Chapter IV

Archaeological Sites & Artefacts
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The present chapter discusses that fairly a large number of archaeological sites in district Muzaffarnagar have been discovered where the remains dating back from Late Harappan down to the Medieval period have been found. In addition to these, associated cultural findings have thrown valuable light on the archaeology of this district as well as the adjoining areas. It was, therefore, felt worthwhile to describe the details of the explored sites of the district. The explorations together with the survey of material remains from protohistoric period to late Medieval period have been incorporated here to give an idea of the cultural evolution. Such regional studies may provide sufficient information in reconstructing the cultural perspective of the area. The explorations have been conducted on the basis of the parameters given below:
a. Location of village
b. Site location in relation to village
c. Area of the site, height, length and breadth, any river, pond etc.
d. Nature of the mound—under cultivation, structures etc.
e. Culture of the mound whether single culture or multicultural
f. Distinctive features.

For convenience, the project was planned to work blockwise on the sites on the banks of the main rivers namely the Ganga, Yamuna, Kali Nadi and their tributaries including Katha Nala, Hindon, Krishni and Saloni. There are in all fourteen blocks in 4 tehsils of the district. The details of the findings are given below:

TEHSIL : MUZAFFARNAGAR

Block : Charthwal

1. Alamgirpur : The village Alamgirpur is stretched in the north-west direction on the border of the district Muzaffarnagar, which divides it from the district Saharanpur. It is approximately 12 km away from the Charthawal block headquarters on the right side of the Thana Bhawan-Charthawal road. To approach the site there is no direct route. The site may be approached from the village Biralsi. A kuccha approach road joins it and leads to the site at a distance of about 4 km. The village Alamgirpur lies towards north of the village Biralsi. The site lies towards north-west of the village Alamgirpur. The mound is quite significant with an average height of 3.5 m. from the surrounding area. The mound is completely under cultivation and farmers of the adjoining fields are levelling down the mound gradually. It covers an area of about 200 x 150 sq.m. The Hindon Nadi flows towards east of the village hardly at a distance of about 2.5 km. The site is inaccessible during the rainy season.

Pottery : The earliest findings on the site appear to be Late Harappan. The collection of the pottery from the site includes
a few pieces of the Late Harappan which may represent part of a big storage jar with rough outer texture on the lowerside externally but on the upper side it is well polished which also has black line on the red surface. The pottery is not well baked. Another interesting piece is an indeterminate shape which may be a piece of goblet with its base lost, thereby the presence of a big perforation on the lower side. The piece has well corrugated mark inside and smooth polished surface externally.

Another noteworthy objects are many pieces of thick grey* ware which may belong to Late Harappan or OCP period. A few sherds definitely belong to OCP period. Some sherds are the pieces of discoid base. Next in chronology come the sherds of OCP culture. The OCP sherds represent vases having out-turned or collared rim, basins and many indeterminate shapes. The pottery complex of this site has yielded the same OCP characteristics which is ochrous, porous and slipped as well as unslipped.

Antiquity: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. An interesting terracotta sqattish drum-shaped bead with a prominent hole on both the sides around the central hole. It has engraved circlets. It's middle part has a pointed carrination, unslipped; (Diam. 4.3 cm) of Early Historic period. (Pl. XIV A4).
2. Fragment of a terracotta wheel, hub is visible, unslipped; may be of OCP period (Pl. XIV C4).
3. Fragment of a stone pestle; of Historic period.

2. Alipura: The village Alipura lies towards north-west of the Charathawal block headquarters as well as the district headquarters. It is about 15 km away from the Charthawal block on the right side of the Charthawal-Thana Bhawan road.

* Such type of Grey ware sherds were found at a very few places.
There is no direct route to reach the site. One can reach the site via village Biralsi by bus or by his own vehicle, from there a kuccha road joins it and leads to the site at a distance of about 7 km. The village Alipura lies towards north of the village Biralsi.

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

Brick-bats are also scattered there, however, wedge shaped-bricks measuring 30 x 22/17 x 6 cm. the key marks generally used for making well have been found. Which may belong to Kushana period. (Pl. 1A). According to local people there was a well but at present there is no sign of it.

Pottery: The antiquity of the site may go back to the OCP period of the Upper Doab. Among OCP fragments of vases, having out-turned rim, basins, pieces of discoid bases, bowls, etc., were found. Red ware with usual shape of later periods have also been collected. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

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

Pottery: The site has yielded the ceramics of the Shunga and Kushana period and of medieval period. A tiny bowl has
incurred circlets as decoration. No antiquity was found.

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

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

**Pottery**: Apparently most of the sherds appear to be of OCP. Among these are ringed bases, basins vases and storage jars. Other ceramics belong to the Kushana and Medieval period, which includes usual shapes.

**Antiquity**: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. A terracotta indeterminate object, probably a gamesman (Pl. XIV C1).
2. An indeterminate terracotta object looking like a knob, may be of OCP period. (Pl. XIV C3).

5. **Badh**: The village Badh is situated towards north-west of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 10 km. It makes the western boundary of the Charthawal block as well as the Muzaffarnagar tehsil headquarters. It is situated on the right side of the Thana Bhawan-Charthawal road about 2
km north of the village Biralsi. The mound has been badly damaged and at present there is a school running over it. The area of the mound is approximately 100x80 sq. m. and is about 2.5 m. high from the surrounding area. The Hindon Nadi flows towards east of the village Badh at a distance of about 3.5 km.

**Pottery**: It is a medieval site which includes the fragments of vases, handis, vessels, and other big pots. Most of them are sturdy and some of them bear thick red slip. No antiquity except a large size pottery disc and a small terracotta ball, both of them belonging to medieval period were found during the course of exploration.

6. **Charthawal**: The village Charthawal is situated towards north-west of the District headquarters at a distance of about 17 km on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. Charthawal, the headquarters of pargana as well of a Development Block of the same name, lies in 29°33' N and 77°36'E. There is no mound worth the name. However, it is alleged that there was a mound there earlier. The area is completely under cultivation. The village falls between the doab of Hindon Nadi and Kali Nadi.

**Pottery**: This site belongs to historic period. The pottery collected from the site represents red ware of historic period, which includes sherds of vases and lids, etc. The sherds are sturdy and of medium fabric. A few sherds have traces of slip. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

7. **Desalpur (Behari)**: The village Desalpur stands on the right side of the Kali Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. It is an uninhabited site. The village Desalpur is situated towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km on the right side of the Charthawal-Chhapar road.

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

**Pottery**: The ceramics of this site are course Grey ware, Red ware of Sunga and Kushana and Medieval period. Usual wares of each were found.

**Antiquity**: Following antiquities have been collected from the site. Terracotta objects, like ear ring, fragmentary animal figurines, fragmentary plaques with foot impression, dabbers and handles were found.

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

**Pottery**: A few sherds which look like OCR (?) were also found. The remains of pieces include rims of vases and lids. They all are plain. These shards appear to have faced a long water action.

Though the mound has almost become indistinct, sherds of red ware of early historic and medieval periods were picked up from the slightly elevated part of the site. Usual shapes were found. The pottery is generally sturdy and treated with a wash. No antiquity were found on the site.

9. **Kasyara**: The village Kasyara lies towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. on the right side of the Charthawal - Chhapar road. There is

1. Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 54.
another route to visit the site, one may first go the village Luhari a Late Harappan site on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road from where a kankar road leads to the village Badhai Kalan via village Kasyara. The site lies towards east of the village Kasyara. Formerly it may have been a mound but at present it is rather a plain and under cultivation. The Kali Nadi flows on the left side of the site. The village falls in Khadar, therefore, it is difficult to approach the site during rainy season. Due to standing crop it was difficult to measure the area of the site.

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

**Antiquity** : Among antiquites a small terracotta ball and a big terracotta dabber having a hole on the top of the handle, having slightly sagger base. (Upper diam, 9 cms and lower diam. 11 cms); of early historic period. (Pl. XV A1).

**10. Kalyana** : The site is rich in its cultural heritage. The village Kalyana stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards south-east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. There is no direct route to approach the village Kalyana. It is an uninhabited site. To approach the site one may go upto village Dadhedu on Charthawal-Muzaffarnagar road and a kuccha road joins it on the left and leads to the site. The site is towards north-east of the village Dadhedu. The mound covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m. and is about 2m. high from the surrounding area. However, villagers are levelling down the mound gradually. On the top of the mound there is a building complex of the Colonial period.

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

**Antiquity**: Among antiquities fragment of an undefined animal figurine representing its front part was found. However, its major portion is damged. Only the front mutilated part is available. It is well baked and bears bright red slip over it. A portion of front legs is visible. Though the period is not determined, however, it may belong to early Medeival/Gupta period. (Pl. XV B1).

11. Kulheri - 1

12. Kulheri - 2 The village Kulheri stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It is situated towards west of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km. On Charthawal- Thana Bhawan road where the rajwaha crosses the road, along with the rajwaha, on the left side a newly built brick-paved road leads to the village. The village can also be approached via Nagia Rai and Mahabalipur. The site is towards north of the village Kulheri. It covers an area of about 100x100 sq.m. with a height of about 2 m. from the ground level. The major portion of the mound is intact, but is damaged by a village cart road which divides it into two parts. The mound looks sandy and yellowish brown in colour. During the rainy reason it is difficult to reach the site owing to marshy road.  

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

Antiquity: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. A terracotta large ghata (vase) shaped bead of which lower part is partially damaged. It has a prominent hole in the centre. It is crudely made unslipped. (Pl. XIV B1).
2. Fragment of a wheel and a pottery disc.

Khanjahanpur: The village Khanjahanpur is situated on the south-east boarder of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 10 km on Muzaffarnagar-Charthawal road. It can easily be approached from district headquarters towards west at a distance of about 3 km on Muzaffarnagar-Shamoli road. The site is easily approachable because it lies just on the right edge of the aforesaid road after crossing the Kali Nadi bridge. There is a kuccha road leading to the site. The village Khanjahanpur stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. The site is popularly known as Dhalo Devata Ka Tila. The natives offer Puja to the deity every Thursday.

The mound covers an area of about 150x150 sq.m. However, originally it was a big mound. At present it is approximately 6 m. high from the surrounding area. A major portion of it has been levelled down by the farmers of adjoining fields for the purpose of agriculture. Inspite of the levelling down the mound it is still of a considerable size. On the top of the mound there are newly constructed temples which house a few images of Lord Shiva and Ganesha collected from the mound under a banyan tree. There is a plastered brick platform over which a Naga image has been installed. The place is famous for Naga worship. A legend goes that the husband of the daughter of king Sanwaldeva had died due to snake bite as he tried to kill it. However, he became alive after some days when his newly-wed consort worshipped the Naga.

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

**Antiquity** : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragment of an indeterminate animal figurine probably a lion. It is badly mutilated, but forelegs are partly preserved. It has yawning mouth. Tail is also partly visible. It is unslipped and may be assigned to the Kushana period? (L-5 cm, w-4 cm) (Pl. XV C2).

2. A terracotta disc and a ball of medieval period.

**Luhari** : The village Luhari is situated towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km. on the left side of the Charthawal-Muzaffarnagar road. It is easily approachable and presents a rich site from archaeological point of view. The site is in the vicinity of the village Luhari, which stands on about half km off the road side.

The mound was originally considerably high but at present it has been cut down vertically almost from all sides by the villagers who have settled over the mound. Inspite of these damages, the height of the mound is still approximately 2.5 m. from the surrounding area. It covers an area of about 100x100 sq.m. Some brick-bats are still seen in the section. The site falls between the doab of Hindon Nadi and Kali Nadi.

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

**Antiquity** : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. A terracotta arica nut shaped bead having a groove near the base, partially damaged, ill-fired, blackish, may belong to Early Historic period. (Pl. XIV A5).

2. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine, representing rear part. Partly its hind legs are visible. It has a fine slip and is well-baked. Though period cannot be pinpointed, it may belong to Early Historic period. (Pl. XV C5).

3. Fragment of a terracotta human figurine of which the upper portion is missing and between the legs there is perhaps a seat provided to sit on an animal. Legs have incised nail mark. It is hand made and of red colour and assignable to Medieval period (L-13 cm, W-13 cm) (Pl. XVI A).

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

The site is significant in its cultural remains which has yielded Late Harappan OCP, Sunga, Kushana and Medieval pottery. The site is towards north of the village Mahmoodpur. It is a low but wide spread mound which covers an area of
about 200x150 sq.m. and is about 2 m. high from the surrounding area. A major portion of the mound has been utilized by the farmers for cultivation, but rest of it is intact. It is sandy and loose in composition. During rainy season it is difficult to approach the site.

