Chapter III

Monuments & Other Structural Remains
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The area under study (district Muzaffarnagar) is not only rich in archaeological sites yielding ceramics of various cultural phases of our history (see Chapter IV & V), beginning from the proto-historic period down to the medieval period, but also in structural remains mostly of Sultanate period and that of Mughals too. A large number monuments such as forts (qila), temples, mosques, graves, tombs, baolis, wells, residential houses, tanks etc., had been seen during the course of exploration by the author. A tehsil and development block wise brief account of all these along with their photographs where their display was considered necessary is given below:
Tehsil : Muzaffarnagar

Block : Charthawal

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

A Well  On the outskirts of the village is a well. It is badly damaged and now densely covered with trees and shrubs. Brick-bats are also lying scattered along with some wedge-shaped bricks (30 x 22/17 x 6 cms), having key marks which possibly are the marks on the bricks specifically used in making wells. As the size indicates, these bricks appear to belong to Kushana period. (Pl. 1A).

2. Charthawal  This village is situated towards north-east of the district headquarters, at a distance of about 17 km. on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. Charthawal, the headquarters of pargana as well as development block of the same name, lies in 29°33' N and 77°36' E. The place is on the north-west of Muzaffarnagar at a distance of about 19 km from it and connected with a metalled road leading to Thana Bhawan.

There are two ancient temples, one dating back to Jahangir's time and other is about 500 years old. The place was the headquarters of the Amil. It is an old village and is mentioned in the Ain. A medieval temple (Thakurduwara), a Jain temple and remains of seven residential buildings within an enclosure with some other architectural remains were noticed during the course of our survey.
Temple (Thakurdwara) A temple dedicated to Shri Rama, popularly known as 'Thakurdwara' bears an inscription in Urdu, Hindi and English about its restorations in V.S. 1967 (=1910 A.D.). The English version of reads as follows : "The old Hindu temple built in the time of Emperor Jahangir and repaired in the time of Pt. Jawala Prasad Collector, with the efforts of M. Mustaffa Ahmad Siddiqui, Dy. Collector". The temple complex (75x70 m), made of lakhauri bricks (12x7x3 cms.), stands on a low plinth, and has twin Shikhara structures and an adjoining building. Some additions and alternations were done at a later date. On the left side there is a square plinth (1.10x1.10 cms.) having a staircase of five steps on it. There are two foot prints which are worshipped as the foot prints of Lord Rama. (Pl. 1B)

Temple Adjacent to the Thakurdwara, there is a Shikhara type Jain temple made of similar type of lakhauri bricks. However, the temple has been repaired and plastered by the villagers. The marble image of Jain Tirthankaras appears to belong to late medieval period.

3. Kotesra This village is about 26 km. away towards north-west of the district headquarters. There is no direct pucca route to approach the village. One may first go upto Charthawal village by Muzaffarnagar-Thanा Bhawan on a metalled road, then by a kuchcha road, which is connected with the main road leading to the village Kotesra. Following architectural remains are found there.

Fort In the southern part of the village, there is an old delapidated brick-fort, belonging to some old Saiyid family, which housed residential buildings of the local rulers. However, these have been badly damaged, except the portions of corner towers and Cuplolas. The bricks generally

measure 12x7x3 cms.

**Temple** In the same village there is a *Shikhara* type Jain temple, which contains some marble images of *Tirthankaras*. The temple is made of *lakhauri* bricks and appears almost 200 years old (?).

4. **Kasyara** The village Kasyara lies towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. on the right side of the Charthawal-Chhapar road. The other route to visit the village is via village Luhari on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road from where a *kankar* road joins the main road and leads to village Badhai Kalan via village Kasyara.

**Navagazapir** There is a tomb made of *lakharui* bricks of an unknown Muslim saint locally known as *Navagazapir*. It is located in the outskirts of the village on roadside. Since it has been thickly plastered, it is difficult to determine its age. Beside the *Navagazapir* there is another mazar of some unknown person but well preserved.

5. **Kalyana** The village Kalyana is situated towards south-east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. The village stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. There is no direct route to approach the village Kalyana. To reach the village, one may first go to the village Dadhedu on Charthawal-Muzaffarnagar road and from there on its left side a *kuchcha* road joins the village. The village Kalyana is towards north-east of the village Dadhedu.

**A Building Complex** There is an ancient mound in the village on the top of which there is a building complex. Originally the building was made of *lakhauri* bricks, but later on bricks of larger size were used for repairs, possibly during the British period.

6. **Kanjahanpur** The village Kanjahanpur is situated on the south-east border of the Charthawal block headquarters at
a distance of about 10 km. on Muzaffarnagar-Charthawal road. It can be easily approached from the district head-quarters towards west at a distance of about 3 km on Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. The villages Khanjahanpur stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary.

A Temple A temple lies just on the right side of the aforesaid road after crossing the Kali Nadi bridge. There is an ancient mound, popularly known as Dallo Devata Ka Teela. Some stone images, like those of Ganesha, Shiva, have been unearthed from here and all of them are housed in a newly constructed temple. People of adjoining area come every Thursday to offer pooja. (Pl. 1C).

7. Malira This place is about 10 kms. away from Muzaffarnagar city on Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur road.

Bridge This is only existing bridge dating back to the Mughal period in the district. It is popularly known as 'Bawandari-ka-pul' (bridge having 52 recesses for water flow). Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur road passes through it.

8. Niamu The village Niamu stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. The village is on the right side of the Charthawal-Thana-Bhawan road after crossing the Hindon Nadi at a distance of about 8 km. To approach the village, one may first go by bus or his own vehicle upto village Akbargarh. At a distance of about 5 km on the same road from there a kuchcha road joins it, which leads to the village Niamu.

There is an ancient mound which is known as Saiyidon ka Khera. Some interesting stone sculptures have been unearthed from there and adjoining areas. All these are housed in a newly constructed temple.

Varahraja A recently built temple houses a very interesting image of Varahraja (incarnation of Varaha) found long back in the village Niamu while digging the foundation of a house. It
is alleged that there is an inscription on the reverse part of the image. However, the same cannot be seen at present as the image has been fixed against a wall of the temple the back part of it is not visible. The image measures 1.3 x 0.80 m. It is made of one slab in red sandstone. Lord Varaha is shown within a beautifully carved niche in standing pose and trampling the demon and holding Goddess Earth above in his raised left hand. The image wears traditional ornaments. (Pl. II A)

**Shiva-Parvati** Apart from this there are other images such as of Shiva-Parvati (70 x 38 cms.) in which the Goddess is sitting on the thighs of the Lord Shiva. (Pl. II B)

**Balrama** There is a beautiful image of Balram (30 x 20 cms.) in standing pose holding a musala and plough in his right and left hand, respectively. All images may belong to early Medieval period. (Pl. II C)

9. **Rasulpur** The village Rasulpur stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards east of the Charthwal block head-quarters at a distance of about 2.5 km. There is a kuchcha road between the Charthawal and Rasulpur.

**A Well** : There is a big well in the village made of lakhauri bricks. The diameter of the well is approximately 2.6 m. The thickness of its wall is 50 cms. and depth upto the water level is 6 m. Though there is an inscription in the well, but could not be deciphered

**Block : Bagra**

10. **Amirnagar** The village is at a distance of about 2.5 km. from the Baghra block headquarters towards north. There is a pucca road between the village Baghra and Amirnagar via village Saidpur Khurd.

**Temples** There are two Shikhara style temples in this village, each being square in shape (6 x 6 m.). Both the temples stand on a high plinth and are made of lakhauri bricks. They
may belong to late Medieval period.

