

ISSN 2455-2798



INDIAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Vol. 1 No. 3 Year 2016

INDIAN JOURNAL OF Archaeology

Vol. 1 No. 3

Year 2016

(Peer reviewed e-journal)

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Vol. 1, No. 3

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Chief Editor

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:: Published by ::

National Trust for Promotion of Knowledge

Lucknow

Year : 2016

Vol. 1, No. 3

Date of Publication : 15-07-2016

ISSN : 2455-2797

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Address : C-2460, Indra Nagar, Lucknow

Price : N/A

Publisher : National Trust for Promotion of Knowledge.

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CONTENTS

Editorial	(ii)
Exploration of <i>Barood Khera</i> <i>S. Husam Haider</i>	1-11
Archeological Gazetteer of District <i>Sitapur</i> (Part-2) <i>Vijay Kumar</i>	12-215
Excavations at <i>Agiabir</i> <i>Ashok Kumar Singh</i>	216-272
Excavations at <i>Basadila Tilatar</i> <i>Vipula Dubey & Shitala Prasad Singh</i>	273-303
<i>Kaimur</i> Inscriptions <i>Sthanam Krishnamurthy & Sachin Kumar Tiwary</i>	304-312
Architecture of Temples at <i>Jageshwara</i> <i>Ajay Srivastava & Niharika</i>	313-323
Tomb of <i>Salabat Khan</i> <i>M.K.Pundhir</i>	324-331
Virtual Archeology <i>Asif Ali</i>	332-338

Editorial

This is the third issue of the journal. The first article is by Dr. Husam Haider. He has written a path breaking article underlining the discovery of burnish OCP at Barood Khera dist Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh. The second article by Vijay Kumar presents the antiquities found in southern part of district Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh. These include antiquities from proto historic OCP to monuments of Later Mughal period. The third article gives the detailed report of recent excavation at Agiabir district Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh by Dr. A. K. Singh. The fourth article by Prof. Vipula Dubey and Prof. Shitala Prashad Singh throws light on a wooden well found at Basdila tilatar district Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. It is interesting to note that even now the narrow masonry well are called Kathkuiyan that is the wooden well, in local language of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The fifth article is by Dr. Krishnamurthi and Dr. Sachin Tiwary. It throws light on inscriptions of Mundeshwari temple district- Bhabhua, Bihar. The sixth article by Ajay Srivastava and Dr. Niharika ,gives detailed account of the architecture of temples of Jageshwar district Almora, Uttarakhand. The seventh article is by Dr. MK Pundhir. He gives detailed description of the tomb of Salabat Khan, district Agra, Uttar Pradesh. The eighth article is by Dr. Asif. Ali. This throws light on the different techniques of recreating the buildings which have perished. Moreover, he exposes the techniques of reconstructing the potteries recovered during excavations. Till now the archaeologist are happy with only reconstructing the portion of pots around the neck. The complete reconstruction will help in doing in better understanding of the ceramic industries, most abundantly found antiquities during surface exploration as well as excavations.



Chief Editor

Exploration of a Promising site locally known as Barood Khera located near Purdil Nagar, District Aligarh- A Report

S. Husam Haider

OCP was discovered first of all in 1951 by Prof. B. B. Lal when he reached the lowest levels of Hastinapura excavation¹. Later on he also got the same type of ceramic at Bisauli and Rajpur Parsu² while pursuing the problem further. To ascertain its separate identity many more investigations in the form of explorations and excavations were made. Gradually the number of sites and the variety of OCP repertoire considerably increased and many other significant pieces of information were established beyond an iota of doubt. Its association with the copper-hoard and the extent of its diffusion were the two problems which were settled to a great extent. Some of the predictions about OCP which were nothing more than mere conjectures were proved later on while many of the surmises like refugees Harappans³ put forth lost their ground. Now is the time when another serious deliberation is needed in the presence of new archaeological evidences coming to surface especially the life span of OCP people and their correct identification etc.

Very recent exploratory surveys have brought before the archeologists and historians some astounding results which need a fresh appraisal and interpretation. The frequency of sites yielding unmistakably OCP shapes and remarks has remarkably increased. The number of the sites is going to change the perception of the demographic figure of OCP settlers⁴. Regarding life span and the origin of this culture some new theories have been propounded. Prof. Gaur who has the credit of excavating a single culture habitational site of Lal Qila⁵ is of the opinion that the OCP people, most probably appear to be an off-shoot of the pre-Harappans of the Indus valley. Similar type of opinion was expressed by Prof. MDN Sahi who presented a paper in the conference of Indian Archeological Society⁶ held at December 2000. Prof. B.B. Lal has identified OCP people as indigenous Nishads. The idea that OCP predates Harappans, is coeval with them, and coexists with them in their later phase is firmly established. Eighty five OCP sites were reported from Saharanpur district⁷ while about fifty five late Harappan sites have been explored in Muzaffar Nagar⁸ district. Out of these fifty five sites thirty numbers may be segregated as the pure OCP sites. A village to village exploratory survey of the district Aligarh (old) was undertaken by Vijay Kumar which has brought to light about 133 sites

yielding OCP shapes⁹. The pottery specimens gleaned during survey are in the custody of the Museum of Archeology, Deptt. of History A.M.U Aligarh. Out of these one hundred and fifty eight sites some were found to be fascinating on the basis of some unique features they presented. A promising site locally known as Barood Khera locted near Purdil Nagar district Aligarh presents some peculiar features of OCP was visited during the village to village survey of the two districts. The antiquities found here will be presented in detail in this article. Earlier only three OCP sites namely Kauraganj¹⁰, Morthal¹¹, and Jalali¹² were reported from the whole district of Aligarh.

The shapes of OCP recovered from this site have been compared with the very well known excavated sites of the upper Gangetic Doab. Only a very limited number of shapes are being drawn. However, these drawings can provide fairly conceivable idea regarding typology and decorative devices applied to various pots and pan of the whole gamut.

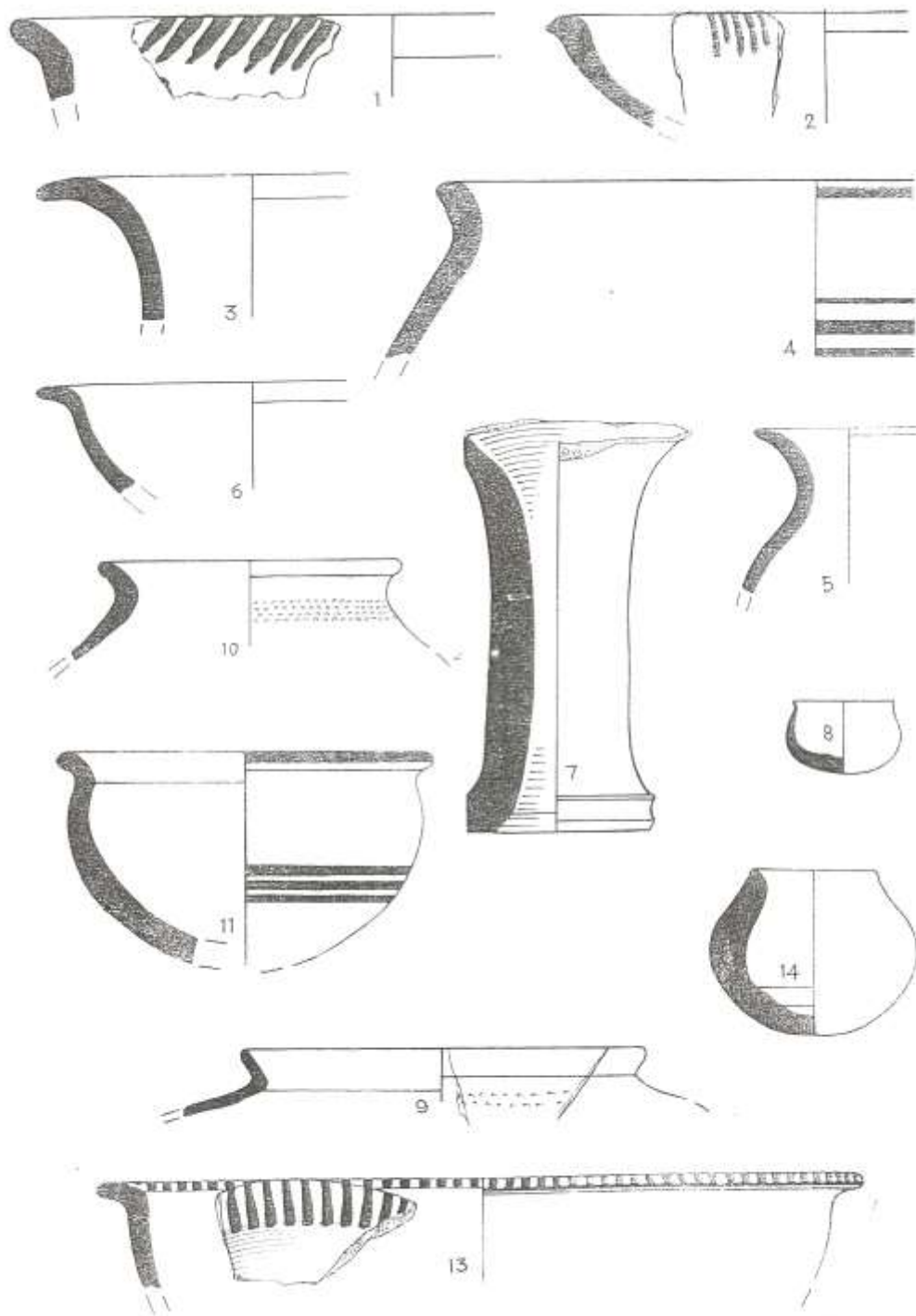
Barood Khera a multi-culture site was initially located by a team during a village to village survey of the district of Aligarh (old). This survey was planned and conducted on an extensive scale by Vijay Kumar . When the artefacts gleaned during this preliminary survey were subjected to a meticulous examination by the author, some interesting features were noticed. The collected pottery pieces were found to belong to PGW, NBPW, RW of historical period and Glazed Ware besides a good number of typical OCP shapes. A sizable portion of the upper crust of the mound has already been either eroded or damaged due to human intervention. Now Grey Ware shreds and shapes mixed with other later pottery specimens may be picked up from the surface lying immediately over the OCP deposit which has survived perhaps due to being at the lowest levels. Some structural remains of mud bricks were also found to be partly visible at one place which is most probably due to earth removal by the villagers living in the vicinity.

The whole gamut of the ceramics collected from the OCP deposit comprises of vases, bowls, basins and miniature pots, etc. The shapes have been drawn and compared with the other OCP yielding sites of nearby areas such as Lal Qila, Atranjikhhera¹³ and Saipai¹⁴. Maximum number of identical shapes has been found when compared to Lal Qila. Not only shapes but many painted designs have also been found to be identical with Lal Qila and Atranjikhhera both. The decorative devices applied mostly on the shoulders of the pots are of three types' viz., incision and graffiti. Besides the above sites existing in the immediately contiguous area, many of the shapes have also been found to be very close to some other OCP yielding sites of western Uttar Pradesh, namely Ambkheri¹⁵, Bahadrad¹⁶, Bargaon¹⁷ and Hastinapur¹⁸.

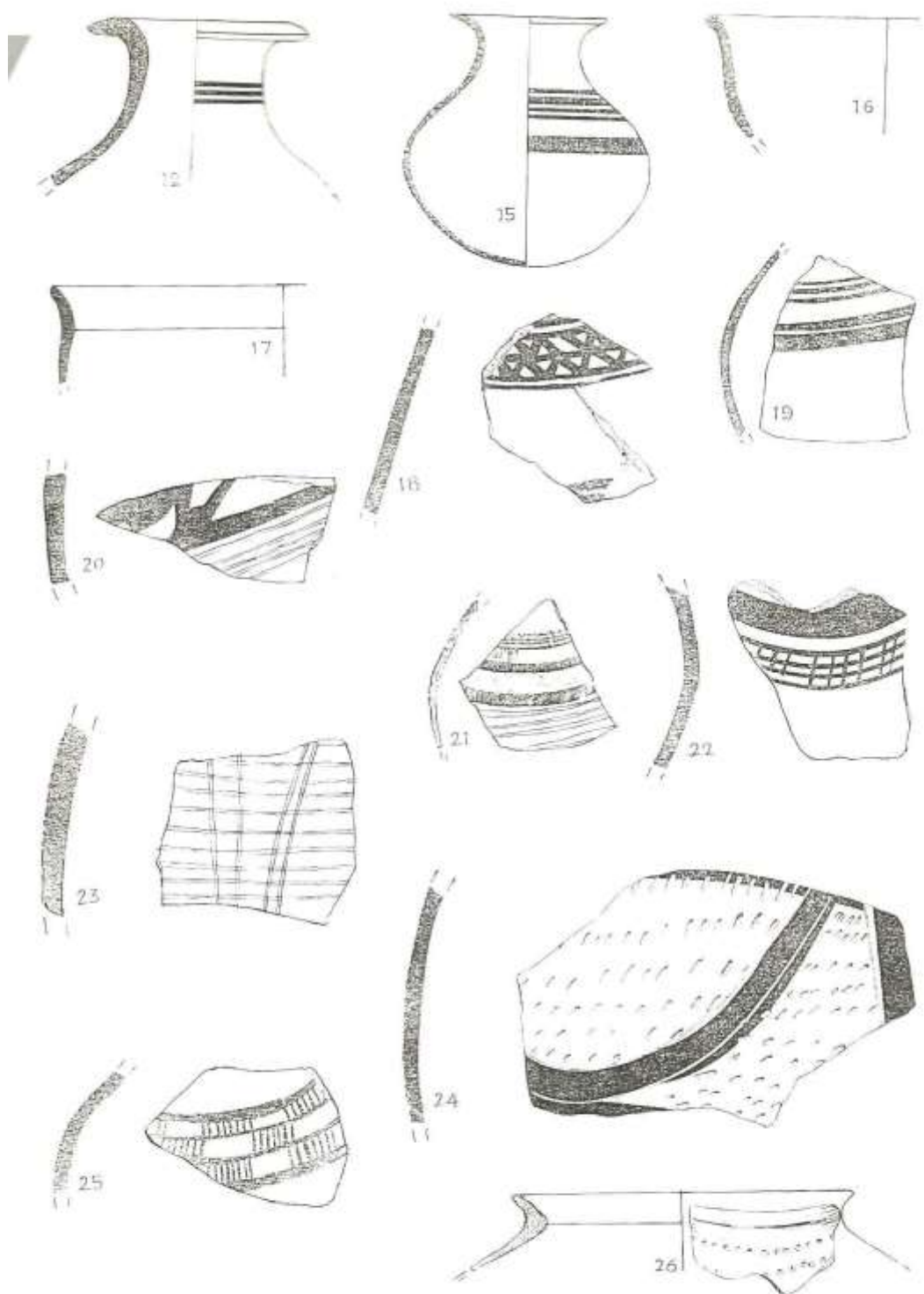
The distinguishing feature of Barood Khera OCP repertoire is the lustrous slip (burnishing) which is mostly appears to have been applied on the shoulders and rims of the vases, bowls and basins. This slip is comparable only to the lustrous slip generally found on the NBPW. Another

noteworthy feature is the prolific use of painting device. Most of the painted designs are in the form of a set of parallel horizontal bands or geometrical patterns created between horizontal lines. There is only one pot-sherd over which some floral motifs seems to have been painted. After Lal Qila this is the second site which stands contrary to the earlier image of OCP which was found to have invariably rolled edges. Porous and powdery surface which peels off even if rubbed gently suggesting ill-firing and water logging for a considerable period of time. Barood Khera OCP is a very well slipped and fired pottery having no effect of water logging etc. In the light of its association with the copper hoard established by Saipai excavation it completely removes the doubt expressed by many archeologists that the makers of such a dull pottery as OCP, the stock of people who had the technological knowledge and means of raising the temperature to such a degree which sufficed to create excellent copper implements, could also very well fire their pots and pans persistently used in their day to day life. Barood Khera has the answer of this particular question raised by Shri M.C. Joshi during the seminar¹⁹ on OCP & NBPW held at National Museum, New Delhi in 1971.

The author is grateful to Mr. Zahid Hashmi, Mr. Mohd. Abid (Draftsman) and Mr. M. Asad Alvi, a student of B.F.A. IInd year who have helped us in preparing and pasting of drawing plates.



OPC SHAPES FROM BAROODKHERA (PURDIL NAGAR) DISTT. ALIGARH



OCP SHAPES AND SHERDS FROM BAROODKHERA (PURDIL NAGAR) DISTT-ALIGARH

**A LIST OF OCP SITES FALLING UNDER VARIOUS POLICE STATIONS OF DISTRICT
ALIGARH (U.P.)**

PS = POLICE STATION

1. *Chandauli Buzurg P.S. Atrauli*
2. *Simthala P.S. Atrauli*
3. *Harishchandpur P.S. Atrauli*
4. *Basai P.S. Atrauli*
5. *Nagariapala Saloo P.S. Ghabhana*
6. *Phulrai Mughalgarhi P.S. Sikandra Rao*
7. *Raipur Mujtapha P.S. Atrauli*
8. *Badholi P.S. Atrauli*
9. *Kheria Rafatpur P.S. Atrauli*
10. *Ogar Nagia Raju P.S. Ghabhana*
11. *Dabha P.S. Akraabad*
12. *Jahrauli P.S. Iglas*
13. *Bhilpur P.S. Iglas*
14. *Jalai P.S. Harduaganj*
15. *Khitkari P.S. Harduaganj*
16. *Barhad P.S. Vijaigarh*
17. *Kaomari P.S. Vijaigarh*
18. *Shoojabalpur P.S. Gangiri*
19. *Kalynapur Rani P.S. Barla*
20. *Narauli P.S. Harduaganj*
21. *Ghadrana P.S. Kuwarsi*
22. *Pankhani P.S. Kuwarsi*
23. *Rangarh/Panjipur P.S. Kuwarsi*
24. *Kaodiaganj P.S. Akraabad*
25. *Talaisara P.S. Gonda*
26. *Kinmasa P.S. Gonda*
27. *Bijauli P.S. Palimukhimpur*
28. *Azadpur P.S. Barla*
29. *Tajpur Haveli P.S. Mursan*
30. *Jalalpur P.S. Sasni*

31. Shahgarh P.S. Akbarabad
32. Shaikha P.S. Akbarabad
33. Meer ki Nagaria P.S. Lodha
34. Badaon P.S. Lodha
35. Bargaon P.S. Sikandrao
36. Khera Chadoorbhuj P.S. Hasayan
37. Nagla Bari P.S. Hasayan
38. Tasingha P.S. Sadabad
39. Roohairi P.S. Sasni
40. Tamanagarhi P.S. Hathras Gate
41. Rohai P.S. Chandpa
42. Chitruka P.S. Gangiri
43. Nagaria Patti P.S. Akbarabad
44. Meerpur Dahora P.S. Pisawa
45. Salpur Khera P.S. Tappal
46. Sindholi P.S. Gandhiparh
47. Purdilnagar P.S. Sikandrao
48. Goorg Nagaria P.S. Gonda
49. Azhari P.S. Gonda
50. Pachhabari P.S. Gonda
51. Gadrana P.S. Kuwarsi
52. Raipur/Panjipur P.S. Kurwasi
53. Hajigarhi/Garhi Soorajkhand P.S. Tappal
54. Bairamgarhi P.S. Harduaganj
55. Bhootpura P.S. Harduaganj
56. Chandukha P.S. Jawan
57. Ootwara P.S. Tappal
58. Jalojkhari P.S. Pisawa
59. Paora P.S. Sikandrao
60. Moojha Nojalpur P.S. Gangiri
61. Inayatpur Bajhara P.S. Lodha
62. Barta Khas P.S. Sikandarao
63. Hidramai P.S. Gandhiri
64. Doolai P.S. Hathras Jn.

65. *Tarphera P.S. Chandapa*
66. *Sathia P.S. Sasni*
67. *Arjunpur P.S. Sasni*
68. *Kalijari P.S. Iglas*
69. *Hasthpur P.S. Iglas*
70. *Makrol P.S. Iglas*
71. *Bada Khurd P.S. Iglas*
72. *Shahpur Thathoi P.S. Iglas*
73. *Baraoth P.S. Madrak*
74. *Nagla Kali P.S. Sahpau*
75. *Aarti P.S. Sahpau*
76. *Karaiya P.S. Sahpau*
77. *Sangheela P.S. Hathras Gate*
78. *Madaur P.S. Sadabad*
79. *Bakayan P.S. Hasayan*
80. *Hardua P.S. Harduaganj*
81. *Ghatampur P.S. Sadabad*
82. *Pali Mookhimpur P.S. Pali Mookhimpur*
83. *Salaimpur P.S. Hathras Jn.*
84. *Chintapur P.S. Hathras Jn.*
85. *Bhagharaya P.S. Hasayan*
86. *Shahjadpur P.S. Chandpara*
87. *Hasayan Qila P.S. Hasayan*
88. *Shankarpur P.S. Sasni*
89. *Alampur P.S. Atrauli*
90. *Maharawal P.S. Gabhana*
91. *Beejhalpur Khera no. 1 P.S. Vijaigarh*
92. *Gooraita Sultanpur P.S. Gangiri*
93. *Aoriha P.S. Jawan*
94. *Chhatarpur Khera P.S. Pali Mookhimpur*
95. *Goorai P.S. Iglas*
96. *Taibatoo P.S. Atrauli*
97. *Patoini P.S. Murasan*
98. *Mohriya P.S. Sasni*

99. *Meer Garhi P.S. Atrauli*
100. *Kajmadabad Machooya P.S. Harduaganj*
101. *Kayasiya P.S. Sikandrao*
102. *Sultanpur Khera P.S. Sikandrao*
103. *Jakhota P.S. Ghabhana*
104. *Aodhon P.S. Akbarabad*
105. *Bhamoori Bujurg P.S. Barla*
106. *Dhakoora P.S. Jawan*
107. *Kanooriya P.S. Iglas*
108. *Alampur Rani P.S. Barla*
109. *Kanaobi P.S. Gangiri*
110. *Bhoopalgarhi P.S. Akbarabad*
111. *Amamdapur P.S. Akbarabad*
112. *Changeri P.S. Harduaganj*
113. *Mai P.S. Harduaganj*
114. *Dabhi P.S. Akbarabad*
115. *Bhamraula P.S. Gonda*
116. *Hayatpur P.S. Lodha*
117. *Saphipur P.S. Pali Mookhimpur*
118. *Doodhama Khera P.S. Pali Mookhimpur*
119. *Dhansari P.S. Barla*
120. *Barkigarhi P.S. Tappal*
121. *Sookrabali P.S. Kurwasi*
122. *Basauli P.S. Gonda*
123. *Nagla Parta P.S. Iglas*
124. *Ratangarhi P.S. Tappal*
125. *Jijjathal P.S. Gangiri*
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141. Aundha Khera P.S. Dadon
142. Pidrika P.S. Madrak
143. Bidhipur P.S. Sadabad
144. Bijhara P.S. Madrak
145. Aurauth P.S. Sadabad
146. Khera Narayansingh P.S. Akbarabad
147. Maghtai P.S. Mursan
148. Khair P.S. Khair
149. Raipur P.S. Khair
150. Kheda Burujg P.S. Jawan
151. Gaomat P.S. Khair
152. Shikhagarhi P.S. Aligarh
153. Aarnaut P.S. Sikandrao
154. Soonahara P.S. Barla
155. Jhalaisar P.S. Jawan
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Archaeological Gazetteer of District Sitapur (Part-2)

Vijay Kumar

Introduction:

This article is the continuation of the report "Archaeological Gazetteer of District Sitapur (Part-1)" published in April 2016 issue of the Indian Journal of Archaeology. It gives the detailed accounts of the antiquities found during survey of southern part of the district Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh.

P.S Atariya

Atariya- The village *Atariya*, *tahsil Sidhauli* lies in latitude 27°9'5.52" n. and longitude 80°5'42" e. It lies ½ km to the east of the p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The House of *Kunwar Balbir Singh* is situated above the *garhi* mound. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 2 acre and height is 12 feet. The name of the village is derived from the word "*atari*" i.e. a lofty house, referring to the house of the landlord. This village was founded in 1923 A.D. by *Panwar Zamindars*. They were related to the *Ta'alluqadars* of *Saraura* and *Nilgaon*, who held the *Manwan pargana*¹. D.P. Tiwari reported RW of medieval period². The ceramic industries found are BRW, PGW, NBP, K, EM and LM.

Albada- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°13'17.2" n. and longitude 80°51'40.1" e. It lies 6 km to the north of the p.s. The *Bheeta* mound lies 0.2 km to the south of the village. Its area is 3 acre and height is 20 feet. A graveyard is situated on the mound. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

Ambarpur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°11'35.7" n. and longitude 80°49'3.1" e. It lies 4.9 km to the north-west of the p.s. *Baram Bābā's sthan* is located on the mound. Its area is 3 acre and height is 10 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

Bersapur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°10'41" n. and longitude 80°48'52.16" e. It lies 4.4 km to the west of the p.s. The first mound lies to the west of the village. Its area is 1 acre and height is 25 feet. Another mound lies to the east of the village and to the east of the river *Gomti*. Its area is 1 acre and height is 25 feet. The mound is forested. *Śiva* temple and *Bateshwar Bābā's sthan* is situated on the mound. There is a habitation on the mound. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

Bona Bhari- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°12'51.7" n. and longitude 80°53'16" e. It lies 6 km to the north of the p.s. Its area is 3 acre and height is 15 feet. There is habitation on the mound. The ceramic industries found are NBP and LM.

Dahwara- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°12'53" n. and longitude 80°52'10.5" e. It lies 4.8 km to the north-east of the p.s. Area of the mound is 4 acre and height is 6 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

Ganera- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°12'53.4" n. and longitude 80°54'32" e. It lies 6 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. Its area is 6 acre and height is 15 feet. It is lying uncultivated. To the north of the mound lies a pond. Another mound lies to the south-west of the village. A school is situated on the mound. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 2 acre and height is 25 feet. *Hemraj* reported RW of a medieval period from the site³. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

Harai Garha- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°8'15.37" n. and longitude 80°52'0.2" e. It lies 5 km to the south-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. Its area is 1 acre and height is 10 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, EM and LM.

Himmatnagar- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°11'54.53" n. and longitude 80°54'34.77" e. It lies 6 km to the south-west of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acre and height is 7 feet. There is habitation on the mound. *Shītlā Devī* temple is also situated on the mound. *Hemraj* reported RW of medieval period⁴. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, EM and LM.

Jajaur Garhi- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°12'11.65" n. and longitude 80°49'10.39" e. It lies 7 km to the north-west of the p.s. The mound lies 1 km to the north of the village. The mound is forested. Its area is 10 acre and height is 10 feet. To the north of the mound lies river *Sarayan*. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Kamoliya- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°7'56.5" n. and longitude 80°52'55.5" e. It lies 5 km to the south of the p.s. The mound is inhabited. Its area is 8 acre and height is 30 feet. Shrines of *Bhainsāsūr Bābā* and *Baram Bābā* lie in latitude 27°7'56.5" n. and longitude 80°52'55.5" e. The village lies to the west of this point. There is a pond to the east of this point. Probably there were many *Viṣṇu* temples around the pond which have disappeared. The mound is located to the north-west of this point. Bricks of size 15"x8"x3" and of thickness 2 ½" are found strewn on the site.



Fig. 1: 11th century broken *Viṣṇu* idol, village Kamoliya

Baram Bābā idol is an 11th century A.D broken sculpture of *Viṣṇu* and is made of buff colored sand stone. All *Daśāvatār* images are shown in the *Parikar* of the image. On the pedestal are shown *Udadhi Kumāra*'s holding pots. In the middle sits Goddess *Lakṣmi* with folded hands on a pedestal and she is flanked by *Nāga* figures (Fig. 1). The upper portion of the idol has been reconstructed with cement mortar.

Bhaisāsūr Bābā idol is, a 10th century broken *Viṣṇu* Sculpture. The pedestal has *Pañcharatha* Plan. In the middle sits Goddess (*Bhūdevī*) flanked by two figures (Fig. 2). This place is located south-west of *Baram Bābā* across the road. The ceramic industries found in Kamoliya are NBP, EM and LM.

Kasawan- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, in latitude 27°10'13.26" n. and longitude 80°53'4.18" e. It lies 2.6 km to the east of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. Its area is 2 acre and height is 5 feet. Hemraj reported RW from early historical to medieval period. The other antiquities found were tc bead, a fragmentary animal figure and a fragmentary medieval sculpture⁵. The ceramic industries found are K, EM and LM.



Fig. 2: 10th century Broken *Viṣṇu* idol, Kamoliya

Kathwan- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°11'19.70" n. and longitude 80°54'17" e. It lies 7 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. Its area is 2 acre and height is 10 feet. To the south of the village lies *Sagra Talab*. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

Kunwarpur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°8'28.41" n. and longitude 80°51'42.95" e. It lies 3.4 km to the south of the p.s. The mound lies 0.4 km to the south of the village. Its area is 50 acre and it is almost at the same level as surrounding area. The mound is lying fellow. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Madaripur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°12'38.56" n. and longitude 80°56'40.5" e. It lies 9.5 km to the north-east of the p.s. The first mound lies to the south of the village. The mound is inhabited. Its area is 3 acre and height is 5 feet. The ceramic industries found on the first mound are NBP, K, EM and LM. Another mound lies 200 meters to the south of the village. Its height is 6 feet and area is 3 acre and there is habitation on the mound. The second mound lies 2 km north-east of the village. There is a school on this mound. Its area is 4 acre and height is 8 feet. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

Manwan- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°12'54.40" n. and longitude 80°49'59.62" e. It lies 5.5 km to the north-west of the p.s. The mound lies 3 km to the west of the village. Its area is 180 acre and height is 50 feet. The village is situated on southward extension of the main mound. Its area is 25 acre and height is 25 feet. Fuhrer has given a probable earlier name of the village as *Manavpur*. In the last century, this place was named *Manpur-Mustafabad*. He noticed a small *dargah*, *Idgah*, large pieces of sculptures and large bricks here⁶. It was earlier known as Mustafabad and was a Muslim town six centuries ago⁷. The *Panwars* of *pargana Manwan* trace their descents from *Muldeo* of the family of *Itaunja* in Lucknow. During Akbar's period, this place had a brick fort and was owned by *Rajputs* and *Musalman*s. The cultivated area was 29,445 acres, the revenue was 7, 71,372 dams and the military force was 2000 foot. The *Manwan pargana* is said to have been originally one of the 13 tappas of *pargana Biswan* and to have been made a separate *mahal* in the days of Akbar. There is a small *Dargah* and *Idgah*, built over two centuries ago, by one *Mustafa Khan*, who at that time held the village. There is an extensive *khera* wrongly ascribed to king *Mandhata* of *Ajodhya*. In 1923 Neville noticed that it was covered with large bricks, many of which have been used in the building the houses of the village. Many of the sculptures were removed to the Lucknow Museum. A *pargana* was named after this place. In former days, it formed a portion of the large *mahal* of *Nimsar*, which was for some centuries held by the *Ahbans*, whose headquarter was at *Pataunja* near *Aant*. They were succeeded about 250 years ago by *Panwars*, *Kayasthas*, *Musalman*, *Brahmāns*, and others. At a later date came the *Gaurs*, whose chief estate was that of *Bihat*⁸. It was originally held by the *Kurmis*, and *Muraos* etc, who were displaced in the 16th century by *Panwar* relatives of the founders of the house of *Itaunja*

and Mahona in Lucknow. From these *Panwars* settlers came *ta'aluqdars* of Nilgaon and Saraura who owned a large proportion of the *pargana* in 1923⁹. A five foot statue of *Viṣṇu*, two beautifully carved *Yakshinis* and a headless red stone statue of *Buddha* were found here. In 1938, *Rai Bahadur Ghanshyam Das*, published an article, "Note on a mound (*Manwan Khera*) in district Sitapur"¹⁰. *Bhupendra Singh of Faizabad* conducted excavation at *Manwan* and reported cultural sequence from NBP to medieval period¹¹. *Hemraj* excavated this site between 1969-70 A.D. The excavations revealed three periods of occupation called period I, II and III. Period I can be placed between 2nd century B.C. to 3rd century A.D. Period II lies between 3rd century A.D. to 7th century A.D. Period III extends from 7th century A.D. to 10th century A.D. The sculptures found in the excavation mostly belong to the medieval period include the Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain images. Among the Brahmanical sculptures, the images of *Viṣṇu*, *Śiva*, *Ganeśa*, *Suryā*, *Brahmā*, *Chāmuṇḍā*, and *Durgā* are important. Few fragments representing the figures of *Buddha* and one broken part of a stone image showing the head of Jain *Tīrthankara* were also found. Other sculptures including the carved stone pillars, the image of *Śalabhanjikā*, door jambs etc were found. A large number of terracotta pieces ranging from Kuśāṇa period to medieval period were found. The votive tank and the seated figure of mother with an animal was an important find. Two such tanks were found, one of them partly broken (22x118x5 cm), consisted of a walled enclosure with an opening in the front wall. Originally there would have been four musicians squatting against the back wall and shallow cup was placed between the legs of each figurine. One of the four figures is unbroken. It is a drummer wearing earring and a drum hanging from his neck. The figurines as well as tank are modelled by hand (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3: Kushan Terracotta votive tank

The female head with frizzled locks, a female with hand akimbo, mother and child plaque, the figures of *Ganeśa* were important amongst the Gupta relics. The roughly modeled terracotta figurine mostly of animals of medieval period was reported. Among the terracotta animal figurines, the representations of an elephant, bull, horse and a ram were met with. One figurine of an elephant bears ornamental fillet on its forehead. The coin found by villagers range from 2nd century B.C to Muslim period. One coin of *Panchāla* King *Agnimitra* belonging to circa 2nd century B.C. was also found. The *Kuśāṇa* coins found here are mostly defaced

and only the figure of king, wearing a long coat, is visible.

Two terracotta sealings with inscription in Brahmi script were recovered during excavation. One of them was broken. On paleographic grounds, they are to be assigned to the 1st century A.D. Circular sealing in grey terracotta, without any knob on top, five letters in Brahmi script, encircled by radiant lines, which alternated with dots bearing Legend *Brahmāna* was found (Stratum XV). Almost circular sealing of red terracotta, bearing a knob on top, which has been pined out of the clay was found. It is interesting that the letters are written on the upper surface of the sealing. On the top of the letters, a wavy line is also present. There is a string mark on the lower surface.

Copper coins obtained from the excavations were considerably defaced and the symbols on them had been completely defaced. These coins collected from the surface belonged to the *Sultans* of the Delhi, *Sharqi* kings of *Juanpur*, *Mughals*, and *Nawabs* of *Oudh*. Details of legible coins are given below, (1) Obv: a standing male figurine, wearing long coat holding a staff in his left hand, Rev: Defaced, Shape: round, metal copper, Condition: highly corroded. (2) Obv: *Al-Sultan-Ul-Azam-Alla-Al, Kunia-wa-Aldin*, Rev: *Abu-Al-Muzzaafar-Mohd, Shah-Al-Sultan*, Shape: round metal silver, Condition: fair. (3) Obv: *Al-Sultan-Al-Azam*, Rev: *Jalal-Al-Dunai-wa-Al-Din*, Shape: round, metal copper, Condition: fair. (4) Obv: *Husain Shah-Bin-Mohammad-Shah bin Ibrahim-Shah-Sultan-ae-khildt-Mumlikath*, Rev: *Al-Khalifath-Amir-Ul-Mohammad, Khiladat-Khilafat*, Condition: fair. (5) Obv: *Aurangzeb-Alamgir-badshah, Badr-Munir-Sikkal*, Rev: *Mewant-manus, Sur-e-Jalus 51 Zarh* Shape: round, metal bilon, Condition: good. (6) Obv: *Ghazi-ud-din Haider 1235 A.N* Rev: legend obliterated, Shape: round, metal- copper. (7) Obv: *Sultan-Alam-Badshah, Taid-Allah, Zile-hag, Wajid-Ali-fazal-sheikh, Zad-seem-wazar*, Rev: mermaid holding clubs outwards and pennant inwards. A shield in centre, crown with an umbrella above it, below two crossed swords and a club. Legend reading probably *Zarb-mulka-wadh, Bail-ul-sultan* Shape: round, metal copper, Condition: rolled¹².

The ceramic industries found on the mound are K, G, EM and LM. The similar ceramic industries are found in the *Mohalla Pathanan Tola* (latitude 27°12'55.43" n. and longitude 80°49'55.69" e.), *Pasiyan Tola* (latitude 27°12'50.04" n. and longitude 80°49'57.17" e.), and *Manwan Bazar* (latitude 27°12'42.91" n. and longitude 80°50'1.31" e.) *Raiganj* (latitude 27°12'58.75" n. and longitude 80°50'85.41" e.) The ceramic industries found in *Raiganj*, situated across a *nala* on the north-east side of the village *Manwan*, the village graveyard and *Raiganj* graveyard are NBP, K and LM. *Chankhandi* mound lies in latitude 27°12'50.01" n. and longitude 80°50'16.15" e., and is situated to north-east of the *Manwan Bazar*. The ceramic industries found here are EM and LM. The ceramic industries found near *Poorab Har ki Tiliya* situated to the south-east of the *Manwan Bazar* across the road are EM and LM. Similar potteries are found 200 meter to the south and west of the *Manwan Bazar*. *Kot* mound situated to the west of the village is about 30 feet higher than the surface level of the village. River

Sarayan touches the south-western corner of the *Kot* mound. It is skirted by *Baruha nala* on the southern side. Another small *nala* flows on the northern side of the *Kot* mound and *Manwan* village mound. To the north-east of the *Kot* mound across the *nala* is situated *Gajkiri* mound considerably lower than the *Kot* mound. On *Gajkiri* mound stands *Intia Shahid Bābā's Mazar*. The saint is offered the brick bats. It has lead to pilling up of brick bats around the shrine. *Tah* mound lies 100 m to the east and *Dundwa* mound lies 50 m north of *Gajkiri* mound. As we move from the village 0.7 km across *nala* to *Jhakhara* village (latitude 27°13'20.73" n. and longitude 80°50'4.73" e.) whole ground is covered with NBP, K, G, EM and LM pottteries. To the north-west of *Jhakhara* lies *Idgah*. It stands on an early medieval structure made of 3 inch thick bricks. The bricks found here are 3", 2¾", 2", 2½", 1½", and 1" thick. To the north of the *Kot* mound stands village, *Rasool Panah* (latitude 27°13'36.36" n. and longitude 80°49'33.9" e). *Hemraj* noticed and described a temple in the village¹³. The whole area lying between this village *Kot* and *Jhakra* is covered with NBP, K, G, EM and LM potteries. Before entering the village *Rasool Panah*, on its eastern side, stands the shrine of *Tapeśvarī Devī*. Broken sculptures were found kept on an open platform called the shrine of *Tapeśvarī Devī*. These are described as follows. A broken part of a panel depicting female attendants of varying sizes of 9th-10th century A.D. was found (Fig. 4). There is another broken panel (9th-10th century A.D.) depicting a deity with male and female attendants (Fig. 5). There is lower left part of *parikar* of *Viṣṇu* idol depicts *Kalkī* and other ten *avatāras* of *Viṣṇu* (Fig. 6).



Fig. 4: 9th-10th century
Female attendents



Fig. 5: 9th-10th century
Broken Male & Female attendents



Fig. 6: Parikar of *Viṣṇu* image

At a distance of 200 m to the north of the village *Rasool Panah* across a small *nala* are found the remains of the temples of different periods. The modern temple is known as *Maneśvar* temple. To the west of the temple lies stepped well (*Vapi*) of size 9x10 meter, the lower brick courses are made of 4"

bricks. Upper courses of the well are of dressed *Kankar* Blocks. The bricks used in the wall are of thickness 3, 2½, 2, 1¾, 1½ inch. The bricks of the same size are also found on the site. The following sculptures were found. Broken idol of *Chāmūṇḍā*, a tantric Goddess of 16th-17th century A.D. was found here. It is made of buff colored sand stone. Four handed female deity is holding skull in the right hand and other four hands are mutilated. It is very crude (Fig. 7). Fragment of a sculptured panel of 10th century A.D. was found. It is of the *Bhūvarāha* incarnation of *Viṣṇu* standing with his left foot on a lotus which in turn is held by *Nāga* and *Nāgi* in *Aliḍh* Posture (Fig. 8). There was found a Fragment of a panel depicting lower portion of *Umā-Maheśwara* idol. *Bhringirīśi*, *Nandī* and a *Śivagaṇa* are bearing the load of the duo. Its period is 10th century A.D. (Fig. 9). There was found a fragment of 10th century A.D. sculpture on the site (Fig. 10). A Fragment of a sculpture of *Pārvatī*, *Śiva*'s consort 12th-14th A.D was found. *Śivaliṅga* is projecting from her head of 9th-10th century. The goddess is holding a mirror in her left hand. *Jatābhār* appears like a *Śivaliṅga* on her head. She is wearing *Graiveyaks* and *Kuṇḍals* also (Fig. 11).



Fig. 7: 16th-17th century Chamunda



Fig. 8: Broken pedestal of Varah Idol (10th century)



Fig. 9: Broken fragment of Uma-Mahesh idol (10th century)



Fig. 10: 10th century Sculptural fragment



Fig. 11: Fragment of Parvati Idol (12th century)

A fragmented lower portion of the *Vāmāns* sculpture of 10th century A.D. was found (Fig. 12). The fragment of the idol of a deity seated over a man lying on the ground was also found. It is of 12th-15th century A.D. (Fig. 13).



Fig. 12: Fragment of Vaman Idol



Fig. 13: Fragment of a deity seated over a man

Architectural fragment, a *lalatbimb* of 11th-12th century A.D. depicting two deities in *rathikās* was found here. It shows Śiva in the centre who is flanked by a deity in niche. There are scrolls in between and *chandraśāla*'s above the gods (Fig. 14).



Fig. 14: Broken Lalatbimb of a temple (11th-12th century)

Gaṇeśa idol (10th century A.D.) was found kept in the modern temple. It is in *lalitāsana Mudrā*. He is holding an *aksamāla* in the right upper hand and in right lower hand, he is holding a Tooth. It has got large ears and the other two hands are mutilated (Fig. 15).

Broken fragment of the idol of Viṣṇu riding on *Garuṇa* holding *Śankha* in right hand was found in the temple. It is of 9th-10th century A.D. (Fig. 16).

A *Ganeśa* idol in sitting posture of 11th-12th century A.D was found here (Fig. 17).



Fig. 15: Ganesh Idol, 10th century



Fig. 16: Visnu seated on Garuna, 9th-10th century



Fig. 17: Ganesh Idol, 11th-12th century



Fig. 18: Black stone sculpture

An unidentified sculptural fragment of black Basalt was also found kept inside a modern temple (Fig. 18). The whole area around *Manwan* mound is 2 km long in north-south direction and it is covered with potteries, bricks and other antiquities as described above. It appears that it was a great trade centre and a local seat of power.

Marhapurwa- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, in latitude 27°13'46.3" n. and longitude 80°52'46.4" e. It lies 10 km to the north of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. Its area is 2 acre. A *Śiva* temple and an ancient well are situated on the mound. The area of the mound is 3 acre and height is 20 feet. To the west of the mound lies a pond. The ceramic industries found are K, NBP and LM.

Mau- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, in latitude 27°11'9.63" n. and longitude 80°51'28.55" e. It lies 1.6 km to the north of the p.s. The mound is inhabited. Its area is 10 acre and height is 20 feet. *Lengula Bābā's Sthan* stands at the gate of Subhash Junior High School. The railway line and highway run to the west of this place. The following antiquities were found in the shrine. The two *damrū* shaped mill stones are kept inside the shrine (Fig. 19).



Fig. 19: Damru shapes Millstones

One 11th century A.D broken sculpture piece, a torso of a male deity made of buff colored sand stone was found on the site (Fig. 20). A broken sculpture piece of the lower right side of a deity of 10th century was found (Fig. 21). One early medieval, broken head of a female deity was found (Fig. 22). One early medieval, broken head of deity was found (Fig. 23).



Fig. 20: Broken Male Torso, 11th century



Fig. 21: Broken sculpture, 10th century



Fig. 22: Broken Female Head



Fig. 23: Broken Head of a deity



Fig. 24: Kuśāna Terracotta Head

A Kuśāna terracotta head was also found there (Fig. 24). The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM.

Nayagaon- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°7'40.27" n. and longitude 80°50'46.49" e. It lies 5 km to the south-west of the p.s. Its area is 20 acre and height is 45 feet. The mound extends to village *Shamsherganj*. Its area is 30 acre and height is 20 feet. This mound extends to the west of village *Nayagaon*. The ceramic industries found are K and NBP.

Nilgaon- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°14'15.58" n. and longitude 80°56'38.38" e. It lies 11.2 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. Its area is 25 acre and height is 25

feet. An old Śiva temple is situated on the mound. Garhi of *Raja Bhanu Pratap Singh* is situated on the mound. The mound is covered by a Mango orchard. Hemraj reported RW from early historical period and medieval period. Other antiquities found were Sling ball, fragmentary tc animal figurine, and a fragmentary tc bead¹⁴. The brief history of this village is as follows. The portion of *Hari Das* of *Saraura* estate descended to *Sambha Singh*, the *ta'aluqadar* of *Nilgaon*, who made large additions to the property at the expense of his *Rajput* and *Kayastha* neighbours and left it to his son, *Bhawani Din*. The latter rendered loyal service during the mutiny by assisting the Sitapur refugees and otherwise, and obtained the *Sanad* for his ancestral estate as well as a grant of land known as *Jalalpur* in *Maholi*, part of the confiscated property of *Raja Lone Singh*. He died in 1877, after having adopted his nephew, *Thakur Durga Baksh*. This man held the property till his death in December, 1902, when it passed to his nephew and adopted son. *Thakur Lalta Bakhsh* was the owner of the estate in 1923. At the time the estate consisted of 11 villages and 1 *patti* in *pargana Manwan*, 6 villages and 2 *pattis* in *pargana Bari* and 6 villages and 1 *mahal* in *Maholi*, the whole being accessed at Rs. 25,406¹⁵. For further details see village *Saraura*. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, and LM.

Parewa Jal- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°10'9.52" n. and longitude 80°54'36.65" e. It lies 5.1 km to the east of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. It is inhabited. Its area is 30 acre and height is 45 feet. The mound has been thoroughly destroyed by villagers. Hemraj reported NBP, black polished ware, Sunga-Kuśāna RW, medieval RW. The other antiquities found were tc flash rubber and tc bead¹⁶. The ceramic industries found are GW, NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

Raipur Dev Singh- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°7'3.38" n. and longitude 80°49'4.67" e. It lies 7.2 km to the south-west of the p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The mound is

inhabited. Its area is 4 acre and height is 20 feet. To the west of the mound lies river Gomti. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Tikauli- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°11'36.3" n. and longitude 80°51'53.7" e. It lies 2.5 km to the north-east of the p.s. There is a school on the mound. Its area is 1 acre and height is 5 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP, G, K and LM.

Sarai- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°9'8.72" n. and longitude 80°50'21.24" e. It lies 2.8 km to the south-west of the p.s. The village is situated on the mound. The area is 20 acre and height is 10 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, EM and LM.

Saraura- It lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°11'43.06" n. and longitude 80°52'39.81" e. It lies 3 km to the north-east of the p.s. In 1923, the *Saraura* estate consisted of 24 villages and 6 six *pattis* in *Manwan*, one village in *Gondlamau*, and one *patti* in *Bari*, paying a total revenue of Rs. 28205. The portion of *Hari Das* descended to *Sambha Singh* who made large additions to the property of the expenses of the *Rajput* and *Kayastha* neighbours and left it to his son *Bhawani Din*. The latter rendered loyal service during the mutiny by assisting the Sitapur refugees and otherwise and obtained the *sanad* for his ancestral estate as well as a grant of land known as *Jalalpur* in *Maholi* a part of the confiscated property of *Raja Lone Singh*. He died in 1877 after having adopted his nephew, *Thakur Durga Bakhsh*. Ancestors of the *panwars* of *Saraura* came from Ujjain. One of their forebears *Deo Ridh Rai* took service with the king of Delhi. He reduced, it is said, the fort of *Ding* held by *Kurmis* and *Muraos* of *pargana Mahona*. *Deo Ridh Rai* had three sons, *Dinger Deo*-perhaps so called from his father's exploits in the capture of *Ding*, *Sahlan Deo* and *Karan Deo*. The first son held the ancestral title of *Raja*, while the second and third sons were given the title of *Rai* and *Chaudhary* respectively by the Delhi Sultanate. These three divided their father's possessions. The *pargana* of *Mahona* was said to have been managed by *Tilok Chand Qanungo*, who had come with the invading force. The conquered tract, with connivance of the *Qanungo*, was divided into 8 *tappa*. Four of which called the *Itaunja tappa*, fell to *Dinger Deo*; two, the *Haweli tappa* to *Sahlan Deo*; and two the *Rewan* and *Bahirgaon*, to *Mal Deo* and his son *Karan Deo*. As per the historical document of the family compiled by *M. Narain Prasad*, *Tahsildar* of *Bari* on the instruction of chief commissioner of *Oudh* in 1859, the third brother *Mal Deo*, after some years dispossessed the *Bhar Zamindar*, *Dhan Singh Rai*, and became *Ta'alluqadar* of *Rewan*. Within a year he also seized *ta'alluqas* of *Kunwarpur*, *Jaipalnagar*, *Nawagaon* and *Kundri* from *Dharamdas Jat*. *Mal deo* died after a rule of 25 years. His son *Karan Deo* survived him only for a short while. He left two sons, *Hari das* and *Nanda das*. In 1656, a dispute between them resulted in a partition of the estate into *Rewana* and *Lahu-Rewan* or *Kunwarpur*. The descendants of *Haridas* are represented by *Ta'alluqdar* of *Nilgaon*, while *Nanda Das* became a *ta'alluqdar* of *Lahu-Rewan* comprising of the estates of *Nawagaon* and *Kunwarpur*. He died in 1674 leaving two sons, *Girdhar Singh* and *Jagat Singh*. *Jagat Singh*, the

younger brother embraced *Islam* under the name of *Sarwar Khan* and lost all rights to inheritance. However he was adopted by *Zinmast Khan* of *Garhi Hasanpur*. (*Zinmast Khan* was himself descended from *Malik Parab*, the Hindu *Zamindar* of the *Ta'alluqa* of *Jandhama*). The descendants of *Jagat Singh* are all Muslims, still residing in *Garhi Hasanpur*. *Girdhar Singh* who at that time held the whole of *Lahur-Rewan*, adopted the title of *Rai*, which is borne to this day by the eldest member of the eldest line of his descendants. *Girdhar Das* had two wives. By the first he had four sons, *Rai Gaj Singh*, *Kesri Singh*, *Hans Rai*, and *Bhim Singh*. The latter was the progenitor of *Raja Harihar Baksh Singh*. *Shahji* was the most renowned of his six brothers. He surpassed them all in manliness and intellect. His prowess has passed into local legends. By the might of his arms and the art of diplomacy he expanded the estate. He seized some 21 villages of *Ilaqa parewa Jal* from *Ghanshyam das*, *Janwar* and others from *Brahmins*, *Thakurs*, *Ahirs* and *Muslims*. In all he added 48 villages to the 15, he and his brothers had inherited from their father. It was a sign of the times that he had wrested the two villages of *Garhi Ghazipur* from the local *Qanungo* and many of his acquisitions were made not by force, but by willing submission of smaller landowners, who were glad to secure the shelter of his name. *Shahji* lived to a good old age and he lived upto 1777. In 1752, *Shahji* established the village of *Saraura* after which this estate is called, legend has it that he was awarded a jeweled sword by the emperor of Delhi, and this is still in the possession of the family and is considered most precious and sacred. After living jointly for 18 years, the six sons of *Girdhar Das* partitioned the estate inherited from him and enlarged by *Shahji*. *Shahji* and *Bhim Singh* retained the *Ta'alluqa* of *Saraura Kunwarpur* giving that of *Parewa Jal* to their four half brothers. *Rai Jal Singh*, eldest son of *Girdhar Das* then became the *ta'alluqadar* of *Parewa Jal*. Of his three own brothers *Kesari Singh* left no issue. *Harbans Rai* and *Hans Rai* were given the villages of *Muzaffarpur* and *Bijawamau* as *Guzara* where their descendants still alive. *Rai Gaj Singh* had two sons. The younger, *Sadhan Singh* predeceased his father. He left two sons of whom the younger *Chait Rai* was given the *ilaqa* of *Kantain*, while the elder *Rai Prithvi Singh* inherited the *Ta'alluqa*. *Rai Prithvi Singh* had two sons. The younger *Faqir Singh* was given the *ilaqa* of *Shahpur* but was slain in a fight with a *Naga Faqir*. The eldest was *Rai Kakulat Singh*. He had five sons. He was succeeded by a line of descendants of who 7th in line was *Rai Jagmohan Singh* of *Parewa Jal*. *Shahji* possessed a sense of honour. He could have easily taken the entire *ta'alluqa* for himself but he preferred to share it with *Dund Shah* son of *Sadan Singh* and grandson of *Bhim Singh*. Local tradition describes *Dund Singh* as a tyrant. He was killed in 1777, in a fight with the former *Zamindar* of *Yarpur*. *Shahji* wrecked terrible vengeance for the murder of his grandnephew. *Yarpur* was raised to the ground and on its ruins was raised *Dundpur*. *Sheo Baksh Singh*, son of *Dund Shah* was created the master of *ilaqa*. After *Shahji's* death, his son *Gombha Singh* remained for twenty five years in joint possession of the *ilaqa* with *Sheo Baksh Singh* and his descendants. He died about 1802. And then *Basti Singh*, grandson of *Sheo Baksh Singh* ill-repaired the generosity of the great *Shahji*, by expelling *Mohkam Singh*, son of *Gombha Singh* and took possession of *Kunwarpur* and *Saraura*. The descendants of *Mohkam Singh* that is of *Shahji*

sank to poverty. It was during the time of *Basti Singh* that *Asaf-Ud-Daula*, *Nawab Wazir* of *Oudh*, shifted his capital from *Faizabad* and *Panwars* came within twenty miles of the central power. Before this, the *ta'alluqdars* had been petty kings, but after this *Basti Singh* was described as a *Kabuliyatdar*. In 1838, *Basti Singh* resisted, by force of arms, the *chakladar* of *Bari* who had come to collect revenue. In the struggle he was either killed or died by his own hand. His son *Bal Deo Singh* continued the struggle but was seized and cast into prison where he died the following year. *Balwant Singh*, second son of *Basti Singh*, then presented himself before the *Nawabi* court and after a while paid up the revenue demand. In 1842, he was granted the *kabuliyat* for the entire *ilaqa*. This was recognized by the British government, after the annexation. *Thakur Balwant Singh* was succeeded by *Thakur Ganga Baksh Singh*, who rendered most valuable services to the British government in the uprising. The extra assistant commissioner *H. Kavanagh*, gave him a certificate death 15th February 1859, which runs as follows, "*lambardar Balwant Singh* lived in *Saraura*, where he died. Mr. Thomson made his son a *lambardar* and he acted very bravely for the English, and took many cannons from the rebels for us. In his name was granted the government *sanad*". In the first regular settlement which followed in 1864, *Ganga Baksh Singh* had magnanimity to enter into an agreement with his younger brother, *Uma Prasad* and his nephew *Biseswar Singh* son of *Baldeo Singh*. *Ganga Baksh* retained one half of the share; the other two took one quarter each. The line of *Uma Prasad* and *Biseswar Singh* became extinct in the male line. But the widowed daughter-in-law and granddaughter-in-law of the former, known respectively as the *Thakurains* of *Saraura* and *Alaipur*, were living when *Raja Harihar Bhaksh Singh*, died in 1924. *Ganga Baksh Singh* had a son *Harihar Baksh Singh*. At the time of his succession after the death of *Ganga Baksh*, he was 3 years old, and the estate went to court of wards. The *Raja's* mother, who was appointed as guardian, founded a school named after *Sir George Couper*, then chief commissioner of *Oudh*. The *Raja* was exempted from arms act. He was a member of Sitapur district board and served in this capacity for 18 years. He was invited to both the coronation *durbars* of 1903 and 1911, and received a *darbar* medal on each occasion. An account of *Raja Harihar Baksh* was given by a British collector of Sitapur. *Raja Harihar Baksh Singh* held 62 villages of which 57 lay in Sitapur district. However, he maintained little staff and his principal servant, *Dewan Duniapat*, drew only three rupees a month. The *Raja* lived in a massive fort or *garhi*, divided into an outer and an inner portion each build around a yard. In the outer portion were a reception room, and an office. Its record room was huddled with Hindi papers, kept without any arrangements. In one of these outer rooms, was caged an African lion which had been born in captivity. The inner apartments were surprisingly mean. The actual residential portion was a long room, with two or three doors, all opening into yard. At either end of this long room were wooden door opening into small dark *kothris* without any other means of light and ventilation. It was in these rooms that all cash and valuables were stored and buried. On 18 February 1924, *Raja Harihar Baksh* died suddenly. He had left no issue, and had executed no will. The nearest collateral was very remote in degree. The estate devolved to his widow.

She proceeded to waste the accumulated wealth on temples at Ayodhya and elsewhere but after she had thus spent about a lakh, she was stricken with smallpox and died on 23 June, only four months after her husband's demise. The estate was attached, and in the stores was found three lakh of rupees minted in 1840, buried in earthen pitchers. In another corner was found gold *mohurs* of the time of the *Mughals*, and ornaments and small bricks of gold, a costly canopy and a silver *hawdah*. A multitude of claimants arose for the estate- 75 in all, of whom 37 were the Muslims from *Garhi Hasanpur*. The *ta'alluqdari* portion of the estate decreed to *Rai Jagmohan Singh*, the eldest of the eldest line. Not having the money to finance the litigation, he had sold three-fourth of his rights. He, however, retained the *Garhi* in his share. The more valuable, non *ta'alluqdari* portion of the estate went to *Arjun Singh*, a descendant from *Shahji*. His great grandfather *Mohkam Singh* was deprived of the *Ta'alluqdari* by *Basti Singh*, the great grandfather of *Raja Harihar Baksh Singh*¹⁷.

Shivra- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°13'7.03" n. and longitude 80°56'43.88" e. It lies 10 km to the north-east of the p.s. Its area is 1 acre. It is lying uncultivated. The mound lies 0.5 km to the south of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP and K.

Sultana Dih- Sultana Dih lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°12'11.65" N and longitude 80°49'10.39" E. It lies 5.2 km to the north-west of the p.s. Its area is about 10 acres and height is 10 feet. Bricks of thickness 2 ½', 2', 1 ¾', 1 ½' were found from the mound. *Hemraj* reported RW from early historical period. A tc gamesman was also found from the mound¹⁸. The ceramic industries found were K, G, EM and LM.

Umra- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°13'55.7" n. and longitude 80°52'46.3" e. It lies 7 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound is inhabited and extends towards south. Its area is 1½ acre and height is 15 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, EM and LM.

Unai- the village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°13'1.99" n. and longitude 80°52'43.72" e. It lies 5.4 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. Its area is 2 acre and height is 12 feet. The mound is inhabited. *Hemraj* reported medieval RW. Other antiquity found was tc bangles¹⁹. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

P.S BISWAN

Biswan lies in latitude 27°29'26.25" n. and longitude 80°59'50.22" e. It stands on the lands of four villages, *Bhitaure, Biljharia, Sarai Darya* and *Biswan*. Adjoining it, on the north is the village of *Jalalpur*, which was united with *Biswan* to form a single town for the purpose of Act XX of 1856. There are 14 *mohallas* in the town known as *Qila Darwaza, Raiganj, Mangraha Bazar, Sarai Inderjeet* and the *Mirdaha, Pathani, Jhawai, Kamangari, Saraogi, Parwari, Matha, Bahmani* and *Murao Tolas*. The town contains 21 Muslims and 70 Hindu sacred buildings, built of bricks, among the former are some *Dargahs*, erected over the bodies of several followers of *Saiyyid Salar Masud*, the most noteworthy is called the *Ekratiya Rauza*. There is weekly fair held in a grave outside the town dedicated to *Mansa Ram*, a Brahman, who died about 150 years ago. Biswan was formerly the residence of an *amil* and in the remains of his fort, a school is now located. *Mumtaz Husain Khan*, the builder of the mosque was the *ta'aluqadar* of *Jalalpur*. His estate was entrusted to the *Raja* of *Mahmudabad* five years before annexation and still remains in his possession. A part of the town belongs to the *Kayastha* family of *Rampur*. The history of the *pargana* named after Biswan town is chiefly the history of the *Ta'aluqadars* and other land owning families. Before Muslim invasion *Bhars* were strong in Biswan²⁰. The earliest inhabitants were the *Bhars* and *Kacheras*, after them came *Kayastha, Musalmans* and *Rajputs* of various clans, whose descendants still hold a large part of the tract. *Rarhs* a sub division of *Kurmi's* were also strong here²¹. First mention of the Muslim is in connection with the expedition of *Saiyyid* of *Salar Masud*. From his headquarters at *Satrikh* in *Barabanki*, he sent out columns in all directions. The only reference to him however, in that at or near *Biswan* the youthful martyr fought a battle with *Suhel Deo*, by whom he afterwards was slain near *Bahraich*²². It is said that the *pargana* was created in the days of *Akbar* by the amalgamation of 13 *tappas* and with that the old name was *Muizuddinagar* or *Lona*. During *Akbar's* period this *pargana* had 135,119 *bighas* of cultivation and was assessed at 35, 45,643 dams, a very high figures as compared with *Laharpur*. The *zamindars* were styled *Bachhils* and they contributed 30 horse and 1000 foot soldiers. There was a brick fort here. During 1857 freedom fighter *Firoz Shah* commanded a large force, but being hemmed in by the enemy he escaped through their lines across the *Ghagra* with about 1500 men and ultimately disappeared from the scene²³. Losing all hopes of resurgence, *Har Prasad* joined *Begum Hazrat Mahal* and accompanied her to Nepal. His entire state was confiscated by the British Government after peace was restored in the district. After the occupation of *Biswan* by Barker, the district passed into the hands of the British²⁴. *Bande Husain* of *Tambaur* was a prominent leader of sepoys. In 1923, there were 215 villages divided into 341 *mahals*. Of the latter 116 were held by *ta'aluqadars*, two being sub settled, and 154 by *Zamindars* and the rest by coparcenaries bodies chiefly in imperfect *pattidari* tenure. The largest landowner was the *Raja* of *Mahmudabad* who owns 48 villages. The chief resident proprietors were the *Khatris* of *Muizuddinpur* and *Bhajupur*, and the *Kayasths* of *Rampur Kalan*. The *Bais ta'aluqdar* of *Basaidih* also held 14 villages

and small estates belong to the *ta'aluqdars* of Akbarpur, Mallanpur and Rampur Mathura. Of the *Zamindari* estates, the largest were those of the *Musalman Chowdharys* of Biswan, descended from the *Kayastha* house of Rampur, the Hindu *Chowdharys*, the *Bachhils* of Bambhaur and the *Janwars* of Ulra²⁵.

Lala Moolchand's Haveli lies in latitude 27°29'37.3" n. and longitude 80°59'44.5" e. First *Lala Moolchand* then *Lala Beni Madho*, the local *Zamindars* built the *Śiva* temple and *Bābā Biswanāth's* temple around 1870-80. Many miracles are ascribed to *Biswanāth Bābā*. One of them is as follows. One of his disciples drowned in river *Ghagra*. At that time the river used to flow in the vicinity of *Biswan* town. At this, he was very angry and filled the river in a *Kamanḍal* and transferred it further east, to its present position.

Inside the campus of *havelī* there exists a square masonry tank which is fed with rainy water. It was built in a low lying area. From all sides flights of the steps descent to the water which is punctuated by a masonry platform. On the embankment of the tank a large number of small structures of varied nature have been built. On the southern side an open pavilion in the form of *Baradari* has been built. It is surmounted by *Banglādār* roof. It was conceived as fluted vault and crowned by inverted lotus. On the eastern side four small temples are built. The southernmost one is a square structure surmounted by wagon vault where as the middle one is an octagonal structure surmounted by a dome. The third northern one is very small structure surmounted by a depressed dome. The fourth structure is a square surmounted by a dome. On the western side bathing enclosure of ladies has been provided. This structure descends to the water level (Fig. 25).



Fig. 25: Masonry Tank, Lala Moolchand Haveli

The temple consists of a *garbhagriha* which was built on a raised platform. The structure is built on an octagonal plan surmounted by a pyramidal *śikhar*. The *śikhar* is conceived in the form of the clustering of small *śikhars* fixed to the central one. The main temple structure and *śikhar* has been demarcated by projected dropping eaves. The high rise *śikhar* is crowned with pyramidal finial (Fig. 26).



Fig. 26: Temple inside Lala Moolchand Haveli

Chaupan Śahīd Bābā, a companion of *Salar Ghazi Masud* died here and his tomb lies in latitude 27°29'26.2" n. and longitude 80°59'55.1" e. It lies to the east of the p.s. Another of his companions *Sayyid Amir Hasan* also died here. His companions were forty in numbers. The descriptions of the graves of some of them are as follows. The grave of *Madhu Shah* lies to north-west of the graveyard mosque. The grave of *Shahid Mard Bābā* lies in the north-east of the mosque. *Khallarpir Bābā's* tomb is situated on Sitapur road. *Julfateh Bābā's* grave lies in *mohalla Mianganj*. *Iliya Shah's* grave also lies in *Mianganj*. *Pir Bābā's* grave lies in *Mirdahi Tola*. All these graves appear to have been rebuilt during *Nawabi* period.

The *Chaturbhuj Mandir mohalla Jhajhar* lies in latitude 27°29'6.8" n. and longitude 81°0'7.6" e. *Chaturbhuj* temple is situated on the mound. There are many modern temples on the mound. Its area is 3 acre and height is 5 feet. The ceramic industries found are K, G, LM and EM.

Dairewali masjid lies in latitude 27°22'52.4" n. and longitude 80°59'48.7" e. It is located in *mohalla Daira* which is considerably raised from surrounding areas. *Daira Pir Bābā's tomb*, the full name of the holy man was *Shah Abdul Haqim*. The tomb is made of 2¼" bricks. The door arch has pendentive decoration of stone. The tomb is a cubical structure providing with entrance on southern side. The southern entrance has been conceived with a small arch way fixed in bigger arch. The bigger arch is decorated with spear head fringes typical of *Sayyid-Lodi* period. The smaller arch way has been built in trabeated style. Interior of the tomb building has been converted into octagon by building arched alcove in the corner. Inside the three storey effect has been provided by blind arches. The second stage of the phase of the transition is conceived with corbelling, though false arches have been put on the phase. Above the second phase of the transition the circular drum was built to bear the dome. The whole structure is surmounted by a dome based on high rise octagon. The dome is crowned with an inverted lotus and finial. The type of arches, the shape of dome and the type of phase of transition indicate that the tomb building was constructed during *Sayyid Lodi* period. The Structure is totally devoid of decorations (Fig. 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31).



