDHAOLI VILLAGE

This village Sandhaoli is at a distance of about 5 kms. from District headquarters almost towards south, on Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road. At a distance of about 4 km. on the left side of the aforesaid road a Kankar road joins it which leads to the village Sandhaoli.

I. BUILDINGS COMPLEX

Here is a residential building complex which probably belonged to the brother of Wahelna's Diwan. The building covers a considerable area within a walled boundary, each corner of which originally had a minaret (burj). However, only one of them now survives. The boundary wall has been destroyed and the main building
damaged considerably. However, a Saiyid family now resides in the extant portion of it.

II. A MOSQUE

Within the boundary of the house complex there is a mosque, built on a high plinth. It has a double dome.

III. WELLS

Not far away from it there is also a lakhauri well having a diameter of about 1.6 m.

There is another lakhauri well of the same period having a diameter of about 2.4 m. Its wall is 60 cms. thick and its top is about 80 cms. high from the ground level. It bears following inscription on a stone slab.
IV. A MAZAR

On the outskirts of the village there are five graves. Four of them are within an enclosure. Under these graves are buried the family members of Diwan's brother referred to above.

26. WAHELNA

The village Wahelna is situated in Lat. 29°28' N and Long. 77°43' E from the district headquarters and is connected by a metalled road with the state highway to Meerut. The village lies on the left side Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road towards south at a distance of about 5 kms. from the District headquarters. It is alleged that the village was earlier known as Varah Nagar. It is considerably important from architectural point of view. Following structural remains are found here.

This ancient place is known for its group of ancient temples. An idol of Lord Parshwa Nath, believed to be 2500 years old, according to local people, has also been unearthed here. It was perhaps an important Jain centre as is evident from the fact that a religious fair known as Jain Uchchas is held every year on 2nd of October, to attend which Jains from all parts of the
country come. The place might have been an old saiyid habitation at one time as it has ruins of an old fort credited to the Saiyids.

I. BUILDING COMPLEX

(PLATE XLX)

At a distance of about 1.5 kms. from the main road a narrow metalled road leads into a building complex commonly known as 'Darwaja' because of its high entrance. This is a magnificent residential building covers an area of about 300 x 200 m. It had four gates. Except the eastern gate, which is totally gone, the ruins of other three gates can still be seen. The distance between southern and northern gates is approximately 120 m. Between these above two gates there is a well having a diameter of about 1.6 m. excluding the thickness of wall. However, its outer face is octogonal in shape. It also has a pucca terrace around it. It's two stone pillars to draw the water are lying broken there.

At a distance of about 85 m. attached to the western gate is the main building. The western gate is approximately 16 m. high, and 8.5 m. wide, on either side
of the gate is a plateform, probably for gate-guards. The upper part of the gate is decorated with painting in Mughul style. A passage made of lakhauri bricks passes through the gate.

The architectural remains of the building which appear to be a royal residence is quite impressive and artistic. It is alleged that originally it was constructed by Sher Shah Suri who later on gave it to one of his Diwan. The building includes Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Am, Janan Khana (ladies apartment) as well as an Imambara, etc.

II. A MOSQUE

(PLATE)

Attached to this building on southern side there is a mosque also made of lakhauri bricks. Its entrance has an inscription and a crescent with two stars on either side.

III. MAQUBARA

(PLATE XLIXB)

At a little distance from the above building, towards south, there is a tomb (maqubara) having a wall enclosure on all sides. It is alleged that the Diwan referred to above who got this building constructed was buried here after
his death. The maqubara is in bad state of preservation.

IV. A JAIN TEMPLE

Out of two important temples of the village one belongs to the Jain sect. It is alleged that the shrined idol of Parshwanath, was unearthed, sometime back on the same spot where the newly constructed marble temple now stands. The idol is sitting in Dyanmudra under a canopy of snake-hoods. It's pedestal has the following inscription:

On the basis of the date given in the inscription, the image appears to be about 500 years old.
V. TEMPLE OF LORD SIVA

Not far away from the Jain temple, there is a Siva temple which has been restored and plastered by the villagers. A Sivalingam and Nandi of late period are installed here. Its ceiling has paintings in red and blue colours depicting male and female figurines as well as geometrical patterns.
27. BASERA

The village Basera lies in lat. 29° 33' N and long. 77° 51' E. It is situated towards north-east of the District headquarters at a distance of about 27 Km. on the metalled road from Bhukerheri to Deoband and about 10 Km south of Purkazi block headquarters. It has a regular bus service from Muzaffarnagar.

The Ganga canal passes by this village in the east at a distance of about 3 Km. Its distributary, named Baserah rajbaha after the village, runs close to its west, its left branch flowing between the canal and the village. The village is thus well-provided with the means of irrigation and has consequently prospered.

The village has the remains of a ruined fortress, said to be built by the Saiyids about 400 years ago. It came into the possession of the Gujar Rani of Landhaura after the decline of the Saiyids, and is since known as Landhaura wali Rani Ki Garhi.

I. BUILDING COMPLEX

There is a double storeyed residential building complex (75 x 75) in the village having an impressive
entrance, which is made of red sandstone bears interesting decorative carvings. Besides, several rooms and other apartments, the ground floor of the building has a big hall. The building is made of lakhauri bricks and appears to belong to late Mughal period.

II. TEMPLES

There are two almost identical Siva temples following each other on either side of a village road. Both the temples are made of lakhauri bricks and each enshrines a Siva-lingam having a Nandi image outside.

28. BARLA

The village Barla situated about 19 Km. northwest of Muzaffarnagar by the side of Meerut-Dehradun highway, Barla lies in Lat. 29° 37' N. and Long. 77° 47' E. It is connected by roads with Gordhanpur, Bhukarheri, and Deoband. Buses plying on these routes halt here.

Raja Ram of Landhaura, a Gujar chief, held this village as a part of his estate before it came into the possession of the Saiyids.
An urs known as 'Baba Chand Ki Roshni' is held every year on the 25th and 26th of Ramadan in this village with an approximate attendance of 3,000 persons.

29. CHHAPAR

The village Chhapar lies in the Lat. 29° 34' N. and Long. 77° 46' E. It is situated 13 Km to the north-east of the District headquarters on the metalled road from Muzaffarnagar to Roorkee. This village is also of considerable importance because of its architectural remains. The Barla rajwaha of the Ganga Canal passess through the village, while at a short distance towards the east flows the main tributary of Ganga Canal.

The village was known as Chhapar Khudda Mahal in the days of Akbar. The name Pur Chhapar dates from the days of Quzi Nizami, a Saiyid of Jansath, who sold the village to Lakshman Das, an agent of Raja Ram Dayal of Landhaura. Lakshman Das is associated with a fortress that has been found in this village.

I. A FORTRESS (QUILA)

There is a fortress, locally called Quila, in the village. It has been considerably damaged. Though the
boundary or defence wall still is almost intact, the buildings inside have been damaged badly. However, the remains indicate that mostly there were two storeyed buildings. The upper storey at the gate is also damaged. However, the boundary, perhaps has a burj (minaret) on each corner. The entire complex appears about 300 years old and would have been the residential place of the local ruler (?)

II. TEMPLE OF KALI

(PLATE LA)

In the close vicinity of above fortress there is a temple of goddess kali in Shikhara style. Some later structure grew around it developing it into a full temple complex. A new shikhara temple was also erected.

30. GODHANA

This village is situated on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road at a distance of about 35 kms. from the District headquarters. From Purkazi, at a distance of about 26 kms. another metalled road joins it leading to the village.

A WELL

There is a well preserved well made of lakhauri bricks. It has two stone rings for fixing the wooden rogs
to draw the water. The diameter of the well is about 3 m.

31. GORDHANPUR

The village is about 42 kms. away from the District headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road.

TEMPLE OF LORD SIVA

There is a shikhara type Siva temple in the village which stands on a low platform. The temple is made of lakhauri bricks and may be about 150 years old. Nearby lies over a platform a life size stone image of Siva, broken into three pieces.

32. PURKAZI

The place Pur of Purkazi is a small town-cum-village which is situated in Lat. 29° 39' N and 77° 51' E towards north of the pargana Pur Chhapar at a distance of about 25 Km north-west of the District headquarters on Muzaffarnagar - Roorkee road. Basera distributary of the Ganga Canal flows between the canal and the town. It is surrounded by a number of fine groves.
Traditionally it is believed that Purkazi derives its name from Qazi Nizami, a Saiyid of Jansath, who believed in the reign of Farrukh Siyar. From the days of Qazi Nizami the place became known as Pur Chhapar and subsequently as Purkazi. Afterwards it came into the supremacy of Raja Ram Dayal of Landhaura. The village has two big mosques one of which is said to have been built prior to and other during the reign of Shahjanan.

Apart from above there are several other residential buildings, wells, mosques, temples Darwaja etc. All are made of lakhauri bricks.

33. TUGHLAQPUR

This large village lies in Lat. 29°36'N and Long 77°53' E at a distance of about 27 Km. north-east of Muzaffarnagar. A road leading from Purqazi to Bhukarheri crosses the Ganga canal at a short distance to the west of the village. It is also connected by a road to Gordhanpur.

The name of the place implies that it dates from the mediaeval period and was either founded by or derived its name from Muhammad Tughluq (1325 - 1351 A.D.).
It also finds mention in the memoirs of Timur as a village on the bank of the Ganga, where he camped during his expedition to the doab. During the reign of Akbar it was the headquarters of a mahal of the same name, and in the time of Jahangir it became the country seat of Nurjahan, after whom the pargana came to be known as Nurnagar. In 1816, it was united with Pur Chhapar.

The village has no direct bus connection, the nearest bus-stop being Harinagar at a distance of 11 km. on the Purquazi-Barwala road.
The village Chandsina is situated towards west of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 7 Km. There is no direct route to approach the village. However, it can be approached by village road leading to the village Chandsina via Rampur on Budhana-Khatauli road.

FORTRESS

The remains a fortress are located in the village Chandsina. This has installed cannon on certain elevation which can be approached by well preserved steps. This fortress belong to a local Raja or Chieffen. The each corner of the fortress has a large burgas. This has holes probably for gun shorting during emergency or war. There many vegetation has grown around it which makes the site lovely. It is almost well preserved condition (PLATE LI A&B).

35. KHATAULI

The town Khatauli and the development of block head­quarters lies in Lat 29°42'O N abd Kibg, 77°75'O E. It is situated at the crossing of the Muzaffarnagar–Meerut and Budhana–Mirapur roads at a distance of about 22 Km.
JAIN TEMPLE

Among Hindu temples of significance in the town may be mentioned four large Jain temples dating back to the last century. A Jain fair known as the Uchhao Sarangian is usually held here in the month Chaitra.

SARAI

(PHOTO LII A)

There is an old Sarai (inn) situated in the heart of the town, is in very bad condition. Many alternation in the original structure have been taken place. Local Muslims are residing in the sarai. It is surrounded by the local shops and newly constructed residential buildings. The antiquity of the Sarai (inn) goes back to the time of emperor Shahjahan (1627-1956) which is attested by the Persian inscription studded in front arched gateway.

Another building of the same period being a mosque located in the mohalla Sarafan.

A fair is held here during the month of Bhadra in the memory of Zahir Diwan (a local saint).

36. MANSURPUR

The village Mansurpur is situated towards north of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 12 Km. The

village is on the Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road. One wishing to visit the site may first go to the village Khanupur on Muzaffarnagar-Khatauli road, where Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road crosses.

RANG MAHAL

(PLATE LIII A&B)

The site is in the vicinity of the village Kansurpur, which is locally known as Rang Mahal. This beautiful large size Haveli which looks like a fortress is one of the finest building of the tansil. The Haveli is alleged to being the family of the founder of the district Muzaffarnagar. It has many parts and burgs at its four corners. There are some holes probably made for gun shooting. This building is on the top of a mound which is about 20 m. high from the ground level. It is alleged the this building has a boundary wall but at present no sign of it is traceable. In front of the building there is a large terrace. Its main gate is very big and the whole structure is built by the lakhauri brick. There are some later construction the building too.

Just infront of this building there is a Shikara type temple of Lord Shiva. Apart from these there are several other structures which is generally occupied by the local muslims.
A MAQUBARA
(PLATE LIV A&B)

At a little distance from this building (Rang Mahal) there is the mazær of the Saiyid Mansar Ahmad Khan son the founder. It is octagonal in shape and on the top there is a dome. In the each side there is a arch gate way. One the top of each gate and roof there is painting. It has been white-washed by some local people. The maqbara stands on a plinth of about 2.5 ft. Lower part of the maqbara brick robbers have taken away bricks. The whole structure is surrounded by the trees.

37. SHEKHUPURA

The village Shekhupura is a situated towards east of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 2 Km. on the left side of the Khatauli-Mirapur road.

A TANK
(PLATE LII B)

There is a beautiful remains of a tank which has well preserved structure. There are many structures along it like small temple. The Ghat with step has hexgonal burg it presumed to denote gate way to step down upto the water. It has also remains of a well in its one corner for perennial supply of water. The tant at present is covered with some green vegetables. The tank is squarish in shape.
38. AHRORA

The village Ahrora is situated towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 2 Km. The village Ahrora is linked with Jasath by a brick paved road.

A MAZAR

It is badly damaged mazar of unknown persons on a slightly elevated portion an agricultural field. Except the some portion of mazar all the bricks have been taken away by the brick robbers.

39. BHALERI

The village Bhaleri is situated towards north-west of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 1 Km. on Jansath-Muzaffarnagar road. On the left side of the road a Kachcha road goes straight to the site. Which is west of the village Bhaleri.