11. **Baghra** The village, lies at a latitude of 29°28' N and longitude of 77°35' E. The name of the *pargana* owes its name to the village, which is also the headquarters of a block. It is about 11 km west of Muzaffarnagar near the bifurcation of Muzaffarnagar-Kairana and Muzaffarnagar-Shamli roads. Buses plying on these routes have a halt here.

The village has antiquities and, according to local tradition, was held by Prithvi Raj, the great Chauhan ruler of the kingdom of Delhi in the twelfth century. The name of the village is said to have been derived from one raja Bagh, but nothing is known about his personage. The village has a *Mahal* dating back to the period of Akbar. The village has several residential buildings made of *lakhauri* bricks. It is said that the royal physician (*Hakim*) of Jahangir, Sheikh Hasan was the resident of this village. The village is said to have been enclosed within a wall but now there is no trace of it except a damaged gate.

In the small town of Baghra, there are several delapidated buildings of historical interest and *havelis* of local merchants in *Baniyon ka Mohalla*. The *haveli* of Lala Uggarsen in moulded bricks with terracotta ornamentation was found to be of architectural interest. It’s multifoil arched entrance gate and projecting balconies, supported on ornamental stone brackets, add elegance to the structure. A triple storeyed house of Sita-Ram in the same locality is also noticeable.

**Satia** There are eighteen commemorative plinths known as *Satis* in the village. These are secondary burials of such ladies, who burnt themselves at the pyre of their husbands. Some of them are octagonal in shape with inverted lotus at the top. A few of them also bear paintings forming geometrical

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patterns on the ceilings. (Pl. Ill A)

Baradwari Adjacent to the Satis there is a flat roofed structure having eight open gates, where probably 'havan' was performed. The structure stands on 1.5 high plinth. There are many temples of lakhauri bricks adjacent to the above structure. However, images are modern.

Tank Very close to Baradwari there is a tank having a staircase of 10 steps. The area of it is approximately 60x 60 m. (Pl. III B)

Bawandwari There is another interesting building of lakhauri bricks known as Bawandwari i.e. a building with 52 gates. It is a double storeyed building which has a tāh-khana i.e. underground cell, and a well. The building was frequently repaired and, therefore, modern bricks have also been used in it. It is occupied by village Pradhan. The building appears to date back to Medieval period. (Pl. Ill C)

Temple Adjacent to the main road there is a recently built small temple of Shakumbhari Devi. The temple appears to have been built on site of an old temple.

Temple: Within the premises of the above Shakumbhari Devi Temple there is a Shiva temple with two Shikharas, made of lakhauri bricks. It is regularly repaired and, therefore, well preserved. The temple also appears to have been built during the Medieval period.

Thakurdwara Another interesting building of the village is a beautiful small temple of Lord Ram. The temple is note-worthy for its beautiful paintings on the walls and the ceiling. The paintings, mainly in red and blue, generally include floral motifs, stylized geometrical patterns and miniature portraits.

12. Haidernagar This place is about 15 km. away from the district headquarters towards west and it is towards south of the Baghra block headquarters, at a distance of about 1.5 km. A narrow metalled road leads to the village at a distance of
about 3 km., where it joins Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road about 12 km. from Muzaffarnagar. The village is also known as Jalalpur.

**A Temple** A Shikhara type of temple of Lord Shiva, made of lakhauri bricks, houses Shivalingam and some images in marble.

**Garahi** Remains of some big residential buildings, popularly known as Garahi, is also made of lakhauri bricks. People live in the habitable portion of the building.

**13. Jasoi** The village Jasoi stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. It lies towards west of the Baghra block headquarters at a distance of about 17 km on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. The village can be approached via village Dhoira at a distance of about 12 km. on aforesaid road, where a road joins it on the north and leads to the village Jasoi hardly 5 km. away from the village Dhoira.

**Temple** A Jain temple, probably dating back to medieval period, houses five marble images of Jain Tirthankaras. The temple had four sided conical Shikhara and an attached building complex.

**A Well/Mosque** Opposite to a residential building complex there is a well having a diameter of 1.8 m. The diameter of the enclosing plinth, repaired recently is 3.8 m. Adjacent to the well is a mosque made of lakhauri bricks. It has been restored, plastered and white washed by the village people.

**A Building Complex** Near the mosque there is a double-storied complex made of lakhauri bricks belonging to some Saiyids. On the inner side of a gate is a painting, which probably belongs to medieval period.

**Block : Muzaffarnagar**

**14. Bilaspur** The village is situated on Muzaffarnagar-Jauli road at a distance of about 5 kms. towards south-east from district headquarters.

**Dilapidated Buildings** Antiquarian remains of this village, in-
clude delapidated building of some old Saiyid family, said to have connection with the Saiyids of Bihari, a village situated at a distance of about 20 km. from there. An abandoned residential building has a tah-khana (underground cell). The buildings are made of lakhauri bricks and appear to belong to eighteenth century.

**Dai Ka Maqubara** In the village mentioned above, there is a maqubara known as 'Dai Ka Maqubara'. It stands almost on the outskirts of the village. The area of the maqubara is approximately 17 x 15 x 22 m. It is also made of lakhauri bricks with use of lime-morter. The size of the brick is 12 x 7 x 3 cms. A little ahead of the Dai Ka Maqubara, there is a deep well made of lakhauri bricks of similar size, having a diameter of 3 m. with circular wall. The water level of the well is about 5.3 m. It is about 1 m high from the ground level. It is now densely covered with trees on all the sides.

**15. Bhandura** This village is on Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road at a distance of about 12 km. from district headquarters towards the east.

**Temple** A Shivalingam, unearthed from this village, has been installed in a newly constructed temple.

**16. Bahadurpur** This village is situated at a distance of about 11 kms. from District headquarters towards south-east on Muzaffarnagar-Jansath road. The architectural remains in this village include mosques, wells and remains of a residential building.

**Garhi Sadat** There is a big house complex, locally known as Garhi Sadat. It is alleged that this building originally had four big gates on all the four sides. However, now only partially damaged southern gate can be seen there. It is also said that there was a wall enclosure around this complex. However, there is no trace of it now. The building must have been the original haveli of Saiyids. Now a Muslim family resides in the
habitable part of the building. There is a mosque attached to this building complex. It is also made of lakhauri bricks. It is decorated with some geometrical motifs.

17. Bihari This village is 2 kms. away from Bahadurpur village towards south-east and is 13 kms. from the district headquarters. It is southern most village of the tahsil Muzaffarnagar, where boundaries of Budhana and Jansath tahsil meet. People associate this village with the Mahabharata period. According to a tradition sometime in past a local king had put his wife (Bahu) at stake in gambling and lost her and because of this incident the village was nick named as 'Babu-hari'. The present name 'Bihari' is a corrupt version of Babu-hari.

An Old Pond There is a small pond in the village which is alleged to belong to the Mahabharata period. However, there is no evidence to prove its antiquity.

Building Complex There are many well-preserved residential buildings including a female apartment. It is alleged that these have been built by Khankhan-i-Kanjahan, a minister in the court of Shahjahan.

Mosque There is also a mosque of same period, which is built on 2.40 m. high plinth. In the vicinity of the mosque and the building complex there are several wells of the same period, made of lakhauri bricks.

Temple Another significant building of this village is a Jain temple having a Shikhara. Twelve images of Jain Tirkhamkarasa are installed here. One of them belongs to V.S. 1410. All these are in white marble.