Fig. 27: Tomb of Daira Pir



Fig. 28: Tomb of Daira Pir, Front Facade



Fig. 29: Phase of Transition, Tomb of Daira Pir



Fig. 30: Dome, Tomb of Daira Pir

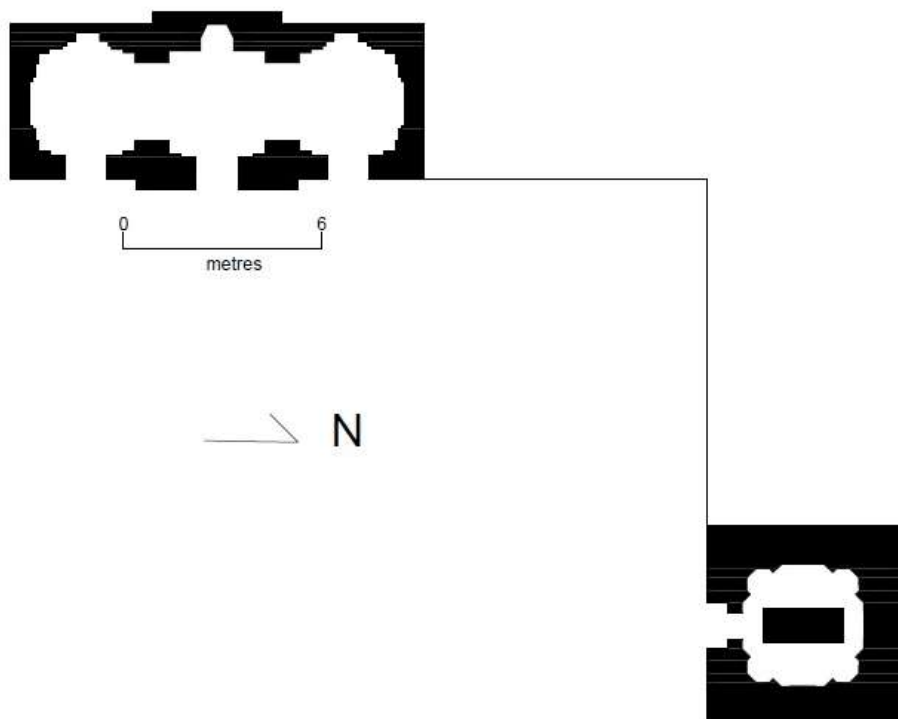


Fig. 31: Plan of Masjid and Tomb, Daira Pir

Daire Wali Masjid is made of 2" thick bricks. The two Minarets were added in modern times when the older one fell down. The mosque building is composed of western Liwan which is divided into central nave and side aisles. Naves and side aisles are connected by pointed arch way. The nave accommodates the *qibla*, which is hexagonal and is containing window. The *qibla* is flanked by niches, presently above the *qibla*, a window has also been provided below the main blind arch. Building of the mosque is surmounted by three symmetrical domes based on the octagonal drums. The domes are crowned by an inverted lotus and finial. In the phase of transition the first stage has been found which has been achieved, with the help of squinches. Presently the building of mosque is totally devoid of any surface decorations. The reason is that it was plastered and modified later on. The structure of the mosque and the architectural analysis indicated that the mosque was built during early *Mughal* Period (Fig. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37).



Fig. 32: Rear façade and Domes, Daire Wali Masjid



Fig. 33: Front façade, Daira Wali Masjid



Fig. 34: Qibla, Daira Wali Masjid



Fig. 35: View of Qibla and Aisel, Daira Wali Masjid



Fig. 36: View of Aisel, Daira Wali Masjid



Fig. 37: Dome and phase of transition, Daira Wali Masjid

Ekратија Рауја lies in latitude $27^{\circ}29'17.1''$ n. and longitude $81^{\circ}0'7.3''$ e. The dome of the structure has fallen down. There are four graves inside the dilapidated building. The walls of the lower course up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet is made mostly of 2" thick bricks. There are a few 3" thick bricks, above this the wall are made of 12" thick *kankar* blocks. Openings are arcuate piercing the *sunken* rectangles. There are rectangular openings above the arched gates. All the four sides are pierced with arched doors. The squinches are arcuate. Below the arches, at the corner, is corbelled support. The structure is a tomb built during *Sayyid Lodi* period. It is a rectangular structure and built with brick and *kankar* blocks. The arches whether on door or in squinches are true as they contain keystone and side radiating stone. Presently the structure is in dilapidated condition and has no roof, but the squinches of the phase of the transition which have survived in the corner, clearly indicate that this tomb structure was once surmounted by domed roof. The structure of the tomb building was built in two phases as proved by the use of bricks in the lower portion of the wall and use of *kankar* blocks in the upper portions of the walls. The shape of the arches indicates that it was built during *Sayyid Lodi's* period (Fig. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42).



Fig. 38: Rear façade, Ekратиya Rauza



Fig. 39: Graves, Ekратиya Rauza



Fig. 40: Phase of Transition, Ekратиya Rauza



Fig. 41: Elevation of Ekратиya Rauza

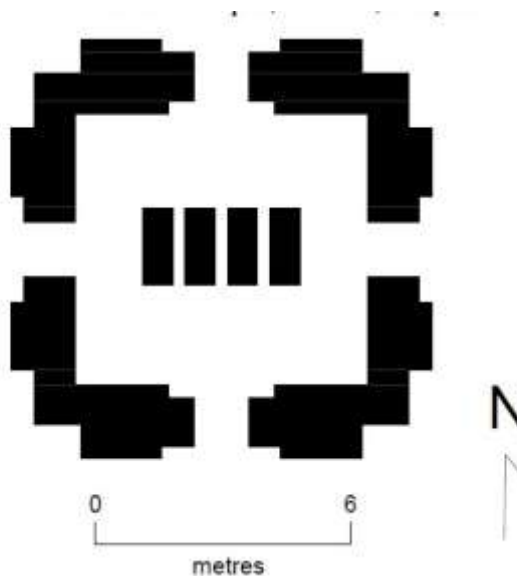


Fig. 42: Plan of Ekратиya Rauza

Fatte Shah's mosque lies in latitude $27^{\circ}30'9.6''$ n. and longitude $80^{\circ}59'39.2''$ e. A rich man called *Fatte Shah* gave advance to a trader. He made huge profit in the deal. Out of the profit he built the mosque.

To the south-east of this stands his tomb. It is of later *Mughal* period. To the east there is a circular *kankar* foundation probably of a well. Now it has been filled up. In whole *mohalla*, *kankar* blocks are obtained by digging the land. *Kankar* blocks have been used in building the foundation of this mosque. This mosque is composed of only western liwan, which is divided into central nave and flanking aisles. The nave and aisles are connected with arched way where the lining of arches has been conceived with multi-foliations. The central nave is having *mehrab* conceived via pointed arched alcove fixed in a multi-foliated arch. The façade of the mosque consists of three arch ways where central archway is a little projected towards the outside. Both corners of the façade are occupied by octagonal minarets. Three minarets above the roof level are elevated very high and are divided into five storeys with the help of the cornice. And the fifth storey of the minarets has been modelled in the form of false domed *chhatries*. The roof of the mosque has been surmounted by the three domes where the central dome is higher and bigger having an elevated circular base. All the three domes are crowned with inverted lotus and finial. The rear façade at the roof level is surmounted by small square burrets. At the roof level *guldasta* and railing have been built (Fig. 43, 44, 45, and 46).



Fig. 43: Front view of Fatte Shah Mosque



Fig. 44: Rear view of Fatte Shah Mosque



Fig. 45: Qibla and Side Aisel, Fatte Shah Mosque



Fig. 46: Inscription in the Mosque

The tomb structure has been conceived into a rectangular pavilion surmounted with wagon vault. Once the wagon vault was decorated with two finials. The building was built on a high rise platform (Fig. 47).

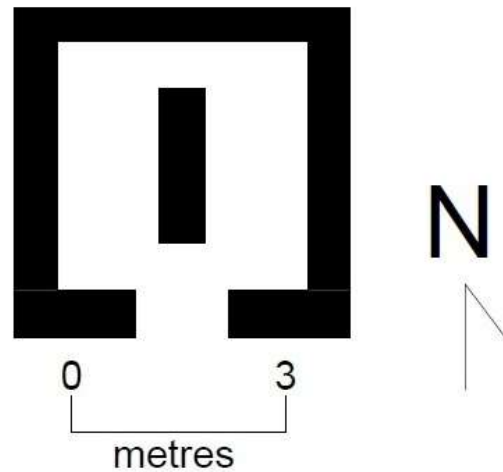


Fig. 47: Plan of Fatte Shah Mosque

Raja Amir Hasan Khan's Qila lies in latitude $27^{\circ}30'2.4''$ n. and longitude $80^{\circ}59'45''$ e. To the south-east of the *thana* structure stands *mazar* of *Gulfatte Bābā* (Fig. 48, 49 and 50).



Fig. 48: Gate of Qila

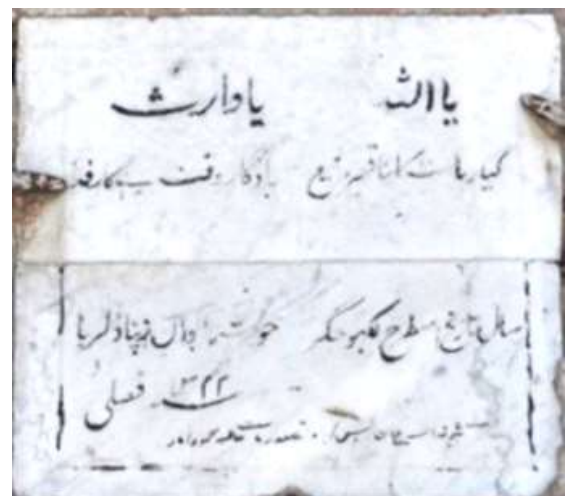


Fig. 49: Inscription on the gate

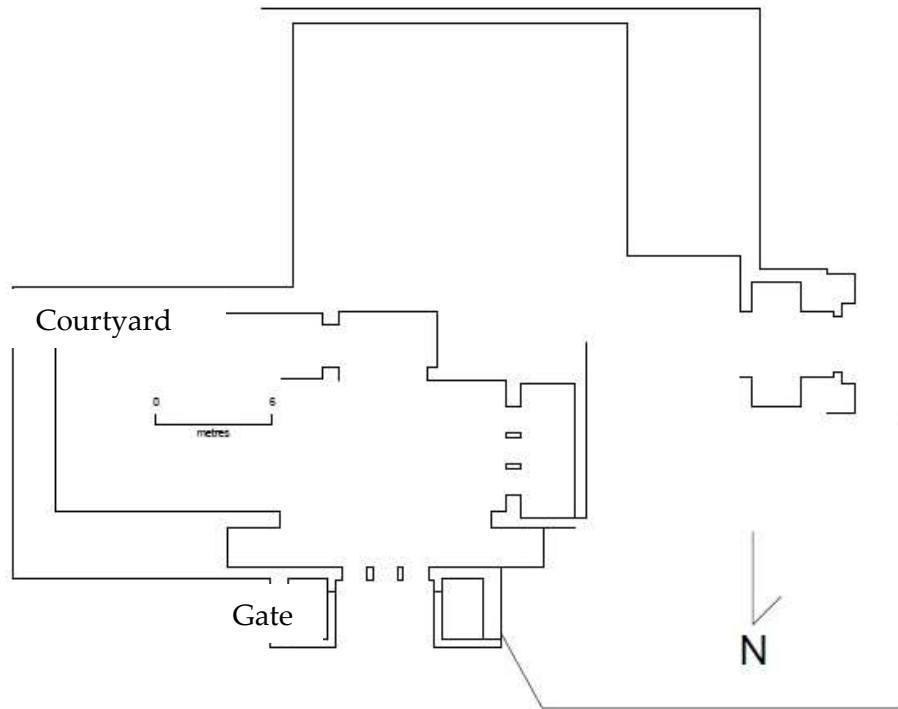


Fig. 50: Plan of Raja Amir Hasan Khan's Qila

The foundation is made of large *Kankar* blocks. The *kakai* bricks (thickness 2") are used in the upper course of the foundation. *Kankar* has also been used in the foundation of east side wall. Structure of the gate is composed of central arched passage where central arch has been fixed in multi-foliated pointed bigger arch. The whole gate has been conceived in a rectangular frame. It is totally devoid of any decoration except nook shafts and vertical panels.

The buildings known as *Jama Masjid Sheikh Sarai*, *Sheikh Bade ki dargah* and *Sheik Bare's Mosque* lies in latitude 27°30'4.4" n. and longitude 80°59'45" e. Mosque is of late *Mughal* period with multifoliated arches. Thickness of bricks used in *Jama masjid* is 1". The buildings in this complex were built in 1173 H., as stated in several Persian inscriptions. These inscriptions are not available at present²⁶ (Fig. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56).



Fig. 51: Sheikh Bare's Tomb



Fig. 52: Diagonal View of Sheikh Bare's Tomb



Fig. 53: Front façade of Sheikh Bare's Tomb



Fig. 54: Phase of Transition, Sheikh Bare's Tomb

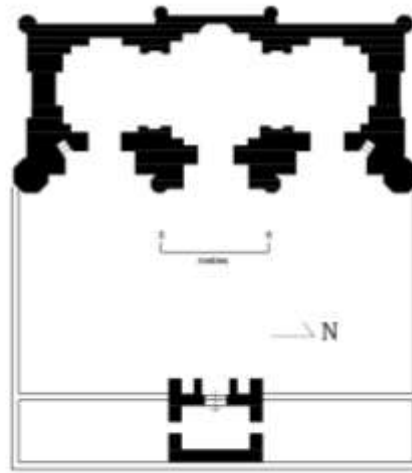


Fig. 55: Plan of Jama Masjid, Sheikh Sarai, First Floor

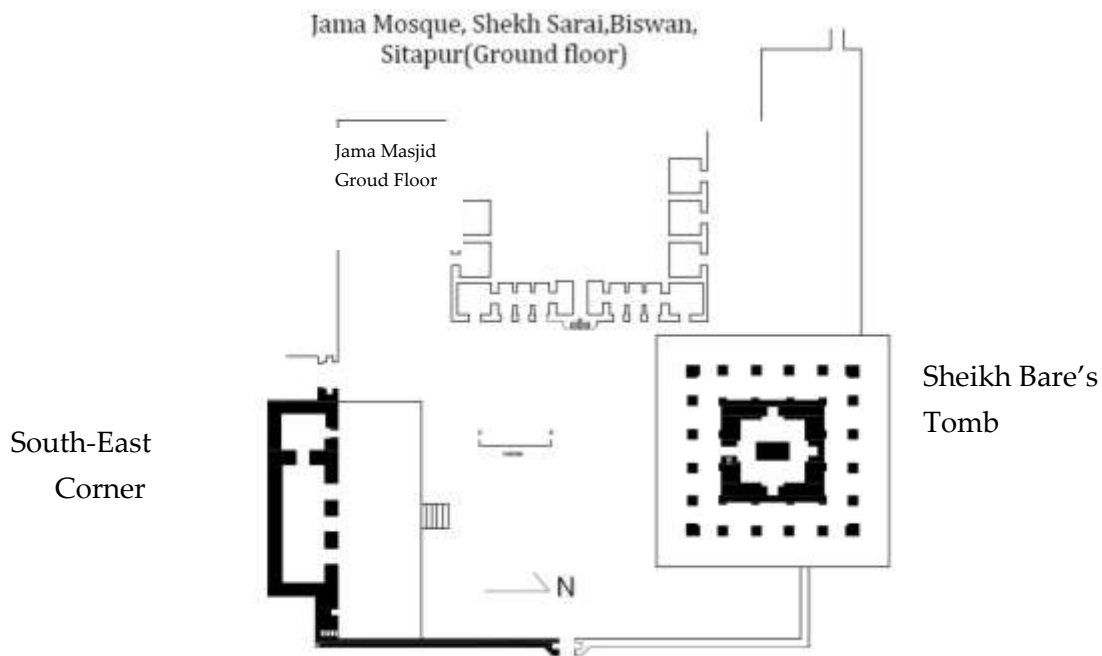


Fig. 56: Plan of Sheikh Bare's Tomb Complex, Ground Floor

The tomb building of *Sheikh Bare* is situated on a square platform. The tomb structure has been built on a nonipartite plan where corners have been conceived as a chamber having a four sided arched openings. Central chamber is surrounded by cloisters and having three arched openings towards outside. These cloisters are situated at the cardinal points with respect to the central chambers. The central chamber is square and enshrines the grave. Elevation of the central chamber has been raised to the double storey where as the surrounding cloisters and corners chambers are of single storey. The central chamber is surmounted by a huge dome having a recessed band at the base. The dome is

crowned by an inverted lotus and finial. In interior the phase of transition has been achieved with the help of arched alcoves in the first stage where as in the second stage the phase of transition has been achieved with the help of arched niches. The whole structure is presently devoid of any decoration. At the roof level each façade of the cloister is provided with a prominent cornice. Arches are four centered where as some arches look modified. On the basis of architectural analysis, the structure is dated to early 18th century.

A structure has been built in south-eastern corner of the complex. This structure is composed of central cloister flanked by two rooms. The central cloister has been provided with three arched passage where multi-foliated arched are based on twin pillars. The central cloister is surmounted by wagon vault which is crowned by inverted lotus which once had three finials. The flanking square rooms are attached with central cloister with the help of arched way. These flanking square chambers are surmounted by vaulted dome crowned with inverted lotus and finial. Northern façade of the flanking rooms has been decorated with arched niches. (Fig. 57)



Fig. 57: Structure in South-east corner of the Complex

Sheikh Bare's Mosque, It exists on a plinth, one storey high, where on the eastern side a gate accommodating the stair cases has been built. On the eastern side, the plinth also accommodates arched cloisters flanking the entrance. The main structure of the mosque composed of Western liwan has an open courtyard in front. The western liwan is divided into central nave and side aisles, where all are connected with arched way. Façade of mosque is also divided into central projected portion, flanked by arched entrances. The central portion of façade is an arched way, surmounted by a three pavilions where the central partition has arched openings with *bangladar* roof, and side pavilion are conceived as domed *chhatries*. Both corners of the façade have been occupied by octagonal *minars* which rises very high above the roof. Above the roof, these *minars* have four storeyed effect created

with the help of the band, and finally these *minars* are surmounted by domed pavilions. The western liwan has been surmounted by three huge domes where the central dome is bigger and highly elevated than the flanking domes. All the domes are crowned with inverted lotus and a finial. The corner of the rear façade has been conceived as cupolas above the roof level, inside the mosque arches are decorated with of multi-foliations. In the phase of transition squinches has been used. *Qibla* of the central nave has been built in the hexagonal shape with multifoliated arch, and arch netting has been used above the blind niches. The central niche of *qibla* is functional. *Qibla* is flanked by two arched niches at the door height. The interior has been modified and plastered. The aisles are also having *qibla* on the western side where as northern and southern side aisles have arched alcoves. On the basis of architectural analysis and space organization the mosque can be ascribed to the first half of the 18th century (Fig. 58, 59, and 60).



Fig. 58: General View of Jama Masjid



Fig. 59: Qibla and Side Aisle, Jama Masjid



Fig. 60: Qibla, Jama Masjid

Kankar Wali Masjid (built in 1047 A.H) lies in latitude $27^{\circ}29'45.6''$ N and longitude $80^{\circ}59'47.3''$ E. *Kankarwali masjid @ Mumtaz Khan's Mosque* was built in 1047 H., according to a Persian inscription²⁷. The *Kankar* blocks have been used in making the walls. This inscription is not available at present. These blocks have also been used in making the arches and moldings in the buildings. This mosque is composed of a central nave and side aisles. The central nave is surmounted by a single dome resting on a double tier base where the lower one is square and the upper one is octagonal. The roof of the side aisles are conceived in the form of half domes, terminating near the upper portion of the arch way connecting aisles with nave. The central nave is provided with the phase of transition. It is achieved through corbelling. The structure is based on the arch. The *qibla* of mosque is in the form of hexagonal arched alcove. The façade of the mosque has been mutilated, though originally it consisted of three arch ways. Both the corners of the façade are occupied by fluted minarets. These rise above the roof levels. The minarets are surmounted by domed motif. The central part is projected outside. Both side portions have modern rectangular doors piercing a blind arch. The structure is built of *kankar* blocks and *kakai* bricks (Fig. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67).



Fig. 61: Qibla of Kankar Wali Masjid



Fig. 62: Side Aisles, Kankar Wali Masjid



Fig. 63: Phase of Transition, Kankar Wali Masjid



Fig. 64: Dome, Kankar Wali Masjid



Fig. 65: Inscribed Brick



Fig. 66: Rear Façade, Kankar Wali Masjid

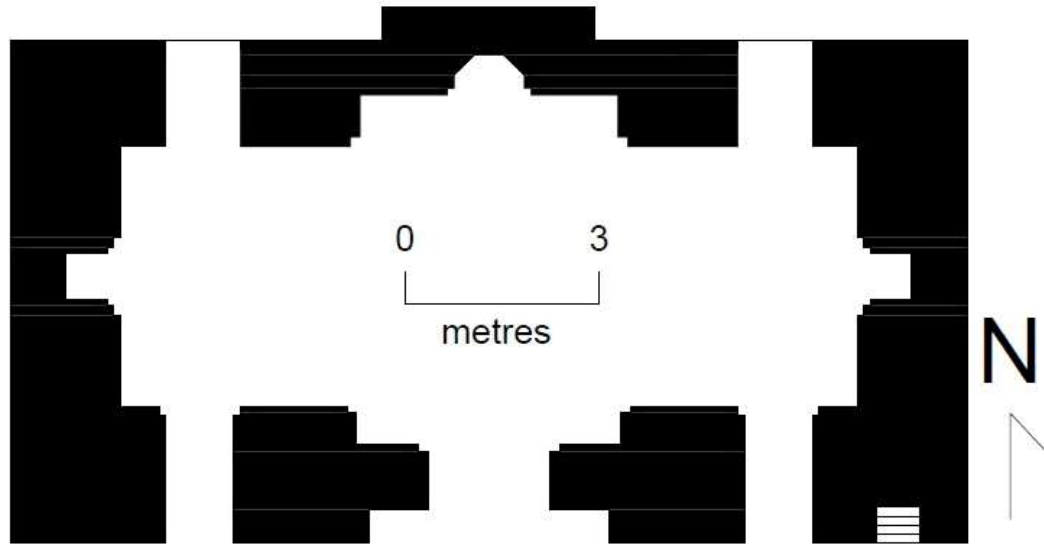


Fig. 67: Plan of Kankar Wali Masjid

Seth Jaidayal Inter College, mohalla Kaithi tola lies in latitude $27^{\circ}29'46.3''$ n. and longitude $80^{\circ}59'49.1''$ e. Its area is 15 acre and height is 30 feet. There is habitation on the mound. *Kothi of Raja Sahab* is situated on the mound. The *kakai* bricks about 1 inch thick are found on the mound. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Mangraha Mandir, mohalla Mangraha Tola, the first mound lies in latitude $27^{\circ}29'46.2''$ n. and longitude $81^{\circ}0'0.5''$ e. Its area is 5 acre and height is 15 feet. It is inhabited. The ceramic industries found are K, G, and EM. Iron slag is also found on the mound. The second mound lies in latitude $27^{\circ}29'45.8''$ n. and longitude $80^{\circ}59'57.1''$ e. It is inhabited. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

Patthar Sivala lies in latitude $27^{\circ}29'29.1''$ n. and longitude $80^{\circ}59'52.9''$ e. *Thakur Bisheshwar Bux Singh*, a *Kayastha zamindar*, built this temple in 1904. The temple structure is built on a raised platform which is approached by flight of steps. The main structure is composed of *garbhagriha* and *mukh mandap*. It was built on *panchayatana* plan, with modified form. Whole temple structure is surmounted by a central pyramidal *śikhara* and surrounded by four small *śikhars*. The complex is enclosed by a high wall where the corners have been conceived as circular bastions. On the eastern side, entrance has been provided through a gate house which has been built in four storeys. The entrance has been elevated and it covers two lower storeys. The whole structure of the gateway is dominated by arches fixed in bigger multi-foliated arch. After the two storeys projecting eaves have been provided. The whole complex represents the early 20th century architecture, and is not dominated by a single style (Fig. 68, 69 and 70).



Fig. 68: Front façade of Patthar Shivala



Fig. 69: Inscription on the Patthar Shivala



Fig. 70: General View of the gate, Patthar Shivala

Bambhaur- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 8.5 km to the south of p.s. It lies in latitude 27°24'55" n. and longitude 80°58'10" e. Fuhrer noticed brick strewn *dih* and square well made of *kankar* blocks ascribed to *Bhars*²⁸. D.P Tiwari reported RW, BW, *laukhari* bricks and broken bricks (39x22 cm) of medieval period²⁹.

Bisenda- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 6 km to the north-east of

p.s. It lies in latitude 27°28'45" n. and longitude 80°56'30" e. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW and brickbats of late medieval period³⁰. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Bisendi- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°28'43.28" n. and longitude 80°56'9.59" e. It lies 6 km to the west of the p.s. *Shah Ruknuddin's Tomb and Mosque* lie in latitude 27°29'1.4" n. and longitude 80°56'42.2" e inside the village. Mosque is made of modern bricks. *Shah Ruknuddin's tomb* was earlier made of *lakhauri* bricks (1" thick). *Dargah* building was erected in 1041 H, according to a Persian inscription. This inscription is not available at present³¹. It was demolished by local people and in its place a new building was constructed. Both the structures stand on about 6 feet raise platform. The bricks recovered from eastern periphery of the complex are 3" thick. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Bhagupur- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°27'6.29" n. and longitude 80°59'22.19" e. It lies 5 km to the south of the p.s. The *Mahra* family of *Bhagupur or Bisendi*, a village in *pargana Biswan*, was founded by a Delhi banker who came to *Awadh* some 250 years ago and settled in *Lucknow* and *Biswan*, at both these places his descendants have carried on banking business ever since. The estate was, for the most part, acquired in 1837, when the *Bhagupur* property came into the possession of *Lala Sitaram* under the terms of a mortgage. This consisted of seven villages, but was subsequently restored to the former *zamindars* on the redemption of the mortgage. *Sitaram* was loyal to Britishers during 1857 and afterwards obtained a *sanad* for the *ta'aluqa* of *Bisendi*, a village which had belonged to his ancestors, and also received a grant of the *Tikra*, the estate of five villages in *Maholi*, which had been confiscated from *Raja Lone Singh*. He subsequently acquired several other villages by purchase. *Sitaram* died in 1891, leaving two sons, *Debi Dayal* and *Prag Narain*. The former died in 1897 and was succeeded by his son, *Brij Bihari lal* and *Mathura Parshad*, who at present hold the estate in conjunction with their uncle, *Prag Narain*, and his cousin, *Bhaju Lal*, the son of *Sheo Parshad*, the younger brother of *Sitaram*. In 1923 the property was in flourishing condition and consisted of 17 villages and one *patti* in *pargana Bari*, four villages and three *pattis* in *Maholi*, one *patti* in *Misrikh* and two waste land grants in *Korauna*, the whole was assessed at Rs. 10,929³². He was succeeded by *Raja Bahadur Suraj Baksh Singh*, OBE. The title of *Raja* was personal and was granted on 1 January 1917; OBE was granted on 1 January 1920. The title of *Raja* was made hereditary vide Notification No. 6, dated 3 January 1922. He was granted the title of *Raja Bahadur* personal by F & P Department Notification No. 361 H, dated 3 June 1930. Present representatives of the *Ta'aluqa* are *Lala Achal Bihari Lal Mehrotra* residing at *Kaisarbagh*, *Lucknow*; *Krishna Kumar Mehrotra*, *Kunwar Bihari Lal Ram Kumar Mehrotra* and *Ajit Kumar Mehrotra* residing at *Biswan*, District *Sitapur*³³. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Bohra- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°36'7.69" n. and longitude 81°5'30.7" e, 15 km to the north-east of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 1 acre and height is 7 feet. The

mound marks the site of *Garhi of Ta'aluqdars of Neelgaon*. To the south of the mound flows river *Kewani*. The ceramic industry found is EM.

Deori gopalpur- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°25'51.5" n. and longitude 80°57'51.1" e. It lies 7 km south-west of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village, on the bank of a Canal. The ceramic industries found are K and G.

Gadwadih- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 8.6 km to the north of the p.s. It lies in latitude 27°33'59.27" n. and longitude 81°0'54.83" e. The mound lies to the south of the village. It is lying uncultivated. Its area is 2 acre and height is 5 feet. The mound is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and EM.

Kauwakhera- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 6.5 km to the north-east of the p.s. It lies in latitude 27°32'14.59" n. and longitude 81°1'42.59" e. The mound lies to the north of the village. There is a temple on the mound. Its area is 1 acre and height is 6 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and EM.

Kotra- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°32'42.5" n. and longitude 80°58'44.8" e. It lies 6.4 km to the north-west of the p.s. The mound is inhabited. Its area is 30 acre and height is 15 feet. To the south-west of the village lies a low lying land. Palace of *Seth Umeshwar Dayal* stands in the middle of the village. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM.

Kutubpur- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 6.9 km to the south-west of the p.s. It lies in latitude 27°25'57.33" n. and longitude 80°58'16.39" e. The mound lies to the south of the village. The shrine of *Farfara Bābā* is situated on the mound. Its area is 3 acre and height is 15 feet. The ceramic industries found are K, NBP and LM.

Lodhwapur- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 6.5 km to the north of the p.s. It lies in latitude 27°32'54.83" n. and longitude 80°59'40.25" e. The mound is inhabited. There is a mosque on the mound. Its area is 7 acre and height is 4 feet. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM.

Mainapur- It lies 6 km to the west of the p.s. The mound is inhabited. Its area is 7 acre and height is 5 feet. The village is surrounded by Lakes. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Moch-kala- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 4 km to the south-east of the p.s. It lies in latitude 27°27'40.91" n. and longitude 81°1'28.56" e. The mound is inhabited. Its area is 15 acre and height is 12 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, LM and EM.

Nyorajpur- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°27'38.7" n. and longitude 80°55'7.4" e. It lies 8.5 km to the south-west of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. It is lying uncultivated. Its area is 4 acre and height is 12 feet. The ceramic industries found are K and EM.

Patna- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 12 km to the north of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. Its area is 2 acre and height is 6 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, LM and EM.

Puraini- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°31'9.31" n. and longitude 81°0'44.37" e. It lies 3.4 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. It is under cultivation. Its area is 10 acre and height is 10 feet. To the north of the village lies river *Kewani*. The mound lies to the west of the *Puraini Tal*. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Ruknapur- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 3.5 km to the west of the p.s. It lies in latitude 27°29'24.98" n. and longitude 80°57'44.26" e. The mound lies to the west of the village. It is inhabited. Its area is 2 acre and height is 3 feet. *Kankar* blocks are also found on the mound. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Sanda- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 11.7 km to the north-east of the p.s., in latitude 27°34'45.94" n. and longitude 81°03'44.27" e. The mound lies to the west of the village. It is inhabited. Its area is 1 acre and height is 7 feet. To the north of the mound lies river *Kewani*. A *Hanuman* Temple is situated on the mound. Its area is 5 acre and height is 5 feet. Fuhrer noticed brick strewn *dih* and square wells made of *kankar* blocks ascribed to *Kacheras*³⁶. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and EM.

Sarai- The village *Sarai* lies in latitude 27°26'37" n. and longitude 80°57'37.7" e. the mound lies 6 km to the south-east of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 3 acre and height is 4 feet. A *Devi* temple is situated on the mound. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

Saraiya Mahipat Singh- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°25'20" n. and longitude 81°02'50" e. It lies 8.9 km to the south-east of the p.s. *D.P. Tiwari* reported a stone panel of *Navagraha* dated 10th Century A.D.³⁷. The 9th century *Saptamātrikā patṭa* shows a four armed *Vīṇadhārī Śiva* standing in dancing pose who is first from the right. A figure of *Chamuṇḍa* holding *Khatvāṅga* and *Kapāla* is 8th from the right. A figure of *Indrāṇī*, 7th from the right side is standing in dancing pose. Elephant is sitting below on right side. A figure of *Vārāhī*, 6th from the right side in dancing pose holding *Kapāla* and fish in her hands, Buffalo is sitting on the right side. A figure of *Vaiśṇavī*, 5th from the right side in dancing poses holding *gadā* and *chakra* in two hands. In her lower hand, she is holding a lotus. The remaining lower right hand is in *Varadamudrā*. A figure of *Kaumārī* 4th from the right side holding *Śaktī* in her one hand. Other hand is resting on her thigh. Her vehicle peacock can be seen on lower right side. A figure of *Maheśvarī*, the 3rd from the right side with her vehicle, the lion

is depicted. A figure of *Brahmāṇi*, the 2nd from the right side with the vehicle, swan (*hans*), is depicted (Fig. 71).



Fig. 71: Panel of Navagraha, 10th century

Uqbapur- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°29'59.82" n. and longitude 81°2'40.68" e, 4.6 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. It is lying uncultivated. Its area is 1 acre and height is 10 feet. The mound has been destroyed. The ceramic industries found are K and NBP.

P.S KAMLAPUR



Fig. 72: Diagonal View of Radha-Krishna Temple

Kamlapur- The *Shri Radha Krishna* temple, *kasba Kamlapur* lies in the town, in latitude $27^{\circ}22'49.7''$ n. and longitude $80^{\circ}49'12.5''$ e. The *Radha-Krishna* temple is composed of *Garbhagriha* and a *mandap* hall in front. The *garbhagriha* of the temple has been built on *adhithana* composed of mouldings and a *pancharatha* plan. At the roof level dropping eaves have been provided and the *garbhagriha* is surmounted with pyramidal *śikhara* which is embellished with clustering of small miniature *śikhars*. The *śikhara* is crowned with

fluted pitcher surmounted by flower, melon motif and discs. *Mandap* has been divided into a central nave flanked by pillars. Five openings give passage to nave and four opening to the aisles. The structure of this *Mandap* has been based on carved Tudor arches supported by twin pillars of round shaft. The whole *Mandap* Structure has been provided with double dropping caves at the roof level supported on the stone brackets (Fig. 72, 73 and 74).



Fig. 73: Side View of the Radha-Krishan Temple



Fig. 74: Mandap of Radha-Krishna Temple

Kothi Ranivas lies in the southern side of the town, in latitude $27^{\circ}22'41.87''$ n. and longitude $80^{\circ}49'17.87''$ e. It lies 1 km to the south-east of the p.s. It was constructed by *Jawahar Singh* in 1888 (Fig. 75).



Fig. 75: Gate of Kothi Ranivas

The entrance has been constructed in an architectural style which is a synthesis of Indo-Islamic and Saracenic styles. It was built in the form of a gate house having two stories where lower storey is composed of central cusped arched passage flanked by two small cusped arched passages surmounted by chambers having oriel windows projecting towards outside. The second storey has been conceptualized as a *Baradari*, where each side has three arched openings. The second storey has been surmounted by square pillared pavilion having a crowning element consisting of two blown flowers and *kalash* motifs. Each storey has been provided with dropping eaves supported on brackets. Central arched passage is composed of two arches set in the same alignment based on fluted pillars. The central arched passage is flanked by five storey, half merged octagonal minarets. This gate has been provided with two flanking double storey wings where lower storey is in the form of a cloister and upper storey has been formed as a row of chambers. The triangular space above the central arch has been embellished with floral designs on the lining of arch and two rounded fishes (Fig. 76).



Fig. 76: Front building, Kothi Ranivas

After entering the gate of the first enclosure we reach outer *Kothi* set in a square place where all corners are occupied with octagonal bastions where the front corner bastion has been surmounted by domed *Chhatris*. This *kothi* is a double storey building where each storey has Tudor arches based on round pillars. On the front side in the centre of *kothi*, is projecting a portion, which is surmounted by a hall having windows on the second storey (Fig. 77).



Fig. 77: Female Quarters of Kothi

Behind the outer, *Kothi Ranivas* has been built in the form of a great palace, where inner structure has superimposed double storey portion existing in the center of the main structure. Towards outer *kothi*, *Ranivas* has a masonry gauge of open chambers flanking the main entrance. These chambers are meant for retainers. The entrance gateway is the best example of the synthesis of European Architecture and Indo-Islamic architecture. It has been provided with a trabeated gateway inside the cusped arch structure. Both corners of the gateway have accommodated a number of turret type finials when the central portion has been conceived in the form of a pyramidal finial. The enclosure of *Ranivas* has been surmounted by *guldasta* type parapets.

Surya baksh singh constructed *Rani Bagh*, in the memory of his mother *Rani Jagdevi* in 1918. It lies in the latitude 27°22'35.07" n. and longitude 80°49'30.51" e. It lies 1.3 km to the south-east of the p.s. *Ranibagh* consists of huge garden with a masonry structure on the northern side. This structure has been aligned on east-west axis where the centre of this wing has been achieved in the form of monumental gateway. This is composed of Central arched way and receding angles on both sides. The central passage of this gateway is surmounted by a number of finials of different types, typical of Gothic Architecture. Both flanking wings of the central gate has been organized as the cloisters opening towards outside with a chamber towards inside. Arches of the cloisters are based on the pillars of the square shaft. These arches are of horseshoe type with a prominent key stone. Side wings

have arched openings. At the terrace level railings of different structured elements with different pilasters of different shapes have been constructed. The garden has been enclosed by a masonry boundary wall where all the corners have been formed as octagonal bastion (Fig. 78, 79).



Fig. 78: Front gate, Ranibagh



Fig. 79: Façade of Ranibagh

Badalnagar- the village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, it lies 7 km to the south of the p.s. the mound lies 1 km to the south-east of the village. Its area is 2 acre and height is 3 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Bamhera- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, in latitude 27°22'47.79" n. and longitude 80°45'57.85" e. It lies 6 km to the south-west of the p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. Gold coins, copper coins and broken sculptures are found here. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, and LM.

Bannipurwa- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, in latitude 22°21'1.47" n. and longitude 80°49'25.81" e. It lies 7.3 km to the north of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The mound is inhabited. The ceramic industries found are K, EM and LM.

Barethi- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, in latitude 27°21'5" n. and longitude 80°53'59.3" e. It lies 8.9 km to the south-east of the p.s. There is an old well on the mound. Its area is 6 acre and height is 8 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

Bargadiya- the village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, it lies 10 km to the east of the p.s. the ceramic industry found is LM.

Basaidih- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°25'24.45" n. and longitude 80°49'58.16" e. It lies 4.5 km to the north of the p.s. *Madhukar Singh*, son of *Jagat Singh* founded the *ta'alluqa* of *Basaidih*. The story of their forebears is given in the details under the head of village *Kanhmau* (p.s. *Kamlapur*). The estate remained undivided in the family of *Madhukar Shah* till shortly before Annexation. It then came into the hands of the seven brothers of whom four separated in 1836 and formed the *Sijauli* property in *pargana Bari*, while the other three *Bhawaniidin Singh*, *Himanchal Singh* and *Fateh Singh*, retained *Basaidih*. This property was largely increased by *Bhawaniidin Singh* whose son *Jawahir Singh* obtained the *sanad*. He rendered good services to the Britishers during 1857 and was rewarded with a large portions of the lands of *Lone Singh* known as *Barmhauli* estate in *Maholi*. *Hardeo Baksh*, the son of *Himanchal Singh* sued for his share in *ta'aluqa* and after protracted litigation, obtained in 1882 A.D., one-third of the original estate of *Basaidih*. His sons namely *Suraj Baksh* was an honorary magistrate from the town of *Khairabad* and honorary *munsif* for *pargana Pirnagar*. The *ta'alluqdars* daughters were married to the *Maharaja of Vizianagram*. His property was increased very largely. It comprised of villages in 14 *parganas* in the district. In the *Sidhauli tahsil* he owned 9 villages and 15 *pattis*, in *pargana Bari*, in the *Sitapur tahsil* he had 20 villages in *Pirnagar*, 17 villages in *Khairabad* and 8 villages in *Sitapur* and 11 village in *Hargaon* and 2 villages in *Laharpur*. In the *Biswan tahsil* he held 10 villages in *Laharpur* and 14 villages in *Biswan* and in the *Mishrikh tahsil* he had 13 villages and 36 *pattis* in *pargana Mishrikh* and 1 village and 29 *pattis* in *Gondlammau* and 1 village and 13 *pattis* in *Chandra*. The whole amounted to 146 villages and 133 *pattis* assessed at Rs. 98167 in 1923 A.D. The share of *Hardeo Baksh* was divided between his sons *Pirthipal Singh* and *Uman Parshad*. The former died in 1894 leaving an infant son, *Thakur Rampal Singh* whose property was under the court of wards for some time. It consisted of 1 village and 2 *pattis* in *Bari* and one village in each of the *parganas* of *Maholi*, *Machhrehtha*, *Pirnagar* and *Khairabad*. *Uman Parshad* died in 1902 leaving two sons, *Thakur Ram Singh* and *Lachman Singh*. Their share of the estate consisted of 2 villages and 1 *patti* in *Maholi*, one village in *Machhrehtha* and 9 village in *Gondlammau* in 1923 A.D.³⁸. *Raja Bahadur Thakur Surya Baksh Singh* (1910-1948), born 1868, married the daughter of *Raja Ganga Ram Shah* of *Khairigarh*, *Kheri* district, U.P. He died in 1948. He was D. Lit and was a member of the interim government of Uttar Pradesh, and Simon Commission. Later on, he resigned from the Simon Commission. He gave a donation of one lakh of rupees for the Banaras Hindu University. He was succeeded by his son, *Diwakar Pratap Singh*, and grandson *Dinesh Pratap Singh* respectively. *Raja Dinesh Pratap Singh* (1948) was born in 1927. He had been a Member of Parliament. He married daughter of *Raja Birendra Bikram Singh* of *Payagpur*, and has three issues: (i) *Rajkumar Divyakar Pratap Singh*, (born 1950 A.D.), married *Rani Jaya Rajya Lakshmi*, daughter of Lt. Gen. *Shri Bharat Shumesher Jung Bahadur Rana* of Nepal, and has issues: (a) *Rajkumari*

Deepshikha Singh, (born 1975 A.D.) (b) Rajkumari Chandrika Singh, born 1981, (ii) Rajkumar Dinraj Pratap Singh, (born 1952 A.D.), married Rani Yadunandini, sister of the Maharaja of Jaisalmer and has issues: (a) Kunwar Dinkrit Pratap Singh, (born 1976) (b) Kunwar Dinkar Pratap Singh, (born 1978). (iii) A daughter married to HH Raja Shailendra Narayan Singh Deo of Hindol in Orissa. Dinesh Pratap Singh is the present representative of the house of Kasmanda. Kasmanda Palace at Mussoorie is the summer retreat of the family since 1915, which has been converted in to a heritage hotel. This is one of the oldest buildings of Mussoorie which was originally a part of the Christchurch Complex built in 1836 A.D. by Captain Rennie Tailour of the Bengal Engineers, which is spread over 3 acres of pine forest. Other members of the family are Kunwarani Ira Singh, Digvijay Singh, Thakur Abhai Prakash Singh, Dhananjai Singh, Sanjay Singh, Vinay Singh, Kishan Pal Singh, Pratap Bhan Singh and Udai Bhan Singh³⁹. Hemraj reported medieval RW, fragmentary terracotta, animal and human figures and fragments of Glass bangles⁴⁰. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Govindapur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, 0.4 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the 5 km to the east of the village. Its area is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, EM and LM.

Hardi- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°21'40.48" n. and longitude 80°50'0.2" e. It lies 3 km to the south-east of the p.s. the mound is inhabited. *Mauryan* bricks were found in the pond lying to the south-west of the village.

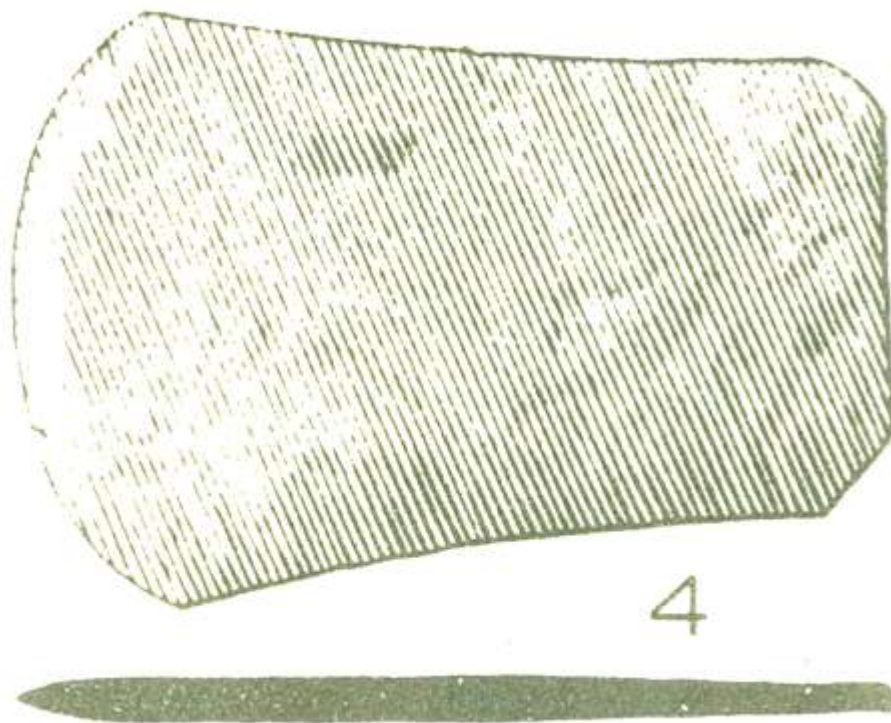


Fig. 80: Flat Celt (Copper Hoard)

The Deputy Commissioner Sitapur presented to the Museum in 1924, a celt found from this site (Fig. 80). The Celt is of flat type with square butt and splayed out cutting edge. It is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " long and 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide and has a section nearly 1/3rd" thick. The truncations at the butt-end may perhaps be accidental⁴¹.

Hariharpur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, 5 km to the west of the p.s. It lies 0.5 km to the west of the *Chaparua* mound. Its area is 2 acre. The ceramic industries found are OCP and LM (Fig. 81).

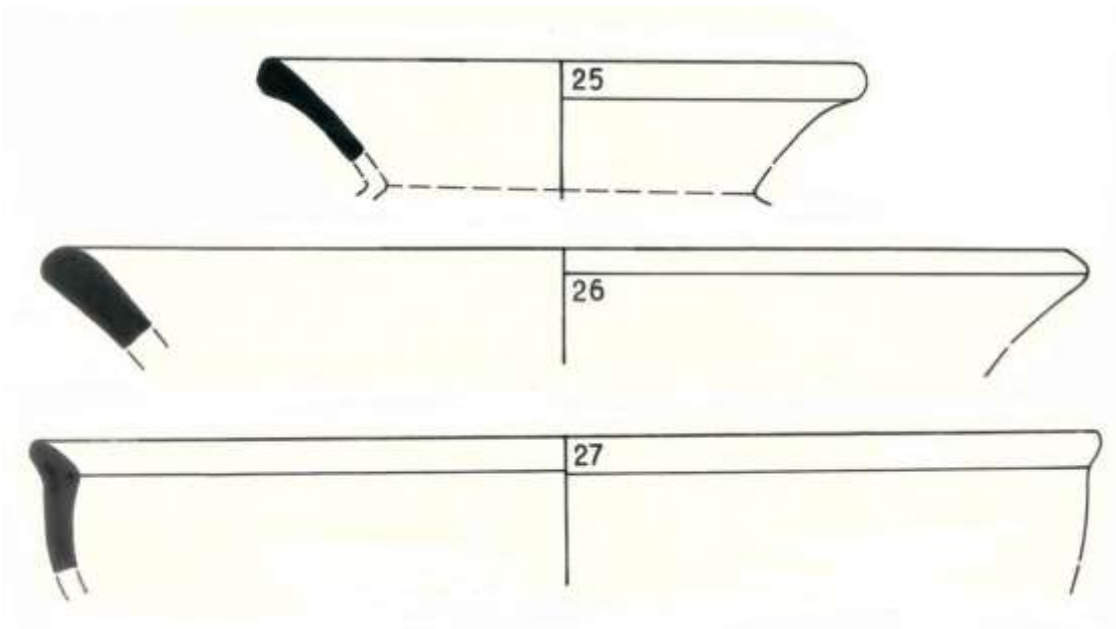


Fig. 81: OCP found at Hariharpur

Jeoti Shah Alampur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, 3.2 km to the east of the p.s. Its area is 10 acre and height is 20 feet. There is habitation on the mound. To the east of the mound lies a *Jhil*. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K and LM.

Kanhamau- The *bais ta'aluqdars* of this place claimed to be descended from the *Daundia khera* family, but the assertion seems at least doubtful and they have no commensality with the descendants of *Tilok Chand*. They have long been settled in the district and their advent appears to date from the same period as that of their namesakes in *Hardoi*. According to the family traditions however two brothers named *Bhikham Deo* and *Thana Singh* fifth in descent from *Tilokchand*, came in 1628 to *Bahrimau* in *Pirnagar* and took service with the *Jagirdar Kesho Das*, the *Diwan* of *Pir Mohammad Khan*, and the *Subahdar* of *Awadh*. In 1631, the *Jagir* was resumed but the *Bais* remained in possession of the land, in reward, it is said for having rescued the *Rani* of *Baundi* from some *Musalman* highway men when on her way to *Prayag* for pilgrimage. For thirteen years the estate remained undivided but in 1664 a partition was made, each taking one-half. *Thana Singh* died in 1668 and he left his property to

his three sons, *Rup Singh*, *Jagat Singh* and *Dariao Singh* from the first of whom came the zamindars of *Jairampur* and *Phulpur* and from the last those of *Maheshpur* and *Bikrampur*. *Jagat Singh* had two sons *Kanh Singh* and *Madhukar Singh*, of whom the former founded the *ta'aluqa* of *Kanhmau* and the latter of *Basaidih*. From *Kanh Singh* came *Thakur Beni Singh* who in 1859 obtained the *sanad* for the estate. For his services to the Britishers during 1857, he was rewarded with great of land out of the confiscated *ta'aluqa* of *Raja Lone Singh* known as the *Banjaria* estate in *Maholi*. He was succeeded by his son, *Thakur Mahraj Singh* who died without issue and was followed by his brother, *Thakur Baldeo Singh* who died in March 1905. The property consisted of 8 villages and 4 *pattis* in *pargana Bari*, 6 villages and two *pattis* in *Machhrehta*. In addition to those he owned one *mahal* in *Kheri* and the village of *Hariharpur* in *Unnao*⁴².

Kasmanda- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°22'49.36" n. and longitude 80°51'1" e. It lies 4 km to the east of the p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. It is inhabited. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

Kamariyan purwa- the village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, 10 km to the south-west of the p.s. Its area is 2 acre. The ceramic industries found are OCP and LM (Fig. 82).

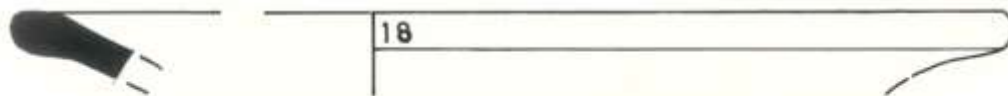


Fig. 82: OCP found at Kamariyan Purwa

Koknamau- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°24'0.7" n. and longitude 80°50'16.89" e. It lies 6 km to the east of the p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. It is inhabited and under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP and LM (Fig. 83).

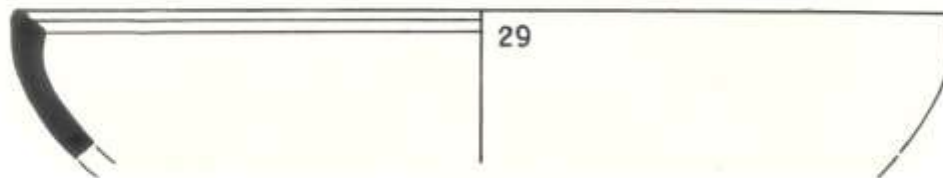


Fig. 83: : OCP found at Koknamau

Maholi- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°22'29.77" n. and longitude 80°49'40.21" e. It lies 1 km to the east of the p.s. It is inhabited. The ceramic industries found are K, NBP, OCP, EM and LM.

Nevada- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°20'22.96" n. and longitude 80°50'34.18" e. It lies 5 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies 1 km to the south-west of the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, EM and LM.

Pirnagar- The village *Pirnagar* lies 6 km to the north of the p.s., in latitude 27°24'54.4" n. and longitude 80°47'54.4" e. The mound lies to the north of the village. The land is lying fellow. Fuhrer noticed five Hindu temples, and a *masjid* erected in the time of *Alamgir*. At present only the walls of this mosque could be found on the spot⁴⁴. The bricks used in the mosque are 1" thick. It was made during *Nawabi* period. Its roof has fallen down. It appears that present structure was made of used bricks. To the west of the village about 200 m stands *Sathika Devi Mandir*. In its building, are kept broken 12th century A.D. stone sculpture fragments, made of buff sandstone. To the west of the temple stands *Doodh Nath Temple*. Bearing of *Sathika Devi Temple* is latitude 27°25'3" n. and longitude 80°47'39.2" e. Old Bridge near the confluence of *Sarayan* and *Gond* rivers was blasted probably during 1857. Its bearing is latitude 27°24'59" n. and longitude 80°48'4" e. It is made of 1" thick *kakai* bricks. To the east of the bridge lies a field called *bhathiyari* i.e. an equivalent of a hotel. To the west of the bridge stands *samadhi* of *Ghansur Das Bābā*. To the south-west of the bridge stand ruins of some old fort. On the fort mound stands the ruins of the tomb of *Shahid Mard Bābā*. In *Akbar's* days the present *Pirnagar pargana* was known as *Bahrimau*. This too was held by *Bais* who supplied 20 horse and 500 foot, and paid a revenue of 5, 91, 406 *dams* on 19,409 *bighas* of cultivation. The change of name occurred in the time of *Jahangir*, when *Pir Mohammad Khan* was *subahdar* of *Oudh*⁴⁵. It became the capital of the *pargana* in the reign of *Jahangir* and was founded by *Rai Ghansur Das*, the *diwan* of *Pir Muhammad*, who was then *subahdar* of *oudh*. The story goes that the *diwan* erected a Hindu temple in the town, but was afterwards compelled to build a mosque as well, in order to calm the indignation of the *subahdar*. In *Pirnagar*, as elsewhere in the district, there was a superstition against building a masonry house and growing sugarcane during British times⁴⁶. Originally the *pargana* was held by *Bais Rajputs* and went, it is said, under the name of *Chhapangrh*. These *Bais* appear to have become extinct and were succeeded by *Kacheras*, *Gujars* and *Jats*. The present *Bais* inhabitants claim to have arrived at a later date, and, probably incorrectly, assert a connection with *Tilokchand*. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

Raipur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°24'55.24" n. and longitude 80°47'50.24" e. It lies 7 km to the north of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. It is inhabited. The ceramic industries found are NBP, EM and LM.

Rudha Chharasi-The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°21'49.68" n. and longitude 80°51'38.91" e. It lies to the east of the p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. River *Kalyani* originates from this village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, LM and glazed ware.

Salempur- the village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, 5 km to the north-west of the p.s. The mound lies ½ km to the north of the village. It is under cultivation. *Hanuman Garhi* mound lies in the village. Its area is 7 acre and height is 35 feet. To the north of the mound flows river *Sarayan*. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.

Shah Jalalpur- the village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, Its area is 2 acre. The ceramic industries found are NBP and LM.

Shahpur- the village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°24'23.59" n. and longitude 80°53'37.3" e. It lies 9 km to the east of the p.s. The ceramic industry found on the mound is LM.

Unchakhera- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°20'52.53" n. and longitude 80°51'39.49" e. It lies 5.4 km to the east of the p.s. The land is lying fellow. The ceramic industries found are NBP, PGW, G, EM and LM.

P.S MACHHREHTA

Machhrehta- The village which is perched on a mound lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, in latitude 27°26'22.5" N and longitude 80°42'2" E. To the east of the town lies *Matkutta* village. It is located to the south-west of the *Haridwari* pond, which lies in latitude 27°24'56.55" N and longitude 80°38'11.17" E. It is located on a mound. Its area is 3 acre and height is 20 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM. Fuhrer noticed the remains of a brick fort and a large masonry tank called *Haridwar Tirtha*. At present tank is there, but it's *pakka ghats* have disappeared⁴⁷. It is said that *Yogi Machhendranath* lived at village *Matkutta*. The area of *Haridwar* pond is 10 acres. There are many modern temples around this. *Ahbans* came to *Machhrehta* from *Mishrikh*. Local traditions state that in former times, the whole neighborhood was covered with jungle and was known as the *Tapobhumi*, or the land of hermits. *Yogi Machhendranath* mentioned above, gave his name to the town. *Machhrehta* passed from *Ahbans* in the days of *Akbar*, who deposed *Raja Kesri Singh* and gave this *pargana* to two *Kayasthas*⁴⁸. *Machhrehta* is said to have been founded some 350 years ago in the days of *Akbar*; but as it gave its name to the *mahal* mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*; it is possible that the place dates from an earlier period. Later in *Akbar's* reign, *Machhrehta* was owned by *Bachhils*, the cultivated area was 71,069 *bighas*, the revenue was 21, 12,176 dams, and the military force of this *pargana* was 30 mounted and 2000 foot soldiers⁴⁹. *Kachhwahas* of *Machhrehta* state that they came in 1459 from the country of *Jaipur*, under one *Bairam Shah*⁵⁰. In 1923, it belonged partly to *Kayasths and Brahmāns* and partly to the *Rani of Saadatnagar*⁵¹. During 1857, *Raja Harprasad* posted a contingent of 300 men and one gun at *Machhrehta*⁵².

Ghassoo wali masjid kasba Machhrehta is composed of western liwan which is divided into nave and side aisles. The façade of the nave consists of three arched openings fixed in a bigger arch. While the facades of side aisles, consists of single arched opening. All the arches used in mosque are Tudor, but their lining is decorated with multi-foliation. The *Qibla* of the mosque is conceived into three arches. Each arch in this building is supported by half twin pillars. Architectural style of the building indicates that its construction took place during the last days of *Nawabs of Lucknow*. The front façade of the mosque reveals a multi-foliated arcuate portal pierced by three smaller arcuate gates and flanked by similar multi-foliated arcuate gates piercing slightly larger multi-foliated blind gates. On both the corners are minarets. The upper portion of these *minars* consists of four smaller pillars joined at the top. There minarets are surmounted by domed motifs. The whole structure is surmounted by three domes conceived in the form of flower motif. The rear façade shows squat pillars on the corners and perforated parapet. At the roof level dropping eaves have been provided. The rear wall reveals three multi-foliated blind gates. The central one is larger and contains a smaller blind gate, topped by *Bangladar* roof. The side ones contain Tudor arches shaped like *Bangladar* roof. The building stands on a high plinth (Fig. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91).



Fig. 84: Front façade, Ghassoowali Masjid



Fig. 85: Rear Façade, Ghassoowali Masjid



Fig. 86: Qibla, Ghassoowali Masjid



Fig. 87: Roof, Ghassoowali Masjid



Fig. 88: View of Side Aisel, Ghassoowali Masjid



Fig. 89: View of Side Aisel, Ghassoowali Masjid



Fig. 90: Western wall of Side Aisel, Ghassoowali Masjid

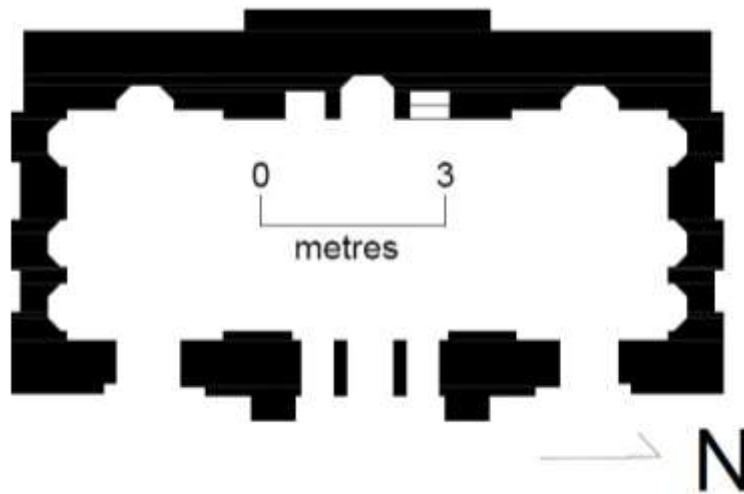


Fig. 91: Plan of Ghassoowali Masjid

Deviji Ka Mandir mohalla Kaithana, lies in latitude 27°24'43.1" N and longitude 80°38'23.3" E. Broken stone sculpture pieces are kept inside the *devi* temple. The bricks of following thickness are found here - 3", 2½", 2", 1½", and 1". There was a broken *Uma-Mahesh* image of a *Pratihara* period (9th century), fixed in the wall of the temple. It is being worshipped as the main deity (Fig. 92). Another

broken sculpture piece depicting man seated in *padmāsana* was found (Fig. 93). Another two broken sculpture pieces are also fixed in the walls of the temple (Fig. 94, 95).



Fig. 92: Uma-Mahesh, 9th century



Fig. 93: Sculptural Fragment



Fig. 94: Sculptural Fragment



Fig. 95: Sculptural Fragment

Sankata devi sthan mohalla Teliana, lies in latitude 27°25'10.3" N and longitude 80°38'30.6" e. Broken buff sand stone sculpture pieces are found kept in the open shrine. These were recovered locally.

Imambara built during the reign of *Wajid Ali Shah's*, is located in *kasba Machhrehta*. The fragments of the *Imambara's* structure dominated by the door arches and neo-classical pillars and shafts, clearly proves that the building carries the architectural features of the British time. The façade of the gate has been conceived by mixing Saracenic and neo-classical architecture. Inside the building pointed arched have been used in building cloisters, but again Tudor arches predominate the whole structures (Fig. 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100).



Fig. 96: Front façade of Imambara



Fig. 97: Gate of Imambara



Fig. 98: Left flank of Imambara



Fig. 99: Gate of Imambara from Inside

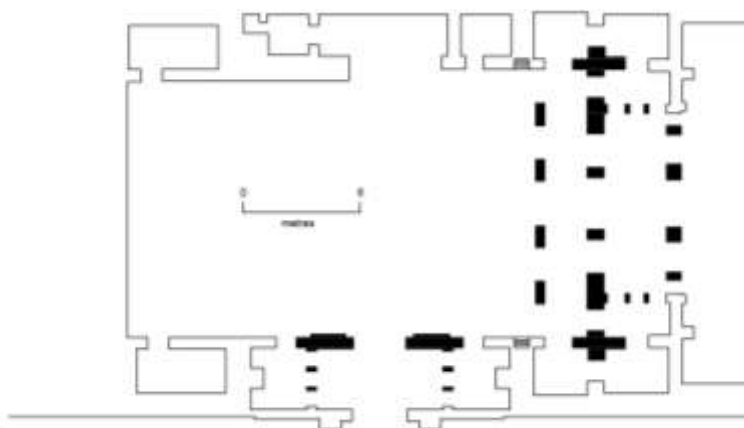


Fig. 100: Plan of Imambara,

Takiya wali mosque lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, and was built in 1267 *hijri* during the reign of *Wazid Ali Shah*. An inscription written in Persian on a marble tablet is lying in the mosque. It was earlier fixed in the wall of the building. The plinth of the building is very high and is made of 3", 2 1/4", 2 1/2" thick bricks. The structure is built of 3/4" *kakai* bricks. It appears that the present structure was raised

over the plinth of an earlier mosque. The mosque is composed of western liwan which is divided into central nave and side aisles. The whole structure is surmounted by three fluted domes based on a circular drum. The rear façade of the mosque is very interesting as the nave has been projected outside in triangular form. Apart from this, the rear façade is composed of blind segmented arch shaped in the form of *bangladar* roof on the aisles and blind multi-foliated arch on the two diagonal sides of the nave. At the roof level railing has been conceived with small pointed arches closed with lattice. The front façade is composed of central multi-foliated portal pierced by three multi-foliated smaller arches. This central arch is flanked by smaller multi-foliated arches piercing larger similar blind arches. *Qibla* has been built in a hexagonal shape where the front lining of structure has been decorated with multi-foliations (Fig. 101, 102, 103). The ceramic industries found are NBP, EM and LM.



Fig. 101: Rear Façade of Takiya wali Masjid

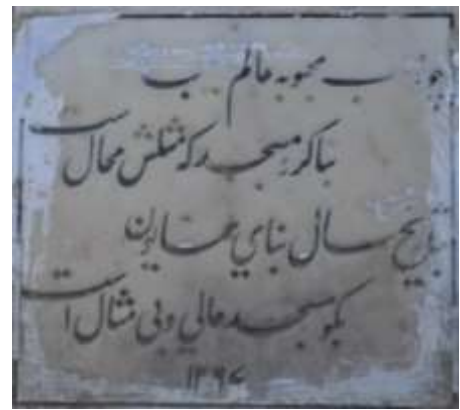


Fig. 102: Inscription kept in the mosque



Fig. 103: Front façade of the mosque

Badaila- The village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, in latitude 27°25'57" N and longitude 80°42'55" E. It lies 8 km to the east of the p.s. the mound lies to the west of the village. It is partly inhabited. Its area is 8 acre and height is 15 feet. To the west of the mound lies *Jhaabar* i.e. depression forming a lake. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. Terracotta images and coins are also found on the mound.

Baniamau- the village lies in *tahsil Misrikh*, in latitude 27°24'18.23" N and longitude 80°42'20.79" E. It lies 6.3 km to the south-east of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 1 acre and height is 3 feet. To the south of the village lies *Bartala Talab*. *Janwars* of this village trace their descent to *Janakpur* in *Tirhut*, but state that their ancestor, *Salam Deo*, migrated to *Pawagarh* in *Gujarat*, and that three of his descendants, *Ram Kishan*, *Bariar Singh* and *Bishan Sah* came to *Awadh* about four centuries ago. The last acquired *Bhitaure*, which was still held by his descendants in 1923. The others possessed themselves of 20 villages belonging to the *Kayastha Chowdhary* of *Machhrehtha*, and thus founded the *Baniamau* estate. In 1848, *Ranjit Singh*, the then representative of the family, made over his property to his elder son, *Debi Singh*. *Ranjit Singh's* brother left two sons, *Kalka Singh* and *Jit Singh*. *Debi Singh* and his nephew, *Salivahan Singh* also owned land in 1923. The property consisted of 3 villages and 22 *pattis* in *Machhrehtha* and one *patti* in *Khairabad*. The whole land was assessed at Rs. 14,009⁵³.

Behat Biram- The village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, in latitude 27°27'9" N and longitude 80°39'12.3" E. It lies 4 km to the north of the p.s. The mound lies 1 km to the south-west of the village. The land is lying fellow. Its area is 2 acre and height is 5 feet. The *Kachhwahas* of *Bihat Biram* in *Machhrehtha* hold a large property, which has been in the possession of this clan for centuries. Tradition states that, one *Kuberchand* of *Jaipur* came to *Kannauj* about 500 years ago and thence to *Awadh*, where he married to the daughter of the *Raja* of *Pataunja*, the chief of the *Ahbans*, receiving a large estate in dowry. He had two sons, *Bairam Sah* and *Halu Sah*, who held the property jointly. The former, it is said came into the estate in 1459 and founded *Bihat*, while his brother built *Halupur*; his two sons, however, left no issue and all the lands passed to *Kharag Singh* and *Basant Singh*, the sons of *Bairam*. Their descendants held the property, which became much divided. During 1857, *Kachhwahas* provided protection to several of the *Sitapur* fugitives and were rewarded with a grant of land of the annual value of Rs. 443 by the Britishers. The summary settlement was made with *Hari Singh*, who died without issue. His first cousin *Zalim Singh*, a younger member of the elder branch. In 1923 there were eleven shares held by 42 persons, the eldest representatives being *Jot Singh*, the brother, and *Chokhe Singh*, the son of *Bhikham Singh*, *Hanuman Singh*, and grandson of *Raghunath*, and *Jot Singh*, grandson of *Bijai Singh*. Their property consisted altogether of seven whole villages and 176 *pattis* in *Machhrehtha*, one village and two *pattis* in *Korauna*, eleven *pattis* in *Maholi*, two *pattis* in *Misrikh*, and two *pattis* in *Khairabad*; the whole was assessed at Rs. 25,091 at that time⁵⁴. *D.P Tiwari* reported 4 temples of *kakai bricks*, sculptures of *Radha Krishna* made of *Ashtadhatu* and *Sivalingas* with *arghas* about 250 years old⁵⁵. The ceramic industries found are NBP, EM and LM.