NAVAGAZA PIR

(PLATE LV A)

There is a Navagazapir (grave) in the village Bhaleri which is surrounded by a boundary wall. It measures 27 x 9 ft. in length and breadth respectively. Though the approach road is very difficult but the devotees come here
for worship. It is alleged that its antiquity goes back to Akbar, the great's period, though at several places it is damaged due to brick robbery but still it commands a great respect among all the Hindus & Muslims alike. The mazar is white washed.

JANSATH

Jansath the headquarters of the development block and the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat 29° 20' N and Long. 77° 51' E to the south of the road from Muzaffarnagar to Miranpur, at a distance of 22 km. from the district headquarters. It is situated on a low site, having sandy soil which is occasionally mixed with clay. The town is girdled by the distributaries of the Anupshahr branch of the main Ganga canal which run around the circumference of the town. The southern portion, known as Garhi is surrounded by the remains of a brick wall.

According to local legends, the Pandava brothers are said to have traversed this area in the course of their wanderings during exile (agyatvasa). However, we could locate any PGW site in the surrounding area. An old temple, dedicated to Gyaneshwara, makes Jansath a principal site for the local Hindu population who congregate here on various festivals throughout the year.
A TEMPLE
(PLATE LV1)

According to local traditions, the Pandava brothers, of Mahabharata fame, are said to have traversed this areas in the course of their wandering during (agyatavasa). An old temple, dedicated to Gyaneshwara, makes Jansath a principal attraction for the local Hindu people who congregate here on various religious functions.

The Shrine is of Ma Kali. Apparently the structure of the temple looks like a Rath (Chriot). In campus of the temple there is a banyan tree around which there is a pucca plateform. It is alleged that this tree has some link with Mahabharata time.

A TANK
(PLATE LVII A)

Adjacent to the temple there is stepped tank having Ghat in each side. The tank is out use and is covered with some vegetation and trees.

BUILDING COMPLEX
(PLATE LVII B)

There are several residential building complex and Havelis here and it is alleged that it were originally built by the Marathas which were later on occupied by the Barha Saiyids.
One of the Havelis of the town accommodates a local school at present with some alteration in the original building. One of the beautiful building locally known as Garhi in good state of preservation (PLATE LVIII B).

DARWAJA
(PLATE LVIII A)

There is a big door stands in the Mohalla Budh-Bazar which is situated in the vicinity of the town. This is built by Lakhauri bricks. According to tradition it was originally built by Marathas. The structure is badly delipilated because of the brick robbing from the lower part of it. According to the local legend it was originally of three storeyed but now only one storey remains left over. It seen inside marks of storeys may be seen in it. Its height at present is about 8 m and breadth is about 4 m which includes door itself. Around the door there are several newly constructed structures.

It is alleged that some Maratha chieften once came here to live for whose wife this structure was built. She was a great devotee of river Ganga which probably flows near by this structure. However, the river Ganga is far away from this place.
KILLI DARWAJA

(PLATE LV B)

This structure is in the midst of the town and many shops inside of it exists now. It is alleged that the whole town had a boundary wall to save it from neighbouring forest. The remains of the gate may be seen in all directions. Though only KILLI DARWAJA is somewhat preserved at present. The door is studded with nail headed prints. At present a metalled road passes through the door. The door top has an arch which is surrounded by small cells which might have been for the use of soldiers. The whole structure is built by the Lakhauri bricks.

41. HUSAINPUR

The village Husainpur is situated towards southeast of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 26 Km. There is no direct route to approach the village. It can be approached via village Mirapur at a distance of about 14 Km.

A MOSQUE

Apart from remains of some brick built houses there is an old Masjid now of repair.

42. JATWARA

The village is about 4 Km. towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters on Jansath-Morna road.

A MOSQUE

Apart from some residential buildings made of Lakahuri bricks there is a mosque. It has been plastered and while washed. It's data could not be determined.

43. JARBAR

The village Jarbar is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 12. To reach the site one may first go to village Khujera at a distance of about 6 Km from Jansath on Jansath-Morna road. From Khujera on the right side of the aforesaid road a Kharanja joins which leads to the village Jarbar.

A TEMPLE

In the heart of the village, there is a temple of Shikhara type of Lord Shiva. It is thickly plastered and white-washed. Its data could not be determined.

44. KASIMPUR KHOLA

The village Kasimpur Khola is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance
of about 20 Km on Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road.

A TEMPLE

In the vicinity of the village there is a Shikhara type temple of Lord Shiva on a 1.5 ft. high platform. It is plastered and white-washed. Its date could not be determined.

45. KATIA

The village Katia is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 11 Km. To approach the site one may first go to the village Khujera about 6 Km from Jansath block on Jansath-Morna road. From Khujera right side of the aforesaid road a Kharanja goes to the village Katia which is about 5 Km away.

A TEMPLE

In the heart of the village, there is a temple having a Shikhara of Lord Shiva. The temple has been erected on a plinth of 1.5 ft. The temple is made of Lakhauri brick and has been thickly plastered.

46. KAITHORA

The village Kaithora is situated towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 12 Km.
On wishing to visit the site may first go to the village Mirapur onwards about 1 Km a metalled road leads to the village Kaithora. It is considerably important from architecture point of view. Following structural remains are found here.

A MAZAR

(PLATE LIX A)

A well preserved maqubara (grave) of Latif Shah exists here, which is measured length 14, weath 14 and height 1.5 m. It is squarish in shape. The mazar has arched gate ways which has four minerates at all four corners of the roof. These minerates are surrounded by a beautiful dome in centre which is pointed and is decorated with a pointed metal at the top. It is thickly plastered and white washed.

There is another mazar of some unknown person having 9 same height plinth. It is open. It is all made of Lakhauri bricks.

A TEMPLE

Near the ancient mound there is a tank. It is alleged that it is stepped but no traces of it can be seen apparently. Just on the edge on the tank there is an ancient temple of Rama. It is rather newly constructed.
A BUILDING COMPLEX

Just opposite of the mazar of Latif Shah there is a building complex. At present some saiýids are residing. Many alteration have been done in this building complex.

There is another building complex commonly known as Darwaza because of its high entrance. The gate has been partially damaged. The main buildings have the arches as decoration. Its all made of Lakhauri brick.

47. MAHMOODPUR (BANGER)

The village Mahmoodpur Banger is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 13 Km. It is 2 km east of Mirapur village. The village Mahmoodpur Banger is an uninhabited village.

A MAZAR

The mazar is towards east of the village Mahmoodpur. There is a tube well adjacent to the mazar. The mazar is local known as Rahamatulla pir. According to local people Latif Shaḥ of Kaithera were four brothers. Rahamatulla is one of them. Other are in Sarai Khola and Allampur.

A FORT

In the vicinity of the village there is a brick fort with high corner towards. It is badly damaged.
The village Makkhanpur is a uninhabited village adjacent to the village Sambhalhera. It is situated towards east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 7 Km. It may be approached via Sambhalhera towards south.

A TEMPLE

(PLATE LIX B)

There is a famous temple in the most of the village which is surroundes by a boundary wall on the 2 ft high plinth. The boundary wall has hexagonal burg at its four corners. The temple is surrounded by a grove. Inside the boundary there are two temple side by side. One belong to Lord Shiva (Planch-Mukhi-Shiva-lingana) (PLATE LX I B) and other so Lord Rama. Both the temple are similar and of Shikhara type. Both of them have their main gate towards east. The wall and roof are beautifully decorated with painting of floral motifs (PLATE LX I A). The Nandi figure (PLATE LX A) stands just out side the temple of Lord Shiva. While the image of Hanuman (PLATE LX B) is installed out side of the Lord Rama temple. Both the figurine are beauti­fully carved out. The image of Hanuman tramples down a lady figurine.
It is alleged that a saint once came here who refused to take his meals without the existence of a temple here. However, these temples came into existence. Later on, image of Durgaji was installed between the original temples. At the back of these temples there was probably a plinth turned as Panchavati. It was badly damaged and in due course of time it was renewed later on. It measures length 16 ft, renewed breadth 12 ft and height 2.5 ft. with a stair case. The whole complex covers an large area.

49. MIRAPUR

The town Mirapur, lies in Lat. 29°33'N and Long. 77°33'E at the junction of two metalled road leading from Muzaffarnagar to Mawana and from Khatauli to Bijnor. This town is located at a distance of about 11 km towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters. It is about 33 km away from district headquarters.

The town is believed to have been bestowed on the Chhatrauri branch of the Saiyids during the reign of Akbar.

A TEMPLE

Towards east of the village on the top of an elevated platform there is a temple of Kali Ji locally known as Babrewali Mata Ji Mandir.
A BUILDING COMPLEX

There are several residential complex in the village made of Lakhauri brick. Some gates decorated with arches are also seen at many place in the village.

50 MUJHERA

The village Mujhera lies towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 9 Km. It is on the Mirapur-Muzaffarnagar road. The village Mujhere is considerably important from the architectural point of view. The following structures have been found.

A BAOLI
(PLATE LXII A&B)

There is a famous stepped baoli popularly known as Bai Ka Kuan. It is alleged that one who takes Dath from this baoli become free from the bai (gastric-trouble). But now it out of use. It is said that it was built during the period of Muhammad Khans father.

A MAZAR
(PLATE LXIII A)

The mazar is locally known as Jachcha-Bachcha Ki Mazar and local people come for ziyarat on every thursday.
The mazars are of Saiyid Saif Khan and his mother. It is made of white marble with red sandstone in interior of dome and is inscribed A.H. 972 or 1564 A.D. It was built by Saiyid Muhammad Khan for himself, but his son Saif Khan having died in his lifetime was buried here. It is one of the finest tombs of Mujhera village. The tomb is surrounded by a 2.5 m high wall with a flat octagonal burz on each corner. The length of the boundary wall is 53 meter with a big gate on one side. The gate is decorated with arched. The inner part of the walls are also decorated with arches. The mazar is in the centre having a 1.5 m high plinth.

Just opposite of this mazar there is another mazar (tomb) of Saiyid Muhammad Khan (PLATE LXIII B). It is also built of white marble with an inscription dated A.H. 982 or 1574 A.D. The tomb of Miran Saiyid Husain, dated A.H. 1100 or 1592 is also there.

In the village Muzhera there another mazar of Saiyid Umar Nur built of red sandstone data unknown. It is also a fine piece of architecture.

51. NIZAMPUR

The village Nizampur is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters. There is no direct route

1. Proceedings of Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1873, p. 141.
   Indian Archaeology-1959-60 A Review, p. 101;
   Indian Archaeology - 1980-81, A Review, p. 138;
leading to the village. One wishing to visit the site may first go to Mirapur, at a distance of about 11 Km from Jansath and from Mirapur towards east about 7 Km.

A WELL

Just on the edge of an ancient mound there is well of Lakhauri brick having an outer diameter of 5.10 m. Some later construction is also seen. It is out of use now. Around it there is an octagonal plateform which is plastered.

52. SAMBHALHERA

The village Sambhalhera is situated towards east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 5 Km on the left side of the Mirapur - Jansath road. A metalled road starts from Sambhahera which joins the Mirapur-Jansath road. The village is one of the principal seats of the Barha Saiyids. It is also a considerable important village from architectural point of view. The following structures deserve our attention.

A MAZAR

Towards the north-west of the village there is a tomb of Hazarat Ibn Salar, son of Husain built during the reign of Firuz Shah in AH 777 or 1375 AD.
A MOSQUE

(PLATE LIV A&B)

Adjacent to the mazar there is a Mosque dated back to the Emperor Shahjahan time. It is was built by Saiyid Makhan, son of Bahauddin\(^1\) in A.H. 104 or 1631 AD. This fact is confirmed by an inscription studded in front portion of the Mosque. The mosque has a painted roof. It is badly damaged at many places and is surrounded by four walls. The mosque has three dome having two small minerals in front of the central dome.

IMAM BARA

Apart from several residential buildings mostly of double storeyed there is a Imambara here in a Haveli where the function of Muharram is celebrated. It is also decorated with floral motifs and has arched gate ways. It has been damaged at many places. It is being repaired by some local people.

53. TANDHERA

The village Tandhera is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about

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14 Km. To approach the site one may first go to the village Khujera on Jansath-Morna road. On the right side of the village a Karanga leads to the village Tandhera.

A MOSQUE

There is a mosque in the village made of Lakhauri bricks. It has been plastered and white washed. It is, therefore, difficult to determine its age.

54. TALRA

The village Talra is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 2 Km on Jansath-Morna road.

BUILDING COMPLEX

There are many residential buildings made of Lakhauri bricks. Among them Bawandwari is noteworthy. It is alleged that there 52 rooms in the building. However, partially it has been damaged. It is double storeyed building. In front of the building there is a big gate having arches. People are residing in this residential complex.

55. TISANG

The village Tisang lies towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. A pucca road goes upto 5 Km and then onwards turns into a Kachcha road which leads to the site.

A TEMPLE

There a newly constructed temple on an ancient
55. BHUKERHERI

The village Bhukherheri lies in Lat. 29°31'N and Long. 77°56' on a metalled road from Bijnor to Deoband at a distance of about 24 Km from the district headquarters. It is situated towards north of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. It is linked with a village road.

It is a place of some antiquity, having been the headquarters of the pargana in the days of Akbar. It was also the seat of Chhatrauri and Tinanpuri Saiyid brethren who were subsequently replaced by the Jats.