Maqbaras On the outskirts of the village there are four maqbaras (tombs) having domes. Two of them are in good state of preservation, while the other two have been damaged partially. These maqbaras are locally called as Chandani, Andheri, Kalluwala and Navanewala. However, nothing is known authentically about them. They appear to be about 300
years old.

18. Dhandhera This village is about 6 kms. away from the district headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Jauli road towards south-east of the village Bisalpur.

Navagazapur In this village there is a grave popularly known as Navagazapir of some unknown Muslim saint. It is made of lakhauri bricks which have been covered with plaster by villagers. Though it is difficult to determine the date of the grave, it may belong to late medieval period. People come here from neighbourhood for ziarat (pilgrimage).

19. Jaroda It is the southern border village of the district headquarters as well as the block headquarters, which divides it from the district Meerut. The village Jaroda stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It is situated towards south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarter on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road at a distance of about 7 km. The village is also known as Jaroda-Panda. However, here ruins of the structural remains can be seen in the thickly populated area of the village.

Quila Marathas It is alleged that here was a big fort of the Marathas. However, there does not exist any trace of it. The only structural remains of it is a big room of lakhauri bricks, measuring 6.5x4x1.5 cms. The structure was destroyed due to brick robbing on large scale by the villagers. The building come up from these bricks can be seen in the village. Of late, a Muslim Zamindar Liyaqut Ali, made his residential quarter here.

Mir Ki Garhi A little ahead from the Quila of Marathas, there is a residential building of similar bricks known as 'Mir Ki Garhi'. Now a village family resides in it.

Mazar of Gauri Shah At a distance of about one km. from the Garhi on the outskirts of the village, there is a grave known as 'Mazar of Gauri Shah'. Since it is thickly plastered its nature could not be determined.
20. Muzaffarnagar (City) Muzaffarnagar, the headquarters of the district and tehsil, lies in Latitude 29°28' N and Longitude 77°41'E near the left bank of the river Kali. It is connected by metalled roads with Saharanpur in the north, Bijnor in the east, Meerut in the south, and with Panipat in Haryana State in the west.

Muzaffarnagar stands on the site of an old town known as Sarwat during the days of Akbar. Along with other parts of the district Sarwat was given as a jagir to Muzaffar Khan, a Barha Saiyid, by Shahjahan. Muzaffar Khan laid the foundation of a new town on the site of the old one, which was completed by his son Abdul Mansur, who named it after his father. Before the advent of the British in 1803, it was a part of the doab under the sway of Daulat Rao Sindhia, though the payment of the Chauth (revenue) assessed from this town by the Marathas was not always very regular. In 1826, Muzaffarnagar was converted into a regular district with the town as its headquarters.

Temples There are a few temples (Pl. IV A) and mosques in the city. However, only one of them, a temple, is noteworthy for its structural beauty. The main Shikhara type temple is flanked on either side by two other temples made in same style, though smaller in size and height. The central temple is of Krishna (A) that on right side (B) of Shiva, housing a Lingam and Nandi and that on left side of Ram (C). In front of Shri Ram's temple, close to boundary wall is another Shikhara temple of Shri Hanumana (Pl. IV B), comparatively smaller in size, obviously, is a later addition. The former three temples are built on a 1 metre high plinth, measuring 80 x 80 m. The temples are made of red sandstone and are nicely planned. Decorative carvings in different parts of the temples, particularly at entrances and garbhagrihas are noteworthy. This temple may be 150 years old. It is the biggest temple of the town.

Mosque Reference may also be made to the main mosque of
the town. Its dome can be seen from a distance. The whole structure is now surrounded by shops and other buildings. The structural features indicate that it was probably built in the later part of the Mughul period.

21. Ratheri This village is on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road at a distance of about 4 kms. towards north-east from the district headquarters.

Building Complex There are some residential buildings of Barha Saiyids in this village made of lakhauri bricks. It is alleged that their ancestors originally belonged to Bilaspur, from where they had settled down here. There is a well inside on the left side of the gate, having a diameter of about 2 m. Now it is out of use. The structures appear to belong to Mughul period.

22. Sarwat This village is hardly at a distance of about 2.5 kms. from the district headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road towards north. Sarwat was the old name of the district.

Mastan Shah's Mazar This mazar is on the elevated area of the village. Since it is thickly plastered. Nothing definitely can be determined about it. The mazar is within a four-walled boundary. People come here for ziarat (pilgrimage) from nearby villages. Adjacent to the above mentioned mazar there is a well of lakhauri bricks. It's diameter is 2.40 m., including the thickness of the circular wall. It bears an inscription, which lies beyond the range of visibility.

23. Shernagar This village, which is considerably important from the architectural point of view, is situated towards south-east of the district headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. on Muzaffarnagar-Jansath road.

Sati Ka Khera Towards the north of the village, there is a mound locally known as 'Sati Ka Khera' (mound of Sati), covering an area of about 100 x 100 m. It is about 2.5 m. high from the ground level. On the top of mound there is a brick-
work in somewhat geometrical pattern, being commemorative remains of some Sati. The size of the bricks used is 9 x 7 x 4 cms. Quite close to it, there is a temple of Lord Shiva. It enshrines a Shivalingam, recovered by the villagers some time back while tilling the fields. The Lingam has some scratch marks probably of a plough.

A Pond There is a pond close to the above mentioned temple. A local tradition links it to the Mahabharata period. It is said that the tank once had a stair case.

Wells Attached to the above Shiva temple there is a well of lakhauri bricks having a diameter of about 1.8 m. The thickness of the well is 0.6 m. Its terrace is octagonal in shape. There is a Persian inscription inside the well and beyond the range of vision.

There are few more wells belonging to the medieval period. They are more or less of similar type as one described above. One of them had an inscription which is now housed in the Government Museum, Muzaffarnagar. Its contents are given below with English translation: "Allah the Great". It was during the reign of Shahjahan, that in accordance with an earlier request Syed Khan Jahan got built this well at the place of his residence. "God, please, look after, that, it may not demolish in flood. Dated 1054 A.H." (Pl. IV C)

Tomb of Sher Ali On the outskirts of the village there is a tomb (maqbara) of Sher Ali, after whom the village got its name. It is made of lakhauri bricks and is in good state of preservation. The tomb has arches and a minaret, one each of the four sides, and a big dome in the centre. Besides his grave the tomb houses three those of his wives. A separate tomb (maqbara) was built in the village, which is now totally damaged. There are two other tombs (maqbaras) locally known as 'Saiyidon Ka Maqbara' (tomb of Saiyids). Across the road, adjacent to the Tombs of Saiyids, there is another
well, having a diameter of about 2.5 m. Both wells are made of *lakhauri* bricks. The latter well bears an inscription but was inaccessible. Attached to the maqbara of Sher Ali, there is a well, having the diameter of about 2.5 m., which is fully covered with trees and shrubs.

24. **Sujadu** This village lies towards south of the district headquarters at a distance of about 4 kms. Here is a mound on the bank of the Kali Nadi. On the top of the mound there is a grave, locally known as 'Gupha-ke-Pir'. It is thickly plastered and, therefore, it is difficult to determine its age.

25. **Sandhaoli** This village Sandhaoli is at a distance of about 5 km. from district headquarters, almost towards south, on Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road. At a distance of about 4 km. on the left side of the aforesaid road a Kankar road joins it which leads to the village Sandhaoli.