Bhadebhar- The village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, in latitude 27°27'14" n. and longitude 80°37'58.9" e. It lies 4 km to the north-west of the p.s. The mound is under cultivation. Its area is 3 acre and height is 20 feet. To the north of the village lies *Kabir Bābā Ka Sthan*. Its area is 5 acre and height is 15 feet. *Bhadra Kali* temple lies in latitude 27°27'15" n. and longitude 80°37'56.3" e. There is a small tank like structure inside the shrine in which broken stone sculpture pieces have been stored. There were *kankar* blocks structure pieces also found here. Small votive figures of different deities were also found. Architectural fragment depicting 9th-10th century *Chandrashala* made of *kankar* bricks is kept there (Fig. 104). There was found a fragment of an image in which legs and *Vanamala* of *Viṣṇu* of 9th-10th century could be seen (Fig. 105). There was found a 9th century broken image of *Gaṇeśa* (Fig. 106). There was found a 6th century *Śiva* head (Fig. 107). A broken image of *Brahmāni*, a three headed goddess of 9th century, was found (Fig. 108). There was found a male head of 6th-7th century A.D. (Fig. 109). A piece of large broken terracotta plaque was found (Fig. 110). A part of a mutilated *Durga* idol was found. Only left portion of the idol which depicted *Mahisasurmardini* with shield and bow was found (Fig. 111). A broken sculpture fragment of 9th century was found (Fig. 112). Image of a male, playing drum was found. It forms part of a bigger image (Fig. 113). A hand holding *chakra* part of a large *Viṣṇu* image of 10th century A.D. was found (Fig. 114). Image of *Maladhari Vidhyadhars* was found (Fig. 115). A female figure with folded hands was found. It is a part of a bigger image of 9th century (Fig. 116). A hand of a *Viṣṇu* holding *chakra* with a small *Vyal* figure on left side of 10th century A.D. was found (Fig. 117). A broken part of a larger image showing celestial flying figures of 9th-10th century A.D. was found (Fig. 118). The image of five *Śivalingaas*, part of a big *Shaiva* image of 10th century A.D. was found (Fig. 119). The image of a *Śiva* head of *Ardhanarishwar* of 9th century was found (Fig. 120). The image of a deity sitting in *lalitasan* pose in a niche, of 9th-10th century A.D. was found (Fig. 121). The image of *Viṣṇu* hand holding a *chakra* of 10th century A.D. was found (Fig. 122). The image of 11th century miniature votive figure of *Viṣṇu* was found (Fig. 123). A 9th-10th century A.D. miniature votive figure of *Viṣṇu* was found (Fig. 124). A 10th century A.D. miniature votive figure of *Gaṇeśa* was found (Fig. 125). A part of a larger image of a deity was found (Fig. 126). A miniature figure of a pregnant *matrika* was found (Fig. 127). *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, stone image of a cock, *Śivalinga* with *argha* and bricks (14x8x2.5 cm) of medieval period⁵⁶. The ceramic industries found here are PGW, NBP, K, G, EM and LM.



Fig. 104: Chandrashala made of Kankar



Fig. 105: Fragment of Vishnu Image, 9th-10th century



Fig. 106: Broken Ganesh, 9th century



Fig. 107: 6th century Shiva Head



Fig. 108: Fragment of Bramhani Idol



Fig. 109: Male Head, 6th-7th century



Fig. 110: Broken Terracotta Plaque



Fig. 111: Fragment of Mahisasurmardini Image



Fig. 112: Broken sculpture fragment, 9th century



Fig. 113: A male playing Drum



Fig. 114: Fragment of Vishnu Image showing Chakra



Fig. 115: Maladhari Vidhyadhar broken fragment



Fig. 116: 9th century Female with folded hands



Fig. 117: 10th century fragment of Vishnu showing Chakra and Vyal



Fig. 118: Broken fragment, showing Maladhari Vidyadhar, 9th -10th century



Fig. 119: Five Shivlingas, 10th century



Fig. 120: 9th century Ardhnarishwar, Broken Head



Fig. 121: 9th-10th century Deity sitting in Lalitasan Pose



Fig. 122: 10th century Fragment of Vishnu Image showing Chakra



Fig. 123: 11th century Broken Miniature Votive figure of Vishnu



Fig. 124: Broken Miniature Votive figure of Vishnu
9th-10th century



Fig. 125: Broken Ganesh
10th century



Fig. 126: Broken Fragment of a large deity



Fig. 127: Miniature figure of Pregnant Matrika

Kabir Bābā's sthan, lies in latitude 27°27'11.5" N and longitude 80°37'40.9" E. 2 inch thick bricks are found on the mound. Carved *kankar* blocks are also found here. Broken sculpture pieces are collected from this shrine. A 10th century defaced stone figure was found kept on the *sthan* (Fig. 128). The part of larger *Viṣṇu* image showing horse riding *Kalki* of 10th century A.D. was found (Fig. 129). A broken image of attendant and devotee, and a part of a larger *Viṣṇu* image showing riding *Kalki* of 10th century A.D. was found (Fig. 130). A broken fragment of an image was found (Fig. 131). A broken fragment of a *Śiva* image holding a trident of 10th century A.D. was found (Fig. 132). The Upper part of a broken *Viṣṇu* image holding *chakra* in left hand and mace in right hand of 9th century was found (Fig. 133). A broken fragment of an image was found (Fig. 134). A broken fragment of a *Viṣṇu* image showing the hand of *Viṣṇu* holding conch shell of, 10th century A.D. was found (Fig. 135). A broken fragment of an image was found (Fig. 136). The image of a Lion head probably part of an image of the goddess was found (Fig. 137). A *Śiva* head much eroded and mutilated, of 9th-10th century A.D. was found (Fig. 138). A part of a *Viṣṇu* image showing horse riding *Kalki* of 10th century A.D. was found (Fig. 139).



Fig. 128: 10th century defaced stone



Fig. 129: Part of a Vishnu Image showing Kalki



Fig. 130: Part of Vishnu Image showing Kalki



Fig. 131: Broken Image



Fig. 132: 10th century Shiva



Fig. 133: 9th century Broken Vishnu



Fig. 134: A broken fragment of a image



Fig. 135: 10th century fragment of Vishnu image



Fig. 136: Broken fragment of an image



Fig. 137: Broken Head of a Lion



Fig. 138: 9th-10th century Shiva head



Fig. 139: 10th century part of Vishnu image showing Kalki

Bhithaura Bazar- The village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, in latitude 27°25'28.83" n. and longitude 80°44'55.84" e. It lies 10 km to the east of the p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. Its area is 10 acre and height is 10 feet. To the east of the mound lies a *Nala*. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

Chitrehta- The village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, in latitude 27°28'27.22" n. and longitude 80°38'26.42" e. It lies 6 km to the north-west of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. It is partly inhabited and rest of its lying fellow. Its area is 5 acre and height is 4 feet. The mound is forested.

Tribhuvan's house lies in latitude 27°28'29.3" n. and longitude 80°38'27.8" e. In his house fragment of buff sandstone sculpture was found. To the west of the village on *Dubain mata sthan*, broken fragments of sandstone sculpture pieces and *kankar* blocks and worn out mill stones are kept. An image of a four armed deity seated in *padmāsana* (*dhyan Mudrā*) was found. His two hands are in *dhyan Mudrā*, and the other two hands are in raised position but broken. Two *maladhari vidyadharas* are seen on both sides in flying position. They are holding garland (Fig. 140). The ceramic industries found are NBP and LM.



Fig. 140: Maladhari Vidhadharas

Gwali- the village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*. It lies 4 km to the south of p.s. in latitude 27°23'35" n. and longitude 80°36'40" e. The mound lies to the north of the village. It is lying uncultivated. Its area is 5 acre and height is 10 feet. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, and fragments of terracotta dabber of medieval period⁵⁷. The ceramic industry found was LM.

Heerapur- The village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, in latitude 27°24'29.8" n. and longitude 80°37'15.78" e. It lies 2.5 km to the south-west of the p.s. The mound lies ½ km to the south-west of the village. The land is lying fellow. There is a temple on the mound which is mostly forested. Its area is 1½ acre and height is 3 feet. There is *Ahidanava Bābā's Sthan* on the mound. About 3 km to the south of the mound lies river *Betva*. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, EM, and LM.

Jotpur- the village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°26'17.4" n. and longitude 80°36'40.22" e. It lies to the west of the p.s. *Sri Chakravati Devi's Sthan* lies on the mound. One much defaced broken stone sculpture piece, a part of a *Viṣṇu* idol is kept inside the temple. A few broken fragments of carved

kankar blocks are kept outside the main temple. A defaced eroded standing image of *Viṣṇu* of 10th century A.D. was found here (Fig. 141). The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.



Fig. 141: 10th century Vishnu Image

Kesra- The village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, in latitude 27°26'4" n. and longitude 80°38'2" e. It lies 2 km to the north-west of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. It is inhabited. Its area is 4 acre and height is 10 feet. The village is located on the mound. *Shri Girish Chandra Singh* reported terracotta idols of *Kuśāna*, *Gupta* and *Pratihara* period kept at three places in the village. He found broken terracotta plaque of size 47x47x8 cm, showing torso of a lady. According to him it belonged to later *Gupta* period⁵⁸. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, terracotta skin rubber, terracotta human and animal figurine of *Kuśāna* and medieval period⁵⁹.

Barah Bhumia @ Varahi Devi lies in latitude 27°26'8.5" n. and longitude 80°37'56.9" e. A large number of broken terracotta figures are kept inside the temple of *Varahi Devi*. A few pieces of broken stone sculpture pieces, small votive stone sculptures of *Mahisasurmardini*, a large number of terracotta pestles are also kept

inside the temple. Two mill stones probably of the same period were also kept inside the temple. A few mill stone are kept under a banyan tree situated in the campus of the shrine. A terracotta *Naga* figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 142). A terracotta female figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 143). A terracotta male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 144). A terracotta male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 145). A votive figure of *Mahisasurmardini Durga* of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 146). A terracotta female figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 147). A terracotta female figure of *Gupta* period was found (Fig. 148). A terracotta male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 149). A terracotta female figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 150). A terracotta male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 151). A terracotta male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 152). A terracotta male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 153). A terracotta male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 154). A terracotta male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 155). A broken terracotta male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 156). A terracotta male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 157). Terracotta dog head was found (Fig. 158). A votive figure of *Gaṇeśa*, made of stone was found (Fig. 159). Terracotta figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 160). Terracotta figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 161). Terracotta figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 162). A terracotta male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 163). A terracotta large figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 164). A terracotta figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 165). Terracotta broken figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 166). A terracotta male figure of *Kuśāna*

period was found (Fig. 167). Broken terracotta piece of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 168). Broken terracotta Torso was found (Fig. 169). A terracotta male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 170). Miniature votive stone figure of a male with folded hand in *padmāsana* pose was found (Fig. 171). A Terracotta piece was found (Fig. 172). A Terracotta piece was found (Fig. 173). A squatting figure of stone was found (Fig. 174). Terracotta head of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 175). A terracotta male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 176). A terracotta male bust of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 177). Terracotta animal body was found (Fig. 178). Terracotta broken feet of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 179). Terracotta piece of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 180). Terracotta female bust of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 181). Terracotta female bust of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 182). Terracotta figure was found (Fig. 183). Terracotta figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 184). Terracotta female head of *Gupta* period was found (Fig. 185). Terracotta male head of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 186). Terracotta male head of *Gupta* period was found (Fig. 187). Terracotta horse figure was found (Fig. 188). Terracotta pestles were found (Fig. 189). Millstone was found (Fig. 190).



Fig. 142: Kushan tc Naga Figure



Fig. 143: Kushan tc Female Figure



Fig. 144: Kushan tc Male Figure



Fig. 145: Kushan tc Male Figure



Fig. 146: Mahisasurmardini Durga, Kushan



Fig. 147: Kushan tc Female Figure,



Fig. 148: Gupta tc Female Figure



Fig. 149: Kushan tc Male Figure



Fig. 150: Kushan tc Female Figure



Fig. 151: Kushan tc Male Figure



Fig. 152: Kushan tc Male Figure



Fig. 153: Kushan tc Male Figure



Fig. 154: Kushan tc Male Figure



Fig. 155: Kushan tc Male Figure



Fig. 156: Kushan tc Male Figure



Fig. 157: Kushan tc Male Figure



Fig. 158: Kushan tc Dog Head



Fig. 159: Broken Ganesh made of stone



Fig. 160: Kushan tc Figure



Fig. 161: Kushan tc Figure



Fig. 162: Kushan tc figure



Fig. 163: Kushan tc Male Figure



Fig. 164: Kushan tc leg



Fig. 165: Broken Kushan tc Leg



Fig. 166: Kushan tc Broken Figure



Fig. 167: Kushan tc Male Head



Fig. 168: Kushan tc Broken Leg



Fig. 169: tc Torso



Fig. 170: Kushan tc Male Figure



Fig. 171: Miniature Votive Figure



Fig. 172: tc Leg



Fig. 173: tc Figure



**Fig. 174: Squatting
Figure of stone**



Fig. 175: Kushan tc Head



Fig. 176: Kushan tc Head



**Fig. 177: Kushan tc Male
Figure**



Fig. 178: Kushan tc animal figure



Fig. 179: Kushan tc piece



Fig. 180: Kushan tc headless torso



Fig. 181: Kushan tc female bust



Fig. 182: Kushan tc female bust



Fig. 183: tc figure



Fig. 184: Kushan tc piece

Fig. 185: Gupta tc female Head

Fig. 186: Kushan tc male Head

Fig. 187: Gupta tc male Head

Fig. 188: tc Horse Head



Fig. 189: tc Pestles



Fig. 190: Millstone

Inta devi ka sthan, Kesra, lies in latitude 27°26'5.9" N and longitude 80°37'58.3" E. Terracotta head of a male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 191). Terracotta head of a male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 192). Terracotta head of a male figure of *Gupta* period was found (Fig. 193). Female terracotta head of *Gupta* period was found (Fig. 194). Terracotta head of a male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 195). Terracotta head of a male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 196). Terracotta head of a male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 197). Terracotta head of a male figure of *Kuśāna*

period was found (Fig. 198). Male terracotta head torso with girdle tucked below left hand was found (Fig. 199). Terracotta piece of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 200). Terracotta head of a male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 201). Terracotta head of a male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 202). Female terracotta head of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 203). Terracotta head of a male figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 204). Handmade archaic type terracotta human figure of *Kuśāna* period was found (Fig. 205). Unidentified terracotta figure was found (Fig. 206). Terracotta pestle was found (Fig. 207). Terracotta pestle was found (Fig. 208). Various Terracotta pestles were found (Fig 209). Broken millstone was found (Fig. 210). Broken millstone was found (Fig. 211). The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.



Fig. 191: Kushan tc male Head



Fig. 192: Kushan tc male Head



Fig. 193: Gupta tc male Head



Fig. 194: Gupta tc female Head



Fig. 195: Kushan tc male Head



Fig. 196: Kushan tc male Head



Fig. 197: Kushan tc male Head



Fig. 198: Kushan tc male Head



Fig. 199: tc male Torso



Fig. 200: Kushan tc piece



Fig. 201: Kushan tc male Head



Fig. 202: Kushan tc male Head



Fig. 203: Kushan tc female Head



Fig. 204: Kushan tc male Head



**Fig. 205: tc handmade archiac
Human figure**



Fig. 206: tc figure



Fig. 207: tc pestle



Fig. 208: tc pestle



Fig. 209: tc pestles



Fig. 210: Broken Millstone



Fig. 211: Broken Millstone

Kunehata- The village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, in latitude 27°25'34.9" n. and longitude 80°39'28.69" e. It lies 1.6 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. To the south-west about 1 km of the mound lies *Bharaseni Devi* temple. Its area is 1 acre and height is 10 feet. Bricks are found on the mound. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Manpur- The village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, in latitude 27°25'3.73" n. and longitude 80°46'59.76" e, and at a distance of 13.8 km, to the east of p.s. on *Machhrehta - Jalalpur* road. The village lies on the mound itself. It's partly inhabited and partly cultivated. It lies on the western bank of river *Sarayan*. It's area in 30 acres and height in 12 feet. The broken TC pieces and coins are found on the mound. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Inayatpur @ Naitapur-The village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, in latitude 27°25'44" n. and longitude 80°42'32.9" e. It lies to 6 km north of the p.s. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The TC images and coins are found on the mound. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Nevadiya- The village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, ceramic industry found here is K.

Parsada- The village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, in latitude 27°29'34.07" n. and longitude 80°38'21.41" e. It lies 10 km to the north-west of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The mound is inhabited. Its area is 1 acre and height is 5 feet. *Sitapur-Machhrehta* road divides the mound in two parts. *Kalyani Devi* temple lies in latitude 27°29'32.1" n. and longitude 80°38'13.8" e. Broken sculpture fragments made of buff colored sand stone were found here. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

Rampur- The village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, in latitude 27°25'33.9" n. and longitude 80°47'23.9" e. It lies 15 km to the east of the p.s. The mound is situated on the bank of river *Sarayan*. Its area is 20 acre and height is 13 feet. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Sakrahra- The village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, in latitude 27°28'5.8" n. and longitude 80°40'22.08" e. It lies 7.8 km to the north-east of the p.s. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

Sikandarpur- The village lies in *tahsil Mishrikh*, in latitude 27°26'22.06" n. and longitude 80°42'1.13" e. It lies 6 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound is inhabited. The mound lies to the east of the village. Its area is 5 acre and height is 30 feet. *Gyan Tiwari's Śiva* temple is situated on the mound. Its area is 1 acre and height is 3 feet. The ceramic industries found are BS, NBP, EM and LM.

Zakariapur- the village lies in *tahsil Misrikh*, in latitude 27°27'17.47" n. and longitude 80°37'40.95" e. It lies 4 km to the north of the p.s. The village is located on the mound. Its area is 10 acre and height is 10 feet. Broken sculptures fragments are also found on the mound. The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM.

P.S MAHMUDABAD

Mahmudabad- *Mahmudabad* was founded by *Nawab Mahmood Khan*, the famous ancestor of the present *Raja of Mahmudabad*, whose fine residence is the most conspicuous feature of the place⁶⁰. A large *Musalman* fair takes place here on the first Sunday of *Jeth* in honor of *Nathua Pir*, and at the end of the same month, there is a smaller gathering at the shrine of a saint named *Shahid Mard*⁶¹. It originally formed part of *pargana Fatehpur* district *Barabanki* and was not made a district *pargana* till the time of *Jahangir*⁶². The *Mahmudabad pargana* was constituted from a part of this and from 250 villages of *Fatehpur* cut off in the reign of *Jahangir*. *Raja of Mahmudabad* comes of a famous family of *Siddiqi Sheikhs* and traces his decent from one *Qazi Nasrullah* in the 12th generation from *Abu Baqar*. This man is said to have been *Qazi of Baghdad* and to have come to India in the days of *Sahab-ud-din Ghorī*, and to have settled in district *Amroha*. His descendants for three generations held the office of *Qazi at Delhi*, and then about 1345 A.D. his great-Grandson, *Qazi Nusrat-Ullah*, generally known as *Sheikh Nathan*, was sent to *Awadh* by *Muhammad Bin Tughlaq* to subdue the *Bhars* who were then ruling in *Sandagarh*, the old name of *Bilehra* in *Barabanki*. He was successful in his mission and by way of reward received the grant of a large estate in the neighborhood of *Fatehpur*. *Shaikh Nathan* was succeeded by his son, *Shaikh Nizam*, and afterwards by his grandson, *Ghulam Mustafa*. The latter had two sons, *Daud Khan* and *Shah Muhammad*, the ancestor of the *ta'aluqdar* of *Bhatwamau*. *Daud Khan* flourished in the days of *Akbar* and rose to a high position in the imperial army. He was said to have receive in succession the titles of *Khan Bahadur* and *Nawab* for his services in the campaign against *Hemu*. He was killed in 1569 A.D. at the siege of either *Kalinjar* or *Ranthambhor*. His son, *Nawab Mahmud Khan*, succeeded to the titles of his father and also to the rank of commander in the army, ending his life at *Jaunpur*. He was the founder of the town of *Mahmudabad*. His son *Bazid* or *Bayazid Khan*, rose high in the service of *Jahangir* and was also *faujdar* of *Jaunpur*. He was honored with many titular distinctions, such as *Umdat-ul Mali*, *Amir-ul-Mulk*, *Ghazanfar-ud-Daula* and *Mujjafarjang* and is also said to have received in *jagir* the lands of *Sadarpur* in the district *Sitapur* and *Dewa* in *Barabanki*. He had three sons of whom the eldest, *Inayat Khan* succeeded him at *Bilehra*, while *Fateh Khan* received *Sudrawan*, and the youngest, *Hidayat Khan*, obtained *Mahmudabad*. *Inayat Khan* was followed by *Muhammad Qasim Khan* who was a *Nayab Nazim* in the service of *Nawab* of *Awadh*. The latter was succeeded by his son *Muhammad Imam Khan*, whose two sons, *Muhammad Ikram Khan* and *Mazhar Ali Khan*, divided the estate into equal portions. The two sons of *Ikram Khan* were *Sarfaraz Ali Khan*, a *nazim* in *Awadh*, and *Musahib Ali Khan*; they received *Mahmudabad* as their share and largely increased the property. It should be mentioned that *Hidayat Khan* had left the property to his grandson, *Hidayat-ullah-Khan* and this man had no sons, but two daughters, one of whom married *Ikram Khan*, and other *Muhammad Amin Khan*, a grandson of *Inayat Khan*, when both *Musahib Ali Khan* and *Sarafraj Ali Khan* died childless, the widow of the former managed the estate during her life and before her death

adopted one of the sons of *Amir Ali Khan* of *Bilehra*. This was *Nawab Ali Khan*, a man of great distinction, being a scholar and a poet as well as an excellent manager; he kept his land in the finest possible state of tillage and largely increased his possessions at the expense of his weaker neighbours. In 1850, he received the title of *Raja* from the king of *Awadh*, and two years later the additional titles of *Muqim-ud-daula* and *Qaim Jung*. He took a somewhat a prominent part in the war of 1857. The victorious sepoys found in *Raja Nawab Ali* of *Mahmudabad* a natural leader and assembling under him, proceeded towards *Chinhat* by way of *Bari* to join the sepoy forces there. The sepoy victory at *Chinhat* (June 30, 1857) was a turning point in the history of the struggle of freedom in *Awadh*. The city of Lucknow was captured by the sepoys and a new regime commenced in *Awadh* with *Mirza Birjis Qadar* (a minor son of the deposed king, *Wajid Ali Shah*) as king, his mother, *Begum Hazrat Mahal*, acting as regent. *Raja Nawab Ali* played a conspicuous role in the investiture of the boy king and later commanded a force of 2000 during the siege of the residency⁶³. When British forces came back, General Grant at the head of an army then turned eastwards reaching the deserted fort of *Mahmudabad* on the 15th and hence to *Ramnagar* in *Barabanki*. The expedition had but a small affect for both the *Maulvi's* force and the 3000 men said to be with *Nawab Ali Khan*. The *Maulvi* turned westwards towards *Shahjahanpur* and hence again escaped in to the *Awadh*, when that city was threatened by Sir Colin Campbell's force, taking up his quarters at *Muhamadi*⁶⁴. He submitted early in 1858 just before his death. He was succeeded by his only son, *Raja Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan*, who being only nine years of age was placed under the charge of the court of wards till 1867. He was educated at the Sitapur School and at the *Benares* and *Canning College* Lucknow. In 1871 he was granted the title of *Amir-ud-daula*, *Saiyid-ul-mulk*, and *Mumtaz Jung* as a mark of recognition of his public services, being in that year elected vice president of the British Indian Association, of which he subsequently became president. In December, 1877, his title of *Raja* was recognized as hereditary, and in 1884 he was granted the additional hereditary title of *Khan Bahadur*. In 1893 he was created a knight commander of the Indian empire. He died in May, 1903, and was followed by his son, *Raja Ali Muhammad Khan*, *Khan Bahadur* the present *Ta'aluqdar*. The estate at present comprises villages in almost every *pargana* of the district. The *Raja* held in 1923, the *Sidhauri Tahsil*, 18 villages and four *pattis* in *Pargana Mahmudabad*, 55 villages and one *patti* in *Sadrpur*, 13 villages and five *pattis* in *Bari* and three villages in *Kondri South*; in the *Biswan Tahsil* he owned 48 villages and four *pattis* in *Pargana Biswan*, four villages and 11 *pattis* in *Tambaur* and 18 villages and 1 *patti* in *Kondri north*; in the *Sitapur tahsil*, he had 11 villages and five *pattis* in *pargana Sitapur*, three villages in *Laharpur*, and one village and one *patti* in *Hargaon*. In the *Misrikh tahsil*, he held four villages and one *patti* in *Maholi* and one village in *pargana Misrikh*. The total was 242 villages and 33 *pattis* paying a revenue of Rs. 2, 18, 707⁶⁵. *Maharaja Khan Bahadur Sir Ali Mohammad Khan* (1902-1931) was born on May 1879 in *Amrota*, *Sitapur District*. From senior *Maharani*, he had two sons and two daughters. His Sons were *Mohammad Amir Ahmad Khan* and *Mohammad Amir Haider Khan*. From junior *Maharani* he had two

sons *Mohammad Mahmood Hasan Khan* and *Mohammad Amir Ali Khan*. *Mohammad Mahmood Hasan Khan* got the estate of *Basaha*. He had two sons and two daughters from first wife and two sons and three daughters from second wife. *Mohammad Amir Nagi Khan*, the eldest son was married to *Rani Kulsum Begum* of Hyderabad and had three issues- *Rajkumar Husaain Abbas Khan*, *Rajkumari Malika Khan* and *Rajkumari Sakina Khan*. The other son of *Mahmud Hasan Khan* of *Basaha* is *Mohammad Amir Ibrahim Khan*, *Mohammad Taqi Khan* and *Mohammad Amir Ali Khan*. The five daughters are *Mehar Nigar* (married to *Raja Ahmad Hasan Khan* of *Asgarabad*), *Gulzar Nigar* (married to *Nawab Raja Husain Khan*), *Amir Nigar* (married to *S. Kausar Rizvi*), *Hasan Nigar* (married to *Zahir Agha*) and *Naheed Nigar* (married to *S. Tanweer Zaidi*). *Raja Ali Mohammad Khan* developed a hardcore “Young Party” line in the Aligarh Muslim University Association till 1916. He led a leading role in the agitations over the *Kanpur Mosque* and the UP Executive Council. He was the president of All India Muslim League from 1915-16. Though he was in debt to the Bank of Bengal to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs, he played the important part of the paymaster and employer, helping to support the Muslim League, *Ali* brothers, *Raja Ghulam Husain* and *Khaliquzzaman*. Lt. Governor of U.P, Mr. Meston, became very hostile to him after the *Kanpur Mosque* incident and actually threatened to remove his *sanad* in 1916, and from this moment the *Raja* steadily withdrew from “Young Party” politics. He was president this moment of Bureau for the release of the Muslim internees in 1917. On arrival of the *Raja*’s close friend *Harcourt Butler*, as Lt. Governor in 1918, he finally pulled out of “Young Party” politics. He was home member of UP government from 1920-25; president of British India Association from 1917-21 and 1930-31; Vice-Chancellor of AMU from 1920-23; and president of Calcutta session of All India Muslim League in 1928. He was given the personal title of *Maharaja* in 1925. He was created KCIE in 1909, CSI in 1921 and KCSI in 1922. He died in 1931 and was succeeded by his son *Raja Mohammad Amir Ahmad Khan*. He was born on 5th November 1914, educated at Lucknow and then in England. He formed the All India Muslim Students Federation in 1937, served as honorary treasurer of the Muslim League for several years, placing all his wealth at its disposal. He migrated to Iraq in 1947 after Independence and later to Pakistan in 1957, but was disillusioned by the political turmoil there; he travelled initially throughout the Middle East and later migrated to the U.K., settling down in London where he remained the Director of the Islamic Culture Center from 1968 till his death in 1973. He was an accomplished poet in Urdu and Persian. He married in 1928 to *Rani Kaneej Aabdi Shahiba* of *Bilehra*, and had a son *Amir Mohammad Khan* and two daughters *Rajkumari Hamatul Husain Imam* and *Rajkumari Rabab Mehendi*. He died on 14th October, 1973 in London and was buried at *Mashhad* in Iran. His family resides at *Mahmudabad House*, Clifton Road, *Karachi*, *Pakistan*. The present representative of the *Ta’alluqa* is *Nawab Raja Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan (Sulieman Khan)* who was educated at Aldenham Public School and then went on to Imperial College of London and Pembroke College at Cambridge University. He married *Rani Vijai*, and has two issues (a) *Rajkumar Mohammad Amir Ahmad Khan*, born 1982, educated at La’Martinere College Lucknow and at Winchester College Public

School in England. He was keen equestrian and had represented his school and University in Squash; (b) *Rajkumar Mohammad Amir Hasan Khan*, born 1986, educated at Winchester college public school in England, like his brother, he was a keen equestrian and had also represented his school in Squash. Their residence is the *Qila* of *Mahmudabad* and *Mahmudabad House*, *Kaisarbagh*, *Lucknow*. Another family of *Mahmudabad* is from *Maharaja Kumar Mohammad Amir Haider Khan*, and second Son of *Maharaja Ali Bahadur Khan*. *Mohammad Amir Haider Khan* married *Rani Kaneej Ali* and has a son *Mohammad Amir Kazim Khan*, born 29th Feb. 1936 and had his B.A. (hons.) in history and M.Sc. political science from London University. He has been Councillor, London Borough of Islington (1982-86); Vice-Chairman of Race relations sub-committee, U.K. He married *Anita Khan* on 22 September 2000 in London and has issue- *Yumna Zahra Nadezhda Khan*. *Maharaj Kumar Mohammad Amir Ali Khan*, son of *Maharaja Ali Bahadur Khan* has four sons and two daughters- *Mohd. Amir Akbar Khan*, *Haider Ali Khan*, *Amir Kajhim Khan*, *Amir Zafar Khan* and daughters *Farhat Nigar* (married to *S. Ali Haider Zafri*) and *Qamar Nigar* (married to *Nawab S. Raza Quli*)⁶⁶.



Fig. 212: marble idol of *Bhagwan Parshawanath*, 18th-19th century

The marble idol of *Bhagwan Parshawanath* (18th-19th centuries A.D.) at present kept in *Digambar Jain Mandir* was found in *Biswan*. There is a figure of snake providing shade above the head of *Tirthankar*. He is seated in *dhyan mudra* (Fig. 212).

The shrine of *Hazrat Abbas* also known as *Dargah* of *Hazrat Abbas*, is located to the south of the town. It is the replica of shrine of *Hazrat Abbas* at *Karbala, Iraq*. It was built by sister of *Raja Nawab Ali Khan, Muqem-ud-daula*. She was known as *Choti Buboo*. It was built in 1880 by *Daroga Bhagga* (Fig. 213, 214 and 215).



Fig. 213: Outer gate, argah of *Hazrat Abbas*



Fig. 214: Side elevation, Dargah Hazrat Abbas

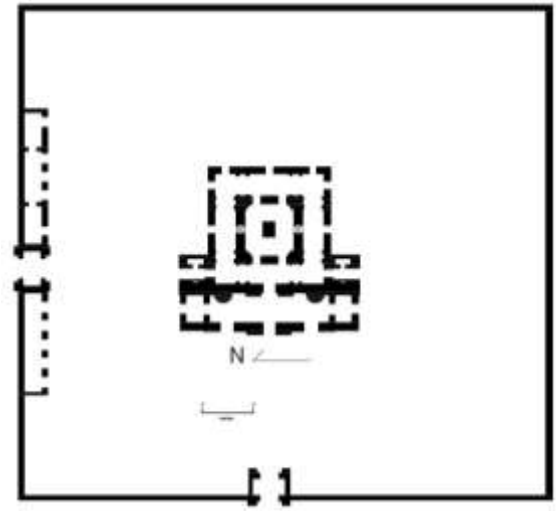


Fig. 215: Plan of Dargah of Hazrat Abbas

The Shrine of *Hazrat Ali* was built by *Badi Buboo*, the sister of *Raja Nawab Ali Khan* in 1880, known as *Nazaf*. It lies in *Kasba Mahmudabad*, in latitude $27^{\circ}17'6.5''$ n. and longitude $81^{\circ}7'11.1''$ e. *Nazaf* is situated in the centre of an enclosure where southern side has been provided with an arched way in the centre. The arched way has been conceived in a monumental gate. The main structure of the tomb has been constructed on a platform where on the southern side of a high rise portal consisting of main central arch with a trabeated small entrance has been constructed. This entire portal has been surmounted by dropping caves and has been embellished with the help of blind alcoves. The portal and its both wings have been flanked by circular minarets rising very high. Both of these have been surmounted by the pillared pavilions which in turn are crowned by pyramidal pointed finial, a typical borrowing from Gothic Architecture. Inside the tomb building, the space has been organized in a central chamber surrounded by pillared cloisters, which were closed from outside. Central chamber has been surmounted by a very prominent domed with inverted lotus, *kalash* and *melon* type of crowning elements. Flanking the *minars*, there are two structures serving as cloisters opening towards outside (Fig. 216, 217 and 218).



Fig. 216: General view of Nazaf



Fig. 217: Façade of Nazaf

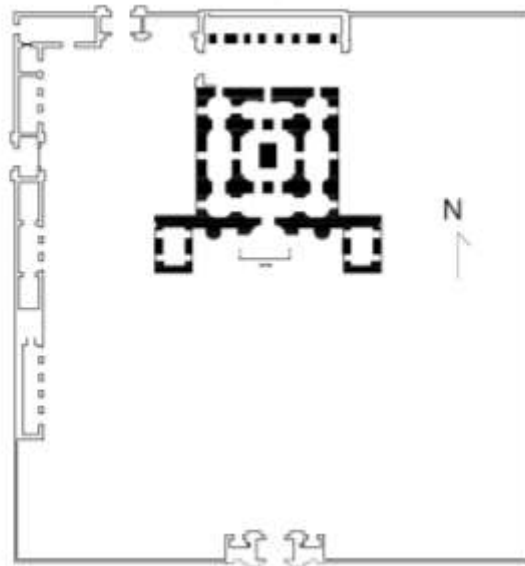


Fig. 218: Plan of Nazaf

Qarbala lies in *Mahmudabad* town, in latitude $27^{\circ}17'2.6''$ n. and longitude $81^{\circ}7'17.4''$ e. *Raja Nawab Ali Khan @ Muqimud-daula* constructed these two-three years before 1857. He was buried at the eastern side of the quadrangle. It is built purely in neoclassical style where the façade is composed of high pillars with heavy lintels supported on the pillars. Lateral staircases have been provided to

approach the pillared verandas. The main structure is composed of central chambers. It has trabeated entrance flanked by two storey minarets. These minarets have been surmounted by a circular pavilion with pyramidal finial as a crowning element. The central chamber is surmounted by high rise dome with modified crowning element. Flanking the pillared cloisters are two minor structures composed in architectural opening on opposite sides (Fig. 219, 220, 221 and 222).



Fig. 219: Façade, Qarbala



Fig. 220: General view of Qarbala



Fig. 221: Elevation of Qarbala

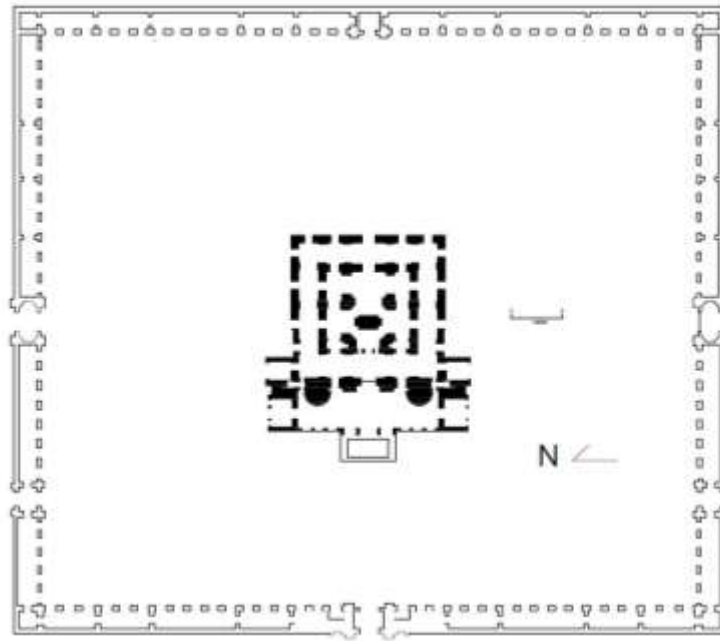


Fig. 222: Plan of Qarbala

Qila Mahmudabad, lies in latitude $27^{\circ}17'41.91''$ and in longitude $81^{\circ}7'9.05''$ E. It is the residence of *ex-ta'alluqedar*, and was built by *Raja Amir Hasan Khan*. It consists of monumental entrance gateway facing south-east and a number of the palaces meant for performing various functions for example enclosed *Harem*, structure of *Imambara* and integrated palace, Housing Library, King's personal apartments, Dining Hall, Ball room and Guest house etc are placed along north-west, south-east axis over-looking a long lake. *Harem* is situated on the north side of this alignment. It overlooks the lake situated along north-east, south-west axis connected to the one mentioned earlier. On the north-eastern side the palace quadrangle is flanked by a water body. It appears that in earlier days palace had interconnected water bodies on its three sides, it was approached from south-east side through a mango orchard. This integrated palace has triple storeys. Each storey consists of a compound of chambers room's halls and pillared verandas while second storey is composed of a central courtyard surrounded by a room and a hall. So far as the architectural analysis of this palace is concerned, it has been borrowed from western architectural style, especially Neo-classical architecture where gate and windows are trabeated. The outline of any façade of this palace is not linear. It is staggered in the form of half circles and hexagonal projections and linear movements of buildings. Each storey has been demarcated by providing dropping eaves. In first storey, the gates are provided with half circles fan lights but it is absent in the second storey. The main entrance gateway has been designed on the pattern of *Rumi Gate* of Lucknow. Though it is only meant for decorative purpose. A double storey porch has been added to this integrated palace in the centre of the northern side. In the building of *Qila Mahmudabad* neither symmetrical pattern nor single architectural styles have used. It might be

possible that the building was built in several stages. The contemporary political complexity might have affected their choice of the style. The notable structure inside *Qila* is *Imambara*. It retains the traditional plan so far as the space organizations and the façade are concerned. *Imambara* is situated at half storey height where lower half storey houses *Khazana* (Fig. 223, 224, 225, 226 and 227).



Fig. 223: Elevation of Qila Mahmudabad



Fig. 224: Front view of Qila Mahmudabad



Fig. 225: Imambara and Khazana of Qila Mahmudabad



Fig. 226: Southern elevation of Qila Mahmudabad



Fig. 227: Google image of Qila Mahmudabad

Imamia Masjid lies to the south-west of *Qila* across a pond, in latitude $27^{\circ}17'38.3''$ n. and longitude $81^{\circ}7'6.1''$ e. The mosque is composed of a western liwan. Western liwan is divided into central nave and flanking aisles. These entire aisles have been provided with trabeated opening. The central portion of the façade has been projected from the flanking portion. The mosque structure has been surmounted by a single high rise dome based on octagonal drum, with a band of cornice. The dome is situated on the central nave. It is crowned with blown up petal motifs (Fig. 228, 229).



Fig. 228: Masjid Imamia near Qila Mahmudabad

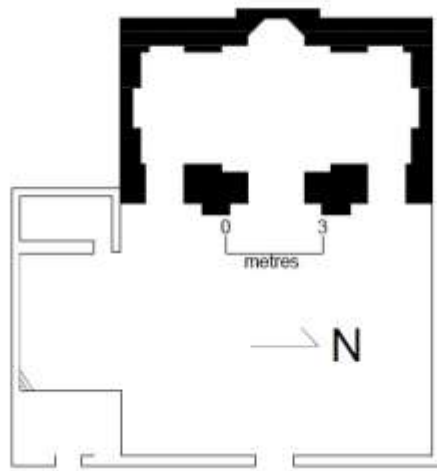


Fig. 229: Plan of Imamia Mosque, Qila Mahmudabad

Sarai Amiruddaula lies in latitude $27^{\circ}17'19.3''$ n. and longitude $81^{\circ}7'5.3''$ e. *Raja Mohammad Amir Hasan Khan* built this in 1882.

Agaia Tila- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°19'9.1" n. and longitude 80°10'45.4" e. It lies 7 km to the south-west of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. It is under cultivation. Its area is 6 acre and height is 10 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Babupur- the village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 8 km to the north-west of the p.s., in latitude 27°20'50" n. and in longitude 80°03'55" e. D.P. Tiwari reported RW, terracotta gamesman, bricks of sizes 30x23x5 cm and 26x18x5 cm, and pieces of iron slags of late medieval period⁶⁷. Its area is 20 acre and height is 18 feet. The mound is inhabited. A high school is located on the mound. *Nasmat Ali Shah's* graveyard is situated on the mound. *Niyamat Libraha* mound is situated nearby. The ceramic industry found is K.

Baqar nagar- *Aulia Bibi's Math* lies in latitude 27°17'7.7" n. and longitude 81°11'40.3" e. It lies about 2 km to the north of the village *Paintepur*. It is made of *kakai* brick 1 inch thick. The verandah around the structure has fallen down. The village is named after *Baqar Khan*, son of *Raja Abul Hasan Khan of Bilehra*. The maternal uncle (*Maamu*) of *Raja Mohd. Amir Mohd. Khan*, the present *Raja of Mahmudabad*. To the north-west of the tomb is another mound over which stands the grave of *Saman Shah*. People say that the saint was a contemporary of the founder of *Sangat of Paintepur*. It is said that four other saint came with *Saman Shah*, one was *Daulat Shah*, who is buried to the north of the *sangat* of *Paintepur* across the road. The tomb building of so called *Aulia Bibi's Math*, was built on nonipartite plan, where central chamber has been surrounded by eight chambers, four at the corners and four at the cardinal points. In the course of time the central chamber and its surmounting dome remains extent, but rest of the structure has been destroyed. The central chamber was built on a square plan and provided true phase of transition. In the phase of transition, the first stage has been achieved with the help of squinches placed on pillars. Consequently each squinch with pillars takes the shape of arched alcove. The second stage of phase of transition was not prominent and corbelled masonry circular drum of the dome was built. All the arches used in this building are pointed but having an ogee shape. From the exterior, the tomb was based on circular drum. The drum has been embellished with different bands of decorations. The dome has been embellished with flutings and once it was crowned with inverted lotus and finial. The structure of the tomb building carries the characteristic features of the 18th century A.D. (Fig. 230, 231 and 232)



Fig. 230: General view of Aulia Bibi ka Math



Fig. 231: Inside view of Aulia Bibi ka Math

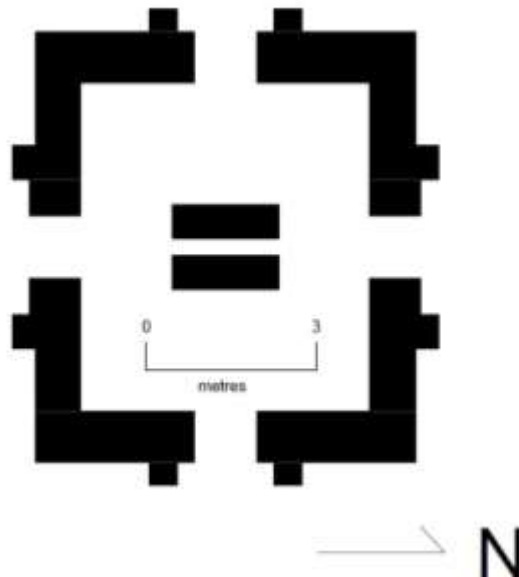


Fig. 232: Plan of Aulia Bibi ka Math

Baghain- the village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude $27^{\circ}20'1''$ n. and in longitude $81^{\circ}08'7.67''$ e. It lies 3.7 km to the north-east of the p.s. and the mound lies to the south of the village. The mound is cultivated. Its area is 10 acre and height is 6 feet. *D.P. Tiwari* reported *Śiva* temple, made of *Lakhuari* bricks, of late medieval period⁶⁸. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Bilauli Bazar- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude $27^{\circ}21'3.2''$ n. and longitude $81^{\circ}5'34.6''$ e. It lies 6.4 km to the east of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 20 acre and height is 8 feet. The ceramic industry found is EM.

Bakarpur- the village lies 7.4 km to the south-east of p.s., in latitude 27°17'05" N and longitude 80°11'55" E. The mound lies to the south of the village. Its area is 100 acre and height is 6 feet. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, Black ware, and glazed ware of medieval period⁶⁹. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Bambhaura Tila- The village lies in latitude 27°16'19.24" n. and longitude 81°4'57.18" e. It lies 5.3 km to the south-west of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 5 acre and height is 10 feet. There is a junior school located on the mound. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM.

Bandharan- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 4 km from the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 3 acre and height is 5 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and EM.

Baraila- the village lies in latitude 27°29'40" n. and longitude 80°53'20" e. *D.P Tiwari* reported ORSW, RW, terracotta net sinker, terracotta potter stamp, terracotta animal figurine, terracotta female figurine, stone pestle, terracotta games man, archaic type terracotta, and bricks measuring 28x28x9 cm and 23x16x5 cm, of *Kuśānaa* to medieval period⁷⁰. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Basha- The village lies in latitude 27°19'25.88" n. and longitude 81°4'59.17" e, 4.8 km to the north-west of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 3 acre and height is 5 feet. The ceramic industries found are G, and LM.

Bhetra Madhav-The village lies in latitude 27°17'19.1" n. and longitude 81°2'30.4" e. It lies 8.3 km to the west of the p.s. The mound lies 0.4 km to the east of the village. Its area is 5 acre and height is 10 feet. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM

Chandanpur- The village lies in latitude 27°19'6.7" n. and longitude 81°10'49.9" e. It lies 5.9 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound is under cultivation. Its area is 8 acre and height is 12 feet. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, pottery honscothes, and brickbats of medieval period⁷¹. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Dariyapur- the village lies 8.1 km to the south-west of p.s., in latitude 27°16'15" n. and longitude 81°03'15" e. The mound lies to the south of the village. It is inhabited. It is under cultivation. Its area is ½ acre and height is 10 feet. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, and stone sculptures of late medieval period⁷². The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM.

Deokaliya- The village lies in latitude 27°15'9.49" n. and longitude 81°2'7.87" e, 10.2 km to the south west of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 5 acre and height is 7 feet. To the North of the mound lies river *Kalyani*. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Gopalpur- The village lies in latitude 27°19'4.3" n. and longitude 81°09'43.8" e. It lies 6 km to the south of the p.s. The mound is under cultivation. Its area is 20 acre and height is 12 feet. The ceramic industries found are G, K and LM.

Gulauli- the village lies 8 km to the south-west of p.s., in latitude 27°14'05" n. and longitude 81°03'50" e. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW of late medieval period⁷³. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Imaliya Manpur- The village lies in in latitude 27°19'5.56" n. and longitude 81°10'16.97" e. It lies 7 km to the south of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 2 acre and height is 10 feet. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.

Kisarvara- The village lies in latitude 27°15'41.34" n. and longitude 81°11'26.33" e. It lies 7.95 km to the south-east of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 3 acre and height is 8 feet. A lake lies to the East of the mound. The ceramic industries found are K and EM.

Kedarpur- the village lies 5.9 km to the east of p.s., in latitude 27°17'48.5" n. and longitude 81°11'2.41" e. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, and brickbats of medieval period⁷⁴. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Lebaraha- The village lies in latitude 27°18'25.1" n. and longitude 81°2'32.2" e. It lies 8.2 km to the west of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 20 acre and height is 9 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and EM.

Maksoodpur- the village lies 15 km to the east of the p.s. The mound lies 1 km to the west of the village. Its area is 1 acre. There is cultivation on the mound. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Manikapur @ Malikapur- the village lies 10 km to the north of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. Its area is 3 acre and there lies 3 old walls. There is cultivation on the mound. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

Malsarai Tila- The village lies in latitude 27°19'52" n. and longitude 81°08'35.7" e. It lies 3.7 km to the north-east of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 18 acre and height is 12 feet. To the west of the mound lies a *Devi* Temple. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

Marhamatnagar- The village lies in latitude 27°14'43.16" n. and longitude 81°4'41.48" e. It lies 8 km to the south of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. It is inhabited. Its area is 4 acre and height is 7 feet. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, bricks measuring of 28x14x5 cm and 25x18x5 cm, of medieval period⁷⁵. The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM.

Nurpur- The village lies in latitude 27°19'11.6" n. and longitude 80°9'3.78" e. It lies 3.3 km to the north-east of the p.s. There is a school and an *Idgah* on the mound. Its area is 30 acre and height is 9 feet. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Paintepur- The village lies in latitude 27°16'40.59" n. and longitude 80°10'50.01" e, 6.1 km to the south-east of the p.s. The mound is inhabited. Its area is 1½ acre and height is 20 feet.

Hajira @ Mian Khadim Ali's tomb lies in latitude 27°16'39.1" n. and longitude 81°11'0.1" e. The structure is built over a high plinth. It is about 12 feet in height. *Mia Khadim Ali* was ancestor of *Raja Ibad Ali Khan*. *Ibad Ali Khan* ruled during 1677. To the south of the tomb lies dilapidated fort of *Raja Ibad Ali Khan*. Its area is 3 acres. To the south of the tomb across the moats stands dilapidated gate of the fort, it opens towards east. *Kankar* blocks are found in the fort. The tomb building has been conceived as a square pavilion. The pavilion on each side has three Tudor arched openings where arches are based on piers. The whole structure is surmounted by *bangladar* roof with bent cornice. *Bangladar* roof is crowned with an inverted lotus. The whole structure has been built with bricks and lime mortar (Fig. 233, 234). The EM and LM bricks are also found in the fort.



Fig. 233: Tomb of Mia Khadim Ali @ Hazira

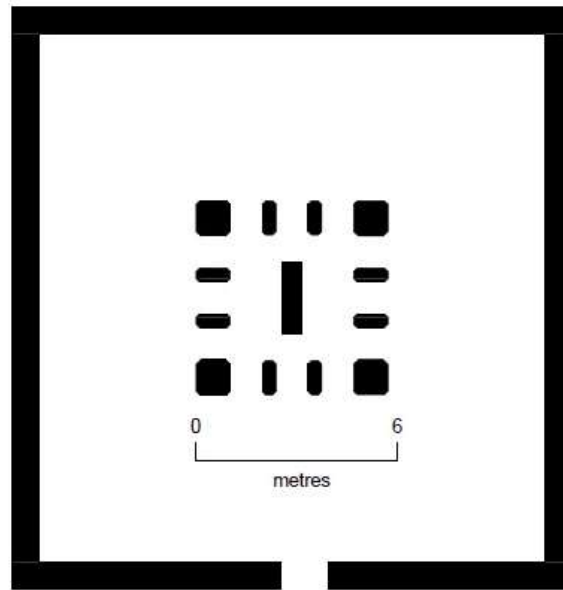


Fig. 234: Plan of Hazira @ Khadim Ali ka Maqbara

Udaseen Sangat lies in latitude 27°16'37" n. and longitude 81°11'6.6" e. It was founded by *Sangat Das*, a disciple of *Tikaram*. *Sangat Das* came from *Bareilly* and grant was given to the *Sangat* during *Nawabi* period. The other *Udaseen sangats* are located at- 1. *Manapur* (near *Kidarpur*), 2. *Madaripur* (near *Biswan*), 3. *Biswan* (near *Nagar Palika*), 4. *Bardia mohalla* of *Bilehra*. 5. *Udaseen sangat Rampur Mathura*. Following is the list of *mahants* of this *sangat*- 1. *Tilakramji*, 2. *Sangat Das*, 3. *Haridas*, 4. *Namkaran Das*, 5. *Govind Omkar Das*, 6. *Pritam Das*.

Bari Masjid @ Jama Masjid, lies in latitude 27°43'45.5" N and longitude 81°9'30.9" E. The mosque is made of 1½ inch thick bricks. The mosque was built by *Badi Rani Sahab*, the elder sister of *Chhoti Rani*, during the reign of *Raja Ibad Ali Khan* of *Bilehra* estate. *Bilehra* falls in p.s. *Mohammadpur Khala* in district *Barabanki*. The structure is built on a 12 feet high plinth. The foundation is made of block *Kankar*. The mosque consists of western *liwan*. It is divided into central nave and side aisles which are connected through the arches. The arches though these looks like pointed ones but are modified Tudor arch. The whole structure has been built during the late 19th and first half of the 20th century. Its construction carries the modern characteristic features. The façade is composed of three arches, each containing a trabeated opening. The central portion of the façade is projected towards the outside. Both the corners of the façade are occupied by octagonal multi-storeyed *minars*. Rear facade of the mosque is surmounted by cornice and railing of parapet motif. The central portion of the rear façade has been projected outside. The corners of the rear façade have been surmounted by different types of kiosks (Fig. 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240 and 241).



Fig. 235: Front façade of Bari masjid @ Jama masjid



Fig. 236: Front gate of Bari masjid @ Jama masjid



Fig. 237: Inner view of Bari masjid @ Jama masjid



Fig. 238: Inner view of Bari masjid @ Jama masjid



Fig. 239: Rear view of Bari masjid @ Jama masjid



Fig. 240: General view of Bari masjid @ Jama masjid

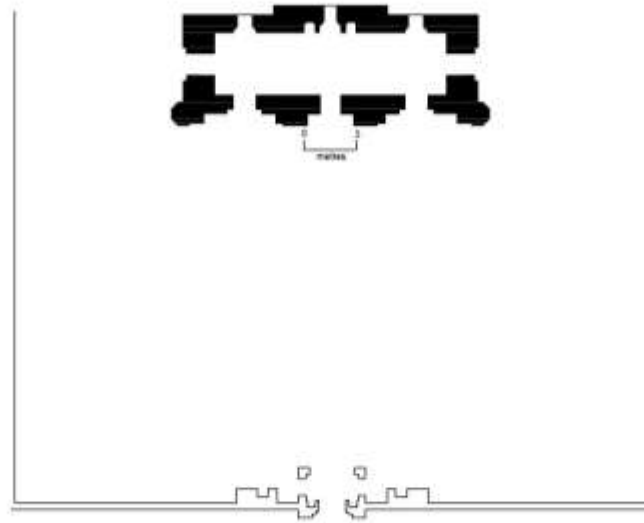


Fig. 241: Plan of Badi Masjid @ Jama Masjid

Chhoti Masjid, lies in latitude 27°16'46.5" n. and longitude 81°10'55.8" e. The mosque is built on a 12 feet high plinth. It was constructed by *Chhoti Rani*, during the reign of *Raja Ibad Ali Khan* of state *Bilehra*. It is made of 1 inch thick *Lakhauri* brick. In the north-east corner of *Chhoti masjid* on the plinth, lies the grave of *Dada Mian @ Haji Mansab Ali*, originally the residence of *Rahila Mau* p.s. *Baddupur* district *Barabanki*. Its foundation is made of *kankar* blocks. The mosque is composed of western liwan which is divided into central nave and side aisles with the help of arch ways. The central nave contains hexagonal *qibla* having a Tudor arch. All the arches in the mosque have been modeled with cusp motifs. The western liwan is surmounted by three fluted domes where the central dome is a little bit bigger in dimension and having a congested fluting. All the domes are based on a circular drum and lower portion of the dome has been decorated with design. All the domes are crowned with inverted lotus motif and finials. The flanking corners of the façade have been occupied by multi storeyed *minars*. The façade of the mosque has three arched openings where small segmented arches provide functional entrance. The central portion of the façade is projected towards outside. The rear façade has been surmounted by cornice and railing of parapet motif. The central portion of the rear façade is projected towards outside. All the corners of the rear façade have been surmounted by different types of kiosks. The mosque dates to late 19th century to early 20th century (Fig. 242, 243, 244, 245, 246 and 247). The ceramic industry found on the Fort mound is EM and LM.



Fig. 242: Front façade of Chhotii masjid



Fig. 243: Inner view of Chhotii masjid



Fig. 244: General view of Chhotii masjid



Fig. 245: Rear façade of Chhotii masjid

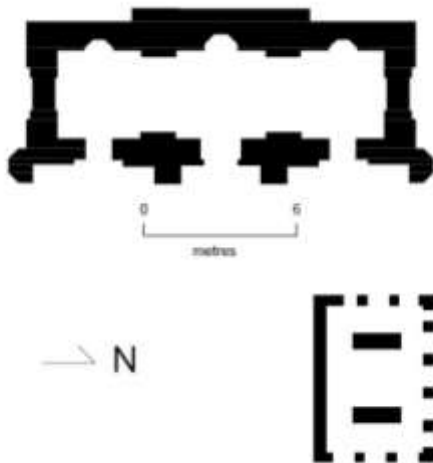


Fig. 246: Plan of first floor Chhotii masjid

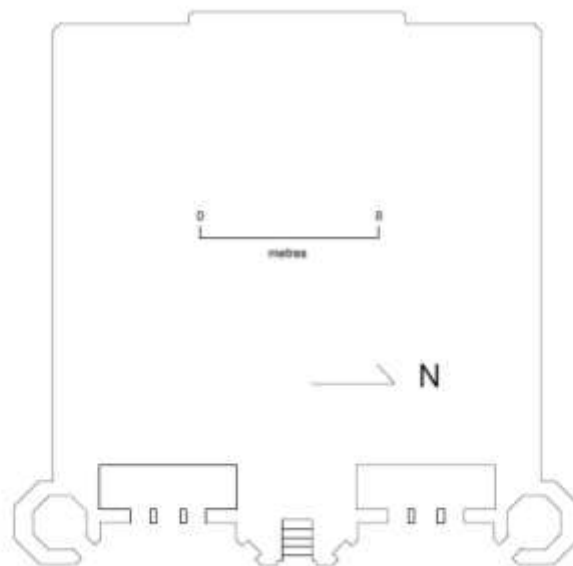


Fig. 247: Plan of ground floor Chhoti Masjid

Raipur- the village lies 8 km to the south-west of p.s., in latitude 27°21'15" n. and longitude 81°02'55" e. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, and bricks of size 30x28x5 cm, of late medieval period⁷⁶. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Ranni- The village lies in 11 km to the east of p.s. and 3 km to the east of the village *Paintepur*. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. It is under cultivation. Its area is 1 acre and height is 2 feet. The ceramic industries found are G, K, and EM. Terracotta games man are also found here.

Rewan- The village lies 4 km to the east of the p.s., in latitude 27°16'50" N and longitude 81°09'25" E. The mound lies to the south of the village. There is a school on the mound. Its area is 2 acre and

height is 3 feet. D.P Tiwari reported RW, BW, and terracotta human figurines of Gupta and medieval period⁷⁷. The ceramic industry found is G,EM and LM.

A plate was discovered from the village in 1885 and was presented to the museum by Ta'alluqdar of Mahmudabad the same year (Fig. 248). The inscription was published by Dr. Fuhrer in 1887. The plate is 37.5 cm broad and 29 cm high. It is engraved on one side only. The seal attached with the plate has greatly suffered from corrosion. The inscription of the plate consists of 29 line of writing in *Devnagari* characters and Sanskrit language. However, there are quite a good number of clerical mistakes in the epigraph. This charter chronicles the grant made by the King Govind Chandra Deva, of the village of Sohanijaka in the *pattala* of Navgrama to a *Brahmān Thakkura Baladityasharmana* of *Parashar gotra*, on Monday.



Fig. 248: Rewan Copper plate of Govind Chandra Gehedwal

Setram- the village lies in latitude 27°23'10" n. and longitude 81°14'10" e. D.P Tiwari reported group of 40 small sized temple (*mathias*) made of *lakhauri* bricks, Śivaliṅgaas, and fragments of stone sculptures (30x26x5 cm, 20x10x4 cm) of medieval period⁷⁸. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Shahpur- The village lies in latitude 27°19'2.71" n. and longitude 81°11'22.94" e. It lies 6.8 km to the north-east of the p.s. Its area is 10 acre and height is 10 feet. A temple is built of *Kankar* Blocks. The ceramic industries found are NBP, EM and LM.

Siharukhera- The village lies in latitude 27°20'18.3" n. and longitude 81°07'25.22" e. It lies 4.1 km to the north of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 15 acre and height is 15 feet. To the east of the mound lies *Baghain Tal* and to the north of the mound lies *Ramduar Tal*. The ceramic industry found is K.

Sirauli- the village lies 6.6 km to the west of p.s., in latitude 27°17'28.52" n. and longitude 81°03'29.92" e. The mound lies to the south west of the village. There is habitation on the mound. The mound is lying uncultivated. Its area is 2 acre and height is 7 feet. D.P Tiwari reported RW, GW, and terracotta human figures & plaque of Gupta and medieval period⁷⁹. The ceramic industries found are G, K and EM.

Unaira- The village lies in latitude 27°19'19.02" n. and longitude 81°05.1'30.31" e, 3.94 km to the south east of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. It is inhabited. Its area is 5 acre and height is 12 feet. The ceramic industries found are K and EM.

Unchgaon- the village lies in latitude 027°15' n. and longitude 81°20' e. There is habitation on the mound and it extends towards east, up to the remains of temple standing to the west of *Ramkunda Tal*. D.P Tiwari reported RW, terracotta skin rubber, wheel, animal figurines, and bricks (30x18x5 cm; 46x28x6 cm) stone sculptures of *Kuśānaa* period⁸⁰. There is an ancient temple of early medieval period, locally known as *Tendari Bābā Ka Mandir*. It was built by some foreign King, who came to India on a pilgrimage. The mound near the temple yielded *Sunga*, *Kusana* Red ware. Shri M.M. Nagar, the then the Director of State Museum Lucknow, conducted excavations at this mound from 1955-1958⁸¹. As a result of his excavations the remains of the temples of 9th century A.D were revealed with a considerable number of stones images and inscriptions in *Kutila* script. The fragmentary sculptures included Brahmanical images ranging from 8th century to 12th century A.D. were found. The burnt bricks used in the temple measure 25x15x5 cm. During the above excavation the plinth of the temple was exposed and found to be surrounded by the main wall. On south-eastern corner, there was a square pillar, and on both sides existed wide drains. A Śivaliṅga was found in it. A stair case was also traced out which proved to be the main entrance in the temple. It also showed that the temple was built on a high plinth. After making the *pucca* floor of bricks, the stairs case was prepared. It was

done only for the convenience of the public. Few fragmentary sculptures were also found lying there under the basement of the ancient temple. The outer wall of the temple was also traced out to be to a considerable length. There was a burnt brick floor between the two walls. An outline of a plan of an ancient temple was brought into light. It was found that the present temple was built on the ruins of an ancient one and built on a high plinth measuring about 20 m in length and about 11.50 m in width. The plinth was made of burnt bricks joined with lime mortar. A three meter wide *Pradaksina-patha* was provided all around the temple. There were seven small shrines around the temple. Four of them were situated on four corners, two on both respective sides and one behind the temple. The gap between the outer and inner walls was used for "*pradaksina*" as well as outlet for the rainy water, which emptied into the nearby tank. The excavation proved that there was a single main gate of the large temple which opened towards the natural lake. Presence of a lake in front of three shrine added beauty to the structure during that period. The sculptures obtained from the site comprise *Uma-Maheswara* and *Ardhanarisvara*. Both of them were made of Yellowish sand stone, belonging to 8th-9th century⁸². In the excavation conducted by M.M. Nagar⁸³. The following pieces of the sculptures were found. A badly mutilated bust (height. 31") of some deity probably of *Śiva* as evidenced by *Jatajuta* was found, of medieval period was found. Halo of the lotus petals behind the head was found. Sandstone used was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.78 and in year 1955-56). There was a medieval base (ht 17") of a door jamb containing a corroded figure of a deity standing inside a portico and holding a mace in left hand held akimbo and an indistinct object in the right hand hanging down was found. Stone used in it is of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.79 and in year 1955-56). There was a medieval fragment (ht. 12") from a jamb having two horizontal panels; one above the other. In the upper panel of the fragment, there were traces of human feet while a bust of a lady carrying a pitcher in the upraised right hand which was shown in the other panel. Sandstone used was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.80 and in year 1955-56). Fragment of 8th century A.D (ht. 12") from the lower part of an image of some deity from the waist to the shins was found. The figure was clad with drapery and jewellery. Sandstone used is of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.81 and in year 1955-56). The Lower part (ht. 13") of the image of some deity of medieval period, containing the feet and lotus pedestal only was found. Below in this image *kirttimukha* decoration was found. Sandstone used was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.82 and in year 1955-56). A sculptural fragment (ht. 11") of medieval period was found. It consisted of a black slab showing two *Gandharvas* carrying a *kirita*. Sandstone used is of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.83 and in year 1955-56). A fragment (ht. 23") from the image of some medieval four handed deity containing a portion of the lotus halo was found. In his lower left hand, the deity is carrying a snake and there is a female *chauri* bearer. Sandstone used was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.84 and in year 1955-56). There was found a

fragment (ht. 10") of an image (medieval) containing the upper right hand of the deity held in *varada Mudrā* with a lotus between the fingers, *vanamala* and the feet of an attendant. Sandstone used was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.85 and in year 1955-56). There was found the lower part (ht. 84") of an image with left hand placed on the thigh. Sandstone used was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.86 and in year 1955-56). There was found a mutilated headless bust (ht. 64") of some deity holding a lotus bud in right hand placed at the chest and left hand placed akimbo and the deity had a Scarf on the shoulder. Sandstone used was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.87 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 13") of the chest of the *Surya* image, containing a part of the coat of Armour and a Torque. Sandstone used is of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.88 and in year 1955-56). There was found a head and armless bust (ht. 6") of some deity (medieval) wearing *Yajñopavīta* and a torque. Sandstone used was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.89 and in year 1955-56). There was found a medieval bust (ht. 5") of a lady wearing *Ekavali*, Earrings, Scarf and an ornamented head gear. Sandstone used was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.90 and in year 1955-56). There was found a medieval mutilated head (ht. 4") probably of a lady wearing earrings and a decorated head gear. Sandstone used was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.91 and in year 1955-56). There was found the face (ht. 4 ¾") of *Pārvatī* (medieval) wearing *Jatajuta*. Sandstone used was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.92 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 3 ½") of the head of a lady (medieval) wearing earrings. Sandstone used was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.93 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragments (ht. 5") from the head of some Goddess (of medieval period) wearing earrings and an ornamented head gear. Stone used in the image was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.94 and in year 1955-56). There was found the lower part (ht. 2 ½") of the image of some deity (of medieval period) flanked by Goddess *Chāmunda* on the left hand side and another female on the right side. The image was made of Black Schist (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.95 and in year 1955-56). There was found the fragment (ht. 4 ½") of a seated male figure (medieval period) wearing *Dhoti*. Stone used in the image was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.96 and in year 1955-56). There was found the right hand (ht. 6") of some deity (of medieval period) holding a Shield or a mirror. Stone used in the image was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.97 and in year 1955-56). There was found the left arm (ht. 5 ½") of some deity (of medieval period). On the palm was carved a rosette. Stone used in the image was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.96 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 5") from the right arm of some deity wearing Bracelets. Stone used in the image was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.96 and in year 1955-56). There was was found a fragment (ht. 4 ½") of the image (of

medieval period) which is wearing Bracelets in the left arm. Stone used in the image was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.96 and in year 1955-56). Fragment (ht. 7 ½") of an image was found (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.101 and in year 1955-56). There was found the Fragment (ht. 6") of the upper left hand of some deity (of medieval period) wearing a torque and sacred thread. Stone used in the image was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.96 and in year 1955-56). There was found a mutilated head and armless broken bust (ht. 5") of some deity (of medieval period) wearing a torque and sacred thread. Stone used in the image was of buff colored sand stone (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.96 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 4") from the headless bust of some deity (of medieval period) wearing a Necklace and *Kundala* (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.104 and in year 1955-56). There was found a stone fragment (ht. 3 ½") containing the folded right leg of a human figure (of medieval period) (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.105 and in year 1955-56). Stone *argha* of *Sivalingam* (of medieval period) was found (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.106 and in year 1955-56). There was found a stone plaque (ht. 3 ½") broken into two containing the lower part of a standing four armed deity probably *Viṣṇu* (of medieval period) holding a Conch shell in the right hand and a roundish object in the left hand. Other attributes in the deity were not clear. Deity is weather worn. Stone used in the image was buff colored sand stone (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.96 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 5") from of the left hand of an image (of medieval period) wearing bracelets. Stone used in the image was of buff colored sand stone (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.96 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 4") of the right hand of the image of some deity (of medieval period) holding a Shield and decorated with full blown lotus petals (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.109 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 11") from the upper left corner of the back slab of an image (of medieval period) with two vertical panels. The upper panel contains a mutilated figure of *Gandharva* and the figurine of God *Viṣṇu* seated in *Lalitasana*. On the other panel is carved a deity in the act of striking, by a whip, a Grotesque animal over which he stands. A springing leogryph is shown below the panel. Stone used in the image was of buff colored sand stone (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.96 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 18"x25") of the pedestal of a colossal image of some deity (of medieval period) containing the anklet wearing feet of the principal figure flanked on the right side by the seated figurine of *Gaṇeśaa* and the lower half of the standing attendant figure on the back slab. Stone used in the image was of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.96 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 3") of the black slab depicting a much mutilated figure of seated *Gaṇeśaa* (of medieval period). Sandstone used was of yellow color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.112 and in year 1955-56). Three fragments of a corner molding were found (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.113 and in year 1955-56).