A TOMB

(PLATE LXV A)

There is old double storeyed structure (tomb) in the heart of the village and is surrounded by the newly constructed residential buildings. It is a very old tomb, ascribed by the Hindus to one Baba Garib Das (a local saint). It is used by the Hindus and Muslims as a common place of worship. The consider it the tomb of Baba Garib Das while the Muslims consider it Baba Garib Shah. It attracts a large number of people on the full moon day in the month of Sravana when a
local fair takes place here. The structure is well preserved.

Apart from this structure there are several other, structures made of Lakhauri brick like wells, residential buildings etc.

57. FIROJPUR

It is an uninhabited village and is about 5 Km far from Morna block headquarters towards north-east. A metalled as well as a kachcha road starts from Morna.

A TEMPLE

(PLATE LXV B)

The temple is towards east of the village Firojpur. The temple is locally known as Nikanthesvar Mandir. The temple is on the top of an ancient mound and because of the Nilkantheshwar temple the place is also known as Nikantheslwar.

The temple is an ancient one but later addition have been done. It is surrounded by a boundary wall which is 7th ft high. It covers large area. Inner side of the boundary

1. Fuhrer, A., op. cit., p. 12
wall at a definite distance there are small nitches. At some place plaster is also seen. In front of the temple there is a Pipal tree. According to local people the original Shiva lingam has been misplaced and new one is installed.

A MAZAR

In addition to the temple on the top of the ancient mound there are two mazar (grave) of unknown person built of Lakhauri bricks. The mazar is locally known as Pir Saheb.

58. KAKRAULI

(PLATE LXVI A)

The village Kakrauli lies in Lat. 29°24'N and Long. 77°55'E at a distance of about 6 Km towards south of the Morna block headquarters on the Jansath-Morna road. It is very rich village from architectural point of view. The place has some claims to antiquity and was according to local traditions, largely inhabited by a branch of the Jats prior to Mughal advent (in 1526 AD). In later days, these Jats are said to have shifted to Bharatpur in Rajasthan during the reign of emperor Muhammad Shah 'Rangeelee' (1719-1748), subsequently to which it was rehabilitated by the aforesaid saiyids.
HAUZ - KUND

The village is said to have possessed an old tank known Hauz-Kund, which was levelled in the year 1857. Locally this place is known as Hathi-duba.

59. MORN

Morna, the headquarters of the development block of the same name lies in Lat. 29°28’N and Long. 77°56’E. It is about 18 Km far from the district headquarters. The place was a seat of Chhatrauri branch of the Saiyids since the days of Akbar.

A number of building tracing their origin to the Saiyids are to be found here even today though in dilapidated state. Important among these is a large masjid\(^1\) built by Bibi Jhabbu, wife of Nawab Husain Khan, who lived during the reign of Muhammad Shah in AH 1138 or 1725 AD. This is one of the last of the substantial Saiyid building.

60. SIKRI

The village Sikri is situated towards north of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 13 Km. Buses

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are also playing Morna to Bhokerheri and Sikri. It is the border village of the block Morna. According to local people the name Sikri has been derived by the word 'Sikargarh. It is alleged that there were two wells of big bricks in the Khole ke Jungle but however, no sign of it is seen now a days.

A MOSQUE

(PLATE LXVI B)

In the vicinity of the village there is mosque of pre modern period. The from portion of it is old one and rest of the mosque is the later addition with two towering minars on both sides. Adjacent to the mosque there is a well probably for vazu. The inscription follows.

BUILDING COMPLEX

Apart from the mosque there are several Havelis and other structural remains in the village. All are occupied by the local muslims. Some silver coins have been found of the local peoples.
61. SHUKARTAL

The place comprises two villages Shukartal Banger and Khader. It lies in Lat. 29°29'N and Long. 78°11'E. It is located towards north-east of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 7 Km. There is direct metalled road from Morna to Shukartal. However, this place is connected with Delhi, Haridwar, Meerut etc.

A TEMPLE

The place is one of the most important centres of Hindu pilgrimage in the district of Muzaffarnagar and adjoining area. According to local tradition that this is the same spot where the curse-laden king Parikshit (grandson of Arjuna), was given a learned discourse on Shreemad Bhagwata by the sage Shuk-deva (PLATE LXX A). The banyan tree under which the king received this recitation, is identified with the one standing in the compound of the temple of Shukdeva, which is situated by the river side. The temple is picturequely situated amidst pleasing prospects.

FORT

There is the rains of a fort belonging to one Rohilla chieftain, Najib-ud-duala
62. BAHRAMGARH

The village Bahramgarh is situated towards north of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 8 Km.

BUILDING COMPLEX

There are many beautiful Havelis in the village and newly constructed temples. The Havelis are generally double storeyed and are painted with floral motifs (PLATE LXVII A).

63. BUDHANA

Budhana the headquarters of the tahsil and the development block of the same name lies in Lat 29°17' and Long. 77°99'E. It stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi. It is about 30 Km south of the district headquarters which is connected by a metalled road.

It is place of some antiquity having been constituted a Mahal in the reign of Akbar.

A TEMPLE

There is a large temple in the vicinity of the town on a considerable high plinth. The whole complex is
surrounded by a boundary wall. There are many beautiful small temples in the campus area, where it appears that image of Kaliji was installed here on a slightly elevated platform. The temple has arched gateway. In the same way there are the some other temple of Lord Shiva, Hanumana, Rama etc. Its all made of Laknauri brick and is thickly plastered. Its date could not be determined. Probably they all belong to medieval period.

Accidently I came across some beautiful dieties which were kept under worship below the Pipal tree. This has many dieties some of which appear to belong secular though under worship. These figurines may belong to Kushana & Gupta period. One of them appears a figurine of mirror looking lady and other figurines appear fragments of a Shal-Bhanjika (PLATE LXVII B).

64. JAULA

The village Jaula is on the Budhana-Kandhla road on the right side at a distance of about 6 Km from the Budhana block headquarters towards west. Jaula, a large village lies in Lat. 29°17'N and Long. 77°25'E.
MOSQUE/TEMPLE

The are two mosques in the village known as Bari Masjid and Chhati Masjid. Apart from these there are many temples on the side of an ancient mound there are newly constructed temples.

65. SHIKARPUR

The village Shikarpur lies in Lat. 29° 22'N and Long. 77°30'E at a distance of 10 Km north of Budhana block headquarters. It is connected by roads with Budhana in south, Shahpur in east and Sisauli in the north.

A MOSQUE

There are many mosque in the village Shikarpur. Among noteworthy the Bari Masjid which, according to local people, belongs to Humayun's period. There has been later addition in the mosque. It is thickly plastered and is white washed. The roof of the mosque has some paintings. There is a inscription in front gate of the mosque.

Apart from the mosque there are several Havelis and others structural remains such as wells etc.
The village Ailam lies Lat 29°17' N and Long. 77°18' E on the Shamli - Shahdera road. It lies toward south of the Kandhla block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. between the river Krishni and the easter Yamuna canal.

**BUILDING COMPLEX**

Tradition has it that the village was founded by one Mahipal Singh about 620 A.D. It also formed the headquarters of one of the Khaps under the Khap Balian. There are many residential building built of Lakhami bricks.

**67. KANDHLA**

Kandhla the headquarters of the block of the same name lies in Lat. 29°41' and Long. 77°81' E at a distance of about 47 Km towards south-west of the district headquarters.

In the reign of Akbar it was constituted into a Mahal in the Sirkar of Delhi.
A TANK

There is an ancient tank called Suraj Kund where people of the adjoining area come to bathe on religious occasions.

JAIN TEMPLE

There is a lig Jain temple in the heart of the town. According to local people it is very old. However, it is thickly plastered and white-washed.

A TOMB

There is a famous tomb of a saint Maq dum Shah which was built in 1706 A.D. The tomb still exists and people offer prayers there.

JAMA MOSQUE

In the centre of the town, there is an old Jama mosque. It is in very bad state of preservation (PLATE LXVIII A).
68. KAMALPUR

The village Kamalpur is situated towards west of the Shahpur block headquarters at a distance of about 5 Km. To approach the village Kamalpur a metalled road goes via Adampur one may turns towards north.

A MAZAR

There is a mazar of Pir Husain Shan on the top of an ancient mound. Except the mazar all the surrounding area are being levelling down by the farmers. People of the adjoining area come for Ziarat (for pilgrimage) on thursday.

69. PURBALIAN

The village Purbalian is situated towards north of the Shahpur block headquarters at a distance of about 9 Km. on Shahpur - Jansath road on it right side. It is easily approachable from the district headquarters at a distance of about 10 Km.

A MAZAR

The mazar is towards south of the village Purbalian. There is a mazar on the top of an ancient mound locally.
known as Barha Hazi Pir Ki Mazar. The mound has been converted as a grave yard. The mazar of Hazi pir is surrounded by a boundary wall and has been white washed.

70. SHORON

Shoron, lies in Lat. $29^\circ20'\ N$ and Long. $77^\circ35'\ E$. It is situated towards south of the Shapur block headquarters at a distance of about 2 Km.

Before the advent of the Mughals the Jats consolidated their conquests and Shoron became the military stronghold of the Khap militia and the seat of secretary of the Balian Khap. The secretary is locally called vazir.

A TOMB

(PLATE LIX A)

The place has several mosque and temples. Among significant the tomb of Sufi saint Gharib Shah, who came from Baghdad and settled in this village. It was built in 1551. A fair near the tomb is held on the fifth day of the month.

About two hundred year old chaupal of the Khap also stands here (PLATE LIX B).
71. SHAHPUR

Shahpur, the headquarters of the development block of the same name lies in Lat. 29°22'N and Long. 77°33'E. It is situated at a distance of about 20 Km. from district headquarters on Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road.

A MOSQUE

There is a mosque bearing following inscription.

BUILDING COMPLEX

There are many residential building in the town including garhi (PLATE LXVIII B). It is in delipidated condition.
72. ARTI

The village Arti is situated towards north-east of the Kairana block headquarters at a distance of about 5 Km. on the right side of the Kairana-Muzaffarnagar road.

A BUILDING COMPLEX

There are many Havelis in the village Arti made of Lakhauri brick the entrance gate is decored with arches. According to the local people these buildings belong to the Mantri of the Raja Ranjit Singh.

73. KAIRANA

The town Kairana which is the headquarters of the tahsil and the development of block headquarters of the same name lies in Lat. 27°24' N and Long. 77°12'E. on the metalled road from Muzaffarnagar to Panipat.

The importance of place dates back to the reign of emperor Shahjahan, who bestowed the estate of Kairana on his physician, Muqarrab Khan. Muqarrab Khan is said
to have erected many buildings and laid out a garden here. The remains of the garden being traceable even to this day towards the north-east of the town.

There are several other buildings and monuments dating back to the medieval period. Here mention may be made of baradari which was constructed by aforesaid Muquarrab Khan. The oldest building in the town is a mosque in mohalla Pirzadan very close to mohalla Afganan. It was built by Islam Shah in A.H. 958. Muquarrab Khan constructed a dargah near the tomb of famous sait Bu Ali of Panipat. Rizk-ulla-Khan¹ son of the saint built the tomb in A.H. 1071 or 1660 A.D. Other building of interest are the masjid of Maraf Pir on Shamli road. It was built by Aurangzeb in A.H. 1077. The masjid Afganan was built by Shahjahan in A.H. 1062 and the other masjid in mohalla Khail in A.H. 1066. The masjid Darbar Kalan was built by Shahab Sultan in A.H. 1051.

The village Adampur is situated towards south-east of the Shamli block headquarters on the left side of the Shamli-Budhana road at a distance of about 7 km.

A STONE SLAB

In the vicinity of the village there is a Jhor (tank) surrounded by the trees (Kadamba). A stone slab is lying there on the edge of the tank bearing some inscription probably of urdu. The inscription is totally illegible.

75. BHAINSWAL

The village Bhainswal is situated towards north of the Shamli block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km. It is linked with block with a metalled road.

The village possesses in its centre a mound of earth about 24 ft high from the surrounding area. It is alleged that the mound contains the grave of Pir Ghaib1 who used to house his cattle there when all around was covered with water. A mela is also held here.

76. SHAMLII

Shamli the headquarters of the development block lies in Lat. 29°27' N and Long. 77°15' E. It is located at a distance of about 11 Km from tahsil headquarters and 38 Km. from district headquarters, lying on the metalled road from Muzaffarnagar to Kairana.

The original name the town is said to have been Muhammadpur-Janardan. It was included in the jagir granted to Muquarrab Khan by emperor Shanjahan. The town got the name of Shamli or Shyamli during the reign of Bahadur Shah.

There are many temples and mosques in the town along with the other structural remains such as wells etc.
The town Jalalabad lies in $29^\circ 37'\ N$ and Long $77^\circ 26'\ E$ on the road leading from Shamli to Saharanpur. It is towards north of the Thana-Bhawan block headquarters at a distance of about 8 Km which is linked with a metalled road.

It is said to derive its name from one Jalal Khan, a Pathan, during the reign of emperor Aurangzeb.

FORT

The remains of the fort is towards south of the town at a distance of about 1.5 Km which is locally known as Gausgarh Ka Qila. It was constructed by Najib Khan, the Rohilla Chieften in the eighteen centuary.

A MOSQUE

The inner compound of the fort contains the remains of an old mosque constructed during the days of Zabita Khan. The structure is broken at several places, but the outline is quite preserved\(^1\).

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There is well in the campus of the building. The well is of extraordinary large diameter. It is built of Lakhauri bricks.