**Buildings Complex** Here is a residential building complex, which probably belonged to the brother of Wahelna's Diwan. The building covers a considerable area within a walled boundary, each corner of which originally had a minaret (burj). However, only one of them now survives. The boundary wall has been destroyed and the main building damaged considerably. However, a Saiyid family now resides in the existing portion of it. Within the boundary of the house complex there is a mosque, built on a high plinth. It has a double dome.

**Wells** Not far away from it there is also a *lakhauri* well having a diameter of about 1.6 m. There is another *lakhauri* well of the same period, having a diameter of about 2.4 m. Its wall is 60 cms. thick and its top is about 80 cms. high from the ground level.

**A Mazar** On the outskirts of the village there are five graves. Four of them are within an enclosure. Under these graves are buried the family members of Diwan's brother, referred to above.
26. Wahelna The village Wahelna is situated at a latitute 29°28'N and longitude 77°43'E from the district headquarters and is connected by a metalled road with the state highway to Meerut. The village lies on the left side of Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road towards south at a distance of about 5 kms. from the district headquarters. It is alleged that the village was earlier known as Varah Nagar. It is considerably important from architectural point of view.

This ancient place is known for its group of ancient temples. An idol of Lord Parshwa Nath, believed to be 2500 years old, according to local people, has also been unearthed here. It was perhaps an important Jain centre as is evident from the fact that a religious fair, known as Jain Uchchas, is held every year on 2nd of October. The Jains from all parts of the country come to join the fair. The place might have been an old Saiyid habitation at one time, as it has ruins of an old fort credited to the Saiyids.

Building Complex (Darwaja) At a distance of about 1.5 kms. from the main road a narrow metalled road leads to a building complex, commonly known as 'Darwaja' because of its high entrance. This is a magnificent residential building, which covers an area of about 300 x 200 m. It had four gates. Except the eastern gate, which is totally gone, the ruins of other three gates can still be seen. The distance between southern and northern gates is approximately 120 m. Between these above two gates there is a well, having a diameter of about 1.6 m., excluding the thickness of wall. However, its outer face is octogonal in shape. It also has a pucca terrace around it. Its two stone pillars, which, possibly supported the pulley used to draw.

The main building lies at a distance of about 85 m. from the western gate. The western gate is approximately 16 m. high and 8.5 m. wide. On either side of the gate is a
plateform, probably used by the guards. The upper part of the
gate is decorated with paintings in Mughal style. A passage
made of lakhauri bricks passes through the gate.

The architectural remains of the building, which appears
to be a royal residence, is quite impressive and artistic. It is
alleged that originally it was constructed by Sher Shah Suri,
who later on gifted it to one of his Diwans. The building in­
cludes Diwan-e-Khas, Diwan-i-Aam, Janan-Khana (ladies’
apartment) as well as an 6imambara, etc. (Pl. V A)

A Mosque Attached to this building on southern side there is
a mosque, also made of lakhauri bricks. Its entrance has an
inscription and a cresant with two stars on either side.

Muqubara At a little distance from the above building, towards
the south, there is a tomb (maqubara), having an enclosure
on all the sides. It is alleged that the Diwan, referred to
above, who got this building constructed, was buried here af­
ter his death. The maqubara is in bad state of preservation.
(Pl. V B)

Temple Out of two important temples of the village, one be­
longs to the Jain sect. It is alleged that the idol of
Parshwanath, was unearthed sometime back on the same
spot, where the newly constructed marble temple now stands.
The idol is in sitting-posture in dhyanmudra under a canopy
of snake-hoods.

Temple Not far away from the Jain temple, there is a Shiva
temple which has been restored and plastered by the villagers.
A Shivalingam and Nandi of late period are installed here. Its
ceiling has paintings in red and blue colours, depicting male
and female figurines as well as geometrical patterns.

Block : Purkazi

27. Basera The village Basera lies in 29°33'N and 77°51'E.
It is situated towards north-east of the district headquarters at
a distance of about 27 km. on the metalled road from
Bhukerheri to Deoband and about 10 km south of Purkazi block headquarters. It has a regular bus service from Muzaffarnagar.

The Ganga canal passes by this village in the east at a distance of about 3 km. Its distributary, named Baserah *rajbaha* after the village, runs close to its west, its left branch flowing between the canal and the village. The village is thus well-developed means of irrigation and has consequently prospered.

The village has the remains of a ruined fortress, said to have been built by the Saiyids, about 400 years ago. It came into the possession of the Gujar Rani of Landhaura after the decline of the Saiyids, and is since known as *Landhaura Wali Rani Ki Garhi*.

**Building Complex** There is a doublestoreyed residential building complex (75 x 75) in the village, having an impressive entrance made of red sandstone and bears interesting decorative carvings. Besides several rooms and other apartments, the ground floor of the building has a big hall. The building is made of *lakhauri* bricks and appears to belong to late Mughal period.

**Temples** There are two almost identical Shiva temples on either side of a road. Both the temples are made of *lakhauri* bricks and each enshrines a *Shivalingam* and a *Nandi* image outside the temple.

**28. Barla** The village Barla is situated about 19 km. north-west of Muzaffarnagar by the side of Meerut-Dehradun highway, Barla lies in 29°37' N. and 77°47' E. It is connected by roads with Gordhanpur, Bhukarheri, and Deoband. Buses plying on these routes halt here. Raja Ram of Landhaura, a Gujar chief, is said to have held this village as a part of his estate before it came into the possession of the Saiyids.

**29. Chhapar** The village Chhapar lies in the 29°34' N and
77°46'E. It is situated 13 km to the north-east of the District headquarters on the metalled road from Muzaffarnagar to Roorkee. This village is also of considerable importance because of its architectural remains. The Barla rajwaha of the Ganga Canal passes through the village, while at a short distance towards the east flows the main tributary of Ganga Canal.

The village was known as Chhapar Khudda mahal in the days of Akbar. The name Pur Chhapar dates back to the days of Quazi Nizami, a Saiyid of Jansath, who sold the village to Lakshman Das, an agent of Raja Ram Dayal of Landhaura. Lakshman Das is also associated with a fortress in the village.

A Fortress There is a fortress, locally called Quila, in the village. It has been considerably damaged. Though the defence wall is still almost intact, the buildings inside has been damaged badly. The remains indicate that mostly there were two storeyed buildings. The upper storey at the gate is also damaged. However, the boundary, perhaps had a burj (minaret) on each corner. The entire complex appears about 300 years old and might have been the residential place of the local ruler. (Pl.V C)

Temple In close vicinity of above fortress there is a temple of Goddess Kali in Shikhara style. Some later structures grew around it developing it into a full temple complex. A new shikhara temple has also been erected. (Pl.VI A)

30. Godhana This village is situated on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road at a distance of about 35 km. from the district headquarters. At a distance of about 26 km. from Purkazi another metalled road joins it, leading to the village.

A Well There is a well preserved well made of lakhauri bricks. It has two stone rings for fixing the wooden logs to draw the water. The diameter of the well is about 3 m.

31. Gordhanpur The village is about 42 kms. away from the District headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road.
There is a Shikhara type temple in the village which stands on a low platform. The temple is made of lakhauri bricks and may be about 150 years old. A lifesize stone image of Shiva, broken into three pieces, lies over a platform nearby.

32. Purkazi The place Pur of Purkazi is a small town-cum-village, situated at 29°39'N and 77°51'E towards north of the pargana Pur Chhapar at a distance of about 25 km north-west of the District headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road. Basera distributary of the Ganga Canal flows between the canal and the town. It is surrounded by a number of fine groves.