Four fragments from halo (ht. 9", 4", 3", 6") showing lotus petal and beaded border of medieval period were found (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.114 and in year 1955-56). There was found a stone fragment (ht. 11") showing a Rosette beaded border and *Vanamala* (of medieval period) (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.115 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 8 ½") from a pedestal (of medieval period) showing a creeper (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.116 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 12 ½") from a pedestal (of medieval period) showing a creeper (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.117 and in year 1955-56). There was found a badly mutilated fragment (ht. 5 ½") from the head (of medieval period), probably of *Pārvatī*, wearing Earrings and *Jatajuta* (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.118 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 6 ½") of an attendant figure showing the spear head only (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.120 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 6 ½") showing a braid of hair (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.121 and in year 1955-56). There was found a badly mutilated stone fragment (ht. 5") showing a medieval period Mace (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.122 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 5 ½") from an image (of medieval period), showing a folded scarf and marked with Rosettes (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.124 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 6 ½") from a halo showing two lotus petals of medieval period (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.125 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 7") from the head (of medieval period) of an image showing *Kundalas* (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.126 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 4") of stone showing a Bud (of medieval period) (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.127 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 9") of the left leg of a draped figure of medieval period (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.128 and in year 1955-56). There was found two fragment (ht. 5", 5 ½") of the legs of a draped figure of medieval period (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.129 and in year 1955-56). There were found five small fragments of halo (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.130 and in year 1955-56). There was found a Stone fragment (ht. 4") showing a leaf (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.131 and in year 1955-56). There was found a Clipped fragment (of medieval period) (ht. 6") showing a beaded border and dots on both sides (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.132 and in year 1955-56). Fragment (ht. 5") from the leg of draped figure was found (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.133 and in year 1955-56). There was found a conical stones fragment (of medieval period) (ht. 7") showing a plain leafy design and trimmed edges (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.134 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 14") from a colossal image containing the hind part of a caparisoned horse (of medieval period) carved in high relief and lower parts of the two male figures. Stone used in making the image is buff colored sand stone (State

Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.96 and in year 1955-56). There was found a stone fragment (ht. 4") containing the head of a bull (of medieval period) (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.136 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 7 ½") of the pedestal of medieval period *Śiva* image showing a badly mutilated seated bull (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.137 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 11 ½") from the image of a medieval period caparisoned horse (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.138 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment (ht. 6") of an image of medieval period containing the hind part of a rampant Lion (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.139 and in year 1955-56). There was found the lower part (ht. 18 ½") of the image (of medieval period) of the Goddess *Chāmuṇḍā*, one of the *Saptamatrikas* wearing a *Mundmala* and holding a dagger in the right hand. Folds of Drapery and Muscles are shown conspicuously (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.285 and in year 1955-56). There was found a mutilated bust (ht. 33") of four handed *Gaṇeśa* (of medieval period) holding a *Modaka*, in his left hand. The remaining hands, tusk and trunk are broken. The Headdress above the third eye on the forehead consists of a fillet with a *kirttimukha* decoration. On the body are shown a *Yajñopavīta* and a torque with *Kirtimukha* and *Vyaghranakha* pendants alternately suspended from a beaded string. Stone used in the image is of buff color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.96 and in year 1955-56). There was a pedestal of a *Gaṇeśa* image bearing the anklet wearing feet of the deity and his conveyance, the rat carved below *Kirtimukha* and *Vyaghranakha*. On the base of the pedestal are shown two peacocks



Fig. 249: Ardhnarishwar

holding Garlands issuing from *Kirtimukhas*. Stone used in the image is of grey color (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.96 and in year 1955-56). There was found a fragment from the lower right corner of an image of *Kārtikeya* (of medieval period) containing the figure of a seated attendant, forepart of his vehicle, the peacock with flowing plumage and the torso of a lady holding the handle of probably a lance in right hand and a flower in the left hand at which the peacock is pecking (She may be *Kaumari* the consort of God). Grayish colored stone is used in making this (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.288 and in year 1955-56). *Kuśānaa* period fragment (ht. 5") of a human foot wearing Anklet was found (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.317 and in year 1955-56). There was found a stone image (ht. 35") of a two handed deity, probably God *Śiva* (of medieval period) in Yogic form holding a trident in the left hand and his right hand is in *Varada Mudrā*. There is a third eye on the forehead and hairs are arranged like Wig. The

drapery consists of a Dhoti tied with a Waist band and a Scarf like cloth loosely tied around the loin

with knots at each side. The ornaments on the body include a thick torque and Bracelets. Portion below the knees are broken. The image is weather worn (State Museum, Lucknow Accession Register No. 56.331 and in year 1955-56). A 9th century Stele (ht. 1"-1") of buff color sand stone bearing a well preserved bust of *Umā-Maheśwara* in *AlinganMudrā* (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.302 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century beautiful head (ht. 1") of *Ardha-Nariśvara* as evidenced by the different varieties of ear ornaments with the third eye on the forehead was found. Nose and mouth of the figure is slightly damaged. The stone used in making the idol is of buff color (Fig. 249) (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.303 and in year 1956-67).

A figure of 9th century head (ht. 17") probably of *Kaumari* on of the *Saptmatrikas* as indicated by typical head gear and earrings was found. Face of the figure is damaged. The sandstone used in making the image is of buff color (Fig. 250) (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.304 and in year 1956-67).



Fig. 250: Head of Kaumari

A 9th century mutilated head (ht. 1") of some goddess probably *Pārvatī* with a lotus halo behind, its ears decorated with Pendants, was found. Top of the head and face of figure is badly damaged. The sandstone used in making the image is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.305 and in year 1956-67). A badly defaced, 8th century head (ht. 8") of some deity probably *Surya* wearing *Kirit Mukuta*, with a part of halo behind was found. The sandstone used in making the image is of red color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.306 and in year 1956-67). A 9th

century fragment (ht. 12") from the back slab of an image containing the upper part of the image of a female figure with remarkable hair do, with usual jewellery in addition was found. The well carved face of the lady is being fondled by the principal figure which but for the forearm is missing with the lady raising her right hand to the breast in the Mild protest. The sandstone used in making the image is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.307 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 12") from the back slab of an image containing a well carved figure of a male attendant clad in drapery and jewellery holding a Conch shell with both hands was found. Hair arrangements and ear ornaments are remarkable was found. The sandstone used in making the image is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.308 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 10") from the back slab of an image showing a flying a *Gandharva* with a Garland was found. The sandstone used in making the image is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.309 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 14") from the back slab of an image containing the standing figure of a male divinity with a Sword and fish held in the right and left hand respectively was found. Hair arrangements are Noteworthy. The sandstone used in making the image is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.310 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 15") from the image of God *Viṣṇu* containing the right hands of the God holding Mace and in *Varada Mudrā*, part of *Vaijanti* and the representation of the *Balrama* above two attendant figures on the back slab was found. The sandstone used in making the image is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.311 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 1"-4") from the image of God *Viṣṇu* containing the lower hand of deity holding a Conch shell and with a male and female attendant figures was found. The sandstone used in making the image is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.312 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 1"-4") from the back slab of a colossal image of some deity containing the figurine of God *Brahma* with four heads seated cross legged on a lotus seat with Rosary, Laddle, book and jar in the hands, was found. Standing over a bracket on the extreme right corner is a male attendant, holding flower and jar. Traces of halo can be seen. The sandstone used in making the image is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.313 and in year 1956-67). A figure of 9th century badly mutilated bust (ht. 1"-10") of some goddess probably one of the *Saptamatrikas* wearing *Stanhara* and earrings was found. Head and hands in the image are missing. The sandstone used in making the image is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.314 and in year 1956-67). A figure of 9th century fragment (ht. 2") from the right back slab of a colossal image of God *Śiva* as indicated by the trident containing a part of the lotus halo, a flying *Gandharava* Couple with garland and a female *Chauri* bearer was found. The sandstone used in making the image is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.315 and in year 1956-67). A figure of 9th century head and armless bust (ht. 1"-3") of God *Śiva* wearing a torque a beaded chain and ear ornaments was found. Coils of hair fall on the right

shoulder. The sandstone used in making the image is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.316 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 1"-2") from the lower part of an image of some deity containing the ankelted right foot of the principal figure placed over reclining male figures with legs bent up, was found. On the Face of a pedestal run creeper ornamentations. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.317 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 1"-2") from the lower part of an image containing the lower part of a standing male figure on the back slab and that of a female *Chauri* bearer in front of him was found. On the pedestal are shown a full and half rosette. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.318 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century Torso (ht. 2"-2") of a two handed male deity wearing necklace, *yajñopavīta*, lower garment nicely secured with an ornamented waist band with tassels on the two sides and bracelets was found. Hands and feet's in the image are missing. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.319 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 2 ft.) of a colossal image of some deity containing the headless forepart of a well caparisoned animal and right leg of the deity mounting on it was found. The drapery includes a tight fitting loin cloth and ornamented high boots going up to the knee. In the extreme right hand is shown a book. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.320 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 1"-8") from a stone slab containing a right leg of Goddess *Pārvatī* with *Nandī* bull and a headless male attendant near it was found. The sculpture in all probability forms part of *Saptamatrika* panel. The sandstone used in making the image is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.321 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 13") from the image of *Viṣṇu* containing the upper half of two right hands and *Vaijanti* garland was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.322 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century stone fragment (ht. 10") containing the upper half of the right hand of God *Viṣṇu* and a part of *Vaijyantimāla* was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.323 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 11") from a *Viṣṇu* image containing the lower left hand of the deity holding a conch shell and a stalked flower and a mutilated head of goddess with exquisite hair arrangement below it, was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.324 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 11") from an image of some deity showing the left hand of the principal figure carrying a vase full of rounded objects probably *Modakas* and a smaller figure trying to steal one from it, was found. The sculpture might represent *Pārvatī* and *Modaka Priya Gaṇeśa*. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.325 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 10") from an image showing the forepart of an elephant and traces of other figures on it, was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow,

Accession Register No. 57.326 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century stone fragment (ht. 8") containing the right forearm of a deity holding a shaft was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.327 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century stone slab (ht. 17") containing the upper part of winged divinity with one hand raised up and the other placed on a thigh, was found. Face of the slab is worn out. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.328 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 10") of an image of God Śiva containing a deity's upper left hand holding a hooded snake and a part of halo, was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.329 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 20") from a sculpture showing a *Gandharva* couple with halo behind them was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.330 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 9 ½") from the back slab of an image containing the figures of flying *Gandharava* couple, was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.331 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century stone fragment (ht. 8") showing the lower part of a flying *gandharva* couple was found (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.317 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century stone fragment (ht. 9") containing headless bust of lady holding the handle of probably a fly-whisk in right hand was found. The ornaments on the body include a necklace, *stanhara*, armlets and ear pendants. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.333 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 10") of an image containing the anklet wearing feet of the principal figures, two standing male figures and a kneeling devotee was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.334 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 9") from a pedestal showing the feet of the principal figure was found (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.335 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 16") representing the right hip and thigh of some deity was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.336 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 12") forming part of a deity's body from a navel to the knees was found. The sculpture is profusely ornamented. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.337 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 11") from the top of an image containing the representation of two *Gandharava* couple flanking a miniature deity in *dhyān Mudrā* with two other deities seated on his either side, was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.338 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 10") of a halo showing lotus petals and another ornamented band above it was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.339 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century sculptural fragment (ht. 21") with a *Siva Linga* was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow,

Accession Register No. 57.340 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century upper half (ht. 10") of the left hand of God *Viṣṇu's* with a part of *Vaijyantimala* was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.341 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century rectangular stone (ht. 2"x10") with creeper ornamentations on the front side and a jungle scene was found. On the top in which a lion is shown mauling a boar with other boars running away for safety. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.342 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century mutilated headless male figure (ht. 9") holding a conch-shell with both hands, was found. Portion below the waist is missing. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.343 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 7") of a pedestal containing the figure of a lion, an attendant figure and two devotees was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.344 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 15") from the lower side of the back slab of an image probably of *Viṣṇu* showing a standing female *Chaurie* bearer, a kneeling devotee the boar incarnations of the Lord and three other Celestial figure on the black slab was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.345 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century small head (ht. 3") of a lady wearing an earring was found. Hair combed back with a top knot above. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.346 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century stone head (ht. 4 ½") probably of a goddess wearing earrings was found. Hair arrangements are remarkable. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.347 and in year 1956-67). A figure of 10th century A.D. stone fragment (ht. 5") showing a male figure lifting a bow, above his head with the left hand and touching the earth with the right hand was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.348 and in year 1956-67). A 15th century A.D. slate stone plaque (ht. 2") bearing a crudely outlined figurine of a four handed deity probably *Bramha* with *Jatajuta* was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.349 and in year 1956-67). A 8th century A.D. stone fragment (ht. 6 ½") containing a mutilated headless bust of a male figure with gorgeous hair shown at the back and a torque on the neck was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.350 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 3") of a hand holding a Scarf was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.352 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 4") of a hand holding *Damaru* was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.353 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century fragment (ht. 3½") of a hand holding a Shaft was found. The sandstone used in the figure is of buff color (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.354 and in year 1956-67). A 9th century stone fragment (ht. 5") containing the torso of a male figure

with left hand placed at the hip and the right hand holding a flower was found (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.355 and in year 1956-67). A stone fragment (of medieval period) (ht. 2½") forming part of human hip was found (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 57.370 and in year 1956-67). A terracotta seated figure (ht. 3½") of a mother goddess (of medieval period) wearing Earrings and *Stanhara* was found. The figure is heavily corroded (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.142 and in year 1955-56). A terracotta mutilated figure (ht. 5") of a caparisoned horse (of medieval) was found. Saddle is prominently is shown in the figure. The figure is modeled (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.143 and in year 1955-56). A terracotta figure (ht. 4½") of a horse (of medieval) was found. All the legs of the figure are broken. The figure is modeled (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.144 and in year 1955-56). A terracotta torso (ht. 4½") of a horse (of medieval period) with a saddle on the back was found (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.145 and in year 1955-56). A terracotta torso (ht. 5½") of a horse (of medieval) with a saddle on the back was found (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.146 and in year 1955-56). A figure (medieval period) (ht. 3") of a spirited horse was found. The right foreleg of the horse is broken (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.147 and in year 1955-56). A terracotta horse figure (of medieval period) (ht. 3") with manes prominently shown was found (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.148 and in year 1955-56). A terracotta toy (ht. 2½") with foreparts of the two horses joined together was found (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.149 and in year 1955-56). A mutilated torso (ht. 3½") probably of a horse of medieval period was found. Its legs and tails are broken (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.150 and in year 1955-56). A crude figure of some animal (of medieval period) (ht. 2½") probably horse was found. The figure is modeled (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.151 and in year 1955-56). A crude figure of some animal (of medieval period) (ht. 2½") probably horse was found. Its right foreleg is broken (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.152 and in year 1955-56). A crudely modeled horse (of medieval period) figurine (ht. 2") was found. The tail is missing from the figure (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.153 and in year 1955-56). A crudely modeled horse (of medieval period) figurine (ht. 1½") was found. The tail is missing from the figure (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.154 and in year 1955-56). A crudely modeled horse (of medieval period) figurine (ht. 2") was found. The tail is missing from the figure and legs are broken too (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.155 and in year 1955-56). A crudely modeled torso (ht. 3") of a caparisoned animal (of medieval period) was found (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.156 and in year 1955-56). Five crudely modeled torsos (of medieval period) of horses (ht. 3", 3½", 3¾", 4", 3¾") were found (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.157 and in year 1955-56). A mutilated figure (ht.4") of a horse was found (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.158 and in year 1955-56). Two crudely modeled horse (of medieval period) torsos (ht. 3", 3½") were

found (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.159 and in year 1955-56). A crudely modeled horse (of medieval period) figurine (ht. 2½") was found (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.160 and in year 1955-56). The forepart (ht. 3½") of some animal probably goat (of medieval period) was found. The figure is crudely modeled (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.161 and in year 1955-56). The mutilated forepart (ht. 2½") of a crudely modeled caparisoned animal figure (of medieval period) affixed to an earthen lid was found (State Museum Lucknow, Accession Register No. 56.162 and in year 1955-56). *D.P Tiwari* excavated Terracotta skin rubber, wheel, animal figurines, bricks (30x18x5 cm; 46x28x6 cm) and stone sculptures from *Kuśāna* to medieval period⁸⁴.

The excavation site is marked by the exposed lower part of the temple called *Ramkunda* temple. It lies in latitude 27°15'3.5" n. and longitude 81°1'15.3" e. Elevation of *Pratihara* temple is shows



Fig. 251: Ramkunda Temple, Unchgaon

different phases of construction (Fig. 251). The temple was built three times. This is the surviving portion of the raised platform that is known as *adhisthana*. The temple was built on the *panchratha* plan. Brick of early medieval period have been reused to construct the temple third time. One piece of spotted red sand stone sculpture is also found. Earlier idols

of four piglets are found on the mound. These have been stolen. Lower course is made of 2" thick bricks. Middle course is made of *kankar* blocks pieces. The upper course is made of 2½" thick bricks. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

Around the remains of *Ramkunda* temple, stone sculptures pieces of different periods were found. The head of a deity of 9th century, wearing *keeret Mukut*, (Fig. 252) was found. A fragment of four armed *Viṣṇu* of 9th century sitting on human form of *Garun* was found. Its upper left part of a large *Viṣṇu* image (Fig. 253). Sculptural fragment showing two flying figures of 9th century hovering above the image of a deity was found (Fig. 254). A 9th century broken sculpture fragment was found (Fig.

255). There was found a 9th century broken sculptural fragments showing two flying *Vidhyadharas* holding a crown. These figures are located above the aura of a deity (Fig. 256). There was found a part of a broken 9th century *Viṣṇu* image showing, *Laxmi* seated on a full blown lotus. On the right side part of the aura *Siraschakra* of the main deity is visible (Fig. 257). Unique unidentified sculpture fragments showing a lower portion of the two human bodies holding conch shells in their left hands was found (Fig. 258). A broken sculpture piece of 9th century was found (Fig. 259).



Fig. 252: 9th century Head



Fig. 253: Mutilated image of garuna riding Vishnu



Fig. 254: 9th century sculptural fragment



Fig. 255: 9th century broken sculptural fragment



Fig. 256: 9th century broken sculpture fragment



**Fig. 257: 9th century part of Vishnu image
Showing Lakshmi**



Fig. 258: Broken sculptural fragment



Fig. 259: 9th century sculptural fragment

P.S MANPUR

Badaila- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°29'35.5" n. and longitude 80°53'41" e. It lies 3.5 km to the south-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. Its area is 6 acre and height is 10 feet. There is habitation on the mound. A pond lies to the north of the mound. Brick Bats (4" thick) and a skeleton about 6 feet long were found from the mound. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K, EM and LM.

Hanumanji Ka Mandir, lies in latitude 27°29'43.5" n. and longitude 80°53'41.4" e. The mound lies 300 meters to the north of the village. Its area is 3 acre and height is 30 feet. A figure of a *Bhuvvaraha* in *alidh Mudra* was found. He is wearing a *vanamala*, a *graiveyak* and *kundal* of early Gupta 3rd century A.D. (Fig. 260)



Fig. 260: 3rd century Bhuvvaraha

Bajehra- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°28'40.3" n. and longitude 80°53'25.13" e. It lies 8.6 km to the south-east of the p.s. Its area is 5 acre and height is 13 feet. There is habitation on the mound. *Bajehra Jhil* lies to the north-west of the village. Broken terracotta pieces are found here. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

Barchhatta- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°28'55.29" n. and longitude 80°50'56.44" e. It lies 4.6 km to the south-west of the p.s. The mound lies 1½ km to the west of the village. Its area is 3 acre and height is 40 feet. It is under cultivation. River *Gond* flows to the west of the mound. The mound was *Zamindari* of *Chowdhary Ali Akhtar*, a *Shia Muslim*. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. *Mullaji Ka Farm* lies in

latitude 27°29'05" n. and longitude 80°50'05" e. *D.P Tiwari* reported PGW, GW, BSW, ORSW, RW with chord impressions, and glass bead contemporary to NBPW and medieval period⁸⁵.

Bhithauli- the village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°26'44.21" n. and longitude 80°51'48.57" e. It lies 10 km to the south-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. Its area is 4 acre and height is 5 feet. A *mahal* exists on the mound. The dried brick well was also found on the mound. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Bisendi- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°28'55.6" n. and longitude 80°56'42.2" e. It lies 8.6 km to the south-east of the p.s. The mound lies ½ km to the east of the village. Its area is 1 acre and height is 15 feet. The land is lying fallow. To the north of the mound lies a pond and a low lying

land. An old mosque is situated to the south of the mound. Its area is 4 acre and height is 15 feet. There is an *Idgah* on the mound. The mound is inhabited. A mosque was situated on another mound of area 6 acre and height 12 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, Mughal coins and EM.

Damaila- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°29'41.43" n. and longitude 80°53'7.88" e. It lies 3 km to the south-east of the village. Its area is 8 acre and height is 8 feet. To the west of the mound lies *Mahadeva Tal*. The ceramic industry found here is LM.

Dasapur- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°31'5.76" n. and longitude 80°54'34.46" e. It lies 4 km to the east of the p.s. The mound lies ½ km to the west of the village. Its area is 2 acre and height is 25 feet. It is lying uncultivated. On the mound stands *Sheetla Devi's Temple*. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, BW, Terracotta bead, floor made with rammed earth mixed with pots sherds of medieval period⁸⁶. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, EM and LM.

Dudhiyapur- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°29'55.2" n. and longitude 80°53'19.7" e. It lies 3 km to the south of the p.s. Its area is 8 acre and height is 5 feet. *Kaithi Tal* lies to the north of the mound. The ceramic industries found are K and NBP.

Haibatpur- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°29'57.1" n. and longitude 80°55'51.1" e. It lies 7.2 km to the south-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. Its area is 2½ km and height is 3 feet. It is lying uncultivated. *Nedariya Bagh* lies to the east of the mound. There is habitation on the mound. A school is located on the mound. The ceramic industries found are NBP, EM and LM.

Hasnapur- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur* in latitude 27°24'43.1" n. and longitude 80°53'14.19" e. It lies 12 km to the south of the p.s. The mound lies 1 km to the north of the village. The land is lying fellow. Its area is 10 acre and height is 10 feet. A lake lies to the north of the mound. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

Husainiya dih- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°27'51.52" n. and longitude 80°51'51.82" e. It lies 6.12 km to the south of the p.s. The mound lies ½ km to the north of the village. Its area is 4 acre and height is 40 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and EM.

Jaggiwanpur- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°27'23.6" n. and longitude 80°51'54.7" e. It lies 7.3 km to the south of the p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. Its area is 20 acre and height is 35 feet. There is a mosque and a *Mazar* on the mound. The mound is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G, K, NBP, EM and LM.

Kaimhara Muizuddinpur- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur* in latitude 27°30'4.57" n. and longitude 80°55'58.82" e. It lies 6 km to the east of the p.s. It lies to the south of the *Kaimhara*. The mound lies to the west of the village. Its area is 3 acre and height is 5 feet. The land is lying uncultivated. The ceramic industries found are NBP, EM and LM.

Kharaila- this village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°32'15.99" n. and longitude 80°55'30.10" e. The village lies to the west of village *Muhammadpur*. The mound lies to the south of the village. Its area is 2 acre and height is 5 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Manpur- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°30'29.3" n. and longitude 80°53'16.8" e. It lies 2.2 km to the south-east of the p.s. The area of the mound is 3 acre and height is 7 feet. *Jokha Tal* lies to the east of the mound. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Mehdapur- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°30'44" n. and longitude 80°50'15.93" e. It lies 3 km to the south-west of the p.s. The mound lies ½ km to the east of the village. It is lying uncultivated. Its area is 1 acre and height is 10 feet. River *Gond* flows about 1 km to the south of the mound. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Muizuddinpur- the village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°30'53.57" n. and longitude 80°55'47.09" e. It lies 4 km to the north-east of the p.s. *Khattari Ta'aluqedars* owned *Muizuddinpur*, a village in *pargana Biswan*, and the estate was said to have been founded by *Jiwan Das*, the son of one *Seth Ram Chandra*, who, according to their tradition, held a high command in the army of the Delhi sovereign. *Jiwan Das* came from Delhi to *Awadh* about 1720 A.D. with *Nawab Saadat Khan*, and received from him a grant of 137 villages. His son, *Seth Dianat Rao*, was appointed *Nazim* by the *Nawab Wazir* and possessed himself of a large property which he left to his nephew, *Seth Khushal Chand*. The latter's grandson, *Munna Lal*, lost his *jagir*, which was resumed by British Government, but about 1820 a portion of it under the name of *Muizuddinpur* was restored to the *Seths*. *Lalji Mal*, the grandson of *Munna Lal*, made considerable additions to his estate by means of purchase and mortgage. He died in 1825 and was succeeded by his two sons, *Seth Murli Manohar* and *Seth Sitaram*, who divided the property between them in the proportion of nine and seven *Annas* respectively. The brothers remained loyal to the Britishers during 1857 A.D. and *Murli Manohar*, who subsequently held the office of treasurer, received in reward a portion of *Lone Singh's* estate of the annual value of Rs. 2,000, and a remission of Rs. 1,000 from his revenue. He died in 1864 and was succeeded by his son, *Seth Raghubar Dayal*. The latter's brother, *Seth Jai Dayal*, was adopted by *Sita Ram*, whom he succeeded in 1887. The property was large and scattered. It comprised 36 villages in *pargana Biswan*, six villages and three *pattis* in *Sadarapur*, five villages in *Bari*, six villages in *Maholi*, two villages in *Hargaon*, three *pattis* in *Gondlamau* and one *patti* in *Mahmudabad* and *Laharpur*, making altogether 55

villages and eight *pattis* in this district assessed at Rs. 46,216. In addition to this, there was *Daranagar* estate of one village, a lone *patti* in *Kheri* which was bestowed on *Murli Manohar*. His brother obtained as reward the *Mahuakola* estate of three villages in *Maholi*. The portion of *Seth Raghubar Dayal's* property consisting of four whole villages and the greater part of three others was under the Oudh Settled Estates Act⁸⁷. *Seth Sita Ram* was wounded in the uprising but fortunately recovered. The special commissioner of *Awadh* in writing to *Seth Sita Ram* used the words, "Really true marks of friendship and bravery have been displayed on your part, giving me the highest pleasure. Now it is worth your while to fight it out with full alacrity". After the death of *Murli Manohar*, his son *Seth Raghubar Dayal* came to his share of the family estate, while *Sita Ram* continuing to hold in his own right. *Sita Ram* was succeeded in 1887 by *Seth Raghubar Dayal's* brother, *Seth Jai Dayal*, who was adopted by *Sita Ram* in 1877. He made provision of an Agricultural Bank in order to save people of his estate from the hard grip of usurers. He founded a high School at *Biswan*. The present representative of the house is *Seth Tejeshwar Dayal* who along with his brother, *Hareshwar Dayal* is residing at *Kotara* house, *Lucknow*; *Kamlendra Nath Tandon*, *Rajendra Kishor Tandon*, *Surendra Kumar Tandon* all residing at *Sitapur City*, *Jogendra Kumar Tandon*, residing at *Agra*; *Shailendra Nath Tandon* residing at *Lucknow*; *Nareshwar Dayal Seth*, *Umeshwar Dayal Seth* residing at *Kaiserbagh, Lucknow*; *Devendra Nath Tandon* residing at *Bareilly*; *Dineshwar Dayal Seth* residing at *Lucknow*; *Seth Keshaw Tandon* residing at *Gaziabad*; and *Seth Jogendra Kishor Tandon* residing at *Agra*⁸⁸.

Nakara- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur* in latitude 27°31'54.31" n. and longitude 80°56'43.34" e. It lies 7.7 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. Its area is 2 acre and height is 20 feet. It is inhabited. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW fragments of stone sculptures, terracotta dabber and brickbats of medieval period⁸⁹. The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM.

Paharpur- the village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, 4 km to the south-west of p.s., in latitude 27°30'15" n. and longitude 80°44'20" e. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, GW, fragment of glass bangles, brickbats, and iron slags of late medieval period⁹⁰. The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM.

Parsehra- this village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°31'3.88" n. and longitude 80°54'56.59" e. It lies 2.98 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. Its area is ½ acre and height is 5 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Sadhuapur- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur* in latitude 27°31'5.86" n. and longitude 80°50'54.96" e. It lies 2 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. Its area is 1 acre and height is 3 feet. *Pir Bābā Ka Sthan* is situated on the mound. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K, EM and LM (Fig. 261, 262 and 263).

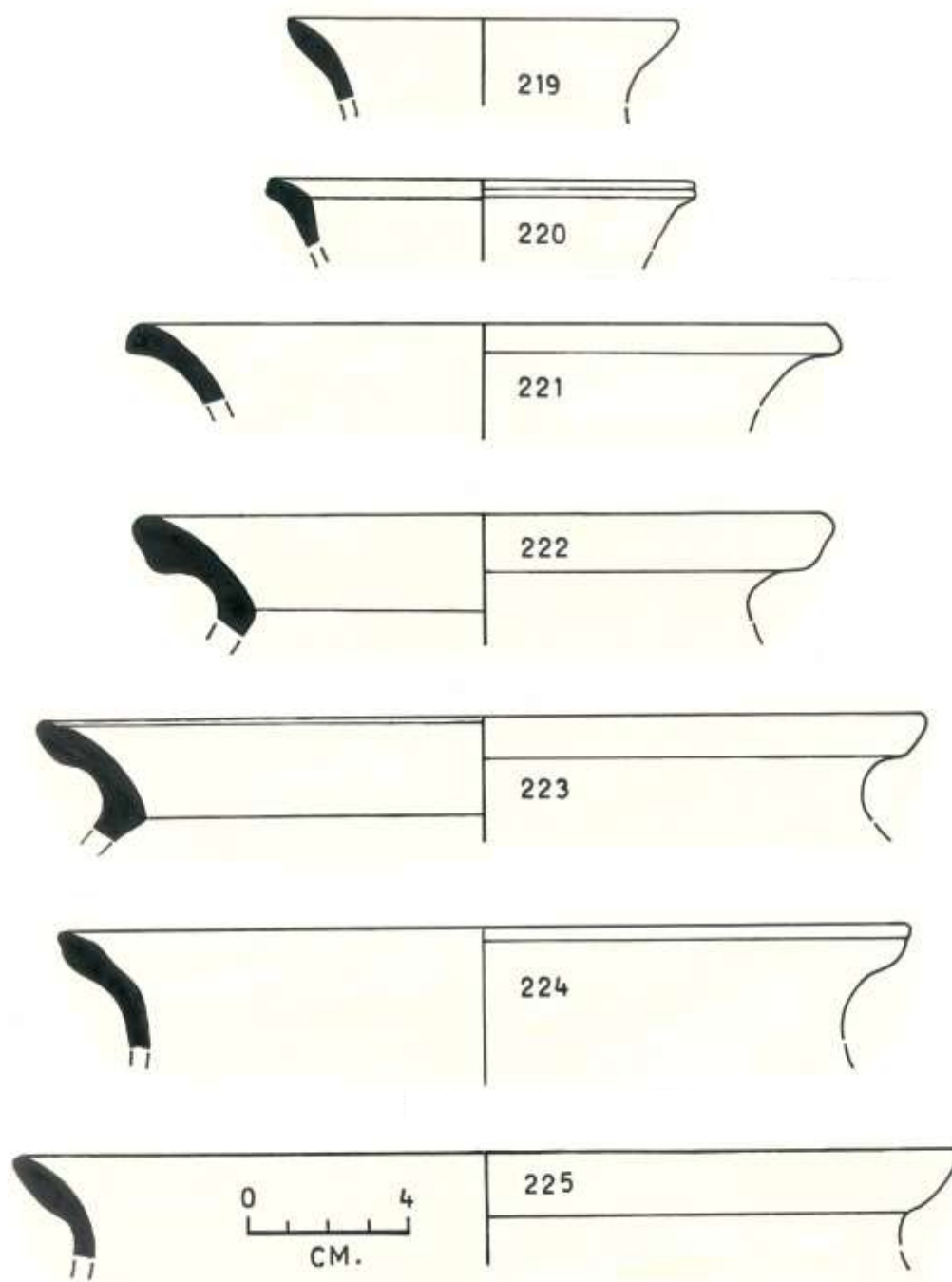


Fig. 261: OCP found at Sadhuapur

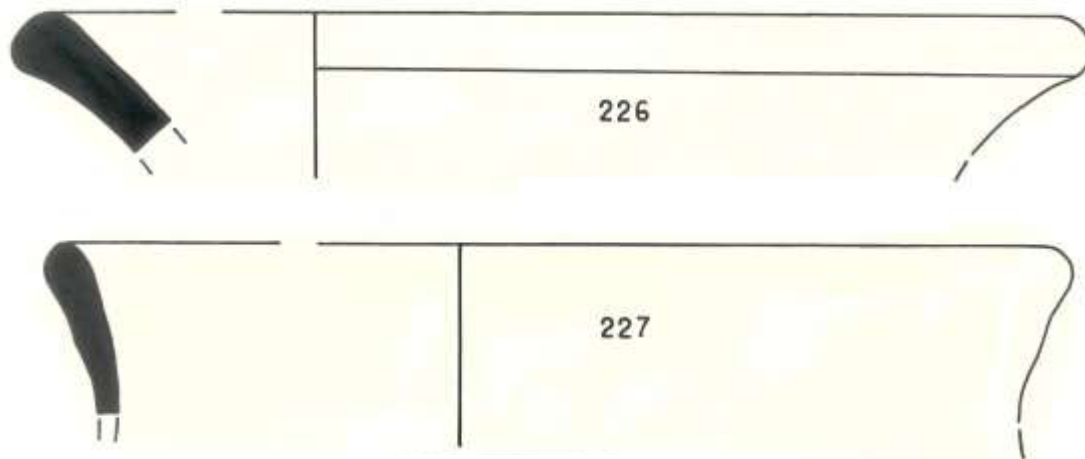


Fig. 262: OCP found at Sadhuapur

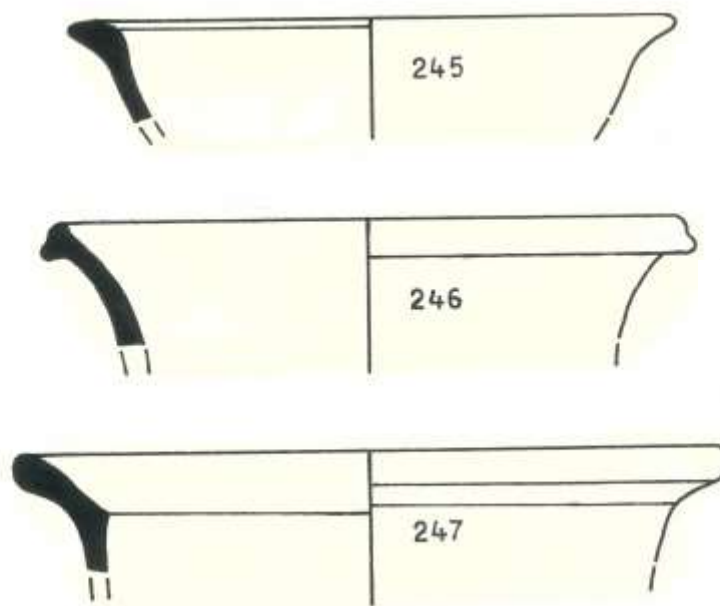


Fig. 263: OCP found at Sadhuapur

Sarvahanpur- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°29'39.5" n. and longitude 80°52'49.2" e. It lies 3 km to the south-east of the village. Its area is 20 acre and height is 7 feet. *Sarvahanpur* Lake lies to the north of the mound. Its area is about 16 hectare. To the north of the village near lake is an old temple. The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM.

Shivthana- the village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°24'46.3" n. and longitude 80°55'27.2" e. It lies 12.9 km to the south-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. There is habitation

on the mound. Its area is 7 acre and height is 20 feet. To the north-east of the mound lies *Singhar Tal*. A temple of *Kankar* blocks lies to the north-east of the village. The broken *Viṣṇu* idol made of buff stone was recovered from 1 acre pond lying to the west of the present temple. After the idol was discovered, according to local people the village name was changed to *Shivthana* (Fig. 264). The Bricks of 2" thickness are found from the mound.



Fig. 264: Broken Vishnu idol,
9th-10th century

Tewla- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°33'46.65" n. and longitude 80°54'39.68" e. It lies 8 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies ½ km to the north-east of the village. It is lying uncultivated. Its area is 10 acre and height is 6 feet. To the west of the mound lies *Pucca Tal* between the village *Tewla* and *Sadarganj*. The ceramic industries found are NBP, G and K.

Ulra- The village lies in *tahsil Laharpur*, in latitude 27°28'36.36" n. and longitude 80°54'55.85" e. It lies 4.6 km to the south-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the south-east of the village. It is under cultivation. Its area is 4 acre and height is 4 feet. There is another mound about 1 km to the south of the village. It is lying uncultivated. Its area is 3 acre and height is 10 feet. *D.P Tiwari* reported *Śiva* and *Raghunath* temples of 200 years old⁹¹. *Ulra* estate till recently, belonged to *Janwars*, being the heritage of a family founded by *Deoram*, who is said to have come from *Jaipur* and to have settled in *Awadh* in 1510. During annexation the owner was *Munnu Singh*, at whose death in 1858 it passed to his brother, *Beni Singh*, with whom the summary settlement was made. This man left a son, *Thakur Fateh Singh*, who died without issue in 1899 and bequeathed his property to his sister's son, *Thakur Sripal Singh*, a grandson of *Thakur Jawahir Singh*, the *Bais ta'aluqedar* of *Basaidih*. In 1923 his property consisted of 12 villages and three *pattis* in *Biswan*, and one

patti in *Mahmudabad* and *Sitapur* and the whole was assessed at Rs. 11,512⁹². The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM.

P.S RAMPUR KALA

Rampur Kala- it lies in latitude 27°21'46.77" n. and longitude 80°58'31.35" e. The mound lies in the eastern part of the village and to the west of the mound lies *Sagra Tala*. It was a *Kayastha* estate. According to their tradition, the family was founded by one *Ramdas*, who in 1150 A.D. received a *jagir* of 20 villages from the king of Delhi and settled in *Biswan*; this was in the days of *Prithvi Raj*, before the *Musalman* invasion. This claim appears to be dubious because this area did not fall under the kingdom of *Prithvi Raj*. They claim that *Kayasths* were subsequently driven out by the *Bhars*, or according to another account lost their *jagir* after the fall of *Delhi* in the days of *Shahab-ud-din Ghor*i. Both theories are not plausible. They claimed that they returned in the time of *Akbar*, when *Askaran Das* again obtained possession of the estate and the office of *qanungo* in *Biswan*. It appears that they came to this part during *Mughal* period as revenue official and later on acquired *Zamindari*. From this time onwards, this estate was held by his descendants, who were the owners of *Biswan* and several villages in the neighborhood. In 1609 A.D. a division of the property took place between *Lachhman Das* and *Mohan Das*, the sons of *Bishan Das*. From *Lachhman Das* are descended the *ta'aluqdars* of *Rampur Kalan*, while *Mohan Das* had two sons, *Chowdhary Arjun Singh*, the ancestor of the *Kondri* family, and *Bahadur Singh*, from whom are descended the *Musalman Zamindars* of *Sarwa Jalalpur* as well as other families of less importance. After *Lachhman Das* came *Kalyan Mal*, who in 1746 acquired the village of *Gondlamau* by purchase. He was followed by *Beni Das* and then by *Indarjit*, who had no son and adopted his nephew *Nihal Chand*. In 1753 some fifteen villages of the estate were seized and held by *Seth Dianat Rao* of *Muizuddinpur*. In 1817 *Thakur Dariao Singh* succeeded to *Rampur Kalan* and held the property till 1856, adding nine villages to it during this period. In the latter year he transferred the estate to his sons, *Thakur Anant Singh*, *Thakur Balwant Singh* and *Thakur Hardeo Baksh*. *Dariao Singh* remained loyal to Britishers during 1857 and obtained in reward three villages in the *Misrikh tahsil* which earlier belonged to *Raja Lone Singh*. He died in 1867. His three sons divided the estate; the eldest obtained three-eighths and the other two five-sixteenths each. *Thakur Anant Singh* died in 1879 and was succeeded by his son, *Thakur Shankar Baksh*, whose property has been under the Court of Wards since 1901, the *ta'aluqdar* having been disqualified from management owing to mental disability. *Thakur Balwant Singh* left two sons, *Jagannath Singh* and *Ganga Baksh*. The former died in September 1903 leaving his share of two *annas* eight pies to his son, *Thakur Bishambhar Nath Singh*, whose property is at present under the Court of Wards on account of the minority of the *ta'aluqdar*. *Thakur Ganga Baksh*, who holds a two *annas* and four pies share, placed his estate under the Court of Wards in 1895, having declared himself disqualified from management owing to indebtedness. *Thakur Hardeo Baksh Singh* died in 1889, leaving his share to his son, *Thakur Bisheshwar Baksh Singh*, at whose death in 1898 it passed into the hands of his widow, *Thakurain Ramkali*, who manages the estate herself. In 1923 the whole property consisted of 16 villages and 25 *pattis* in *pargana Biswan*, three

villages each in *Bari* and *Sadarpur*, two villages in *Mahmudabad*, four *pattis* in *Maholi* and three in *Chandra*, the total being assessed at Rs. 22,851. It also included a single *mahal* in the village of *Khedra* in *Barabanki*⁹³. The next successors of the three estates were *Thakur Dwarka Nath Singh*, *Thakur Ayodhya Nath Singh*, *Thakur Tribhuvan Nath Singh* and *Thakur Janki Nath Singh*. The present representatives of the family are *Thakur Girdhar Nath Singh* and *Aditya Nath Singh*, residing at *Biswan, Sitapur*; *Thakur Mahesh Singh* residing at *Kashmiri mohalla, Lucknow*; *Thakur Pashupati Nath Singh* residing at *Aliganj Lucknow*, *Thakur Govind Singh* residing at *Kalyanpur Lucknow*; *Thakur Amar Nath Singh* and *Thakur Srinath Singh* residing at *Allahabad*; and *Thakur Pushkar Nath Singh* residing at *Alambagh Lucknow*⁹⁴. *Garhi Tila* lies 0.5 km to the east of the p.s. *Sri Prakash ki garhi* still exists on the mound. Its height is 10 feet. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

Bambhaur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°25'1.76" n. and longitude 80°58'14.19" e. It lies 6 km to the north of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. There is habitation on the mound. A school is situated on the mound. Its area is 2 acre and height is 12 feet. Another mound lies to the south-west of the village. Its area is 15 feet. To the east of the village lies a lake. It is called the *Garhi of Rajbhars*. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Bansura Tila- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, 8 km of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. It is under cultivation. There is a well on the mound. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

Bhira- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°23'38" n. and longitude 80°54'25.6" e. It lies 7.5 km to the north-west of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 15 acre and height is 20 feet. The ceramic industries found are K and EM.

Chamriha Tila- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°23'56" n. and longitude 81°0'26.4" e. It lies 5.1 km to the north-east of the p.s. Its area is 3 acre and height is 8 feet. To the north of the mound lies *Awa tal*. There is habitation on the mound. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Dhaukalganj- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°23'52.5" n. and longitude 80°54'19.9" e. It lies 8 km to the north-west of the p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. There is habitation on the mound. It is lying uncultivated. Its area is ½ acre and height is 3 feet. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW pottery, hop scotches, and brick bats of medieval period⁹⁵. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, EM and LM.

Dikauli- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°18'20.9" n. and longitude 80°59'14.5" e. It lies 6.5 km to the south-east of the p.s. Its area is 10acre and height is 8 feet. To the east of the mound lies *Jhabra Tal*. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

Gangeshwarnath- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, 6 km to the south-west of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. *Gangeshwarnath* temple is situated on the mound. Its area is 1 acre and height is 6 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Ghaila- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°24'30" n. and longitude 80°59'35.4" e. It lies 5.3 km to the north-east of the p.s. Its area is 3 acre and height is 5 feet. To the east of the mound lies a pond. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, and LM.

Hirapur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°23'37.6" n. and longitude 80°0'36.1" e. It lies 4.8 km to the north-east of the p.s. Its area is 3 acre and height is 5 feet. There is habitation on the mound. The ceramic industry found is EM.

Kabra Tila- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°18'52.7" n. and longitude 81°57'44.1" e. It lies 5.5 km to the south of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.



Fig. 265: 10th century Vishnu

Kamuwan- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°23'37.4" n. and longitude 80°56'12.3" e. It lies 5.1 km to the north-west of the p.s. The mound lies 0.5 km to the north of the village. The mound is under cultivation. Its area is 1 acre and height is 4 feet. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, terracotta skin rubber, stone sculptures of *Viṣṇu*, *Pratiharis*, *Vidhyadharas*, and bricks (31x21x5 cm; 19x11/12x3 cm) of 11th century A.D⁹⁶. *Loodha Bābā ka Sthan* lies in village *Kamuwan*, in latitude 27°23'37.2" n. and longitude 80°56'14" e. A broken *Viṣṇu* idol (11th-12th century A.D.) and sculptural fragments of 7th-8th century were found on this site. The village stands to the south of the site. To the west lies 2 acre pond. On the mound on which the idol is kept yields 2 ¼" thickness bricks. The ceramic industries found in the village are EM and LM.

A 10th century *Viṣṇu* image was found. On the lower right side goddess *Lakshmi* stands. On the left side male attendant is standing. *Upasakas* are sitting below them on both sides. The ten incarnations are depicted on *Parikar* around the idol (Fig. 265).

Kandaura- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°17'28.9" n. and longitude 81°1'9.8" e. It lies 9.2 km to the south-east of the p.s. Its area is 5acre and height is 7 feet. To the north of the mound lies a *Śiva* temple. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Kanduni- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°23'32.4" n. and longitude 80°55'7.5" e. It lies 6.5 km to the north-west of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 20 acre and height is 9 feet. To the north of the mound lies *Khannag Jhil*. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

Kasaua Tila- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, 5 km from the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. The ceramic industries found are K, G, NBP and EM.

Kauransa- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°22'57.4" n. and longitude 80°55'58.6" e. It lies 4.7 km to the north-west of the p.s. Its area is 3 acre and height is 10 feet. To the south of the mound lies a pond. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Kurara- the village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°19'6.08" n. and longitude 81°1'54.38" e. It lies 7.5 km to the south-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. There is a school on the mound. Its area is 2 acre and height is 6 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Lakhwapur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°19'56.3" n. and longitude 80°57'41.45" e. It lies 6.2 km to the south-east of the p.s. *Garhi Tila* lies to the west of the village. Its area is 10 acre and height is 6 feet. At a distance of 0.3 km to the west of the village lies a water body. The ceramic industries found are K, G, NBP and EM.

Malethu- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°23'25.4" n. and longitude 80°58'36.6" e. It lies 2.9 km to the north of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 2 acre and height is 22 feet. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Manjhiya- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°31'40.7" n. and longitude 80°59'43" e. It lies 2 km to the east of the p.s. Its area is 5 acre and height is 8 feet. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

Masenamau- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°24'44.7" n. and longitude 80°59'12.2" e. It lies 5.6 km to the north of the p.s. Its area is 3 acre and height is 5 feet. There is habitation on the mound. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

Mirzapur Bazar- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli* in latitude 27°18'43.57" n. and longitude 80°58'39.29" e. It lies 5.7 km to the south of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 15 acre and height is 10 feet. To the west of the mound lies a lake. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K and LM.

Munauna- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli* in latitude 27°22'8.11" n. and longitude 80°59'7.97" e, 1.2 km to the north-east of the p.s. Its area is 5 acre and height is 7 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Parwar Bhari- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli* in latitude 27°19'59.72" n. and longitude 80°59'41.61" e. It lies 3.8 km to the south-east of the p.s. Its area is 3 acre and height is 7 feet. To the north of the mound lies a pond. There is habitation on the mound. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

Rampur Bhujang- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°18'6.12" n. and longitude 80°59'52.21" e. It lies 7.1 km to the south-east of the p.s. Its area is 18 acre and height is 35 feet. A 4 feet high *Viṣṇu* idol is found on the mound. To the north-east of the mound lies *Samda Tal*. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM.



Fig. 266: 10th century Vishnu

The *Chaturbhuj Bābā* mound lies in latitude 27°18'6.8" n. and longitude 80°59'51.2" e. A broken (head less) *Viṣṇu* idol is kept on a platform. It is known as *Chaturbhuj Bābā* by villagers. It is made of buff colored sand stone. It is located in the north-west corner of the village. It is of 10th century A.D. It is standing on *Padam Peetha*. *Ten Avatars* and *vyal* figures are depicted in *Parikar*. The usual attendants are shown in sculpture (Fig. 266).

Raipur- the village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°21'13.04" n. and longitude 81°2'19.25" e. It lies 6.3 km to the east of the p.s. Shrine of *Bheetha Bābā* lies on the mound. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Revali- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°24'46" n. and longitude 81°1'45.20" e. It lies 7.6 km to the north-east of the p.s. Its area is 3 acre and height is 7 feet. The land is lying uncultivated. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Sair- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, 7 km to the east of the p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. It is lying

uncultivated. Its area is 1 acre and height is 5 feet. To the north of the mound lies *Sundar Tala* and to the south of the mound lies *Akhand Tal*. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.



Fig. 267: 11th century Vishnu

Sandaaur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, in latitude 27°20'17.9" n. and longitude 80°58'35.76" e. It lies 2.8 km to the south of the p.s. There is school and habitation on the mound. Its area is 15 acre and height is 20 feet. *Burhwa Bābā @ Bhairam Bābā Sthan* lies in latitude 27°20'16.9" n. and 80°58'30" e. A *Viṣṇu* idol made of buff colored buff stone is kept on the platform. It was found on the mound itself. It was carved bricks of a temple are found of the mound. Kuśāna Coins are also found here, the idol is situated in the western part of the village. To the west of the mound lies ½ acre pond. A figure of 11th century *Viṣṇu* idol, wearing *Kireetmukut & Vanamala* and holding *Gada, Chakra* and *Shankha*. Remaining hand is in *Varada Mudrā* (Fig. 267). On his right side stands *Lakshmi* and on the left side another female and two sitting *Upasikas* are depicted on both sides. The ten incarnations are depicted on *Parikar*. About 2' thick molded bricks are found strewn on the mound around the shrine on which *Viṣṇu* idol has been kept (Fig. 268, 269). The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, EM and LM. *Kuśāna* coins are also found from the mound (Fig. 270).



Fig. 268: Carved Brick



Fig. 269: Carved Brick



Coin no. 1 Obverse



Coin no. 1 Reverse



Coin no. 2 Obverse



Coin no. 2 Reverse

Fig. 270: Kushan Coins

Saraiyan Masudpur- the village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, 6km to the north-west of p.s., in latitude 27°22'40" n. and longitude 81°14'35" e. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW of late medieval period⁹⁷. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Saraiyan Shankar Baksh- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°20'30.39" n. and longitude 80°59'37.31" e. It lies 3 km to the south-east of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 3 acre and height is 7 feet. At a distance of 6 km from the mound lies *Sukurtalla Tal*. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. Terracotta beads are also found in the village.

Wajidnagar- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°18'8.5" n. and longitude 81°1'22.32" e. It lies 8.2 km to the south-east of the p.s. Its area is 3 acre and height is 18 feet. To the west of the mound lies *Bhadahar tal*. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, EM and LM.

P.S RAMPUR MATHURA

Rampur Mathura- The village *Rampur Mathura* is a part of twin villages *Rampur* and *Mathura*. It lies in latitude 27°21'38.9" n. and longitude 81°18'57.4" e. It lies 6 km to the north of the p.s. The mound lies 1½ km to the west of the village. There is habitation on the mound. River *Chauka* lies to the south of the mound. River *Gobarahiya* lies to the east of the mound. Its area is 25 acre and height is 20 feet. The name is ascribed to the two brothers, *Mathura Singh* and *Ram Singh*. According to the local tradition, *Tulsidas* came to this place. The spot where he sat is marked by *chabutaras* in the enclosure of the *Murlidhar Mandir*. *Raja Shivendra Pratap Singh*, a descendant of the local *Ta'alluqdar* has got a handwritten copy of *Ramcharitmanas* and wooden sandals of the saint. *Rampur Mathura* was originally founded by *Raikwars*⁹⁸. The *Raikwars* country between the *Chauka* and the *Ghaghra* being more or less inaccessible was less harassed by the soldiers and officials of the government than the more open tracts and was said to contain the richest sheet of cultivation in Oudh. Up to 1857, the *Raikwars* held practically the whole of the land in the east of the district between the *Chauka* and *Ghaghra* rivers, but the central portion which comprised the *Chahlari* estate of *Raja Drigbijai Singh*, was confiscated for rebellion and given to others. Two large estates of the north and south however still remained in the possession of the clan. The *Raikwars* claim to be of *Surajbanshi* origin and to derive their name from town of *Raika* in *Jammu*. In the 12th century one *Partab Sah* of *Raika* went to *Kannauj* where he contracted an alliance with the reigning family; he is afterwards said to have joined the *Musalmans* in their campaign against *Delhi*. He had three sons, *Sal Deo*, *Bal Deo*, and *Bhairon Anand*, who was sent by *Qutub-ud-din Aibak* on an expedition against the *Bhars* of Oudh. *Bhairon Anand* was killed at *Sihali* in *Barabanki*, but the other two brothers were rewarded for their successful undertaking by an enormous grant of land. *Sal Deo* obtained the territory beyond the *Ghaghra* in *Bahraich* which afterwards developed in the estates of *Baundi*, *Rehwa* and their branches while *Bal Deo* held *pargana Sailuk* and from him sprang the house of *Ramnagar*, *Bhitauli* and *Rampur Mathura*. *Bal Deo's* younger grandson was *Daswant Singh*, who settled in *Dunda*, a village which was subsequently carried away by the *Ghagra*. He then moved to *Rampur* and extended his possessions over all *Kondri* south and *Bhitauli*. For three generations, the property was held by his descendants and in the fourth came *Ram Singh*, who succeeded while a minor and was stripped of the *Bhitauli* estate by the *Raja* of *Baundi* and also lost a considerable property which was taken by the *Raja* of *Ramnagar*. Three generations later, *Bijai Singh* enlarged the estate by purchase of eight villages, and his son, *Aulad Singh*, gained six other in a similar fashion. He had two sons, *Himmat Singh* and *Kirat Singh*; the former was succeeded by *Sheo Bakhsh Singh*, who left no heir, and the estate consequently passed to the widow of *Kirat Singh*, who had died in 1814. She adopted *Madho Singh*, who made further additions to the property. He had four sons, of whom the eldest, *Sheo Singh*, was killed in a fight during his father's life-time and left a son, *Thakur Guman Singh*, who obtained the *sanad* for the *ta'aluqa*. At his death, *Guman Singh* was succeeded

by *Thakur Partab Rudra Singh*, who died without issue in 1886 and was followed by his brother, *Thakur Maheshwar Baksh Singh*. The latter died in 1901, leaving the estate to his son, *Thakur Sheopal Singh* who held this area in 1923. The property was a large one, but heavily encumbered; it consisted of 25 villages of *Kondri* south, 14 villages and four *pattis* of *Kondri* north, 12 villages and two *pattis* of *Sadarpur*, two villages of *Biswan* and one village and one *patti* of *Tambaur*. It thus altogether amounted to 54 villages and seven *pattis*, assessed at Rs. 47,660. In addition to this, the *ta'aluqdar* held the *Bhikampur* estate of three villages and three *mahals* in the *Muhammadpur pargana* of *Barabanki*. *Bhikampur*, which was founded by *Bhikam Singh*, the father of *Ram Singh*, stands on the banks of the *Chauka* near the old *Raikwar* stronghold of *Chheda*⁹⁹. In the middle of *Rampur Mathura*, near *Raja ka Kila* and *Hanumanji ka* temple, there is a mound. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Akhri gondaha- this village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 8 km to the east of the village. The mound lies to the west of the village. Temple of *Bābā Nanhidas* is situated here. The well located on the mound is made of *Kankar* blocks. Fifty *bighas* of land is in the name of the temple. The old structures are made of *kakai* bricks. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Bansura- this village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 0.2 km to the south of the p.s. Its area is 3 acre and height is 5 feet. To the South of the mound lies *mazar of Pancho Pir*. Traditionally it marks the site of *tahsil* of *Raja Mahmudabad*. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Bhagautipur- the village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 7 km to the north of p.s. and 1 km to the east of river *Chauka*, in latitude 27°25'05" n. and longitude 81°18'05" e. *Garhi* mound lies to the west of *Bhagautipur*. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW of medieval period¹⁰⁰. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Dawindapur- the village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 12 km south-west of p.s., in latitude 27°19'55.88" n. and longitude 81°11'51.44" e. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, broken idol of *Śiva*, sculptural and architectural pieces including one doorjamb, *Śivalinga* with *argha*, and bricks of size 11x6x2 cm; 10x7x2 cm; 13x8x2 cm, of *Kuśānaa* and medieval period¹⁰¹. The ceramic industries found are K, EM and LM.

Karnapur- the village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 6.9 km to the south-west of p.s., in latitude 27°20'7.5" n. and longitude 81°15'9.49" e. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, BW, and brickbats of medieval period¹⁰². The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Marocha- the village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°21'14.14" n. and longitude 80°16'30.39" e, 4 km to the west of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. Its area is 1 acre and height is 6 feet. To the south of the mound lies *Bhedaiyya Tal*. Its area is 3 acre and height is 6 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Natiniya- the village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 6 km of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Setram- this village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°23'0.72" n. and longitude 81°14'15.24" e. It lies 8 km to the north-west of the p.s. There is an old *Śiva* temple of British period. This temple was built by *Goswami Lal Giri*, the *mahant* of this temple. It falls in village *Bhagwanpur*, and lies 1 km to the north-west of the village *Saraiyan Masudpur*. The ceramic industry found is LM.

P.S REUSA

Bamniawan- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°33'54.32" n. and longitude 81°12'23.15" e, 2.24 km to the north-west of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. There is habitation on the mound. Its height is 6 feet. *Raja Bachha ki Garhi* exists on the mound. The ceramic industries found are NBP, G, K, EM and LM. In 1923, two large properties were held by the *Raghubansis*, the ancient owners of eastern portion of the district before the rise of the *Raikwars*. Both claim descent from *Sathan Rai*, a resident of *Ayodhya* who in 1072 A.D. settled in *Mallanpur* neighborhood. In the third generations the estates were divided, one brother taking *Bamhniawan* in *Kondri*, and the other *Sikri Sipauli* in *Tambaur*. The former was held before annexation by *Anup Singh* and settlement was made with his son, *Raghunath Singh* who died leaving his property to his widow. She adopted one, *Gopal Singh*, from whom the estate descended to *Thakur Sheoratan Singh* who held five *mahals* and one *patti* in *Kondari* north and one *mahal* and two *pattis* in *Biswan*, paying a revenue of Rs. 5051 in the year 1923. *Sikri Sipauli* descended to *Umad Singh* and then to his son, *Sheo Baksh Singh* with whom the summary settlement was made. His estate passed in 1863 to his widow *Lachhman Kunwar*, who adopted *Anrudh Singh* and died in 1898. In 1923, this property comprised nine *mahals* in *Tambaur* and five in *Kondri* north, together assessed at Rs. 9265¹⁰³. *Bamhaniawwa* is the seat of *Raghuvanshi Rajputs*¹⁰⁴. The chief zamindari estate is that of the *Raghubansis* of *Bamhaniawwa* who have resided for centuries in the *pargana* and are related to the *Zamindar* of *Sikri Sipauli* in *Tambaur*¹⁰⁵. *Ramjanki Mandir* is situated in the village. There are 250 *bighas* of land attached to this temple. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Barauli- the village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 7 km to the north-east of p.s., in latitude 27°33'20" n. and longitude 81°13'55" e. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW and brickbats of late medieval period¹⁰⁶. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Bhartha- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan* in latitude 27°33'44.55" n. and longitude 81°15'17.48" e, 4 km to the north-east of the p.s. Its area is 1 acre and height is 20 feet. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.

Dhenuva- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan* in latitude 27°35'46.21" n. and longitude 81°14'10.07" e, 5.6 km to the west of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 25 acre and height is 7 feet. The ceramic industries found are K, EM and LM.

Hariharpur Nevada- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°36'14.6" n. and longitude 81°14'37.89" e, 6.7 km to the north-east of the p.s. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Jagdishpur- the village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 6 km to the north-east of p.s., in latitude 27°34'19.27" n. and longitude 81°16'18.53" e. D.P Tiwari reported RW and brickbats of medieval period¹⁰⁷. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Khanpur- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°39'1.07" n. and longitude 81°9'19.05" e, 6.3 km to the north-west of the p.s. The mound lies 0.5 km to the south of the village. There is habitation on the mound. *Bhuiya Mata ka sthan* is found on the mound. Its area is 1 acre and height is 25 feet. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Lalpur- the village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°33'20" n. and longitude 81°17'10" e. *Raja Balbahadur Singh*, the king of *Chahlari* went along with *Begum Hazart Mahal* to the war of *Chinhath* and died fighting. He was related to the *Baunri* estate. D.P Tiwari reported NBPW, BRW, BSW, ORSW, GW, RW, Terracotta bead, fragments of terracotta bangle, and iron slag of NBPW and medieval period¹⁰⁸. The ceramic industries found are BRW, NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

Madhu purwa- the village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 5.9 km to the south-east of p.s., in latitude 27°33'49.98" n. and longitude 81°13'39.39" e. D.P Tiwari reported RW, BSW, GW, and brickbats of NBPW and medieval period¹⁰⁹. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

Seota- the village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 6.5 km to the north-west of p.s., in latitude 27°35'56.5" n. and longitude 81°10'58.89" e. Fuhrer noticed the ruins of an old *masjid* and a large *khera* here. The fort was ascribed to *Alha*¹¹⁰. The mosque has now been rebuilt. D.P Tiwari reported NBPW, BSW, RW, terracotta bead, pottery hopscotch, bricks measuring 30x19x5.5 cm, and structures made of *lakhauri* bricks of medieval period¹¹¹. In the village stands the ruins of an old mosque and a large *Khera* said to be the remains of a fort built by the reputed founder, the ubiquitous *Alha* of *Kannauj* in honor of whom and of his wife, *Sunari*, a fair is held on every *Puranmashi*. Another small fair occurs on the *Basant Panchmi* in honor of a *Musalman* saint named *Saiyid Maruf @ Maroo Sayyid*, the companion of *Alha* and *Udal*¹¹². The structure is new. Outside the tomb on eastern side lies the grave of a *Tahsildar* of *Raja Mahmudabad* who died here. *Alha Udal* came here and fought *Ganjar Ki Ladai*. Earlier *Hari Singh* was the king of this place. Earlier *Seota Kothar* was called the *Kothar* of *Raja Mahmudabad*. A *tahsil* of *Mahmudabad* estate was located here. The ceramic industries found here are K, G, EM and LM.

Supauli- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°37'22.37" n. and longitude 81°8'45.94" e, 11 km to the north-east of the p.s. Its area is 8 acre and height is 5 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

P.S SADARPUR

Sadarpur- the village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°26'30" n. and longitude 81°07'40" e. The history of the *pargana* is very scanty. It is said that in former days the tract was possessed by the *Bhars* and that they were driven out by *Solanki Rajputs* and *Kayasthas*, the latter claiming to have gained the entire *pargana* at one time. In later days it was invaded by the *Musalman* and after them came *Janwars* from the neighborhood of *Biswan*, seizing about half of the *pargana*¹¹³. According to traditions earlier, *Rarhs*, a sub division of *Kurmi's* were strong in *Sadarpur*¹¹⁴. *Mahal Sadarpur* which was formed during the days of *Akabar* had an area of 120,698 *bighas* of cultivation, paying 8, 31, 175 *dams* and owned by *Janwars* and *Bachhils*, who furnished 20 horse and 500 foot¹¹⁵.

Many *Mughal farmans* have been reported from *Sadarpur*¹¹⁶. These are described below.