78. THANA BHAWAN

Thanh Bhawan, the headquarters of the development block lies Lat. 29°35'N and Long. 77°25'E. It is situated about 32 Km. far from the district headquarters.

This place is said to have been known as Thana Bhim in the days of Akbar. However, the present name being derived at a later stage from an old temple dedicated to the Goddess Bhawani, which is situated towards west of it and attract a considerable gathering in the month of Bhadra.

There are few other buildings of importance. However, must of these have undergone rather severe ravages of time. Among these may be mentioned the mosque of Maulvi Saiyed-ud-Din, said to date back to 1099 Hijri the tomb of Maulvi Sheikh Muhammad, built in 1109 Hijri, and the mosque of Pir Muhammad ascribed to emperor Aurangzeb who built it in 1114 Hijri1.

The town Jhinjhana lies in Lat. $29^°31'\text{N}$ and Long. $77^°14'\text{E}$, at a distance of about 48 Km from the district headquarters and about 17 Km from Shamli. It is towards south of the Un block headquarters at a distance of about 7 Km. It is connected with a metalled road which leads to the tahsil Kairana. The town is very rich from architectural point of view. It has a number of historical monuments, some of them dating back to the beginning of the 10th century A.D. The following structure deserves our attention -

**TOMB & MOSQUE**

In the vicinity of the town there is a mosque and a tomb ascribed to Shah Abdul Razzaq and his four sons, built during the reign of emperor Jahangir in 1623 A.D. are the structure of the historical importance. The domes of both the mosque and the fomb are decorated with blue coloured flowers of excellent workmanship. However, there have been subjected to the ravages of time.
There is another tomb within a short distance from above mentioned place. It is one of the oldest tomb of the district. The dargah of Imam Sahib¹, a local muslim saint, believed to date back to 901 A.D.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The district Muzaffarnagar is roughly rectangular in shape and lies between Lat. 29°11' N and 29°43' N and Long. 77°04' and 78°07' E. It forms a part of Meerut division and is situated in the Ganga - Yamuna doab. The average length and breadth are 84 Km and 50 Km respectively. The area of the district is about 4,271.1 Sq. Km. It contains 1087 villages and 18 towns. The district is subject to fluvial action of the Ganga and the Yamuna giving rise to frequent changes in the area.

The district Muzaffarnagar was founded in the reign of Shahjahan at the site of an old town known as Sorot or Sarwat. Abude Muzaffar Khan, a minister of the emperor Shahjahan, received from him in zagir forty
villages in pargana Khatauli and Sarwat, along with the
title Khanjahan - Shan-Jahani.

In the previous chapters we have seen that the
comprehensive archaeological investigation and explora-
tion in the district Muzaffarnagar, U.P., have led to
reveal a rich repertoire of ancient material. This
consist of stone artifacts, earthen wares, suclptures,
coins, seals, terracotta and many others objects of great
artistic value. The material has thrown a flood of light
on the antiquity of this region. Moreover, theses help
us in understanding the early history of our region as
well as country. It is, therefore, worthwhile to draw a
concise picture of the ancient life of people inhabiting
this region on the basis of these informations.

During the course of my exploration in the area
under study 149 sites have been discovered out of them
have already been explored. Some of them are of consi-
derable importance having variety of pottery and a
number of antiquities representing different cultures
which flourished in the Ganga - Yamuna doab. In addition
to antiquities viz coins (silver & copper) and inscrip-
tions were also found. I have studied every site of the
district carefully. Besides, these I have also tried to throw light on their significance. The reader will find these in the foregoing pages.

Preceeding my work some scholars like Sh. M.N. Deshpande former Director General, Archaeological Survey of India and his team have done some exploration work during the early sixtees. Mr. K.N. Dixit, the present Director in Archaeological Survey of India further undertook some work in the year 1979-80. However, their works have been duly acknowledged wherever necessary.

With the help of archaeological explorations and excavation conducted in the region, some important light has been thrown on the political and cultural history of the region. The earliest human occupation in the Ganga-Yamuna doab belongs to the Late Harappan culture. However, the remains of this ware first discovered at Alamgirpur, district Meerut which forms the southern boundary of the area under study. With the result of the exploration it is clear that during this period the area had considerable population. But at the same time, so far, not any definite Pre-Harappan site has been discovered. The region has also not yielded any Mature - Harappan site so far.
The intervening period probably after the disappearance of Late Harappan is reported by the excavation at Bargaon in district Saharanpur. However, the author has also discovered 9 sites yielding Late Harappan and Ochre Colour Pottery during the course of his exploration. It may appear that here Late Harappan and Ochre Colour Pottery people live together and denotes cultural contact with each other. However, when and where it took place is a controversy.

It is worth noting that main cultural sites in the western part of Uttar Pradesh are on the banks of the tributaries of the Ganga and Yamuna. The important tributaries of this region are Kali Nadi, Hindon Nadi, Krishni Nadi Katha Nala, etc. While the cultural sites in the eastern region are mainly on the high banks of the main rivers that is the Ganga and the Yamuna. The main cause of this pattern of settlement seems that because the tributaries of western Uttar Pradesh are trouble free even in the rainy/flood season. They spread their water calmly in wide area on both sides leaving a rich alluvium deposit for cultivation, while in the eastern part of the Uttar Pradesh the tributaries viz. Gandak, Kosi, etc. are turbulent rivers. They play great
habue in region during their flood season. At the time of flood many villages on their banks are engulfed under water. Therefore, the seitters in that region decided to settle down on the high banks of the main rivers instead of their tributaries.

For example, Kali Nadi on the western region not only deposite a rich alluvium after every flood for cultivation but it also provides tasty fishes from its water for their food purposes. In addition to the above, a large number of birds are available on the trees which grow on its bank for prey. While the river Ghaghra of the eastern region, even now plays a great havoc and it flows far away from its old bed and shifts their flow for far away often during flood season. Therefore, the boundaries of the district Faizabad and Gonda are not yet final. Because Ghaghra which flows in between these district makes their administrative boundaries. Every year many villages transferred in either district to make their boundaries firm. Therefore, it is very simple to understand, as the Ganga and Yamuna, when in spate erase the big township on them; while the small rivers or tributaries of it caused no such havoc as they did not carry much volume of water. In the event of a
devastating deluge in the main rivers these rivulets
simply inundated their banks as their waters spread
salutary effect on pottery and other material of these
sites which remained embaded in the sluggish water, while
the material of the sites on the Ganga and Yamuna were
mostly swept away by the swift current by them.

The Ganga-Yamuna doab occupies a very significant
place in political, cultural and economic history of India.
Therefore, it is worthwhile to review the results of the
chronological sequence and geographical situation of the
archaeological sites of the region under study right from
the proto-historic times to the early historic period.

The district Muzaffarnagar is rich in its cultural
heritage. As already said. However, the sequence of
cultures from about the middle of the second millennium
B.C. onwards is now known without any significant gap.
The various cultures of the doab area, however, identi­
ified mainly with the help of distinctive ceramics and
other associated cultural findings.

Not even a single site is, however has been taken
for excavation, so far, neither by Archaeological Survey
of India nor by any other institution. Inspite of the fact
that the several sites in the district Muzaffarnagar are promising. The fact is that excavations have been carried out in adjoining area viz. Hulas, Bargaon, Alamgirpur, Allahpur, Hastinapur, etc. They have encountered the material culture belonging to Late Harappan, OCP, PGW, NBPW, BS, Red wares of historical periods. It is sufficient to confirm the continuity of the settlements in the region at least from the proto-historic period. In order to assess the archaeological potentialities of the district Muzaffarnagar we took some exploration work. The result has been extremely encouraging. During the course of exploration conducted by the author in the region under study, the pottery found from different sites, can be divided into following categories:

a. Late Harappan
b. Ochre Colour Pottery
c. Painted & Plain Grey Ware
d. Northern Black Polished Ware
e. Early Historic
f. Historic and
g. Medieval

A large number of Late Harappan as well as Ochre Colour Pottery sites have been located during the last
three decades. During the course of exploration the author has discovered 28 Late Harappan sites out of them 14 sites were already located as far as this district is concerned. Generally the Late Harappan site are confined to its western area along with Katha Nala, Krishni, Nadi, Hindon Nadi etc. all the tributaries of the Yamuna.

As regards the occurrence of the Ochre Colour Pottery it may be stated that it is found at fairly a good number of sites in this district of Muzaffarnagar. There are only 3 sites discovered so far in the area under study before the author could start the work. However, total 29 OCP sites have been located in the area. No copper hoards could be discovered during the course of my exploration.

As appears from the evidence that this region was suitable for human occupation and it was a main centre of attraction for the early settlers. Here were all facilities viz. climate, food supply water and vegetation available for the early settlers. They had agriculture based economy and led a settled life. This fact is clearly attested by the presence of post-holes in the OCP level at Pariar in district Unnao and Lal Qila
The Painted Grey Ware culture occupies a very significant place in the archaeology of Ganga-Yamuna doab. It is one of the most important proto-historic culture of India not only because of its association with the Aryans and the early use of iron, but also because it brought the region on the threshold of urbanization. It brought about major changes in life and culture of the people.

The concentration of the Painted Grey Ware sites in the district Muzaffarnagar are along Hindon Nadi and Kali Nadi. Total 53 PGW sites have been explored so far in which 19 sites were already reported earlier as far as this district is concerned.

In comparison with the other cultures found in this district NBPW is less in number which is generally found along Budhi Ganga and occasionally on Kali Nadi and Salauni Nadi. Since this wave is found rarely, it is obvious that NBPW culture was not popular in this region particularly in the area under study. However, associated cultural material indicates the area flourished during this period also. With the beginning of NBPW culture we
come down to the period of well documented history. In the early historic and historic period the whole doab was well populated. In the Muzaffarnagar district as many as 68 sites of this period has been located.

As regards the contribution of this district to the repertoire of terracotta art it is quite remarkable. Probably, the tradition of ceramic art reached its culmination in the field of terracotta too. These includes several terracotta objects such as human figurines, toy objects beads and discs of various shapes and sizes animal figurines gamesman, cakes dabbers etc. which were collected from the different sites of the district during the course of exploration. From Rai a thick grey ware sherd with a graffiti in Brahmi script, a sealing bearing Brahmi (羯) 'm' and a coin mould were collected.

The site Niamu, Churawala, Kailapur Jasmor represents a rich cultural heritage. Apart from the different types of pottery these sites have yielded a good number of stone objects. From Niamu a beautiful image of Varahraj was unearthed while a local people was digging. A five broken piece of door jamb was found from Kaila pur-Jasmor. From Churawala a beautiful images of a lady holding her left leg, a drummer, image of Laxmi were
collectd. At present all these are housed in Govt. Museum, Muzaffarnagar.

Some coins were also collected, the most remarkable among are them two silver coins found from Niamu and Jaroda. The coin found from Niamu is of well known Sahi coins of Samantdeva. The date of the coins is C. 9th-10th century A.D. Another one belongs to Shah Alam bearing some persian legend. Other coins found from the district are the fulus of Akbar's period. Some other gold, silver and copper coins are reported from the district Muzaffarnagar belonging to the Sri Samantadeva Shah Alam, Muhamad Sah, Tughalaq Shah, Sher Shah, Farrukhsiyar, Akbar Shahjahan etc.

The district consists many fine pieces of architecture in the form of temples, mosques, gateways, Havelies, Forts, tanks, baolis, mostly belonging to medieval and pre-modern period. Among them Ghugargh and Morna mosques are grand in design and refinement. Other remarkable architectural places are located at Majhera, Jansath, Mirapur, Kairana etc. Similarly, the mosques at Jhinjhana, Kairana and thana Bhawan are splendid in scale. There are two ancient temples at Charthawal one dating back to Jahangir's period and other about 500 years old.
On the basis of the archaeological finding and architectural remains it would be correct to say this district is a rich repertoire of ancient cultural materials. To conclude the present discussion I may point out that I have discovered following cultural sites including already reported one viz 28 sites of Late Harappan, 29 sites of CCP, 53 sites of PGW, 9 sites of NBPW, 68 sites of early historic and 118 sites of medieval period. Total 149 archaeological sites have been discovered so far in the district Muzaffarnagar.