Traditionally it is believed that Purkazi derives its name from Qazi Nizami, a Saiyid of Jansath, who lived in the reign of Farrukh Siyar. From the days of Qazi Nizami the place became known as Pur Chhapar and subsequently as Purkazi. Afterwards it came under the supremacy of Raja Ram Dayal of Landhaura. The village has two big mosques, one of which is said to have been built prior to and other during the reign of Shahjahan. Apart from above there are several residential buildings, wells, mosques, temples, darwaja etc., all are made of lakhauri bricks.

33. Tughlaqpur This large village lies 29°36'N and 77°53'E at a distance of about 27 km. north-east of Muzaffarnagar. A road leading from Purqazi to Bhukarheri crosses the Ganga canal at a short distance to the west of the village. It is also connected by a road to Gordhanpur.

The name of the place implies that it dates back to the medieval period and was either founded by or derived its name from Muhammad Tughluq (1325-1351 A.D.). It also finds mention in the memoirs of Timur as a village on the bank of the Ganga, where he camped during his expedition to the doab. During the reign of Akbar it was the headquarters of a
mahal of the same name, and during the time of Jahangir it became the country seat of Nurjahan, after whom the pargana came to be known as Nurnagar. In 1816, it was united with Pur Chhapar.

Tehsil : Jansath

Block : Khatauli

34. Chandsina The village Chandsina is situated towards west of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. There is no direct route to approach the village. However, it can be reached by the village road leading to the village Chandsina via Rampur on Budhana-Khatauli road.

Fortress : The remains of a fortress are located in the village Chandsina. This has cannon installed on certain elevation, which can be approached by well preserved steps. This fortress belonged to a local Raja or Chieften. Each corner of the fortress has a large burjas. This has holes, probably for firing guns used during emergency of war. Thick vegetation has grown around it, which makes the site lovely. It is in a well preserved condition (Pl. VII C).

35. Khatauli The town Khatauli and the development of block headquarters lies 29°42'N and 77°75'E. It is situated at the crossing of the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut and Budhana-Mirapur roads at a distance of about 22 km.

Temple Among Hindu temples of significance in the town may be mentioned four large Jain temples, dating back to the last century.

Sarai An old Sarai (inn), situated in the heart of the town, is in a very bad condition. Many alteration in the original structure have been made. Local Muslims are residing in the Sarai. It is surrounded by the local shops and newly constructed residential buildings. The antiquity of the Sarai (inn) goes back to the time of emperor Shahjahan^ (1627-1956), which is

attested by the Persian inscription mounted on the in front arched gate-way. Another building of the same period is a mosque located in the mohalla Sarafan. (Pl.VII A)

36. Mansurpur The village Mansurpur is situated towards north of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 12 km. The village is on the Budhano-Muzaffarnagar road. One wishing to visit the site may first go to the village Khanpur on Muzaffarnagar-Khatauli road, where Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road crosses.

Rang Mahal The site is in the vicinity of the village Mansurpur, which is locally known as Rang Mahal. It is a beautiful large Haveli which looks like a fortress and one of the finest buildings of the tahsil. The Haveli is alleged to belong to the family of the founder of the district Muzaffarnagar. It has many parts and burgs at its four corners with holes, probably made for gun shooting. This building is on the top of a mound which is about 20 m. high from the ground level. It is alleged that the building had a boundary wall but at present no sign of its is tracable. In front of the building there is a large terrace. Its main gate is very huge and the whole structure is built by the lakhauri brick. Some constructions have been added to the building in the later period. (Pl. VII B)

Just in front of this building there is a Shikhara type temple of Lord Shiva. Apart from these, there are several other structures, which are generally occupied by the local Muslims.

A Maqbara At a little distance from this building (Rang Mahal) there is the mazar of the Saiyid Mansoor Ahmad Khan, the son of the founder. It is octagonal in shape with a dome on the top and is an arched gateway on each side. The gates and ceiling have paintings, which have been whitewashed by some local people. The maqbara stands on a plinth of about 1 metre. The bricks have been taken away from the lower part of the Maqbara by the people. The whole structure is sur-
rounded by the trees. (Pl. VII C)

37. Shekhupura The village Shekhupura is situated towards east of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 2 km. on the left side of the Khatauli-Mirapur road.

A Tank A beautiful and well preserved tank has a small temple nearby. The ghat with steps has hexagonal burj, which were possibly used as gateways to the water. It has also remains of a well in one corner for perennial supply of water. The tank is covered with some green vegetables. (Pl. VIII A)

Block : Jansath

38. Ahrora The village Ahrora situated towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 2 km. is linked with Jansath by a brick paved road. A badly damaged mazar of unknown person on a slightly elevated platform is found in an agricultural field.

39. Bhaleri The village Bhaleri is situated towards north-west of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 1 km. on Jansath-Muzaffarnagar road. On the left side of the road a kuchcha road leads straight to the site, lying on the west of the village Bhaleri.

Navagazapir There is a white-washed Navagazapir (grave) in the village Bhaleri, which is surrounded by a boundary wall. It measures 27 x 9 ft. Though the approach road is very difficult but the devotees come here for worship. Its antiquity is said to go back to the period of Akbar. Though in a damaged state, it still commands great respect among the Hindus and Muslims. (Pl.VIII B)

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

According to local legends, the Pandavas are said to have traversed this area in the course of their wanderings during exile (agyatvāsa). However, we could locate any PGW site in the surrounding area in its support.

A Temple A shrine dedicated to Ma Kali having a chariot-like structure stands under an old banyan tree around which there is a pucca platform. It is alleged that this tree has some link with Mahabharata time.

A Tank Adjacent to the temple there is stepped tank having Ghat in each side. The tank is out of use and covered with some vegetation and trees. (Pl.VIII C)

Building Complex There are several residential building complexes and havelis and it is alleged that they were originally built by the Marathas but were later on occupied by the Barha Saiyids. One of the havelis of the town accommodates a local school with some alteration in the original plan. One of the beautiful buildings locally known as Garhi is in good state of preservation. (Pl.IX A)

Darwaja A huge door, 8 x 4 m, stands in the mohalla Budh-Bazar, which is situated in the vicinity of the town. This is built in lakhauri bricks. According to the tradition, it was originally built by the Marathas. The structure is badly delapidated because the brick having been taken away from its lower part. Originally the door is said to have had three storeys but now only one storey is left. Around the door there are several newly constructed structures.

Some Maratha chieften is said to have once come here and he build this building for his consort. She was a great devotee of river Ganga which probably flowed nearby at the time. However, the river Ganga, has now shifted away from the
Killi Darwaja This structure is in the midst of the town and houses many shops inside it. It is alleged that the whole town had a boundary wall to guard it from neighbouring forest. The remains of the gates may be seen in all directions, though only Killi Darwaja, so called because it is studded with pointed nails, is somewhat preserved at present. At present a metalled road passes through the door. The door top has an arch, which is surrounded by small cells, which might have been used by the soldiers. The whole structure is built in the Lakhauri bricks. (Pl.IX C)

41. Husainpur The village Husainpur is situated towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 26 km. There is no direct route to approach the village. It can be approached via village Mirapur, which is at a distance of 14 km. Apart from remains of some brick-built houses, there is an old Masjid.

42. Jatwara The village is about 4 km. towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters on Jansath-Morna road. Apart from some residential buildings made in Lakhauri bricks, there is a mosque. It has been plastered and white-washed. Its age could not be determined.