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

Antiquity: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. A nicely made ghata (vase) shaped terracotta bead of medium size. It has a prominent hole in the centre. Neck part is carefully separated from the lower body. Unslipped, it may be of Kushana/Late Mauryan period. (Pl. XIV B2).
2. A stone pestle partially damaged, blackish. (Pl. XVI B6).
3. An indeterminate stone object having cantles on all sides, deliberately executed. Though its period is not determinable exactly but it may belong to early historic period. (Pl. XVI B1).
4. A stone pebble with smooth surface, probably used as a pestle.
5. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta cylindrical object of Ochre Colour Pottery group (L-6 cm, Diam.- 4 cm). (PI. XIV C6).

6. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine. It is badly mutiliated, however, its rear part is preserved but legs, tail and head are missing. It has traces of slip and can be assigned to Historical (Gupta) period. (PI. XV B2).

7. Fragment of another indeterminate terracotta animal figurine; it is badly mutilated. Only part of its fore legs are visible and head is missing though its lower part can be seen. Unslipped; of Kushana period. (L-4 cm, H-2.5 cm). (PI. XV B3).

8. Lower part of a terracotta human figurine of which only a leg and waist parts are preserved, its period is not determinable.

9. Upper part of a terracotta dabber with a hole at the top of the handle (PI. XV A2).

10. Fragment of a terracotta skin scrubber (Jhawa) having pecked holes on one side. It may belong to early Historic period. (PI. XVI C3).

11. A terracotta ball, partially damaged; of ochre OCP group (PI. XVII A5).

12. Leg of a terracotta animal figurine.

16. Nagla-Rai : The village Naglarai stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi, which also forms its western boundary. It is on the Charthawa-Thanata Bhawan road at a distance of about 2 km towards west. The village Naglarai is linked with a kuccha approach road from the aforesaid road. The site is towards north-west of the village Naglarai.

The mound is sandy and yellowish brown in colour. It covers an area of about 170x100 sq.m. and is approximately 3.5 m. high from the surrounding area. It is not approachable during the rainy season.
**Pottery** : The ceramics of this site includes PGW, Plain Grey ware and those of early historic and medieval periods. The fragments of spouled pots, bowls, vases, knotted lids, footed-bowls or lids, etc. have been found. Some of them particularly those of medieval period have rope pattern decoration.

**Antiquity** : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. Fragments of a sandstone pestle, probably of PGW period.
2. A terracotta broken legs of some animal figurine; period not determinable.

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

The site is towards east of the village nearly on the edge of the Hindon Nadi. The mound has been badly damaged by the villagers as they have utilized about 1/3rd area of the mound for cultivation. Rest of the mound is intact and covered with grass. There are some trees of the top of the mound. The area of the mound is about 200x150 sq.m. and is about 4m. from the ground level. The site is locally known as Saiyidon ka Khera. It is difficult to approach the site during the rainy season. (Pl. XXI A).

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

The next group of ceramics may belong to the early

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2. Tripathi, Vibha. *An Iron Age Culture of Northern India*, (Delhi, 1975), p. 129.
Christian centuries and Medieval period while in PGW usual shapes were found. The red ware of historic and medieval period includes carinated handis, storage jars, incense burner, pedestal bowls, vases, etc.

**Antiquity** : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. Fragment of a stone pestle.
2. Fragments of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine representing rear part fore legs; tail and head are missing. It's hind legs are partly damaged; traces of slip are found. PGW period (Pl. XV C4).
5. A stone male head wearing a crown. It's face is badly mutiliated. IX-X cent. A.D. Housed in a newly constructed temple. (Pl. XVII C1).
8. A round silver coin of Shri Samantadeva (Late 9th century A.D.).
   (i) Obv : A sitting bull probably Nandi and a legend in Brahmi
   (ii) Rev : A horse rider holding a shaft.
   Weight : 2.335 gm., Diam. : 1.8 cm., (Pl. XVIII B2)
18. Pipalsah - 1
19. Pipalsah - 2
20. Pipalsah - 3 The village Pipalsah stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its eastern bound-
ary. The village is on the left side of the Charthawal-Thana-Bhawan road after crossing Hindon at a distance of about 8 km. It can be approached by a metalled road (Charthawal-Thana Bhawan road) upto the village Aranch at a distance of about 5 km. Just opposite of this village towards south a kuccha road joins the main road which leads straight to the site.

The site is towards north-east of the village Pipalsah. It is in the vicinity of the village. The mound covers an area of about 250x200 sq.m. It's height is approximately 2 m. from the ground level. The whole area of the mound is under cultivation. The pot-sherds were collected from the furrows of the field. The mound is divided into three parts and is sandy in nature. The farmers of adjoining fields are levelling down the mound gradually. During rainy season its approach road becomes out of use.

Pottery: From the archaeological point of view the site is considerably significant and rich in its cultural heritage. Though no antiquity was found from the site, the earliest pottery of the site is OCP. Generally all of them ware indeterminate shapes. However, one sherd appears of a vessel (handi type?). The second important group was represented by the Painted and Plain Grey Ware. Some of the Plain Grey Ware sherds have grooves. A few Black-Slipped ware and Brownish ware (due to firing effect) were also noticed. These sherds were generally of bowls. Among the Plain Grey Wares a few sherds representing basins could be assigned to the early NBP Ware phase. However, no sherd of NBP ware was found during the course of exploration. Among the red wares, fragments of vases, basins, bowls, handis, etc. were found. Generally the pottery is ill fired and of dull colour. However, a few of them are well baked. A majority of them appear to belong to early Christian era.
21. Rohana-Kalan: It is the border village of the district Muzaffarnagar which stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi. It is situated towards north-east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 15 km on the left side of the Charthawal-Chhapar road. It can easily be approached from Muzaffarnagar district headquarter at a distance of about 15 km on Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur road.

The site lies towards east of the village Rohana Kalan and Saharanpur-Muzaffarnagar railway line is towards west of the site at a distance of about 1/2 km. It is also an important mound, which covers an area of about 150x100 sq.m. and is about 4 m. high from the ground level. Except the periphery which is under cultivation, the whole mound is intact. It is covered with grass and some trees. A few Sadhus have their hutment over it. Like the other mounds of the tahsil this mound also looks sandy and brownish in colour.

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

Antiquity: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. A terracotta arica nut shaped bead, which has a small carved circle on the base around the central hole. It is partly damaged. Unslipped. (Pl. XIV A2).
2. Fragment of a terracotta disc having crescent like notches on either side of the edges. Painted Grey Ware period.
3. An irregularly shaped terracotta ball. (Pl. XVII A6).
4. A badly corroded terracotta dullred human head, having prominent head gear in a damaged state. Mauryan period.

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

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

**Antiquity:** Some copper coins were found among antiquities which belong to medieval period. Probably *Fulus* of Akbar's time. Its legend is defaced. (Pl. XVIII C) A small terracotta ball was also found.

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

**Pottery:** Though no antiquity was found from the site, the earlier ceramics of the site is Grey Ware which includes bowls, vases and basins etc. A few medium size pot-sherds probably belong to NBP Ware phase. Red ware sherds, mostly vases and basins, belong to Kushana as well as Medieval period.

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

**Pottery**: The site is rich in its cultural heritage. The pottery of the site includes sherds of OCP mostly indeterminates in shape, PGW and Red Ware of Medieval period. In PGW group mostly dishes and bowls were found and red ware is mainly represented by vases, basins etc.

**Antiquity**: Among antiquities an irregular pottery disc having the diameter of 5 cm. (Pl. XIX A1). It's period is not determinable. A terracotta head was also found.

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

**Pottery**: The site has yielded red wares of Medieval period. However, some of them may belong to the early christian era. These are all well burnt and sturdy. Fragments include the basins of various types. Some sherds have the traces of slip.

**Antiquity**: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragments of a terracotta handle. Its end has a knob. It may be handle of some incense burner which is unslipped, assignable to Medieval period (handle diameter 5 cm, extant length 11 cm). (Pl. XVI C1).

2. Another fragment of a terracotta handle broken. Only knob is available. Unslipped. (Pl. XVI C2).

**Block: Baghra**

**26. Budina-Kalan**: The village Budina Kalan stands on the
right bank of the Hindon Nadi, which forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards south-west of the Baghra block headquarters at a distance of about 16 km. on the left side of Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. From the village Dhobi a metalled road leads to the village Sisauli via Budina Kalan.

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

Pottery: The site appears to be of Late Harappan and PGW phases. Among other ceramic groups found are Grey Ware, Black-Slipped ware and associated red ware of NBP phase. However, no NBPW was found from the site during the course of exploration. The pot-sherds include fragments of dishes, bowls, basins, vases etc. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

27. Baghra: It is a Medieval site situated on Muzaffarnagar-Baghra road at a distance of about 16 km. It is a very low mound. However, usual shapes were collected.

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

Pottery: The site has yielded red ware of Sunga-Kushana and Medieval periods which are both slipped and unslipped. Some of them have black painting over red surface. They include various types of vases having inturned, out-turned or collared rim, pedastalled bowls, dishes etc.
Antiquity: No antiquities worth mentioning were found except three terracotta balls of different sizes. (Pl. XVII A 1-3).

29. Dhansani - 1

30. Dhansani - 2 The village Dhansani stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It lies towards west of the Baghra block headquarter at a distance of about 10 km on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. The mound is, however, low but spread over an area about 250×200 sq.m. It is sandy and blackish brown in colour.

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

Antiquity: Among antiquities only a terracotta ball was found during the course of exploration. (Pl. XVII A4).

31. Dhindhaoli - 1

32. Dhindhaoli - 2 It is the border village of the Baghra block which separates it from Budhana block. It stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It lies towards south-west of the Baghra block headquarter at a distance of about 17 km. There is no direct route to approach the site. One can approach the site through village Titawi by bus or by his own vehicle at a distance of about 10 km on Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road, where towards south on the left side a brick road joins it and leads to the site hardly 7 km away from the village Titawi.

The site is towards east of the village Dhindhaoli and covers an area of about 100×100 sq.m. with a height of about 3m. from the surrounding area. It is divided into two parts by a road to the east of the village. Major portion of the mound is intact but periphery has been demolished and is under cultivation. The mound has slightly compact yellowish-brown earth.
Pottery: The site has yielded a large number of sherds during the course of exploration beginning from the NBPW phase represented by the thick Grey Ware. However, no NBPW was found. Associated wares include incurved bowls, vases with elliptical collar are also available. A few sherds appear to belong to Kushana period. A few sherds bear black painting with dashes over red surface.

Antiquity: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. Fragments of a terracotta bangle with elliptical cross-section. (Pl. XIX B1).
2. Fragments of a terracotta bangle with grooves running along the surface. (Pl. XIX B2).
3. An aica nut shaped terracotta bead. 

33. Kinoni: It is also a Medieval site situated on Muzaffarnagar Baghra road at a distance of about 10 km. However, pottery could not be collected from the site.

34. Ladwa - 1
35. Ladwa - 2 It is the northern border village of the Baghra block and separates it from Charthawal block. It lies towards north-west of the Baghra block headquarter at a distance of about 11 km on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. To approach the site there is a kuccha road which joins it with the village Dholra via Jasoi.

The mound is just on the left edge of the Hindon nadi towards west of the village Ladwa. it is a low mound which is slopy towards west and covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m. with a height of about 2 m. from the surrounding area. The mound is divided into two parts by rain gullies. However, potteries were found equally on both the mound. The farmers of adjoining fields are levelling down the mound. During the rainy season it is not easy to reach the site.

Pottery: Since a few sherds look ochreous the site may belong to OCP period. However, nothing can be said without ex-
cavation. But the second culture belongs to PGW period. Some sherds of Plain Grey Ware may belong to Mauryan period. Red ware of early Christian era are present which includes bowls, basins, storage jars, etc.

**Antiquity** : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragments of a small terracotta solid wheel with central hole. Unslipped. It may belong to OCR group. (Pl. XIV B6).
2. Fragments of a terracotta solid wheel, bigger in size. Part of the central hole is visible. Unslipped. (Diam. 4.5 cm) Assigned to Medieval period. (Pl. XIV B4).
3. A small pottery disc, partially damaged may belong to PGW period.

**Qazikhera** : The village Qazikhera is situated towards east in the Baghra block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km. on the right side of Bathra-Muzaffarnagar road. The site is towards south of the village Qazikhera and is completely under cultivation. There is no mound except some elevated terrains. A tube-well has been bored on the top of the mound. The village falls in the doab of the Hindon Nadi and Kali Nadi.

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

**Antiquity** : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. A terracotta arica nut shaped bead having grooves on the base, slightly blackish (Pl. XIV A6).
2. A pottery disc (Pl. XIX A3).

**Block : Muzaffarnagar**

**Badheri** : The village Badheri is situated towards north-east of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 9 km. on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Purkazi road. The site is towards west of the village Badheri. The mound is very low which covers an area of about 100x80
Towards west at a distance of about 1.5 km. flows the Kali Nadi.