(OM PRakash Srivastava)
### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES & OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

**DISTRICT: MUZAFFARNAGAR**

**(U.P.)**

**TAHSIL: MUZAFFARNAGAR**

**BLOCK: CHARTHAWAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Village/Site</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Ceramic Types</th>
<th>Other Cultural Finds</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1       | Alamgirpur    | Towards north-west direction on the northern border of the district, approximately 12 km away from Charthawal block. It is a low mound. | 1. A few sherds of Late Harappan(?) which may represent a big jar, another interesting piece may be of a Goblet.  
2. Next in chronology come the sherds of OCP and thick Grey ware, flaring sided bowl etc. may belong to OCP group. These include fragments of footed basins, bowls, lids, etc. | Among other cultural finds fragments of stone pestle, a terracotta cake or wheel, drum shaped beads were found during the course of exploration. | This type of Grey ware sherds was found at very few sites. |
| 2       | Alipura       | Towards north-west of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 15 km., slightly elevated area. | 1. OCP sherds were picked up. Vases having out-turned rim, basins, discoid bases  
2. Red ware of later period were also found which is represented by usual | A brick of Kushana period having a chord mark on it and a terracotta bead. | - |
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Buddha Khera</td>
<td>Stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi, at a distance of about 9 km from Charthawal block. It is a low mould which is covered with grass.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of Shung &amp; Kushana</td>
<td>A few terracotta indeterminate objects were found from the site</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Medieval period</td>
<td>A tiny bowl has incurved circlets as decoration.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Badhai Kalan</td>
<td>Stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi, towards east of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 5 km. It is a low mound.</td>
<td>1. Ochre Colour Pottery apparently most of the sherds appeared to be OCP. Among these are basins, vases and jars</td>
<td>Among antiquities a terracotta indeterminate objects, probably a gamesmen, objects looking like a knob, beads etc.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2. Rest group of the ceramic is of Late period. Probably of Kushana period.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Medieval period.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Badh</td>
<td>Towards north-west of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 10 km the mound has been cut down and a school exists over there</td>
<td>1. Red ware of Medieval period which includes vases, handes, vassels and other big pots. Most of than are sturdy and some of them bear thick red slip.</td>
<td>A large size pottery disc and a small terracotta ball were picked up.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Charthawal</td>
<td>Charthawal is situated towards north-west of the district headquarters at a distance of about 1'7 km. on Muzaffarnagar Thana Bhawan road.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of historic period, representing sherds are basins, vases and lids.</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Desalpur</td>
<td>Stands on the right side of the Kali Nadi, towards east of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 8 km. It is a low mound and is under cultivation.</td>
<td>1. Coarse grey ware</td>
<td>Among antiquities some terracotta objects were found</td>
<td>IAR-19 64, p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Kasaoli</td>
<td>Stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi, situated towards north-west of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. low mound.</td>
<td>1. Red ware sherds of early historic period including rims and bases of the vessels etc.</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Kasyara</td>
<td>Towards east of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 6 km. on Charthawal-Chapar road mound similar as above</td>
<td>1. Red ware of early historic period 2. Medieval period</td>
<td>A terracotta dabber</td>
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<td><strong>10. Kalyana</strong></td>
<td>Stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi, towards south-east of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 6 km. The mound has an height of about 9 ft. from surrounding plain. A building exists over the mound.</td>
<td><strong>1. Plain Grey Ware of usual shapes.</strong></td>
<td>A terracotta animal figurine</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>11. Kulheri</strong></td>
<td>Stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi, towards west of the Charthwal block at a distance of about 4 km. on Charthwal-Thana Bhawan road difficult to approach during rainy season.</td>
<td><strong>1. Pottery ranges from OCP to the medieval period. OCP sherds are of indeterminate shapes.</strong></td>
<td>Among other cultural findings are terracotta Ghata shaped bead, fragments of a wheel and a pottery disc.</td>
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<td><strong>12. Khanjahanpur</strong></td>
<td>Situated on the southern border of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 10 km. on Muzaffarnagar Charthwal road. It is a considerable high mound and under cultivation. A temple exists over it and is locally known as Dalla Devata Ka Tilla</td>
<td><strong>1. Ocnre Colour Pottery</strong></td>
<td>Antiquities includes terracotta animal figurine, disc, ball etc.</td>
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</table>
13. Luhari

Situated towards east of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 4 km on the left side of the Charthawal-Muzaffarnagar road, considerable high mound, residential buildings exists over the mound.

1. Late Harappan Pottery (?)
2. Painted Grey Ware Plain Grey Ware
3. Sherds of thick black slipped ware.
4. A few red ware sherd's may belong to early historic period and down to the medieval period.

These sherd's includes dishes, bowls, basins, jars, ringed base etc.

14. Mahmoodpur

Stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, situated towards south-east of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 7 km on the left side of the Charthawal, Muzaffarnagar road. It is a low but widespread mound and is under cultivation.

1. Late Harappan Pottery (?)
2. Ochre Colour Pottery
4. Medieval period.

Usual shaper were found.

Among other cultural findings are terracotta beads, animal figurine, human figurine.

Antiquities from the site includes terracotta objects like ghata shaped bead stone pestle, indeterminate stone objects havy caratives on each sides. Terracotta animal figurine, human figurine, dabber, skin rubber etc.
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| 15. Nagla Rai | Stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi, towards west of the Charthawal block on Charthawal-Thana Bhawan road. It is difficult to approach during rainy season. | 1. Painted Grey Ware Plain Grey ware with usual shape  
2. Red ware of early historic period.  
3. Medieval period. These includes fragments of spouted pots, vases, lids etc. Some of them have rope pattern decoration. | Among antiquities are fragments of stone pestle and indeterminate terracotta objects |
| 16. Niamu | Stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi, towards east of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 8 km. on Charthawal-Thana Bhawan road. | 1. Painted Grey Ware Plain Grey Ware  
2. Red ware of early christian centuries  
3. Red Ware of Medieval period. These includes usual PGW and Grey ware shapes, red ware includes fragments of carinated Handis, jars incense burner, pedastalled bowls etc. | Among other cultural findings are stone pestle, indeterminate terracotta objects stone plaque of lord vishnu, sandstone disc stone male head, stone lady dancing figurine |
| 17. Pipalsah | Stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi towards north-east of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 8 km. on Charthawal Thana Bhawan road. It is a low but wide spread mound and is under cultivation. | 1. Ochare Colour Pottery sherds of OCP are of indeterminate shape appears of a vessel (Handi type)  
2. Painted Grey Ware of usual shapes Plain Grey Ware includes | No antiquity was found during the course of my exploration. |
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<td><strong>18. Rohana Kalan</strong></td>
<td>Border village of the district, stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi at a distance of about 15 Km on Charthawal-Chappar road. It is a considerable high mound having some hutment over it.</td>
<td>bowls, dishes, basins. Some of them have groove.</td>
<td>3. A few Black-slipped ware</td>
<td>4. Red ware of Medieval period.</td>
<td>1. Painted Grey Ware Plain Grey ware of usual shape 2. Black slipped ware 3. Red ware of early historic period. 4. Red ware of medieval period. Usual shapes were found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>19. Rasulpur</strong></td>
<td>Stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi, towards east of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 2.5 Km.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of historic period which includes fragments of storage jar, vases, miniature pots, basins etc.</td>
<td>2. Medieval period which probably fulus of Akbar's time</td>
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<td>Some copper coins</td>
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<td>20. Saidpur Kalan</td>
<td>Stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi, situated towards east of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 3 Km on the left side of the Charthawal Chappar road. The mound is under cultivation.</td>
<td>1. Plain Grey Ware which includes fragments of bowls and dishes</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Sikanderpur</td>
<td>Stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi, situated towards west of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 7 Km. There is no direct route to approach the site. Very low mound and under cultivation.</td>
<td>1. A few OCP sherds mostly of indeterminate shapes.</td>
<td>A large size irregular pottery disc and a bead</td>
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<td>22. Singalpur</td>
<td>Situated towards south-east of the Charthawal block at distance of about 8 Km on the left side of the Charthawal-Muzaffarnagar road.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of medieval period which includes sherds of basins, vases lids etc.</td>
<td>A terracotta handle</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Antiquities</td>
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</table>
| 23. | Budina Kalan  | Stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi, situated towards south-west of the Baghra block at a distance of about 16 Km on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar - Shamli Road. It is a low mound and is partially intact. | 1. Painted Grey Ware of late phase which includes basins and bowls Plain Grey Ware of usual shapes  
2. Black slipped and associated red ware  
3. Red ware of Late phase usual shapes were found. |
| 24. | Dholra        | Stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi, situated towards west of the Baghra block at a distance of about 14 Km. There is no mound.                                                                         | 1. Red ware both slipped and unslipped. Some of them bearing black painting over red surface.  
Three terracotta balls were found during the course of my exploration. |
| 25. | Dhansani      | Stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi, situated towards west of the Baghra block at a distance of about 10 Km. on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar Shamli road. There is how mound.                                             | 1. Red ware of historic period which includes vases, basins bowls, etc.  
2. Medieval period. |
| 26. | Dhindhaoli    | Stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi, towards south-west of the Baghra block at a distance of about 17 Km. The mound is considerable high and is divided by a village road.                                    | 1. The site has yielded sherds of NBPW period to the medieval period. However, no NBPW was found, associated wares includes vases with elliptical collared rim, basins Handis etc.  
Among antiquities one aricanut shaped terracotta bead and two terracotta bangle pieces have been picked up. One of them has incised design over it. |
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<td>Northern border village of the Baghra block, towards south west of the block at a distance of about 11 Km on the right side of the Muzaffar-Shamli road. It is low mound just on the edge of the Hindon Nadi.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Ochre Colour Pottery</td>
<td>The antiquities from the site includes terracotta wheel and discs.</td>
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<td>27. Ladva</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Situated towards east of the Baghra block at a distance of about 4 Km. on the right side of the Baghra-Muzaffarnagar road</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Painted Grey Ware Plain Grey Ware may belong to Maurya period.</td>
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<td>28. Qazikhera</td>
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<td>3. Red Ware of early historic period which includes fragments of basins, storage jars, vases etc.</td>
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<td>4. Medieval period.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1. Red ware of medieval period which includes vessels, storage jars, basins, vases etc.</td>
<td>Among antiquities terracotta beads were found.</td>
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<td>TAHSIL : MUZAFFARNAGAR</td>
<td>BLOCK : MUZAFFARNAGAR</td>
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<td>29. Badheri</td>
<td>Situated towards north-east of the Muzaffarnagar block at a distance of about 9 km on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Purkazi road. The mound is very low.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of medieval period both dull and sturdy. Usual shapes were found.</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
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<tr>
<td>30. Jaroda</td>
<td>Southern border village of the block which divides it from the district of Meerut. Stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi at a distance of about 7 km. A small mound and is under cultivation.</td>
<td>1. Pottery of the site is generally of red ware of late phase. Some of them may belong to Lat Gupta period. These includes fragments of inturned and out turned rims, vessels, bowls, veses etc.</td>
<td>Antiquity of the site are silver coin, stone ball</td>
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<tr>
<td>31. Kanamheri</td>
<td>Eastern border village of the block, situated on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road at a distance of about 13 km. no mound</td>
<td>Red ware of medival period, which includes fragments of vases, basins etc.</td>
<td>Antiquities of the site are coin mould, beads etc.</td>
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<td>32. Lachhera</td>
<td>Situated towards south of the block Muzaffarnagar at a distance of about 8 kms mound is high but there is residential building over it.</td>
<td>Red ware of medieval period</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>Mirzapur</td>
<td>Situated towards south of the block Muzaffarnagar at a distance of about 14 km. on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar Purkazi road, mound is almost flattish.</td>
<td>Red ware of medieval period</td>
<td>No antiquity was found</td>
<td>IAR-19 64,p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Mirapur</td>
<td>Stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi at a distance of about 9 Km. It is a high mound which is disturbed by grave yard.</td>
<td>Painted Grey Ware Plain Grey ware and associated ware. Usual shapes were found</td>
<td>No antiquity was found</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Mimalana</td>
<td>Stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, situated towards north of the block Muzaffarnagar at a distance of about 3.5 Km on Muzaffarnagar-Purkazi road.</td>
<td>Red ware of medieval period which includes Handis, vessels, dishes vases etc.</td>
<td>A terracotta animal leg and arm indeterminate animal figurine</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Molaheri</td>
<td>Situated towards south of the block Muzaffarnagar at a distance of about 9 km. having a low but widespread mound.</td>
<td>1. Ochre Colour Pottery some indeterminate sherds were picked up. 2. Red ware of medieval period.</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Nara</td>
<td>Site is about 10 Km away on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road situated towards south of the block no mound</td>
<td>1. Red ware of medieval period, various types of pottery were found Some of them may belong to pre-medieval period. 2. Glazed ware were found.</td>
<td>A stone ball of medieval period was found</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>
38. Parai
Situated towards north-east of the block Muzaffarnagar at a distance of about 14 km on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road.

1. Red ware of medieval period, which were sturdy and thick.
2. Glazed ware

39. Rai
Stands on the left side of the Kali Nadi and is about 12 Km. from block. Muzaffarnagar, on Muzaffarnagar- Roorkee road mound is damaged.

Grey ware of NBPW phase though no NBPW was found associated wares includes sherds of vases with elliptical collared rim basins etc.

A terracotta disc having Brahmi letter IAR-1 64,p.

40. Rampur
Situated fairly at a distance of about 3.5 Km towards north of the block Muzaffarnagar at a distance of about 8 Km. mound is under cultivation

1. Painted Grey Ware
Plain Grey Ware
2. Red ware of medieval period, Usual shapes were found

Among other cultural finds a terracotta animal figurine and a bead were plecked up.

IAR-1 64,p.

41. Sarwat
Hardly at a distance of about 2.5 Km towards north of the block Muzaffarnagar entire mound has been damaged

1. Red ware of Pre-medieval and medieval period. A few of them have painting usual shapes like basins, handis, vasse lids etc. were found.

No antiquity

42. Sisona
Towards north of the block Muzaffarnagar at distance of about 6 on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road, very low mound.

1. PGW of late phase
2. Red ware may belong to NBPW phase. However no NBPW was found.
3. Red ware may belong to early christian centuries
4. Medieval period.

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570
43. Shernagar
Situated towards south-east of the block Muzaffarnagar at a distance of about 6.5 Km. on Muzaffarnagar-Jansath road, almost flattish mound.

Red ware along with terracotta glazed ware. Usual shapes were found

One terracotta ball and a stone ball of large size.

44. Sujadu
Towards south of the black Muzaffarnagar hardly at a distance of about 4. It is a low mound

1. Painted Grey Ware
Plain Grey Ware repretory bowls and dishes.

2. Black-slipped ware and associated red ware

3. Red ware of may belong to early historic period.

One pottery disc and two terracotta ball

45. Sandhawli
Situated towards south of the block Muzaffarnagar at a distance of about 5 km on Muzaffarnagar - Meerut road. The mound is partially damaged.