1. One *farman* of emperor *Jahangir* dated 1617 A.D. was issued to rent land of *pargana Sadarpur* to a person named *Sheikh-Abul-Faiz* and others along with his sons. The size of *farman* is 59x36 cm and other details are as follows-

Farman of Emperor Jahangir

"Allah-u-Akbar"

(God is great)

(*Tughra* of emperor's name)

"*Farman of Abul Muzaffar Noor-Ud-Din*

Muhammad Jahangir

Badshah Gazi"

(Square seal of-

Emperor *Jahangir*)

The *farman* (Fig. 271, 272) has been issued to grant 170 *bighas* of cultivable land, as *Madad-i-ma'ash* from *Pargana sadarpur Khairabad* in favour of *Shaikh Abul Faiz* and others along with his sons, as detailed in the *Zimn*. The grantees have been desired to utilize the produce of each harvest of the year. The present and future officials have been enjoined upon to enforce this imperial order and the aforesaid land shall be released in favour of the grantees. No change shall be made in this grant and no kind of tax shall be realized from the land, and it shall be considered free from any kind of demand. For this purpose, no renewal of *Farman* shall be sought. There shall be no departure from the instructions given above.

Written on 8th *Mah Isfandarmuz IlahiSan* 13 (regnal year).

Endorsement on the back-

The *Farman* has been issued through the *Risala* of Sayyid Ahmad Qadiri, during the *Chauki* of Tatar Khan and the calligraphist, Faiz ullah.

There are seven seals of different officials with their autograph notes, out of which, only two seals of readable which are as follows:

1- The seal of Sayyid Ahmad Qadiri Sadar is very interesting and bears a Persian verse including his name i. e.,

“Ze Faiz-I Lutf-i-Haq Sadar-i-bahr-o-bar shud Sayyid Ahmad”

“Ba Hukm-i-shah Noor-ud-din Jahangir Ibn-i-Akbar Shah 1024”

Notes – the first seal is versified in Persian and sometimes it is difficult to decipher the real name of the issuing officer.

The second seals clearly reads *“Sabir ‘Ali murid Jahangir Badshah 1025”*.

Besides these seals, there are, as usual, other endorsements of various offices, it has passed through.

Below the endorsement, the land of 170 *bighas* has been shown divided amongst seven grantees i. e., 45, 40, 20, 20, 15, 15 and 15 *bighas*, as totaling 170 *bighas* along with the location of the grant.

In this *Farman* as well as in other *farmans* of this nature it is found that when *Madad-i-ma’ash* land are granted to several grantees in one *Farman* the name of the biggest sharer only finds a place in the main text of the *Farman* and the word *“Wagairah”* (others) refers to the names of other grantees whose names are entered in the *Zimn* along with their separate grants which are lesser in quantity to the main grantee’s grant¹¹⁷

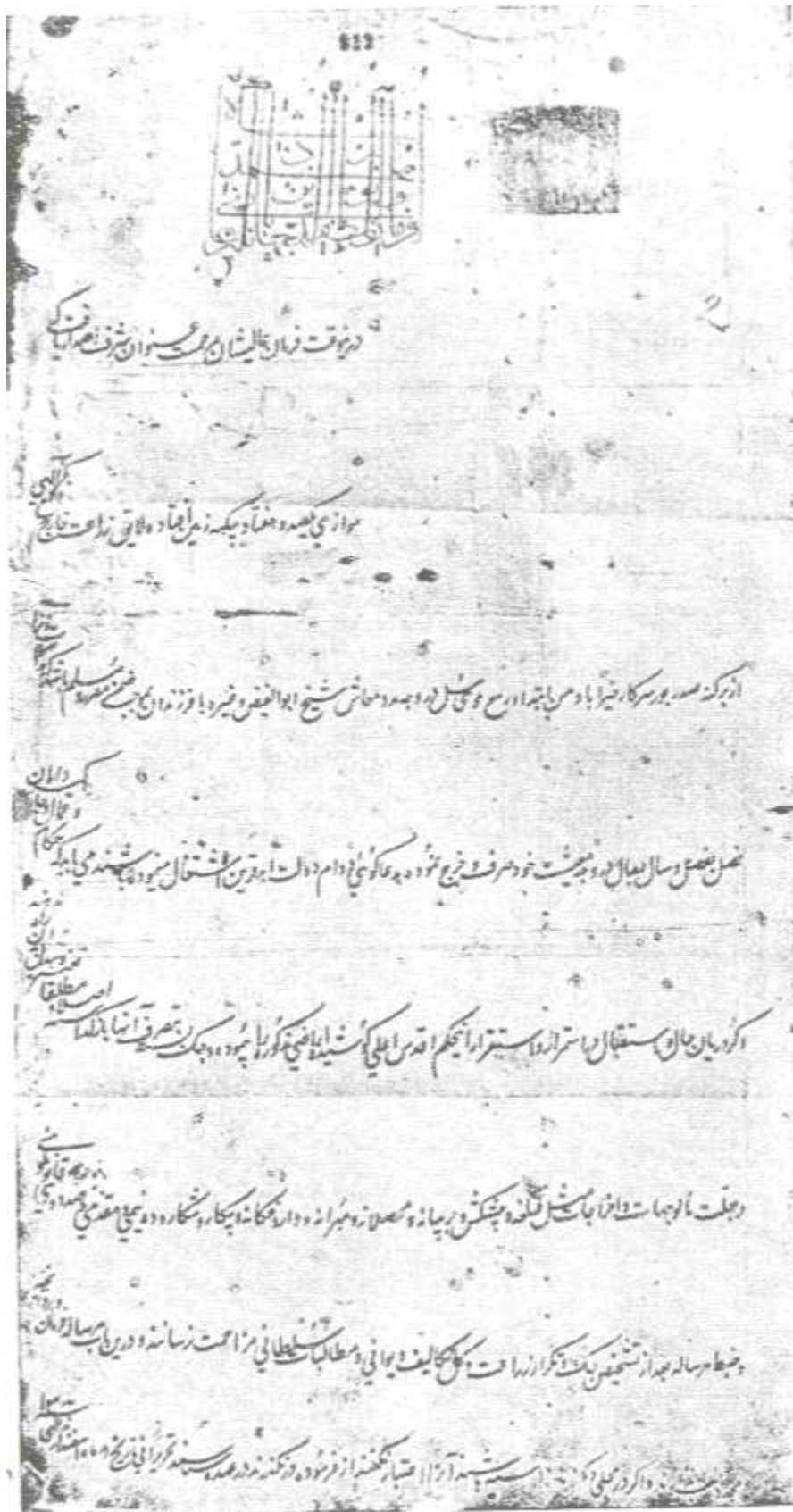


Fig. 271: Farman of Jahangir, Front

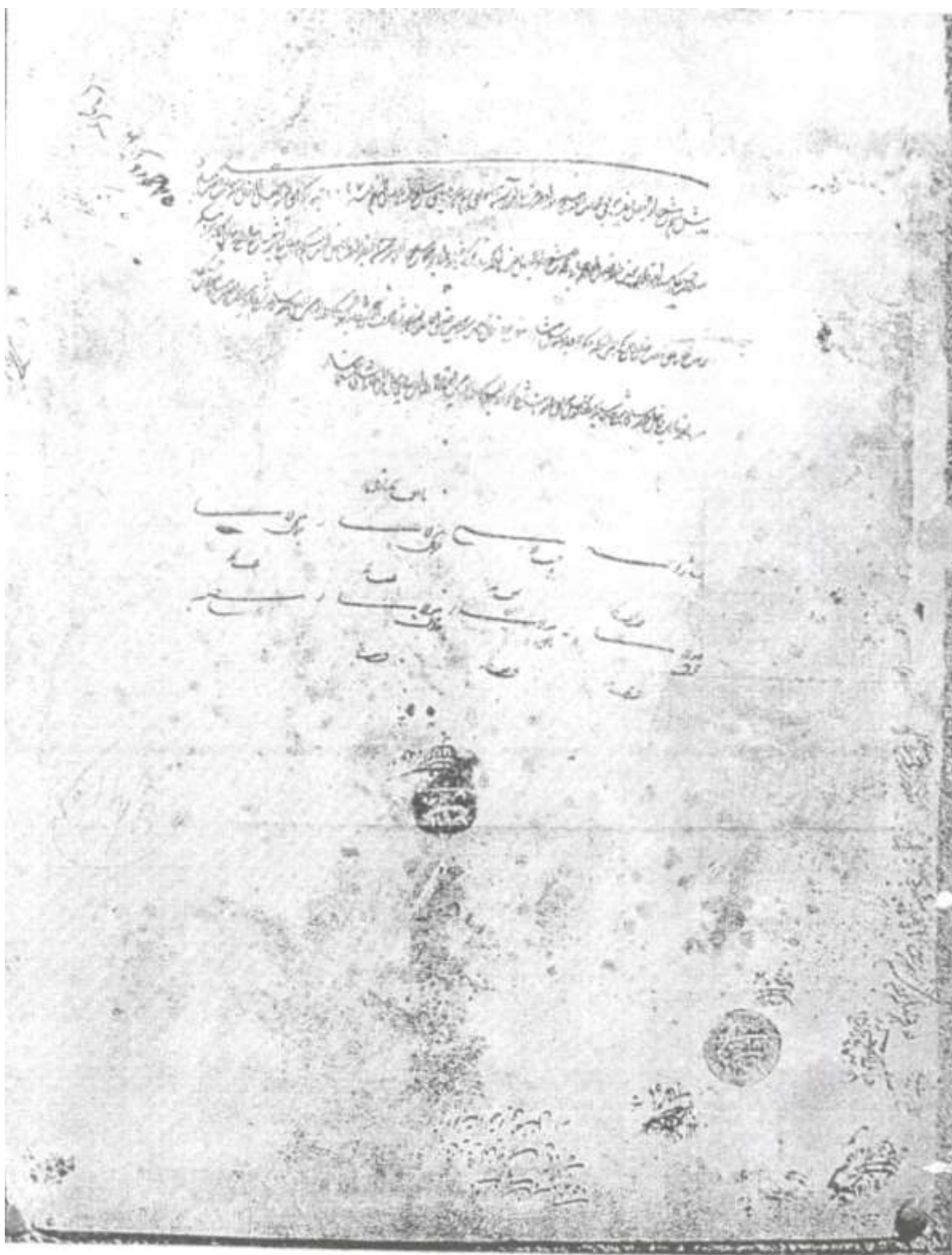


Fig. 272: Farman of Jahangir, Back

2. Another *farman* of emperor *Jahangir* dated 1619 A.D. was issued to grant land of *pargana Sadarpur* to a person named *Baha-ud-din* and his sons granting 150 *bighas* of cultivable lands as *Madad-i-ma'sh* in *pargana Sadarpur, Sarkar, Khairabad*. The size of *farman* is 56x34 cm and other details are as follows-

Farman of Emperor Jahangir

(Tughra)

"*Farman* of *Abul-Muzaffar*

Noor-ud Din Muhammad

Jahangir Badshah Gazi

(Square seal)

"*Noor-ud-Din Muhammad*

Jahangir Badshah Gazi

Ibn Akbar Badshah, Ibn

Ibn Humayun Badshah, Ibn

Babur Badshah, Ibn 'Umar

Shaikh Mirza, Ibn Sultan

Muhammad Mirza, Ibn

Miran Shah, Ibn Amir

Timur sahib Qiran."

(All the four corners of the above seal
ya Mo'in, Ya Fattah, ya Hafiz")

bears God's name, "*ya Nasir,*

The *farman* (Fig. 273, 274) has been issued in favour of *Baha-ud-Din* and his sons granting 150 *bighas* cultivable land as *Madad-i-ma'ash* in *pargana Sadarpur, sarkar Khairabad*. The grantees have been allowed to appropriate the produce of each harvest of the year. All the officials concerned have been enjoined to execute the imperial mandate and released the above mentioned land in possession of the grantees after demarcation. No change shall be allowed in the original order and no kind of tax shall be realized from the above mentioned land. No *farman* or *Parwanacha* shall be needed for renewal of the grant every year.

Written on- 9th *Mah Shahriwar* 16th *Ilahi*.

Endorsement on the back—

The *Farman* has been issued through the *risala* of *Sayyid Ahmad Qadri*, during the *chauki* of *Tatar Khan* and the Calligraphist, *Fazal--ullah, Najam Sah*.

It bears the usual endorsement of the various offices, the through which *Farman* passed.

There are seven round seals on it. Out of which, four are readable as follows:

(1) “*Ze-jaize-i-Lutf-i-Haq Sadar-i-bahr-o-bar shul, Sayyid Ahmad Ba hukm-i-Shah Noor-ud-din Jahangir Ibn-i-Akbar Shah*” 1023” (the seal of Sayyid Ahmad Sadar).

(2) “*Muhammad Sadiq khan, murid-i-Jahangir Badshah.*”

(3) “*Sabir ‘Ali, murid-i-Jahangir Badshah.*”

(4) “*Ram Rai Ibn manohar Das, Banda-i-Shah Jahan.*”

The first seal bears an inscription in the form of a Persian verse carrying three names i. e. *Sayyid Ahmad Sadar, Noor-ud-Din Jahangir and Akbar Shah*. Mostly the officials inscribed the emperor’s name in their seals showing their sense of devotion and allegiance. These seals mention the particular year of service and the posts held by the officials concerned.

In the fourth seal “*Ram Rai Ibn manohar Das*” is inscribed and he was in *Shahjahan’s* Service. This was the procedure that on demand by the officials, *Farman* was presented before them and they used to certify the *Farmans* by putting their seal and autographs. The above seal bears *Shahjahan’s* name along with the officer, denoting that the officer was under the employment of *Shahjahan* and the *farman* had been presented before him as well for verification on later date.

The specification of land area of each grantees has been made at the close of the endorsement and a clear title to the grants of each grantees has been mentioned to avoid any conflict. The division of the whole grant of land amongst five co-sharers varies i. e. 40,40,25,25 and 20 *bighas* totaling 150 *bighas*.

Notes- this *farman* is of a general nature of *madad-i-ma’ash* grant. *Khairabad* was, in those days, the headquarter of the *Sarkar* (district). It is now a *Qasba* (town) of district *Sitapur*. It is observed in certain cases that an officer serves under two Emperors. Had the name of the Emperor not found a place in the seal, it would have been difficult to identify the official and the Emperor. In all seals, where the Emperor’s name has been scribed, it is inscribed in prominence at the upper panel of the seal. Sometimes this arrangement tends to disturb the order of actual name of the officials. This disturbed order, often leads to incorrect deciphering of the actual text of the seals¹¹⁸

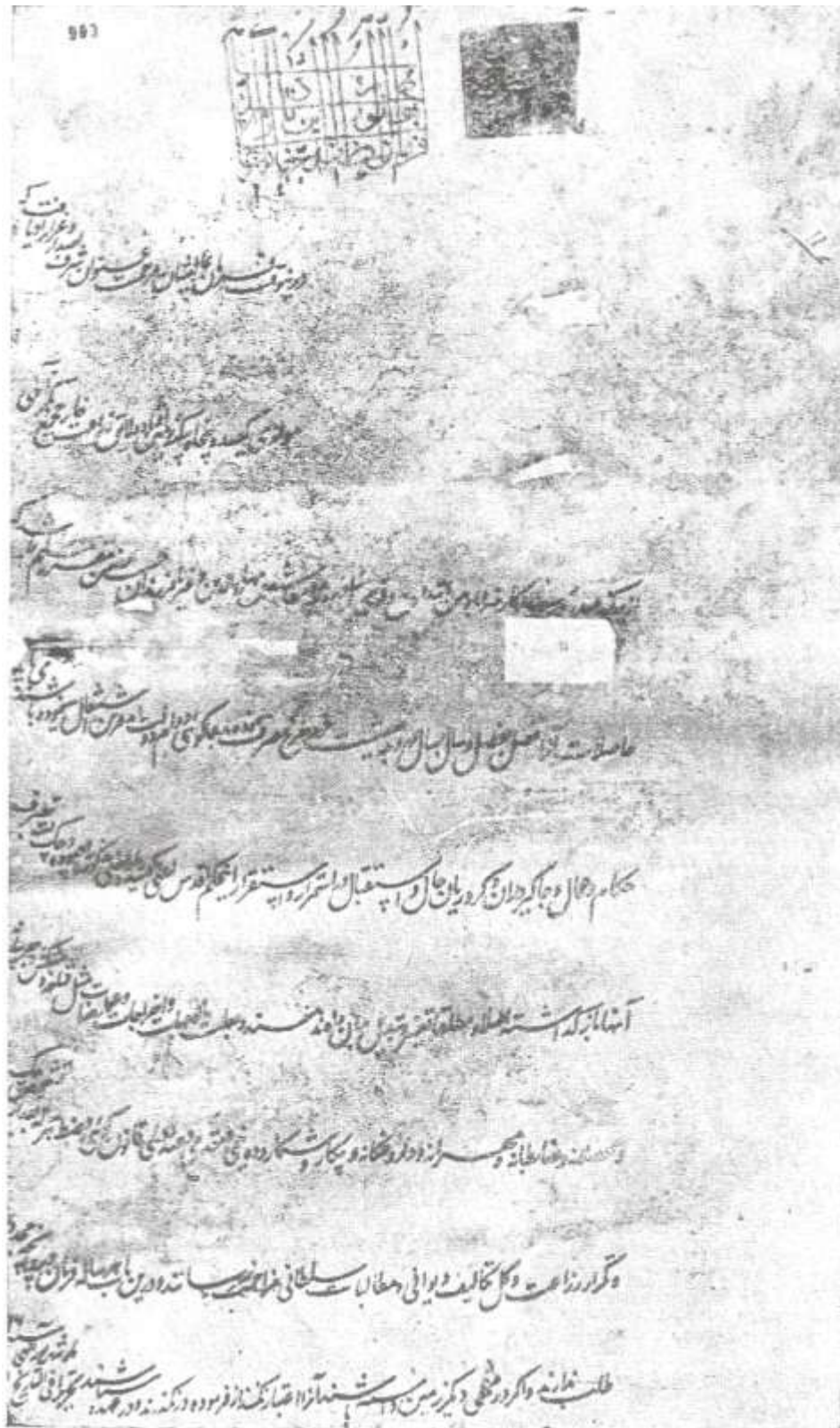


Fig. 273: Farman of Jahangir, Front

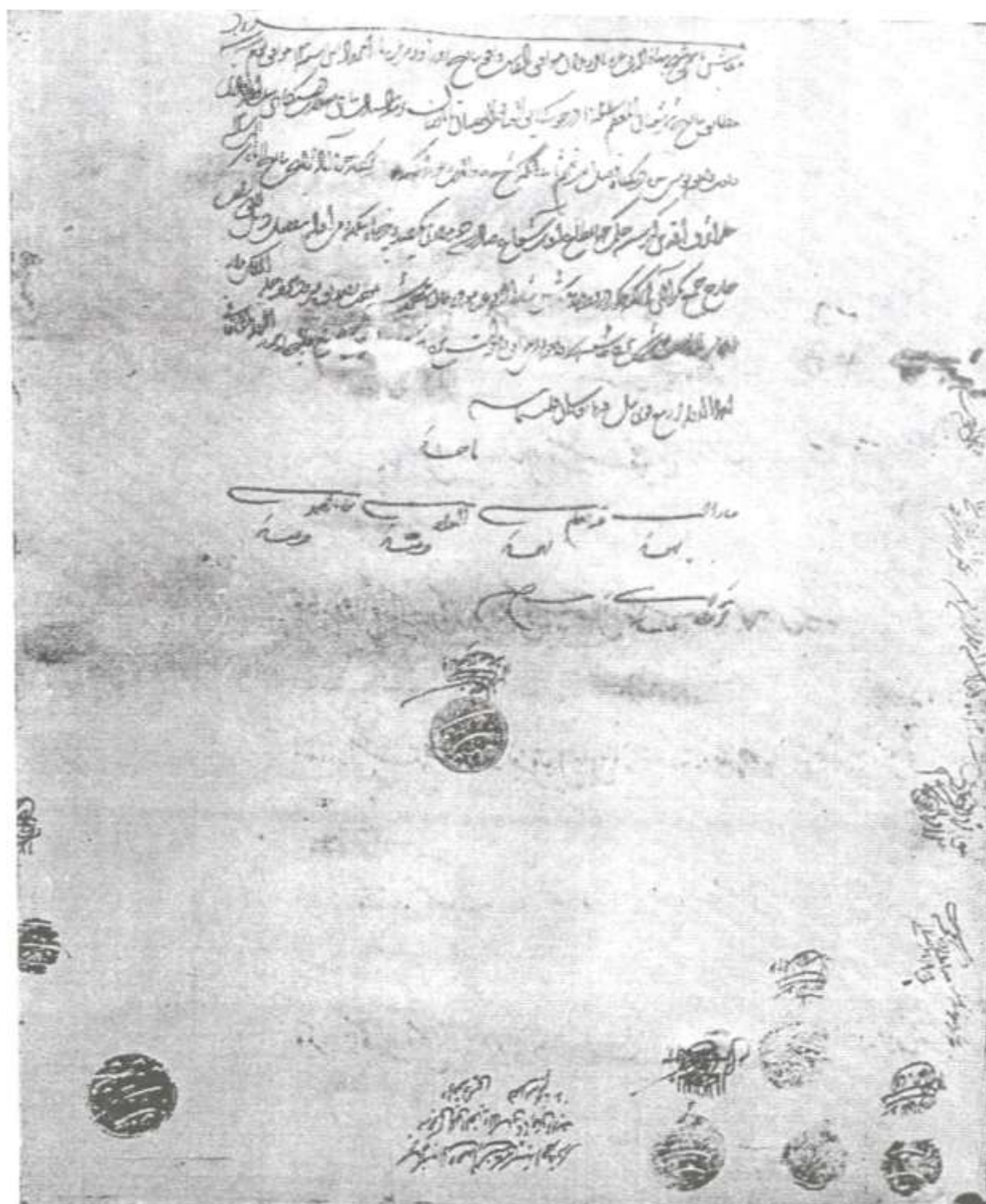


Fig. 274: Farman of Jahangir, Back

3. Another *farman* of emperor *Shahjahan* dated 1627 A.D. was issued to the officials of *Sarkar Khairabad* that *Sheikh-Abdul-Munim* and his party of *pargana Sadarpur* had made a complaint and the culprits should be punished (Fig. 275, 276). The size of *farman* is 64x34 cm and other details are as follows-

Farman of Emporer Shahjahan

(Tughra)

Farman of abul Muzaffar sahib-ud Din

(Round seal)

Muhammad sahib Qiran sani shah

Abul Muzaffar sahib-ud-Din

Jahan badshah Gazi

Muhammad

Sahib qiran Sani Shah Jahan Badshah Gazi,

Ibn Jahangir Badshah, Ibn Akbar Badshah, Ibn

Humayun Badshah, Ibn Babur Badshah, Ibn Umar

Shaikh Mirza, Ibn Sultan Abu Said, Ibn sultan

Muhammad Mirza, Ibn Miran Shah, Ibn Amir

Timur Sahib Qiran, San-i-Ahad.

The royal mandate *Hasbdul Munim* and his party of *Pargana Sadarpur* have made complaint in the imperial court for seeking redress of their grievances against *Kapoor, Kalian, Dharam Kund, Kishan Das*, the brothers of *Basant*, and others who attacked them with their party. *Abul Makarim, Abdul Mun'im, Mubariz* and others received injuries. To prove this, they possess a *Mahzar* bearing attestation of the resident of the locality. It is ordered, that the moment this mandate is received. The party of insurgents shall be so punished that it may set an example for others mischief- mongers and short sighted. This order shall be enforced with all stress and no deviation from the instructions shall take place.

Written on—27th Aban Mah, Ilahi 1st year.

Endorsement on the back—

The back of this *Farman* bears the autograph and seal of *Asaf Khan* through whose *Risala* it was issued. There is no other endorsement of any other office except the above. This shows that after its issue it was directly sent to the officials concerned for its implementation.

Notes – This *Farman* is of great administrative importance. It shows how the justice was dispensed with by the emperor himself and the amount of punishment was left to the good- sense, as they were supposed to be a better judge of the local incidents.

The aggrieved party which approached the king appeared to have been unsafe at the hands of local administration. The masses had great faith in the emperor's sense of justice; hence they appealed for

justice. It also describes the method of complaining i.e. along with the complaint; they produced a *Mahzar*, authenticating the complaint by the residents of the locality. The nobles and elites with facts had to put their attestation making *Mahzar* a definite source of information.

A stern warning has been given to treat malefactors in such a way which may set an example for others to check recurrence of such incidents in future. Much stress has been laid at the end for implementing the imperial mandate¹¹⁹

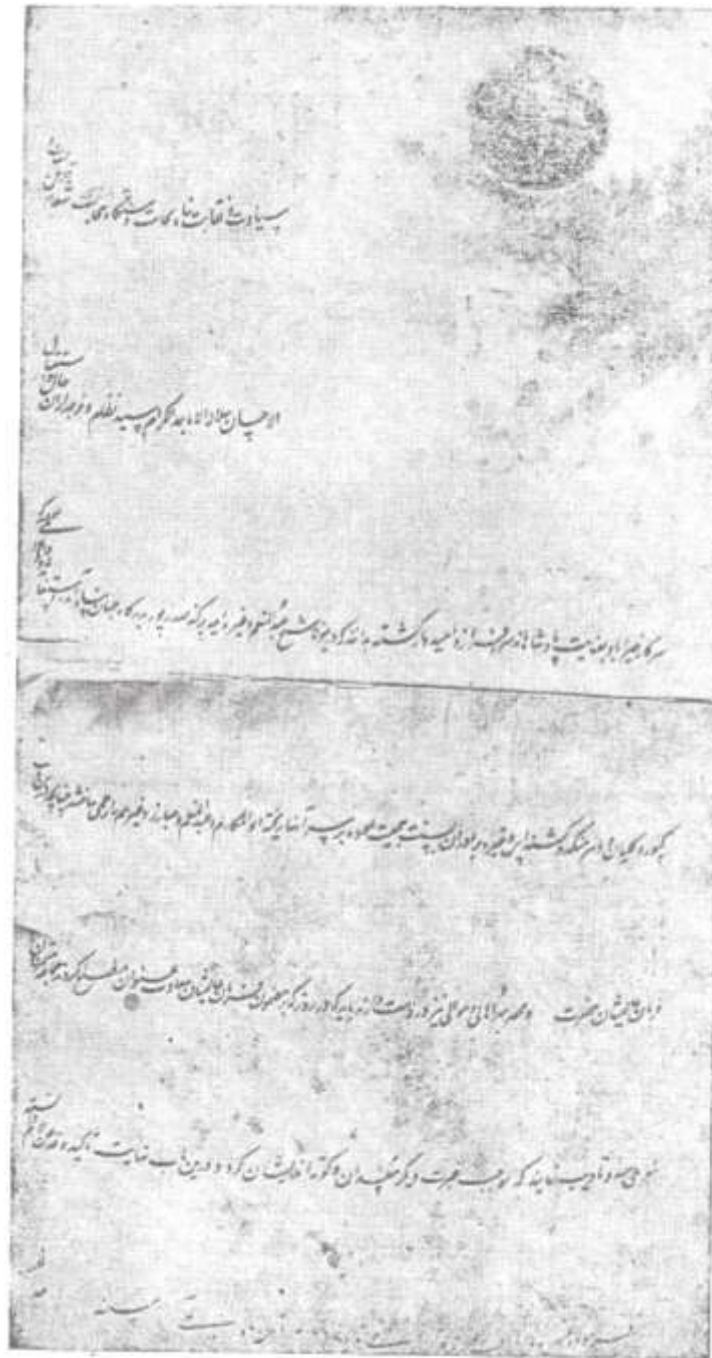


Fig. 275: Farman of Shahjahan, Front



Fig. 276: Farman of Shahjahan, Back

4. Another *farman* of emperor *Shahjahan* dated 1632 A.D. was issued to confirm 50 *bighas* of land in *pargana Sadarpur* to *Sheikh-Abdul-Wali* and others (Fig. 277, 278). The size of *farman* is 68x34 cm and other details are as follows-

Farman of Emporer Shahjahan

“Allah-u-Akbar”

(God is great)

(Tughra)

(Square seal of—emperor

Shahjahan San Ahad(1st year))

The *Farman* has been issued to confirm 50 *Bighas* of land in *Pargana Sadarpur, Sarkar Khairabad*, as *Madad-i-ma’ash* to *Shaikh Abdul Wali* and others. It has been enjoined upon that the above mentioned land shall be released in favour of the grantees according to *Zimn* and the grantees shall appropriate the produce of each harvest of the year for their livelihood. The officials shall endeavor to enforce the imperial order by releasing the old grants in their favour. No change shall be effected in the grant and no kind of tax, whatsoever, shall be realized from them. In this respect, *farman* or *Parwancha* shall not be called for renewal every year.

Written on 12th *Mah Tir, Ilahi* 6th (year).

Endorsement on the back—

The *Farman* has been issued through the *Risala* of *Moosvi khan*.

There are four seals out of which only two are readable, given as follows:

(1) “*Moosvi Khan, Khair Khuwah-i-Hazarat Shah Jahan*” with an Arabic phrase in the upper and lower panels of the seal.

(2) (“.....?..... *Das, Ghulami-Shah Jahan Badshah*”).

The endorsement of the *Zimn* records that this grant had previously been made by Emperor Jahangir on 10th *Mihr*, *Ilahi* 13th Regnal year. As the grantees presented themselves to the imperial court and pleaded for their genuine claim of *Madad-i-ma’ash* grant, the present *farman* has been issued to confirm their old grant.

Being an old grant there is no mention of the actual location and boundaries of the grant. In place of the location of the grant, it is mentioned “50 *Bighas* of the previous grant” which is divided equally 25 *Bighas* for each of the two grantees.

Notes – Their *Farman* does not make a fresh grant but it confirms only the previous grant. The *Farman* also refers to the old grant of Emperor *Jahangir* who had originally made over the same from a study of the endorsement, it is evident that the grantees of *Madad-i-ma’ash* produced the evidence of their title to the grant with documentary support after the change of emperor’s regime. Such *Farmans* for the confirmation of old grants, are often available, throwing light on the mode of regularization and continuation of old grants¹²⁰

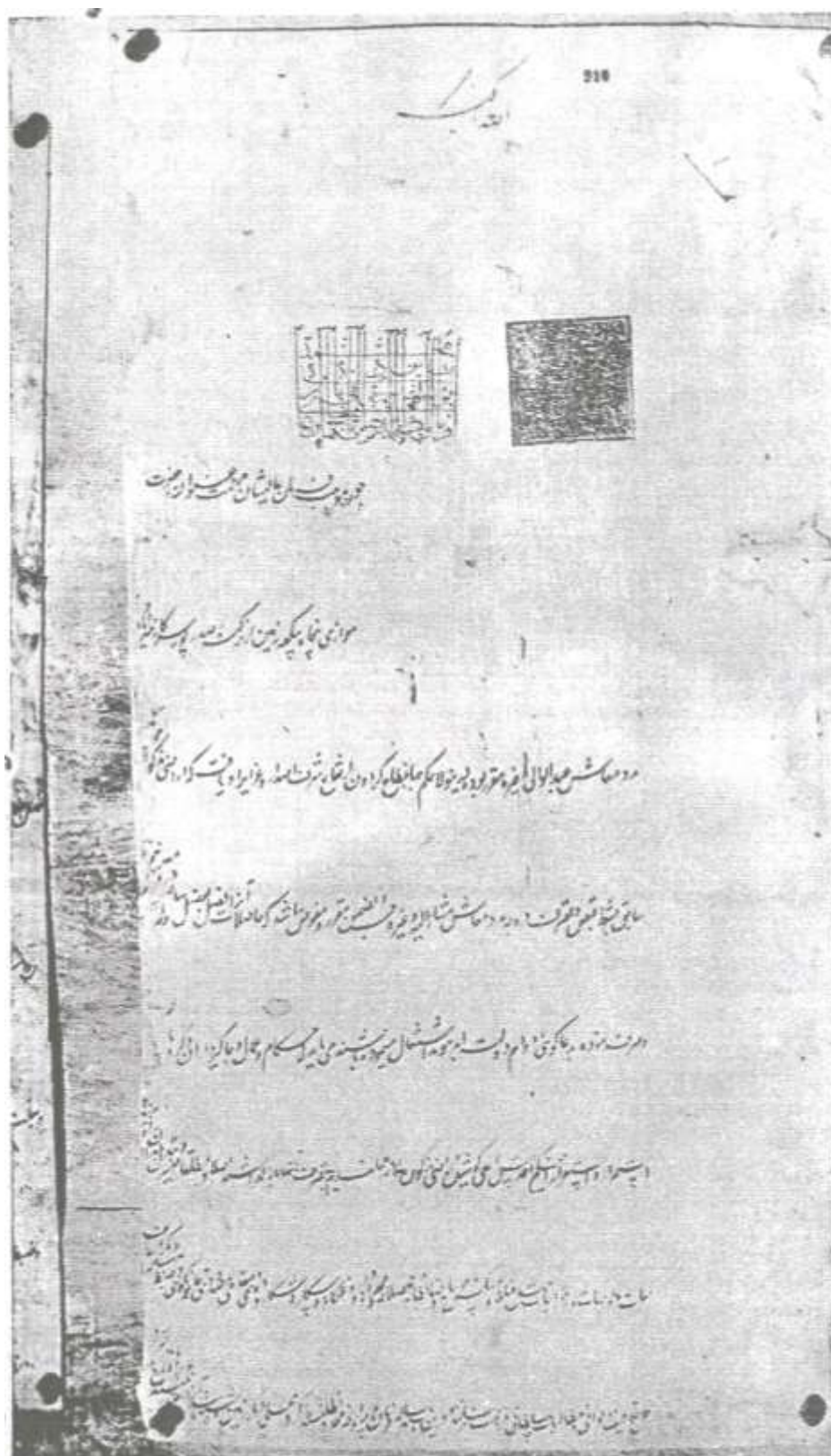


Fig. 277: Farman of Shahjahan, Front

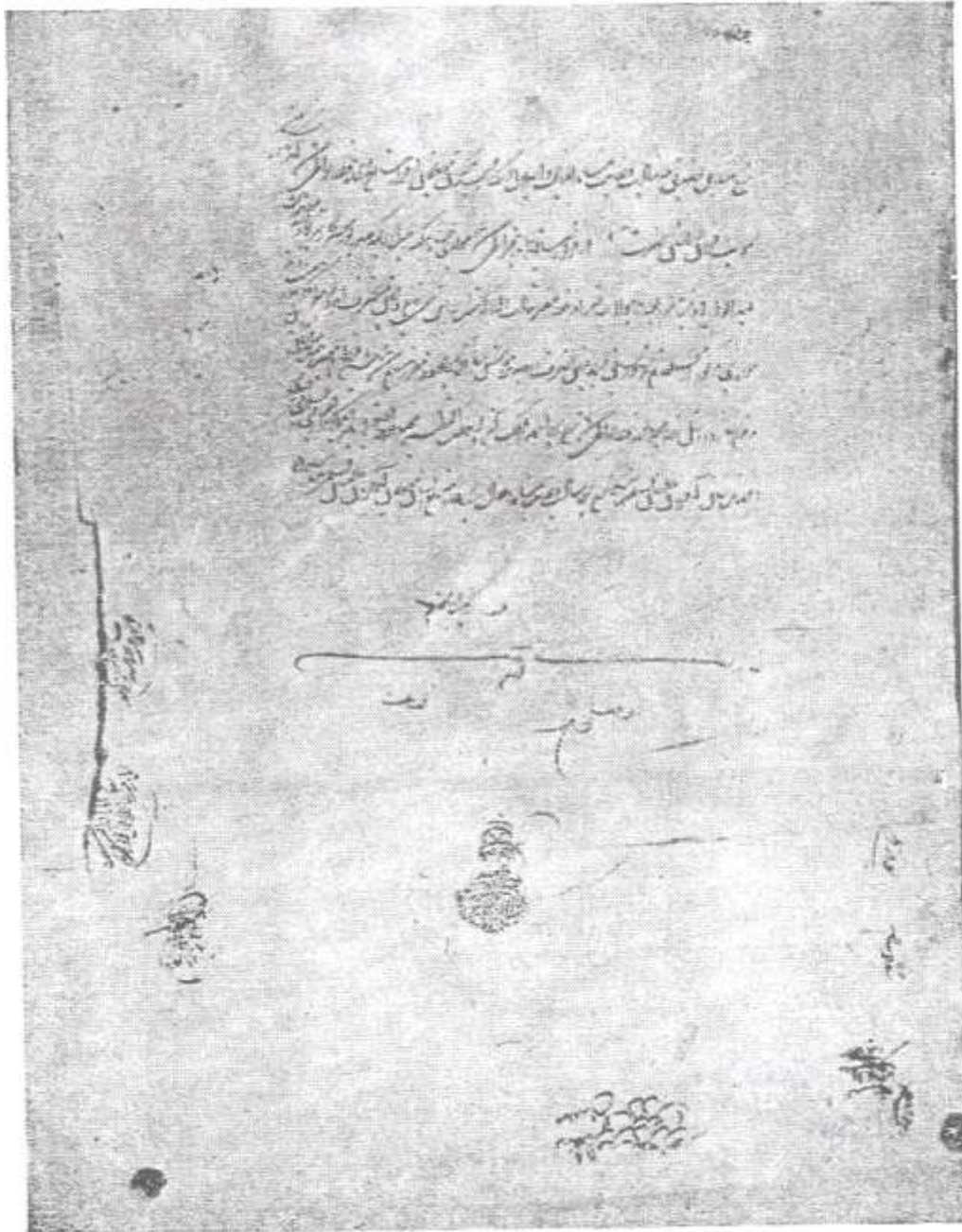


Fig. 278: Farman of Shahjahan, Back

5. Another *farman* of emperor *Shahjahan* dated 1637 A.D. was issued to confirm 200 *bighas* of land from *pargana Sadarpur, Sarkar Khairabad* as *Madas-i-ma'sh* to *Musammam Soaleha* (Fig. 279, 280). The size of *farman* is 57x36 cm and other details are as follows-

FARMAN OF EMPEROR SHAHJAHAN

"Allah-u-Akbar"
(God is great)

(Tughra)

“Farman of *abdul Muzzafar Sahahb-ud-Din*

Muhammad Sahib Qiran Sani

Shah Jahan Badshah Gazi”

(Square seal of –

Emperor *Shahjahan*)

The *Farman* has been issued to confirm 200 *bighas* of land from *Pargana Sadarpur, Sarkar, Khairabad* (District *Sitapur*), as *Madad-i-Ma'ash* to *Musammat Soaleha* and others. It has been enjoined that the above mentioned land should be left in possession of the old grantees as mentioned in the *Zimn*. They shall appropriate the produce of each harvest for their livelihood and pray for the perpetuation of the empire. Further it has been enjoined that the officials shall release the land in favour of the grantees without effecting any change. No kind of tax, what so ever, shall be realized from them. The *Farman* and *Pargana* shall not be called for renewal every year. There shall not be any deviation from the aforesaid instruction.

Written on 9th *Shaban*, 11th Regnal year, 1047 A.H.

Endorsement on the back—

The *Farman* has been issued through the *Risala* of *Moosvi Khan, Sadr-us-Sudoor*. Besides the usual endorsement of various offices through which it passed. There are three seals affixed on it and they read as follows:

(1) “*Moosvi Khan Banda-i-Hazrat shah Jahan*” and around it the following *Quranic* verse is inscribed.

“*Rabbishrah-li-Sadri, wa yassir-li amri, wahlul ‘uqdata mmin lisani, yafqahoo qauli*” which is rendered as follows:

(O lord put courage into my heart and make my task easy, free my tongue from its impediment that men may understand my speech)

(2) “*Afzal Khan*” (not fully readable).

(3) “*Bandi Das, Gulam-i-Shah Jahan Badshah.*”

In the *Zimn* it is recorded that the grant was originally made by the emperor *Jahangir* and the present *Farman* has been issued to confirm the old grant. 200 *bighas* of land have been divided among the grantees as detailed below:

(1) the above mentioned grantee (<i>Soaleha</i>)	..	80 <i>bighas</i>
(2) <i>Musammat Zainab</i>	..	60 <i>bighas</i>

(3) Musammat Ruqaiya	..	..	30 bighas
(4) Musammat Maryam	..	..	30 bighas

Notes— It is observed in this *Farman* that Persian calendar has not been used for dating the *Farman*. Instead Arabic Calendar has been adopted confirming the fact that emperor *Shahjahan* had issued orders to stop the use of Persian calendar¹²¹

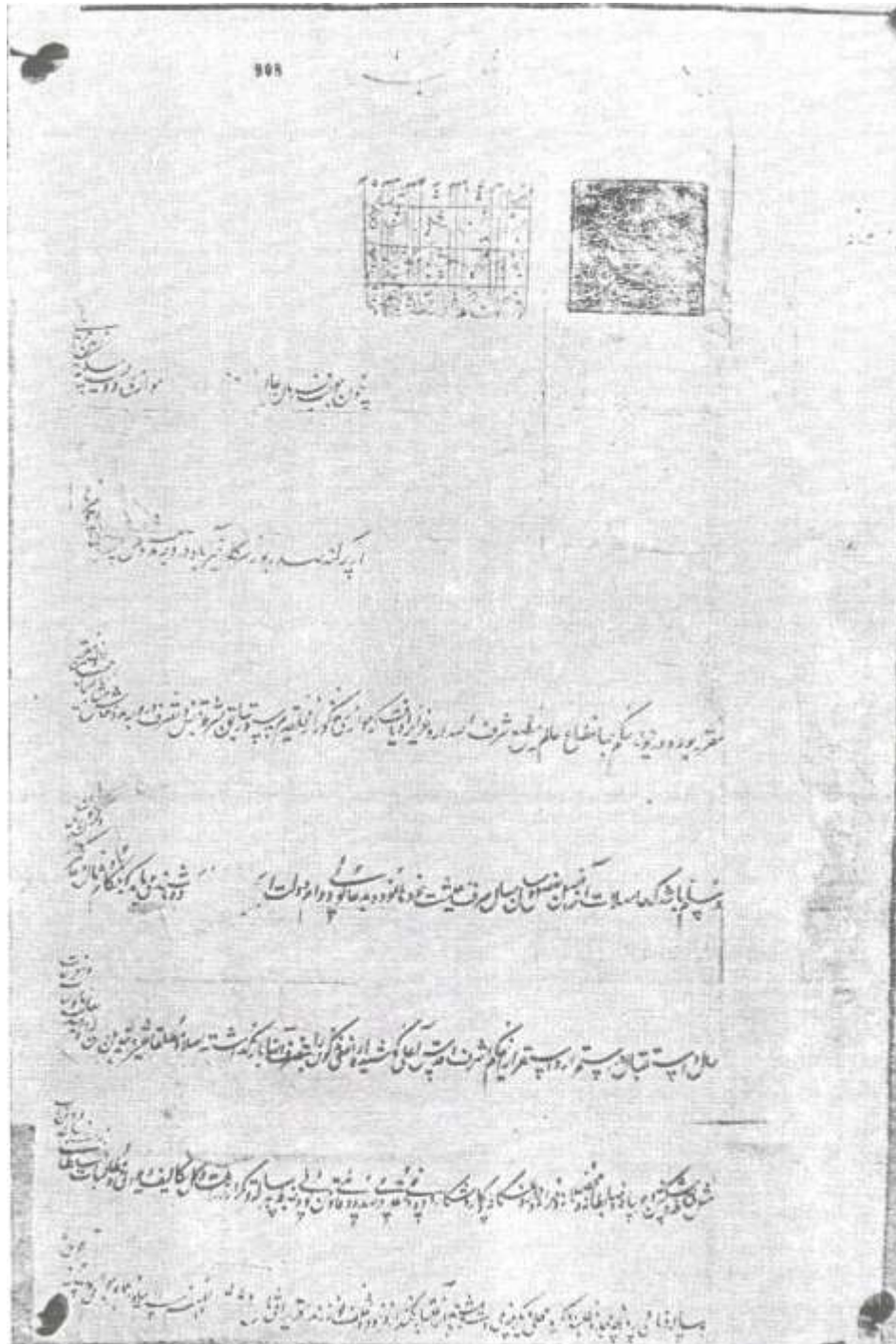


Fig. 279: Farman of Aurangzeb, Front

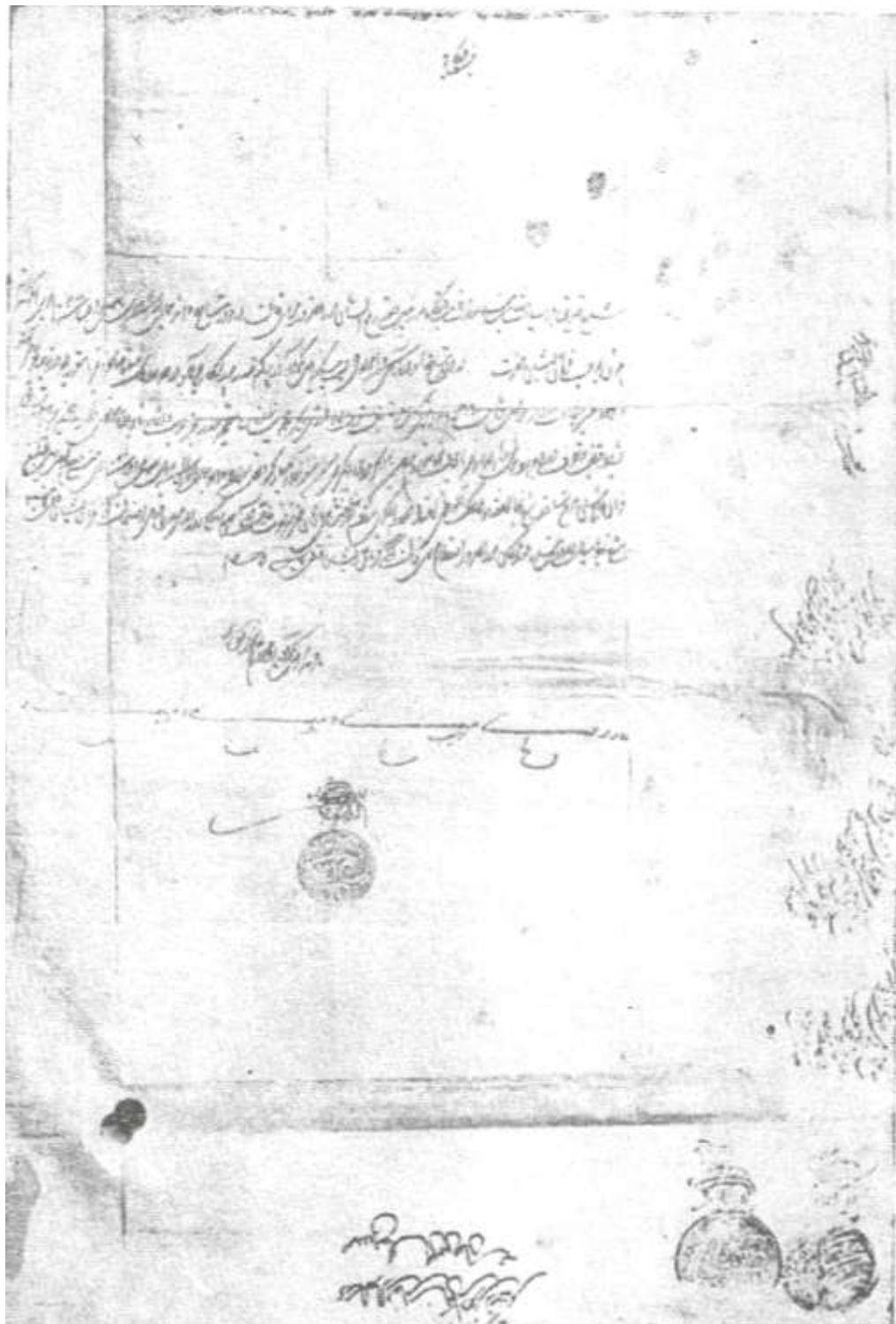


Fig. 280: Farman of Shahjahan, Back

6. Another *farman* of emperor *Aurangzeb* dated 1659 A.D. was issued in the name of *Sayyid Anwar* and others who had made a complaint against certain persons who had plundered and burnt their houses (Fig. 281, 282). The size of *farman* is 105x51 cm and other details are as follows-

Farman of Emporer Aurangzeb

"Bismillah-al-rahman-alrahim"

(In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate)

(Tughra of Emperor's name)

"Farman of abul Muzaffar Muhi-ud-Din Muhammad

Aurangzeb Bahadur 'Alamgir'

Badshah Ghazi"

(Seal of—Emperor

Aurangzeb)

The *Farman* has been issued in the name of *Sayyid Anwar* that *Fathullah, Ishaq, Abul Barkat, Ja'far* and others, the residents of *Pargana Sadarpur, Sarkar Khairabad, Suba Awadh* have arrived in person to the imperial court for lodging a complaint to the Emperor against the high handedness of *Lachhman* (i) *Narain* and other *Chowdharys; Siyam (Shyam)* and other *Qanungos* of the above mentioned *Parganas; Sumer Singh* the *Zamindar of Babhnauti* and other persons whose names have been recorded in the *zimn* who, due to their short-sightedness, have rebelled with a band of *Sawars* and *Sepoys*. They have set fire to the above mentioned *Qasba* and some other villages. The mosques, the graves and *havelis* of the residents have been demolished. Most of the resident of that *Pargana* have been killed and arrested. A cash of rupees 8,213 ; Rs. 6,376 heads of cattle ; grains and other valuables of the residents of the place have been plundered and carried away. Accordingly the plaintiffs have produced two *Mahzars* with the signatures and seals of the inhabitants and nobles of that *Pargana*. Consequently the imperial mandate has been issued that a thorough investigation, to find out the realities with all proofs, shall be made according to the canons of sacred laws (*Shar*). Whatever the above mentioned plunderers have looted away, the belongings of the plaintiffs and other residents of the place, should be returned to the rightful owners. The malefactors should be given severe punishments for their misdeeds. Regarding the act of destroying the mosques, graves and *havelies*; killing and arresting the residents, the decision of the *qazi* of that place should be made according to the sacred laws (*shar*). Such a strong action should be taken against the malefactors that none should ever dare to commit such crimes in future. As a result of these steps, the public may live in tranquility and remain busy in their professions free from any fear. The plaintiffs shall not come again to the imperial court for seeking justice. In this respect the command must be carried out with all the cautiousness.

Written on 28th *Ziq'a'd*, 3rd regnal year.

Endorsement on the back—

On back of the *farman*, there is no endorsement of the offices or officers as commonly found in other *Farmans*.

In the *Zimn* the names of the plunderers have been recorded indicating their status and the places of their *jagirs*. These plunderers were responsible for atrocities committed on the villagers.

The following names have been detailed in the *Zimn*.

- (a) *lachehmin (Lakshmi) Narain, Roop, Jahni, Maniyar the Chaudharies.*
- (b) *Siyam (shyam) Behari, the Qanungos of Pargana.....*
- (c) *Arjun, Sumer singh, the zamindars of pargana Silak.*
- (d) *Narand, Daulat, jhanjhar, Harbanse the Zamindars of Pargana Biswan.*
- (e) *Dharam Vir, Ugra Sen, the Zamindars of pargana pasra.*
- (f) *Haldeo, Chattri, Deo Rai Zamindars of Pargana laharpur.*
- (g) *Gopal, Kanhaiyan and kewala.....*

The above mentioned persons have been involved in the incident.

Below the list of the persons names a solitary and unusual writing appears on a joint in the original *Farman*. Being a lengthy *farman* in the lower half another sheet of paper has been attached and pasted to complete the full text of the *farman*. At this very joint a word " *sahhahal-wasl*" (or attached properly) has been written.

Notes— Most of the *Farmans* have been found issued with the endorsement and seal of the grand *Wazir* and other officers. This *farman* is first of its kind bearing no seal or endorsement of the *wazir* or any of the officers. This may be concluded that even without perusal or endorsement of the grand *Wazir*, this *farman* has been issued.

As the issue of the *farman* was an urgent matter, it has directly been sent to the official concerned.

The *farman* was issued on the representation of two groups of people who had appealed to the emperor for redress of their grievances. The direct appeal of plaintiff is significant from this point of view that they could not feel secure at the hands of the local administration. The details of the incident were conveyed to the emperor in the form of a representation (*Mahzar*), bearing the

collective testimony of local residents. Such type of representation to invite the attention of the emperor was in practice during the *Mughal* period.

The Emperor, having known the facts, has issued instructions where in much stress has been made for a thorough enquiry to investigate the truth; return of the looted articles to the real owners and severe punishment for demolishing of the buildings. A stern warning has been issued for no recurrence of such crimes in future. The local *qazi* (judge) has been instructed to deal with the malefactors according to the clear principles of sacred law (*Shar*).

This *farman* is of great historical value, as it shows a wide spread rising of the people of large area spread over a few *Parganas* of the district of *Khairabad* (*sitapur*) within a year of *aurangzeb's* accession. It has not come to the notice of historians so far¹²²

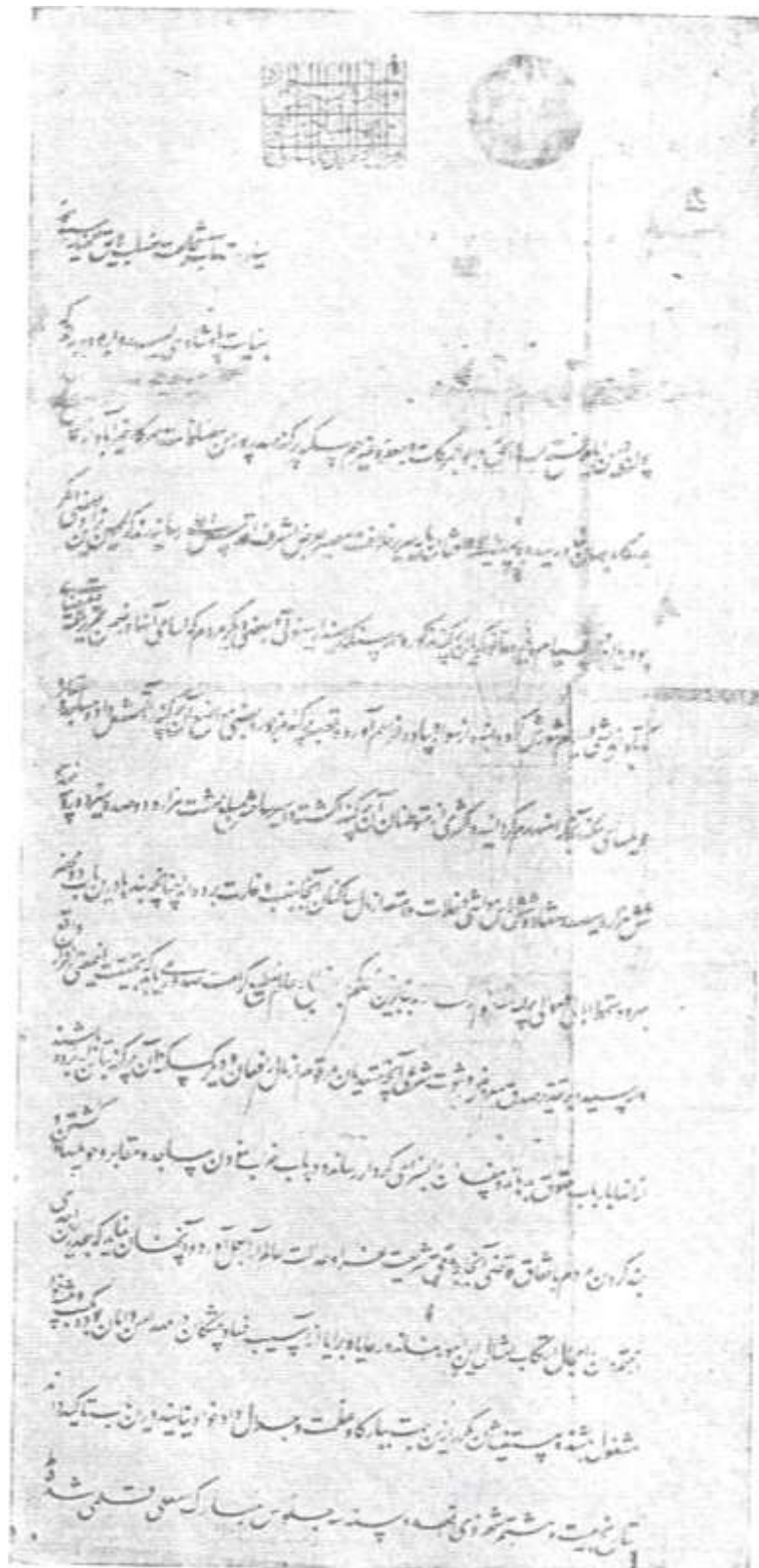


Fig. 281: Farman of Aurangzeb, Front

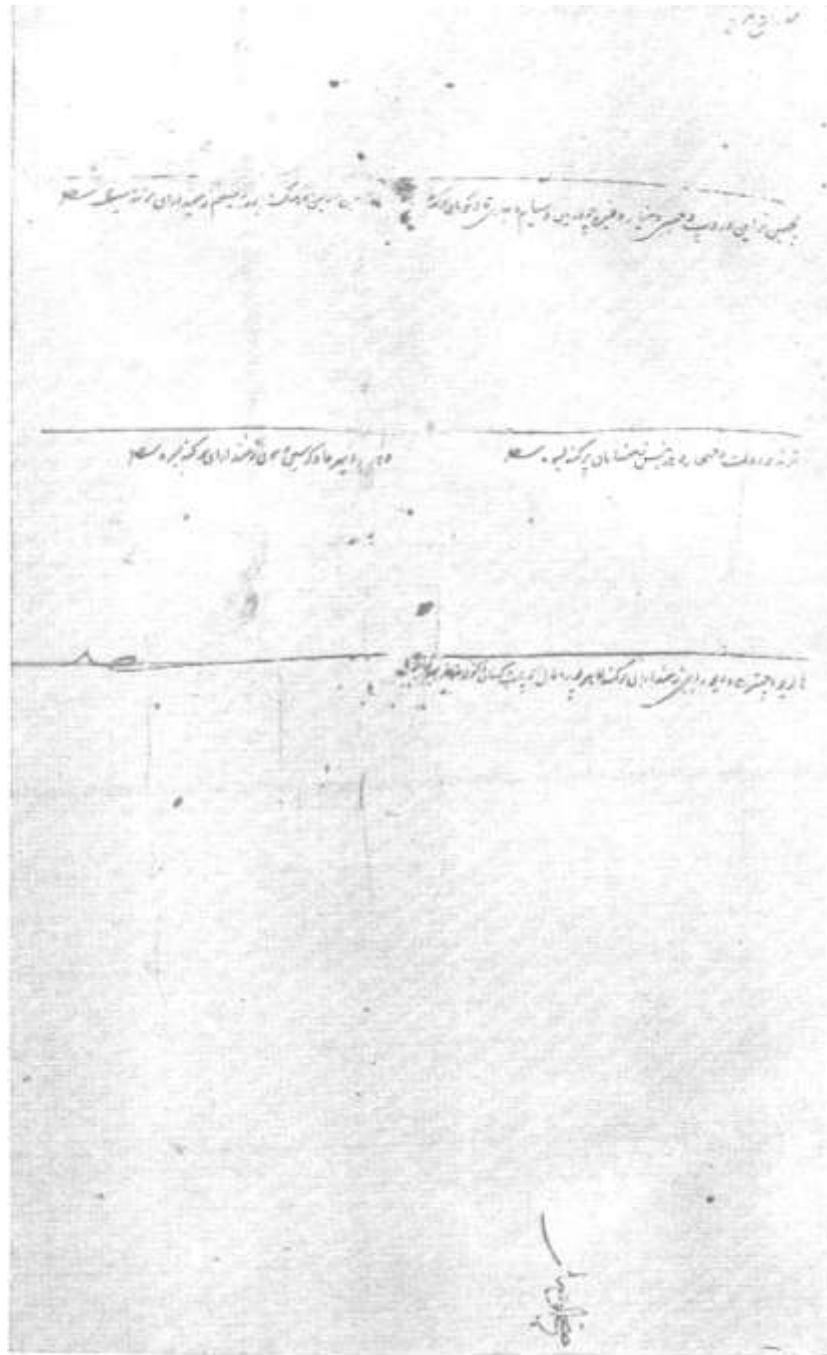


Fig. 282: Farman of Aurangzeb, Back

Jama Masjid, lies in latitude $27^{\circ}26'28.5''$ n. and longitude $81^{\circ}07'35.7''$ e. The mosque is built of *kankar*. It is of *Lodhi* period. It is composed of western liwan, which is divided into nave and side aisles of equal dimension. Nave and aisles are connected through arch ways, where the elevation of the arch is less than the span. The façade of the mosque contains three arched openings where the central portion of the façade is projected towards outside. The mosque is decorated with different shape of niches. All are placed in the upper portion of the wall. The western prayer hall is

surmounted by three domes. All are placed in octagonal drums, where the central dome is little bit elevated. To surmount the domes, the phase of transition, squinch has been used. The rear façade has projected central portion. The uppermost portion of the wall has been decorated with parapet motifs. The type of the arches and shape of the domes leads to the conclusion that mosque was constructed during the Lodi period (Fig. 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289 and 290).



Fig. 283: Part of front façade, Jama masjid



Fig. 284: Rear façade of Jama masjid



Fig. 285: Qibla, Jama masjid



Fig. 286: Front façade, Jama masjid



Fig. 287: Front gate, Jama masjid



Fig. 288: Inner view, Jama masjid



Fig. 289: Dome and phase of Transition, Jama masjid

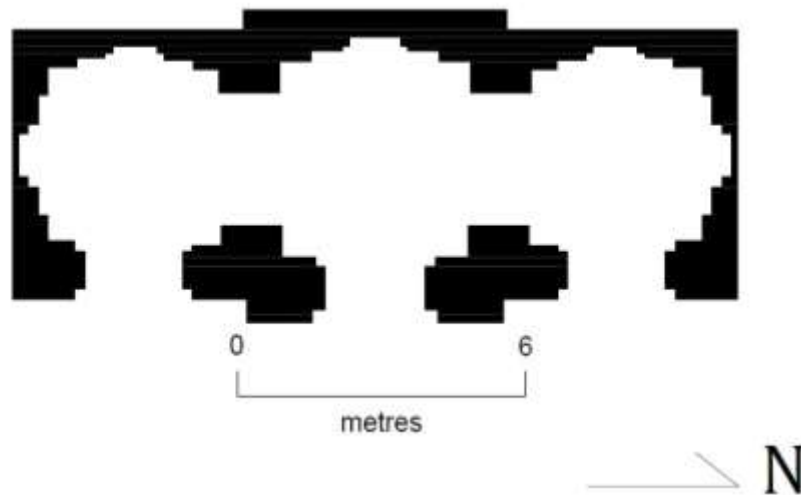


Fig. 290: Plan of Jama Masjid

Qila of *Nawab Sadarpur* lies opposite the mosque across the road, towards the east. The walls of quadrangle are made of *Kankar* blocks. There is a gate in the middle. Inside the fort, is the residence and *Imambara*. The foundation of surrounding houses is made of same *Kankar* blocks (Fig. 291).



Fig. 291: gate of Qila Nawab

Ajmer Pir Bābā's Mazar, lies in latitude 27°26'36.2" n. and longitude 81°07'31.7" e. A small *mazar* lies near the north-east corner of the police *thana* building. It is made of *Kankar* Blocks. The main *mazar* lies near the north-west corner of police *thana*. D.P Tiwari reported RW, terracotta wheel, terracotta animal figurine, and *lakhuari* brick structures of medieval period¹²³. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Akbarpur- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 9 km of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 5 acre and height is 6 feet. To the south of the mound lies a pond. The ceramic industries found are OCP, G, EM and LM.

Bajehara Tila- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°24'48.4" n. and longitude 81°07'30.2" e. There is habitation on the mound. Two temples about 200 years old are situated on the mound. Its area is 8 acre and height is 20 feet. D.P. Tiwari reported BRW, NBPW, BSW, ORSW, GW, RW, fragments of terracotta animal figurines, fragments of terracotta bangles, and bricks measuring 30x15x5 cm, of NBPW, Kuśānaa and medieval period¹²⁴. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, EM and LM.

Bangaon- During *Akbar's* time, *Bangaon* was a *Bais Mahal*, with a cultivated area of 34,727 *bighas* assessed at 4,20,732 dams and furnishing a force of 500 foot¹²⁵. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Bajehra- During *Nawabi* times, one *Hansraj*, a native of *Gwalior* and a *Risalder* in the *Awadh* service, obtained the estate of *Bajhera* in *Jagir* from the *Nawab*, and this is still held by his descendants¹²⁶. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Bejauni Nankar- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°24'4.7" n. and longitude 81°08'50" e and 7 km to the east south of the p.s. *Gopaldas ka tila* lies to the east of the village. Another mound lies 0.5 km to the north of the village. Its area is 5 acre and height is 4 feet. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Bisoli- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 6 km to the east of the p.s. the mound lies ½ km to the south-east of the village. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. Its area is 2 acre. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Chalakapur- the village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 4 km to the north-west of p.s., in latitude 27°27'20" n. and longitude 81°05'30" e. D.P Tiwari reported RW of late medieval period¹²⁷. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Debhara- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 4 km to the south of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 3 acre and height is 10 feet. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM.

Deokaliya- it lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°26'45.25" n. and longitude 81°1'52.61" e. It lies 9.5 km to the west of the p.s. It is the only *Ahbans* estate in *pargana Biswan*. Nothing is known of this family, but it is said that they were a branch of the *Mitauli* house and have been settled in *Biswan* for many generations. The summary settlement was made with *Ranjit Singh*, son of *Khem Singh*, *Munnu Singh*, son of *Basti Singh* and *Mahipat Singh*, son of *Gaya Parshad*. The first died in 1893 and was succeeded by his son, *Ratan Singh*, who died without issue in 1900, and his share passed to his brothers, *Durga Singh*, *Kali Singh* and *Anand Singh*. *Kali Singh* left a son, *Kirat Singh*, whose widow became the share holder of one-fourth portion. In 1923 their property consisted of twelve *mahals* and three *pattis* in *Biswan*, assessed at Rs. 6,209. The other half of the estate was owned by *Drigbijai Singh* and *Chandika Bakhsh*¹²⁸. The ceramic industry found is LM. The ceramic industries found are OCP, EM and LM.

Deoariya- the village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 4.5 km east of p.s., in latitude 27°23'55" n. and longitude 81°09'25" e. D.P Tiwari reported RW, BW, brickbats of late medieval period¹²⁹. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Dharampur- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°28'10.1" n. and longitude 81°09'40.1" e. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 10 acre and height is 6 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, EM and LM.

Gaddipur- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°26'52.2" n. and longitude 81°03'6.6" e. It lies 9 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound is inhabited. Its area is 50 acre and height is 20 feet. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Gosanpurwa- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, to the south-west of the p.s. There is a school on the mound. Its area is 3 acre and height is 7 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Hajiapur- The village lies to the north-west of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. The ceramic industry found is EM.

Hejepara- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, the mound lies to the south-east of the village. There is a school on the mound. Its area is 3 acre and height is 5 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Imiliya Takiya- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*. Its area is 3 acre and height is 16 feet. *Markhapur* village lies to the north of the mound. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Jahangirabad- Earlier this village belonged to the *ta'aluqdar* of *Mahmudabad*, whose great grandfather acquired it by mortgage about a century ago from a body of *Ahbans* whose descendant possessed it under proprietary rights in 1923¹³⁰. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Karanjkhera- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°24'2.8" n. and longitude 81°10'6.3" e. It lies 6 km to the south-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The mound is covered with the forest. Its area is 5 acre and height is 10 feet. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Khorval- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 1 km to the east of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 3 acre and height is 7 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

Lachchipurwa- the village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 3 km to the south-east of p.s., in latitude 27°25'35" N and longitude 80°10' E. D.P Tiwari reported Śiva temple about 150 years old¹³¹. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Mahariya- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 14 km to the south-west of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 6 acre and height is 6 feet. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Mazar Tila- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°26'48.5" n. and longitude 81°1'50.1" e. Its area is 3 acre and height is 7 feet. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K, EM and LM.