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

38. **Jaroda**: It is the southern border village of the district headquarters as well as the block headquarters which demarcates it from district Meerut. The village Jaroda stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, which also forms its western boundary. It is situated towards south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road at a distance of about 7 km. The site is in the vicinity of the village Jaroda. The village is also known as Jaroda-Panda. The terrain is flat and under cultivation.

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

**Antiquity**: Among antiquities a silver coin and a pottery disc of Medieval period were found during the course of exploration. The details of the coin is given below: (Pl. XIX C)

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

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

**Pottery**: The site appears to belong to early medieval period.
It has yielded thick and sturdy red ware of utilitarian type. A few pot-sherds have paintings in black over red surface.

Antiquity: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. A stone ball of Medieval period.
2. Probably a terracotta coin mould. (Pl. XX A & B).

40. Lachhera: The village Lachhera is situated towards south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km. There is no direct route to approach the site. However, from Purbalian, it is hardly 4 km. towards north. It stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. The mound is towards north of the village Lachhera which is totally occupied by the residential houses. The height of the mound is approximately 3 m. high from the ground level. However its area could not be measured.

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

41. Mirapur: The village Mirapur stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. Adjoining the village is another village Semali. There is no direct route to approach the site. However, it can be approached via village Purbalian in Shahpur block from there it is about 4 km north. It is about 5 km. towards south from Muzaffarnagar block headquarters.

The site is towards east of the village on the edge of the river and is known as Guphawale Pir. There are four Pir's in the village. The mazar, which lies on the top of the mound is one of them. Near the mazar there is a newly constructed house and a hand-pump. The mound covers an area of about 200x100 sq.m. It is about 4 m. high from the ground level. The mound is vertically cut down and a section can be seen. Pot sherds were collected from this area also. However, periphery of the mound is under cultivation. It would be difficult
to approach the site during rainy season. (PLATE XXI B).

Pottery: It is a PGW site\textsuperscript{3}. Here Mauryan wares are also found. The paintings on sherds generally have linear designs.

42. Mirzapur: The village Mirzapur lies towards north of Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 14 km. on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Purkazi road. It is an uninhabited village. The mound is almost flattish and covered with grass.

Pottery: The site has yielded red ware of medieval\textsuperscript{4} period which is represented by usual shapes. No antiquity was found.

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

Pottery: It is also a Medieval site which includes the sherds of vases, handis, vessels, dishes etc. Some of them have incised decorative motifs. Generally they are treated with a wash.

Antiquity: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragments of a terracotta leg of an animal figurine of Medieval period. (Pl. XX C1).
2. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine, representing front part. It is probably a bull, one horn and one ear are visible. Medieval period. (Pl. XV C3).

44. Molaheri: The village Molaheri is situated on the south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 9 km. and it is also 3 km away towards north of the village Purbalian-an OCP site. The site is towards east of the


\textsuperscript{4} Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 54.
village Molaheri. There is no mound. However, on the edge of the fields some elevated portion can be seen. The site covers an area of about 3 acres. Most part of the mound has been used for cultivation. There is a tube well dug adjacent to the mound.

The village Molaheri stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. The mound is, however, very low. The nature of the mound, as usually found in the tahsil is dark brownish and sandy. During the rainy season it is not easy to reach the site.

There is another mound towards north of the village parallel to the Kali Nadi. This mound is also under cultivation and covers an area of about 4.5 acre. However, pot sherds were picked up from the soil turned by the furrow in the field (Pl. XXI C).

Pottery: The pottery from the site includes sherds of Medieval period. Red ware of Medieval period has the usual shapes. However, a few pot-sherd are grooved and treated with a wash. No antiquity was found during the course of the exploration.

45. Nara: The village Nara, previously known as Narvargarh is situated towards southern part of the tahsil and block Muzaffarnagar where the boundaries of tahsil Budhana join it. The site is about 10 km. away on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road. At a distance of about 8 km a kuccha road joins the aforesaid road, which leads to the site.

Though the site has yielded the pottery of early Historic and Medieval periods including glazed ware, at present no mound is seen and the area has been turned into a field with slight elevation in the central part.

Pottery: The site is rich in yielding the Medieval red ware of various types. Some of them may belong to premedieval period but the same cannot be determined without excavation.

# According to Gaur and Makkhan Lal it is an OCP/LH site.
Some of the pots were decorated with black painting over red surface with grooves. Among the pot-sherds are bowls, dishes, basins, globular pots, etc. Among antiquities a stone ball was found, which belongs to Medieval period.

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

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

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

The site lies towards south-east of the village Rai. The major part of the mound has been levelled down by the villagers for cultivation. The existing mound measures approximately 100x120 sq.m. The height of the mound is about 4 m. from the ground level. It not easy to approach the site during rainy season.

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

Antiquity: The antiquities collected include a terracotta disc and a terracotta seal with ( ) 'ma' letter in Brahmi script
having a decorative curve line below. (Pl. XX A & B2). It may be added that a pot-sherd of thick Grey Ware was found earlier from here bearing three Brahmi letters.  

48. Rampur: This site is situated hardly at a distance of about 3.5 km towards south along the left bank of Kali Nadi. It is also towards north of Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km. on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road. The mound is low, covers an area of about 120x100 sq.m. and 2 m. higher from the ground area. This site is also under cultivation.

Pottery: This site has yielded sherds of PGW, Plain Grey Ware and red ware of Medieval period representing usual shapes of each group. The PGW sherds have metallic sound and of well levigated clay having medium fabric.

Antiquity: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. A terracotta animal figurine.
2. A terracotta ghata (vase) shaped bead.

59. Sarwat: The site is easily approachable from Muzaffarnagar block headquarters and is hardly 2.5 km away towards north on Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur road. The site has yielded the pottery of late Historic and Medieval period. The entire mound has been damaged and inhabited. However, pot-sherds were collected from different places.

Pottery: Medieval as well as pre-Medieval pot-pieces were collected. A few of them have painting in black on red surface. Fragments include bases and rims of vases, handis,

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

From the site Rai a thick Grey Ware sherd with Brahmi script was obtained, : Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 53, and Tripathi, Vibha, op. cit., p. 31.

dishes, etc. However, no antiquity was found.

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

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

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

Pottery: Shernagar appears to be a Medieval site. It has yielded red wares along with terracotta Glazed Ware. Red ware of various types generally crude and bigger in size, include vases, basins, bowls, etc. Some of them bear paintings in black over red surface. The glazed ware sherds have white glazing and are painted in black.

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

52. Sujadu: The site lies towards south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters hardly at a distance of about 4 km. Kali Nadi flows on the right side of the mound. It is approximately 2 m. high and covers an area of about 150x100 sq.m. However, farmers of the adjoining fields are levelling down the mound gradually. The soil of the mound is yel-
lowish and slightly compact.

**Pottery**: The site is rich in its pottery findings. The earliest phase of this site goes back to the PGW phase of the Doab. The sherds include PGW, Plain Grey Ware, Black Slipped and Red Wares of Historic and Medieval periods. A few Grey Ware sherds appear to be mended.

**Antiquity**: Besides one pottery disc (Pl. XIX A3) two terracotta balls one small in size and other slightly bigger were found during the course of exploration. (Pl. XVII A5 & 8).

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

**Pottery**: A few sherds found from this site appear to belong to the Late Harappan period but this hypothesis should be taken as only tentative. However, some sherds give definite look of OCP which includes sherds of flared rim jars and vases and some look indeterminate in shapes.

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

**Antiquity**: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. An indeterminate terracotta object, probably leg to an animal, which may be of Historic period. (L 6.8 cm) (Pl. XX C2).
2. An indeterminate terracotta cylindrical object, which may be of OCP period. (L-5.5 cm). (Pl. XX 3).

54. **Semali**: The site lies towards the south of Muzaffarnagar
block headquarters, at a distance of about 11 kms. The Kali Nadi flows on the right side of the site, at a distance of about 2 kms. Though there is no mound except slight elevation in the central part from where the pottery was collected. The mound looks slightly sandy and brownish.

**Pottery**: The site appears to belong to the Medieval period. However, a few sherds may belong to pre-Medieval period. Fragments of basins, storage jars, bowls, miniature pots, etc. were found. Generally grooves or cords decorate the pottery. However no antiquity was found.

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

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

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

Though there is no mound in the village, it appears a Medieval settlement. A little digging at any place yield Medieval pottery. Some time back a coin hoard was found in the village which yielded a large number of copper coin of Sultan Balban (Pl. XXII A). These coins are now preserved in the Government Museum, Muzaffarnagar. However, there appears to have been an ancient low mound below the Agricultural Institute Baria situated towards south of the township on the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road.

# According to Gaur and Lal it is a PGW site.
57. Chandan-1
58. Chandan-2
59. Chandan-3 The village Chandan stands on the right bank of the Saloni Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards east of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 6.5 km. There is no direct route to approach the site. At a distance of about 3.5 km. on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road another road joins it leading to the site. Except 2 km., the road is kuccha. It is difficult to reach the site during rainy season.

The area of the mound, situated on the right bank of Saloni Nadi, is approximately 200x100 sq.m. The mound is divided into three parts by the rain gullies. Local farmers are gradually converting the mound into an agriculture fields. However, major part of the mound is intact. It is a low but wide spread mound.

Pottery : The pottery of the site appears to be of OCP period. However, unless the site is properly excavated it would be difficult to determine its age. The pottery of this group include fragments of vases and some indeterminate shapes. This site was earlier identified to belong to Medieval period. Usual shapes were found in this group.

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

60. Duheli : The site is situated almost towards south of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 14 km. on Deoband-Bijnor road. The site can be reached by bus via Baria, which is about 7 km. on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road, where Deoband-Bijnor road joins it.

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

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8. Ibid
61. Jamalpur: The site is situated towards south-east of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km on right side of the Purkazi-Laksar road. Saloni Nadi flows towards the site at a distance of about 1.5 km. It is a Medieval site which has yielded usual shapes in red wares.

62. Khudda: The site lies towards south-west of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 15 km. on the right side of Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road.

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

63. Kamhera: The site lies almost towards south of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 14 km. on Deoband-Bijnor road. The site has yielded usual shapes in red wares of Medieval period.

64. Noornagar -1

65. Noornagar -2 The village Noornagar stands on the right bank of the Saloni Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. The village lies on the northern boundary of the tahsil and the district headquarters as well. The village Noornagar lies towards north-east of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 17 km. There is no direct route to approach the site. However, one can reach the site via Chandan village. It is perhaps the most important archaeological site of the tehsil.

It is still a large mound though it has been considerably damaged. However, it measures approximately 200x180 sq.m. It is about 4 m. high from the surrounding area. The mound is divided into two parts by a village road. Farmers are cutting down the mound for cultivation. The Saloni Nadi flows on the east side of the mound, which remains dry except in rainy

10. Ibid
season. During rainy season it is not easy to approach the site.

This site was explored for the first time in 1962-63 by a team headed by Shri M.N. Deshpande. It had then yielded PGW, red ware of Sunga-Kushana period. It is fairly rich in other findings like terracotta figurines, beads, bone points, etc.

However, I could collect a few ochrous sherds during the course of exploration, but it needs confirmation through excavation. Next in chronology is PGW which yielded a variety of paintings on the pot-sherds and the usual shapes of bowls and dishes. The painting includes horizontal and vertical strokes, short, long, vertical and oblique dashes, concentric circles and wavy lines, etc. Associated plain Grey ware are equally rich. Some of them may come down upto the early phase of the NBPW, However, no NBPW was found.

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

**Antiquity**: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragments of a stone pestle having a smooth surface. Which may belong to PGW period. (PI. XVI B4).
2. An indeterminate terracotta object having a slightly slanty transverse hole. It has wheel like, thick, circular end. Unslipped of OCP period (?). (PI. XIV C5).
3. An indeterminate terracotta cylindrical object of OCP period. (PI. XIV C6).
5. An squattish terracotta ghat (vase) shaped bead, having wide hole, with a well defined slender neck. It has some traces of slip also. It may be assigned to the Mauryan period ? (PI. XIV B2).
6. A terracotta female figurine with prominent breasts.
7. A terracotta weight with three parallel incised lines.
8. A bone needle.
9. Terracotta beads of various shapes.
10. A thick red ware sherd with graffiti mark.11

66. Shankerpur: The site lies towards the northern boundary of the tehsil and district headquarters, at a distance of about 6 km. on Muzaffarnagar - Roorkee road.

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

67. Suaheri: The site lies towards east at a distance of about 3 km. from the Purkazi block headquarters on the right side of Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road. It is also a Medieval site which has yielded fragments of usual shapes of Medieval period.12

68. Tughalakpur: The village Tughalakpur is situated almost towards south of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 12 km. on Bijnor-Deoband road. It is also a medieval site, where red wares of usual shapes have been found.13

TEHSIL: JANSATH

Block: Khatauli

69. Amberpur: The village Amberpur stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, which also forms its western boundary. It lies towards north-west of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. There is no direct route to approach the village. The site is towards north of the village Amberpur. The place is known as Rukani ke Per ka Jungle. However, the whole area is under cultivation. Pot-sherds were collected from

13. Ibid
the furrows of the field and from the irrigation drainage. It is very difficult to approach the site during the summer and rainy seasons because of sandy soil. The exact area could not be measured because of the standing crops in the fields.

