The area under study (district Muzaffarnagar) is not only rich in ancient sites yielding ceramics of various cultural phases of our history (see chapter III & VI), beginning from the protohistoric period, but also in structural remains, however, mostly of medieval periods. A large number of monuments such as temples, mosques, graves, tombs, baolis, wells, forts, residential houses, tanks etc. have been observed during the course of my exploration i.e. village to village survey work. A brief account of them is given below, where necessary with photographs:
1. ALIPURA

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

A WELL

A well lies on the outskirts of the village. It is badly damaged and is now densely covered with trees and shrubs. Brick-bats are also lying scattered along with some wedge shaped bricks (30 x 22/17 x 0.06 cms) having key marks which had been used for making the well. As the size indicates, these bricks appear to belong to Kushana period. (PLATE XIII A).

2. CHARTHAWAL

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

There are two ancient temples here one dating back to Jahangirs time and other is about 500 years old. The place was the headquarters of the revenue agent AMIL. It is an old village and is mentioned in the Ain. A medieval temple (Thakurdwara), a Jain temple and remains of seven residential buildings within an enclosure with some other architectural remains were noticed during the course of our Survey work.

Three fairs are held here every year; two of which known as the Ghat and Devi fairs, fall in the month of Chaitra and the third called the fair of Chhariyan falls in the month of Bhadra. The last one is dedicated to saint Goga Pir, who is honoured by both the Hindus and Muslims. Each fair is attended by about 5,000 persons.
I. THAKURDWARA

(PLATE XLIIA)

This temple of Shri Ram, popularly known as 'Thakurdwara' bears an inscription in Urdu, Hindi and English about its restorations in V.S. 1967 (=1910 A.D.). The English version of it is given below:

"The old Hindu temple built in the time of Emperor Jahangir, repaired in the time of Pt. Jawala Prasad Collector, with the efforts of M. Mustaffa Ahmad Siddiqui, Dy. Collector".

The temple complex (75 x 70 m) made of lakhauri bricks (12 x 7 x 3 cms.) on a low plinth consists of twin Shikhara structures and an adjoining building. Some additions and alternations were done at a later date. On the left side there is a square plinth (1.10 x 1.10 cms.) having a staircase of five steps on this. There are two foot prints which are worshipped as the feet of Lord Ram.

II. JAIN TEMPLE

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

3. KOTESRA

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

I. PORT

In the southern part of the village, there is an old ruined brick-fort belonging to some old Saiyid families which housed residential buildings of the local rulers. However, all have been badly damaged except portions of corner towers and Cupolas. The bricks generally measure 12 x 7 x 3 cms.

II. JAIN TEMPLE

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

4. KASYARA

The village Kasyara lies towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. on the right side of the Charthawal - Chhapar road. There is another route to visite the village, one may first go to the village Luhari on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road from where a Kankar road joins the main road and leads to the village Badhai Kalan via village Kasyara.

I. NAVAGAZAPIR

There is a tomb made of lakhauri bricks of an unknown Muslim saint locally known as Navagazapir. It is located in the out-skirts of the village on road side. Since it has been thickly plastered it is difficult to determine its age.
II. A MAZAR

Beside the Navagazapir there is another mazar of some unknown person but well preserved.

5. KALYANA

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

A BUILDING COMPLEX

There is an ancient mound in the village on the top of which there is a building complex. It appears originally that building was made of lakhauri bricks. However, later on there was some alternations during the British period and bricks of larger sizes, perhaps collected from the site from some ancient structure were used.
6. KHANJAHANPUR

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

A TEMPLE

The temple is easily approachable because it lies just on the right edge of the aforesaid road after crossing the Kali Nadi bridge. There is an ancient mound which is popularly known as Dallo Devta Ka Tilla. Some stone images like Ganesha, Shiva were unearthed from here and all of them are housed in a newly contructed temple. People of adjoining area come every thursday for Pooja. (PLATE VIIIA).

7. MALIRA

This place is about 10 kms. away from Muzaffarnagar city on Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur road.
BRIDGE ON KALI NADI

This is only extent bridge of Mughul period in the district. It is popularly known as 'Bawandari-ka-pul' (bridge having 52 recesses for water flow). Muzaffarnagar- Saharanpur road passes through it.

8. NIAMU

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

There is an ancient mound which is known as Saiyidon ka Khera some interesting stone sculp have been unearth from there and adjoining area while village people were digging foundation of their houses. All these are housed in a newly constructed temple.
I. VARAHRAJA

(PLATE XL)

A recently built temple houses a very interesting image of Varahraja (incarnation of Varaha) found long back in the village Niamu while digging the foundation of a house.

It is alleged that there is an inscription on the reverse part of the image. However, the same cannot be seen at present as the image has been fixed with a wall of the temple in such a way that the back part of it is not visible.

The height of the image is 1.3 m. and breadth is 0.80 m. It is made of one slab in red sandstone. Lord Varaha is shown within a beautifully carved niche in standing pose and trampling the demon and holding goddess Sarth above in his raised left hand. The image wears traditional ornaments.