Minihani- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°28'33.92" n. and longitude 81°0.2'6.1" e. The mound lies to the south of the village. It is under cultivation. Its area is 15 acre and height is 12 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP, EM and LM.

Rushan- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°28'33.92" n. and longitude 81°0.2'6.1" e. The mound lies to the south of the village. It is under cultivation. Its area is 15 acre and height is 12 feet. The ceramic industries found are NBP, EM and LM.

Shahbaajpur- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 3 km to the east of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 3 acre and height is 5 feet. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Sansarpur- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 10 km to the south of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 10 acre and height is 9 feet. The ceramic industries found are K, EM and LM.

Saraiya Mahipat Singh- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°25'17" n. and longitude 81°2'41.5" e. The mound lies to the south of the village. *Bābā ki Kutī* is situated on the mound. Its area is 1 acre and height is 10 feet. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM.

Shamsabad- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 10 km to the south of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. Its area is 4 acre and height is 10 feet. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Sheikhpur- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°28'7.6" n. and longitude 81°0'1" e. It lies 3 km to the north of the p.s. The mound lies ½ km to the west of the village. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 5 acre and height is 4 feet. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, fragment of a terracotta ram, and structures of *lakhauri* bricks of late medieval period¹³². The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM, and LM.

Sighla- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 9 km to the north-east of the p.s. Its area is 1 acre and height is 5 feet. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

Sultanpur- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 9 km to the south of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Vanveer- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, 1 km to the east of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 5 acre and height is 6 feet. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

P.S. SAKRAN

Sakran- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°40'10.3" n. and longitude 81°3'31.7" e. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 1½ acre and height is 20 feet. The origin of the place is difficult to trace, but for generations it has been held by *Gaur Rajputs* from whom it passed on to the *Somvanshi Rajputs* of *Hardoi* in the latter part of the 19th century as the result of the matrimonial alliance. There is a fortress here of the erstwhile *Ta'aluqdars*. There is a temple inside this building¹³³. *Rani Brij Bala* is at present living in *Garhi* situated in the middle of the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Bariyari- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan* in latitude 27°38'49.98" n. and longitude 81°2'27.17" e, 3 km to the south-east of the p.s. The mound lies 2 km to the south-west of the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Belwa Basaiha- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan* in latitude 27°37'37.94" n. and longitude 81°2'25.1" e, 10 km to the south of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is ½ acre and height is 5 feet. *Garhi* of *Raja Mahmudabad* stands in the middle of the village. To the north of the village flows river *Kewani*. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Bhera- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 1 km to the east of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 2 acre and height is 6 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Bhitmani tola- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan* in latitude 27°32'49.18" n. and longitude 80°57'32.53" e, 16.8 km to the south-west of the p.s. A *Śiva* temple is situated on the mound. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 3 acres and height is 12 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Khajura- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan* in latitude 27°41'15.87" n. and longitude 81°1'23.58" e, 4 km to the north-west of the p.s. Its area is 6 acre and height is 7 feet. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.

Kuchlai- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan* in latitude 27°36'33.74" n. and longitude 81°2'52.52" e, 6.8 km to the south-west of the p.s. The north eastern portion was formerly known as *Tappa Kuchlai*, and consisted of a compact estate held by the *Bachhils*. About 2 km to the south of the village flows river *Kewani*. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Lakhaniapur- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan* in latitude 27°40'50.37" n. and longitude 81°0'20.51" e, 5.4 km to the west of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 2 acre and height is 5 feet. To the south of the mound flows river *Kewani*. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Lalupurwa- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan* in latitude 27°38'48.62" n. and longitude 81°02'53.21" e, 2.73 km to the south-west of the p.s. *Tyagi Bābā's* temple is situated 1½ km to the south of the village, on the mound. Its area is 2 acre and height is 10 feet. To the east flows river *Ghaghra*. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Mador- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan* in latitude 27°37'17.72" n. and longitude 81°03'35.7" e, 5.3 km to the south of the p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is ½ acre and height is 22 feet. To the north of the village flows river *Kewani*. *Raja Sahab of Katihar's Garhi* is situated here. The ceramic industries found are K and G.

Maharajnagar (see in P.S. Biswan also)- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan* in latitude 27°34'9.18" n. and longitude 80°57'21.85" e, 15 km to the south-west of the p.s. the mound lies to the south of the village. A *Muslim* graveyard is situated on the mound. It is under cultivation. Its area is 2 acre and height is 10 feet. A large fair takes place here annually on the occasion of the *Ramlila* festival. The old name of the place was *Islamnagar*, but some generations ago it was seized and the name changed to *Maharajnagar* by *Raja Tej Singh*, a *Gaur Rajput*, who then was *naib-chakladar*. In 1923, his descendants resided in the village but the proprietary right had passed to the *Raja of Mahmudabad*³⁴. Fuhrer noticed the ruins of an old mosque at *Maharajnagar* village³⁵. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

Orajhar- this village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 1 km to the south-east of the p.s. Its area is 1½ acre and height is 5 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Salanli- this village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 3 km to the east of the p.s. *kankar* temple of *Khemani Bābā* is situated here. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Saraiya kala- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan* in latitude 27°34'56.07" n. and longitude 80°59'25.39" e, 11.82 km to the south-west of the p.s. The mound lies 1 km to the west of the village. It lies 2 km to the north-east of the village *Maharajnagar*. It is lying uncultivated. Its area is 2 acre and height is 10 feet. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

Semrakhurd- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, in latitude 27°35'54.64" n. and longitude 81°03'9.21" e, 9.7 km to the south-west of the p.s. The land is lying uncultivated. Its area is 1½ acre and height is 3 feet. About 0.5 km to the north of the mound lies village *Dhobinpurwa* and to the west of village lies village *Kakrahanpurwa*. The ceramic industry found is EM.

Sumrawan- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan* in latitude 27°39'24.02" n. and longitude 81°05'27.61" e, 3.4 km to the south-east of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. *Majhile Singh's* house is situated on the mound. Its area is ½ acre and height is 5 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Unchgaon- The village lies in *tahsil Biswan* in latitude 27°39'27.6" n. and longitude 81°7'33.08" e, 6.7 km to the east of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. It is lying uncultivated. Its area is ½ acre and height is 10 feet. To the south-west of the village lies *Raja Lal Sahab Ki Garhi @ Gopalji ki Garhi*. It was founded in 1199 A.D. by an officer of *Mohammad-Bin-Sam*¹³⁴. The *pargana* of *Kondri* north and *Tambaur* belonged to the *Sarkar* of *Bahraich* and formed the large *mahal* of *Qila Nawagarh*, a town which stood on the *Dahawar* and has since been washed away by that river. During *Akbar's* period, it was held by various caste of *Zamindars*, the total cultivated area was 417,601 *bighas* and the revenue 21, 40,858 *dams*. The military contingent was 50 horse and 1000 foot. The foundation of *Unchgaon* is ascribed to *Alha*. It was situated on the river *Dahawar*, and was known at a later date as *Nawagarh*. At present, it has been washed away by the river *Dahawar*¹³⁵. The ceramic industry found in the village is LM.

P.S SIDHAULI

Ahmadpur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, 2½ km to the south of the p.s. The mound lies 1½ km to the west of the village. The mound is lying uncultivated. Its area is 20 acre and height is 50 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Ajai Unchakhera- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°18.2'26.4" n. and longitude 80°55'31.5" e., 12 km to the east of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The village is lying uncultivated. Its area is 10 acre and height is 25 feet. The old *zamindars* of the village were *Kayasthas*. The ceramic industries found were NBP, K and LM.

Allahdadpur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°16'27.76" n. and longitude 80°49'19.34" e., 1.5 km to the south-west of the p.s. The *Chowdhary's* of *Allahdadapur* in *Bari* are descended from a *Rajput Pratab Singh*, who accepted *Islam* and obtained a grant of land in reward. He had three sons by his first wife, who remained Hindu and one *Musalman* by a second marriage. His property descended to one *Haider Ali* whose two sons, *Chowdhary Latif Ahmad* and *Gulam Ahmad* got the estate at the summary settlement. The latter had no son but left a widow, *Farhat-un-nissa* who held her share till death then it passed to *Latafat Husain* her husband's nephew. His property which had been much reduced by 1923 consisted of three villages in *Bari*, assessed at Rs. 2710¹³⁶.

Andhna- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°19'45.09" n. and longitude 80°54'54.9" e., 9.5 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound is inhabited. Its area is 30 acre and height is 10 feet. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

Asodhan Garhhi- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°16'12.7" n. and longitude 80°56'14.86" e., 10.3 km to the east of the p.s. The mound lies ½ km to the north of the village. A part of the village is located on the mound is inhabited. Its area is 1 acre and height is 10 feet. *Hemraj* reported RW from *Sunga-Kusāna* period to medieval period. Some Brahmanical sculptures of medieval period were also discovered by him¹³⁷. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

Baloia- this village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°16'15.86" n. and longitude 80°58'34.83" e., 14.1 km to the south-east of the p.s. *Hemraj* reported medieval RW from the site¹³⁸. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Bari- The village Bari lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°15'58.36" n. and longitude 80°48'39.37" e. It lies 3 km to the south-west of the p.s. There are many mounds in the village. One mound lies to the east of the village. *Narottam Das Ki Kuti* is situated on the mound. It is inhabited. Its area is 2 acre and height 5 feet. To the south-west of the village lies a *Tila*. Its area is 2 acre and height is 20 feet. It is

lying uncultivated. To the 2½ km west of the village flows river *Sarayan*. During 1857 center of resistance was established here. According to the local account, the village was founded by *Mubarak Shah*, a son of the emperor *Humayun*, who came to hunt in the *Awadh Jungles* and built here a *Bari* or country house from which the town takes its place. This is probably incorrect, because *Bari* is mentioned as the capital of *Awadh* after the fall of *Kannauj* by the historian *Al-Biruni*¹³⁹. The place contains the remains of the old fort in which the *tahsil* was located for some years after annexation till its transfer to *Sidhauli*. The earliest inhabitants of the *pargana*, were *Kacheras* and *Ahirs*, who according to the tradition were dispossessed some 500 years ago by one *Partab Singh* who came from *pargana Kursi*, district *Barabanki*. The story goes that this man obtained a grant of the *pargana* from *Muhammad Bin Tuglaq* in reward for his having accepted *Islam*. Some of his descendants are Hindus and others are *Musalman*s. The former were in the possession of a few villages but the bulk of his estate went to his *Musalman* son, whose descendants became the hereditary *Chowdhary*'s of the *pargana*. They owned a number of villages, but have received no *ta'aluqdari sanad* in 1923. At that time, representatives of the family were *Chowdhary Latafat Husain* and *Badshah Husain Khan*¹⁴⁰. It also is the place where a battle was fought between *Maulvi Ahmad Ullah Shah* and Britishers. On April 18, 1858, after the annexation, *Bari* was made the headquarter of the *tahsil*, the offices being located in the old fort. The headquarter was shifted to *Sidhauli*, soon after the construction of the *Lucknow-Barielly Railway Line*¹⁴¹. During *Akbar*'s reign, the *mahal* of *Bari* was a *Bais* estate with 80,590 *bighas* of cultivation paying 12, 84, 799 *dams* and furnishing 30 horse and 1000 foot. Originally, *Fyzabad Maulvi* planned to lead in offensive to Lucknow himself, but on April 6, his scouts bought the news that the Englishmen at Lucknow have made up their mind to attack *Bari* very soon¹⁴². The first expedition into the district was that of Sir Hope Grant who marched from *Lucknow* on the 11th of April towards *Bari*, when the *Fyzabad Maulvi* was said to be with a body of soldiers. On the 13th the latter occupied a village some four miles to the south of *Bari* in a strong position on high ground. He sent out his cavalry by a circuitous route to fall upon the flanks of the attacking force. Sir Hope Grant marched at daybreak, but the rebel cavalry instead of descending on his rear, charged the guns of the advance guard and the accompanying troop of *Wale's* horse and nearly succeeded, when the 7th Hussars came up and rescued them. They then attacked the rear but the force was ready and they were driven off. On this Indian forces left the village and *Bari* was occupied by the Britishers¹⁴³. *Ujar kot* mound is situated on the northern periphery of *Bari* about 200 m from *Narottam Das ki Kut*i mound. *Hemraj* reported NBP, K, and Medieval glazed ware from the site. He reported NBP from *Narottamdas ki Kut*i. He found fragments of idols of *Viṣṇu*, *Gaṇeśa* and other deities¹⁴⁴.

Radha Krishna Temple lies in latitude 27°16'11.7" n. and longitude 80°48'40.7" e. Sculptural fragments made of buff coloured sand stone and *kankar* are kept inside the temple premises. The temple is also known as *Thakurdwaar*. A Broken architectural piece of 10th century was found. It is

made of *kankar* block (Fig. 292). Another broken sculpture piece of 9th-10th century A.D. made of block *kankar* was also found (Fig. 293). A broken sculptural piece showing Śiva standing on *Nandī* of 9th century was found. It is made of *kankar* block (Fig. 294). Two broken sculptural pieces made of *kankar* block were found (Fig. 295, 296). Broken sculpture piece of *Saraswati* of 9th-10th century A.D. made of buff coloured sand stone was found (Fig. 297). Broken sculpture piece of a Śiva image made of sand stone was also found (Fig. 298).



Fig. 292: Architectural fragment, 10th century



Fig. 293: Sculptural fragment, 9th-10th century



Fig. 294: Shiva standing on Nandi



Fig. 295: Broken sculpture



Fig. 296: Broken sculpture



Fig. 297: Broken piece of Saraswati



Fig. 298: Broken piece of Shiva image Image, 9th-10th century

Thakurdwaar lies in latitude 27°15'52.8" n. and longitude 80°48'37.4" e. Here below a *peepal* tree are kept fragments of stone sculpture. Inside an old temple near the tree is kept a broken stone idol of *Mahisasur Mardini*, five mill stones (*jantas*) and *Śivaliṅgaas*. A figure of 9th century broken sculpture piece of *Kankar* block was found kept here (Fig. 299). A 10th century sculpture fragment of deity seated in *lalitasan* pose inside a *Rathika* and flanked by *vyal* figure was also found. The whole scene is topped *phansna śikhara* (Fig. 300). Stone sculpture fragments of 9th-10th century A.D. are kept here. In one of them, a male figure is sitting in *dhyan Mudrā* and he is flanked by flying *vidyadharas* (Fig. 301). Stone sculpture fragments of 11th century A.D. was found. It is part of *Viṣṇu* image (Fig. 302). Standing *Apsara* 9th-10th century figure made of *Kankar* blocks was also found kept here (Fig. 303). A Mutilated image of *Mahisasur Mardini Durga* was also found. It belongs to 8th century A.D. (Fig. 304).



Fig. 299: 9th century broken sculptural piece



Fig. 300: 10th century sculptural piece



Fig. 301: 9th-10th century sculptural piece showing a deity sitting in Lalitasan



Fig. 302: Fragment of Vishnu image, 11th century Fig. 303: 9th-10th century standing Apsara Fig. 304: Broken image of Mahisasurmardini

The mound *Narottam Das Ki Kuti* lies in latitude 27°16'2.1" n. and longitude 80°49'2.7" e. To the west of *Narottam Das Kuti* lies, *Mahadev Talab* and to the north lies *Muslim Graveyard*. Some broken fragments of 11th & 12th century A.D. are kept inside *Narottam Das Kuti* Temple. Poet *Narottam Das* was born here in 1493 A.D. He wrote books namely "*Sudama Charit*" and "*Dhruva Charit*". In *Sudamacharit*, he describes friendship between *Krishna* and *Sudama*. *Sudama* was a poor man. His wife induced him to visit his great friend *Krishna* who lived in *Dwarika*. After a lot of resistance he visits Lord *Krishna*. *Krishna* was distressed at the poverty of his friend and made him rich. The *Khand Kavya* ends with happy circumstances for *Sudama* and his family. *Purana Thana* mound lies in latitude 27°15'59.2" n. and 80°48'50.1" e. The bricks of thickness 1 ¾' are found on the site. *Husainpur* lies in latitude 27°19'56.79" n. and longitude 80°50'53.93" e. It lies 2.3 km to the north-east of the p.s. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Behra- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, in latitude 27°17'6.8" n. and longitude 80°52'44.7" e. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Bhandiya- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, in latitude 27°16'48.9" n. and longitude 80°55'25.8" e., 8.7 km to the east of the p.s. There is a *Mazar* on the mound. The mound is partly inhabited and partly cultivated. Its area is 2 acre and height is 10 feet. The mound extends towards the west and south. The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM.

Bilaria- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, in latitude 27°16'1.5" n. and longitude 80°53'57.4" e., 6.83 km to the south-east of the p.s. The village is inhabited. Its area is 1 acre and height is 7 feet. *Hemraj* reported NBP, Kuśāna and glazed ware of *Mughal* period. The other antiquities found from the site include head of terracotta female figurine, fragmentary terracotta flash rubber, wheel of terracotta, toy cart and a terracotta ring¹⁴⁵. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, EM and LM.

Gandhauri- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, in latitude 27°14'45.06" n. and longitude 80°51'27.75" e., 4.7 km to the south-east of the p.s., at a distance of 3 km on *Sitapur Sidhauri* road, a little south of *Sidhauri* Town. Thirteen Copper hoard pieces were found here by *Misra Bandhus* of *Gandhauri* (Fig. 303). These were given to state Museum Lucknow¹⁴⁶.

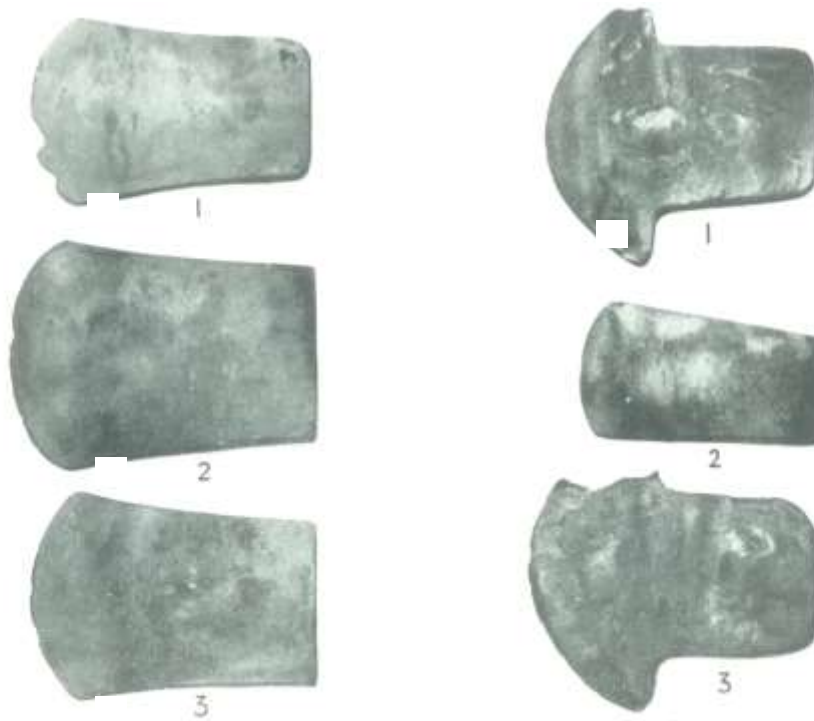


Fig. 305: Gandhauri Copper Hoard Axes

The six famous Hindi poets known as *Vrahad Trayi* and *Laghu Trayi*, belonged to this place. Three of them known as *Vrahad Trayi*, were as follows. The first, *Pandit Nand Kishor Misra "Lekhraj"* (1832-1892 A.D.) was the author of the books, *Rasratnakar* and *Radhanakhshikh*. He was born in

Lucknow but later came to Gandhauri. The second, Pandit Yugal Kishor Misra "Brajraj" (1862-1891 A.D.) s/o Nand kishore Misra, was the author of *Sahitya Parijat*. The third, Pandit Lal Bihari Misra "Dwijraj" (1859-1906 A.D.) s/o Nand Kishor Misra was the author of the books *Nakhshikha*, *Durga Vinay*, *Nama Nidhi*, *Vijay Manjari*. The following poets are known as *Laghu Trayi*, the first, Pt. Krishna Bihari Misra (1889-1959) was son of Rasik Bihari Misra, who was the son of the Nand Kishor. He was the author of the book *Dev Aur Bihari*. He edited the two magazines- *Madhuri* & *Sahitya Samalochak*. The second, Pt. Vipin Bihari Misra (1867-1975) was the son of Rasik Bihari Misra and was an essayist. The third, Nawal Bihari Misra (1900-1977) was the son of Rasik Bihari Misra. He wrote science fiction. In 1940, he along with his elder brother Pt. Krishna Bihari Misra started "*Hindi Sabha Sitapur*". These writers are often confused with famous Misra Bandhus who authored "*Misra Bandhu Vinod*", a history of Hindi Literature. They belonged to village Itaunja district Lucknow, and their names were - Ganēśa Bihari Misra, Shyam Bihari Misra, and Shukdev Bihari Misra.

Girdharpur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, in latitude 27°19'51.73" n. and longitude 80°53'33.75" e., 4.9 km to the north-east of the p.s. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

Hanumanpur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, near *Girdharpur* in latitude 27°18'38" n. and longitude 80°51'32" e. It lies 7 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. Its area is 1 acre and height is 3 feet. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Hardoiya- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, in latitude 27°18'58.29" n. and longitude 80°52'59.4" e. It lies 6.1 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The mound is partly inhabited and partly cultivated. Its area is 6 acre and height is 8 feet. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Husainganj- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, in latitude 27°18'0.7" n. and longitude 80°50'55.87" e. It lies 2.3 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The village is under cultivation. Its area is 5 acre and height is 20 feet. Hemraj reported NBP, K and glazed ware of *Mughal* period. He also found terracotta human figure, piece of potters stamp, two terracotta brads, a fragmentary flash rubber and a terracotta animal figure¹⁴⁷. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Jahangirpur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauri*, in latitude 27°19'52.11" n. and longitude 80°53'34.15" e. The ceramic industries found here are NBP, K and LM.

Jalalpur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°18'53.61" n. and longitude 80°55'42.17" e. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Niamatpur- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°18'24.9" n. and longitude 81°2'23.6" e., 10 km to the west of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. There is a school on the mound. Its area is 20 acre and height is 18 feet. The second mound lies to the south of the village. It is inhabited. Its area is 1 acre and height is 8 feet. The ceramic industries found are K, EM and LM.

Ramdana- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°17'12.19" n. and longitude 80°54'10.61" e. It lies 6.7 km to the east of the p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The mound is inhabited. Its area is 2 acre and height is 5 feet. There is a *Mazar* on the mound. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Sarai- Hemraj reported RW *Sunga-Kuśāna* to medieval period. Other antiquities reported were fragmentary tc animal figurine tc bead¹⁴⁸.

Sirganj- The village lies in *tahsil Sidhauli*, in latitude 27°17'27.96" n. and longitude 80°52'1.26" e. It lies 3.4 km to the north-east of the p.s. A temple of *Śiva* is situated on the mound. The village is inhabited. Its area is 1 acre and height is 23 feet. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.

P.S TAMBAUR

Tambaur- The village *Tambaur* lies in latitude 27°43'41.5" n. and longitude 81°09'47.2" e, 1 km to the west of the p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is ½ acre and height is 10 feet. To the south-west of the mound lies graveyard called *Ambedkarnagar Kabristan*. Its area is 2 acre and height is 13 feet. *Sheikhan Tola* is situated on the mound. Fuhrer noticed *dargah* of *Shahid-Barhan-ud-din* and the ruins of an ancient brick fort called *Qila Nawa* in *Ain-i-Akbari*¹⁵⁰. There is a temple here built about 1770 by one *Mansa Ram, qanungo*, who also constructed a masonry tank which is now in a ruinous condition. In *Ahmedabad* is the *Dargah* of *Shahid Burhan-ud-din* who is said to have been in the army of *Sayyid Salar Masud*, when he passed through *Tambaur* in 1026 A.D. A small fair is held here on the first Sunday in *Jeth*. A much larger gathering occurs in *Agahan* on the occasion of the *Dhaukalganj* Festival. The place is of considerable antiquity. It is situated in that part of the district which was once officially and still is locally known as *Qila Nawagarh*, a name derived from the fort built 589 Hijri. on the banks of *Dahawar* by *Shahab-Ud-Din Ghor*i on the site of the old fort of *Alha*, the *Banaphar hero*, who is also the reputed founder of *Seota*. In 911 h. the town and the fort was swept away by the river, and for 50 years the governor of the district resided in *Mughalpur*, a village some ten miles of the west. In 963 h. the headquarters were transferred to *Tambaur*, which at all times remained in the possession of the *Musalman*s and escaped absorption by the *Raikwar ta'aluqdars*¹⁵¹. The early history of the *pargana* is purely traditional, the story going that the land was given to *Alha*, by *Jaya Chandra* of *Kannauj*. *Alha* built a fort at *Tambaur* which was then known as *Purwa Tambolian*. One of *Alha's* captain was *Ranua*, a *Pasi*. The tract subsequently passed into the possession of the *Pasis*, who were subdued by *Shahab-Ud-din Ghor*i, who built the fort of *Nawagarh*, which was afterward washed away by the *Dahawar*¹⁵². Earlier *Kurmi's* were strong in *Tambaur*¹⁵³. A part of *tambour* was held by *Raghuvanshis*¹⁵⁴. *Bande Hasan* of this place took a leading part against the British in the struggle for freedom in the district in 1857. It seems probable too, that much of the lost *mahal* of *Basra* was included in *Tambaur* and *Kondri* north the remainder being in *Kheri* district¹⁵⁵. On 18th of June, *Raja Nawab Ali Khan* of *Mahmudabad* invited the troops to proceed to his place, afterwards showing himself a bitter enemy of the British¹⁵⁶. The ceramic industries found here are EM and LM.

Bari Masjid lies in latitude 27°43'45.5" n. and longitude 81°09'30.9" e. *Gulam Nabi* built this mosque in 1240 H. It is made of 1 ½ inch thick bricks. The prayer hall of the mosque is divided into nave and side aisles. All are connected with the help of half circled arches. The façade of the mosque is composed of three arched openings, where the central arch is bigger than the flanking ones. The central arch has been fixed in a multi-foliated arch which in turn is fixed in a high rectangular blind door. It looks like high rise *peshtaq* than the flanking portion. Both the corners of the façade have been

conceived in an octagonal *minar*. These *minars* rise very high and are composed of five storeys where the fifth storey is in the form of a false domed kiosk. The whole façade at the roof level is surmounted by domed kiosk with lattice alternated by small turrets. The mosque is roofed with three fluted domes where the central dome is bigger in dimension than the flanking ones. All the domes are crowned with inverted lotuses and finials (Fig. 306, 307, 308, 309 and 310).



Fig. 306: Façade of Bari masjid



Fig. 307: Dome of Bari masjid



Fig. 308: Interior of Bari masjid



Fig. 309: General view of Bari masjid

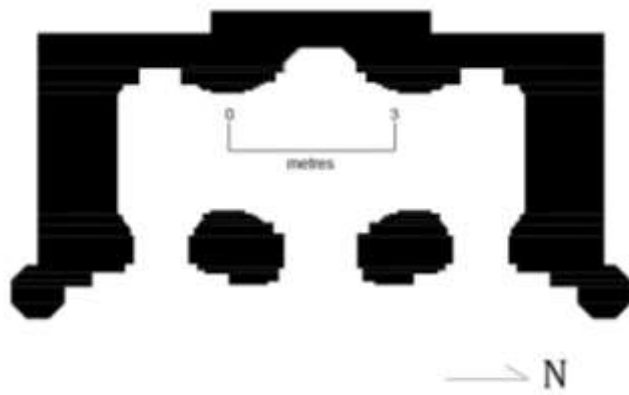


Fig. 310: Plan of Badi Masjid

Bābā Burhan Din Shah's grave, lies in latitude $27^{\circ}44'4.4''$ n. and longitude $81^{\circ}9'32.2''$ e. There is another grave of his companion. To the east of his grave, a new structure has been built over this. At present the surrounding area is being used as graveyard. His *Urs* is held in the month of May for seven days. *Mela* continues for one month.

Saifulla Shah Bābā was a companion of *Burhan Din Shah Bābā* of *Tambaur*. His grave lies in latitude $27^{\circ}43'58.3''$ n. and longitude $81^{\circ}9'28''$ e, a new structure named after *Saifulla Bābā* exists here. To the south of the mosque lies his grave. The mosque is a new structure.

Sayyid Dasan Bābā was the companion of *Budhan Din Shah*. His *mazar* lies in latitude $27^{\circ}43'47.3''$ n. and longitude $81^{\circ}9'32.1''$ e.

Ajaipur @ Ajjepur- Ajaipur lies in latitude $27^{\circ}40'30.88''$ n. and in longitude $81^{\circ}13'24.96''$ e, 8.4 km to the south-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the East of the village. It is lying uncultivated. Its area is 1 acre and height is 4 feet. Around the village flows *Bagha Nala*. To the east of the village lies *Ajaipur Jhil*. *D.P. Tiwari* reported RW, and brickbats of, late medieval period¹⁵⁷. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Aurangabad- The village lies in latitude $27^{\circ}45'22.69''$ n. and longitude $81^{\circ}9'14.3''$ e, 3.2 km to the north of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 1 acre and height is 7 feet. Its area is 3 acre and height is 8 feet. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Batauha- the village lies in *tahsil Biswan*, 16.24 km north-west of p.s., in latitude $27^{\circ}34'50''$ n. and longitude $81^{\circ}09'30''$ e. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, fragment of glass bangle, and terracotta hind portion of bull of medieval period¹⁵⁸. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Behta- The village lies 10 km to the south of the p.s. The mound lies to the north-west of the village. It lies to the west of village *Thekripurwa*. It is lying uncultivated. Its area is 1 acre and height is 5 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Bhithauli- *Bhithauli (Kashipur)* lies in latitude $27^{\circ}38'17.94''$ n. and longitude $81^{\circ}11'9.36''$ e, 10.3 km south of p.s., in latitude $27^{\circ}39'15''$ n. and longitude $81^{\circ}14'10''$ e. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, and broken terracotta bead of medieval period¹⁵⁹. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Ichchapur- The village lies in latitude 27°43'26.87" n. and longitude 81°11'35.62" e., 3 km to the south-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. A school is located on the mound. Its area is 2 acre and height is 10 feet. At a distance of 1 km to the north of the mound flows river *Sharda*. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Madiya madaura- The village lies in latitude 27°44'8.18" n. and longitude 81°10'47.86" e, 1.8 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. A school is situated on the mound. Its area is 2 acre and height is 10 feet. To the 1 km to the north of the mound flows river *Sharda*. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Mallanpur- At present the older village has been washed away by river *Ghaghra* and only land of village *Kashipur* is left. The old *Zamindar's* family is a branch of the *Baundi* house and is consequently descended from *Sal Deo*; but the early history is very obscure and it is not known how the separate estate of *Mallanpur* was formed. It is said that one *Ratan singh* of *Baundi* received a grant of five villages in this district as his portion, and that his descendants established themselves in *Mallanpur*, where they acquired all the surrounding country from the *Kurmis* and other proprietors; then advancing across the *Dahawar*, they managed to bring under their control the whole of the *Firozabad* estate in *Kheri*. In the days of *Saadat Ali Khan*, *Rao Basti Singh* of *Mallanpur*, eighth in descent from *Ratan Singh*, obtained the recognition of his title to the estate which has since been held by his descendants. He left five sons, of whom the eldest, *Rao Amar Singh*, succeeded and obtained the *sanad* for the *ta'aluqa* from the British government. He died in 1864 leaving his estate to his son, *Muneshwar Bakhsh Singh*, who received the hereditary title of *Raja* from the British government in the same year. The *Raja* was educated at *Benares* and *Lucknow* while under the charge of the Court of Wards, which managed the estate for many years. In 1923, his property in this district consisted of 36 villages and one *patti* in *Kondri* north, ten villages in *Tambaur* and five *pattis* in *Biswan*, the whole being assessed at Rs. 21,378. He also was the owner of a more extensive property in *Kheri* known as the *Firozabad* estate and 31 villages in *Bahraich* known as *Amabapur* in the *parganas* of *Nanpara* and *Fakhrapur*. The *Raja* is an honorary magistrate within the limits of his estate in the *Tambaur* police circle¹⁶⁰.

Ratanganj- this village lies in *tahsil Biswan*. There is a *mazar* here, who is said to be the companion of the *Sayyid Salar Masud Ghazi*. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Rehar- The village lies 10 km to the south-west of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 1½ acre and height is 4 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Saunkhera- The village lies 15 km to the south-east of the p.s. The mound lies ½ km to the west of the village. There is a temple situated on the mound. Its area is 3 acre and height is 12 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Sikri- The village lies 10 km to the south of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. A primary school is situated on the mound. Its area is $\frac{1}{2}$ acre and height is 6 feet. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Sumerdih- The village lies 5 km to the south of the p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The land is lying fellow. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 1 acre and height is 5 feet. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

Shumli- The village lies 6 km to the west of the p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. There is habitation on the mound. Its area is 1 acre and height is 7 feet. The ceramic industry found is LM.

P.S THANGAON

Thangaon- the village lies in latitude 27°28'42.6" n. and longitude 81°14'43.1" e. The place is of interest as it gave its name to the estate held by *Rana Beni Madho Baksh*, the *Bais* chieftain of *Shankarpur* in *Rai-Barielly* who took a leading part in the freedom struggle of 1857¹⁶¹. A fair is held here annually in the month of *Vaisakha* in honor of *Bābā Param Hansa*¹⁶². The mound called *Raja ki Garhi* has an area of 10 acre and height of 15 feet. Bricks of 4" thickness are found on the mound. *Thakurdvara* lies to the west of the village. The bricks of 3" thickness are found from the mound. *Mahapursh Bābā Ka Sthan* lies to the west of the p.s. *Raja Ranjit Singh*, the king of *Chahlari* founded this place, and then *Raja Balbhadra Singh* renovated this place. *Begum Hazrat Mahal* and *Birjis Kadar* took shelter here with *Rana Benimadho* of *Jagatpur* district *Raebareli* on her way to *Nepal*. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Ajodyapurwa- The village lies in latitude 27°31'54.24" n. and longitude 81°17'37.81" e, 8 km to the north-east of the p.s. and west of river *Ghaghra*. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Chahlari- The village lies in *tahsil Mahmudabad*, in latitude 27°33'40.66" n. and longitude 81°16'49.37" e. It lies 9.5 km to the north-east of the p.s. It appears that *Raikwars* were settled in the land between the rivers *Chauka* and the *Ghagra* by Muslim in the old possession of *Bhars*. *Raikwars* first settled in *Barabanki* and *Bahraich* district. Their early ancestors were *Saldeo* and *Baldeo*. *Saldeo* was the ancestor of the *Raikwars* of *Baundi*, *Rehwa* and *Chahlari* and *Baldeo* of the house of *Ramnagar*. They entered in the district about 1600 A.D when *Dharamdhir Singh*, a brother of the *Baundi Raja* established himself in *Chahlari* which already has been granted by *Akbar* to *Harihar Deo* of the same house¹⁶³. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Chakdha- The village lies in latitude 27°27'18.61" n. and longitude 81°16'41.17" e., 4.1 km to the south-east of the p.s. The mound is inhabited. The ceramic industry found is K.

Chautena- The village lies in latitude 27°28'48.53" n. and longitude 81°17'4.27" e., 3.9 km to the east of the p.s. The mound is inhabited. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Gangapurwa- The village lies in latitude 27°30'33.6" n. and longitude 81°16'23.66" e, 7.4 km to the north-east of the p.s. The mound is inhabited. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Gaulok Kodar- The village lies in latitude 27°36'16.73" n. and longitude 81°16'29.83" e., 14 km to the north of the p.s. The mound is inhabited. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Jhisnipur- The village lies in latitude 27°27'39.05" n. and longitude 81°17'36.54" e, 5.11 km to the south-east of the village. The mound is inhabited. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Intagaon- the village lies in latitude 27°31'22.64" n. and longitude 81°14'56.73" e, 5 km north of p.s. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, BW, terracotta gamesman, and red sandstone architectural fragment of medieval period¹⁶⁴. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

Jareli- the village lies 4 km to the south of p.s., in latitude 27°35'10" n. and longitude 80°51'35" e. The mound is inhabited. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW, fragments of glass bangles, molded terracotta animal and human figurine of Gupta to medieval period¹⁶⁵. The ceramic industries found here are EM and LM.

Kondri- the village lies in latitude 27°28'8.04" n. and longitude 81°16'49.76" e, 3.6 km to the south-east of the p.s. It was originally held by *Bhars*, *Kurmis*, *Raghuwanshis*, and *Rajputs* but many centuries ago it passed into the hands of *Raikwars* of the *Ramnagar* house. In 1923, their descendants, the *ta'aluqdar* of *Rampur Mathura*, held the greater part of the *pargana*, while three villages belonged to the *Raja* of *Mahmudabad* and nine, which formerly were included in the *Chahlari* estate, were held by the *Bais* grantees of *Thangaon*¹⁶⁶. The ceramic industry found here is LM.

Lalpur- this village lies in latitude 27°33'20" n. and longitude 81°17'10" e. *Tambauradih* lies 3 km to the north-east of the village. *D.P Tiwari* reported NBPW, BRW, BSW, ORSW, GW, RW, terracotta bead, fragments of terracotta bangle, and iron slag of NBPW and medieval period¹⁶⁷. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

Rajepur- The village lies 4 km to the north-east of p.s., in latitude 27°29'40" n. The mound is inhabited and longitude 81°17'35" e. *D.P Tiwari* reported RW of medieval period¹⁶⁸. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Rajpur Keotana- A very large area in the district is held by *ta'aluqdaars* of the *bais* clan. These belong to two different stocks one has been settled in the district for many countries while the advent of the other dates from after the mutiny. *Raja Beni Madho Bakhsh* the great *Tilokchandi Bais* of *Shankarpur* in *Raebareilly* lost the whole of his last estate in that district for his opposition of Britishers. Provision was however made for his relatives, by British government, in the shape of the grant of land in this district representing part of the confiscated estate of the *Raikwar Raja* of *Chahlari*. The father of *Beni Madhao Singh* was *Ram Narain Singh*, who had two others son, *Babu Narpat Singh* and *Babu Jagraj Singh*. Under the orders of the 13th February 1860, the estate of *Rajpur Keotana* was conferred of *Rana Raghuraj Singh*, the son of *Beni Madhao Bakhsh*, *Intgaon* and *Chahlari* on *Babu Narpat Singh* and *Thanagaon* on *Hanuman Bakhsh* the son of *Jagraj Singh*. The last died in May 1863 and his property passed into the hands of his mother *Babuain Shahzad Kunwar*, who died in 1878. The estate then went to *Babu Narpat Singh* by virtue of a will, executed in favor of his uncle by *Hanuman Bakhsh*. Subsequently *Narpat Singh* transferred this property to his nephew, *Rana Raghuraj Singh*. The latter

died without issue in February 1892 and the *Rajpur* and *Thangaon* estate passed to his widow, *Thakurain Brijnath Kunwar*. *Babu Narpat Singh* died in February 1894 and left his property to *Brijnath Kunwar* by a will. She continued to hold the whole *ta'aluqa* up to her death till the august 1904. The succession was delayed on the account of the disputes between the different claimants but was decided in favour of *Debi Bakhsh Singh* a descendent of *Gur Bakhsh Singh*, the younger brother of *Ram Narain Singh* of *Shankarpur*. In 1923, the property which was generally known as *Thangaon*, consisted of 26 villages in *Kondari north* and 9 villages in *Kondari south*, paying a revenues of Rs. 20450¹⁶⁹. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Rajapur Kalan- The village lies in latitude 27°29'35.24" n. and longitude 81°17'0.04" e, 4 km to the north-east of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. The ceramic industries found are K, EM and LM.

Shipatpur- The village lies in latitude 27°28'15.18" n. and longitude 81°18'41.94" e, 6.6 km to the south-east of the p.s. There is habitation on the mound. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Thaura- this village lies 2 km to the east of the p.s. *Narmada Ka Dih* lies in the village. Its area is 1 acre and height is 12 feet. To the north-east lies *Kondri*. The ceramic industry found is LM.

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Agiabir A Protohistoric Settlement of Eastern Uttar Pradesh: Recent Excavations

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The Universities of Banaras, Allahabad and UP State Archaeology Department, Lucknow conducted intensive excavations during the last five decades. It has resulted into new evidences to fill the gap of dark age of the eastern Uttar Pradesh. It also opens new challenges in history as well. The districts of Azamgarh, Ballia, Chandauli, Deoria, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Kushinagar, Maharajganj, Mau, Mirzapur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Sonbhadra, Chandauli and Varanasi are collectively known as eastern Uttar Pradesh. Extensive and concerted fieldwork carried out in the eastern Uttar Pradesh during the last five decades has put this region firmly on the archaeological map of India (Fig.1).

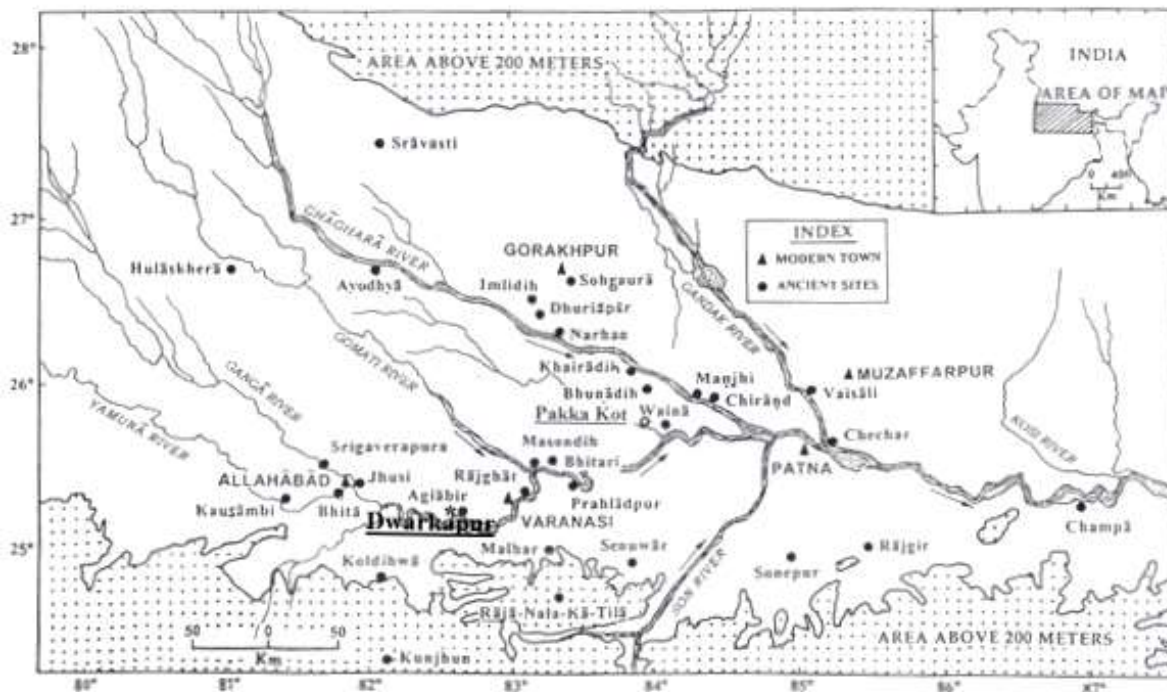


Fig. 1 : Major Excavated Sites in Eastern Uttar Pradesh

Excavations conducted by the Universities of Allahabad and Banaras during the sixties and seventies of the last century resulted into the discovery of more than 500 Mesolithic sites mainly in the eastern *Vindhyas* and the Middle Ganga Valley. In the Middle Ganga Valley the Mesolithic sites are located in parts of *Allahabad, Varanasi, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur* and *Sultanpur* districts. Of the 500 sites listed above, nearly 200 sites are located in the plain and about 300 sites in the *Vindhyas*. This increase in the number of Mesolithic sites is an indication of the fact that there was a spurt in the population. This could have been due to a number of factors such as large scale migration and intermingling of people, moderate climate, easy availability of food due to the development of a more efficient hunting kit and trapping techniques.

The succeeding stage of human evolution is termed as Neolithic. This stage was marked by the breeding of wild animals and cultivation of selected wild grasses. The first animals to be domesticated were dog, cattle, sheep and goat and the first plants to be cultivated were rice, wheat and barley. The Neolithic cultures of this region is characterized by sedentary settlements, cultivation of cereal plants, domestication of selected animals, ground stone industries including a microlithic component, handmade pottery etc. Traces of Neolithic culture in the *Vindhyas* were documented by the excavation of *Koldihwa* and *Mahagara*¹ and their extension in the Ganga valley was suspected in the earliest level of *Sohgaura*. Although a solitary stone Celt was found in the lowest level at *Narhan*, the hallmark of this culture, the corded red ware pottery was missing at this site. This was subsequently discovered and documented in our excavations at *Imlidih Khurd* in 1992-1995. The excavations at *Lahuradeva* have not only substantiated our observations at *Imlidih Khurd* but have added significantly to the understanding of this culture. In the eastern Uttar Pradesh evidence of Neolithic settlements comes from *Jhusi* (district Allahabad), *Lahuradeva* (district Sant Kabir Nagar), *Sohgaura* and *Imlidih Khurd* in district Gorakhpur and *Bhunadih, Waina* and *Pakkakot* in Ballia.

The important Chalcolithic excavated sites of eastern Uttar Pradesh are *Rajghat*^{2, 3}, *Prahladpur*⁴, *Sarai-Mohana*⁵, *Aktha*⁶, *Ramnagar* (Jayaswal & Kumar, 2006), *Sohgaura*⁷, *Narhan*⁸, *Dhuriapar*, *Imlidih Khurd*^{9, 10}, *Waina*¹¹, *Bhunadih*¹², *Pakkakot* (Dubey, *et.al*, 2012), *Agiabir*¹³, *Dwarkapur*¹⁴, *Khairadih*¹⁵, *Lahuradeva* (Tewari, *et.al.*, 2000, 2001), *Jhusi*, *Tokwa*, *Hetapatti*, *Malhar* (Tewari *et.al.*, 2000), *Raja-Nala-Ka-Tila*^{16, 17}, *Chirand*, *Manjhi*, *Maner*, *Oriup*, *Champa*, *Chechar-Kutubpur*, *Sonpur*, *Taradih* and *Seuuwar*.

This stage witnessed a marked increase in the number of settlements, introduction of copper-bronze for the manufacture of tools, weapons and ornaments, improvement in architecture, introduction to wheel made pottery and diversification of wares and profuse decoration of vessels by painted, incised and applique designs.

Prior to the beginning of the *janapadas* and *mahajanapadas*, many parts of this area made transition from the Chalcolithic to the Iron Age. The archaeological evidence indicates a large number of settlements, mainly relying on a well established and stable agricultural base supplemented by annual domestication and hunting. Crafts specialization and metallurgical techniques for iron crafting became visible in most of the areas.

Urban centers become visible in textual accounts and field archaeological materials from 6th century BCE though the foundations were laid in the preceding period with the establishment of a firm agricultural base that ensured sustained food surpluses. This is regarded as the Second Urbanization in Indian history. The cities of second urbanization are mainly located in the Ganga valley though there were a few outside the Ganga plains. The basic feature of second urbanization is that it had an epicenter in the middle Ganga valley. The *Mahaparinibbanasutta*, one of the early Pali canonical text enlists the name of sixty *nagara's* at the time of the great demise of Buddha.

The proto-historic settlement of Agiabir (Lat. 25° 13' 52" N and long. 82° 38' 41" E) is located on the left bank of Ganga, near Katka railway station on the Varanasi-Allahabad section of Northern Railway in District Mirzapur, Uttar

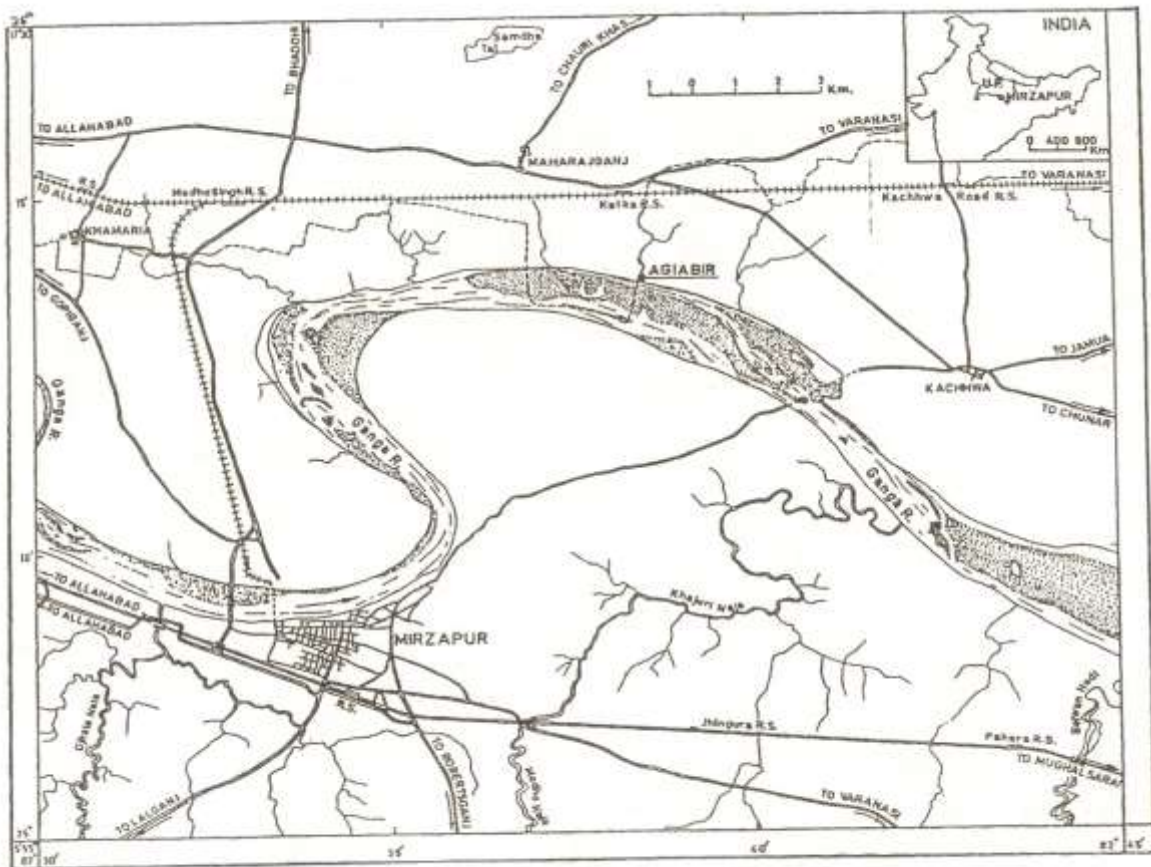


Fig. 2. Location map of Agiabir.

Pradesh (Fig.2). The ancient settlement extends in more than one and half square kilometers along the river Ganga and has been partly eroded by it (Fig. 3 & 4).



Fig. 3 : General View of the Mound 2.



Fig. 4 : General View of the Mound (River Ganga in the southern side)

The location of this site is very significant as it lies between two important historical cities of middle Ganga Plain, Rajghat (ancient Varanasi) and Jhusi (Pratisthanpur) located at a distance of 50 km. and 80 km. respectively. The other important geographical feature of this site is its close proximity with Vindhyan ranges, which are at a distance of 30 km. south from this place. The constant water supply, navigational route, fertile land and easy accessibility of raw materials attracted the inhabitants of Agiabir to settle here for a longer period. The site was discovered by the first author in June 1998. Five seasons excavation carried out by the Banaras Hindu University between 1999-2001^{18, 19, 20}, 2005-2006 and recently in 2014-15 and 2015-16 under the direction of first author.

The main objective of the current field season's excavation was to obtain a complete culture-sequence of the site in different localities and to trace the pre-Chalcolithic deposit, if any. Mention may be made that few cord impressed pottery along with two polished stone celts have been recovered recently from the surface of the site. This year's work was undertaken with a view to impart field training to the Undergraduate and Post- Graduate students of Archaeology group, Session 2014-15 of the Department. The Centre of Advanced Study, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture & Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, conducted vertical excavation in two different localities at Agiabir, District- Mirzapur, under the direction of the first author assisted by Ravi Shankar, Harsh Ranjan Kumar, Shiv Kumar & Barun Kumar Sinha of the Department during March - April, 2015.

There are three mounds (Mound 1, 2 & 3) at Agiabir. The main mound (Mound-2) alone measures about 500 m x 500 m. Previous excavations during 1999-2001 and 2005-2006 were conducted by the Banaras Hindu University in a limited area^{21, 22, 23, 24}. Mostly, vertical excavations were carried out in a limited area at the western, central and eastern part of Mounds-1 & 2 but no excavation was conducted on Mound-3.

To know the cultural sequence, vertical excavations were conducted in 2015 between the months of February-May in two localities on the outer fringe on the eastern and southern portion of the Mound -1 towards *nullah* in order to trace suspected pre- Chalcolithic deposits. Seventeen trenches measuring 3 m x 3 m sizes were exposed (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5 : General View of the Excavated Trenches.

Trench No. 1 was found badly disturbed. Trench No. 2 was an ideal trench and excavated up to natural soil. Fifteen trenches (Trenches 3-17) have been excavated in the eastern portion of Mound-1 where the evidence of potter's community workshop of NBPW period has been recorded. In these trenches, fifteen potters kiln of Period III (NBPW period) have been noticed. The inhabitants of this period occupied the natural soil for their ceramic workshop activities. The excavations resulted into the documentation of the following cultural sequence:

- Period I : Chalcolithic Period (1300 B.C. – 900 B.C)
- Period II : Pre NBP with Iron Period (900 B.C. – 600 B.C)
- Period III : NBPW Culture (600 B.C. – 200 B.C)

The deposit of earliest habitation (Period I) was represented by about 50 cm of cultural deposit. These deposits were recovered in the layer (3) and (4) of trench 2 which have light, yellowish and ashy in character (Fig. 6). These layers have yielded ceramics of Black-and red ware, black slipped ware, red slipped ware and red ware. The potteries are generally wheel-made and range from fine to coarse variety. The principal types of these wares are bowls, basins, vases, storage jars, footed bowls and perforated legged vessels (Fig. 7-9).

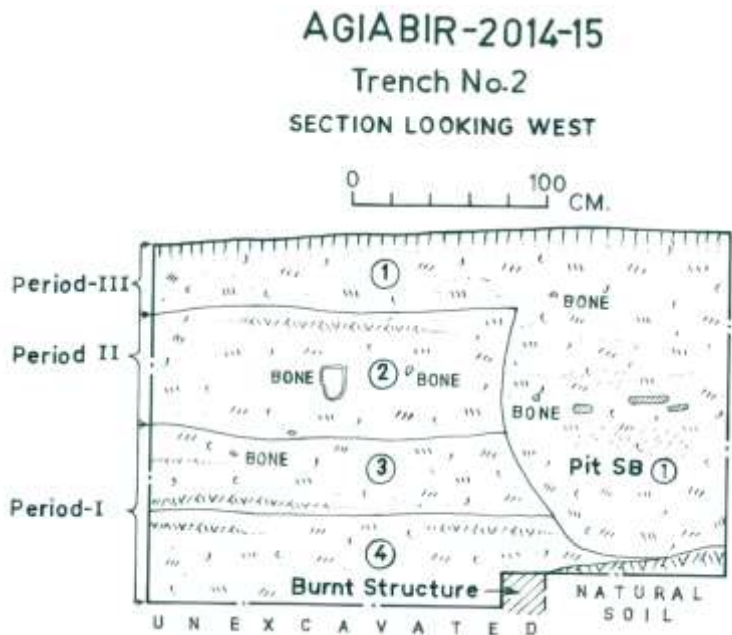


Fig. 6 : Section of Trench 2, Mound 1.



Fig. 7 : Bowls of Black-and-red ware, Period I.



Fig. 8 : Bowls of Black-and-red ware, Period I.



Fig. 9 : Bowls of Black ware, Period I

Ceramic industries and pottery types associated with this phase are comparable well with Waina, Bhunadih, Lahuradeva, Narhan, Khairadih, Agiabir, Jhusi, Tokwa and Raja-Nala Ka Tila, Malhar etc. in Uttar Pradesh and Chechar-Kutbpur, Senuwar and Chirand in Bihar.

Besides the ceramic assemblage, the small finds of this period include net sinkers, beads of semi precious stones (including unfinished beads as well) and terracotta, bone points, pottery discs and gamesman(Fig.10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15).



Fig. 10 : Bone points & Arrowheads, Periods I and II



Fig. 11 : Bowls of BSW, NBPW, GW, Period III



Fig. 12 : Terracotta Beads, Periods I, II and III



Fig. 13 : Unfinished Beads, Core & Raw Materials, Periods I, II and III.



Fig. 14 : Terracotta Animal Figurines, Period III



Fig. 15 : Terracotta Gamesmen, Periods I, II and III

The structural activities are not many except the reed marks in burnt clay lumps which are a definite indicator of the existence of huts of wattle and daub houses. The excavation revealed traces

of a portion of almost a circular structure in layer (4) at a depth of 1.80m, just above the natural soil (Fig. 16- 17).

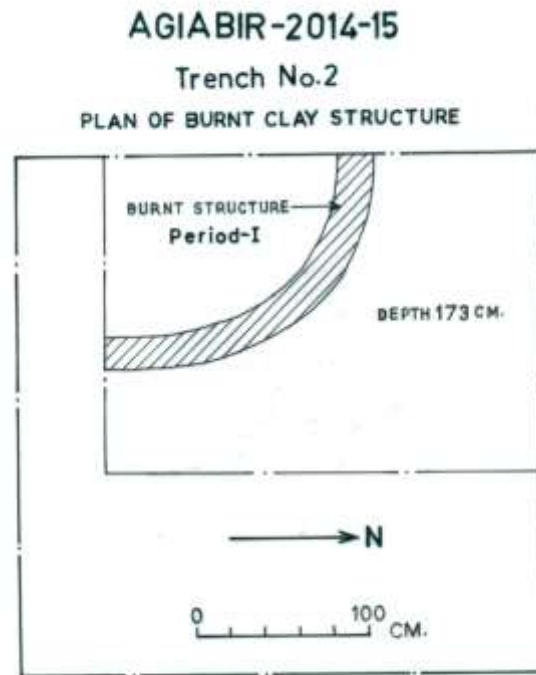


Fig. 16 : Plan of Circular Structure, Period I.



Fig. 17 : Plan of Circular Burnt Structure, Period I.

The inhabitants subsisted on agriculture, hunting and fishing. A detailed study of these will supplement the data regarding the flora and economy of the earliest inhabitants.

Remains of period II (Pre-NBPW with Iron) were recorded from layer (2) of the mound 1. The cultural deposit of this period is about 50 cm. This period is marked by the presence of black slipped ware and red ware but there was total absence of Black-and red ware. Main types in the black slipped ware are knife-edged bowls, dishes and flat pedestal bowls (Pl. 18– 20).



Fig. 18 : Bowls and Dishes of Black slipped ware, Period II.



Fig. 19 : Bowls of Black slipped ware, Period II.



Fig . 20: Bowls of Red ware, Period II

In red ware, dishes with incurved rim, knife edged bowls, vessel with tumbler-shaped base and vases with different types were recovered from this period.

Among the small finds of this period are beads of semi-precious stones, terracotta, few iron and copper objects, bone points and arrowheads, pottery and terracotta discs (Fig. 21-30). Recovery of good quantity of reed marks suggests that the inhabitants of these periods lived in wattle and daub houses.



Fig. 21 : Bone points & Arrowheads, Periods I and II



Fig. 22 : Terracotta Beads, Periods I, II and III



Fig. 23 : Iron Objects, Periods II and III.



Fig. 24 : Pottery Discs, Period I.



Fig. 25 : Pottery Discs, Periods II and III.



Fig. 26 : Unfinished Beads, Core & Raw Materials, Periods I, II and III



Fig. 27 : Terracotta Gamesmen, Periods I, II and III.



Fig. 28 : Terracotta Balls, Periods II and III.



Fig. 29 : Stone Pestles, Periods II and III.



Fig. 30 : Stone Balls, Periods II and III.

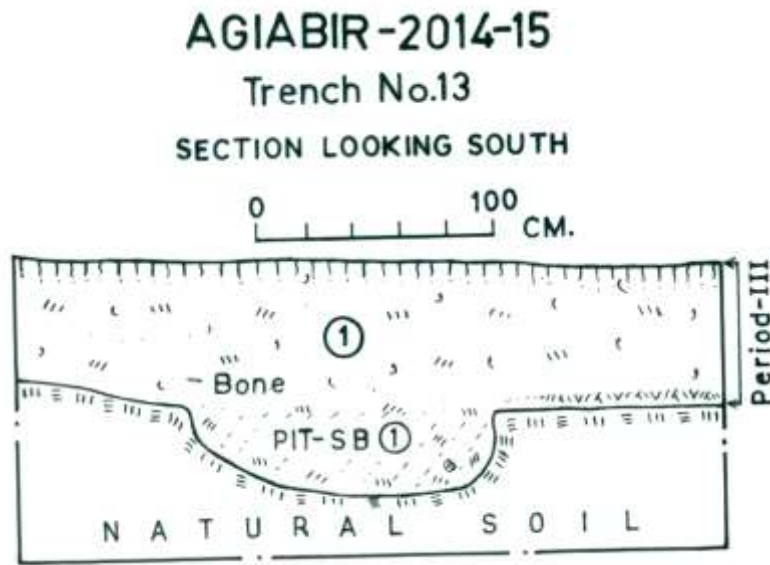


Fig. 31 : Section of Trench 13.

The ceramic assemblage of this period comprises of NBPW, black slipped ware, a few grey ware and red ware (Fig. 32-33).

They subsisted mainly on agriculture and animal domestication. However, hunting of wild animals and fishing were also practised to a certain extent. Deposits of this period yielded large number of animal bones bearing cut marks and occasionally charred bones indicating that meat was an important component of their diet. Remains of charred grains were collected by flotation technique.

Period III (NBPW) is marked by an occupational deposit of 60-70 cm on Mound - 1 (Fig. 31). Only the early NBP phase existed (as the present excavation is revealed) on this mound.



Fig. 32 : Bowls of BSW, NBPW, GW, Period III.



Fig. 33 : Bowls of RSW & NBPW, Period III.

Among the characteristic types mention may be made of corrugated flanged bowls, bowl with sharpened rim, nail-headed rim, dishes with vertical featureless rim, incurved featureless rim, lipped basins, carinated *handi*, pear shaped vases and variety of vases. Here, special mention may be made of the occurrence of a few highly lustrous sherds of NBP in golden, silvery, steel blue and black shades. These pottery types are well comparable with the pottery of Rajghat²⁵ and Prahladpur²⁶.

Excavation of Potters Workshop Area (Period III)

The excavation was conducted in fifteen trenches of 3 m x 3 m size at Mound-1. Among these, two trenches were excavated up to natural soil. This was potter's workshop area. The inhabitants (mostly potters) of period III (NBPW period) occupied this area on natural soil for pottery making. Fifteen potter's kilns of different sizes were recorded in these trenches along with full of ash and broken pottery pieces (Fig. 34).



Fig. 34: Plan of Kilns and Ovens, Period III



Fig. 35: Plan of the Rectangular Hearth, Period III

These kilns are small, medium to long sizes vary from 1.20 m. to 3 metre diameter. One crescent shaped kiln (50 cm. diam.) with two ways opening was noticed in the trenches-7 and 14. This kiln was probably used for the baking of black slipped ware pottery/ NBPW pottery. Charred and burnt animal bones and charcoal were found in several kilns, indicating that animal bones were roasted

during firing. Four ovens in a row were noticed at a depth of 30 cm. The inhabitants used these ovens during pottery making. A long undercut hearth (1.55 m. long) was noticed at a depth of 40 cm. in Trench - 17 along with pieces of a long rectangular pot of sturdy red ware (Pl.-35).

This pot was presumably used for preparation of some sort of solution which was probably applied on the vessels of this period. An almost circular platform (1.85 m. diam.) of compact yellowish clay was noticed at a depth of 30 cm. in the Trench-13 (Fig. 36).



Fig. 36 : Plan of the Base of Potter's Wheel, Period III

This platform was used as a base of potter's wooden wheel. A conical shaft (*Killa*) of iron with hollow body was recovered nearby this platform. This conical shaft (*Killa*) was probably used in the wooden wheel for rotating the wheel. It was an important discovery of this period. No structural activities have been registered in this workshop area except fallen huge reed marks in the trench 17, near this platform (Fig. 37). It suggests that this platform was probably covered with wattle and daub structure.



Fig. 37 : Reed Marks *in situ*, Period III

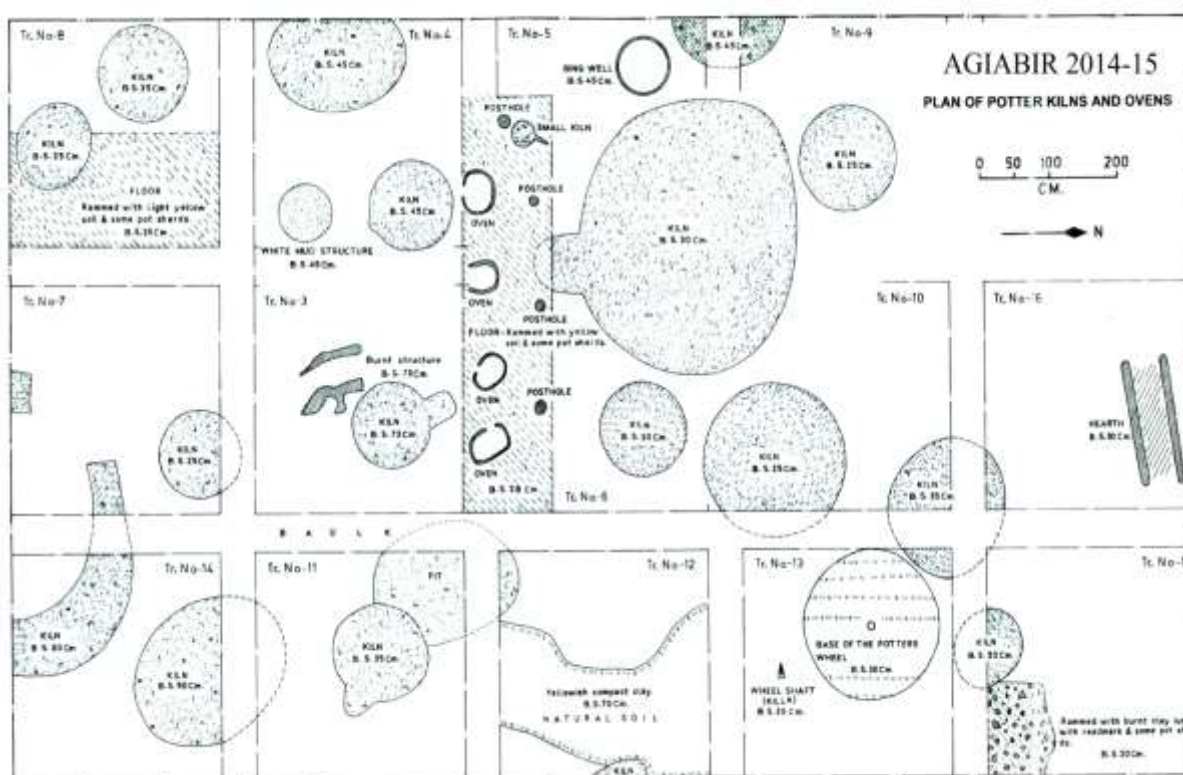


Fig. 38 : Plan of Potter Kilns and Ovens, Period III.