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

70. Bhalwa: The village Bhalwa is situated on Khatauli Muzaffarnagar road at a distance of about 7 km. It is a Medieval site. However, pottery could not be collected.

71. Begarajpur: It is the northern border village of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 12 km. The village Begarajpur is situated on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, which forms its western boundary. The site stands at a distance of about 12 km. and can be approached easily from the district headquarters on Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road. The mound is under cultivation. Adjacent to the mound there is a hutment of a Sadhu, known as Ashram. The site is towards east of the village Begarajpur. The area of the site is about 100x80 sq.m. There is no mound but some elevated portion, about 2 m. high from the surrounding area can be seen. Potsherds were picked up from the furrows of the fields.

Pottery: The site appears rich in OCP sherds#. The fragmented wares include rims of vases, bowls and basins. The entire pottery collected has turned porous due to percolation of water which suggest that it a secondary deposit. The site

# According to Gaur and Lai it is a PGW site.
appears to have remained uninhibited between OCP and EH period but was later on populated during the Medieval period. The wares of this period include fragments of rims of storage jars, vases, lids, bowls and incense burner. Some sherds have incised decoration and painting as well. The pottery is generally unslipped. The site appears to have remained water-logged for a considerable period due to which all types of slips have peeled off, if there were any. However, no antiquity was recovered from the site.

72. Chawari: The village Chawari is situated towards south-east of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. The site is towards east of the village Adampur Mochari. A mound is said to have existed earlier but at present no sign of mound is there. The area has been flattened down and is under cultivation. The area of the mound is about 100x80sq.m. 

Pottery: Chawari is a Medieval site. The pottery includes usual shapes of red wares of Medieval period. Generally the pottery found from this site is unslipped and of medium fabric. No antiquity was found.

73. Husainpur Bopada: The village Husainpur Bopada lies almost towards north of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 11 km. It is situated on the left bank of the Kali Nadi. The site is on the Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road. However, one wishing to visit the site may go to village Khanupur on Khatauli-Muzaffarnagar road where it crosses the above road. It is very difficult to measure the mound because of the standing crops in the field. However, the mound is slopy towards west and is situated towards west of the village Husainpur Bopada, just on the edge of the road side. There is a Crusher on the mound. A new construction was also going on the mound. It is also partly occupied by the residential houses.

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

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

The mound covers of large area of about 300x200 sq. m. and is about 4 m. high from the ground level. In the middle of the mound there is a newly constructed Junior High School and two temples. By the side of the mound two old wells are also present. The whole mound is intact except a small portion which is under cultivation. The concentration of the potteries are on the western side of the mound (Pl. XXII B).

Pottery: The pottery collection include PGW and Red ware. The PGW is represented by fine grey ware sherds having paintings in black pigment on it. No complete shape has been picked up from the site. Only fragments of dishes and bowls could be collected. However, the red ware sherds are of Kushana period which includes fragments of knobbed lids and vases etc. No antiquity was found from the site.

75. Johra: Earlier a part of the village Islamabad, now it is an independent village at a distance of about 11 km. towards north of the Khatauli block headquarters. It is on the right side of the Meerut-Muzaffarnagar road. The mound is about half km. to the west of the village Johra on Mansurpur-Sikeda by-pass. The area of the mound is about 100x100 sq. m. and about 2 m. high from the surrounding area. Locally the mound is known as 'Bitolewala Tila' because the village woman use it
for laying cow dung cakes on it. The Kali Nadi flows towards west of the site at a distance of about 2 km. (Pl. XXII C).

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

**76. Khanjahanpur**: The village Khanjahanpur is situated towards north-east of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. It is on the left side of the Khatauli-Jansath road. The site is towards east of the village Khanjahanpur at a distance of about half km. Area-wise, the site is about 100x80 sq.m. and is completely under cultivation.

**Pottery**: The village is a medieval site, where usual shapes were found including vases, lids, basins etc. However, no antiquity was found.

**77. Khokni**: Earlier, Khokni was a part of the village Rasulpur but now it is an independent village. The village Khokni is situated towards east of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km. It is on the Mirapur-Muzaffarnagar road. From the village Dahaur, on the right side of the road a *kuccha* road joins it, which leads to the village Khokni. The mound is flanked by a *kuccha* road and a *mazar*. It is towards west of the village Rasulpur. Area-wise the site is about 200x100 sq. m. It is about 2 m. high from the surrounding area. On the top of the mound there are some trees and houses. The periphery of the mound is under cultivation. A part from it the intact portion of the mound is used as a graveyard and for depositing rubbish. The Kali Nadi flows towards west of the site. (Pl. XXIII A).

**Pottery**: The pottery collection of the site is represented by the PGW sherds. Though no complete shape has been found, the pottery is very fine and gives metallic sound. The wares
vary in shades. It appears that the site remained abandoned for a long period and appears to have been reoccupied during the Medieval period when people settled down there. The red wares are represented by shallow basins and fragments of big storage jars and big knobbed lids etc.

78. Mandawar (Kailash Nagar): The village is adjacent to Inchauli which is a PGW site. The village Mandawar is at a distance of about 12 km from Khatauli block headquarters on the left side of the Budhana-Katauli road. It is an inhabited village. The site is about one km south of the village Kailashnagar. The mound has been completely flattened down and is under cultivation with a tubewell on the site. Total area of the mound is about 80x80 sq.mts. Lakhauri bricks were also found along with potteries on the site. The Kali Nadi flows towards west of the village Mandawar at a distance of about 2.5 km.

Pottery: The village is also a Medieval site, which includes the sherds of vases, vessels, handis etc. However, some sherds may belong to early Historic period. No antiquity was recovered from the site.

79. Mansurpur: The village Mansurpur lies towards north of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 12 km. The village can be reached via village Khanupur on Muzaffarnagar-Khatauli road where Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road crosses it.

The site is in the vicinity of the village. There is a fortress of the local Zamindar on the top of the mound who is said to have thrown away all the pot-sherds. Therefore, nothing is found at present. However, a few sherds of Medieval period were found. The Kali Nadi flows towards the west of the village at a distance of about 2 km.

Antiquity: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. Fragment of a terracotta undifined animal figurine, with
two hind legs, a tail partially intact. It is unslipped and ill-baked. It may be assigned to the Medieval period. (Pl. XXIII B7).

80. Mubarakpur: This site is very rich in its cultural patterns, ranging from Late Harappan to Medieval period. The village is situated towards south of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km on Meerut-Muzaffarnagar road. The site is just on the left side of the road towards north-east of the village. Meerut-Muzaffarnagar railway line is just on the east of the site. A mound is said to have existed towards the east of a Canal but now there is no trace of it since is has been flattened down and is under cultivation. The pot sherds are scattered uniformly in the village at a distance of about 1.4 km. (Pl. XXIII C)

Pottery: The site is very rich in pottery yielding the Late Harappan and OCP. Both the wares yielded usual shapes of their wares. Only the fragment of ringed base, vases, pedastalled bases, big storage jars and basins have been found. It appears that the general pottery had other shapes too. Some sherds of PGW and Grey ware have also been collected. From the site early Historic and Medieval pottery have also been collected.

81. Nawla-1
82. Nawla-2 The village Nawla is situated towards the north-west of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. It stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, which also forms its western boundary. The mound is towards the west of the village. It covers a large but not an intact area. However, a small portion which is intact is being used as graveyard while rest of it is under cultivation. The mound has been turned into a stepped type farming. The mound is again disturbed by village cart road. The other side of the road is also under cultivation. There is no direct route to reach the site.
The village can be reached via Husainpur Bopada on Budhana Muzaffarnagar road. From there a village link road leads to the site. However, a bypass road also leads to the village Nawla from Ganga canal bridge. (Pl. XXIV A).

**Pottery**: The site is represented by the sherds of late Harappan, OCP, PGW along with associated wares and early painted NBP ware sherd. The site appears very rich in its cultural remains though no complete shape has been found in any ware. There are many such fragments with varying outlines. The pottery of all the periods generally appears of medium fabric and shapes inculding fragments of vases, basins, storage jars and typical lid with hallow hub. Fragments of dish-on-stand has also been found in late Harappan assemblage. PGW includes some fragments of steel grey ware as well.

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

**Pottery**: The sherds found comprise red wares and glazed wares of Medieval period. Other noticeable feature is the large number of lakhauri brick bats scattered on the mound. Among antiquities one terracotta ball was found.

84. **Rampur**: The village Rampur stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It is towards north-west of the Khatuli block headquarters at a distance of about 2.5 km towards the west of the Budhana Khatauli road, about 2 km away towards north from the road.

A mound measuring about 50x50 sq.m. has been left in-
tact. The remaining portion, about 4 acres in area is flattened down and is under cultivation. The height of the intact part of mound is about 2 m. from the surrounding area. Along with the potteries a few brick-bats where also found.

Pottery: The site belongs to medieval period which has yielded fragments of big storage jars and another important finding is the fragments of a votive tank.

Antiquity: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. Fragment of a terracotta votive tank with a high wall of which one side is partially intact. Its period cannot be ascertained length and breadth are 33 cm. and 9 cm respectively.

85. Sonta: The village, also known as Abadul Nager lies towards of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km on the right side of the Khatauli-Muzaffarnager road. A mound stands towards north-east of the village Sonta and covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m. and is about 2 m. high from the surrounding area. The pottery has been damaged due to digging by the villager, pot sherds are found in patches. The mound is locally known as Gonga. The Kali Nadi flows towards west of the village at a distance of about 2.5 km.

Pottery: It may be early historic site. However red wares of medieval period have been found and these include jars, basins, lids etc. Glazed ware were also found. No antiquity could be found from the site.

Block: Jansath

86. Ahrora: It is a Medieval site located at Jansath-Muzaffarnagar road at a distance of about 2 km. with a metalled road. However, pottery were not collected.

87. Bhoomma: The village bhoomma is situated towards south east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 15 km. The site can be reached via Mirapur about 11 km away from Jansath on Jansath-Meerut road. The site is completely under cul-
tivation but has some intact elevated portions. The Ganga canal flows towards east of the village. At a distance of about 1.5 km. there is another site Kheri Sarai having a similar culture.

**Pottery** : The pottery complex collected from this site\(^\text{14}\) include Grey Ware, Black Slipped and Red Ware of Medieval period. Among Grey ware some sherds have black tinge externally. They altogether appear to belong to early Historic period. It is already a reported site.

**88. Gola Puttha** : It used to be an uninhabited village. Locally known as *Putte ka Jungle*. However, the site grown into a well developed village only recently. The village lies towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km.

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

**Pottery** : The site is represented by Historical as well as Medieval wares. As expected the red wares are found here with some incised design as well as Medieval painted wares. The pottery is sturdy and well-baked. Fragments of bowls, basins, vases lids, etc.

**89. Jarwar** : The village Jarwar is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 12 km. The site can be reached via village Khujera which lies at a distance of about 6 km from Jansath on Jansath-Morna road. From Khujera on the right side of the aforesaid road a *kharanja* leads to the village Jarwar. However, it is difficult to approach the site during rainy season. The site\(^\text{15}\) lies towards east of the village Jarwar. There is no mound at present and

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the area is under cultivation. However, the pot sherds were collected from the irrigational drainage.

**Pottery** : The pottery found on the site are fragments of vases, basins, and handis in red wares belonging to Medieval period. However, no antiquity was picked-up from the site.

90. **Jatwara** : The village Jatwara is on the Jansath-Morna road at a distance of about 4 km. towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters. The village Jatwara is on the right side of the aforesaid road, a *kuccha* road joins which links the village. There is no mound except an elevated area. A mound is said to have existed there but now the area has been turned into an agricultural field and the farmers have been throwing away the sherds.

**Pottery** : The pottery found from this site include coarse Grey Ware, red ware of early historical, historical and medieval periods. Among grey ware fragments of bowls were found. Other wares are vases, basins, handis etc. No antiquity was found on the site.

91. **Jansath** : It is a Medieval site. However, pottery were not collected. The mound has been flattined down.