SHIVA - PARVATI

(PLATE XLIA)

Apart from this there are other images such as of Siva-Parvati (70 x 38 cms.) in which the goddess is sitting on the thighs of the Lord Siva.
BALRAMA

(PLATE XLIB)

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

9. RASULPUR

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

A WELL

There is a big well in the village made of Lakhauri bricks. The diameter of the well is approximately 2.6 m. Thickness of its wall is 50 cms. and depth upto the water level is 6 m. Though there is an inscription in the well, it could not be read because it was much below.
10. AMIRNAGAR

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

TEMPLES

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

11. BAGRA

The village, which lies in Lat. 29°28' N and long 77°35' E. and gives its name to the pargana, is also the headquarters of a block. It is about 11 Km west of Muzaffarnagar near the bifurcation of Muzaffarnagar-Kairana and Muzaffarnagar-Shamli roads. Buses plying on these routes have a halt here.

It is a place of some antiquity and was according to local tradition held by Prithvi Raj, the great
Chauhan ruler of the kingdom of Delhi in the twelfth century. The name of the village is said to have been derived from one raja Bagh, but nothing is known about this personage. It was formed as a mahal in the reign of Akbar.

There are several residential buildings here, all made of lakhauri bricks. It is said that the royal physician (Hakim) of Jahangir, Sheikh Hasan was the resident of this village. Previously the whole town was enclosed with a wall but now there is no trace of it except a damaged gate.

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

1. Indian Archaeology 1984-85 A Review, p. 192.
I. SATIA
(PLATE XLIiIA)

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

II. BARADWARI
(PLATE XLVB)

Adjacent to the Satis there is a flat roofed structure having eight open gates which is probably to perform 'havan' at the time of ceremonies. The structure stands on 1.5 high plinth.

III. TEMPLE
(PLATE XLIV B)

There are many temples of lakhauri bricks adjacent to the above structure. However, images are modern.

IV. TANK
(PLATE XLIVB)

Very close to Baradwari there is a tank having a stair-case of 10 steps. The area of it is approximately (60 x 60 m.).
V. BAWANDWARI
(PLATE XLIV A)

There is another interesting building of lakhauri bricks known as Bawandwari (structure of 52 gates). It is a double storeyed building which has a tah-khana (underground cell) as well as a well. The building was frequently repaired and therefore modern bricks have also been used in it. It is occupied by village Pradhan. The building appears of Mughul period.

VI. TEMPLE OF SHAKUMBHARI DEVI
(PLATE XLIIB)

Adjacent to the main road there is a recently built small temple of Shakumbhari Devi after which the place got its sanctity. It appears that new temple has been built on site of the old temple.

VII. TEMPLE OF LORD SIVA
(PLATE XLIIB)

Within the premises of the above Shakumbhari Devi Temple there is a Siva temple of two Shikharas, made of lakhauri bricks. It is regularly repaired and therefore is well preserved. The temple appears to belong to the period of other buildings described above.
VIII. THAKURDWARA--A SHIKHARA TEMPLE

(PLATE XLIIIB)

Another interesting building of the village is a beautiful small temple of Lord Ram. The temple is noteworthy for its beautiful paintings inside on the walls and the ceiling. The garbh-griha is a beautiful structure having ribbed painted done. The paintings mainly in red and blue generally include floral motifs, stylized geometrical patterns and miniature portraits.

12. HAIDERNAGAR

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

1. TEMPLE OF LORD SIVA

A Shikhara type of temple of Lord Siva stands here which is made of lakhauri bricks. A Siva lingam and some images of marble are kept here for worship.
II. GARAHII

Remains of some big residential buildings found here are popularly known as Garahi. It is also made of lakhauri bricks. Some people live in the habitable portion of it.

13. JASOI

The village Jasoi stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It lies towards west of the Baghra block headquarters at a distance of about 17 km on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. One wishing to visit the village may first go to the village Dholra at a distance of about 12 km. on aforesaid road where towards north on right side a road joins it and leads to the village Jasoi hardly 5 km. away from the village Dholra.

I. JAIN TEMPLE

(PLATE XLVA)

A Jain temple probably of medieval period, housed five marble images of Jain Tirkhankaras. The temple had four sided conical Shikhara and attached building complex. The three of them bear the dates in Mahavira Samvat as given below.

1. Rishabhnath image - 1957
2. Chandaprabha image - 1747
3. Parshwanath image - 1664

II. A WELL

In the same village opposite a residential building complex there is a well having a diameter of 1.8 m. The diameter of the enclosing plinth, recently repaired is 3.8 m.

III. MOSQUE

Adjacent to the well there is a mosque made of lakhauri bricks. It has been restored, plastered and white washed by the village people.

IV. A BUILDING COMPLEX
(PLATE XLVB)

Near the mosque there is a double storeyed building complex made of lakhauri bricks belonging to some Saiyids. The gate bears. The inner side of the gate has painting which probably belongs to Mughul period.
2. Chandaprabha image – 1747
3. Parshwanath image – 1664

II. A WELL

In the same village opposite a residential building complex there is a well having a diameter of 1.8 m. The diameter of the enclosing plinth, recently repaired is 3.8 m.

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Adjacent to the well there is a mosque made of lakhauri bricks. It has been restored, plastered and white washed by the village people.