43. Jarbar The village Jarbar is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 12 km. To reach the site one may first go to village Khujera about 6 km from Jansath, on Jansath-Morna road. From Khujera on the right side of the aforesaid road a kharanja leads to the village Jarbar. In the heart of the village, there is a Shikhara type temple of Lord Shiva. It is thickly plastered and white-washed. Its age could not be determined.

44. Kasimpur Khola The village Kasimpur Khola is situated

towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 20 km on Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road. In the vicinity of the village there is a Shikhara type temple of Lord Shiva on a 1.5 ft. high plateform. It is plastered and white-washed. Its age could not be determined.

45. Katia The village Katia is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 11 km. To approach the site one may first go to the village Khujera about 6 km from Jansath block on Jansath-Morna road. From Khujera on the right side of the aforesaid road a kharanja leads to the village Katia, which is about 5 km away. In the heart of the village, there is a Shikhara type temple of Lord Shiva. The temple stands on a plinth of 1 m. The temple is made of lakhauri brick and has been thickly plastered.

46. Kaithora The village Kaithora is situated towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 12 km. The site may by reached via village Mirapur, about 1 km on a metalled road, to the village Kaithora. It is considerably important from architectural point of view. Following structural remains are found here.

A Mazar A well preserved maqubara (grave) 14x14x1.5 m., of Latif Shah exists here. The mazar has arched gateways and four minerates, one on each corner of the roof. These minerates surround a beautiful dome in the centre which is decorated with a pointed metal piece at the top. It is thickly plastered and white washed. There are nine mazars of some unknown persons, built in a linear sequence. They donot have any roof over them and are made in lakhauri bricks.(Pl.X A)

A Temple Near the ancient mound there is a tank. It is alleged that it had steps, but no traces of them can be seen now. On one side of the tank there is a newly-built temple of Lord Rama, which has no historical significance.

A Building Complex Just opposite of the mazar of Latif Shah
in which some Saiyid families are residing. Many alterations have been made in it. There is another Lakhauri brick building complex, commonly known as Darwaza, because of its high entrance. The gate has been partially damaged. The main buildings have the arches as decorations.

47. Mahmoodpur (Banger) The village Mahmoodpur Banger is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 13 km. It is 2 km east of Mirapur village. The village Mahmoodpur Banger is an uninhabited village.

A Mazar The mazar is towards east of the village Mahmoodpur. There is a tube well dug adjacent to the mazar. The mazar is locally known as Rahmatulla Pir. According to local people Latif Shah of Kaithera were four brothers. Rahmatulla, one of the brothers, is buried here, while the graves of the other three are in Sarai Khola and Allampur.

A Fort In the vicinity of the village there is a brick fort with high corner towers. It is badly damaged.

48. Makkhanpur The village Makkhanpur is an uninhabited village adjacent to the village Sambhalhera. It is situated towards east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. It may be approached via Sambhalhera towards south.

A Temple There is a famous temple surrounded by a 1 m. high boundary wall in the village. It has hexagonal burj one at each of the four corners. The temple is surrounded by a grove. Inside the boundary there are two temples of Lord Shiva and Lord Rama, side by side. Both the temples are identical and of Shikhara type, having their main gates towards east. The wall and roof are beautifully decorated with painting of floral motifs. The Nandi figure stands just outside the temple of Lord Shiva. While the image of Hanuman is installed outside the temple of the Lord Rama. Both the figurine are beautifully carved out. The image of Hanuman tramples
down a lady figurine. (Pl. X B)

A saint is said to have refused to take his meals if the temples where not build here. It is how, these temple came into existence. Later on the image of Durgaji was installed between the original temples. At the back of these temples there used to be a raised plateform, called Panchavati. The original plateform was damaged and in due course of time and was renewed later on. It measures 5x4x2m. with 5 stairs. The whole complex covers a large area.

49. Mirapur The town Mirapur, lies 29°33'N and 77°33'E at the junction of two metalled roads leading from Muzaffarnagar to Mawana and from Khatuali to Bijnor. This town is located at a distance of about 11 km towards south-east of Jansath block headquarters. It is about 33 km away from district headquarters. The town is believed to have been bestowed to the Chhatrauri branch of the Saiyids during the reign of Akbar.

A Temple Towards east of the village on the top of an elevated platform there is a temple of Kali ji locally known as Babrewali Mata Ka Mandir.

A Building Complex There are several residential complexes in the village made in lakhauri bricks. Some gates, decorated with arches, are also seen at many place in the village.

50. Mujhera The village Mujhera lies towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 9 km. on the Mirapur-Muzaffarnagar road. The village Mujhera is considerably important from the architectural point of view. The following structure are found.

A Baoli There is a famous Baoli, popularly known as Bai Ka Kuan. One who takes bath in this Baoli is said to be cured of bai (gastric-trouble). But now it is no longer under use. It is said that it was built during the period of Muhammad Khans father. (Pl.X C)

The Mazars Two mazars locally known as Jachcha-Bachcha
Ki Mazar are visited by the people for ziyarat on every Thursday. The mazars are of Saiyid Saif Khan and his mother. These are made in white marble with red sandstone in the interior of the dome and with inscription 972 or 1564 A.H. These were built by Saiyid Muhammad Khan for himself, but his son Saif Khan, having died in his lifetime was buried here (Pl. XI A). It is one of the finest tombs of Mujhera village. The tomb is surrounded by a 2.5 m high wall with a flat octagonal burj on each corner. The length of the boundary wall is 53 metre with a big gate on one side. The gate is decorated with arches. The inner part of the wall is also decorated with arches. The mazar is in the centre, having a 1.5 m high plinth. Just opposite to this mazar there is another mazar (tomb) of Saiyid Muhammad Khan (Pl. XI B). It is also built in white marble with an inscription dated A.H. 982 i.e. 1574 A.D. The tomb of Miran Saiyid Husain5, dated A.H. 1100 i.e. 1592, is also there. In the village Mujhera there is another mazar of Saiyid Umar Nur built in red sandstone of unknown date. It is also a fine piece of architecture.

51. Nizampur The village Nizampur is situated towards northeast of the Jansath block headquarters. There is no direct route leading to the village. One wishing to visit the site may first go to Mirapur, at a distance of about 11 km from Jansath. The village is located towards about 7 km east from Jansath. Just on the edge of an ancient mound there is well in lakhauri bricks having an outer diameter of 5.10 m. Some later construction is also seen. It is out of use now. Around it there is an octagonal plastered platform.

52. Sambhalhera The village Sambhalhera is situated towards the east of the Jansath block headquarters at a dis-

tance of about 5 km on the left side of the Mirapur-Jansath road. A metalled road starts from Sambhahera and joins the Mirapur-Jansath road. The village is one of the principal seats of the Barha Saiyids. It is also a considerable important village from architectural point of view. The following structures deserve our attention.

A Mazar Towards the north-west of the village there is a tomb of Hazarat Ibn Salar, son of Husain, built during the reign of Firuz Shah in AH 777 or 1375 AD.

A Mosque Adjacent to the mazar there is a mosque dating back to the Emperor Shahjahan time. It was built by Saiyid Makhan, son of Bahauddin in A.H. 104 i.e.1631 AD. This fact is confirmed by an inscription mounted in front portion of the mosque. The mosque has a painted roof. It is badly damaged at many places and surrounded by four walls. The mosque has three dome and two small minarets in front of the central dome. It bears and inscription house in the State Museum, Muzaffarnagar. (Pl.XII A)

Imambara Apart from several residential buildings, mostly double storeyed, there is an Imambara in a haveli, where the function of Muharram is celebrated. It is also decorated with floral motifs and has arched gateways. It has been damaged at many places. It is being repaired by some local people.