1. Late Harappan (?)
2. OCP (?)

3. Red ware of pre-medieval and medieval period. Usual shapes were found.

An indeterminate terracotta objects has been found.

46. Semali
Towards south of the block Muzaffarnagar at a distance of about 11 km. almost flattish mound.

1. Red ware of medieval period and a few may belong to pre-medieval period, which includes fragments of basins, vases storage jars, miniature pots etc.

No antiquity

47. Wahelna
On Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road at a distance of about 5 km. There is no mound.

1. As above

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<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Periods Found</th>
<th>Antiquities Found</th>
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<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Barla</td>
<td>Situated towards south-west of the Purkazi block at a distance of about 7 Km. on Muzaffarnagar-Purkazi road.</td>
<td>Red ware of medieval period</td>
<td>Some copper coins were found</td>
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<td>49.</td>
<td>Chandan</td>
<td>Stands on the right bank of the Saloni Nadi, situated towards east of the Purkazi block at a distance of about 6.5 Km. on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road. The mound is low but wide spread and is divided by rain gullies.</td>
<td>1. Ochre Colour Pottery 2. Red ware of historic period. Usual shapes were found.</td>
<td>Among antiquities IAR-196 from the site are 64,p.54 a terracotta bead and a ball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Duheli</td>
<td>Situated towards south of the Purkazi block at a distance of about 14 Km. on Deoband-Bijnor road.</td>
<td>Red ware of medieval period</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Jamalpur</td>
<td>Situated towards south-east of the Purkazi block at a distance of about 3 Km Purkazi-Laskar road.</td>
<td>Red ware of medieval period</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Khudda</td>
<td>Towards south-west of the Purkazi block at a distance of about 15 Km on Muzaffarnagar - Roorkee road</td>
<td>Red ware of medieval period. Usual shapes were found.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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</table>
53. Kamhera  Towards south of the Purkazi block at a distance of about 14 km on Deoband-Bijnor road.  As above

54. Noornagar  Stands on the right bank of the Saloni Nadi towards north east of the Purkazi block at a distance of about 17 km. It is a large mound but damaged.  1. Ochre Colour Pottery
2. Painted Grey Ware
3. Plain Grey Ware
4. NBPW
5. Black Slipped
6. Red ware of post NBPW period.
Antiquities found IAR-19:
64,p.5.
Includes stone pestle, bead, and other indeterminate objects, animal figurine, bone points etc.

55. Shankarpur  Northern border village, at a distance of about 6 km on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road  1. Red ware of medieval period which includes bowls, basins, vases etc.
No antiquity

56. Suaheri  Towards east of the Purkazi block at a distance of about 3 km on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee Road.  As above

57. Tughlakpur  Situated towards south of the Purkazi block at a distance of about 12 on Deoband-Bijnor road.  As above
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<td>58. Amberpur</td>
<td>Stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, situated towards north-west of the block Khatauli at a distance of about 7 Km. mound is flattish and is under cultivation.</td>
<td>Late Harappan Pottery with includes fragments of basins, troughs, vases bowls etc.</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
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<td>59. Begarajpur</td>
<td>Northern border village, at a distance of about 12 km. Muzaffarnagar-Budhana road almost flattish mound.</td>
<td>1. Ochre Colour Pottery which includes rims of vases, bowls, basins etc.</td>
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<td>2. Red ware of medieval period with usual shapes.</td>
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<td>60- Chawari</td>
<td>Situated towards south-east of the Khatauli block at a distance of about 6 Km. area is flattened and is under cultivation.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of medieval period which includes usual shapes, unslipt.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<td>61. Husainpur- Bopada</td>
<td>North of the Khatauli block at a distance of about 11 km. on Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road. The whole area is under cultivation</td>
<td>1. Ochre Colour Pottery which includes vases, bowls, basins etc.</td>
<td>One large sized stone ball</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2. Red ware of medieval period.</td>
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<td>62. Inchauli</td>
<td>Stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, situated towards west of the Khatauli block at a distance of about 15 Km. on Budhana-Khatauli road. There is a school building over the mound.</td>
<td>1. Painted Grey Ware Plain Grey Ware</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
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<td><strong>63. Johra</strong></td>
<td>Towards north of the Khatauli block at a distance of about 11 km on Meerut-Muzaffarnagar road. Locally known as Bitolewales Jungle.</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>64. Khanjahanpur</strong></td>
<td>Situated towards north-east of the Khatauli block at a distance of about 6 km on Khatauli-Jansath road.</td>
<td>Red ware of medieval period which includes vases, lids, basins, etc.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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</table>
| **65. Khokani** | Situated towards east of the Khatauli block at a distance of about 8 km on Mirapur-Muzaffarnagar road badly damaged mound. | 1. Painted Grey Ware
Plain Grey Ware. The ware varies in shades, and usual shapes were found.
2. Red ware of medieval period. | -do- | - | - |
| **66. Mandawar** | At a distance of about 12 km on Budhana Khatauli road | 1. Red ware of medieval period. | -do- | - | - |
| **67. Mansurpur** | Lies towards north of the Khatauli block at a distance of about on Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road. | 1. Red ware of medieval period
One terracotta animal figurine | - | - | - |
| **68. Mubarakpur** | It is a very potential site from archaeological point of view, situated towards south of the Khatauli block at a distance of about 3 km on Meerut-Muzaffarnagar road
The mound has been turned into an agricultural field | 1. Late Harappan Pottery which includes usual shapes.
2. Ochre Colour Pottery which includes fragments of ringed base, vase, bowls, storage jars.
3. Painted & Plain Grey Ware
4. Red ware of early historic period. | No antiquity | - | - |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>69. Nawla</td>
<td>Situated towards north-west of the Khatauli block at a distance of about 6 km. The mound covers a large area. It has been damaged by the village road and by the farming.</td>
<td>1. Late Harappan Pottery</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. Palari</td>
<td>Situated towards north-east of the Khatauli block at a distance of about 6 Km. on Mirapur-Khatauli road.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of medieval period. Glazed ware were also found.</td>
<td>One terracotta ball was found.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. Rampur</td>
<td>Stands on the left-bank of the Kali Nadi, towards north-west of the Khatauli block at a distance of about 8 Km.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of medieval period</td>
<td>A terracotta votive tank?</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. Sonta</td>
<td>Towards north of the Khatauli block at a distance of about 7 km. on Khatauli-Muzaffarnagar road.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of early historic period</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>TAHSIL : JANSATH</td>
<td>BLOCK : JANSATH</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2. Northern Black polished ware</td>
<td></td>
<td>Roy T.N. op. cit. (New Delhi)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3. Black Slipped</td>
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<td>4. Red ware of historic and medieval period.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Gola Puttha</td>
<td>Locally known as Putthe ka Jungle situated towards south of the Jansath block at a distance of about 4 km</td>
<td>1. Red ware of historical and medieval period usual shapes were found</td>
<td>An indeterminate stone object was found</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Jarwar</td>
<td>Situated towards north-east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 12 km.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of medieval period</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
<td>IAR-1962-6 p. 36.</td>
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<td>2. Northern Black polished ware</td>
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<td>Roy T.N. op. cit. (New Delhi)</td>
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<td>3. Red ware of early historic period.</td>
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<td>4. Medieval period.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Kaithora</td>
<td>Situated towards south-east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 12 km. Locally known as Sonbaras Ka tilla.</td>
<td>1. Painted Grey ware Plain Grey Ware NBPW</td>
<td>A terracotta thali, pottery disc, torto bone, etc.</td>
<td>IAR-1962-6 p. 36; IAR-1965-6 p. 31; Roy T.N. op. cit. (New Delhi)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>2. Black Slipped</td>
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<td>3. Red ware of historic &amp; medieval period Usual shapes were found</td>
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<tr>
<td>78. Kailapur</td>
<td>Lies towards south of the Jansath block at a distance of about 17 km. There are three mounds in the village</td>
<td>1. Late Harappan (?)</td>
<td>2. Painted Grey Ware Plain Grey Ware</td>
<td>3. Black slipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79. Katia</td>
<td>Situated towards north-east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 11 km. It is difficult to approach the site during rainy season. The site is locally known as Male Ka Jungle</td>
<td>1. Ochre Colour Pottery</td>
<td>2. Red ware of historic period. Usual shapes were found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. Kheri Sarai</td>
<td>Towards south east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 15 km. The site is locally known as Mimalakheri</td>
<td>1. Coarse Grey Ware</td>
<td>2. NBPW</td>
<td>3. Black slipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. Khartauli</td>
<td>Lies towards north-west of the Jansath block at a distance of about 7 km. on Jansath-Muzaffarnagar road.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of Medieval period</td>
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<tr>
<td>82. Mujhera</td>
<td>Towards south-east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 9 km. on Mirapur-Muzaffarnagar road. almost flattish mound.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of medieval period</td>
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<tr>
<td>83. Mukallampur</td>
<td>Near Kaithora hadly at a distance of about 2.5 km. from Mirapur</td>
<td>1. As above</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>IAR-1962-6 p. 36.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84. Mahmoodpur (Banger)</td>
<td>Towards north-east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 13 km.</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85. Makkhanpur</td>
<td>Towards east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 7 km.</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86. Mirapur</td>
<td>Situated towards south-east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 11 Km. on Mirapur-Jansath road. Locally known as Babrewali Mata Ka Mandir.</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87. Nizampur</td>
<td>Situated towards north-east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 18 Km.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of early historic period</td>
<td>A broken stone ball, pottery disc.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>89. Ramraj</td>
<td>Liest towards south-east of the Jansath at a distance of about 18 km.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of early historic period. 2. Red ware of medieval period. Usual shapes were found.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<tr>
<td>91. Sikereda</td>
<td>Towards east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 3 Km. from Mirapur on Mirapur-Bijnor road</td>
<td>1. Ochre Colour Pottery</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>A terracotta indeterminate animals, pestle, tc, object, terracotta disc, Ball and other miniature objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92. Sambhalhera</td>
<td>Towards east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 5 Km. on Mirapur-Jansath road.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of medieval period</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93. Tikaula</td>
<td>Lies towards south-east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 16 Km. on Jansath-Meerut road. There are two mounds in the village.</td>
<td>1. Plain Grey Ware</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94. Tiypur</td>
<td>Situated towards north-east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 22 Km.</td>
<td>1. Painted Grey Ware Plain Grey ware</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>IAR-1962-63, Tripathi V, op.cit.p.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>96.</td>
<td>Tisang</td>
<td>Towards south of the Jansath block at a distance of about 6 Km</td>
<td>1. Plain Grey Ware</td>
<td>2. Red ware of early historic period</td>
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<tr>
<td>97. Bhoapur</td>
<td>Lies towards south-east of the Morna block at a distance of about 3 km.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of early historic period and medieval period</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
<td>IAR-1962-63 p. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98. Bhopa</td>
<td>Lies towards west of the Morna block at a distance of about 10 Km on Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of medieval period</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>IAR-1963-64 p. 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99. Chhacherauli</td>
<td>Situated towards north of the Morna block at a distance of about 3 Km.</td>
<td>1. As above</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100. Chaurwala</td>
<td>Lies towards south of the Morna block at a distance of about 4 Km.</td>
<td>1. As above</td>
<td>Some stone imags have been recovered from here belonging to VI-VII centuries AD. All are housed in local museum Muzaffarnagar</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101. Firozpur</td>
<td>About 5 km far from Morna block towards north-east. Locally known as Nilkantha Ka Tilla</td>
<td>1. As above</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
<td>IAR-1963-64, p. 53.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102. Kari</td>