IV. A BUILDING COMPLEX

(PLATE XLVB)

Near the mosque there is a double storeyed building complex made of lakhauri bricks belonging to some Saiyids. The gate bears. The inner side of the gate has painting which probably belongs to Mughul period.
14. BILASPUR

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

I. DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS

Antiquarian remains of this village, include dilapidated building of some old Saiyid family which is said to have connection with the Saiyids of Bihari, a village situated at a distance of about 20 kms. away from there. An abandoned residential building has a tah-khana (underground cell). All these buildings are made of lakhauri bricks and appear to belong to eighteenth century.

II. DAI KA MAQUBARA

In the village mentioned above, there is a maqubara known as 'Dai Ka maqubara'. It stands almost on the outskirts of the village. The area of the maqubara is approximately 17 x 15 x 22 m. It is also made of lakhauri bricks with use of lime-morter. The size of the brick is 12 x 7 x 3 cms.
III. A WELL

A little ahead of the Dai Ka Maqubara, there is a deep well made of lakhauri bricks of similar size, having a diameter of 3 m. with circular wall and depth upto the water level is about 5.3 m. It is about 1 m high from the ground level. It is now densely covered with trees from all sides.

15. BHANDURA

This village is on Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road at a distance of about 12 kms. from District headquarters towards east.

A. TEMPLE OF LORD SIVA

A Siva lingam unearthed earlier from this village has been installed in a newly constructed temple.

16. BAHADURPUR

This village is situated at a distance of about 11 kms. from District headquarters towards south-east on Muzaffarnagar-Jansath road. The architectural remains of this village include mosques, wells and remains of a residential building remnant of a grand building.
I. GARHI SADAT

There is a big house complex locally known as Garhi Sadat. It is alleged that this building originally had four big gates on all the four sides. However, now only southern gate (partially damaged) can be seen there. It is also said that there was a wall enclosure around this complex. However, there is no trace of it now.

Even in dilapidated condition belonged to the Maraths the traces of three storeys are still visible. Subsequently this building was occupied by some Saiyids. Now a Muslim family resides there, in the habitable part of it.

II. MOSQUE

There is a mosque attached to this building complex. It is also made of lakhauri bricks. It is decorated with some geometrical designing.

17. BIHARI

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

I. AN OLD POND

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

II. BUILDING COMPLEX

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

III. MOSQUE

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

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

V. MAQUBARAS

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

18. DHANDHERA

This village is about 6 kms. away from the District headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Jauli road towards southeast of the village Bisalpur.

NAVAGAZAPIR

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

19. JARODA

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

I. QUILA MARATHAS

It is alleged that here was a big fort of the Marathas. However, there is now no trace even of its outline or boundary. The only structural remains of it is a big room of lakhauri bricks measuring 6.5 x 4 x 1.5 cms. The structure was destroyed due to brick robbing on large scale by the villagers. Later structures made of those bricks can be seen in the village.
Of late, a Muslim Zamindar Liyaqut Ali, made his residential quarters here.

II. MIR KI GARHI

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

III. MAZAR OF GAURI SHAH

At a distance of about one kilometer from the Garhi on the outskirts of the village, there is a grave known as 'Mazar of Gauri Shah'. Since it is thickly plastered its nature could not be determined.

20. MUZAFFARNAGAR (CITY)

Muzaffarnagar, the headquarters of the district and the tahsil, lies in Lat. 29°28' N and Long. 77°41'E near the left bank of the river Kali. It is connected by metalled roads with Saharanpur in the north, Bijnor in the east, Meerut in the south, and with Panipat in Haryana State in the west.

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

I. TEMPLES

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

II. MOSQUE

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

21. RATHERI

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

BUILDING COMPLEX

There are some residential buildings of Barha Saiyids in this village made of Lakhauri bricks. It is alleged that their ancestors originally belonged to
Bilaspur from where they had come here and settled down.

There is a well inside on the left side of the gate having a diameter of about 2 m. Now it is out of use. The structures appear to belong to Mughul period.

22. SARWAT

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

I. MASTAN SHAHA'S MAZAR

This mazar is on the elevated area of the village. Since it is thickly plastered, nothing definitely can be determined about it. The mazar is within a four walled boundary. People come here for Ziarat from nearby village.

II. WELL

Adjacent to the above mentioned mazar there is a well of lakhauri bricks. It's diameter is 2.40 m. including the thickness of the circular wall. It bears an inscription which is much below therefore could not be recorded.
23. SHERNAGAR

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

I. SATI KA KHERA

Towards the north of the village, there is a mound locally known as 'Sati Ka Khera' (mound of Sati) covering an area of about 100 x 100 m. It is about 2.5 m. high from the ground level. On the top of the mound there is a brick work in somewhat geometrical pattern being commemorative remains of some Sati. The size of the bricks used is 9 x 7 x 4 cms.

II. TEMPLE

Quite close to the above, there is a temple of Lord Siva. It enshrines a Siva-lingam found by the villagers some time back while tilling the fields. The lingam has some scratch marks probably of a plough.

III. A POND

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

Attached to the above Siva temple there is a well of lakhauri bricks having a diameter of about 1.8 m. The thickness of the wall is 0.6 m. Its terrace is octagonal in shape. There is a persian inscription inside the well much below and was not accessible.