92. **Kaithora** : The site is rich in its cultural heritage. The village Kailhora is situated south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 12 km. The site can be reached via village Mirapur which is connected to the village Kaithora at a distance of about 1 km. by a metalled road. The site is locally known as *Sonabarasa Ka Tila* , is on

17. Indian Archaeology 1962-63 - A Review, p. 37; Indian Archaeology - 1965-66 - A Review, p. 86; Tripathi, Vibha, op. cit. p. 31. Explorations conducted by M.N. Deshpande on the banks of the Budhi Ganga and Kali Nadi which have revealed a number of PGW sites. Kaithora is one of the mounds known as *Sonabarasa* derived probably from *Swamwarsha*. It has yielded the following four periods; Period IV (Lowest): It yields small pieces of Red ware. Period III: It yields Plain and Painted Grey Ware. Period II: It shows Grey Ware with Red Ware Sherds. Period I: It belongs to the Muslim Period. However, no NBPW has been mentioned.
the left side of the Meerut-Muzaffarnagar road. A kuccha road joins it near the Govt. Hospital which lies on the back of the site. The mound were later on converted into two parts which are now used as graveyards. People have been cutting down the mound to collect the earth. Adjacent to the mound there is a temple and a tank. The approximate height of the mound is 4 m. from the ground level and the area is about 200x150 sq. m. (Pl. XXIV B).

Pottery: The pottery collected at this site by the Painted and Plain Grey wares and Black-slipped and red wares belonging to Historic and Medieval periods. In Grey wares and red wares generally usual shapes are found, and includes incense burneres, pedestalled bowls, lids etc. and in the Black-Slipped ware a vase with squattish out turned rim was found. It is already a reported site.

Antiquity: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragment of a terracotta dish (thali) partly broken, probably used for baking chapatis. It is decorated with finger-pinched shallow cavities at the edges, ill-baked gritty core, back part is blackish due to constant use. Unslipped PGW period (?) Its diameter could not be measured. (Pl. XXIII B1).

2. An indeterminate terracotta object probably the base of a pot (Pl. XXIII B2).

3. Part of a pottery disc. (Pl. XXIII B3).


5. Fragment of the upper shell of tortoise bone (Pl. XXIII B5).

93. Kailapur-Jasmor-1
94. Kailapur-Jasmor-2
95. Kailapur-Jasmor-3 The site is rich in its cultural heritage. The village Kailapur-Jasmor is towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of 17 km. There is no direct route leading to the village. The site can be reached
via village Mirapur which stands on Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road, at a distance of about 11 km from Jansath. From Mirapur towards north-east at a distance of about 6 km, a metalled road leads to the site. The village Kailapur-Jasmor is on the Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road. The whole area falls in *khadar*. *Bhund* can be seen on either side of the road. There are three mounds, two of which falls towards east of the village Kailapur-Jasmor. Among three and the third lies on the west of the Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road.

Mound (A) locally called *Radhnu ke Chak*, is situated on the east of the Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road. There is a tube well on the road side. The mound is said to have been a massive one but has now been turned into an agricultural land. The nature of the soil is yellowish sand. The approximate area of the mound is 250x250 sq.m. Pot-sherds were picked up from the field (Pl. XXIV C).

Darshan Singh a villager, came across a series of storage jars while levelling down the mound with the tractor. One of the jars which is intact and is in possession of Darshan Singh, while other pot sherds & pieces of other jars were observed by me in the field. (Pl. XXV A). In addition to these pottery-pieces brick bats were found littered in the field.

Mound (B) - This mound is situated about 1/2 a km. on the north side of mound A. It is about 4 m. high from the ground level. Most of it has been damaged, but a small part of it is still intact. The land owners of the adjoining fields are cutting down the mound for agriculture purpose. (Pl. XXV B).

Mound (C) locally known as *Mandava Kheri* is across the road. It is also 4 m. high and measures about 300x250 sq.m. (Pl. XXV C). Most of the mound has already been levelled down and only small part of it is intact. Apart from pot-sherds, brick-bats are also seen. The brick size measures L 14 x W 9.5 x T 2.5 cms. Apart from above findings a door-jamb of stone has also been found on the out-skirts of the village Kailapur-Jasmor.
Pottery: The pottery assemblage from this site is very rich and represents pottery from the Late Harappan to the Medieval period. The shape in each ware is of usual type. The pottery assemblage is dominated by red wares in which vases are found in plenty. Some pot-sherds also include traces of painting and incised designs. Some big storage jars have applique rib pattern around the neck, decorated with thumb impressed rope pattern. This site is already reported.

Antiquity: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. One terracotta sprinkler, having a hole on the top. Its rear part is broken. Probably of Gupta period.
2. One terracotta arica nut shaped bead, blackish. Medieval period.
3. A small terracotta bead having a wide hole. Medieval period.
4. Fragment of a terracotta Humped Bull - Hump is slightly flattened near the neck and partly broken. There is a stamped Chakra mark on the back side of which only a part is visible. On its side there is a leaf pattern. Hand made. It is slipped but badly corroded. It may belong to Mauryan period (L 10 cm, Ht 5 cm.) (Pl. XXVI A).
5. This door Jamb is lying in the outskirts of the village Kailapur Jasmor. According to the village people it was unearthed from the mound (C), known a Mandwa kheri (Pl. XXVI B).
6. A stone door jamb (height 12 ft, thickness 9.5 cm) was found from the village while the farmers were levelling down the earth from the mound. It has a parallel chain hanging throughout below which is depicted as a lady figurine probably a deity in Abhaya Mudra in Tribhangi form. On the site. There are two other dieties of late Historic or Medieval period. 11-12 A.D.
7. A complete storage jar of red ware has been found. According to local people it was also unearthed from the
mound while they were levelling it down. Its height is 2.75 m. and breath 46 cm. and diameter of the mouth is about 23.5 cm. It has out going beaded rim below which is a nail pressed rope pattern design. The pot has slightly saggar base. The profile of the body is almost ovalised. It is well baked and has been treated with a wash. It may belong to Kushna period.

8. Some chert blades were also reported from the site¹⁸.

96. Katia-1

97. Katia-2 The village Katia is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 11 km. The site can not be approached during rainy season. The site can be reached via 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 4 km away. The site is towards south of the village Katia.

The site covers an area of about 100x100 sq.mts. Inspite of the fact that major part of the mound has been damaged yet it appears to have been a large mound. It is about 3 m. high from the surrounding area. On the top of the mound a Primary School building exists. In addition to the pottery, brick-bats were also present in considerable amount. Some of the large broken bricks measures 6x10 cm.

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

Pottery : The pottery assemblage collected from the site in-

cludes generally indeterminate shapes of OCP and red ware of early historic period. The one sherd of OCP indicates out-turned rim of a vase while others are indeterminate. The red ware of Historic period includes vases with out-turned rim and ill-fired *handis* with broad mouth. Pieces of bowls are also found. During the course of exploration no antiquity was found.

98. **Kheri Sarai**: The village Kheri Sarai is towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 15 km. There is no mound but a slightly elevated area, which is under cultivation. The site is locally known as *Mimlakheri.*

**Pottery**: The site has yielded coarse Grey ware along with Black-slipped, red ware of Sunga-Kushana period. The pottery of each group show usual shapes. No antiquity was found. It is already a reported site.

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

**Pottery**: The site appears to belong to Medieval period and includes fragments of red ware, basin, vases, handies etc. I could not find any antiquity from the site.

100. **Mujhera**: It is a medieval site which falls towards south-east from Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 9 km. It is on the Mirapur-Muzaffarnagar road. The site is just on the left side of the aforesaid road. It covers an area of about 100x100 sq.mts and is about 1.5 m high from the surrounding area. On the top of the mound there are several structural remains made of *lakhauri* bricks.

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

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

102. Mahmoodpur (Bangar): The village Mahmoodpur is situated on the north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 13 km. It is 2 km east of village Mirapur. The village Mahmoodpur Bangar is an uninhabited village. The site is towards east of the village Mahmoodpur and is under cultivation. There is a tube well on the mound and adjacent to it there is a mazar known as Rahmatullah Pir. The pottery was collected from the irrigational drainage. The village has no pucca road, therefore, it is difficult to approach the site. There is no mound except some elevated portion. The area of the mound is about 80x60 sq. m.

Pottery: The site has yielded a very few pottery which, in general, belong to Medieval period. One interesting sherd has white and green point marks. One piece has elliptical rim and looks like ochrous due to action of water.

103. 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 the south. The site is towards the south of the village Sambhalhera. There is no mound but an elevated portion having a height of about 2 m. from the surrounding area. On the eastern side of the mound there is a Jhor (tank). The mound covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m.

20. Ibid
Pottery: There are many tiny sherds scattered on the mound. Apparently they appear to be Medieval sherds. The site has remained abandoned for a long period. No antiquity was found from the site.

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

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

105. Nizampur: The village Nizampur is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters. There is no direct route leading to the village. The site can be reached via village Mirapur, which is situated at a distance of about 11 km from Jansath. From Mirapur the site is 7 km. towards the east. The Ganga river flows towards the east at a distance of about 6 km from the village Nizampur.

The area of the site is about 250x150 sq. m. The height of the mound is approximately 3 m. from the ground level. The lakhauri brick-bats are found scattered throughout the mound. The farmers have been ploughing the field and therefore, the sherds are rarely found. On the mound there is a well of lakhauri bricks having an outer diameter of 5.10 mts. Some later construction is also seen and it is out of use now. Around it there is an octagonal platform. Locally the mound is known as ‘Hazzarpur ka Khera’.

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

**Antiquity**: One broken stone ball was found during the course of exploration. (Diam. 4.5 cm). A pottery disc was also found.

**106. Putthi Ibrahimpur**: The village Putthi Ibrahimpur lies towards the south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 16 km. It is on the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road. The site can be reached via Mirapur. There is a long row of *Bhur*. On the top of the mound remains of some medieval structure exists of which brick-bats are found scattered in the area. The area is surrounded by a thick grove.

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

**Pottery**: Some sherds of historic period have also been found which include vases, basins and bowls etc. Some of them have traces of slip as well. It is a reported site. However, no antiquity was found during the course of exploration.#

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

**Pottery**: It may be an Early Historic site. However, red ware of medieval period is also found which includes vases, basins, lids etc. Some of the pot-sherd have the traces of slip.

Among antiquities one pottery disc of medieval period was found.

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22. Ibid

# According to Gaur RC and M. Lal it is a PGW site.
108. Sikanderpur: The village Sikanderpur lies towards the east of Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 14 km. It is also about 3 km away from the village Kailapur Jasmor towards the west. The site is towards the north-east of the village Sikandarpur. The area of the mound is approximately 150x100 sq. m. and is under cultivation.

Pottery: The pottery assemblage of the site is of red ware of Medieval period and are sturdy and well-baked. The sherds include fragments of ribbed collared rim of a vase and having traces of painted horizontal lines. A few sherds are of collared rim, having the inner side of the rims painted. There are other shapes, which include vases and bowls. However, no antiquity was found.

109. Sikerera: This site is very rich in its cultural remains ranging from the Ochre Colour Pottery to the Medieval period. The village Sikerera lies almost towards the east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km on the right side of Mirapur-Bijnor road from the village Mirapur. The village Mirapur is about 11 km from Jansath block. The site is about 1.5 km north-east of the village Sikerera. It has a very large mound which is under cultivation. Its area is about 200x200 sq.m. and its hight is 5 m. from the surrounding area. It is locally called a Jandwara. It is very difficult to approach the site during rainy season. The site is very rich in antiquity. (Pl. XXVI C).

Pottery: The pottery of the site represents various cultures right from the OCP to the Medieval period. The pottery collected is generally wheel made of red ware except those which belong to PGW and Black-Slipped complex. The fragments include rims of storage jars, vases, basins, bowls lids etc. Majority of the wares is of medium fabric and not well baked. The pottery generally has of dull red colour. In total assem-

23. Ibid.
blage of the pottery, the OCP sherds are very limited in number. However, Medieval pottery dominates. However, PGW, Black slipped and red ware have also been found. It is a reported site\textsuperscript{24}.

**Antiquity** : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragment of an indeterminate animal. It has two transverse pin holes at the back rib. A small tail is partially shown. On the back portion there is another hole. It has two squattish fore legs. One hind leg of the left side is intact and the right leg is damaged. It has large ear lobes and mouth is partly broken. It may be an animal to be yolked in a toy cart. It has probably a slipped body as is indicated by its luster. Kushana period (Pl. XXVII A1).

2. Fragment of a quartz pestle, of which one end and part of the body are intact. Its length is 10 cm. and diam. 5 cm. (Pl. XXVII A12).

3. Fragment of some terracotta object, its one end has slightly sagger base, well finished and well baked. It's front part is broken and its length is 3.4 cm. Kushana period (Pl. XXVII A3).

4. Fragment of the rear part of a terracotta animal figurine. Its one left leg is intact while the other one is damaged. Its other parts are missing. Kushana period. (Pl. XXVII A2).