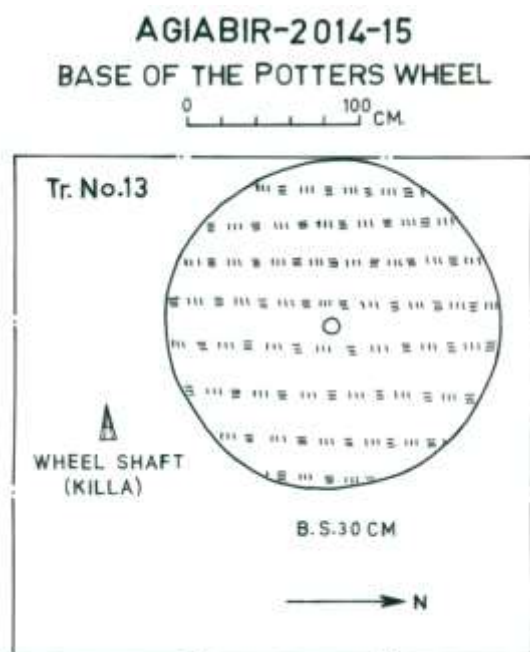


Fig. 39 : Plan of the Base of the Potter's Wheel, Period III.

The small finds comprise of beads of semi-precious stones & terracotta, bone points and arrowheads, iron & copper objects, Crucibles, terracotta and pottery discs.

The inhabitants of this period lived in wattle and daub houses. Remains of reed marks, burnt floors and ovens were recorded. Among other structural activity of this period, mention may be made of one terracotta ringwell of 80 cm. diameter, partially excavated with seven rings intact in Trench-5 (Fig. 40).



Fig. 40: Terracotta Ringwell, Period III.

A large number of animal bones were collected from this period. The detailed study of these animal bones will supplement the data on the fauna of this period.

The small finds and other objects recovered from all the three periods are described below:

Bone Points and Arrowheads (Pl. XVIII & XIX)



Fig. 41 : Bone points & Arrowheads, Periods I and II.



Fig. 42 : Bone points & Arrowheads, Period III

A total of thirty- six bone points and arrowheads were recovered from different periods. Their period wise distribution is as follows: Period I – Two; Period II- Three; Period III – Thirty one. Among the arrowheads, tanged arrowheads are most common which represents eleven specimens. Socketed, is the other variety represented by two specimens only. The points represent twenty three specimens

recovered from all the periods. These varieties of arrowheads are present at Narhan (Singh, 1994 , Pl.XXXVIII & XXXIX) and Sarai Mohana (Singh & Singh, 2004, Pl. XVA & XVB).



Fig. 43 : Terracotta Gamesmen, Periods I, II and III



Fig. 44 : Bowls of Red ware, Period II

The period wise distribution of bone points and arrowheads is given below:

Table-2

Distribution of bone points and arrowheads of Different Periods

Sl. No.	Types	Period I	Period II	Period III	Total
1.	Points	01	02	20	23
2.	Arrowheads				
	(i) Tanged	01	01	09	11
	(ii) Socketed	-	-	02	02
	Total	02	03	31	36

Beads (Pl. XXI-XXII)

A total number of fifty one beads of various materials have been found. It yielded eleven beads of stone, seven beads each of faience, one bead of steatite and thirty six terracotta beads. They are distributed in all three periods: Period I -02, Period II- 03, Period III- 50 Unstratified – 04. In the semi precious stones, agate is the most common material represented by 04 beads. Chalcedony, carnelian, jasper and glass are the other material represented by 03, 02, 01 and 01 bead respectively. Five unfinished beads were found from period III which show its local manufacturing (Pl. XXIX).



Fig. 45 : Unfinished Beads, Core & Raw Materials, Periods I, II and III

Mention may be made that during the first excavation in 1999 at Agiabir a bead manufacturing workshop was found in period I²⁷. It shows that the bead making was very important at this site among the terracotta beads, the most popular types are *Ghata* shaped bead and long barrel shaped beads. These beads are well comparable with the beads of Rajghat²⁸.

The period wise distribution of beads is given below:

Table-1

Distribution of Beads of Different Periods

Sl. No.	Material	Period I	Period II	Period III	Total
1.	Agate	-	-	04 (Unfinished)	04
2.	Carnelian	-	-	02	02
3.	Chalcedony	-	-	03	03
3.	Glass	-	-	01	01
4.	Faience	-	-	07	07
4.	Jasper	-	-	01 (Unfinished)	01
7.	Steatite	-	-	01	01
8.	TC Beads	02	03	31	36
	Total	02	03	50	55

Metal Objects

Copper (Pl. XXIII)

The current excavation yielded only eight copper objects. They comprise bangle, antimony rods, coins bead. No copper objects recovered from periods I and II. One copper bangles and one indeterminate object was recovered from period III Two copper coins and one bead was recovered from unstratified context.



Fig. 46 : Copper Objects, Period III

Iron (Pl. XXIV- XXV)

A total of twenty six including indeterminate objects were recovered from Periods II and III (see Table - 3). We have not recovered any iron objects from period I. Iron objects appear in period II which has yielded one iron object only. It is a solitary piece of chisel. In period III its number suddenly increases where we recovered 25 specimens. These comprise 06 nails, 05 arrowheads, 03 chisels, 02 spearhead, 01 shaft, 01 harpoon, 01 rod, 01 ring, 01 pipe and 04 indeterminate objects. All the iron objects have heavy corrosions on it.



Fig. 47 : Iron Objects, Periods II and III.



Fig. 48 : Iron Objects, Period III

The period wise distribution of iron objects is given below:

Table-3

Distribution of Iron Objects of Different Periods

Sl. No.	Items	Period I	Period II	Period III	Total
1.	Arrowheads	-	-	05	05
2.	Chisel	-	01	03	04
3.	Harpoon	-	-	01	01
4.	Nail	-	-	06	06
5.	Pipe	-	-	01	01
6.	Spearhead	-	-	02	02
7.	Rod	-	-	01	01
8.	Ring	-	-	01	01
9.	Shaft	-	-	01	01
9.	Indeterminate Objects	-	-	04	04
	Total	-	01	25	26

Pottery Discs (Hop scotches) (Pl. XXVI - XXVII)

The limited excavations at Agiabir yielded two hundred eighty eight pottery discs from all the periods. This class of antiquities have been documented from almost all the sites of middle Ganga plain. Ten and seven specimens recovered from periods I and II but their number suddenly increases in period III up to two hundred seventy one specimens. The pottery discs are mostly plain (un-perforated) but some of these types are perforated as well. Seven specimens have single perforations and one specimen has double perforations. Such specimens show friction marks on one side of the disc indicating there by its possible use as wheels of toy cart. These discs are made of waste pot sherds having a roughly circular shape. Pottery discs recovered from Atranjikhara in PGW and NBPW periods (Gaur, 1983: 209).



Fig. 49 : Pottery Discs, Period I.



Fig. 50 : Pottery Discs, Periods II and III

These are generally made of Black-and-red ware, black slipped ware, NBPW and Red ware. Their period wise distribution is as follows:

Table-5

Distribution of pottery discs of Different Periods

Sl. No.	Types	Period I	Period II	Period III	Total
1.	Plain (Unperforated)	10	07	263	280
2.	Perforated (Single Perforation)	-	-	07	07
3.	Perforated (Double Perforation)	-	-	01	01
	Total	10	07	271	288

Terracotta Discs (Pl. XXVIII)

A total of thirty four terracotta discs were found and these are distributed in periods II and III only. No terracotta discs were recovered from Period I. Of these, 04 terracotta discs came from period II and 30 specimens were recovered from period III. 06 specimens were recovered from unstratified context. Majority of terracotta discs are treated with a red slip which is made of well levigated clay and well fired. Some of these show smoothened surface in the centre on one or both the sides. These terracotta discs were designed on both the sides by rope pattern or nail pattern. In the Gangetic plains, these are mostly associated with Iron and NBPW cultures. Early occurrence of these, however, is reported from PGW levels at Hastinapura (Lal, 1954-55 : 67-88) and Atranjikhhera (Gaur, 1983 : 205).



Fig. 51 : Terracotta Discs, Periods II and III

Stone Objects (Pl.XXXV-XXXVI)

The excavation yielded twenty stone objects from periods I and III. Of these, one stone object (weights) recovered from period I. No stone objects were recovered from Period II. Nineteen stone objects recovered from period III. The stone objects comprise of pestles, balls weights and sharpeners.



Fig. 52 : Iron Objects, Period III.



Fig. 53 : Pottery Discs, Period I

Their period wise distribution is as follows:

Table-6

Distribution of Stone Objects of Different Periods

Sl. No.	Types	Period I	Period II	Period III	Total
1.	Pestles	-	-	04	04
2.	Ball	-	-	09	09
4.	Weight	01	-	05	06
5.	Sharpener	-	-	01	01
	Total	01	-	19	20

Miscellaneous Objects (Pl. XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXVIII)

The excavation yielded several miscellaneous categories of objects. The total number of miscellaneous objects is seventy three. These were distributed in Periods II and III only. Miscellaneous objects comprise of balls, wheel, dabbers, animal figurines, gamesman, cones, crucibles, pestles, skin rubbers, and bangles of terracotta. Among these objects terracotta balls and gamesman were found in a good quantity from periods II and III and their number is thirty and twenty five respectively.



Fig. 54 : Terracotta Gamesmen, Periods I, II and III.



Fig. 55 : Terracotta Balls, Periods II and III



Fig. 56 : Miscellaneous Objects, Periods II and III

The period wise distribution of these miscellaneous objects is as follows:

Table- 7

Distribution of Terracotta Miscellaneous Objects of Different Periods

Sl. No.	Types	Period I	Period II	Period III	Total
1.	Animal Figurines	-	-	04	04
1.	Balls	-	-	30	30
3	Wheel	-	-	01	01
4.	Dabber	-	-	01	01
6.	Gamesman	-	01	24	25
7.	Boat Shaped scratcher	-	-	01	01
8.	Crucibles	-	-	07	07
9.	Skin Rubber	-		01	01
	Indeterminate Objects	-	-	03	03
	Total	-	01	72	73

Acknowledgements

The authors are extremely thankful to the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India for granting permission for conducting archaeological excavations at Agiabir. We are particularly thankful to Dr. Rakesh Tewari, Director General, Archaeological Survey of India and Dr. B.R. Mani, additional Director General (Retd.) for giving valuable suggestions regarding the excavation. We are grateful to the Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi for sanctioning Major Research Project for three years (2015-2017) on the horizontal excavations at Agiabir. We are grateful to Prof. Mohd. Naseem, the Head of the Department for giving us full support and encouragement. He has also provided financial assistance for the field training to the students. We are especially thankful to Prof. (Ms) Pushplata Singh, present Head of the Department for their kind suggestions and help. We are thankful to Professors R.N. Singh and A.K. Dubey for giving help during the field training to the students of the Department. We are extremely thankful to Prof. Vasant Shinde, Vice-Chancellor of Deccan College Post Graduate & Research Institute (Deemed University), Pune and Dr. Aarti Deshpande, Deccan College, Pune who kindly visited the site and gave valuable suggestions. Prof. Sitaram Dubey, Prof. D.K. Ojha of our Department, Sri Ajai Srivastava, Dy. Superintending Archaeologist, Sarnath Circle, Dr. Subhash Chandra Yadav, Regional Archaeological Officer,

Varanasi also visited the site and they have given valuable suggestions. We are very thankful to them. Sri Harsh Ranjan Kumar, Research Scholar of the department helped us in supervising the excavation work, we are thankful to him. We have received all technical help and support from *Sarvashree* Ram Badan Ram, Shiv Kumar, Barun Kumar Sinha, D.P. Singh and S.S. Prajapati of the Department, we are thankful to them.

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Excavations at Basadila Tilatar, District-Gorakhpur Uttar Pradesh

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The ancient site of Basadila Tilatar (Lat. $26^{\circ} 47' 10''$ N and Long. $83^{\circ} 55' 30''$ E) is located in Sardar Nagar block of Chauri-Chaura sub-division of Gorakhpur district, Uttar Pradesh, about 25 Km. east of the city headquarter of Gorakhpur (Fig. 1). Basadila Tilatar is about 500 m east of road going to Sonbarsa from Phutahawa Inar market, which is about 20 km east of Gorakhpur on Gorakhpur-Deoria road.

The site came to light for its wooden structure during the renovation and enlargement of a pond by the villagers under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of the Government in 2010-11. The pond lies on the western fringe of the village Basdila Tilatar. The pond is measuring 65 m east-west and 55 m north-south and has an average depth of 3.5 m having steep slope on the sides (Plate I). The evidence of wooden structure made of *sal* tree planks was found towards the western side of the pond.

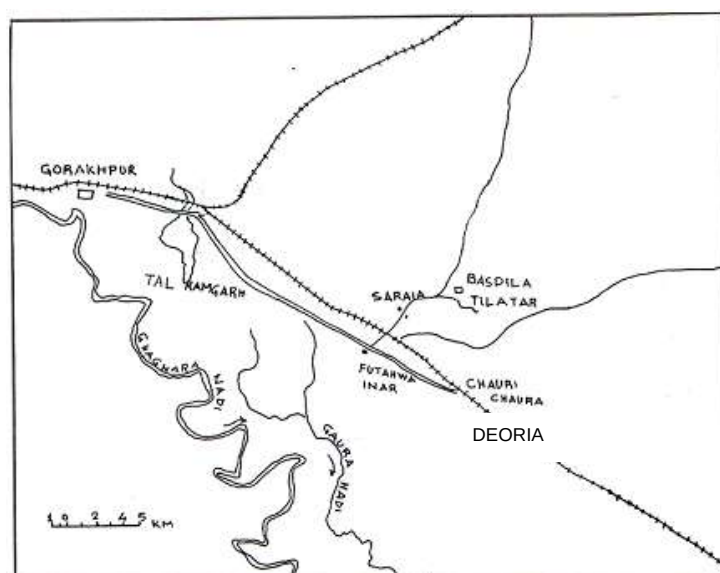


Fig 1: Location map of Basdila Tilatar, Gorakhpur, U.P. (INDIA)



Pl. 1: General view of the Pond

The villagers came across the wooden structure in the western part of the pond, while digging the pond to make pucca steps on the western side of the pond, some 2 to 2.50 m below the present surface. When the Department of Ancient History, Archaeology and Culture, Gorakhpur University was informed by the village *Pradhan*, the author visited the site with his research students in June 2011. Considering the significance of the site with wooden structure a proposal to excavate the site was submitted to the Archaeological Survey of India to understand the real context and nature of the structure and stratigraphy and archaeological context of the site.

The excavation was conducted by Dr. Shitala Prasad Singh, Excavation Director and Associate Professor, Department of Ancient History, Archaeology and Culture, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur, under the supervision of Prof. Vipula Dubey, Head, Department of Ancient History, Archaeology & Culture, D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur and Prof. J.N. Pal, Professor and Ex. Head, Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad. Shri V.K. Khatri, Dr. Harendra Yadav, Raj Kumar, Jitendra Kumar Yadav, Ravi Prakash and Kamalesh Kumar also participated in the excavations.

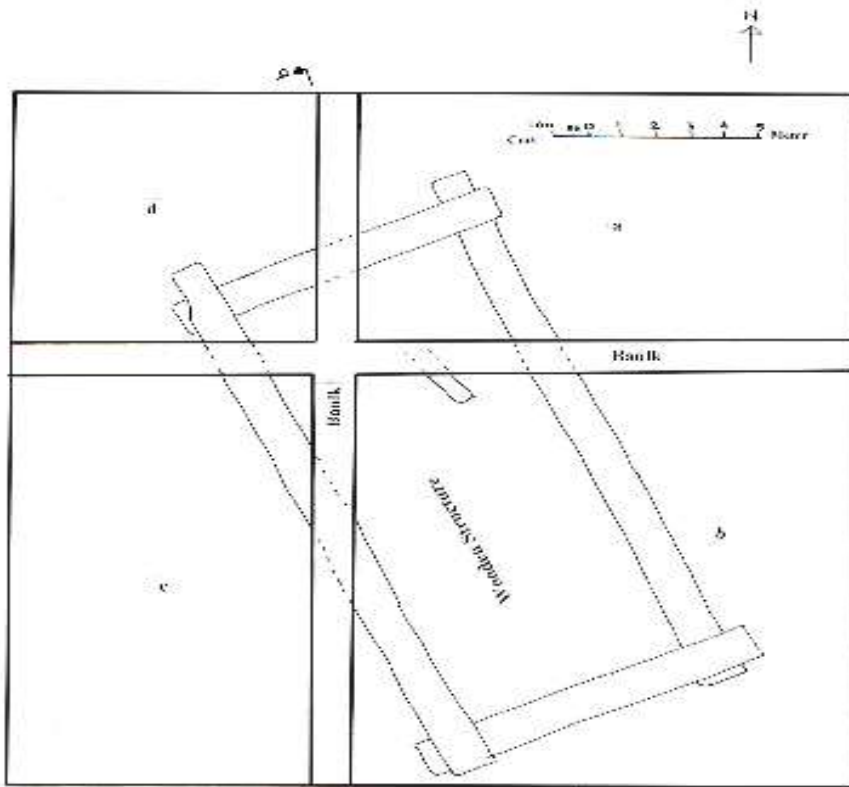


Fig. 2 : Plan of Trench A1, Basadila Tilatar, 2015

Excavations and Cultural Sequence :

Four trenches (5x5m.), named A1, A2, B1 and B2 were laid in the area where wooden structure was found. As the wooden structure was found confined in Trench A1, it was selected for the excavation. To understand the stratigraphic position of the wooden structure, baulks measuring 50 cm across the structure both in north-south and east-west directions, were left. This way the Trench A1 was divided in four segments which were named as a, b, c and d (Fig.

2, Plate II). All the four segments of Trench A1 were excavated.



Pl. 2: Four segments of the Trench

Segment a: Segment a lies in the north-east portion of the trench. As this segment has the area lying outside the wooden structure, it is significant to understand the nature of the structure. The layers 1 to 4 and partly layer 5, were excavated in this segment. These layers measuring 75 cm, 80 cm, 65 cm, 40 cm and 35 cm are compact deposits of yellowish and brownish clay which yielded potsherds of northern black polished ware and associated red ware. Further excavation in this segment could not be done because of water logging.

Segment b: This segment lying in south-east part of the Trench A1 contains major portion within the wooden structure (Plate III).



Pl. 3: General view of the wooden structure

The excavation in this segment was done mainly within the structure in its southern part. At the depth of 2.20 m the plank of wooden structure was located. The width of the wooden slabs is 40 cm and the thickness is 30 cm. There are *chools*(cuts) on the corners are cut in the wooden slabs for fixing tightly the planks with each other. The space within the structure is 2.90 m X 1.32 m. Deep digging in this segment was done up to the depth of 5.80 m below the datum. In total, 17 *sal* (*Shorea Robusta*) wood planks were found. The nature of whole of the deposit here is marked by alternate silt and fine muddy clay deposits (Fig. 3). It is very difficult to demarcate the layers here, because of the water logging and silty nature of deposits, from top to bottom. The antiquities, therefore, obtained in this segment were recorded depth wise. Some of the artifacts recovered from this segment within the wooden structure are as under:

- At the depth of 2.72 m below datum: shell, charcoal and potsherds.
- At the depth of 3.36 m below datum: a small vase (*Lota*) of fine red ware.
- At the depth of 4.51 m below datum: burnt clay lumps and leaf impression on wet blackish clay clod (Plate IV).



Pl. 4: Leaf impression of the wet clay

- At the depth of 4.72 m below datum: burnt clay lumps, potsherds, charred wood and leaf impression on clay.
- At the depth of 4.98 m below datum: charred wood and animal bone fragment. Two pieces of charred wood, measuring 29 cm and 24 cm respectively and having width of 10 cm are part of a window, which have circular grooves with 2.5 cm diameter and 5 cm depth (Plate V).



Pl. 5: Wooden window

- At the depth of 5.04 m below datum: spouted vessel of red ware (Plate VI).



Pl. 6: Spouted Vessel

- At the depth of 5.11 m below datum: small vase with rope tied around its neck.
- At the depth of 5.13 m below datum: potsherds of red ware and grey ware.
- At the depth of 5.15 m below datum: fish bone (Plate VII).



Pl. 7: Fish Bone

- At the depth of 5.17 m below datum: turtle bones (Plate VIII) and bird bones (Plate IX).



Pl. 8: Turtle Bones



Pl. 9: Bird Bones

- At the depth of 5.32 m below datum: bird bones with cut mark.
- At the depth of 5.37 m below datum: fish and bird bones
- At the depth of 5.38 m below datum: quern fragment of sand stone and iron knife (Plate X).



Pl. 10: Iron Knife

- At the depth of 5.42 m below datum: leaf impression on wet clay, potsherds, bird bones and stem of plants.
- At the depth of 5.50 m below datum: charcoal, mango seed, charred wood, potsherds and a complete pot with lid.
- At the depth of 5.55 m below datum: bowls of Northern Black Polished ware (Plate XI), pots of grey ware and red ware and iron arrowhead and nail (Plate XII).



Pl. 11: N.B.P.W Shards



Pl. 12: Iron Arrowhead and Nail

- At the depth of 5.74 m below datum: deep basin, globular jar and potsherds.
- At the depth of 5.80 m below datum: small and medium sized vases.

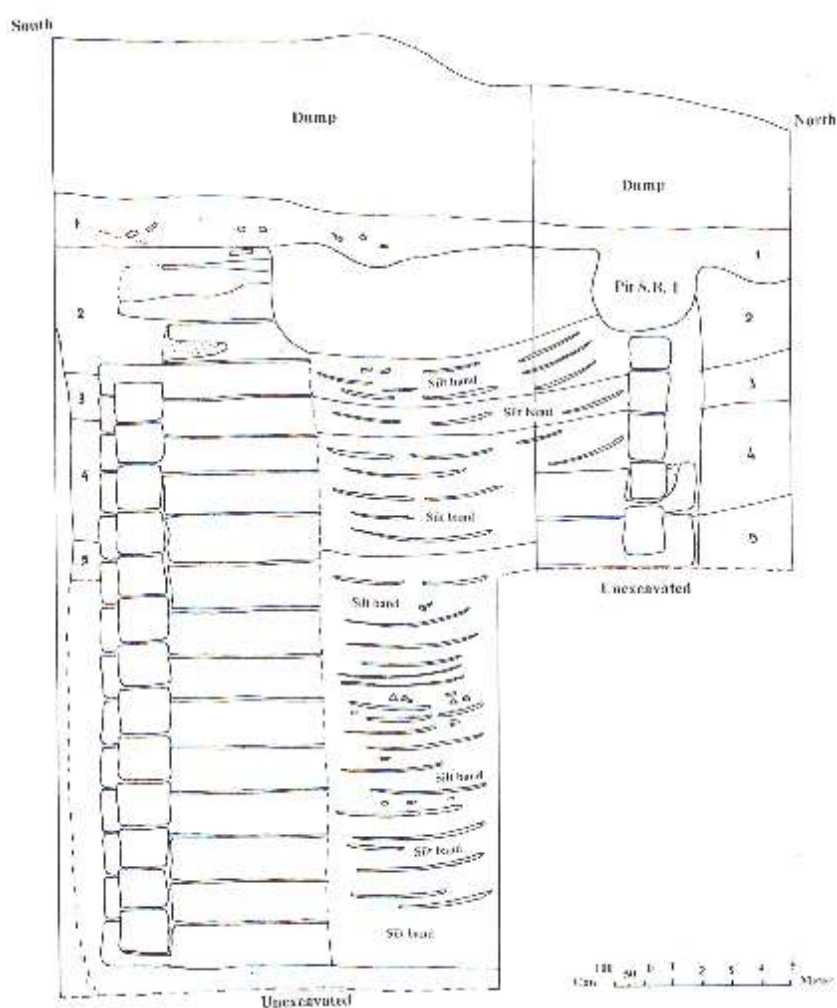


Fig. 3 : Section (on a-b) of Trench A1, Facing East, Basdila Tilatar, 2013

Segments c and d: These segments are in south-west and north-west parts of Trench A1. As the segments c and d are on the steep slope its top deposit measuring from 75 cm to 1 m is a recent dump yielding brick bats, potsherds and cloth pieces. Layers 1 measuring about 1 m is a deposit of light brown clay yielding small potsherds of red ware. This layer has revealed a good number of terracotta human and animal figurines, terracotta lamp, perforated discs of terracotta and terracotta beads (Plate XIII, Plate XIV and Plate XV).



Pl. 13: Terracotta Objects



Pl. 14: Terracotta Discs and Beads



Pl. 15: Section looking towards East

Layer 2 of light yellowish clay has a thickness of about 80 cm. Layer 3 has a thickness of 65 cm. It is a compact yellowish clay deposit and has yielded red ware and grey ware potsherds. Layer 4 having a thickness of 40 to 45 cm is a compact brownish clay deposit yielding potsherds and fragments of charcoal and bone fragments. Layer 5 was excavated only up to the thickness of 35 cm. As there was water logging below this depth the excavation could not be done below 3.42 m below datum in segments a, c, and d.

Trial digging at BDL 2, about 2 km east of the village Basadila Tilatar at a raised ground revealed burnt bricks of Kushana period and Kushana pottery. It can be concluded that the site was occupied from early NBPW period to Gupta period. As the name of the site (Basadila Tilatar, meaning the village was occupied after removing a mound) suggests the occupational deposit was removed before the present village was re-inhabited.

The artifacts mainly the ceramic industry suggests that the wooden structure brought to light in Trench A1 was constructed in the early NBPW phase and it remained constantly in use up to Gupta period through the Sunga-Kushana periods.

The material remains recovered from the site may tentatively be divided into three cultural periods: (1) NBPW, (2) Sunga-Kushana and (3) Gupta.

The findings of the excavation are of much archaeological and historical interest. Though firm stratification could not be obtained due to water logging, the earliest evidence seems to be that of Northern Black Polished Ware (NBP) of about 6th Cent. B.C. Then there is evidence of Sunga-Kushana occupation and sporadic evidence of Gupta period.

The pottery from the site can be divided in red ware, NBP Ware, black-and-red ware and grey ware. The other archaeological material includes animal, fish, turtle and bird bones, iron objects and terracotta.

It can be concluded that the excavations carried out at the Early Historic site of Basadila Tilatar, District Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, have brought to light new features like agriculture-based food economy and multi-cultural continuous occupation in the Early Historic Period. It lies on the ancient trade-route from *Pataliputra* to *Lumbini*. The samples for C-dating have been sent, and experts have been requested to study the faunal and floral evidence. The material remains when compared to other excavated sites of the area will facilitate the understanding of the cultures at the site.

Table 1 : Main Excavated sites showing the Main Ceramics of Iron Age in Middle Ganga Plain

Sites	Cultural Periods	Ceramics	Common Shapes	Decoration	References
Sohgaura	Pd. II	Black Slipped, Black and Red, Burnished Grey and Redware	Jars, bowls, dish-on-stands and few sherds of globular vessels, vases etc.	-----	Chaturvedi (1985) ¹
	Pd. III	Black and Red ware, Black Slipped ware, Red ware and Grey ware.	Variety of bowls, globular vessels, basins and jars.	Rows of dots/dashes in ochre colour, short strokes, linear pattern and applique patterns.	
Chirand	Pd. II	Black and Red ware, Black Slipped Ware and Red Ware	Dish-on-stand, long-necked jar, lipped bowl, basin, bowl on ring-base, spouted vessel, perforated pot, lipped jug etc. lotas with high neck and corrugated shoulder.	Groups of dashes and wavy or straight lines in white on black surface.	Ghosh (1989) ²
Jhusi	Pd. II	Black Slipped ware; Black Burnished ware,	Bowls with varying profile i.e. pedestalled, convex	Few Red Ware sherds containing	Misra <i>et.al.</i> (1995-96) ³

		Red Ware and Black and Red Ware	sided and hemispherical splayed out rim; lipped vessels and footed and perforated vessels etc.	painting in black pigment.	
Khairadih ⁴	Pd.I	Black and Red ware is divisible into four categories i.e. A, B, C & D which showed an improvement in their preceding one in surface treatment and clay processing, Black Slipped ware (both two are plain as well as painted), Red ware (slipped and unslipped) and Black ware distinct from Black Slipped ware	BRW : various types of bowls (perforated, legged, ring base and small channeled), vases basins and dishes	Wavy line, oblique stroke and semi circles.	Singh (1987-88) ⁴
			BSW : corrugated bowl, flat base bowl, flanged bowl, straight sided bowl, hemispherical bowl and convex sided bowl.	Group of slanting or oblique lines, concentric arches and solid dots applied by finger tips.	
			RW : vase with flared out rim, perforated legged bowl, pedestal base bowl, bowl with globular or avoid body, deep and shallow basins.	Group of multiple vertical strokes in cream colour. Some applique design (twisted rope) has also been found	
Senuwar	Pd. II	Besides the continuation of earlier ceramics, new wares are Black Slipped ware, Burnished Black ware (Both are plain as well as painted), Black painted red commonly known	Dish-on-stand, bowls with pinched lip, straight sided deep bowl; vases with vertical featureless long rim and bulging body, splayed out rim; Various kinds of dishes, basins, tubular spouted	lattice, group of parallel oblique or slanting lines, small vertical wavy lines in row, short parallel slanting line etc.	Singh)1995-96) ⁵

		as Black on Red and unslipped and slipped Red ware which latter being plain and painted both.	vessels etc.		
Narhan	Pd.I	White painted Black and Red ware, Black Slipped ware (occasionally with white painting), Red Slipped ware and plain Red wre.	BRW : bowls, basins and vases (dishes are completely absent) BSW : varieties of bowls, cylindrical beakers, dish-on-stands and vases. RSW : large size basins, vases, strait and convex sided bowls with everted rim, footed and perforated vessels. Plain Red ware : bowls, basins and vases.	Linear designs, vertical straight lines, wavy and zig-zag lines. Painting executed in dull white, cream, brownish and red.	Singh (1984) ⁶
Agiabir	Pd.I	White painted Black and Red ware (mostly medium to course fabric), Black Slipped ware (limited quantity but in fine fabric) and Red ware.	BRW : bowls, storage, jars, lipped basins and dish-on-stand BSW : deep bowls, lota shaped vessels and pedestal bowls Red ware : legged perforated bowls with serveral perforations at the base and vases:	linear designs	Tripathi, Singh & Upadhyaya (2005-2006) ⁷
	Pd. II (EIA)*		BSW : sharp edged bowl, pedestal bowl and dishes. In Red		

			ware sharp edged bowl, pedestal bowl, button base goblets, tumblers, dishes and vases.	-----	
Lahuradeva	Pd. II	Plain and painted Black Slipped ware, Red ware, Black and Red ware and Black and Greyware.	Increasing number of dish on stand, bowl on stand , pedestal bowl, perforated legged vessel, lipped vessel, disc based bowl, button based lids and spouts.	Dotted circular and linear design, incised and applique decorations continued in small proportion.	Tewari <i>et. al.</i> (2005-06) ⁸
	Pd. III (EIA)	Same as above period with slight variation in fabric and legivation.	Same as above.	-----	
Raja-Nal-Ka-Tila	Pd. I	Black and Red, (plain and painted) Black Slipped ware, Red ware, Grey ware. Rusticated, rippled and burnished varieties are presented in considerable proportion.	Bowls and water vessels, storage jars and few miniature pots.	Except the depiction of a deer, geometric pattern, pot firing incised design are also evident Paintings generally executed in black pigment.	Tewari (1996-97) ⁹
	Pd. II (EIA)	Black and Red ware (plain and painted), Black Slipped ware, Grey ware, Red ware.	Bowls, dishes, vases, conical based pots, perforated and footed pots, button-based goblets and footed bowls etc.	Mainly geometric patterns linear designs.	
	Pd. I	Red ware (plain and corded), Black and Red ware (plain and	Various types of bowl and vases. A few dish-on-stand, beaker, lipped bowl,	Thick and thin bonds inner or outer surface of the pot sherds in	Tewari <i>et. al.</i> (1999-2000) ¹⁰

		corded) and black ware; mostly pots are made on slow wheel. However, handmade variety is also represented.	perforated legged bowl etc.	mostly black pigment.	
Malhar	Pd. II (EIA)	In this period new feature has come i.e. Black Slipped ware and fine Grey ware with the continuation of earlier ceramics.	Same as above.	Same as above.	

The description of the pottery shapes in Fig. 1 is as follows-

1. Dish of N.B.P Ware incurved rim. Convex side rounded base and medium fabric. Diameter 18.5cm.
2. Shallow dish of N.B.P. ware with interned sharpned rim. Fine fabric flat base. Diameter 20cm.
3. Dish of broken Part of N.B.P ware with internally vevlled rim and sides carinated to sagger base diameter 16.5cm.
4. Deep bowl broken Part of N.B.P. Ware with vertical featureless and thickened rim. Incurved sides and medium fabric diameter 11 cm.
5. Bowl of N.B.P. ware, tapering sides fine fabric and flat base. Diameter from flat 4.5cm.
6. Broken part of bowl of N.B.P. Ware with incurved feature less rim. Convex side medium fabric diameter 9.5 cm.
7. Dish of black slipped ware with incurved rim and blunt carination at the base medium fabric. Diameter 23cm.
8. Dish of slipped ware incurved featureless rim. Convex side rounded base. Medium fabric and diameter 21.5cm.
9. Broken Part of a dish, black slipped ware incurved featureless rim, flat base. Carination towards the base blackish core, treated with black slip and fine fabric diameter 24 cm.

10. Broken Part a Dish of Black slipped ware with internally bevled rim and sides carinated to a sagger base medium fabrick.

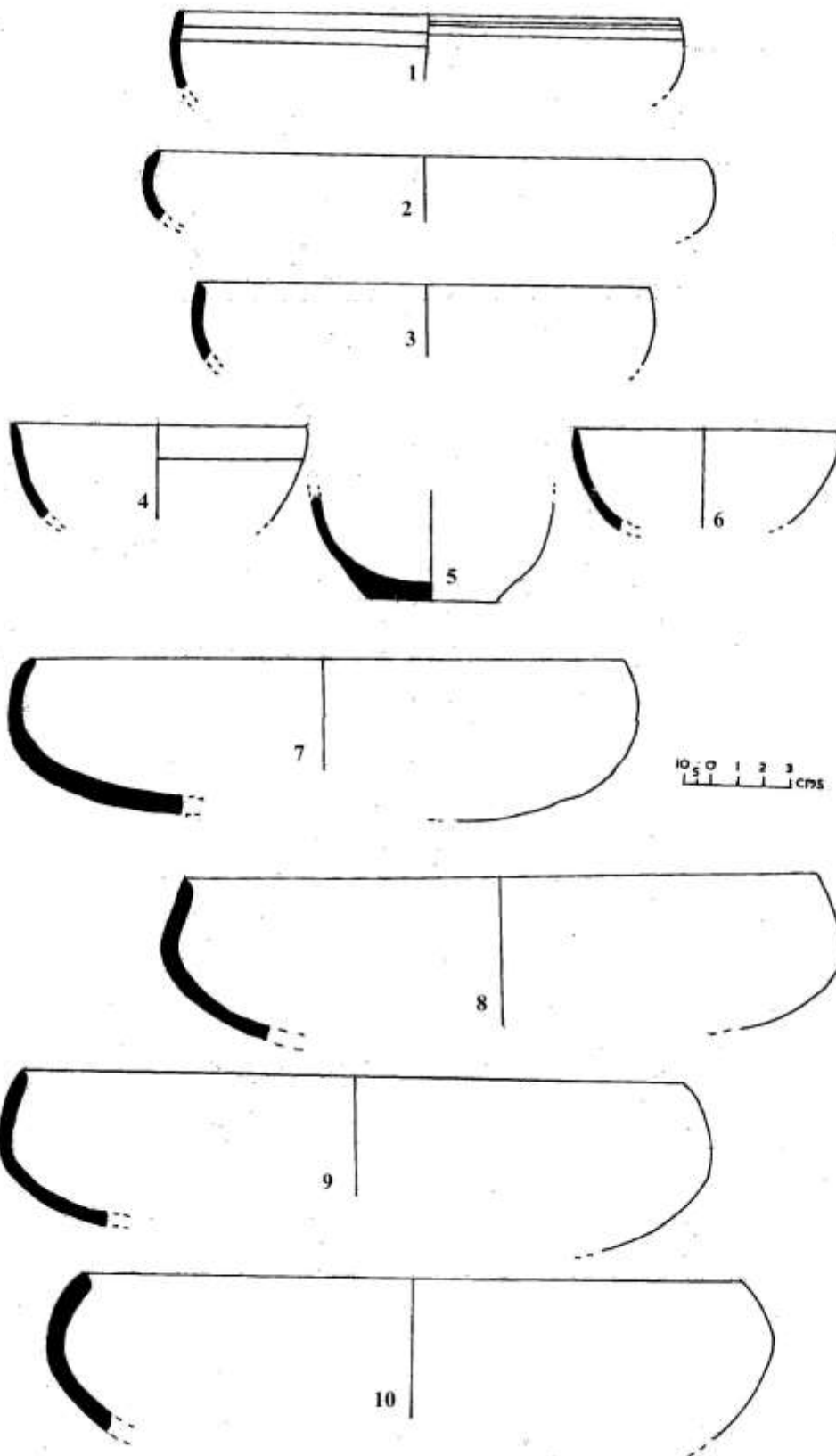


Fig. 1 : 1-3 Dishes (N.B.P.W), 4-6 Bowls (N.B.P.W), 7-10 Dishes (Black Slipped Ware)

The description of the pottery shapes in Fig. 2 is as follows-

1. Basin with slightly incurved nail headed rim. Flattened from the top and externally bevelled. Convex side. Slipped on both surfaces, coarse fabric.
2. Broken Part of vase with Red ware. Flaring rounded rim. Straight high-neck and convex side. It has a groove at the junction of the body and the neck. Medium fabric and diameter 15 cm.
3. Red ware medium fabric unslipped vase, diameter 13cm. The top part of the pot joint at the middle of the neck.
4. Vase with beaked rim and vertical sides. From an early level of period II. Fine fabric and diameter 10cm and the top part of the pot was joined at the middle of the neck.
5. Miniature bowl of Red ware with externally, vertically cut rim and tapering side. Flat base. Fine fabric.
6. Vase with splayed out and internally ledged rim and almost vertical sides.
7. A broken part of red slip ware with vertically clubbed rim short thick neck. Coarse fabric. Deep chocolate coloured slip on both surfaces. Diameter 12.5cm.
8. Red ware plate with featureless rim out going side and flattish base diameter 21cm.

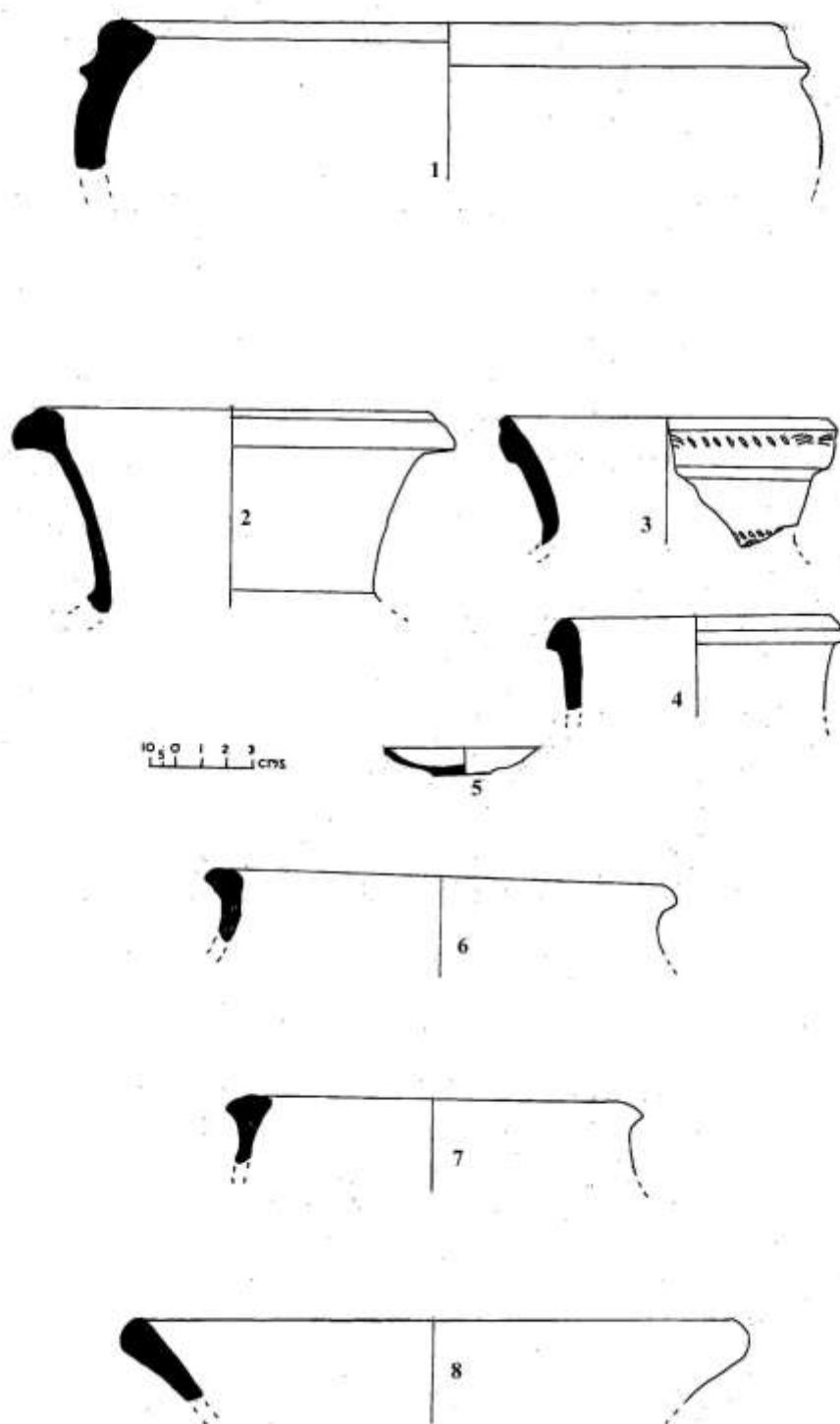


Fig. 2 : 1 Basin (B.S.W), 2-4 vases (R.S.W), 5 Bowl (R.S.W), 6-7 vases (Red ware), 8 Bowl (Red Ware)

The description of the pottery shapes in Fig. 3 is as follows-

1. Red ware, a spouted vase; Medium fabric, unslipped, diameter 15.5cm at rim part. The slightly concave neck was joined with a globular body at the shoulder, which was marked by a

little uplift, prominent wheel marks on the exterior surface. A small spout with narrow hole was inserted at the shoulder of this vessel Period-I.

2. A complete fragment of a small lota, red ware, medium fabric, unslipped, diameter of rim measured 12cm.

3. A complete miniature vase with flaring rim of Red ware, concave neck and rounded body; spout Jainted in the middle of the vase, coarse fabric and sagger base. Diameter 19cm.

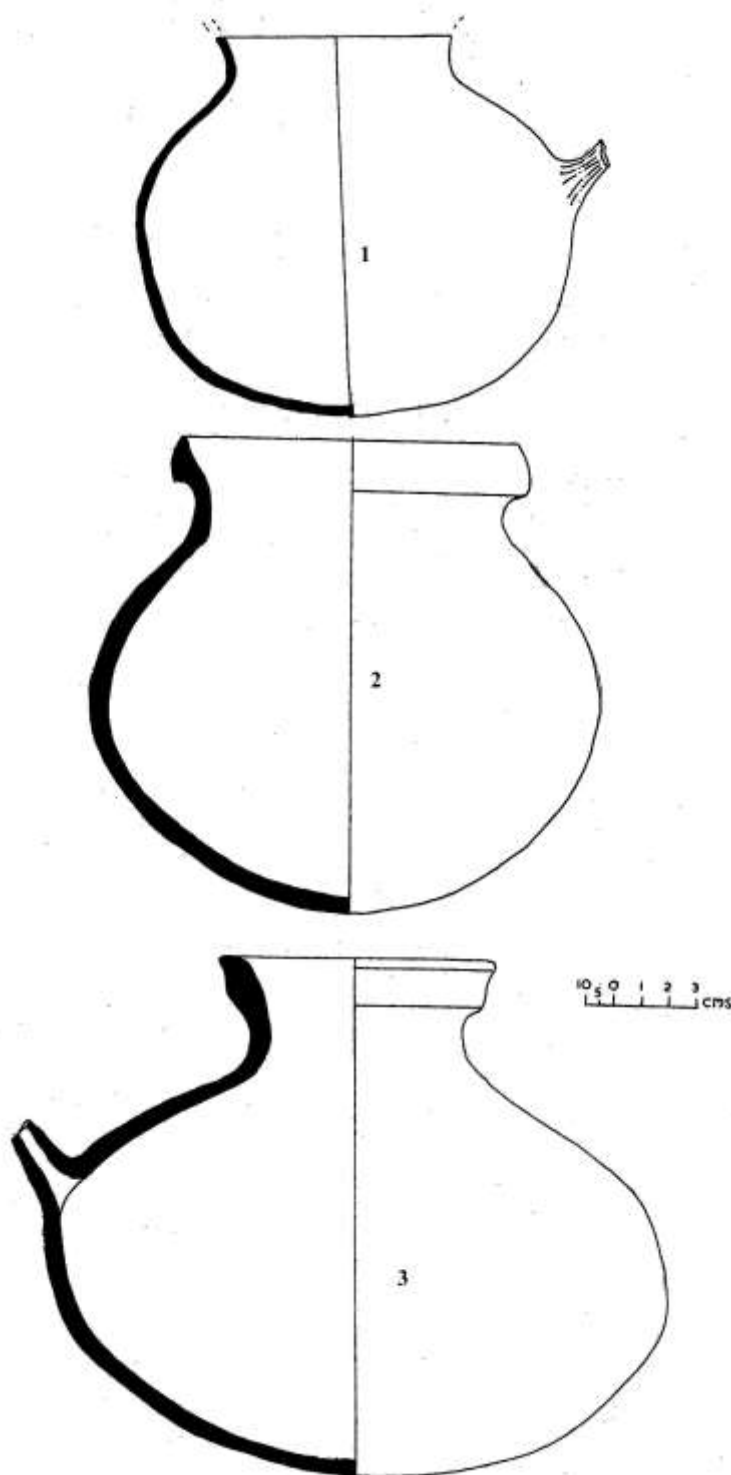


Fig. 3 : 1-3 Vases (Red Ware)

The description of the pottery shapes in Fig. 4 is as follows-

1. Vase with flaring rounded rim straight neck and convex sides. It has groove at the junction of the body and the neck, of medium fabric. The Pot diameter 9.5cm.
2. Broken part of a water vessel. Red ware, concave neck with externally thickened rim. Outgoing body outer surface is treated with red wash. Medium fabric. Diameter 9 cm.
3. Broken Part of a vessel of red ware, slightly outcurved externally thickened featureless rim, concave neck and outgoing body. Medium fabric, externally treated with Red slip; Clay used is not well levigated, medium fabric, Lota type.
4. Red ware, Fine fabric. Flanged hanging collared rim, diameter 8 cm grove near the top of the rim at the exterior. Short narrow drooping neck.
5. Broken Part of a deep bowl of black slipped ware, vertical featureless rim. Its internal and upper-outer portions are black coarse fabric. Pot diameter. 11cm in Bottomline.
6. Broken Part of a small lota shaped Pot. Red ware and medium fabric, unslipped and rimless Pot. Just like Handi.
7. Broken Part of shallow bowl, black slipped ware, slightly incurved vertical featureless rim, smoky core, treated with red slip. Medium fabric, diameter 9 cm and base is flat.
8. Broken Part of a storage jar of Red ware, vertical featureless rim, internally carinated, out going body. Upper surface of internal rim and externally treated with red wash. Smoky core, coarse fabric. Diameter 22 cm.

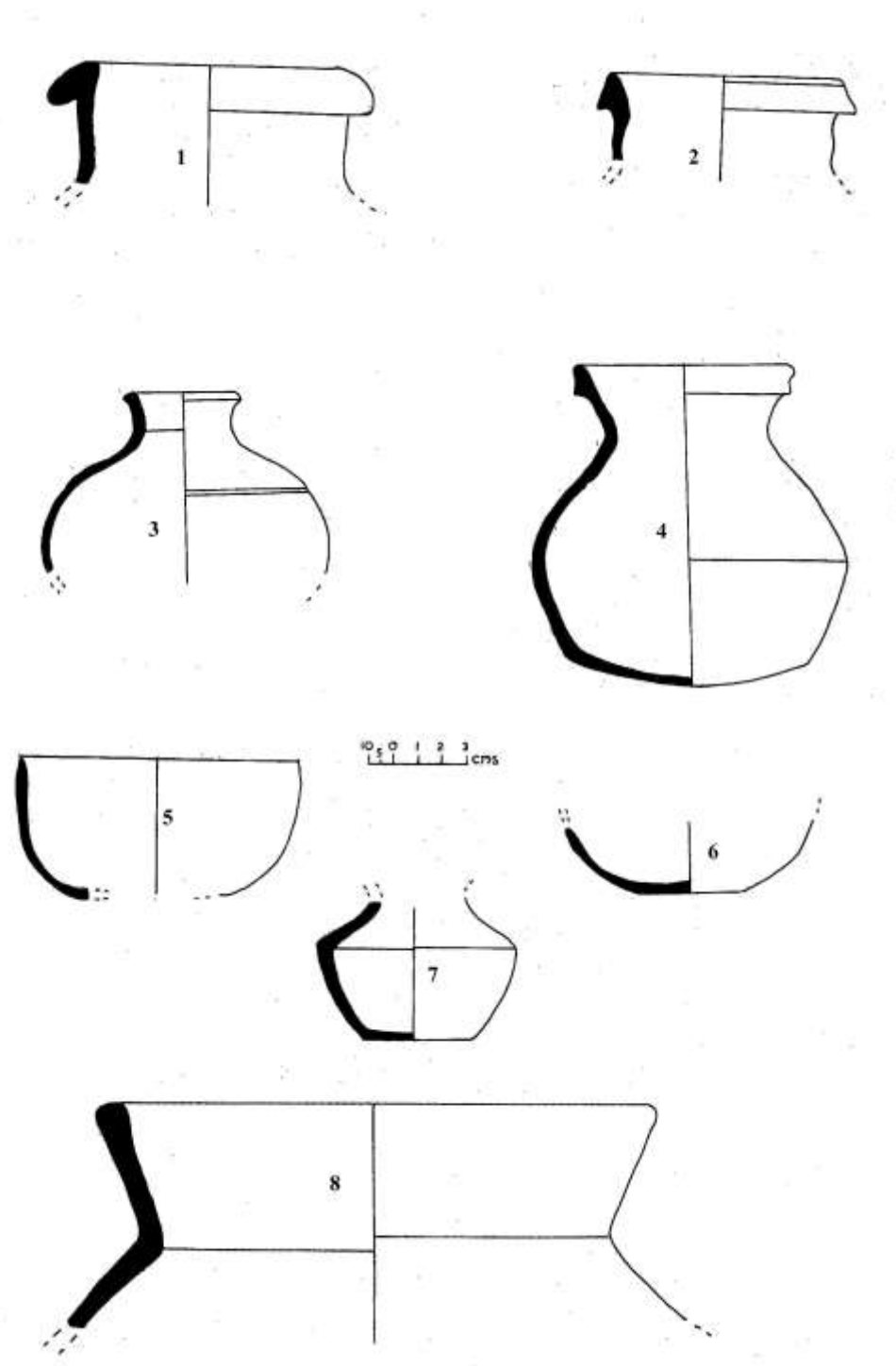


Fig. 4 : 1-4 Vases (Red Ware), 5-6 Bowls (B.S.W) 7 Lota (B.S.W), 8 Vase (Red Ware)

The description of the pottery shapes in Fig. 5 is as follows-

1. Broken part of a red ware bowl hemispherical body with in curved externally folded collared rim. Round base, treated with red wash, medium fabric, painted in the inside of line by black colour and some painting is in middle side of body diameter. Diameter 22 cm.

2. Fragment of a big sized bowl: Red ware and medium fabric externally clubbed pointed rim diameter, 21.5cm.
3. Broken Part of a storage Jar, Red ware, medium fabric, externally splayed out rim. Porous surface, out going body. Devoid of any slip or wash.
4. Faragment of a vase with floaring externally collared rim Concave side. Almost vertical neck and globular body. Out side some painting to red slip. Diameter 11 cm.
5. Red ware bowl/ basin/medium fabric with rim externally grooved in the top. Tapering side and tapering body in the junction with the body it forms a right angle. Diameter 24 cm.

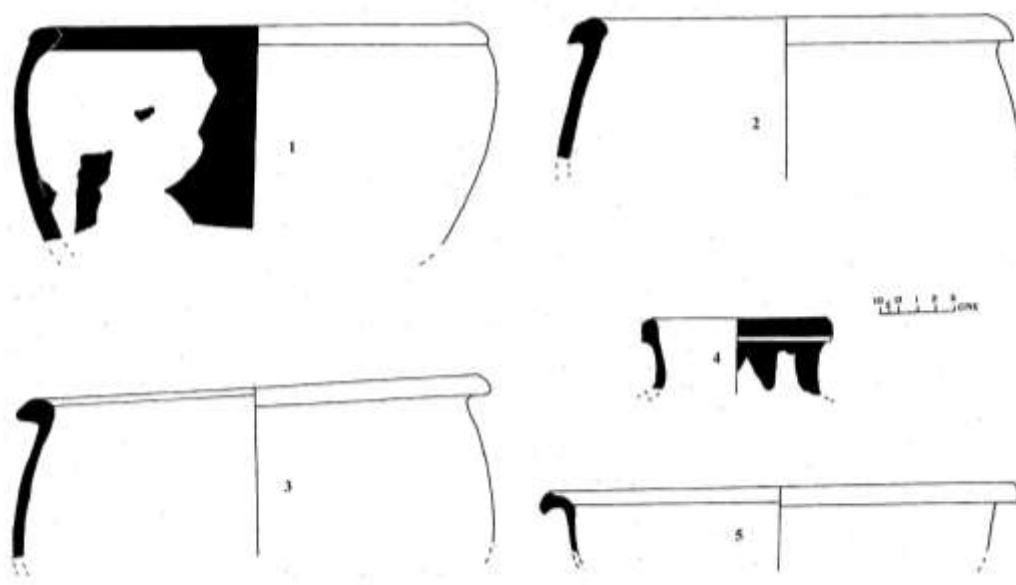


Fig. 5 : 1-3 Bowls/ Basins (R.S.W) 4 vase (Red Ware) 5 Lid/ Bowl (Red Ware)

The description of the pottery shapes in Fig. 6 is as follows-

1. Fargment of red ware deep bowl out rim. Is almost straight and is grooved and externally collared, concave neck bulging sides, of medium fabric.
2. Basin with deeply nail headed rim, rounded form top and externally bevelled. Convex sides, slipped on both surfaces medium fabric and rounded body and base. Diameter 22cm.
3. Handi of Deep red ware with beaded out rim. Externally grooved sides Diameter 21 cm. Medium fabric.

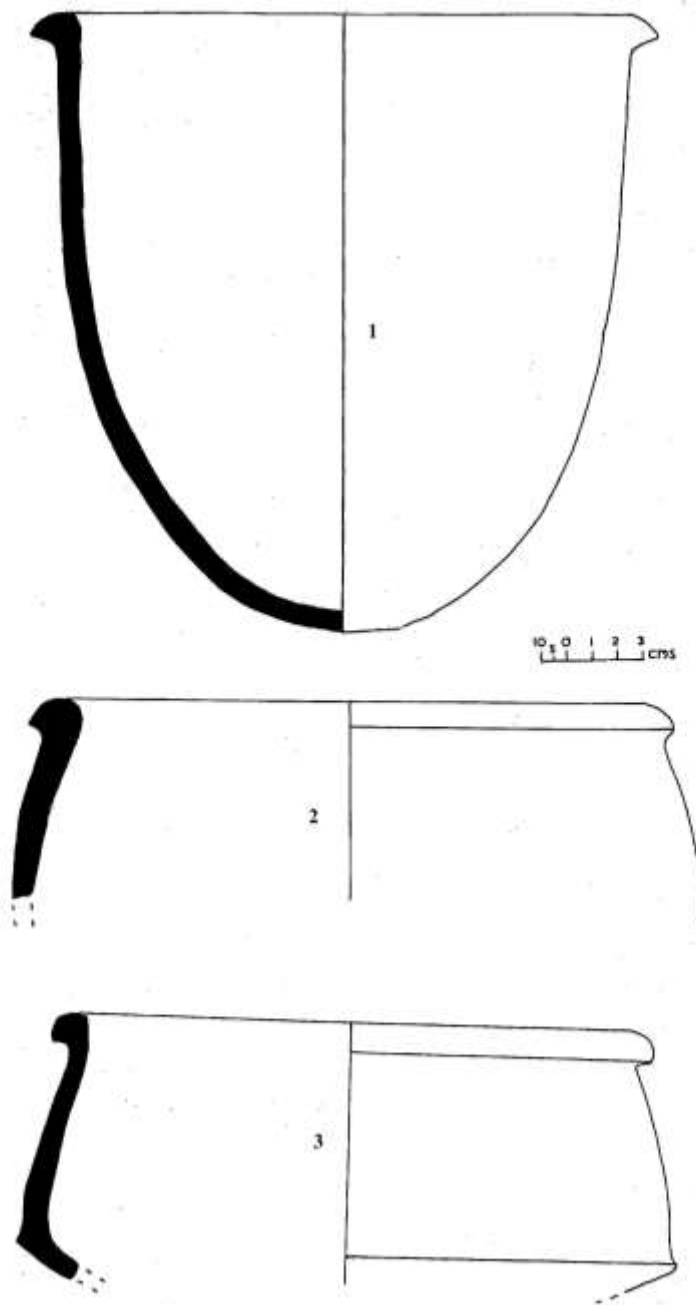


Fig. 6 : 1 Handi/ Basin (Red Ware), 2 Basin (Red Ware), 3 Handi/ Matka (Red Ware)

The description of the pottery shapes in Fig. 7 is as follows-

1. Fragment of a large thick bowl / Parai, Red ware, medium fabric. outwardly projected convex rim, diameter 25cm.
2. Vase with incurved externally thickened rim. The globular body starts abruptly just below the rim. Bright red slip on both surfaces.
3. Vase/ Handi of dull red ware with a broken rim. Constricted neck, externally grooved sides. Blunt carination at the waist and rounded base, of medium fabric.

4. Broken part of vase/ red ware, medium fabric. Out curved collared rim, Diameter 12cm. Concave neck.
5. Vase with flaring rim. Almost vertical neck and globular body. It has two grooves on the exterior at the junction of the neck and body.
6. Vase with flaring, rounded rim. Straight neck and convex sides. It has a groove at the junction of the body and the neck. Medium fabric Diameter 17cm.

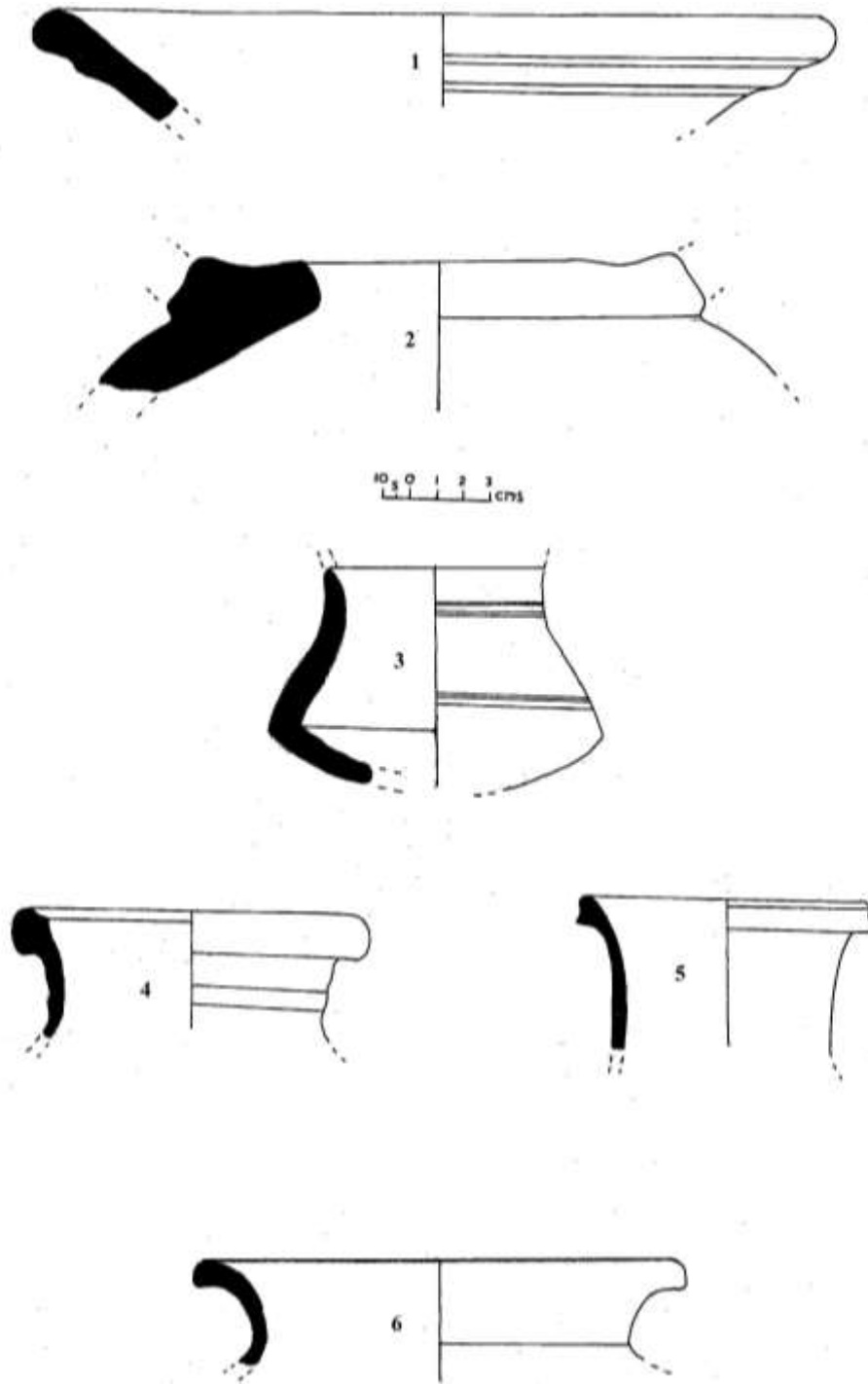


Fig. 7 : 1 Bowl (Red Ware), 2 Vase (Red Ware), 3 Vase/ Handi (Red Ware), 4-6 Vase (Red Ware)

The description of the pottery shapes in Fig. 8 is as follows-

1. Carinated cooking Handi of Redware with out curved rim, and constricted or short neck, sagger base and big body. Diameter 21 cm, coarse fabric.
2. Fargment of a vase with thickened, Beaded rim and concave neck and expanding body, of medium fabric. The similar pot finding to Narhan culture. (Excavation at Narhan 1984-89, Singh P. Page No. 132, Fig. No.-53, Pot No. – 3 of level v)
3. A complete miniature vase with flaring Rim of Red ware, concave neck and rounded body. Medium fabric, diameter 9.5cm.
4. A broken pot of spouted vase with Redware and Sagger base. Diameter 13 cm, medium fabric.
5. A vase part of Redware, coarse fabric unslipped. Diameter at rim 9cm. The short outwordly projected rim of this vessel was clubbed and collared. The neck which was comparatively long and concave and the globular body.
6. Red ware vase, coarse fabric, unslipped, diameter at rim 16cm. Small thick projected square cut collared rim. Which is marked by one wheel mark on the exterior. The neck is concave and medium sized.

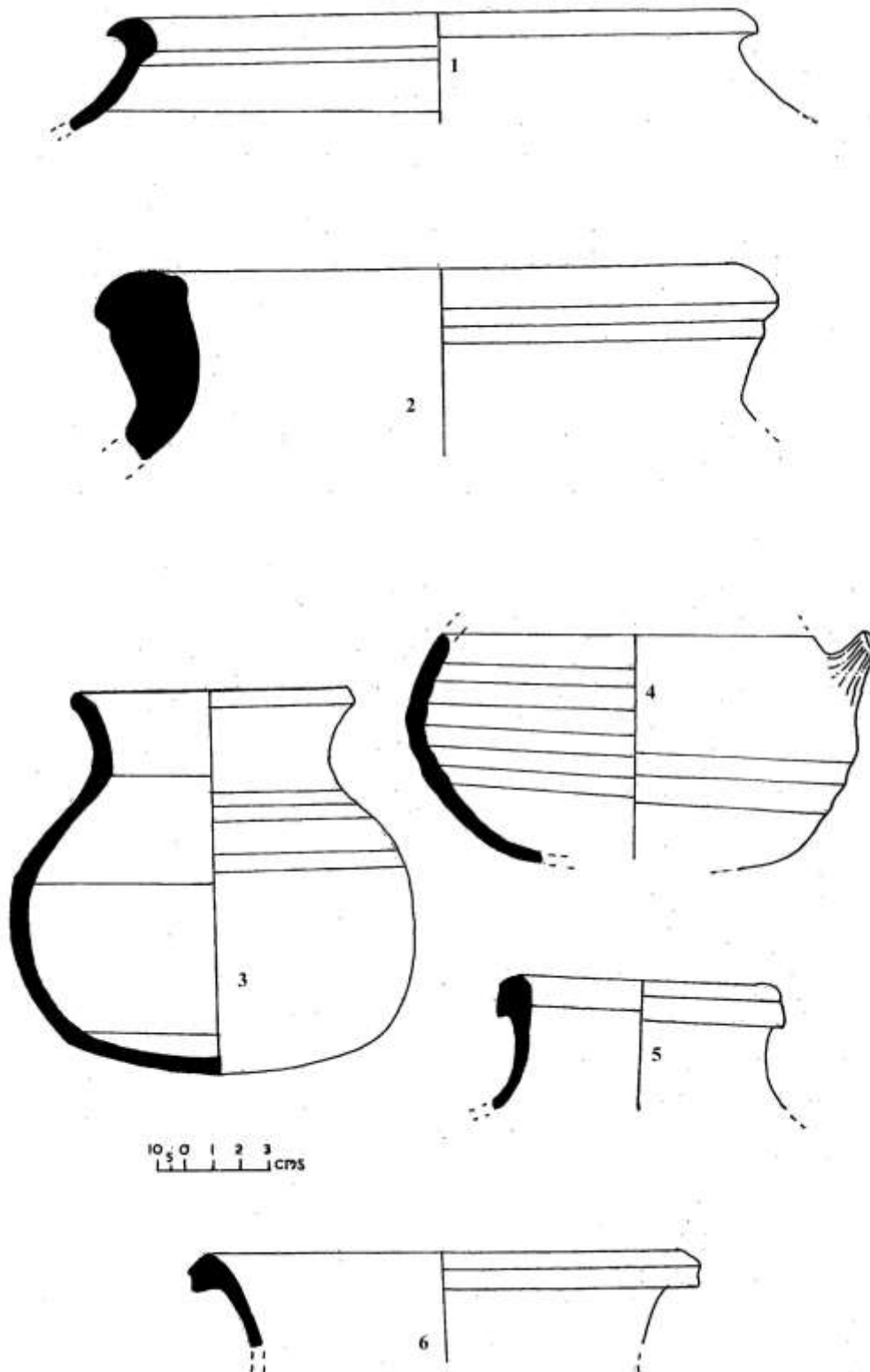


Fig. 8 : 1-6 Vases (Red Ware)

The description of the pottery shapes in Fig. 9 is as follows-

1. Red ware Lid/ Dish with rounded externally thickened rim and flat base. The base is thick than the body of the vessel. It has been treated with a wash of medium fabric, diameter 38 cm.