There are few more wells belonging to the medieval period. They are more or less of similar type as one described above. One of them had an inscription (PLATE ) which is now housed in the Government Museum, Muzaffarnagar. Its contents are given below with English translation:

"Allah the Great"

It was during the reign of Shahjahan, that in accordance with an earlier request Syed Khan Jahan got built this well at the place of his residence. "God, please, look after", that, it may not demolish in flood.

Dated 1054 A.H.
V. TOMB OF SHER ALI

On the outskirts of the village there is a tomb (maqubara) of Sher Ali after whom the village got its name. It is made of lakhauri bricks and is in good state of preservation. The tomb has arches and a minaret above on each four sides, and in the centre there is a big dome. The tomb houses besides his grave three more of his family members. It is said that for his wife a separate tomb (maqubara) was built in the village which is now totally damaged.

VI. OTHER TOMB

There are two other tombs (maqubaras) locally known as 'Saiyidon ka maqubara' (tomb of Saiyids).

VII. WELLS

Attached to the maqubara of Sher Ali, there is a well, having the diameter of about 2.5 m. which is fully covered with trees and shrubs.

Across the road, adjacent to the dombs of Saiyids, there is another well having a diameter of about 2.5 m. Both wells are made of lakhauri bricks. The latter well bears an inscription.
24. SUJADU

This village lies towards south of the District headquarters at a distance of about 4 kms. Here is a mound on the bank of the Kali Nadi.

A GRAVE

On the top of the mound there is a grave locally known as 'Gupha-ke-pir'. It is thickly plastered and therefore it is difficult to determine its age.

25. SANDHAOLI VILLAGE

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

I. BUILDINGS COMPLEX

Here is a residential building complex which probably belonged to the brother of Wahelna's Diwan. The building covers a considerable area within a walled boundary, each corner of which originally had a minaret (burj). However, only one of them now survives. The boundary wall has been destroyed and the main building
damaged considerably. However, a Saiyid family now resides in the extant portion of it.

II. A MOSQUE

Within the boundary of the house complex there is a mosque, built on a high plinth. It has a double dome.

III. WELLS

Not far away from it there is also a lakhauri well having a diameter of about 1.6 m.

There is another lakhauri well of the same period having a diameter of about 2.4 m. Its wall is 60 cms. thick and its top is about 80 cms. high from the ground level. It bears following inscription on a stone slab.
IV. A MAZAR

On the outskirts of the village there are five graves. Four of them are within an enclosure. Under these graves are buried the family members of Diwan's brother referred to above.

26. WAHELNA

The village Wahelna is situated in Lat. 29°28' N and Long. 77°43' E from the district headquarters and is connected by a metalled road with the state highway to Meerut. The village lies on the left side Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road towards south at a distance of about 5 kms. from the District headquarters. It is alleged that the village was earlier known as Varah Nagar. It is considerably important from architectural point of view. Following structural remains are found here.

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

I. BUILDING COMPLEX

(PLATE XLX)

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

At a distance of about 85 m. attached to the western gate is the main building. The western gate is approximately 16 m. high, and 8.5 m. wide, on either side
of the gate is a platform, probably for gate-guards. The upper part of the gate is decorated with painting in Mughul style. A passage made of lakhauri bricks passes through the gate.

The architectural remains of the building which appear to be a royal residence is quite impressive and artistic. It is alleged that originally it was constructed by Sher Shah Suri who later on gave it to one of his Diwan. The building includes Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Am, Janan Khana (ladies apartment) as well as an Imambara, etc.

II. A MOSQUE

(PLATE)

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

III. MAQUBARA

(PLATE XLIXB)

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

IV. A JAIN TEMPLE

Out of two important temples of the village one belongs to the Jain sect. It is alleged that the shrined idol of Parshwanath, was unearthed, sometime back on the same spot where the newly constructed marble temple now stands. The idol is sitting in Dyanmudra under a canopy of snake-hoods. It's pedestal has the following inscription:

On the basis of the date given in the inscription, the image appears to be about 500 years old.
V. TEMPLE OF LORD SIVA

Not far away from the Jain temple, there is a Siva temple which has been restored and plastered by the villagers. A Sivalingam and Nandi of late period are installed here. Its ceiling has paintings in red and blue colours depicting male and female figurines as well as geometricl patterns.
The village Basera lies in lat. 29° 33' N and long. 77° 51' E. It is situated towards north-east of the District headquarters at a distance of about 27 Km. on the metalled road from Bhukerheri to Deoband and about 10 Km south of Purkazi block headquarters. It has a regular bus service from Muzaffarnagar.

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

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

I. BUILDING COMPLEX

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

II. TEMPLES

There are two almost identical Siva temples following each other on either side of a village road. Both the temples are made of lakhauri bricks and each enshrines a Siva-lingam having a Nandi image outside.

28. BARLA

The village Barla situated about 19 Km. north-west of Muzaffarnagar by the side of Meerut-Dehradun highway, Barla lies in Lat. 29° 37' N. and Long. 77° 47' E. It is connected by roads with Gordhanpur, Bhukarheri, and Deoband. Buses plying on these routes halt here.

Raja Ram of Landhaura, a Gujar chief, held this village as a part of his estate before it came into the possession of the Saiyids.
An urs known as 'Baba Chand Ki Roshni' is held every year on the 25th and 26th of Ramadan in this village with an approximate attendance of 3,000 persons.