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

A Mosque There is a mosque in the village made in lakhauri bricks. It has been plastered and white washed. It is, therefore, difficult to determine its age.

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54. **Taira**  The village Taira is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 2 km on Jansath-Morna road.

**Building Complex**  There are many residential buildings made of *lakhauri* bricks. Among them Bawandwari is noteworthy. It is alleged that there were 52 rooms in the building. However, it has been damaged. It is a double storyed building. In front of the building there is a big gate having arches. People are residing in this residential complex.

55. **Tisang**  The village lies towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. A pucca road goes upto 5 km and then onwards joins a *kuchcha* road which leads to the site. There a newly constructed temple on an ancient mound which is in the vicinity of the village.

**Block : Morna**

56. **Bhokerheri**  The village Bukerheri lies 29°31'N and 77°56' on a metalled road from Bijnor to Deoband at a distance of about 24 km from the district headquarters. It is situated towards north of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. It is linked with a village road.

**A Tomb**  There is an old double-storyed structure (tomb) in the heart of the village and is surrounded by the newly constructed residential buildings. The tomb is ascribed by the Hindu to one *Baba Garib Das*, a local saint. It is used by the Hindus and Muslims as a common place of worship. The Muslims consider it Baba Garib Shah. The structure is well preserved. Apart from this structure there are several other structures made of *lakhauri* brick like wells, residential buildings etc.  (Pl.XII B)

57. **Firozpur**  It is an uninhabited village and is about 5 km away from Morna block headquarters towards north-east. A metalled as well as a *kuchcha* road starts from Morna.

A Temple  The temple is towards the east of the village Firozpur. The temple is locally known as Nilkantheshwar mandir. The temple is on the top of an ancient mound. The Nilkantheshwar owes it name to the temple.

The temple is an ancient one but later addition have been made. It is surrounded by a boundary wall, which is 2 m. high. It covers a large area. On the inner side of the boundary wall there are small niches. At some place plaster is also seen. In front of the temple there is a Pipul tree. According to local people the original Shivalingam was lost and has been replaced by a new one.

A Mazar  In addition to the temple on the top of the ancient mound there are two mazar (graves) of unknown person built in lakhauri bricks. The mazar is locally known as Pir Saheb.

58. Kakrauli  The village Kakrauli lies 29°24' N and 77°55'E at a distance of about 6 km towards south of the Morna block headquarters on the Jansath-Morna road. It is a very rich village from architectural point of view. The place according to local traditions, was largely inhabited by a branch of the Jats prior to Mughal advent in 1526 AD. In later days, these Jats are said to have shifted to Bharatpur in Rajasthan during the reign of emperor Muhammad Shah 'Rangeele' (1719-1748), when it was rehabilitated by the aforesaid Saiyids.

Hauz-Kund  The village is said to have had an old tank, known as Hauz-Kund, which was levelled up with earth in the year 1857. Locally this place is known as Hathi-duba.(Pl. XIII A)

59. Morna  The headquarters of the development block of the same name lies 29°28'N and 77°56'E. It is about 18 km away from the district headquarters. The place was a seat of Chatrauri branch of the Saiyids since the days of Akbar.

A large number of buildings tracing their origin to the Saiyids, are found here even today, though in dilapidated
state. Important among these is a large masjid built by Bibi Jhabbu, wife of Nawab Husain Khan, who lived during the reign of Muhammad Shah in AH 1138 i.e. 1725 AD. This is one of the last of the major Saiyid buildings.

60. Sikri The village Sikri is situated towards north of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 13 km. Buses are also playing from Morna to Bhokerheri and Sikri. It is the border village of the block Morna. According to local people the name Sikri has been derived by the word 'Sikargarh'. It is alleged that there were two wells of large bricks in the Khole ke Jungle but they are not traceable now.

A Mosque In the vicinity of the village there is a mosque of pre-modern period. Its front portion is old one but rest of the mosque is the later addition with two towering minars on both sides. Adjacent to the mosque there is a well, probably used for vazu.

Building Complex Apart from the mosque, there are several havelis and other structural remains in the village, all of which are occupied by the local Muslims. Some silver coins have been found by the local people from the site. (Pl. XIII B)

61. Shukartal The place comprises of two villages, Shukartal Banger and Khader. It lies 29°29' N and 78°11'E. It is located towards north-east of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. There is direct metalled road from Morna to Shukartal. This place is connected to Delhi, Haridwar, Meerut etc.

A Temple The place is one of the most important centres of Hindu pilgrimage in the district of Muzaffarnagar and adjoining areas. According to local tradition, this is the spot where the king Parikshit (grandson of Arjuna), was given a learned discourse on Shreemad Bhagwata by the sage Shukdeva. The

banyan tree, under which the king received the recitation, is identified with the one standing in the compound of the temple of Shukdeva, situated by the riverside. The temple is picturequely situated amidst pleasing surroundings.

**Fort** There is a fort belonging to one Rohilla chieftain, Najib-ud-duala.

**Tehsil : Budhana**

**Block : Budhana**

62. **Bahramgarh** The village Bahramgarh is situated towards north of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km.

**Building Complex** There are many beautiful havelis in the village and newly constructed temples. The havelis are generally double storeyed and are painted in floral motifs.

63. **Budhana** Budhana, the headquarters of the tahsil and the development block of the same name lies 29°17' and 77°99'E. It stands on the bank of the Hindon Nadi. It is about 30 km south of the district headquarters, which is connected by a metalled road.

It is a place of some antiquity, having been constituted a Mahal in the reign of Akbar.

**A Temple** There is a large temple in the vicinity of the town on a 1 m. high plinth. The whole complex is surrounded by a boundary wall. There are many beautiful small temples in the campus. An image of Kali has been installed on a slightly elevated platform in one of the temples, which has arched gateway. In the same way there are other temples of Lord Shiva, Hanumana, Rama etc. They are made of lakhauri brick and thickly plastered and, therefore, their date could not be determined. Probably they all belong to medieval period.

Accidently, I came across some beautiful dieties, which were kept for worship under the Pipul tree. These figurines may belong to Kushana & Gupta period. One of them a figu-
rine of mirror looking lady while the other is in fragments of a Shal-Bhanjika (Pl. XIII C).

64. Jaula The village Jaula is on the Budhana-Kandhla road on the right side at a distance of about 6 km from the Budhana block headquarters towards the west. Jaula, a large village lies 29°17′N and 77°25′E.

**Mosque/Temple**
The are two mosques in the village, known as Bari Masjid and Chhoti Masjid. Apart from these there are many temples. On the side of an ancient mound there are newly constructed temples.

65. Shikarpur The village Shikarpur lies 29°22′N and 77°30′E at a distance of 10 km north of Budhana block headquarters. It is connected by roads with Budhana in south, Shahpur in east and Sisauli in the north.

**A Mosque**
There are many mosques in the village Shikarpur. Among noteworthy the Bari Masjid, which, according to local people, belongs to Humayun period. There has been later addition in the mosque. It is thickly plastered and white-washed. The roof of the mosque has some paintings. There is an inscription in front gate of the mosque.

Apart from the mosque, there are several havelis and others structural remains, such as wells etc.

**Block : Kandhla**

66. Ailam The village Ailam lies 29°17′N and 77°18′E on the Shamli-Shahdera road. It lies toward south of the Kandhla block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km between the river Krishni and the Yamuna canal.

**Building Complex**
Tradition has it that the village was founded by one Mahipal Singh, about 620 A.D. It also formed the headquarters of one of the Khaps under the Khap Balian. There are many residential buildings built of Lakhauri bricks.