2. Basin with externally nail headed collared rim. Medium fabric and rounded body. Diameter 19cm. This part was comparatively deep, saggered base.
3. Red slipped ware Handi/ Basin. Medium fabric, diameter 24cm. The body of this wide mouthed Handi is marked by prominent carrination. The junction of upper part of the pot with that of the base, which is stright, is marked by one wheel mark at the exterior surface and rounded body/ short neck.
4. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Diameter 24 cm. This is main from of bowl at Gupta Period, Nail headed rim.

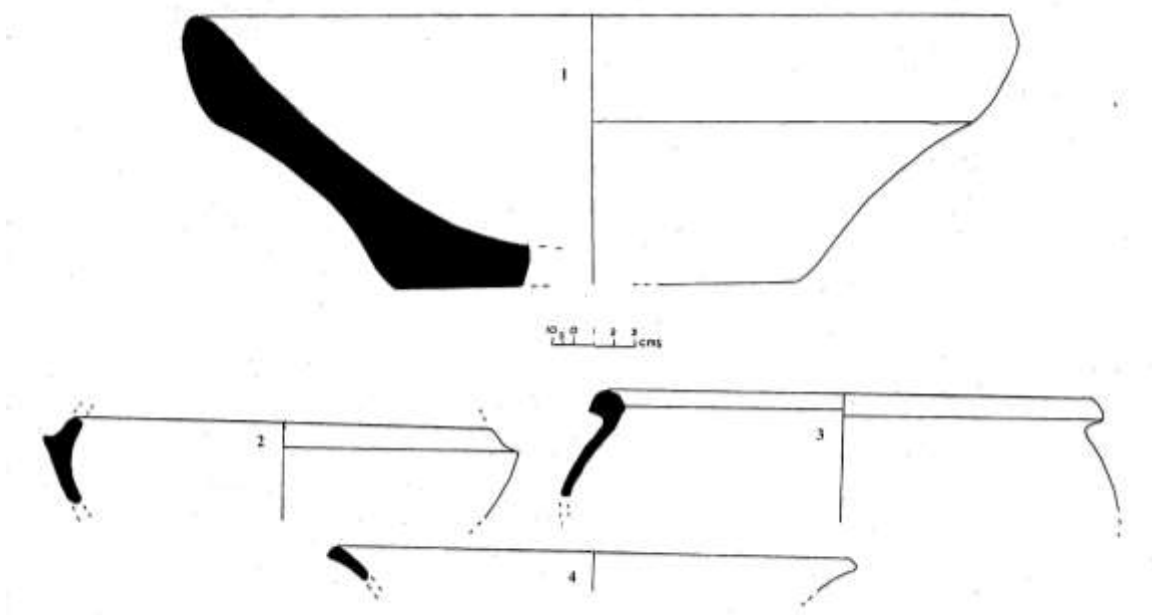


Fig. 9 : 1 Lid (Red Ware), 2-3 (Basins/ Handi (R.S.W), 4 Bowl (Red Ware)

The description of the pottery shapes in Fig. 10 is as follows-

1. Basin with splayed out, internally bevilled rim. Convex sides, rounded flat base, coarse fabric, slip on the both surfaces.
2. Basin of Red ware with externally collared rim, diameter 19cm, expanding sides, medium fabric.
3. A dull red ware, Handmade Diya/ Lid, Nail headed flaring rim. Diameter 3.5cm.
4. Basin with externally nail headed rim. Outgoing Long body, Medium Fabric and Red slip ware.

5. Redware vase. Medium fabric unslipped. Diameter at rim 14cm. Broad mouthed, outwardly projected collared rim concave neck of this pot was completely devoid of any wheel mark.

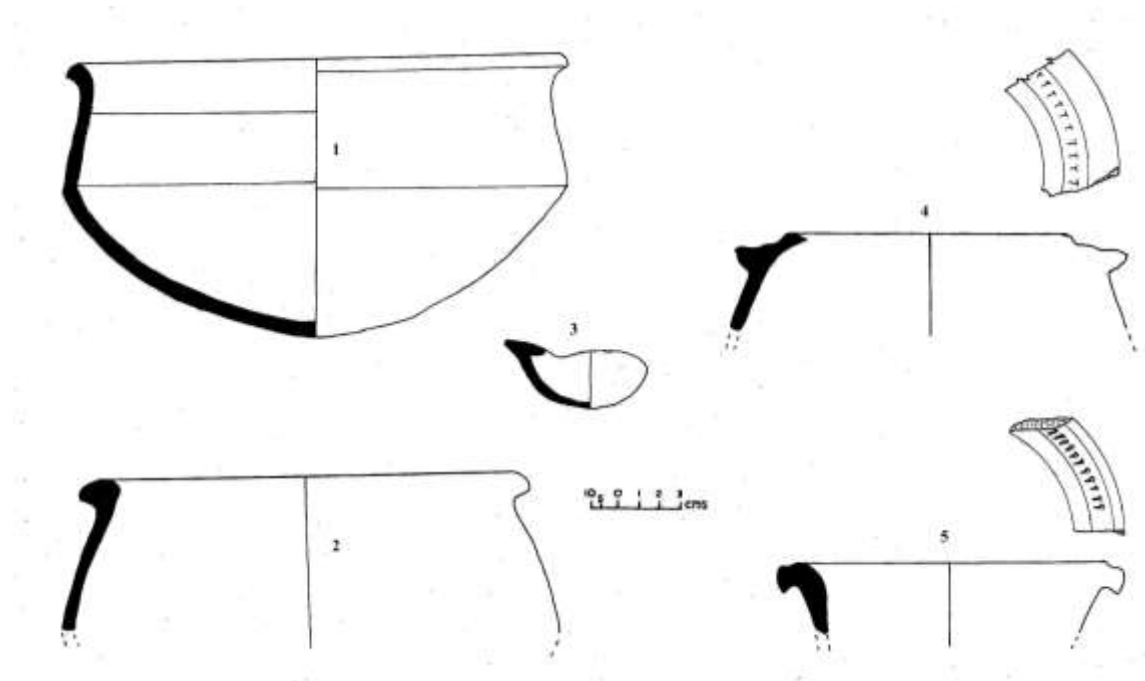


Fig. 10 : 1-2 Basins (Red Slipped Ware), 3 Diga (Red Ware), 4 Basin (R.S.W), 5 Vase (Red Ware)

Pottery

The excavation in the locality revealed a relatively high percentage of potsherds of different wares and indicating evidence of human habitation in that part of the site. The cultural sequence of Basdila Tilatar is divisible into three periods ranging in the date from C. 600 BC to 3-4 century A.D. In general, the N.B.P.W. period at Basdila Tilatar is comparable to other NBPW period settlements of Imlidih, Bhunadih, Waina, Narhan and Agiabir Uttar Pradesh, and Chirand, Manjhi, Taradih, Maner, Chechar Kutubpur in Bihar. Period I at Basdila Tilatar presented by NBPW culture without any break. The principal ceramic industry is Redware which is a generally of medium and coarse fabric while some shapes are made of fine fabric as well.

The ceramic Industries of Period I were NBPW, Black slipped ware and Red ware. Some Ports are grey ware. The pottery is wheel made and ranged from fine and medium to its coarse varieties.

Black slipped ware

The black slipped ware is made of well levigated clay, having fine fabric and medium to thin section. The black slipped ware also is not well fired, as the result of which the slip is peeling off. The pots with completely peeled off slip look like the grey ware. Generally of thin section and medium fabric, the pottery has a smoky grey core. The black slipped ware is made of well levigated clay. The pottery is baked in high temperature and both the surfaces are slipped.

Black Ware

The pottery has been found at several Bihar sites like Chirand, Sonpur etc. It is different from the black slipped ware on account of its core and surface treatment. It is fine and well finished ware with a smooth surface indicating some sort of burnishing.

Grey Ware

The pottery is of very coarse fabric and very thick section. The clay is not well levigated and it contains calcium and iron nodules.

Northern Black Polished ware

In the lower levels of the excavated portion were found a few sherds of N.B.P. Ware. The variety found here is much inferior in terms of fabric and surface treatment to the classical N.B.P. pottery found in the Ganga valley. It is quite likely that these sherds belong to the end of the N.B.P. period. The pottery of late NBPW shows a general deterioration in coarsening of the fabrics, this is especially noticeable in the grey ware. Similar Pottery has been found at most of the late NBP ware sites of middle Ganga Plain. Special mention may be made of some coarse grey ware dishes and bowls bearing designs of concentric circles or concentric circles with a raised knob at the centre of the inner base. In the Red ware tradition introduction of typical late NBP period shapes like the rimless carinated handi, lipped basin, and pear shaped vases etc. is noteworthy feature.

Red ware –

The red ware is of coarse to medium fabric having medium to thick section. The red ware which is both thin and thick is equally predominant at the site. Fabric of the plain red ware and the rougher Red Ware is coarse to medium and that of the slipped red ware is medium to fine. The most common ceramic of the period is Red Ware. Two distinct varieties may be noted. The first one is without any surface treatment and the other with a smoothed surface. The latter Red Ware is usually fine and thick slip ranging from bright red through light red to orange in colour.

The general decline in the art of pot making, perceptible in period II, continues in period III as well and there is a predilection for large sized vessels made of coarse clay. Save for stray hand-made pots, the entire pottery is wheel made as witnessed by striation on the body as also the marks of the cutting thread at the base. The fabric ranges from medium to coarse. The use of husk and straw is commonly noticed in the body of the clay. The shapes are avowedly utilitarian in purpose and the industry for the most part comprises large-sized vases with out-turned, thickened rim or internally pressed rim and expanding sides and globular body. Besides, some vessels of this class have narrow/ high neck with thickened, splayed out rim.

Acknowledgements:

The authors are grateful to the Archaeological survey of India for granting the license for conducting this excavation. The exaction of excavations would not have been successfully carried out without the patronage of Prof. (Dr.) P.C.Trivedi, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur. The authors are gratefully acknowledge thanks to Prof. J.N. Pal, Professor and ex Head, Department of Ancient History, Culture & Archaeology, University of Allahabad, for providing guidance and support in the excavation at Basadila Tilatar. We have been greatly benefited by the suggestions of Prof. R.K. Verma, Prof. V.D. Mishra, Prof. Shivaji Singh, Prof. D.N. Tripathi, Prof. P.S. Chaturvedi, Shri Vijay Kumar and Dr. A.K. Singh. Gratitude is also due to my colleagues Prof. Rajawant Rao, Prof. I. S. Vishwakarma and Shri Krishna Nand Tripathi for their kind support and suggestions extended from time to time. We are thankful to V.K. Khatri and Dr. Harindra Prasad for preparing the drawings. We are thankful to Shri Raj Kumar, Jitendra Kumar Yadav, Ravi Prakash and Kamlesh Kumar who helped in various ways. Shri Brahma Nand Shukla, Shri Arvind Kumar Shukla and Shri Raj Anant Pandey helped in the excavation.

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A Concise Study of the Pilgrim Records in Kaimur Ranges, Bihar

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Introduction:

Kaimur Range is the eastern portion of the Vindhyan Range which extends from Sasaram in Bihar in the east to Chittaurgarh in Rajasthan in the west, passing through Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh¹. It runs through Rewa, Satna and Balaghat districts of Madhya Pradesh, Sonbhadra, Chandauli and Mirzapur districts of Uttar Pradesh and Kaimur and Rohtas districts of Bihar state of India². The southern part of the Vindhyan range up to Katangi is called Bhandar Range. Beyond this point, the escarpment enclosing the land-locked valley of Sirampur and the hill range in continuation is called the Kaimur Range³. It is famous for its colourful diverse environment and has played a vital role in its cultural, socio-economic and political history through the ages.

The earliest reference of the Kaimur is from the *Bal Kanda* of the *Balmiki Ramayana*⁴. In this chapter *Viśvamitra* says to Lord Rama that “*at one time this place was established by the god and there was two famous countries known as Malād and Karuṣa*”. The present districts of Aara, Buxar, Rohtas and Kaimur earlier known by the name of Shahabad district has been identified by the historians and the scholars as the land of *Karuṣa* or *Karuṣa-deśa*. Pargiter, on the basis of the Puranas and the Mahabharata suggests that the country of the *Karuṣa* lay to the south of *Kashi* and *Vats*, *Chedi* on the west and *Magadha* on the east, enclosing the Kaimur hills. Martine says that according to local tradition, the land between the Sone and the Karmanasha was called *Karuṣa-deśa*. It is probably that the name Kaimur might have originated from *Karuṣa*, a more ancient name of this country. This is supported by a local inscription discovered at Masar in the Rohtas district designating the territory as *Karuṣadesa*⁵.

The early history of Kaimur region is not clear. No original written documents excluding the works and survey by Buchanan, Bloch, Kuraishi, Cunningham, Hunter and certain other scholars such as U. N. Ghosh, N. G. Majumadar, K. C. Panigarhi, D. R. Patil etc. exist⁶.

Apart from the famous *Mundeśvarī* temple⁷ there are number of other sites of archaeological importance where prehistoric rock paintings, stone tools, potteries, coins, inscriptions, sculptures and monuments have been found. These remains bring to light the political, socio-economic as well as cultural aspects of different periods. In pre-historic days, the plateau region of the district has been the abode of the aboriginals whose chief representatives now are the *Bhars*, *Kharwars*, *Cheros* and *Śavars*. Archaeological activities of this region started from prehistoric time and have yielded so many fossils and tools⁸ in the river valleys of the Kaimur. It was part of Magadh Empire from 6th century B.C. to 5th century A.D., under the Mauryan and Gupta rulers of Magadh. Recently one Ashokan inscription was reported from *Bharkhon Baba ki Pahadi* at *Basahan*, Chand Block of District Kaimur⁹. In the Rohtas near Sasaram district (On the Chandan Shahid Hill), another Minor Rock Edict of Ashoka¹⁰ was reported as early in 1970s. It seems that after the fall of the Gupta Empire this region passed into the hands of petty chiefs as seen from an inscription in the *Mundeśvarī* temple near Bhabhua which refers to the king Udaysena as the ruling chief of the area. In the 7th century A.D., this district came under the rule of Harshavardhan of Kannauj. The area of the district successively came under the rulers of *Śaila* dynasty of central India and *Pala* dynasty of Bengal. Then it passed into the hands of Delhi Sultanate, Mughal Empire and finally the British.

The main aim of this paper is to throw light briefly on the short inscriptions which can be found engraved on the various boulders of the Kaimur ranges in and around the *Mundeśvarī* temple.

The Inscriptions:

The sites are located about 12 km west from the Bhabhua police station in the Ramgarh village of Bhagwanpur block. The nearest railway station is at Sasaram, Mohania- Bhabhua Road Railway Station from where the temple is 60 km by road. The *Mundeśvarī* Hill is about at 608 feet (185 m) in height. It is an ancient temple dedicated to the worship of Lord *Śiva* and *Śakti*. An inscription by *Samanta* king *Udaya Sen* reported from here is of archaeological importance. According to this evidence the temple would have been built around the year 635 A.D. The hill is also known as *Pravara* hill. It is the only temple rectangular in plan, in whole north India.

Writing of inscriptions on the walls of the three caves cum shelters and the other stone slabs and boulders are associated with Hermits and Monks living in isolation in early historic times. It was common practice in many hills and forest area inhabited by Hermits. Often the rock shelters were occupied by hermits or by passers during historic periods. Either these hermits or the visitors to their hermitage have inscribed their names on the natural walls and on floor. This does

help in putting the place in definite chronology. These inscriptions do help us in placing the paintings of historic period in chronological order. These inscriptions are of the following 7 types:

1. Kushana script inscriptions
2. Gupta Script inscriptions: Gupta Brahmi inscriptions have been recorded in many shelters and floor of the rock surface.
3. Later Gupta script
4. Shell/Conch/*Shankha*/ *Gudha* Script inscriptions
5. Proto-Nagari Script inscriptions
6. Early Nagari Script inscriptions
7. Late Nagari Script inscriptions

Very near to *Mundeśvarī* in eastern side one site called *Bhagwanpur Pahari* has got Ruins of fort locally known as *Ramgarh Qila*. According to villagers the fort was constructed after the capital was shifted from *Fatehpur Sikri*, Uttar Pradesh to *Ramgarh* by King *Kankar Singh*, *Gopal Singh* and *Babu Singh*.

The script of the inscriptions under study can be broadly categorized under three groups viz. Brahmi, Shell characters and Nagari and can be dated from approx 5th-6th century A.D.

Insc. No. 1



The first inscription reads *upacāru tapa* in Brāhmī characters of 5th century A.D.

Insc. No. 2



The second inscription is in Brāhmī characters of about 5th-6th century A.D. resembling those seen in the inscriptions of the Vākāṭaka dynasty and reads as *Śrīpath[ī]*. The word *Śrī* is written in ornamental way.

Insc. No. 3

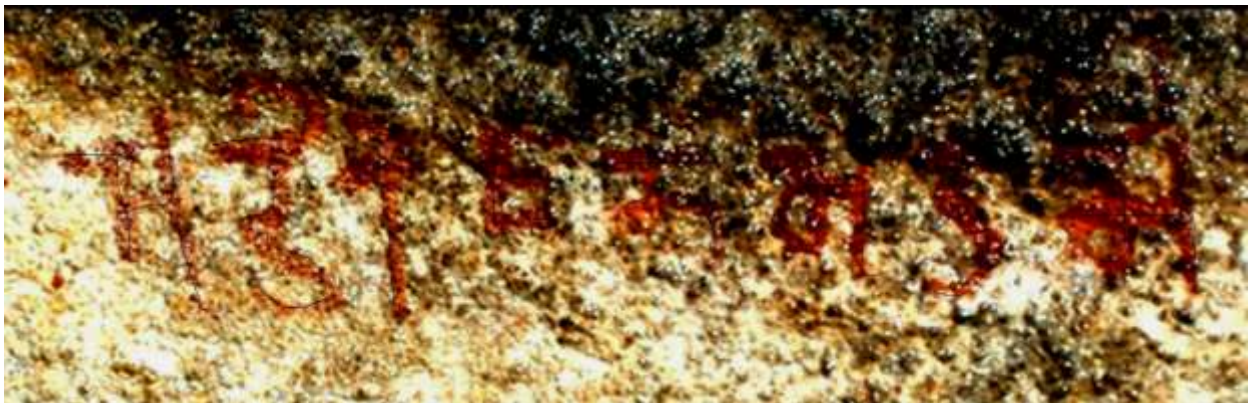


The third inscription reads *Priyargup[t]aṇaḥ*, in Kuṭila characters of about 7th century A.D and are similar to those found during the period of the Pushyabhuti dynasty.



The fourth inscription reads *sa [ha]rśa harśa sa* in Kuṭiḷa characters of about the 9th century A.D.

Insc. No.5



The fifth one inscription is a painted inscription.



The sixth inscription is engraved in Brahmi characters of 7th-8th century A.D. in three lines. It Reads as follows:

1 *Vākaracarita pra[ṇam]*

2 *Chitabhōjana pra[ṇam]*

3 *Da .labha praṇam*



The seventh inscriptions is in Brahmi characters of 7th-8th century A.D. and reads *Rūpādītya Praṇamati*



The eighth inscription is in Early Nagari characters of 8th-9th century A.D., having two lines engraved on a well dressed stone slab reads:

1 [Svasti] Ācharya suputra Bhājana praṇam

2 Śilākuṭṭa Yaśanāga Praṇa[m]

Insc. No. 9



The ninth inscription is engraved in Brahmi characters of 4th-5th century A.D. and reads *kavadeka*



The tenth inscription is in Shell characters.

Discussion:

A study of these inscriptions shows that the region and the temple as well has been a popular place of human congregation in general and religious gathering in particular over a long period of time. This is more visible by the study of the script which shows a remarkable variation not only palaeographically but also stylistically within a same period. Further these inscriptions also prove one aspect of human psychology, i.e. the urge of the human beings to be recognized and be cherished in the memory of mankind forever. Because these inscriptions were not royal records, they were simply the scribbling of the pilgrim or a passerby who wished to chisel something related to him, be it their own name, or of the family or clan or the name of their God or preceptor whom they worship as can be seen from the numerous such inscriptions found engraved all over the hillock.

Indeed the Kaimur range of this particular zone of *Mundeśvarī* temple can be called as a veritable museum of inscriptions which offers a lot for the study of the evolution of script through the ages and their stylistic variations. It also gives us a scope to study the style and writings of a

common man when compared to the writings of a royal scribe which is more standard in style and dictated by royal orders.

Another interesting point to be noted is that there is a remarkable similarity between the matrixes of these inscriptions, where we can see that the later inscriptions were in most cases seen crowding within the region where there was an inscription of a previous period. This again puts forth a question in our mind regarding the exact purpose of such writing and the belief behind such an act if any. As already stated most of them are single line inscription and they record the name of the person who visited or passed through this region and it is but a part of human behaviour to scribble their name as a token of recording their visit to that place, even now in modern times we can see such scribbling or engraving in places of worship and human congregation. So these inscriptions of Kaimur ranges can be called an authentic record of human activity in this region and it reflects the psychology of mortal beings to be immortal through these engravings. A proper documentation and study of these inscriptions is a necessity for throwing light more interesting features of such pilgrim or traveller records.

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Architecture of Temples at Jageshwara

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Introduction

Uttarakhand (Fig.1), where Jageshwara group of temples is located, is also called Devabhumi (The land of Gods). The high level architectural skill can be seen in the magnificent temples of this region, constructed with stone and wood; the most abundantly available materials in the area. These temples are mostly located in the interior.

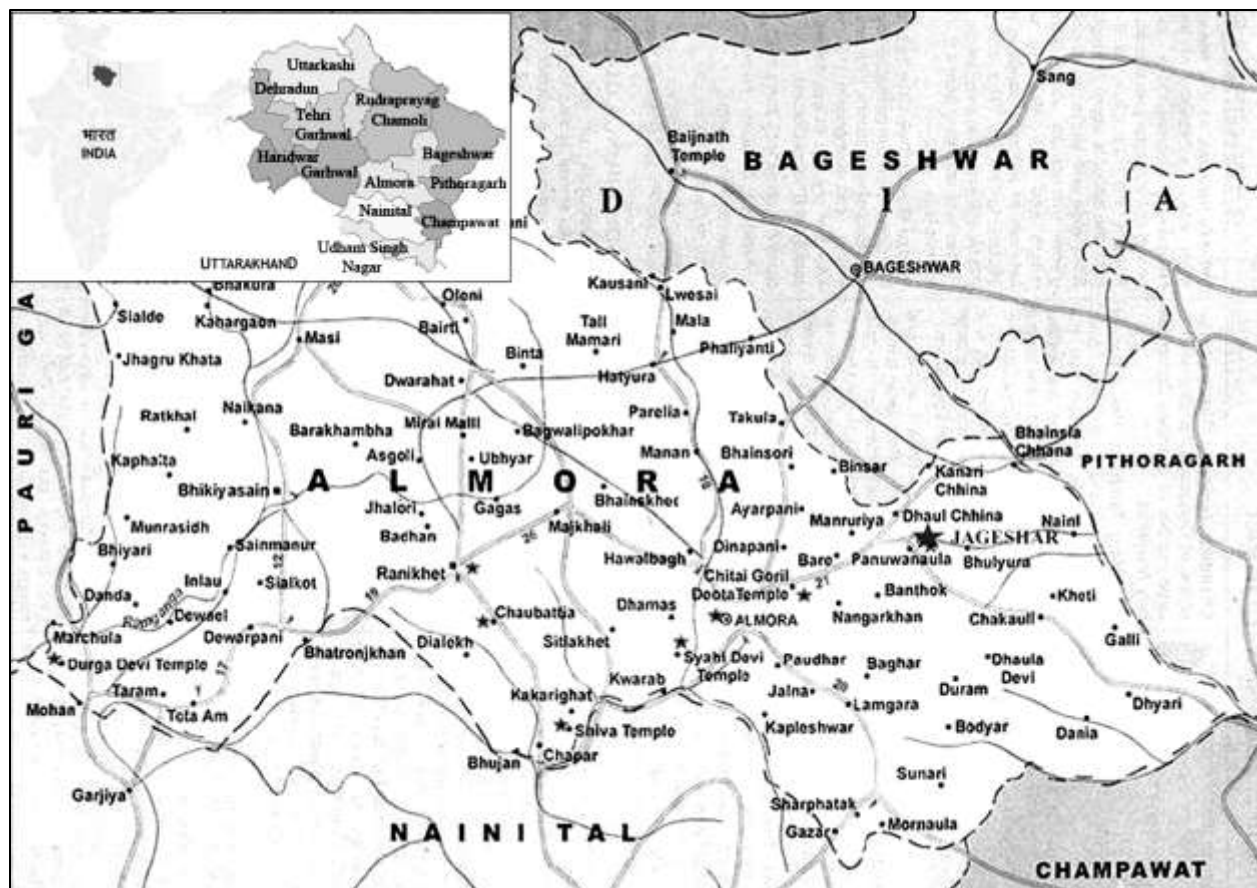


Fig. 1: Map of Uttarakhand

The most artistic temples were built by the Katyuri-kings during their reign 7th-11th century A.D. and the significance of these temples is that these are mostly found in clusters. The building material, *i.e.* stone and wood, not only shows the close relationship between man and nature; but also the socio-cultural history of this region. It is also believed that the stone temples were built after the original wooden temples had perished. Among the 125 temples of Jageshwara group; about 6 are assigned to 8th century about 12 to 9th century and the rest to 10th century afterwards (the Jageshwara and Mritunjaya temples).

These temples were made in different styles like; flat roof or *pidha* style, square type of *garbhagriha* and *antral* in basement, Nagar or *Rekha-shikhar* style (Indo-Aryan style), *Ballavi* or *Gajprishthakar* style, *Pallavi* style etc. The introduction of stone temple architecture marks the emergence of the Brahmanical culture in Uttarakhand. These temples are mostly made of stone and stone slabs well known for their durability.

These temples have a cell or shrine, *garbhagriha* (mainly square in plan), where the main image of God or Goddess is enshrined; It is approached through a porch called *mandapa*. Usually; the temples were roofed with a pyramidal spire or a dome; called *shikahara*. These temples are constructed on a massive plinth. The Jageshwara temple, being the most important and main temple; is surrounded with other temples; big and small.

Architecture of Temples

The temples at Jageshwara are constructed with stone which is the most distinctive expression of Hindu architecture. The highly evolved techniques of excavating and cutting blocks of stone constitute one of the major technical achievements associated with the history of Hindu temple (Michell, 1988). The Jageshwar temple complex (Fig. 2), Baijnath temple complex, the Dwarahat temples, the stone temple of Nanda Devi at Almora etc. are some stone temple complexes, which indicate the rich architectural heritage of Uttarakhand.

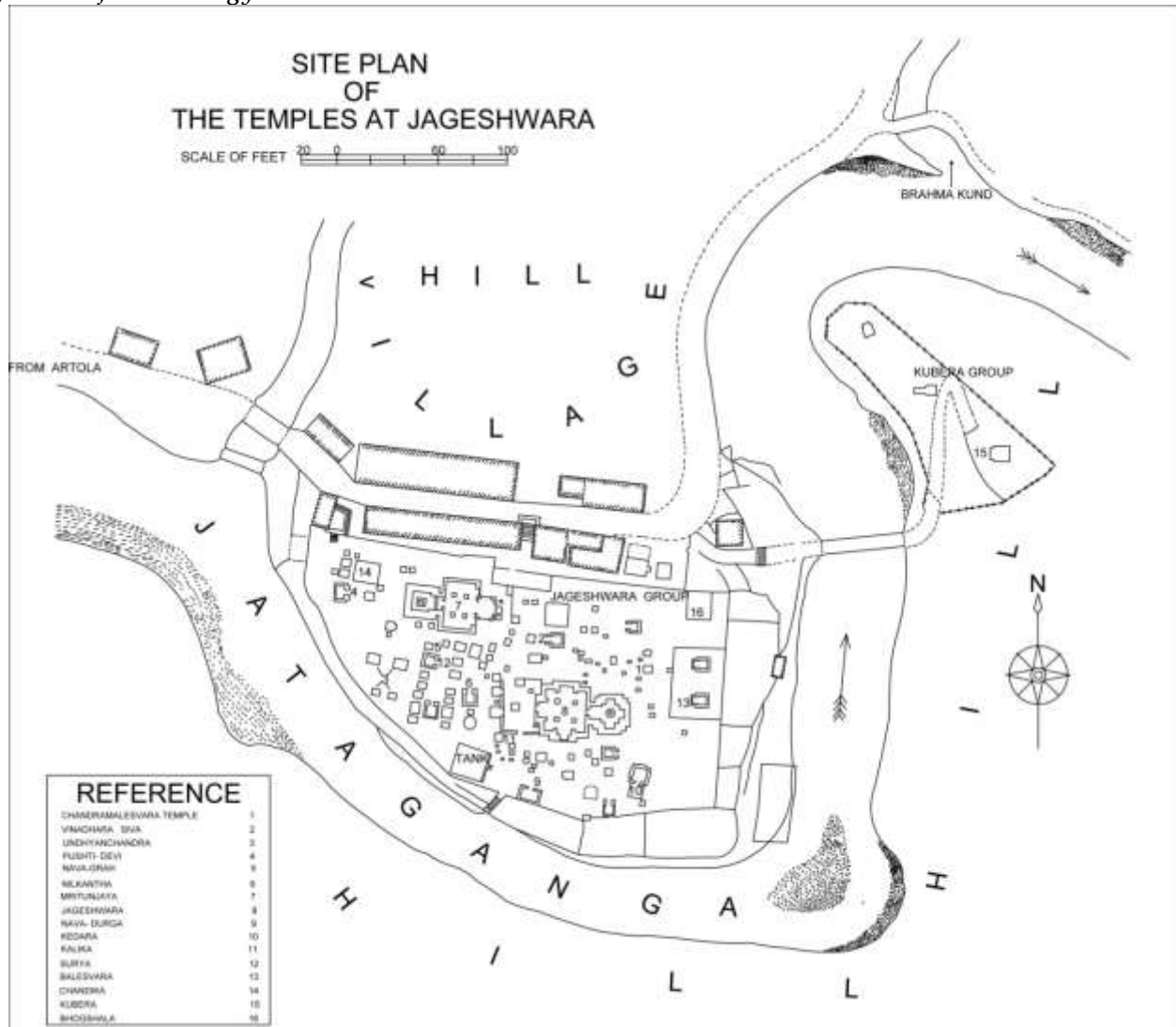


Fig. 2: Site plan of Jageshwara

The stone temples were built in the classical architectural style under feudal patronage. The stone temple architecture of Uttarakhand followed the style of post-Gupta renaissance under the *Palas* and *Gurjaras-Pratiharas*. Such a temple building enterprise on the trade and pilgrimage routes had a telling psychological effect on the native population. The local people adopted into their pantheon many Brahmanical deities, particularly Shiva and her consort Parvati or Shakti.

The one hundred twenty-five temples of Jageshwara group (Fig. 3), three temples of Kubera (Fig. 4) and fourteen of Dandeshwara (Fig. 5) groups were constructed in various styles.



Fig. 3: Jageshwara group of temple



Fig. 4: Kuber group of temple



Fig. 5: Dandeshwara group of temple

These can be divided in six categories on the basis of construction techniques-

1. Flat-Roofed
2. RekhaLatina Shikhar
3. PhamsanaShikhara
4. Valabhi
5. Mishraka (Mixed)
6. Pidha or pyramid style

Though, sometimes it is difficult to categorize them in a particular type. These temples were constructed, reconstructed, preserved and conserved several times, therefore it is difficult to say what its original style of architecture was. Many scholars think that originally these temples were carved out of wood, due to its abundant availability but its perishable nature caused these to decay. When people started using stones, two stone-slabs were joined together with the help of iron clamps instead of any mortar.

The different styles used in constructing these temples are as follows:

1. Flat-Roofed Style: This type has a characteristic flat roof and was used in smaller temples like Kuber group, Dandeshwara group etc. The temple of Narayan - Kali in District Almora and a few small temples at Lakhamadala are noteworthy. These flat roofed temples can be compared with the temples of Gupta period. These temples are simple and less impressive. These are also considered to be of an earlier date. These temples don't have the full composition of Hindu temple, as these consist of only main sanctuary with neither the *mandapa*, nor the portico.

2. Rekha Latina Style: This is also called *RekhaShikhar* style or Nagar Style or Indo-Aryan style. Temples of this type were found from Jageshwara (The Jageshwara and The Mahamṛtyunjaya temples) in Almora district and old Shiva temple at that in Pithauragarh district. Other temples constructed with this style, are at Dwarahata, Kataramala, Baijanath, Gopeshwara, Lakhamandala etc.

3. PhamsanaShikara Style: The Jageshwara temple is of *Sarvatobhadra* type. It has a simple *vedibandha* and *jangha*; showing four plain doorways and four stout corner pillars of ornate *Rucaka* type. The *jangha* is terminated by a *pattika* surmounted by a heavy *kapotapali*. The *Phamsana* consists of only two *kapotapalis* crowned by an *amalaraka*. This temple may be dated to the first quarter of the eighth century. Two temples of similar form, design and dimensions to the northeast of the Jageswara temple are collectively known as the Baleshwara temples and individually as the Lakulisha (Fig.6) and Baleshwara, both face west. Each has a square *garbhagriha*, *Phamsana* of nine tiers, and is preceded by a short *kapili*, accommodating a doorway, roofed by a *shukanasa* that is crowned by a *gajkranta-simha*.



Fig. 6: Baleshwara temple

Both temples stand on a *vedibanda*, composed of *khura-kumbha*, *kandhara* (replaced by *kalasha* on the *kapili*) and *kapotapali*. The *jangha* is plain; save for a central niche on three sides that is framed by ornate *Rucaka* pilasters and crowned by an *udgama*. The *jangha* is terminated by a *kapotapali* surmounted by plain *kantha*. The *Phamsana* has nine *kapotapli* tiers with intermediate *kanthas* and is crowned by an *amalaka* and *akasalinga* finial.

The *shukanasas* of these two temples shows, respectively, Lakulisha and Natesha (Fig. 7) in the lower part of the fronting *surasenakas* and the triple heads of Maheshvara in the upper part (Fig. 8).



Fig. 7: Baleshwara temple



Fig. 8: Baleshwara temple

The *trishakha* doorways of the two temples differ. The *shakhas* on the *Lakulisa* temple are ornamented with scrolls, rosettes, and quarter palmettes (forming a variant of the *shrivriksha* design) and display on the *pedyas* the Shaivapratiharas Nandi and Mahakala. On the Baleshwara temple, the *shakhas* show scrolls, *manibandha*, and *nagapasa* and its lower parts harbour figures of the river-goddesses on their *vahanas* with female attendants.

The composition in the lower part of the *shukanasa* of the Baleshwara temple has four-armed Nataraja flanked by musicians below and Kartikeya and Ganesh above. The Lakulisha temple shows seated *urdhvamedhra* Lakulisha attended by his four disciples.

The *jangha* of Baleshwara temple shows Rucaka pilasters as the corners of the *garbhagriha* and on the projecting ends of the *kapili*. Both temples enshrine Shivalinga and are stylistically assigned to c. 725-750 C.E. This temple comprises a square *garbhagriha*, *Phamasan* roof, and short *kapili* surmounted by a *shukanasa*. It replicates and is coeval with Lakulisha temple noticed above harbouring a figure of *Lakulisha* on its *shukanasa*.

Temples, not only at Jageshwara, but from all sphere of Uttarakhand are constructed in this style. The temples of Lakulisha, Kedar and Balakeshwara in the courtyard of Jageshwara temple are constructed with the same style. The Sun temple in Palethi of Tihari and Kapileshwara temples are also noteworthy in this context. The *phamasanashikhara* has rectilinear outline and is lower in height compared to the *latina*. It also consists of horizontal slabs and is capped by a bell-shaped member called the *ghanta*. The surfaces of this type of *shikhara* also have projections and are decorated with a variety of architectural ornament.

4. Valabhi/ Ballavi/SakaraDeval Style: This style is also called *gajaprishtakar* (back of an elephant). Temple built in this style in Jageshwara are Nava Durga (Fig. 9) and Chandika temples. This temple at Jageshwara is dedicated to Navadurga. Facing north, the temple is a rectangular Valabhi structure of c. 14x10 ft. Its sturdy handsome Valabhi is c. 30 ft. high. Like other local Valabhi temples, it has a low plinth consisting of a pair of plain *bhittas*; while the *vedibanda* is composed of *khura-kumbha*, *kandhara*, and *kapotapli*. The temple is entered through a pair of ornate Rucaka pillars flanked by plain engaged pilasters. The *jangha* is plain save for ornate cantoning pillars and two flanking the entrance. These are of Rucakatype with *ghatapallava* at base and top. They support a plain *pattika* at the top of the *jangha* capped by a *kapotapali*. The *malasthanas* show *grasmukha* or *ardharatna* surmounted by *ardhapadma*. A tall *varandika* consists of two prominent rows of *tulas* with a *kapotapali* between; this distinctive feature is shared only by the local *Pushti Mata* temple, which also has a Valabhi roof.



Fig. 9: Navadurga temple

Other temples built in the same style are found at Bamansuyala; Shakunigram in Almora district, PatalBhuvaneshwara in Pithauragarh district and Devidhura in Champavat district of Uttarakhand. According to some archaeologists, the *Pallavi* style temples were originally made in South India and architects from South India were hired to build these temples in the region during the Katyuri period, indicating interaction of Uttarakhand even with the distant South. The *Gajaprishtakar* or *Dholakakar* temple is dedicated to various manifestations of Shakti. The domes of these temples were made in the *Dholakar* (drum shape) shape. The Dholakar shape is given to these temples to enhance the loftiness of temples. The temples of this style are found in south India. It is said that the south Indian architects were invited by the Katyuris to Kumaun region during their reign; who had designed these temples as per

According to Percy Brown this *gajprishthakriti* has derived its form from the Buddhist Chaitya-roofs. This is also used in Chola temples of Somanglam, Manimangalam (eleventh century), Tennesi and Magaralu, besides others at Chezarla and Tiruparuttikundram (Brown, 1942)

5. Mishraka Style (Mixed Style): The temples constructed with a mixture of above said four styles are called the temples of *Mishraka* style. The temple of Chandika in Jageshwara group is constructed with this technique. The west-facing Chandika temple forms part of the Kubera group across the Jataganga stream northeast of the Jageshwara group. Its rectangular *dvi-anga*(double parted) *garbhagriha* has a *valabhisikhara* of mishraka class set above one level of *khandas* and with a central *shikharika* on each end. The *garbhagriha* is preceded by a short *kapili* roofed by a *shukanasa*.

The developed *vedibandha* of the temple consists of *khura-kumbha*, *kalasha*, *kapotapali* and *pattika*. The *jangha* has plain cantoning pilasters that support a *pattika* at the top of the wall. A pseudo *rekha-shikhara* placed over the *bhadra* projection on the back wall is embellished with simple *gavaksas*(niches); this *sikhara*, complete with crowing *amalaka*, reaches the top of the lower half of the *Valabhi* roof. *Karnas* carry one *bhumikhanda*, as seen also on the Vaital Deul at Bhuvaneshvara and the Teli-ka-mandir at Gwalior. The *kapili* walls carry a *shukanasa* that harbours a prominent head of Shiva. This temple may be dated to early ninth century. This is the latest *Valabhi* temple at the site.

The Kali-temple at Patala Bhuvaneshwar in Pithauragarh is also constructed in the same way.

6. Pidha or Pyramid Style: *Lakulisha*, *Nataraja* and *Baleshwara* temples are excellent examples of this style.

Wood and metal-umbrellas were constructed to save these temples from rain and snowfall in later periods; though these metal constructions do not suit the architecture of the temples and its environment and deface its beauty and grandeur. Probably there is no other way to protect these magnificent temples from sun - rays, rain - water, acute cold and snow.

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Tomb of Salabat Khan at Agra: An Archaeological Study

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Tomb of Salabat Khan is situated in lat. 27°12'38.23" n. of latitude and longitude 77°58'39.85" e.* at Gailana on Agra Mathura national Highway in Agra. It can be located on the eastern side of the Tomb of Akbar at Sikandra in northern part of Agra city.

Agra was declared capital by Akbar in 1558 and Akbar had settled headquarter of his government at Agra. Since then it continued to enjoy the status of one of the capital cities even the transfer of government headquarter to Shahjahanabad (Delhi) in 1648 A.D.¹ did not affect its significance and status². As a capital city of Mughals, Agra rose to prominence and its expansion was tremendous. Its remarkable growth was noticed and reported by foreign travelers. Foreign Travelers such as F. Pelsaert, F. Bernier, P. Mundy, Tavernier, N. Manucci, J. Mandelslo had described the Agra and its growth as a city. The German Traveler Johann Albrecht von Mandelslo in 1638 AD³ considered it at least twice as big as Ispahan while others declared it as one of the biggest cities of the world⁴. River Yamuna known as Jun⁵ to Mughals was proved as a nucleus to the expansion of the city of Agra as its physical growth took place along the banks of the river. All the Mughal Emperors from Babur to Aurangzeb, had built a large number of structure of varied type, and shape and nature as per the status suited to Mughal capital. Basically these monuments consisted of the structures of varied nature covering Mughal Mansions, Mosques, Riverside towers, Tomb buildings, Riverside Terraces, Gardens, Pillared Pavilions etc. Presently an attempt is made to study the Tomb Building of Salabat Khan with the help of archaeological tools.

Archaeological report gives a passing reference of the Tomb of Salabat Khan⁶. It was informed that Salabat Khan was also known as Salim Khan or Islam Khan⁷. He was the Bakshi (Pay master) under Shahjahan and killed by Amar Singh Rathore⁸.

Once Tomb of Salabat Khan was existed in the centre of Char Bagh but now it lies in the dense habitation. A village known as Kakraitia lies to the north of tomb building which now became the locality of City. Most probably this tomb building existed in the piece of land which was allotted to

Salabat Khan for his Mansion and Garden during Mughal period. It is also popularly known as Chaunsatha Khambha because of sixty four pillars found in it.

Tomb of Salabat Khan is aligned on north south axis on square plan (Fig. 1 & 2). It is a pillared pavilion (Fig. 2, 3, 4, and 5).

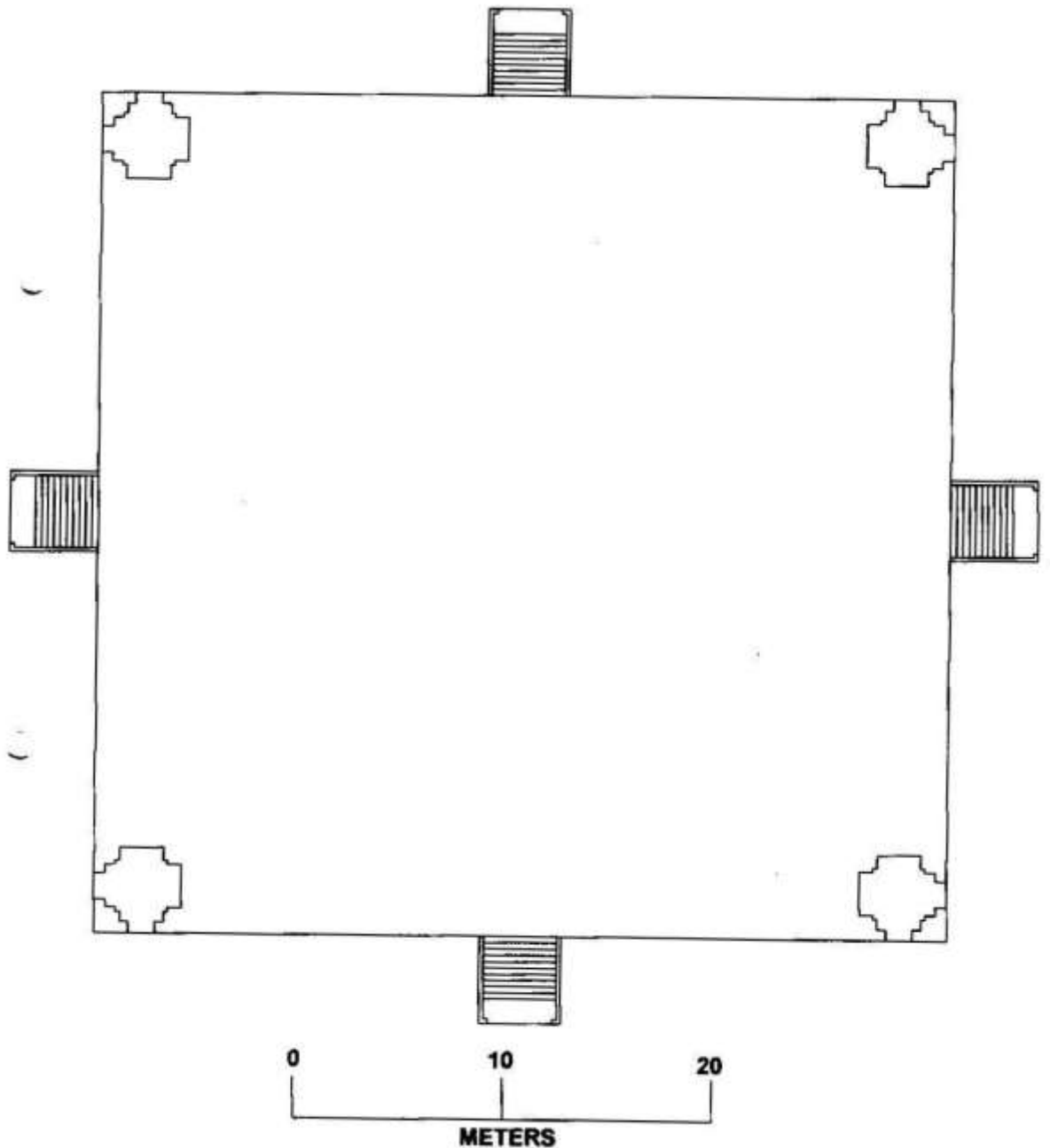


Fig. 1, Ground Plan, Tomb of Salabat Khan

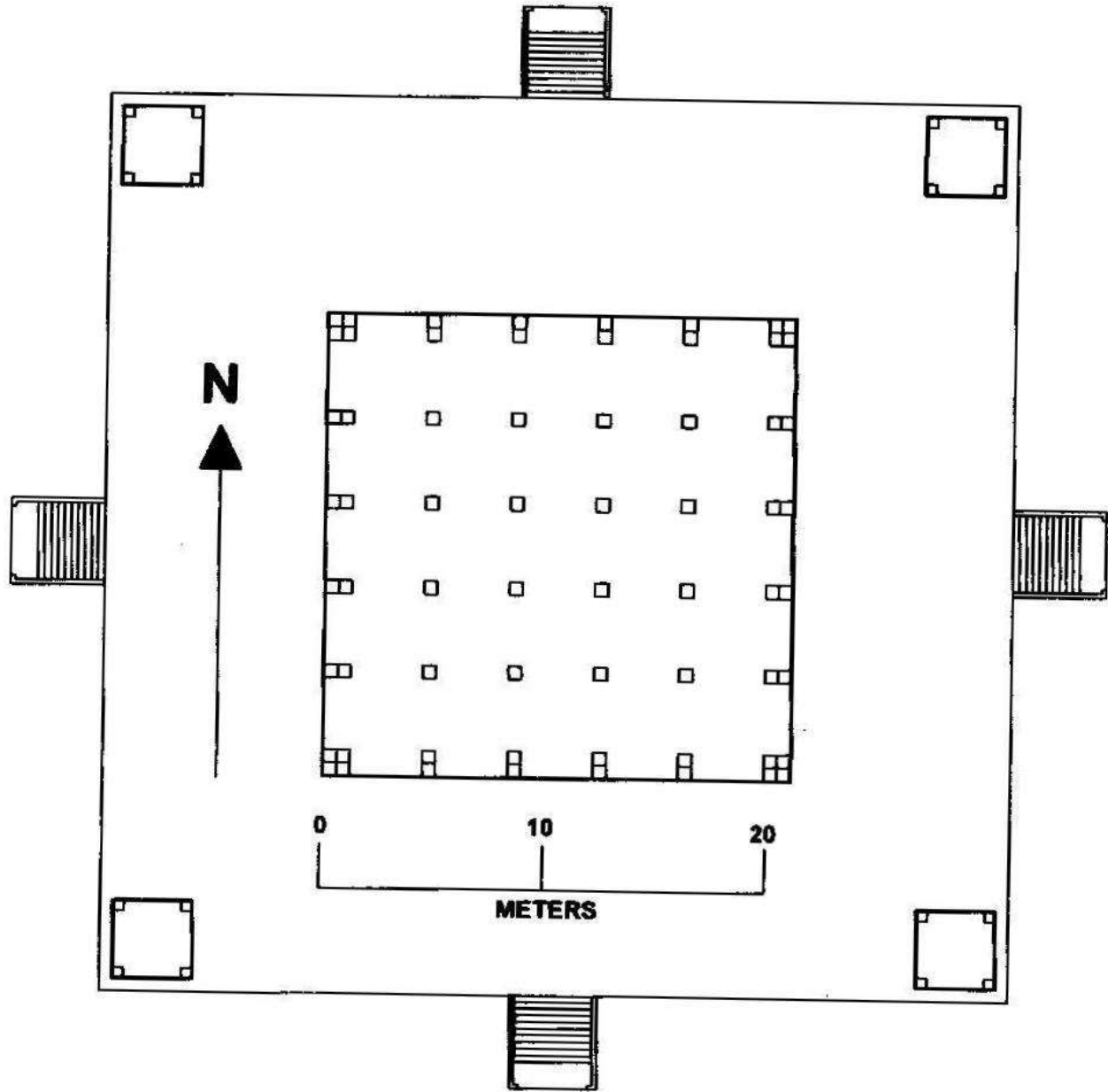


Fig. 2, Plan of first floor, Tomb of Salabat Khan



Fig. 3, A General view, Tomb of Salabat Khan



Fig. 4, A closer view, Tomb of Salabat Khan

The space is organized into five aisles from north to south and five ways deep from east to west (Fig. 2 and 4). It consists of twenty five bays (Fig. 2).

Tomb of Salabat Khan is composed of pillared pavilion existing in the centre of a platform (Fig. 3, 4, and 7). The pavilion is square and platform too is square (Fig. 1 & 2). The square platform has been provided four staircases to go up (Fig. 1, 2, 3 and 4). The staircases were build on the cardinal points of the platform and each consists of twelve steps (Fig. 2). The width of Staircase is 3.9 metres where the width of the header is .30 metres (Fig. 2).



Fig. 5, A view of Corner Pillared Pavilion, Tomb of Salabat Khan

accommodated in the four corners of the platform (Fig. 2, 3 and 6).

These chambers have two gates on the outer sides. These chambers were used by the caretakers of the Tomb. All the facades of the platform once were decorated with oblong panels engraved with the geometrical and floral designs (Fig. 3 and 4). These stone panels have been laid in double tier. Now the facades of the platform have been peeled off and all stone panels are missing leaving few intact in ruinous condition (Fig. 4).

On the platform, the pillared pavilion exists in the centre leaving a considerable terrace space unoccupied (Fig. 2). Pillared pavilion is square on plan measuring 21 meters on each side (Fig. 2). The pavilion too exists on a raised plinth of .20 meters (Fig. 4). Under the pavilion the space is distributed into bays built with the help of pillars (Fig. 2). The bays numbering 25 are square measuring 3.24 interiorly. On each side double pillars i.e. twin pillars were used (Fig. 2). It was done to bear the lateral thrust of the structure. At each corners a bunch of four pillars (Fig. 2) was used again to minimize the lateral thrust. These pillars in turn give the support to the superstructure of the pointed arches on which the flat roof of the whole structure of the pavilion rests (Fig. 4, 7 and 8).

The high raised platform has four small chambers



Fig. 6, A View of Lower Corner Room, Tomb of Salabat Khan



Fig. 7, A View of arched Asile, Tomb of Salabat Khan



Fig. 8, An Inner view, Tomb of Salabat Khan

On inner side each pillar supports the arches radiating on four sides while pillars existing on the side, edge supports arches radiating on only three sides (Fig. 2 and 8). The ceiling of each bay is concaved but above it flat roof exists (Fig. 7 & 8). Once the whole central pillared pavilion was provided with projected dropping eaves which have now been lost (Fig. 10). Only few brackets are left to tell the story. These brackets are made of stone in corbelled shape (Fig. 10). A nook shaft is also found in the all corners of the pillared pavilion above the bunch of four pillars placed in corner on outer side (Fig. 9).



Fig. 9, A view of Corner Nookshaft, Tomb of Salabat Khan



Fig. 10, A view of Eaves, Tomb of Salabat Khan

These pillars are composed of square shaft with pyramidal base, on which is carved multi-foliated crown motif and inverted pyramidal capital with similar carving (Fig. 8 and 9).

On all the four corners of the platform a pillared pavilion exists at the level same to that of central pillared pavilion (Fig. 2, 5 and 6). These small pillared pavilions i.e. *chhatris* are square in plan with each side of 3.6 meters (Fig. 2).

Fig. 11, A view of Ceiling of Corner Pavilion, Tomb of Salabat Khan

These pavilions are composed of four octagonal pillars consisting of pyramidal base with crown motif and inverted pyramidal capital (Fig. 5 and 6). At the roof level projected dropping eaves are provided. The pavilions are surmounted with dome based on octagonal drum (Fig. 5 and 6). The ceiling of these *chhatris* was decorated with arch nettings and squinches, though in built in corbelled way, have also built in the phase of transition (Fig. 11 and 12).

Originally the Tomb of Salabat Khan was profusely decorated but in the course of time all decoration got withered away and decayed. In decorative scheme of the tomb building, engraving and paintings are the main elements. Besides Pillar bases and capitals, engraved panels are found on the facades of platform (Fig. 3 and 4) and inscribed panels fixed between the brackets of the dropping eaves (Fig. 10).



Fig. 12- Another View of Ceiling of Corner Pavilion, Salabat Khan

Panels under eaves are oblong in shape and have different devices engraved such as flowers and guldasta motifs (Fig. 10). Nook shafts which were fixed in all the corners have been built to serve the purpose of aesthetics otherwise they were built to perform no structural functions (Fig. 9). Triforium of the arches in the pavilion carries the *muqarnas* type of ornamentation in place of arch netting (Fig. 7 and 8).

Small corner chhatris carried beautiful paintings on the ceiling and the arched panels imposed on the phase of transition (Fig. 11 and 12). Medallions of the ceiling of the chhatris are decorated with different floral designs set in particular way (Fig. 9). Arch netting of different orientation were also constructed on ceiling surrounding the medallion with colour filled edges. In the phase of transition squinches were decorated with floral paintings (Fig. 11). Central arched panel in the phase of transition has a painting in different colour depicting a beautiful vase with overflowing flowers (Fig. 12). It has a border painted with flower and leaves ornamentation. Inner side of the arches and space above was also painted profusely. Arch netting was built with the help of stucco. All paintings were created on the stucco plaster (Fig. 11 and 12).

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Virtual Archeology: Experiencing the Past Through Technology

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Abstract

The archeological knowledge is extracted basically from investigations to reconstruct the events of history. Documentation and records of the archeological data is always a challenge for the archeologists, as the data may be from a small piece of artifact to a big city of the past. With the advancement of technology and use of computers, virtual archeology has been established to assist the archeologists not only to maintain the record but to simulate historical environment. This paper reviews different methods used by researchers for virtual completion of buildings and artifacts excavated at different archeological sites. The author has reviewed three studies from Germany, US and Italy. The first study is a regeneration of a historical building in the form of 3D virtual model where inadequate information was available to the archeologists. Second study is a virtual completion of vessels and ceramic shards excavated from a renowned site. Third study is related to a large site with three well preserved temples of Greek and Roman Period. Author found that virtually reconstructing 3D models of these sites can be used not only for documentation, education and visual presentation but also for scientific analysis and understanding.

Keywords: Virtual Archeology, Computer Graphics, 3D Virtual Models, Archeological documentation.

INTRODUCTION:

Simulation and virtual reality are presumed to be only hardcore computer science subject matters, however also pertains to the real world therefore it has a strong relation to humanities as well. In the field of archeology this process may provide a basis for scientific analysis and understanding of research about the sites. Although use of such techniques for exploring and understanding the archeological research is limited but it is only an emerging concept so far. In 1990 Paul Reilly, a computer scientist and archeologist coined the term 'virtual archeology' which means use of

computer based simulation in archeological excavations¹. With the advancement of technology and computer graphics, virtual reconstruction of ruined heritage has become a growing interest of scholars. By using 3D simulation techniques these old buildings can be regenerated on computers and their walkthroughs can be experienced in a better way in comparison to the past when artists, through their imagination used to recreate them. But due to the lack of details available of non-excavated area of buildings and demand for a realistic image has been a challenge for the researchers in this field. Scholars are required to use their mind's eye and visualization to complete the missing data. However the computer generated 3D image has many advantages over the conventional manual method of regenerating the past and mending the artifacts. One way to make it more realistic is to study the missing elements of the building in a contemporary building but this may not be possible for ancient monuments where contemporary resources are even not available. As in most of the cases of archeological excavations the foundations are the only remains, but this information is not enough to visualize how the building might have looked like. However where the part of the buildings or artifacts are preserved the rest of the missing part may be completed through visualization and a more realistic image can be generated. With the help of photogrammetry and terrestrial laser scanning (TLS), 3D of existing archeological site may be generated which further may be used for documentation, conservation, restoration and visualization. 3D model furthermore may also be used to generate plans, elevations and sections. These simulated models of archeological sites and artifacts could be used for pedagogical purposes and museum exhibitions besides being used as a research tool.

REVIEWED STUDY-1:

In a study 'Virtual Reconstruction of Medieval Architecture'² the remains of a tenth century building called "Kaiserpfalz", the King's hall of the residence of emperor Otto I in Magdeburg, Germany, was regenerated the 3D model with the help of archeological information (Fig. 1). There was neither picture in the form of contemporary painting of the palace nor detailed information. Covered area of the building was 2000 sqm. (Fig.2) and the information about the architectural elements were not fully available except few facts like spiral staircase etc. The authors, on the basis of the findings, deductions, analogies and assumptions recreated 3D by using data resources. The findings by the archeologists were in the form of information about the foundations. From this data it was deduced that these were the location of walls. With the help of analogy with the contemporary architectural elements of building like the fenestration and the material were decided. Finally assumptions were made for a two story building. Author, however, presumed the findings and deductions as a strong source while analogies and assumptions were weaker sources because the contemporary textual resources were not revealing the architectural elements of the building. There was no evidence about

the reconstruction or modifications of buildings in later age also. A master builder of the period was a designer of the building and local influence of contemporary architectural style was presumed by the authors. Eventually with discussions and consensus of experts the 3D model was refined. With the help of basic archeological surveys only a two dimensional plan was generated. Due to expensiveness of 3D scale models and major discussions were performed only with 2D models. A computer based model allows easy modifications and evolution of a 3D model with expertise of excavators and archeologists and a constant refinement may take place until a final and appropriate model is generated. A virtual model of palace allowed the experts to work on minute and detailed level in comparison to traditional method of presenting a two dimensional plan. For the sake of discussion a non-realistic basic model was used and finally photorealistic images were developed. The basic building model and its environment were generated on 3D STUDIO MAX computer software. The experts were more cautious about a photo realistic model because every detail added needed strong scientific support. 3D wire variant models were found more appropriate for the discussions. The final output 3D model could be experienced through walkthroughs as if we are moving inside the building. Although a 3D rendered model may look like a photo-graph and can give a feeling of to be there, but major decisions regarding the presentation of texture of the building was quite difficult because original form of material had to be depicted. Moreover due to weathering action or modifications in later stages the former appearance could also not be imagined in its true form. Authors finally suggested an interactive system, ANCIENT VIS on which they were working on by that time, would be used to model the building with more realistic appearance.



Figure 1- 3D model of King's hall of the residence of emperor Otto I in Magdeburg(Source:-Masuch et al., 1999).

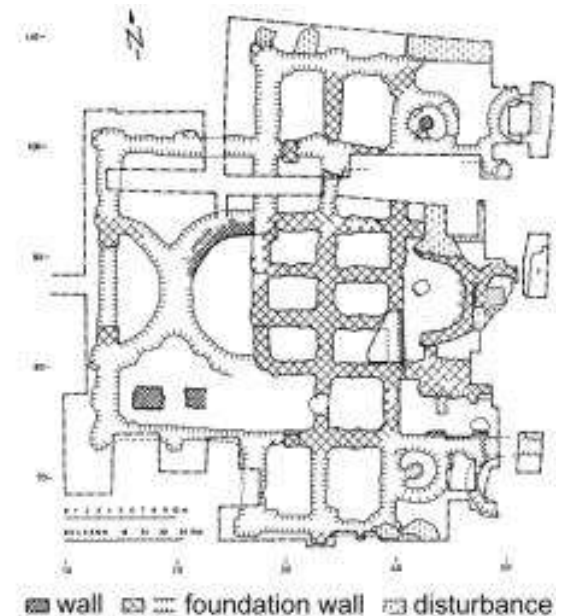


Figure 2- Plan of excavated site (Source:-Masuch et al., 1999).

REVIEWED STUDY-2:

In a study “Virtual reconstruction of archeological vessels using expert prior and intrinsic differential geometry information”⁷ documentation and digitization of archeological artifacts of eighteenth century, excavated at Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was done through 3D scanning technology and photogrammetry. It was quite cumbersome to mend the artifacts discovered at archeological sites by traditional manual method. The involvement of computer based virtual reality in archeology could automate the part of the traditional method of completion and ensures the accuracy in this task (Fig.3 and Fig.4). For virtual completion of vessel and ceramic shards, cost effective and efficient computer technologies were used. The fragments of vessel are aligned on the basis of geometry with the help of computers automatically and modified with the assistance of experts, semi automatically. The virtual 3D of artifacts may be studied off site and may be used for visual presentation of history. For large pieces which have axial symmetrical axis to generate its shape profile curved is revolved around the symmetrical axis. The study explains various curve matching approaches for mending of fragments^{3, 4, 5, 6}. For collecting data scanning of ceramic shards of different vessels a Konica Minolta Vivid 910 3D scanner was used. Laser beam sectioning technology was used to scan the ceramic shards and triangulation method was employed. A black background was used for a distinguished visual segregation with the pieces of artifacts. The research allows development of generic models to create new templates on the basis of library of vessels on changing the pattern, color and geometry of the artifacts. Through Konica designed plugins, scanned data was transferred to Geomagic Studio software. Finally the research suggests the solution for extraction and alignment of parabolic surface curves.



Figure 1- ceramic shard (Source-Cohen, et al.,2013)

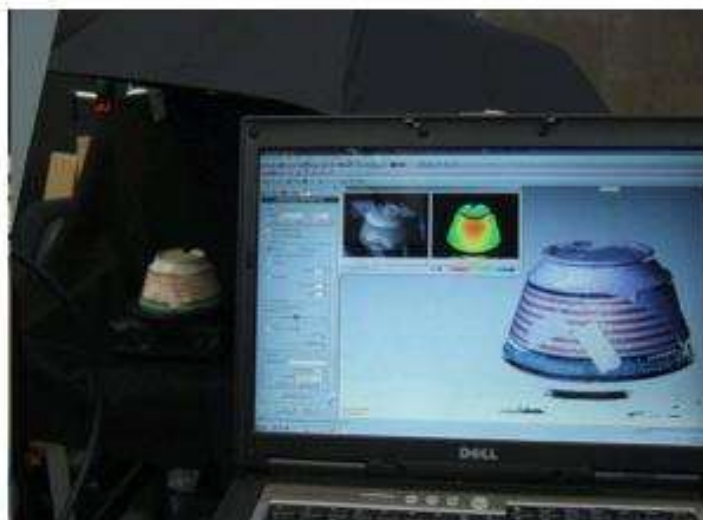


Fig.4- 3D model(Source-Cohen, et al.,2013)

REVIEWED STUDY-3:

In another study “3D Surveying and modeling of the Archaeological Area of Paestum, Italy”⁸ a UNESCO site was converted in to virtual 3D model with the help of photogrammetry and terrestrial laser scanning (TLS). Paestum is a ruined site of Greek and Roman period and is famous for three Doric Temples which are present in preserved form. Basilica, temple of Ceres and temple of Neptune were built during 550BC-450BC. The city was founded by Greeks and later colonized by Romans and finally abandoned in middle ages. The area has remained submerged for a longtime, and later in eighteenth century it was rediscovered by archeologist. The investigation in the area is still going on and a three dimensional model was not available of the site. Authors claimed that the computer generated 3D data can be used for documentation, conservation, preservation, restoration and visualization. The survey work was done in two stages, an UAV (Unnamed aerial vehicle) in first two days and terrestrial surveying in next four days. MD4-1000 was used as an aerial vehicle to take the terrestrial images for generating 3D which could carry a weight of 1.2 Kg.(Fig.5). It was used with Olympus 12megapixels and 10 megapixels cameras with 17mm focal length. The maximum height was kept 130m for complete site and 70m for individual buildings with a GSD (Ground Sampling Distance) of 5 and 3cm. A surface model was developed after image triangulation of various oblique images(Fig.6). Later for a refined image these aerial images were incorporated with terrestrial data. Out of three buildings TOF laser scanners were used for Basilica and temple of Neptune and images and 3D scanning were used for the temple of Ceres. Temple of Neptune is the largest among them and complex too. There are six rows of front column and fourteen lateral columns in the temple of Neptune, whereas temple of Ceres is smaller one having six rows of front column and thirteen rows of lateral column. The complexity and size of the building governs number of acquisitions, resolutions and stations. Z+F IMAGER 5600h and Leica HDS 7000 laser scanner were used due to their high sampling steps, fast scanning and accuracy. A motorized 5 megapixels camera M-Cam with 4.8 mm focal length was use with the scanners. With the help of polygonal models orthoimages, plans, elevations, sections etc. were produced. Later a virtual tour of the site was generated to experience the monuments without physically being there.



Figure 5- Use of MD4-1000 for aerial suvey.



Fig.6-3D model. (Source-Fiorillo et al., 2015)

CONCLUSION:

Three reviewed studies depict different methods of regenerating the past virtually with the help of computers. The studies show the examples from a small artifact to a large site having three temples. Virtual archeology has been now established as a core subject quintessential for the documentation and scientific analysis to support the archeologist. It has many advantages over the traditional methods for mending the artifacts and completion of historical buildings through imagination. It also provide a basis for pedagogical purposes and visual representation of past for common man in the museums.

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