5. A terracotta disc which has crescent notches on both the side. PGW period. (diam. 4 cm). (Pl. XXVII A4).

6. Two terracotta balls one small and other is large but damaged. (Pl. XXVII A7).

7. One indeterminate terracotta object, probably a handle. (Pl. XXVII A6).

8. Fragment of a miniature pot. (Pl. XXVII 11).

110. **Sambhalhera** : The village Sambhalhera is situated to-
about 5 km on the left side of the Mirapur-Jansath road. A metalled road starts from Sambhalhera, which joins the Mirapur-Jansath road. The site is towards north-west of the village Sambhalhera, near Jhorwali Masjid. There are two mazars on the top of the mound and remains of some structure made of *lakhauri* bricks. The area of the mound is 80x50 sq.mts.

**Pottery** : It is a Medieval site where pottery of usual shapes of red ware have been found. The pot-sherds are sturdy and generally unslipped. No antiquity was found from the site.

111. **Tikaula (Village)** : The village lies towards south east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 16 km. on the left side of the Jansath-Meerut road. It is about 4.5 km. east of the village Mirapur.

There are two mounds in this village. Mound (A) is towards north-west of the village Tikaula, and crops are standing over it. There is a tube well on the site. *lakhauri* brick-bats are scattered in the field. The pot-sherds were collected from the irrigational drainage.

Mound (B) is towards north of the village at a distance of about 1.5 km. The site is surrounded by the trees of *Kikar*. The area of the site is about 100x80 sq. m. and is about 4m. in height. Some ashes are also seen on the mound. However, it is difficult to approach the site during the rainy season. It is also known as 'Foota Rera'.

**Pottery** : The site has yielded red ware, of which some have traces of slip and collared rim. Fragments of pedestalled and simple bowls and spout have been found. It appears from the assemblage that this site was a medieval one.

112. **Tiyarpur** : The village Tiyarpur is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters. It is adjacent to village Nizampur. There is no direct route leading to the village. The site can be reached via village Mirapur and is situated.

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# According to Gaur RC and M. Lai it is a PGW site.
ated at a distance of about 11 km from Jansath block. From Mirapur the site is about 11 km. towards the east. Total distance from Jansath block is about 22 km. The Ganga river flows towards the east at a distance of about 4 km. The site has been turned into an agricultural field. It covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m.

Pottery: The pottery found from the site is rich in PGW. Though no complete shape has been found but the fragments appears to be parts of bowls and dishes. It appears that the site remained unpopulated for a long period untill people of Kushana period settled down here. The wares of Kushana period includes red ware vases and pedestalled bowls. However, no antiquity was found during the exploration.

113 Tandhera: The village Tandhera is towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 14 km. The site can be reached via village Khujera on Jansath-Morna road. On the right side of the village kharanja leads to the village. The area of the mound is about 150-80 sq. m. and is about 2 m. in height. On the top of the mound there are some residential buildings. The site is difficult to approach during rainy season.

Pottery: The pottery on the site is of red ware, mostly of Medieval period. The sherds have traces of slip as well. The shape includes fragments of vases, knobbed lid and inturned bowls, parai etc. No antiquity was found.

114 Tisang: The village Tisang is towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. A pucca road goes upto about 5 km and then onwards turns into a kuccha road which joins the site. It is a big mound covering an area of about 250x150 sq. m. The mound is in the vicinity of the village towards north. The village people are level-

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25. Ibid
ling down the mound rapidly for agricultural use. Many people began live on the top of the mound. A newly constructed temple and some residential houses of the villagers can also be seen (Pl. XXXVI A).

Pottery: The concentration of the pot-sherds are in the western side of the mound. At this site we found Plain Grey Ware and Red Ware. Grey ware may belong to Early Historic period and Red ware is represented by differented types of bowls, basins and vasses. Many of them are slipped and a few have traces of paintings as well. A few pieces may be of pedestal bowl. Some pots and pans may belong to early historic and historic period. Most of the pots are well backed and are of medium fabric. A few pieces are decorated with incised design. However, a considerable amount of the bricks are also present.

Antiquity: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. Fragment of a terracotta Net-Sinker. It is baked and blakish. Its diameter cannot be measured. Medieval period.
2. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine. It may be a figurine of humped bull. Its hind part is missing and mouth is shown by slit mark which has squattish mouth. Blackish and ill baked, Medieval period (L 6 cm, Ht. 3.4 cm.)
3. Fragment of a terracotta disc of which circular ends has incised oblique notches. Blackish, Mauryan period.

Block: Morna

115. Bhoapur: The village Bhoapur lies towards south-east of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km. A kuccha road leads to the village from Morna. The site is towards south of the village Bhoapur. A mound, is said to have existed here but at present it has been flattened and is under cultivation. The sherds were picked up from the irrigational drainage of the site.
Pottery: The pot-sherds include bowls, basins, handis, vessels, etc. of red ware. These pottery may belong to the Sunga-Kushana and the Medieval period\(^{27}\). However, no antiquity was recorded during the course of the exploration.

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

Pottery: The pot-sherds comprise of red wares of Medieval period\(^{28}\). Among potteries usual shapes were found. However, no antiquity was found during the course of the exploration.

117. Chachharauli: The village Chhachharauli is situated towards north of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km. A kuccha road leads to the site from Morna. According to local people there was a Tila (mound) but at present, the so called mound has been converted into an agricultural field.

Pottery: The pottery collected from the site\(^{29}\) is the red wares of medieval period, which includes usual shapes. However, no antiquity was found during the exploration.

118. Churawala: The village Chaurwala lies towards the south of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km on the right side of the Morna-Jansath road. The site is towards the east of the village Chaurwala. A huge mound is said to have existed here but at present no sign of mound is there. Apart from pottery few sculptures were found which may belong to Gupta period and are housed in Govt. Museum, Muzaffarnagar, U.P.

Pottery: It is a medieval site which is represented by the

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27. Ibid
28. Indian Archaeology-Review 1963-64 p. 53
29. Indian Archaeology-Review 1962-63 p. 36
fragments of vases, bowls, basins etc. of red ware. A broken piece of an indeterminate object has also been collected.

**Antiquity**: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. It is a sanding image of a lady drummer. The lady with well done hair, well dressed and an amulet and *kangan* in wrists. The drum is almost straight. The left leg of the drummer is slightly bent which stands on a pedestal. It is draped in a transparent garment. It has full grown breasts. It may belong to Historic period. C8th-9th A.D. (Pl. XXVIII A).

2. It is a fine figurine of red sand stone of a lady holding her left to in the right hand. She wears beautiful *kangan* in her hands. She has full grown breasts and a nice bun; wears beautiful floral ear tops. The lady stands on a pedestal (Pl. XXVIII B).

3. It is a stone image of four figures of Lord Ganesha, one on each side. The image is made of rough sand stone of buff colour. The Ganesha image is sitting in *Lalitasana* on a pedestal below which is depicted the Ganesh's vehicle rat. The figure belongs to Historic period. C. 8-10 A.D. (Pl. XXVIII C).

4. A beautiful stone image of sixth to seventh centuries. She has got good facial expression, raised head gear and prominent breasts (Pl. XXIX A).

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

119. Firozpur: It is an uninhabited village and is about 5 km far from Morna block headquarters towards north-east. A
metalled as well as a kuccha road starts from Morna. The site is towards east of the village Firozpur. The site is locally known as 'Nilkantha Ka Tila'. It is perhaps because of the Nilkantheshwar temple which is constructed over it. The mound is about 4 m. in height from the ground level and covers an area of about 200x100 sq.mts. In addition to the temple on the top of the mound there are two mazars of lakhauri bricks locally known as Pir Sahab Ki Mazar. The whole area fall in the khadar. It is difficult to approach the site during rainy season.

**Pottery** : The pottery assemblage of the site\(^\text{30}\) is of red wares and all belong to Medieval period. The shapes include vases, lids, bowls and chilams etc. Some sherds have traces of slip as well. However, no antiquity was found from the site.

120. **Kari** : The village Kari lies towards south-east of the Mrona block headquarters, at a distance of about 10 km. The site can be reached via village Berha Sadat, from where a kuccha link road joins it. The site is towards north of the village Kari. The site\(^\text{31}\) is rich in yielding the Medieval red ware of various types. Some of the pots were decorated with black painting over red surface with grooves. Among the pot sherds are bowls, basin, vases etc. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

121. **Khai-Khera** : The village Khai-Khera lies towards south of the Morna block headquarters which also forms its southern boundary. It is about 10 km away from the block Morna. The village Khai-khera is on the right side of the Morna-Jansath road. The site is locally known as Mimlakheri. **Pottery** : The site\(^\text{32}\) has yielded the coarse Grey wares and red wares of medieval period. Among the shapes are vases,
basin, lids etc. No antiquity was found from the site.

122. Kakrauli: The village Kakrauli lies towards the south of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km. on Jansath-Morna road. The site is towards the east of the village Kakrauli. According to local people there was a huge mound known as Bimlakheri. However, at present there is no such mound except some elevated portion. On the top of the mound there is an Intermediate School. Towards the east at a distance of about 8 km Ganga Nadi flows. The area of the mound is approximately 200x100 sq.m.

Pottery: Generally red ware has been picked up from the site which may belong to early Historic and Medieval period. The ware is sturdy and well baked. Some sherds have the traces of slip as well. However, no antiquity was encountered during the course of exploration.

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

Pottery: It appears to the an early Historic as well as a Medieval site. Usual shapes of Wares of each period have been found from the site. No antiquity was recorded.

124. Shukkartar (Khadar): It is the neighbouring village of Shukkartar Bangar. It also lies towards north-east of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km. There is a metalled road leading to the village Shukkartar-Khadar. The site has yielded red wares of Shunga-Kushana and Medieval period as well.

33. Indian Archaeology-Review 1963-64 p. 53
125. Sikri: The village Sikri lies towards north of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 13 km. There is a metalled road which leads to the village Sikri. Buses are also plying from Morna to Bhoker-heri and Sikri. The whole village falls in the Khadar area.

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

The site Sikri, a large flat mound with an occupational deposite of about 4 m. has yielded the pot sherds of PGW, Grey ware, red ware of Sunga-Kushana and of Medieval period. Apart from that a few sherds of OCP also have been found. The whole mound is under cultivation. The area of the mound is approximately 200x200 sq.m. The concentration of the PGW pottery is in the south of the mound and the OCP on the north. The soil of the mound is yellowish-sandy. The river Ganga flows on the right side of the mound at a distance of about 2 km towards the east. However, Ganga Canal flows adjacent to the mound towards the west. (Pl. XXVII B).

Pottery: The pottery assemblage of the site\textsuperscript{34} is generally OCP, PGW, Grey Ware, early Historic and Kushana ware. In OCP no definite shape has been found. However, fragments of vases and big basins have been noticed. Among the PGW many sherds have been picked up. No complete shape has been noticed so far. They may be fragments of bowls and dishes. A few sherds have traces of paintings as well. Red ware complex generally belong to early Historic, Sunga-Kushana and Medieval periods. They include fragments of lids, 

\textsuperscript{34} Ibid.

\* Such type of Grey ware sherds were found at Alamgirpur also.
vases, basins, bowls etc.

**Antiquity** : Nothing important could be found among antiquities during the course of exploration except one pottery disc of PGW (diam 4 cm) and one terracotta ball.

**TEHSIL : BUDHANA**

**Block : Budhana**

126. **Budhana** : The headquarters of the tahsil and the development block of the same name lies in Lat. 29°17'N and Long. 77°99'E. It stands on the right bank of the Hindon river. It is 30 kms south of the district headquarters and is linked with metalled road.

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

**Pottery** : The pottery belongs to Medieval period. However, usual shapes have been collected. No antiquity was encountered during the course of exploration.

127. **Bahramgarh** : The village locally known as Gafoorgarh, is the adjacent village of Shikarpur-an OCP site. This village stands on the right bank of the Hindon river which also forms its eastern boundary. It is hardly at a distance of about 8 kms from the Budhana towards north.

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

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

**Antiquity**: Among antiquity a terracotta broken ball, and two indeterminate terracotta objects were found of which one is probably a wheel (Pl. XXX A 4-5).

**128. Chandheri**: The village Chandheri is at a distance of about 2 km. from Budhana with a metalled road towards south. The site is on the right side of the Budhana-Ukavali road. The site is towards west of the village Chandheri. It is said that there was a huge mound and even today it is of considerable height from the ground level. The farmers of the village have cut down the mound for agriculture purpose. It is also completely disturbed mound and adjacent to it there is a tube-well and a newly constructed temple. The site is locally known Rera. The area of the mound is about 100x80 sq.mts. (Pl. XXX B).

**Pottery**: The pottery from the site is very rich which is represented by the Late Harappan Pottery and OCP. The shapes found from the sites are of usual type of Late Harappan culture. Among the OCP the fragment of flared rim vases are prominent. No antiquity could be recorded from the site.

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

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

**Antiquity** : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. Probably a broken stone pestle (Pl. XXX A1).
2. A terracotta pottery disc. (Pl. XXX A2).
3. A terracotta irregular shaped ball (Pl. XXX A3).