29. CHHAPAR

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

The village was known as Chhapar Khudda Mahal in the days of Akbar. The name Pur Chhapar dates from the days of Quzi Nizami, a Saiyid of Jansath, who sold the village to Lakshman Das, an agent of Raja Ram Dayal of Landhaura. Lakshman Das is associated with a fortress that has been found in this village.

I. A FORTRESS (QUILA)

(PLATE LB)

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

II. TEMPLE OF KALI

(PLATE LA)

In the close vicinity of above fortress there is a temple of goddess kali in Shikhara style. Some later structure grew around it developing it into a full temple complex. A new shikhara temple was also erected.

30. GODHANA

This village is situated on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road at a distance of about 35 kms. from the District headquarters. From Purkazi, at a distance of about 26 kms. another metalled road joins it leading to the village.

A WELL

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

31. GORDHANPUR

The village is about 42 kms. away from the District headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road.

TEMPLE OF LORD SIVA

There is a shikhara type Siva temple in the village which stands on a low platform. The temple is made of lakhauri bricks and may be about 150 years old. Nearby lies over a platform a life size stone image of Siva, broken into three pieces.

32. PURKAZI

The place Pur of Purkazi is a small town-cum-village which is situated in Lat. 29° 39' N and 77° 51' E towards north of the pargana Pur Chhapar at a distance of about 25 Km north-west of the District headquarters on Muzaffarnagar - Roorkee road. Basera distributary of the Ganga Canal flows between the canal and the town. It is surrounded by a number of fine groves.
Traditionally it is believed that Purkazi derives its name from Qazi Nizami, a Saiyid of Jansath, who believed in the reign of Farrukh Siyar. From the days of Qazi Nizami the place became known as Pur Chhapar and subsequently as Purkazi. Afterwards it came into the supremacy of Raja Ram Dayal of Landhaura. The village has two big mosques one of which is said to have been built prior to and other during the reign of Shahjanan.

Apart from above there are several other residential buildings, wells, mosques, temples Darwaja etc. All are made of lak孝ur bricks.

33. TUGHLAQPUR

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

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

The village has no direct bus connection, the nearest bus-stop being Harinagar at a distance of 11 km. on the Purquazi-Barwala road.
34. CHANDSINA

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

FORTRESS

The remains a fortress are located in the village Chandsina. This has installed cannon on certain elevation which can be approached by well preserved steps. This fortress belong to a local Raja or Chieffen. The each corner of the fortress has a large burgas. This has holes probably for gun shorting during emergency or war. There many vegetation has grown around it which makes the site lovely. It is almost well preserved condition (PLATE LI A&B).

35. KHATAULI

The town Khatauli and the development of block headquarters lies in Lat 29°42'N abd Kibg, 77°75'E. It is situated at the crossing of the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut and Budhana-Mirapur roads at a distance of about 22 Km.
JAIN TEMPLE

Among Hindu temples of significance in the town may be mentioned four large Jain temples dating back to the last century. A Jain fair known as the Uchhao Sarangian is usually held here in the month Chaitra.

SARAI

(PLATE LII A)

There is an old Sarai (inn) situated in the heart of the town, is in very bad condition. Many alternation in the original structure have been taken place. Local muslims are residing in the sarai. It is surrounded by the local shops and newly constructed residential buildings. The antiquity of the Sarai (inn) goes back to the time of emperor Shahjahan (1627-1956) which is attested by the Persian inscription studded in front arched gate way.

Another building of the same period being a mosque located in the mohalla Sarafan.

A fair is held here during the month of Bhadra in the memory of Zahir Diwan (a local saint).

36. MANSURPUR

The village Mansurpur is situated towards north of the Khatauli block headquaters at a distance of about 12 Km. The

village is on the Budhano-Muzaffarnagar road. One wishing to visit the site may first go to the village Khanupur in Muzaffarnagar-Khatauli road, where Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road crosses.

**RANG MAHAL**

*(PLATE LIII A&B)*

The site is in the vicinity of the village Kansurpur, which is locally known as Rang Mahal. This beautiful large size Haveli which looks like a fortress is one of the finest building of the tahsil. The Haveli is alleged to being the family of the founder of the district Muzaffarnagar. It has many parts and burgs at its four corners. There are some holes probably made for gun shooting. This building is on the top of a mound which is about 20 m high from the ground level. It is alleged the this building has a boundary wall but at present no sign of it is traceable. In front of the building there is a large terrace. Its main gate is very big and the whole structure is built by the lakhauri brick. There are some later contraction the building too.

Just infront of this building there is a Shikara type temple of Lord Shiva. Apart from these there are several other structures which is generally occupied by the local muslims.
A MAQUBARA

(PLATE LIV A&B)

At a little distance from this building (Rang Mahal) there is the mazar of the Saiyid Mansar Ahmad Khan son the founder. It is octagonal in shape and on the top there is a dome. In the each side there is a arch gate way. One the top of each gate and roof there is painting. It has been white-washed by some local people. The maqbara stands on a plinth of about 2.5 ft. lower part of the maqbara brick robbers have taken away bricks. The whole structure is surrounded by the trees.