<td>Lies towards south-east of the Morna block at a distance of about 10 Km.</td>
<td>1. As above</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>IAR-1962-63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103. Khaikhera</td>
<td>Lies towards south of the Morna block at a distance of about 10 Km. Locally known as Mimalakheri</td>
<td>1. As above</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do</td>
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<td>104. Lalarai;</td>
<td>Towards south of the Morna block at a distance of about 8 Km. on Jansath-Morna road. There is no mound</td>
<td>1. Red ware of early historic period.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>105. Shukratar (Banger)</td>
<td>Situated towards northeast of the Morna block at a distance of about 7 Km.</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>IAR-1963-64 P. 53.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106. Shukratar (Khadar)</td>
<td>Situated towards northeast of the Morna block at a distance of about 7 Km.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of medieval period</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>IAR-1962-63, p. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107. Sikri</td>
<td>Lies towards north of the Morna block at a distance of about 13 km. Locally known as Khole ka Jungle</td>
<td>1. Ochre Colour Pottery</td>
<td>Pottery disc,</td>
<td>IAR-1963-64, p. 53,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Painted and Plain Grey ware</td>
<td>terracotta balls and other objects.</td>
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<td>3. Thick Grey Ware</td>
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<td>4. Red ware of early historic period.</td>
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<td>5. Medieval period</td>
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</table>
| 108. Budhana | Sands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi and is about 30 Km south of the district headquarters. | 1. Red ware of medieval period
Usual shapes were found | No antiquity | -                                      |
| 109. Bahramgarh | Locally known as Gafoorgarh stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi and is about 8 km. away from the block | 1. Late Harappan Pottery
2. Ochre Colour Pottery
Usual shapes were found | A terracotta ball and two terracotta indeterminate objects of which one is probably wheel. | -                                      |
| 110. Chandheri | At a distance of about 2 Km from Budhna block towards south. | 1. Late Harappan Pottery
2. Ochre Colour Pottery
Usual shapes were found. | No antiquity | -                                      |
| 111. Husainpur Kalan | Towards north of the Budhna block at a distance of about 4 Km. The site is locally known as Hathi Ki Kabra. | 1. Plain Grey War(?)
2. Red ware of early historic period | Stone pestle pottery disc bead | -                                      |
| 112. Jaula | On Budhna-Kandhla road at a distance of about 3 Km. towards west the mound is damaged | 1. Painted Grey Ware
Plain Grey ware with usual shapes
2. Red ware of early historic period which includes basins, Handis, vases etc. | t.c. wheel like object bed, etc. | -                                      |
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<tr>
<td>113. Kutubpur</td>
<td>Known as Datana, at a distance of about 8 Km. away from Budhana block. The site is locally known as Kasaiyonwala tilla</td>
<td>Known as Datana, at a distance of about 8 Km. away from Budhana block. The site is locally known as Kasaiyonwala tilla</td>
<td>1. Ochre Colour Pottery?</td>
<td>Broken brick of OCP(?) period, pottery disc, clay lump with reed marks</td>
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<tr>
<td>114. Luhsana Rukanpur</td>
<td>Lies towards north of the Budhana block at a distance of about 3 Km. The mound is flattened and under cultivation.</td>
<td>Lies towards north of the Budhana block at a distance of about 3 Km. The mound is flattened and under cultivation.</td>
<td>1. Sherds of Late Harappan (?) were picked up from the furrows of the field.</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
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<tr>
<td>115. Mahaljana</td>
<td>Stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi, at a distance of about 6 Km. from Budhana block. Locally known as Bar Ke Per Wala Chak.</td>
<td>Stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi, at a distance of about 6 Km. from Budhana block. Locally known as Bar Ke Per Wala Chak.</td>
<td>1. Late Harappan Pottery</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<tr>
<td>116. Nagwa</td>
<td>Situated towards south-east of the Budhana block at a distance of about 13 Km.</td>
<td>Situated towards south-east of the Budhana block at a distance of about 13 Km.</td>
<td>1. Plain Grey Ware</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<tr>
<td>117. Rialwi Nagla</td>
<td>Situated towards south-east of the Budhana block at a distance of about 7 Km.</td>
<td>Situated towards south-east of the Budhana block at a distance of about 7 Km.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of early historic and medieval period</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1. Ochre Colour Pottery(?)</td>
<td>2. Red ware of medieval period.</td>
<td>3. Earthenware from the Kushana period which includes fragments of vases, basins, storage jars, bowls.</td>
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<td>118</td>
<td>Shikarpur</td>
<td>Situated towards north of the Budhana block at a distance of about 13 Km.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Sarai</td>
<td>Situated towards west of the Budhana block at a distance of about 7 Km. on Budhana-Khatauli road.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Sultanpur</td>
<td>Towards north-east of the Budhana block at a distance of about 7 Km across the bridge.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Toda</td>
<td>Situated towards west of the Budhana block at a distance of about 6 Km. on Budhana-Khatauli road. mound cut down by the villagers for farming.</td>
<td>do</td>
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<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Ukaoli</td>
<td>Stands on the right side of the Hindon Nadi, at a distance of about 3 Km. away from Budhana. The site is locally known as Punne Ka Chak.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Findings</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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</table>
| 123 | Dunger    | Situated towards east of Kandhla block at a distance of about 9 Km. on the left bank of the Krishni Nadi. The mound is under cultivation. | 1. Late Harappan Pottery  
2. Ochre Colour Pottery  
Usual shapes were found. | Fragment of a terracotta big thali which has thumb impression on its edges. |
| 124 | Harya Khera | Towards south-east of the Kandhla block at a distance of about 6 Km. on Budhana-Kandhla road. | 1. Painted Grey Ware  
Plain Grey Ware  
2. Black-slipped  
3. Red ware of early historic period usual shapes were found | An indeterminate terracotta objects, broken stone dabber, terracotta disc. etc. | Dixit, K. op. cit., p. 123. |
| 125 | Issopur teel | Lies towards south-west of the Kandhla block at a distance of about 10 Km. on Issopur-Kandhla road. There is a temple on the top of the mound. | 1. Painted Grey Ware  
Plain Grey Ware  
2. Black slipped ware  
3. Red ware of early historic period.  
which includes usual shapes. | Terracotta bead, IAR-1977;  
79, p. 84.  
stone beads,  
terracotta animal and human figurine,  
copper objects,  
ivory objects and terracotta plaque. | IAR-1979-80, p. 80, Puratattv No.5, p. 70  
ed, Shama, RS, op. cit.  
p. 113 & L op. cit. |
<p>| 126 | Jasala    | Situated towards north of the Kandhla block at a distance of about 5 Km. on Kandhla-Shamli road. | 1. Late Harappan Pottery | No antiquity |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Other Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>127.</td>
<td>Kamaruddin Nagar</td>
<td>The site locally known as Chandausagarh or Chandauli, situated towards south-east of the Kandhla block at a distance of about 16 Km.</td>
<td>1. Late Harappan Pottery A few of them have painting and slip as well. Fragments include vases, basins, storage jars, etc.</td>
<td>An indeterminate terracotta objects, pottery disc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128.</td>
<td>Nala</td>
<td>Towards south of the Kandhla block at a distance of about 6 Km.</td>
<td>1. Late Harappan Pottery Which includes troughs, basins, pedastalled bowls etc.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Dabal</td>
<td>Situated towards south-east of the Shahpur block at a distance of about 12 Km. It is difficult to approach the site during the rainy season.</td>
<td>1. Late Harappan Pottery generally well baked and a few sherds have traces of slip.</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Huzurnagar</td>
<td>Lies towards south-east of the Shahpur block at a distance of about 10 Km. There is no direct route to approach the site.</td>
<td>1. Painted Grey Ware Plain Grey Ware which includes bowls, basins, etc.</td>
<td>1. Painted Grey Ware Plain Grey Ware which includes bowls, basins, etc. -do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Black-slipped ware</td>
<td>2. Black-slipped ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Red Ware of early historic period usual shapes were found.</td>
<td>3. Red Ware of early historic period usual shapes were found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Kamalpur</td>
<td>Stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi, towards west of the Shahpur block at a distance of about 5 Km.</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>As above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Kakra</td>
<td>Situated towards north of the Shahpur block at a distance of about 5 Km.</td>
<td>1. Red ware of early historic period and medieval period.</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Red ware of early historic period and medieval period.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Red ware of early historic period and medieval period.</td>
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<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133. Kitas</td>
<td>Towards south east of the Shahpur block at a distance of about 10 Km. along the Kali Nadi.</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134. Purbalian</td>
<td>Stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi, towards north of the Shahpur block at a distance of about 9 Km. on Shahpur-Jansath road.</td>
<td>1. Ochre Colour Pottery which includes vase, basins, storage jars etc. 2. Painted Grey Ware Plain Grey Ware 3. Red Ware of early historic period.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Early Periods</th>
<th>Later Periods</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Bhura</td>
<td>Towards north of the Kairana block at a distance of about 5 Km. on left bank</td>
<td>1. Late Harappan</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
<td>IAR Dixit, K.N. op. cit. Essays in Indian Proto-history (Dell 1979)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of the Katha Nala</td>
<td>2. Painted Grey ware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plain Grey Ware of usual shapes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Red ware of Shungh-Kushana period.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>Kairana</td>
<td>49 Km from district headquarters</td>
<td>1. Painted Grey Ware</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>IAR-62-63, p. 70, Tripathi, V, op. cit. p. 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plain Grey Ware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Red ware of historic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Saipat</td>
<td>Towards south-west of the Kairana block at a distance of about 6 Km.</td>
<td>1. Painted Grey Ware</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plain Grey Ware</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Red ware of early historic period.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Unchagaon</td>
<td>Towards south-east of the Kairana block at a distance of about 4 Km.</td>
<td>1. Painted Grey Ware</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Tripathi, V, op. cit. p. 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plain Grey Ware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Red ware of early historic period.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TAHSIL : KAIRANA</td>
<td>BLOCK : SHAMLÍ</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139. Jhal</td>
<td>Towards south-east of the Shamli block at a distance of about 4 Km. on the right bank of the Krishni Nadi. Locally known as <strong>Barle Ka Kela</strong></td>
<td><strong>1. Painted Grey Ware</strong> <strong>Plain Grey Ware</strong></td>
<td><strong>2. Red Ware of early historic period.</strong> Usual shapes were found in each group</td>
<td><strong>No antiquity</strong></td>
<td>IAR-1968-69, p.7 Dixit, K.N. op. cit. p.113, ed. Sharma, R.S. Indi Archaeology (Delhi, 1982)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140. Jandheri</td>
<td>Towards north of the Shamli block at a distance of about 7 Km.</td>
<td><strong>1. Late Harappan Pottery usual shapes were found</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>-do-</strong></td>
<td>IAR-1979-80, p.8 Dixit KN, Man &amp; Environment, (Delhi). Dixit, K.N. op. cit., p. 112, Indian Archaeology (Delhi, 1982).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bhanti Khera-1</td>
<td>Towards south of the Thana Bhawan block</td>
<td>1. Late Harappan Pottery</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>at a distance of about 10 Km on the left bank</td>
<td>1. Late Harappan Pottery</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>142</td>
<td>Bhanti Khera-2</td>
<td>of the Krishni Nadi</td>
<td>Usual shapes were found.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>143</td>
<td>Thana Bhawan</td>
<td>Located at a distance of about 18 from Shamli on Krishni Nadi</td>
<td>1. Late Harappan Pottery</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1. Late Harappan Pottery</td>
<td>2. Painted Grey Ware</td>
<td>3. Red Ware of early historic period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144.</td>
<td>Hatchhoya - 1</td>
<td>Towards north-east of the Un block at a distance of about 3 Km. Katha Nala flows on the west of it.</td>
<td>No antiquity</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Usual shapes were found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145.</td>
<td>Hatchhoya - 2</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>1. Late Harappan Pottery</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146.</td>
<td>Jhinjama</td>
<td>Towards south of the Un Block at a distance of about 7 Km. on the left bank of the Katha Nala</td>
<td>1. Ochre Colour Pottery</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147.</td>
<td>Rahatpur</td>
<td>Towards the northern border of the Un block &amp; District at a distance of about 2 Km.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148.</td>
<td>Samalkha</td>
<td>Towards south-east of the Un block at a distance of about 3 Km.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149.</td>
<td>Un</td>
<td>Towards west of the district headquarters at a distance of about 60 Km along Katha Nala</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX - B