130. Jaula- 1

131. Jaula- 2 The village Jaula is on the Budhana-Kandhala road on the right side at a distance of about 5 kms from the Budhana block headquarters towards the west. On the left side of the road there is a school building and on the other side is the site. It can be seen from the road. It has been converted into a graveyard and the mound has been cut down by the villager from making a village road.

On one side of the site there is a newly constructed temple. Apart from the grave-yard this site is also used for bitas of cow dung cake. It is said that there was a large mound but now it would be about 2.5 m. high from the surrounding area. The total area of the mound would be about 250x250 sq. m. and is divided by the village roads. The site is situated in the central place of the doab of rivers Krishni and Hindon. (Pl. XXX C).

**Pottery** : Pottery of the site has plenty Grey Ware which belongs to early Historical period and other wares may belong to Historic and Medieval period. The pottery include fragments of bowls, lids, vases, Handis, etc. Some sherds have the traces of paintings also and a few others are decorated with incised design. The pottery is generally wheel made and a few are slipped as well. A few Grey ware sherds have black slip on them.

**Antiquity** : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. A terracotta wheel like object (Pl. XXX A6).
2. A stone piece. (Pl. XXX A7).
3. Spout of a pot (Pl. XXX A8).
4. A terracotta small bead having a wide hole. (Pl. XXX A9).

132. Kutubpur Datana-1

133. Kutubpur Datana-2 This village known as Datana is about 8 km. from Budhana block headquarters on Budhana-Atali road towards south-east. The village Kutubpur Datana is situated on the left side of the road. The village falls in Khadar area. So the nature of the soil is loose. It is a prominent PGW site. Along with PGW a few sherds of OCP, has also been found which includes several pieces of mud plaster with reed marks and usual shapes of OCP ware as well.

There are two mounds one is on the north of the village and other is towards east. The distance between the two mound is about one km. Mound (A) is locally known 'as 'Kasaiyon Wal Tila'. It is just on the right bank of the Hindon river. One can see the river from the mound. This mound is also completely under cultivation. There is a tree on the top of the mound having a Kuccha platefarm around it. The composition of the mound is loose and yellowish in colour. The area of the mound is about 250x150 sq. m. Its height is about 5 m. from the river level. The site in turned into an agricultural field which is ploughed even today. (Pl. XXXI A).

Mound (B) covers an large area of about 300x300 sq. m. Its approximate height is about 2 to 3 m. It is also under cultivation. This mound has yielded red ware of Historical and Medieval period.

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

**Antiquity**: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragment of a baked brick with one side partly intact, remains of base is plain and upper part has finger made grooved. OCP period (Pl. XXXI B1).
2. Fragment of a big vase, mat marked, having husk particles, ill-baked not well lavigated. Period not determinable.
3. Another fragment of a vase, treated with a red wash bearing finger mark (Pl. XXXI B2).
4. A terracotta pottery disc. PGW period.
5. Clay lumps with reed marks, having been used for plastering purposes. A cavity indicates that probably a complete reed might have been fixed into it. OCP period. (Pl. XXXI C).

**134. Luhsana-Rukanpur**: The village Luhsana-Rukanpur lies towards north of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km. The village is linked with a metalled road, which goes upto village Shikarpur. The site is on the north of the village Luhsana-Rukanpur. The site is completely under cultivation and pot sherds was picked up from the fields and furrows. A large mound is stated to have existed here but now it is rather a plain and a tube well is standing on the slightly elevated part of the site. The site covers an area of about 50x50 sq. m.

**Pottery**: The sherds of Late Harappan ware have been picked up from the furrows of the field. The sherds are sturdy and well backed and have traces of slip. The site appears to have been a prominent mound which has now been levelled down.

**135. Mahaljana-1**

**136. Mahaljana-2** The village Mahaljana stands just on the
right side of the Hindon river. Ukavali village a PGW site, is adjacent to it which also forms its northern boundary. The village Mahaljana is at a distance of about 6 km from the Budhana block head-quarters towards south-east. it is on the Budhana-Ukavali road on its left side. The site is towards north of the village Mahaljana and is popularly known as 'Bar Ke Per Wala Chak'. However, Bar (Bunyan) tree is no more there, after which the site got its name. There was a mound but now it has been reduced to the plane. The Potteries were picked up from the furrows of the field (Pl. XXXII A).

**Pottery** : The pottery complex from the site includes late Harappan, Ochre Colour Pottery as well as Medieval wares. The shapes are usual as found on other sites. However, among Late Harappan and Ochre Colour Pottery flared rim vases were found frequently.

137. **Nagwa** : The village Nagwa is situated towards south-east of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 13km. The village stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi. The village Nagwa forms the southern boundary of the Budhana block and the district as well. A metalled road goes to the village Nagwa. The site is towards north east of the village Nagwa. There is a brick paved link road between Nagwa and Atali. The site is on the right side of this road. There is a Govt. tube well on the same road. The narrow road from here leads to the site. The mound has been flattened down and is under cultivation.

**Pottery** : The pottery of this site represents Grey ware along with the red ware of Historical and Medieval period. The pottery of each group include usual shapes.

**Antiquity** : A terracotta disc having notches on the edges was found on the site.

138. **Riawali Nagla** : The village Riawali Nagla is situated towards south east of the Budhana block headquarters across
the river Hindon. It is about 7km away from the Budhana and a metalled road goes to the village. The site is towards south west of the village Riawali. The mound has been flattened down and is under cultivation.

**Pottery** : The pottery of this site has yielded the red ware of early Historic as well as Medieval periods with usual shapes in both the group.

139. **Shikarpur** : The village Shikarpur is situated towards north of the Budhana block headquarter at a distance of about 13 km. It is connected with a metalled road from Budhana. The village Shikarpur stands on the right bank of the river Hindon which also forms its eastern boundary. The site is in the vicinity of the road and covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m. It is approximately 3 m. high from the surrounding area. People have built houses on the top of the mound. (PI. XXXII B).

**Pottery** : The pottery of this site generally is red wares of Medieval period which includes fragment of dull red ware vases and bowls.

140. **Sarai** : The village Sarai is situated towards the west of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. It is on the right side of the Budhana-Khatauli road. A *kuccha* village road leads to the site. A small portion of the mound is left intact but the remaining part has been turned into fields. The site lies between the doab of the Hindon and Krishni. The area of the site is about 80x50 sq. m. It has a slightly elevated portion.

**Pottery** : Here red wares have been found which may belong to Kushana period. The pottery is well-baked and unslipped. Fragments of vases, bowls, handis etc. have also been found. A few sherds appear to show affinity with Late Harappan wares. No antiquity was found during the course of the exploration.

141. **Sultanpur** : The village Sultanpur is towards north-east

# According to Gaur RC and M. Lal it is a PGW site.
of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. across the bridge. A metalled road goes to the Shahpur block. On the same road at a distance of about 4.5 km on its left side, there is a village Shah Dabbar from where a kuccha village road goes to the village Sultanpur. It is situated on the left bank of the river Hindon which forms its western boundary.

The site is towards the west of the village Sultanpur. The mound is badly damaged by the farmers, yet it is considerably high. The area of the mound is about 100x80 sq. mts. There are some trees on the top of the mound.

**Pottery** : The pottery collected from the site is of red wares which generally belong to Historic as well as Medieval periods. The fragments of pedastalled bowls, spouts, storage jars, basins, vases etc. have been found. Some fragments have traces of slip. No antiquity was found.

**142. Toda** : The village Toda is situated towards the west of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km on the right side of the Budhana-Khatauli road. The site is just on the right side of the village road, which joins the Budhana-Khatauli road. The site is about 3 m. high from the surrounding area. On the top of the mound there is a tube-well. It covers an area of about 80x80 sq. mts. The nature of the soil is loose yellowish sandy. (Pl. XXXIII B)

**Pottery** : The pottery collected from the site mostly belongs to Late Harappan culture which includes thick base, basins, vases, thumb-and nail-pressed designs mainly on the rim around the collar. Fragments of spouted basins as well as fragments of rim of big storage jars have also been found. In addition to it red ware of Kushana period have also been picked up during the exploration.

**Antiquity** : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Terracotta beads of different sizes. One of them is blackist others are having traces of red slip. (Pl. XXXII C).
2. One terracotta ball and one terracotta disc was also found (Pl. XXXII C).

143. **Ukaoli**: The village stands on the right side of the river Hindon which also forms its eastern boundary. A *kuccha* road links the site from village Chandheri. Village Ukaoli is situated towards south-east of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km. The mound covers an area of about 250x150 sq.mts. and is about 7 m. high from the surrounding area. The mound is not intact as the farmer of the adjoining fields are levelling it down. It is towards the east of the village Ukaoli. The villagers can be consulted for reaching the site called *Punne Ka Chak*. (Pl. XXXIII A).

**Pottery**: The pottery from the site is rich in variety of PGW which includes remains of dishes and bowls and many sherds with painted designs in black pigment. It also has some red wares. The remaining pottery appears to belong to Medieval period, suggesting that the site might have remained abandoned for a long period until Medieval people came and settled down here. The red wares of this site are the same as found at other Medieval site of the district.

**Antiquity**: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine, probably a horse with grooved mane and remains of fore legs are visible (Pl. XXXIII B5).
2. A terracotta ball (Pl. XXXII B6).
3. An indeterminate terracotta objects (Pl. XXXII B7).

**Block**: Kandhala

144. **Biral**: It is an early Historic and medieval site.

145. **Doongar**: The village Dunger is situated towards east of the Kandhala block headquarters at a distance of about 9 km. It stands on the left bank of the Krishni Nadi which also forms its western boundary. The site can be reached via vil-

lage Rajpur-Chhajpur on Budhana-Kandhla road when the left turned leads to the site. On the site there is a tube well and a temple adjacent to the site.

The mound has been levelled down and the plain area covers of about 50x50 sq. m. Around it there are cultivated fields. Adjacent to it there is a low lying land, where OCP sherds have also been found. They appear to have been washed away from the site during the rains and deposited in the fields. (Pl. XXXIV A).

**Pottery**: The area appears very rich in the pottery. The sherds of Late Harappan and OCP have been found in abundance. The shapes in both wares are usual. However, OCP is richer. Late Harappan and OCP pottery appear to have mixed together at the site, suggesting that both OCP & Late Harappan people might have lived together on the site.

**Antiquity**: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragments of a big terracotta dish (Thali) which has on its edges thumb impression cavities as decoration. It is slipped, medium fabric, ill baked. Its diameter could not be measured. Period not determinable.

146. Harya Khera-1

147. Harya Khera-2 Earlier, Harya Khera was a part of the village Durganpur but now it has become an independent village. It lies towards south-east of the Kandhla block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. The site can be reached via village Rajpur-Chajpur on Budhana-Kandhla road then a right turn leads to the site. The mound itself is known as Harya Khera. The village Harya Khera stands on the left bank of the Krishni Nadi which also forms its western boundary. The mound is fully intact except the periphery which is under cultivation. On the top of the mound there is a newly constructed temple. (Pl. XXXIV B). An adjoining mound known as Asarori also exist which has yielded the same cultural remains. The size of the mound ap-
approximately 150×100 sq.m.

Pottery: It is a rich PGW site\textsuperscript{36}, though no full pot of it has been found. Many broken pieces have been collected from the site which may be fragment of bowls and dishes. A few potsherds include traces of painting in black pigment. In addition to these, fragments of Black slipped ware and red wares have also been found. A few pieces of red wares may belong to early Historic period which includes pieces of vases, basins, troughs etc.

Antiquity: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. An indeterminate terracotta object.
2. A broken stone dabber. Its upper part is missing.
3. Two terracotta discs (PLATE XXXIV 5-6).

148. Issopur Teel: The village Issopur Teel lies towards south-west of the Khandhla block headquarters at a distance of about 10 km. It is connected by a metalled road on which there is regular bus service from Kandhala to Issopur Teel. It is a large mound, situated towards west of the village Issopur Teel. The mound itself is known as Issopur Teel. It is one of the highest mounds so far explored in the district. On the top of the mound there is a temple. The mound is intact except its periphery which is under cultivation. The mound is about 10 m. high from the surrounding area and areawise is about 250×200 sq. m.

Pottery: The pottery collected from this site includes fragments of PGW and red ware. A few sherds of Black-Slipped ware were also found. Among paintings in Grey ware are generally black rim bands and linear design. Many red ware sherds are associated with these ware which may belong to PGW culture are early historic period and a few other sherds belong to the Kushana period which includes some nail-impressed pattern on the rim and below is mild rib. There are

\textsuperscript{36} Ibid
also fragments of pedestalled bowls which are hallow from inside. Generally they are wheel made and unslipped.