37. SHEKHUPURA

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

A TANK

(PLATE LII B)

There is a beautiful remains of a tank which has well preserved structure. There are many structures along it like small temple. The Ghat with step has hexgonal burg it presumed to denote gate way to step down upto the water. It has also remains of a well in its one corner for perennial supply of water. The tant at present is covered with some green vegetables. The tank is squarish in shape.
38. AHRORA

The village Ahrora is situated towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 2 Km. The village Ahrora is linked with Jasath by a brick paved road.

A MAZAR

It is badly damaged mazar of unknown persons on a slightly elevated portion an agricultural field. Except the some portion of mazar all the bricks have been taken away by the brick robbers.

39. BHALERI

The village Bhaleri is situated towards north-west of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 1 Km. on Jansath-Muzaffarnagar road. On the left side of the road a Kachcha road goes straight to the site. Which is west of the village Bhaleri.

NAVAGAZA PIR

(PLATE LV A)

There is a Navagazapir (grave) in the village Bhaleri which is surrounded by a boundary wall. It measures 27 x 9 ft. in length and breadth respectively. Though the approach road is very difficult but the devotees come here
for worship. It is alleged that its antiquity goes back to Akbar, the great's period, though at several places it is damaged due to brick robbing but still it commands a great respect among all the Hindus & Muslims alike. The mazar is white washed.

JANSATH

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

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

The Shrine is of Ma Kali. Apparently the structure of the temple looks like a Rath (Chriot). In campus of the temple there is a banyan tree around which there is a pucca platform. It is alleged that this tree has some link with Mahabharata time.

Adjacent to the temple there is stepped tank having Ghat in each side. The tank is out use and is covered with some vegetation and trees.

There are several residential building complex and Havelis here and it is alleged that it were originally built by the Marathas which were later on occupied by the Barha Saiyids.
One of the Havelis of the town accommodates a local school at present with some alteration in the original building. One of the beautiful building locally known as Garhi in good state of preservation (PLATE LVIII B).

DARWAJA
(PLATE LVIII A)

There is a big door stands in the Mohalla Budh-Bazar which is situated in the vicinity of the town. This is built by Lakhauri bricks. According to tradition it was originally built by Marathas. The structure is badly delipilated because of the brick robbering from the lower part of it. According to the local legend it was originally of three storeyed but now only one storey remains left over. It seen inside marks of storeys may be seen in it. Its height at present is about 8 m. and breadth is about 4 m which includes door itself. Around the door there are several newly constructed structures.

It is alleged that some Maratha chieften once came here to live for whose wife this structure was built. She was a great devotee of river Ganga which probably flows near by this structure. However, the river Ganga is far away from this place.
KILLI DARWAJA

(PLATE LV B)

This structure is in the midst of the town and many shops inside of it exists now. It is alleged that the whole town had a boundary wall to save it from neighbouring forest. The remains of the gate may be seen in all directions. Though only Killi Darwaja is somewhat preserved at present. The door is studded with nail headed prints. At present a metalled road passes through the door. The door top has an arch which is surrounded by small cells which might have been for the use of soldiers. The whole structure is built by the Lakhauri bricks.

41. HUSAINPUR

The village Husainpur is situated towards southeast of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 26 Km. There is no direct route to approach the village. It can be approached via village Mirapur at a distance of about 14 Km.

A MOSQUE

Apart from remains of some brick built houses there is an old Masjid now of repair.

42. JATWARA

The village is about 4 Km. towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters on Jansath-Morna road.

A MOSQUE

Apart from some residential buildings made of Lakahuri bricks there is a mosque. It has been plastered and while washed. It's data could not be determined.

43. JARBAR

The village Jarbar is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 12. To reach the site one may first go to village Khujera at a distance of about 6 Km from Jansath on Jansath-Morna road. From Khujera on the right side of the aforesaid road a Kharanja joins which leads to the village Jarbar.

A TEMPLE

In the heart of the village, there is a temple of Shikhara type of Lord Shiva. It is thickly plastered and white-washed. Its date could not be determined.

44. KASIMPUR KHOLA

The village Kasimpur Khola is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance
of about 20 Km on Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road.

A TEMPLE

In the vicinity of the village there is a Shikhara type temple of Lord Shiva on a 1.5 ft. high platform. It is plastered and white-washed. Its date could not be determined.

45. KATIA

The village Katia is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 11 Km. To approach the site one may first go to the village Khujera about 6 Km from Jansath block on Jansath-Moma road. From Khujera right side of the aforesaid road a Kharanja goes to the village Katia which is about 5 Km away.

A TEMPLE

In the heart of the village, there is a temple having a Shikhara of Lord Shiva. The temple has been erected on a plinth of 1.5 ft. The temple is made of Lakhauri brick and has been thickly plastered.

46. KAITHORA

The village Kaithora is situated towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 12 Km.
On wishing to visit the site may first go to the village Mirapur onwards about 1 Km a metalled road leads to the village Kaithora. It is considerably important from architecture point of view. Following structural remains are found here.

A MAZAR

(PLATE LIX A)

A well preserved maqubara (grave) of Latif Shah exists here, which is measured length 14, weath 14 and height 1.5 m. It is squarish in shape. The mazar has arched gate ways which has four minerates at all four corners of the roof. These minerates are surrounded by a beautiful dome in centre which is pointed and is decorated with a pointed metal at the top. It is thickly plastered and white washed.