67. Kandhla Kandhla, the headquarters of the block of the same name, lies 29°41′ and 77°81′E at a distance of about 47
68. Kamalpur The village Kamalpur is situated towards west of the Shahpur block headquarters at a distance of about 5 km. One can reach the village Kamalpur through a metalled road via Adampur.

A Mazar There is a mazar of Pir Husain Shah on the top of an ancient mound. Except the mazar all the surrounding area is being tak labelled down by the farmers. People of the adjoining area come for Ziarat (for pilgrimage) on Thursdays.

69. Purbalian The village Purbalian is situated towards north of the Shahpur block headquarters at a distance of about 9 km. on Shahpur-Jansath road on it right side. It is easily approachable from the district headquarters at a distance of about 10 km.

A Mazar The mazar is towards the south of the village Purbalian. There is a mazar on the top of an ancient mound, locally known as Barha Hazi Pir Ki Mazar. The mound has been converted as a graveyard. The mazar of Hazi pir is surrounded by a boundary wall and has been white-washed.

70. Shoron Shoron, lies 29°20'N and 77°35'E. It is situated towards south of the Shahpur block head-quarters at a dis-
Before the advent of the Mughals the Jats consolidated their conquests and Shoron became the military stronghold of the Khap militia and the seat of secretary of the Balian Khap. The secretary is locally called vazir.

**A Tomb** The place has several mosque and temples. Among the significant tombs is the tomb of Sufi saint Gharib Shah, (1551AD) who came from Baghdad and settled in this village.

**Chaupal** About two hundred year old chaupal of the Khap Balian also stands here (Pl. VI C).

**71. Shahpur** Shahpur, the headquarters of the development block of the same name lies 29°22'N and 77°33'E. It is situated at a distance of about 20 km. from district headquarters on Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road.

**A Mosque** There is an old mosque, bearing an inscription. It is in a bad state of preservation.

**Building Complex** There are many residential buildings in the town including a Garhi. It is in a delepidated condition.

**Tehsil : Kairana**

**72. Arti** The village Arti is situated towards north-east of the Kairana block headquarters at a distance of about 5 km. on the right side of the Kairana-Muzaffarnagar road.

**A Building Complex** There are many havelis in the village made of lakhauri brick. The entrance gate of the havelies are is decorated with arches. According to the local people these buildings belong to the Mantri of the Raja Ranjit Singh.

**73. Kairana** The town Kairana which is the headquarters of the tahsil and the block headquarters of the same name lies 27°24'N and 77°12'E on the metalled road from Muzaffarnagar to Painipat.

The importance of place dates back to the reign of Emperor Shahjahan, who bestowed the estate of Kairana on his
physician, Muqarrab Khan. Muqarrab Khan is said to have built many buildings and laid out a garden here. The remains of the garden are traceable even to this day towards the north-east of the town.

There are several other buildings and monuments dating back to the medieval period. Here mention may be made of baradari which was constructed by aforesaid Muquarrab Khan. The oldest building in the town is a mosque in mohalla Pirzadan, very close to mohalla Afganan. It was built by Islam Shah in A.H. 958. Muqarrab Khan constructed a dargah near the tomb of famous saint Bu Ali of Panipat. Rizk-ulla-Khan⁹, son of the saint built the tomb in A.H. 1071 or 1660 A.D. Other buildings of interest are the masjid of Maraf Pir on Shamli road. It was built by Aurangzeb in A.H. 1077. The Masjid Afganan was built by Shahjahan in A.H. 1062 and the other masjid in mohalla Khail in A.H. 1066. The Masjid Darbar Kalan was built by Shahab Sultan in A.H. 1051.

**Block : Shamli**

**74. Adampur** The village Adampur is situated towards south-east of the Shamli block headquarters on the left side of the Shamli-Budhana road at a distance of about 7 km.

**A Stone Slab** In the vicinity of the village there is a Jhor (tank) surrounded by the trees (Kadamba). A stone slab on the edge of the tank bears some inscription probably in Persian script. The incipience is totally illegible.

**75. Bhainswal** The village Bhainswal is situated towards north of the Shamli block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km. It is linked with the block with a metalled road.

The village has in its centre a mound of earth about 24 ft high from the surrounding area. It is alleged that the mound

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contains the grave of *Pir Ghaib*\(^{10}\) who used to house his cattle there when the surrounding area was covered with water. A mela is also held here.

76. **Shamli**

Shamli, the headquarters of the development block lies 29°27’N and 77°15’E. It is located at a distance of about 11 km from tehsil headquarters about 38 km from district headquarters, lying on the metalled road from Muzaffarnagar to Kairana.

The original name the town is said to have been Muhammadpur-Janardan. It was a part of jagir granted to Muquarrab Khan by emperor Shahjahan. The town got the name Shamli or Shyamli during the reign of Bahadur Shah.

There are many temples and mosques in the town along with the other structural remains such as wells, etc.

**Block : Thana Bhawan**

77. **Jalalabad**

The town Jalalabad lies 29°37’ N and 77°26’E on the road leading from Shamli to Saharanpur. It is towards north of the Thana-Bhawan block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km which is linked with a metalled road.

It is said to have its name from one Jalal Khan, a Pathan, during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb.

**Fort**

The remains of the fort, called Gausgarh ka Quila stands towards south of the town at a distance of about 1.5 km. It was constructed by Najib Khan, the Rohilla Chieften in the eighteenth century.

**A Mosque**

The inner compound of the fort contains the remains of an old mosque constructed during the days of Zabita Khan. The structure is broken at several places, but the outline is quite preserved\(^{11}\).

There is well in the campus of the building. The well is of

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extraordinary large diameter. It is built in lakhauri bricks.

78. Thana Bhawan  Thana Bhawan, the headquarters of the
development block lies 29°35'N and 77°25'E. It is situated about
32 km. away from the district headquarters.

This place is said to have been known as Thana Bhim in
the days of Akbar. However, the present name was given at
later date after an old temple, dedicated to the Goddess
Bhawani. The temple is situated towards the west of it and at-
tracts a considerable gathering in the month of Bhadra.

There are few other buildings of importance. However,
most of these have suffered rather severe ravages of time.
Among these may be mentioned the mosque of Maulvi Saiyed-
ud-Din, said to date back to 1099 Hijri, the tomb of Maulvi
Sheikh Muhammad, built in 1109 Hijri, and the mosque of Pir
Muhammad ascribed to emperor Aurangzeb, who built it in
1114 Hijri\(^2\).

Block : Un

79. Jhinjhana  The town Jhinjhana lies 29°31'N 77°14'E at a
distance of about 48 km from the district headquarters and
about 17 km from Shamli. It is towards of the Un block head-
quarters at a distance of about 7 km. It is connected with a
metalled road which leads to the tahsil Kairana. The town is
very rich from architectural point of view. It has a number of
historical monuments, some dating back to the beginning of
the 10th century A.D. The following structures deserve our
attention:

Tomb & Mosque  In the vicinity of the town there is a mosque
and a tomb ascribed to Shah Abdul Razzaq and his four sons,

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built during the reign of emperor Jahangir in 1623 A.D. The domes of both the mosques and the tomb are decorated with blue coloured flowers with excellent workmanship. However, these have been subjected to the ravages of time.

There is another tomb at a short distance from above mentioned place. It is one of the oldest tombs of the district. The dargah of Imam Sahib\(^{13}\), a local muslim saint, believed to date back to 901 A.D.