STRUCTURAL REMAINS*

DISTRICT: MUZAFFARNAGAR (U.P.)

TAHSIL: MUZAFFARNAGAR

BLOCK: CHARTHAWAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>NATURE OF STRUCTURE</th>
<th>REFERENCE &amp; REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Alipura</td>
<td>Lies towards north-west of the Charthawal block as well as the district headquarters. It is about 15 Km away from the block via village Biralsi on Muzaffarnagar Thana Bhawan road.</td>
<td>A well; of Kashana period (?) Wedge shaped brick were also found.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Charthawal</td>
<td>Situated towards north-east of the district headquarters at a distance of about 17 Km on Muzaffarnagar Thana Bhawan road.</td>
<td>1. Temple of Lord Rama popularly known as Thakurdwara of Jahangir's period. 2. Another old temple 3. Jain Temple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All the structures are made of Lakhanri bricks except those specified otherwise in the chart. Most of them belong to medieval and pre modern period.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4 | Kasyara    | Lies towards east of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 6 km. on the right side of the Charthawal-Chappar road.                                                                                     | 1. A grave known a Navagazipir.  
<pre><code>                         |                         | 2. Another mazar.                                                                                                                                  |                        |
</code></pre>
<p>| 5 | Kalyana    | Situated towards south-east of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 6 km on the right bank of Kali Nadi on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road.                                                        | 1. A building complex  |
| 6 | Kharyahanpur | Situated on the south-east border of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 10 km on Muzaffarnagar-Charthawal road.                                                                                      | Newly constructed temple on ancient mound known as Dallo Devata Ka Tilla, housing ancient images of Lord Shiva and Ganesha unearthed from the site. |
| 7 | Malira     | This place is about 10 Km away from Muzaffarnagar city on Muzaffarnagar Saharanpur road.                                                                                                                      | A bridge of Mughal period known as Bawandari Ka Pul |
| 8 | Niamu      | Situated on the right side of the Charthawal-Thanा Bhawan road at a distance of about 8 Km.                                                                                                               | Newly constructed temple in which are installed ancient images unearthed from the mound known as Saiyyidon Ka Khera. The images are of Varahraj, Shiva-Parvati, &amp; Balram. |
| 9 | Rasulpur   | Situated towards east of the Charthawal block at a distance of about 2.5 km on Muzaffarnagar-Thanा Bhawan road.                                                                                              | A well with an inscription |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAHSIL : MUZAFFARNAGAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK : BAGRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(For the original page, the text does not appear to be directly translatable into a natural language representation without context or further information.)
<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Muzaffarnagar(city)</td>
<td>The city of district headquarters.</td>
<td>1. A temple complex having four shrines of Rama Shiva, Hanumana &amp; Krishna known as Bhairon Ka Mandir</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Mosque</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ratheri</td>
<td>Village is on Muzaffarnagar-Rooree at a distance of about 4 Km. towards south-east from the district headquarters.</td>
<td>1. A building complex</td>
<td>2. Well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sarwat</td>
<td>Hardly at a distance of about 2.5 Km. towards north on Muzaffarnagar-Rooree road</td>
<td>1. Mazar of Mastan Shah</td>
<td>2. A well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Shernagar</td>
<td>Situated towards south-east of the district headquarters at a distance of about 6 km on Muzaffarnagar-Jansath road.</td>
<td>1. Remains of Some satis memorial</td>
<td>2. Temple of Lord Shiva (newly constructed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Tomb of Sher Ali</td>
<td>6. Other tombs known as Saiyidon Ka Mazar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sujadu</td>
<td>Village lies towards south of the district headquarters at a distance of about 4 Km.</td>
<td>A grave known as Gupha-Ke-Pir.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Sandhaoli</td>
<td>Towards south-west of the district headquarters at a distance of about 5 Km. on Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road</td>
<td>1. A building complex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Mosques</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Wells</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. A mazar (grave)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Wahelna</td>
<td>Village lies on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road towards south at a distance of about 5 Km.</td>
<td>1. A building complex (Locally known as Darwaja)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Mosque</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. A maqubara (tomb)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Jain temple (newly constructed)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Temple of Lord Shiva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Baserah</td>
<td>Village is about 10 Km away towards south of the Purkazi block on Muzaffarnagar-Deoband road.</td>
<td>Garhi (a building complex)</td>
<td>Temple of Lord Shiva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Barla</td>
<td>Situated about 19 Km. north-west of the district headquarters</td>
<td>Residential buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Chhapar</td>
<td>Situated 13 km east of the district headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road.</td>
<td>Fortress (Qila)</td>
<td>Temple of Kaliji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A building complex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Godhana</td>
<td>Towards north-east of the district headquarters at a distance of about 35 Km.</td>
<td>A well of medieval period.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Gordhanpur</td>
<td>Village is about 42 Km away from district headquarters as Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road.</td>
<td>A Shikhara type temple of Lord Shiva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Purkazi</td>
<td>At a distance of about 25 km north-west of the district headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road.</td>
<td>Tow mosques</td>
<td>Residential buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Tughlaqpur</td>
<td>At a distance of 27 Km north east of the district headquarters on Purkazi-Bhukarheri road.</td>
<td>Residential complex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td></td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Chandsina</td>
<td>Situated towards west of the Khatauli block at a distance of about 7 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Khatauli</td>
<td>Situated at crossing of Muzaffarnagar-Meerut and Budhana-Mirapur roads at a distance of about 22 Km.</td>
<td>Fuhrer, A., op.cit., p.13; Varun, D.P., op.cit., p.28;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Mansurpur</td>
<td>Situated towards north of the Khatauli block at a distance of about 12 km on Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Shekhupura</td>
<td>Situated towards east of the Khatauli block at a distance of about 2 km on Khatauli-Mirapur road.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Fortress</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Jain Temple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Sarai of Shahjahan's period.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Another structure of the same period.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1. Rang Mahal</td>
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<td>2. Maqubara</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Other structures</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. A tank</td>
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<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Ahrora</td>
<td>Situated towards south of the Jansath block at a distance of about 2 Km.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Bhaleri</td>
<td>Situated towards north-west of the Jansath block at a distance of about 1 Km on Muzaffarnagar-Jansath road.</td>
<td>1. Navagazapir</td>
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<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Jansath</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Remains of Lakhauri brick-built houses</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Jatwara</td>
<td>Situated towards north-east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 4 Km on Jansath-Morna road.</td>
<td>1. A mosque</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Jarbar</td>
<td>As above at a distance of about 12 Km.</td>
<td>1. A temple</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Kasimpur-Khola</td>
<td>Situated towards southeast of the Jansath block at a distance of about 20 Km.</td>
<td>As above</td>
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<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Katia</td>
<td>Situated towards north-east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 11 Km.</td>
<td>As above</td>
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<td>46.</td>
<td>Kaithora</td>
<td>Situated towards south-east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 12 Km.</td>
<td>1. A Mazar (grave)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Mahmoodpur (Banger)</td>
<td>Situated towards north-east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 13 Km.</td>
<td>1. A Mazar (grave)</td>
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<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Makkhanpur</td>
<td>Situated towards east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 7 Km.</td>
<td>1. A temple of Lord Shiva locally known as Rudra Siddeshwar Mandir.</td>
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<td>49.</td>
<td>Mirapur</td>
<td>Situated towards south-east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 11 km on Jansath - Mirapur road.</td>
<td>1. A temple</td>
<td>2. Building complex</td>
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<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Nizampur</td>
<td>Located towards north-east of the Jansath-block at a distance of about 18 Km.</td>
<td>1. A well</td>
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<td>52.</td>
<td>Sambhalera</td>
<td>Located towards east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 5 km. on the left side of the Mirapur-Jansath road</td>
<td>1. A Mazar</td>
<td>2. A Mosque</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Imambara</td>
<td>4. Building Complex</td>
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<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Tandhera</td>
<td>Located towards north-east of the Jansath block at a distance of about 14 Km on Jansath-Morna road.</td>
<td>1. A Mosque</td>
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<td>54.</td>
<td>Talra</td>
<td>Situated towards north-east of the Jansath-block at a distance of about 2 Km. on Jansath-Morna road.</td>
<td>1. Building complex</td>
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<td>55.</td>
<td>Tisang</td>
<td>Lies towards south of the Jansath block at a distance of about 6 Km.</td>
<td>A temple</td>
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<td>TAHSIL : JANSATH</td>
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<td>BHUKHERI</td>
<td>56. Towards north of the Morna block at a distance of about 6 Km.</td>
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<td>FIRAZPUR</td>
<td>Towards north-east of the Morna block at a distance of about 5 Km from Morna</td>
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<td>57. Firozpur</td>
<td>1. A temple known as Nilkantheswar</td>
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<td>KAKRAULI</td>
<td>Situated towards south of the Morna block at a distance of about 6 Km. on Jansath-Morna road.</td>
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<td>58. Kakrauli</td>
<td>1. Hauz Kund</td>
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<td>MOLNA</td>
<td>Situated at a distance of about 18 Km from district headquarters.</td>
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<td>59. Mora</td>
<td>1. Mosque</td>
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<td>BIKRI</td>
<td>Situated towards north of the Morna block at a distance of about 13 Km.</td>
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<td>60. Sikri</td>
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<td>环绕</td>
<td>2. Building complex</td>
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<td>SHUKARTAR</td>
<td>Situated towards north-east of the Morna block at a distance of about 7 Km.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Bangar)</td>
<td>1. A Temple known as Shuk Deva Ka Mandir</td>
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<td>TAHSIL : BUDHANA</td>
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<tr>
<td>62. Bahramgarh</td>
<td>Situated towards north of the Budhana block at a distance of about 8 Km.</td>
<td>Building complex</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
| 69. Budhana | At a distance of about 30 Km. from district headquarters, towards south | 1. A Temple  
2. A Mosque  
3. Building complex |
| 64. Jaula | Towards west of the Budhana block at a distance of 6 km on Budhana - Kandhala road | 1. Mosque  
2. Temple |
| 65. Shikarpur | At a distance of about 10 Km. from Budhana block towards north. | 1. A Mosque  
2. Havelis |

Varun, D.P. op.cit. p. 274
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<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Ailam</td>
<td>Situated towards south of the Kandhla block at a distance of about 6 Km.</td>
<td>1. Building complex</td>
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<tr>
<td>68. Kamalpur</td>
<td>Situated towards west of the Shahpur block at a distance of about 5 Km.</td>
<td>1. A Mazar</td>
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<tr>
<td>69. Purbalian</td>
<td>Situated towards north of the Shahpur block at 9 Km. on Shahpur - Jansath road.</td>
<td>1. Mazar of Hazi Pir</td>
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<td>70. Shoron</td>
<td>Located towards south of the Shahpur block at a distance of about 2 Km.</td>
<td>1. Tomb of Gharib Shah 2. Chaupal of the Khab</td>
<td></td>
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<td>71. Shahpur</td>
<td>At a distance of about 20 Km. from district headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Budhana road.</td>
<td>1. A Mosque 2. Building complex</td>
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<td>TAHSIL</td>
<td>BLOCK</td>
<td>KAIRANA</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>Arti</td>
<td>Situated towards north east of the Kairana block at a distance of about 5 km.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>Kairana</td>
<td>At a distance of about 4 km. from district headquarters</td>
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1. Baradari
2. Mosque
3. Other structural remains of historical value

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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BLOCK : SHAMLI</td>
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<tr>
<td>74. Adampur</td>
<td>Situated towards south-east of the Shamli block at a distance of about 7 Km. on Shamli-Budhana road.</td>
<td>1. A stone slab</td>
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<td>75. Bhainswal</td>
<td>Situated towards north of the Shamli block at a distance of about 8 Km.</td>
<td>1. Mazar of Ghaib Pir</td>
<td>Fuhrer, A. <em>op.cit</em> p. 12.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>76. Shamli</td>
<td>Located at a distance of about 11 Km from tahsil headquarters.</td>
<td>1. Temples</td>
<td>2. Mosques</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Objects</td>
<td>Source</td>
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<td>77.</td>
<td>Jalalabad</td>
<td>Located towards north of the Thana Bhawan block at a distance of about 8 Km.</td>
<td>1. Fort</td>
<td><em>op. cit.</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Well</td>
<td>Fuhrer, A., p. 13</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Mosque</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>Thana Bhawan</td>
<td>Situated at a distance of about 32 Km. from district headquarters</td>
<td>1. Temple</td>
<td>As above</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Tomb</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Building complex</td>
<td></td>
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<td>79. Jhinghana</td>
<td>At a distance of about 48 Km. from district headquarters and about 17 Km from Shamli block towards south of the block Un</td>
<td>1. Tomb</td>
<td>2. Mosque</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>Agyatvāsa</td>
<td>Living anonymously in exile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angan</td>
<td>Court yard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amil</td>
<td>Under the mughals, a revenue-collector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashrama</td>
<td>Hermitage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhur</td>
<td>Bed sandy soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baradari</td>
<td>Building open on all sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baoli</td>
<td>A stepped masonry well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahmacarya</td>
<td>Celibacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banger</td>
<td>High land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dholak</td>
<td>A small drum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fateha</td>
<td>Muslim prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurukula</td>
<td>Residential educational institution at guru's own place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garhi</td>
<td>A mud fortress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumbad</td>
<td>Dome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hajj</td>
<td>Pilgrimage to Mecca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handi</td>
<td>An earthen pot for cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havan</td>
<td>Five sacrifice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iqta</td>
<td>A grant of land made by Sultan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jagir</td>
<td>Land or villages given by state as a reward for services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kankar</td>
<td>Irregular concretions of impure calcareous matter used for making lime.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khadar</td>
<td>Low land near river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahal</td>
<td>Unit of land (comprising several villages) under separate engagement for payment of revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahant</td>
<td>Temple priest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mohalla</td>
<td>Residential locality</td>
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<tr>
<td>Musafirkhana</td>
<td>Inn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazul</td>
<td>The land belonging to government situated within municipal area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paith</td>
<td>Weekly market</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pradhan</td>
<td>Head of gaon panchayat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qanungo</td>
<td>Petty revenue officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reh</td>
<td>Saline efflorescence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarkar of Sivkar</td>
<td>A sub-division of the sub ah a dritict in pre-British days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subah</td>
<td>Province in pre-British days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tappa</td>
<td>A unit of land revenue administration, Smaller than pargana.</td>
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</table>
A. SANSKRIT

Aitaréya Brähmana
Agni Purāna
Astādhyāyi
Anguttar - Nikāya
Arthashastra
Bṛhma Purāna
Brihat - Samhita
Brihadāranyaka - Upanishada
Bhagavata - Purāna
Divyāvadana
Gargī - Samhita
Gopath - Brahmana
Harivamsa - Purāna
Jaiminiya - Brähmana
Lalitivistara
Mahābhārata
Mahāsutsoma - Jātaka
Mātya - Purāna
Mārkandéya - Purāna
Padma - Purāna
Rigvēda
Rājataranginī (Trans A. Stein, London, 1900)
Satapatha - Brāhmaṇa
Taittārya - Samhitā
Vividhāhīrthkalpa
Visnu Purāṇa
Vayu Purāṇa

B. ARABIC-PERSIAN - URDU
(English/Hindi Translations)
Āin - i - Akbarī
defsin
Muntakhbut - Tawārikha
defsin
Mahir - ul - Umrā
defsin
Tabqat - i - Akbarī
defsin
Tabqat - i - Nasirī
defsin
Tuzuk - i - Jahangirī
defsin
Tarikh - i - Farishta
defsin
Tarikh - i - Yamini
defsin
Tarikh - i - Firozshahi
defsin
Tarikh - i - Mubarakshahi
defsin
Tarikh - i - Daudi
defsin
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<td>Habib, M. &amp; Nizami, K.A.</td>
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<td>Jayaswal, K.P.</td>
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<td>(Banglore, 1968).</td>
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<td>Hastinapura</td>
<td>(Lucknow, 1955).</td>
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<td>Keen, H.G.</td>
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<td>Krishanan, M.S.</td>
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<td>Prachin Bharat ki Sanskriti aur Sabhyata</td>
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<td>Law, B.C.</td>
<td>Geography of Early Buddhism</td>
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A. Terracotta beads and wheels
B. Terracotta beads
A. Stone objects
PLATE III

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B. Terracotta skin rubbers and handles
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B. Silver coin
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A. Kailapur-Jasmor mound
B. Kailapur-Jasmor mound
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