There is another mazar of some unknown person having 9 same height plinth. It is open. It is all made of Lakhauri bricks.

A TEMPLE

Near the ancient mound there is a tank. It is alleged that it is stepped but no traces of it can be seen apperently. Just on the edge on the tank there is an ancient temple of Rama. It is rather newly constructed.
A BUILDING COMPLEX

Just opposite of the mazar of Latif Shah there is a building complex. At present some saiyids are residing. Many alteration have been done in this building complex.

There is another building complex commonly known as Darwaza because of its high entrance. The gate has been partially damaged. The main buildings have the arches as decoration. Its all made of Lakhauri brick.

47. MAHMOODPUR (BANGER)

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

A MAZAR

The mazar is towards east of the village Mahmoodpur. There is a tube well adjacent to the mazar. The mazar is local known as Rahamatulla pir. According to local people Latif Shah of Kaithera were four brothers. Rahamatulla is one of them. Other are in Sarai Khola and Allampur.

A FORT

In the vicinity of the village there is a brick fort with high corner towards. It is badly damaged.
The village Makkhanpur is a uninhabited village adjacent to the village Sambhalhera. It is situated towards east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 7 Km. It may be approached via Sambhalhera towards south.

A TEMPLE

(PLATE LIX B)

There is a famous temple in the most of the village which is surrounded by a boundary wall on the 2 ft high plinth. The boundary wall has hexagonal burg at its four corners. The temple is surrounded by a grove. Inside the boundary there are two temple side by side. One belong to Lord Shiva (Planch-Mukhi-Shiva-lingana) (PLATE LXI B) and other so Lord Rama. Both the temple are similar and of Shikhara type. Both of them have their main gate towards east. The wall and roof are beautifully decorated with painting of floral motifs (PLATE LXI A). The Nandi figure (PLATE LX A) stands just out side the temple of Lord Shiva. While the image of Hanuman (PLATE LX B) is installed out side of the Lord Rama temple. Both the figurine are beautifully carved out. The image of Hanuman tramples down a lady figurine.
It is alleged that a saint once came here who refused to take his meals without the existence of a temple here. However, these temple came into existence. Later on, image of Durgaji was installed between the original temples. At the back of these temples there was probably a plinth turned as Panchavati. It was badly damaged and in due course of time it was renewed later on. It measures length 16ft, renewed breadth 12 ft and height 2.5 ft. with 5 stair case. The whole complex covers an large area.

49. MIRAPUR

The town Mirapur, lies in Lat. 29°33'N and Long. 77°33'E at the junction of two metalled road leading from Muzaffarnagar to Mawana and from Khatauli to Bijnor. This town is located at a distance of about 11 Km towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters. It is about 33 Km away from district headquarters.

The town is believed to have been bestowed on the Chhatrauri branch of the Saiyids during the reign of Akbar.

A TEMPLE

Towards east of the village on the top of an elevated platform there is a temple of kali ji locally known as Babrewali Mata Ma Mandir.
A BUILDING COMPLEX

There are several residential complex in the village made of Lakhauri brick. Some gates decorated with arches are also seen at many place in the village.

50 MUJHERA

The village Mujhera lies towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 9 Km. It is on the Mirapur-Muzaffarnagar road. The village Mujhere is considerably important from the architectural point of view. The following structures have been found.

A BAOLI
(PLATE LXII A&B)

There is a famous stepped baoli popularly known as Bai Ka Kuan. It is alleged that one who takes Dath from this baoli become free from the bai (gastric-trouble). But now it out of use. It is said that it was built during the period of Muhammad Khans father.

A MAZAR
(PLATE LXIII A)

The mazar is locally known as Jachcha-Bachcha Ki Mazar and local people come for ziyarat on every thursday.
The mazars are of Saiyid Saif Khan and his mother. It is made of white marble with red sandstone in interior of dome and is inscribed A.H. 9/2 or 1564 A.D. It was built by Saiyid Muhammad Khan for himself, but his son Saif Khan having died in his life time was buried here. It is one of the finest tombs of Mujhera village. The tomb is surrounded by a 2.5 m high wall with a flat octagonal turz on each corner. The length of the boundary wall is 53 meter with a big gate on one side. The gate is decorated with arched. The inner part of the walls are also decorated with arches. The mazar is in the centre having a 1.5 m high plinth.

Just opposite of this mazar there is another mazar (tomb) of Saiyid Muhammad Khan (PLATE LXIII B). It is also built of white marble with an inscription dated A.H. 982 or 1574 A.D. The tomb of Miran Saiyid Husain, dated A.H. 1100 or 1592 is also there.

In the village Muzhera there another mazar of Saiyid Umar Nur bilt of red sandstone data unknown. It is also a fine piece of architecture.

51. NIZAMPUR

The village Nizampur is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters. There is no direct route.

1. Proceedings of Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1873, p. 141.
   Indian Archaeology-1959-60 A Review, p. 101;
   Indian Archaeology - 1980-81, A Review, p. 138;
leading to the village. One wishing to visit the site may first go to Mirapur, at a distance of about 11 Km from Jansath and from Mirapur towards east about 7 Km.

A WELL

Just on the edge of an ancient mound there is well of Lakhauri brick having an outer diameter of 5.10 m. Some later construction is also seen. It is out of use now. Around it there is an octagonal plateform which is plastered.