**Antiquity** : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Terracotta beads and bangles.
2. Stone beads.
3. Terracotta animal figurine.
4. Pieces of copper and steatite.
5. Ivory objects.
6. Fragments of a terracotta plaque, right lower part is broken and the upper part is missing. It depicts a female figurine which wears a skirt like dress in the lower part and part of dupatta falls through left hand. Unslipped. Sunga period (L 5 cm, W 3.6 cm).

**149. Jasala** : The village Jasala is situated towards north of the Kandhla block headquarters at a distance of about 5 km. It is on the right side of the Kandhla-Shamli road. It is a Late Harappan site. Here Special mention my be made of the traces of mud platform overlying the natural soil which was observed in one of the exploded sections.

**150. Kamruddin Nagar** : The village Kamruddin Nagar locally known as Chandasugarh or Chandauli. The mound is also known as Chandauli Ka Khera. At a later stage the population is said to have shifted from here to some other place. The village Kamruddin Nagar is situated towards south-east of the Kandhala block headquarters at a distance of about 16 km. There is no direct route to approach the site, which can be reached via village Rajpur-Chhajpur on Kandhla-Budhana road, which turns to the right side and leads to the site via Durganpur towards the east. The site is on the right side of the river Krishni at a distance of about 2 km. It is towards south of the village Kamruddin Nagar. Originally the mound
was considerably high but has been levelled down gradually and only a small portion of it is left intact. Adjacent to the mound there is a tube well. Some elongated brick bats were also seen. (Pl. XXXIV C).

**Pottery**: The pottery assemblage are represented by different shades of red ware. Most of the sherds represent Late Harappan wares. Fragments include vases, storage jars, some pieces of dish-on-stand(?) pedestalled bowls. A few of them are slipped and well baked. While other sherds may belong to historical period.

**Antiquity**: Following antiquities have been collected from the site:
1. An indeterminate terracotta object.
2. Fragments of pot sherds having rope pattern design.
3. A pottery disc. (PLATE XXXIV - B).

**Block**: Shahpur

151. Huzurnagar: The village Huzurnagar is situated towards south-east of the Shahpur block headquarters at a distance of about 10 km. Kali Nadi flows towards east at a distance of about 3.5 km. from the village Huzurnagar. There is no direct route to approach the site. The site can be reached via village Mubarakpur on Shahpur-Jansath road, which turns to its right side and leads to the village Huzurnagar. The area of the mound is about 100x80 sq. m.

**Pottery**: The pottery collected from the site includes few sherds of PGW and Plain Grey Ware. Generally they produce metallic sound. The pottery is made of well levigated clay which is well baked. A few sherds of them are externally black-slipped. Generally no complete shape has been found. However, fragments of bowls, dishes and vases with out turned rims and associated red wares have been found. Mostly they are treated with a wash. It is worthwhile to mention that a tiny sherd of grey ware with slightly everted rim was found which is almost featureless though top is flattish. However, no antiq-
uity was found from the site during the course of exploration.

152. Kamalpur : The village Kamalpur stands on the right bank of the river Hindon which also forms its eastern boundary. It is almost towards west of the Shahpur block headquarter at a distance of about 5 Km. The mound is towards the west of the village Kamalpur. The village Kamalpur is connected by a metalled road via Adampur towards the north. The area of the mound is about 200x150 sq. m. On the top of the mound there is mazar of Husain Shah pir. The mound is also Known as Khera Husain Shah Pir. The people visit the mound for Ziarat (for pilgrimage) on Thursday.

Pottery : The pottery collected from the site includes Grey Ware sherds of various types and associated red ware. A few sherds have traces of paintings as well. A few sherds of PGW have rim band from which emerges a vertical line. Red ware sherds include fragments of vasses, basins, troughs, etc. A few sherds are the fragments of broken chilam of Medieval period. One fragment of red ware has stamped floral design and design in dots on it which is treated with a wash. The period of which is indeterminate. Probably it may belong to Kushana or Gupta period.

Antiquity : A small terracotta disc with beautifully carved out crescent-like notches on both sides has been recovered from the site. It has central hole for making it a toy or spindle whorl (diam.2.5cm) (PLATE XXIUV B).

153. Kakra : The village Kakra is situated toward north of the Shahpur block headquarts at a distance of about 5 km which form northern boundary of it. The river Hindon flows on the western side of the village at a distance of about 2.5 km. The mound is towards north-west of the village Kakra. It covers an area about 100x80 sq.m. and is about 2 m. high from the surrounding area. The village is easily approachable. It is on the Shahpur-Muzaffarnagar road.

Pottery : The pottery collected from the site includes frag-
ements of rims of vases, storage jars and basins. A few sherds have turned blackish due to ill firing. A few other sherds have parallel groove marks and petel like figures on the neck of a vase. Generally the sherds are unslipped and of medium fabric. They all belong to Kushana period.

154. Kitas : The village Kitas is situated towards south east of the Shahpur block headquarters at a distance of about 10 km. It stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its south east boundary. There is no direct route to approach the site. However, the site can be reached via village Mubarakpur on Shahpur-Jansath road which turns to its right side and leads to the village Kitas. The mound is under cultivation. However, pot-sherds were collected from the site. The mound covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m. It is difficult to approach the site during rainy season.

Pottery : The pot-sherds collected from the site# includes fragments of vases and basins and bowls as well. A few vases have mild parallel ribs. Most of the sherds are well baked and of medium fabric and unslipped. A few sherds have been found blackish due to ill firing. They all belong to Kushana period. A proto type bowl representing parai has also been found. No antiquity was found.

155. Purbalian-1

156. Purbalian-2 The village Purbalian stands on the right bank of the Kali nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards north of the Shahpur block head-quarters at a distance of about 9 km. on Shahpur-Jansatha road on the right side of the road. It is about 10 km away from the district headquarters. The site is towards south of the village Purbalian. It is just on the edge of the road. It covers an area of about 300x200 sq. mts. and is about 7 m. high from the surrounding area. Except the periphery of the mound

# According to Gaur RC and M. Lal it is a PGW site.
which is under cultivation the rest of the mound is intact. How­
ever, the mound has been totally destroyed and has been
turned into a grave-yard. It has been divided into two parts by
a cart road, which leads to the village. Potteries are found
equally on the both the mounds. On the top mound there is a
mazar of Barha Hazi Pir and a electric pole also stands there.
Some brick-bats were also seen on the top of the mound (Pl.
XXXV B).

Pottery: The site has yielded a rich variety of OCP. These
include fragments of miniature vases, basins, vases, storage
jars, fragments of a strap handle etc. The next period appears
to belong the PGW complex. This wares have yielded many
painted sherds which includes the line design and dots and
dashes and chain design etc. The pottery is well levigated and
well baked. It might have been a rich PGW site which has
been damaged to a large extent.

TEHSIL : KAIRANA

Block : Kairana

157. Bhura: The village Bhura is situated towards north of
Kairana block headquarters at a distance of 8 km on the left
side. The village stands on the left bank of the Katha Nala, a
tributary of the Yamuna. The mound covers an area of about
200x200 sq.m. has a thickness of about 3 metres and sug­
gests the occupation of successive cultures.

The site has yielded typically Harappan pottery apart
from the Late Harappan pottery, Painted Grey Ware sherds of
red ware of the Sunga-Kushana period. Among antiquities only
terracotta cakes were found.

158. Kairana: The block, which is the headquarters of the
tahsil of the same name, lies in lat 27°24'N and long. 77°12'
E on the metalled road from Muzaffarnagar to Panipat. It is
situated at a distance of about 49 km from the district head-

quarters on the khadar of the Yamuna.

The site has yielded the PGW and red wares of Sunga-Kushana period which includes usual shapes of each group.

159. Sainat: The village Sainpat is situated towards southwest of the Kairana block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. The whole village falls on the khadar of the Yamuna. The site is difficult to approach as there is no pucca road which leads to the village. It is a low mound.

Pottery: The pottery complex of this site is very rich in yielding PGW and associated wares including red wares. Though no complete shape has been found during the course of my exploration. The fragments include bowls and dishes. A few pieces have painting of dots and other sherds have thick parallel lines in black pigment. The red wares include fragments of basins, vases etc. However, no antiquity was found.

160. Unchagaon: The village Unchagaon is situated towards south east of the Kairana block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km. on the right side of the Kairana-Kandhala road. The site is towards south-west of the village Unchagaon. This site is about 4 km east of another PGW site Saipat. The mound has been converted into an agricultural field.

Pottery: The pottery complex of the site represents PGW and red ware of early historic period. However, usual shapes have been found in each group.

TEHSIL: KAIRANA

Block: Shamli

161. Jhal: The village Jhal is situated towards south-east of the Shamli block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km on the right side of the Shamli-Budhana road. The village Jhal stands on the right bank of the Krishni Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. The site is towards north of the village.

40. Ibid
41. Tripathi, Vibha, op. cit., p. 131.
Jhal. It is almost under cultivation. It is the southern border village of the Shamli block. The site is locally known as *Barle ka Kila*.

**Pottery**: The site is very rich in yielding Painted and Plain Grey Ware sherds with associated red wares. Though no complete shape has been found, the pottery represents fragments of bowls and dishes. In our collection mostly the fragments belong to Plain Grey Ware. However, a few sherds have rim bands and parallel vertical line and dots in black pigment. A few sherds of Plain Grey Ware give metallic sound which is made of well levigated clay and have smooth surface. A few of them have black exterior and grey interior. It appears that exterior black is due a kind of black slip on it. Red wares include fragments of vases, basins etc. They all are generally treated with a red wash, and appear to have been wheel made. However, no antiquity was recorded from the site.

162. **Jandheri**: The village Jandheri is situated towards north of the Shamli block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. on the left side of the Shamli-Saharanpur road. The site has yielded the Late Harappan Pottery.

163. **Bhanti Khera-1**

164. **Bhanti Khera-2** The village Bhanti Khera has two Late Harappan sites viz. Bhanti Khera-1 and Bhanti Khera-2. The village Bhanti Khera forms the southern border village of the Thana Bhawan block headquarter. It is about 10 km away from the block Thana Bhawan towards south. It can easily be approached from Shamli block on left side of the Shamli-Muzaffarnagar road at a distance of about 8 km. The village Bhanti Khera stands on the left bank of the Krishi Nadi which also forms its western boundary. The highest thickness of the

42. Indian Archaeology Review 1979-80 p. 80
43. Ibid
mound is about 2 m. from the surrounding area. It is a Late Harappan site\textsuperscript{44-45}.

165. Thana Bhawan: Thana Bhawan, the headquarters of the development block lies in Lat. 29°35'N and Long. 77°25'E. It is situated on the bank of Krishni Nadi. Thana Bhawan is located at a distance of about 18 km. from Shamli and about 32 km. from district headquarters. It is a Late Harappan site\textsuperscript{46}.

166. Hatchhoya-1
167. Hatchhoya-2

Like Bhanti Khera this village has also two Late Harappan sites viz. Hatchhoya-1 and Hatchhoya-2. The village Hatchhoya lies towards north east of the Un block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km. The Katha Nala flows towards west of the village hardly at a distance of about 1.5 km. The site is difficult to approach during rainy season. However, the village Hatchhoya is not connected with any pucca road. Both the sites of the village Hatchhoya have yielded Late Harappan pottery\textsuperscript{47-48}.

168. Jhinjhana: The village Jhinghana lies in Lat. 29°31'N and Long. 77°14'E. at a distance of about 48 km. from the district headquarters and 17 km. from Shamli. It is towards south of the Un block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. It is connected with a metalled road which leads to the tahsil Kairana. The village is just on the left bank of the Katha Nala. The mound is in the vicinity of the village. It is considerable high from the surrounding area.

Pottery: The pottery complex of the site\textsuperscript{49} is represented by the OCP, Painted/Plain Grey Ware and associated ware including red ware of early historic period. Usual shapes have been

\textsuperscript{44} Ibid
\textsuperscript{45} Ibid
\textsuperscript{46} Ibid
\textsuperscript{47} Ibid
\textsuperscript{48} Ibid
\textsuperscript{49} Indian Archaeology Review 1962-63 p. 70
found in each group. No antiquity was recorded from the site.

169. Rahatpur: The village Rahatpur is situated on the northern border of the Un block as well as the district. It lies towards the north east of the Un block headquarters at a distance of about 2 km. There is no direct pucca route to approach the site. Owing to the khadar area it difficult to approach the site during the rainy season. It is a Late Harappan site.

170. Samalkha: The village Samalkha lies towards south east of the Un block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km. A Kuccha road goes to the village from Un. The site lies between the doab of Krishni Nadi and Katha Nala. It is also a Late Harappan site.

171. Un: The village Un lies towards west of the district headquarters at a distance of about 60 km. Un, the block headquarters of the same name lies towards north of the Kairana tahsil. There is a metalled road between Kairana and Un.

It is a Late Harappan site.

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50. Ibid
51. Ibid
52. Ibid

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