INTRODUCTION

In 1989 the Department of History (CAS) assigned me the topic, THE BAYANA TRACT: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MUGHAL REMAINS', leading to Ph.D. degree. The survey work which included a detailed physical examination of buildings and other archaeological remains took about 8 months to complete. During the survey it was observed and felt that Mughal buildings could not be studied in exclusion. Archaeological remains of the Sultanate period and that of Mughals have come down inter-linked and intermingled with each other and it was next to impossible to examine the two separately. What therefore has been followed is that buildings of both periods have been studied together for having in common many architectural character. Although the title requires a study of Mughal remains alone. There was another attraction to include remains of the Sultanate period, therefore should not to be deemed an over-ambitious plan on the part of present writer.
In the present thesis an attempt is made to corroborate the textual references with archaeological remains and inscriptions. For references and information on many aspects, the contemporary Persian chronicles studied and quoted are: *Tabaqat-i Nasiri, Tarikh-i Firoz Shahi* (Bara), *Tarikh-i Firoz Shahi* (Afif), *Tarikh-i Khan Jahani, Babur Name, Humayun Name, Ain-i-Akbari* and *Tuzuk-i Jahangiri* etc. Travellers' account quoted are: *Early Travels in India, Jahangir's India, De Imperio Mogni Magolis, The Travels of Peter Mundy* and *English Factory Records* (From 1618 to 1645) etc. Epigraphical work mentioned are: *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum, Epigraphia Indica, Arabic and Persian Supplement and Indian Antiquary* etc. A very important unpublished local source is a Rajasthani document *Arhsatta Pargana Bayana va Sikandrabad* v.s. 1750. After completing desk-work, next step was the physical survey which included a detailed examination of more than seventy archaeological remains. To illustrate these monuments detailed sketches of ground plan and photographs taken are appended with thesis. By and large the monuments are listed chronologically with the help of inscriptions found on them, architectural features and
local traditions still current in the area about many buildings. Many a still unidentified monuments are also mentioned in the last of list. 

Present thesis has been divided into six chapters:

CHAPTER I: ENVIRONS OF BAYANA TRACT gives details of Bayana tract such as location, historical status, geology, river and water resources and climate of the area.

CHAPTER II: HISTORICAL OUTLINES gives political history of Bayana region from pre-Turkish times till the end of Aurangzeb's reign. After Ghorian conquest, it became one of the most important townships, because of its strategic location. Its status from iqta was raised to sarkar during Sultanate period. But during the Mughals, after subjugation of Rajputana and Malwa, it lost its strategic importance and therefore reduced to pargana headquarters. By Aurangzeb's time Bayana remained only a thana.

CHAPTER III: ECONOMY OF THE BAYANA TRACT deals with the economy such as crop pattern in Sultanate period and change in 17th century. With increase in demand for indigo in the European market, peasants of Bayana opted to indigo cultivation. This phenomenon has also been shown in tabulated
form. European travellers' account is supported by the archaeological findings of indigo-vats at different locations, there being continuous fall in administrative position, agro-product of Bayana-indigo contributed to the prosperity of Bayana in 17th c. AD.

CHAPTER IV: ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN AND AROUND BAYANA deals with the study of the archaeological remains after dividing them typologically in twelve parts. These archaeological findings are further illustrated by ground plans and photographs of monuments.

CHAPTER V: GROWTH OF THE BAYANA TOWNSHIP gives the picture of the urban growth up to the Mughal period. After plotting the monuments on different maps, the urban growth is being illustrated.

CHAPTER VI: CONCLUSION

APPENDICES: (A) NOTE OF THE MAP OF BAYANA &
(B) INSCRIPTIONS are referred in the main body of the thesis.

It is believed that this work would stimulate further research on MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY.
Map (A) Bayana Township Down to 1700 A.D.

monuments

1. Sultan Kot
2. Ahsun Khan's Tomb
3. Chhatra Dewaza
4. Tomb of Khanaga
5. Lehna Masjid
6. Well
7. Muzaffar Ali Masjid
8. Dhulam Bawal
9. Don Haidar
10. Iddah
11. Talat Masjid
12. Hospice
13. Old Khan's Tomb
14. Maqbara/Mina
15. Nabi Khan ka Maqbara
16. Sikandra
17. Mosque at Sikandra
18. Bawal Tank
19. Bawal
20. Chandra Bawal
21. Maqbara
22. Zafar Bawal
23. Maqbara/Mina
24. Lodhi Mosque
25. Idris
26. Tullahi Masjid
27. Pavillion
28. Shahi Shahi Bridge
29. Sher Darwaza
30. Sher Ghar
31. Sheikh Sadrullah's - Hospice and Bawal
32. Pavillion
33. Jaffar
34. Idris
35. Cupola
36. Qila
37. Damdama
38. Jahangiri Gate
39. Mughal Zamani's - Bawal
40. Maneshwar and Sarai
41. Lal Mahal
42. Bawal Gate
43. at Damdama
44. at Bahadur
45. at Sikandra V.
46. at Maunda
47. at Bawal
48. Chakau Bawal
49. Bawal Gate
50-62 Thirteen Gates in Vijaymandir Bawal
63. Renzradri Bawal
64-68 Other Structures
69. Mosque
70. Cupola