52. SAMBHALHERA

The village Sambhalhera is situated towards east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 5 Km on the left side of the Mirapur - Jansath road. A metalled road starts from Sambhahera which joins the Mirapur-Jansath road. The village is one of the principal seats of the Barha Saiyids. It is also a considerable important village from architectural point of view. The following structures deserve our attention.

A MAZAR

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

(PLATE LIV A&B)

Adjacent to the mazar there is a Mosque dated back to the Emperor Shahjahan time. It is was built by Saiyid Makhan, son of Bahauddin\(^1\) in A.H. 104 or 1631 AD. This fact is confirmed by an inscription studded in front portion of the Mosque. The mosque has a painted roof. It is badly damaged at many places and is surrounded by four walls. The mosque has three dome having two small minerals in front of the central dome.

IMAM BARA

Apart from several residential buildings mostly of double storeyed there is a Imambara here in a Haveli where the function of Muharram is celebrated. It is also decoarted with floral motifs and has arched gate ways. It has been damaged at many places. It is being repaired by some local people.

53. TANDHERA

The village Tandhera is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about

\[1.\text{ Fuhrer, A., op. cit., p. 13; Proceedings of Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1872, p. 166.}\]
14 Km. To approach the site one may first go to the village Khujera on Jansath-Morna road. On the right side of the village a Karanga leads to the village Tandhera.

A MOSQUE

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

54. TALRA

The village Talra is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 2 Km on Jansath-Morna road.

BUILDING COMPLEX

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

55. TISANG

The village Tisang lies towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. A pucca road goes upto 5 Km and then onwards turns into a Kachcha road which leads to the site.

A TEMPLE

There a newly constructed temple on an ancient
55. BHUKERHERI

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

It is a place of some antiquity, having been the headquarters of the pargana in the days of Akbar. It was also the seat of Chhatrauri and Tinanpuri Saiyid brethren who were subsequently replaced by the Jats.

A TOMB

(PLATE LXV A)

There is old double storeyed structure (tomb) in the heart of the village and is surrounded by the newly constructed residential buildings. It is a very old tomb, ascribed by the Hindus to one Baba Garib Das (a local saint). It is used by the Hindus and Muslims as a common place of worship. The consider it the tomb of Baba Garib Das while the Muslims consider it Baba Garib Shah. It attracts a large number of people on the full moon day in the month of Sravana when a
local fair takes place here. The structure is well preserved.

Apart from this structure there are several other, structures made of Lakhauri brick like wells, residential buildings etc.

57. FIROJPUR

It is an uninhabited village and is about 5 km far from Morna block headquarters towards north-east. A metalled as well as a kachcha road starts from Morna.

A TEMPLE

(PLATE LXV B)

The temple is towards east of the village Firojpur. The temple is locally known as Nikantheshwar Mandir. The temple is on the top of an ancient mound and because of the Nilkantheshwar temple the place is also known as Nikantheslwar.

The temple is an ancient one but later addition have been done. It is surrounded by a boundary wall which is 7th ft high. It covers large area. Inner side of the boundary

1. Fuhrer, A., op. cit., p. 12
wall at a definite distance there are small niches. At some place plaster is also seen. In front of the temple there is a Pipal tree. According to local people the original Shiva lingam has been misplaced and new one is installed.

A MAZAR

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

58. KAKARAULI

(PLATE LXVI A)

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

The village is said to have possessed an old tank known Hauz-Kund, which was levelled in the year 1857. Locally this place is known as Hathi-duba.

59. Morna

Morna, the headquarters of the development block of the same name lies in Lat. 29°28'N and Long. 77°56'E. It is about 18 Km far from the district headquarters. The place was a seat of Chhatrauri branch of the Saiyids since the days of Akbar.

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

60. Sikri

The village Sikri is situated towards north of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 13 Km. Buses

are also playing Morna to Bhokerheri and Sikri. It is the border village of the block Morna. According to local people the name Sikri has been derived by the word 'Sikargarh. It is alleged that there were two wells of big bricks in the Khole ke Jungle but however, no sign of it is seen now a days.

A MOSQUE
(PLATE LXVI B)

In the vicinity of the village there is mosque of pre modern period. The from portion of it is old one and rest of the mosque is the later addition with two towering minars on both sides. Adjacent to the mosque there is a well probably for vazu. The inscription follows.

BUILDING COMPLEX

Apart from the mosque there are several Havelis and other structural remains in the village. All are occupied by the local muslims. Some silver coins have been found of the local peoples.
61. SHUKARTAL

The place comprises two villages Shukartal Banger and Khader. It lies in Lat. $29^\circ 29'\text{N}$ and Long. $78^\circ 11'\text{E}$. It is located towards north-east of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 7 Km. There is direct metalled road from Morna to Shukartal. However, this place is connected with Delhi, Haridwar, Meerut etc.

A TEMPLE

The place is one of the most important centres of Hindu pilgrimage in the district of Muzaffarnagar and adjoining area. According to local tradition that this is the same spot where the curse-laden king Parikshit (grandson of Arjuna), was given a learned discourse on Shreemad Bhagwata by the sage Shuk-deva (PLATE LXX A). The banyan tree under which the king received this recitation, is identified with the one standing in the compound of the temple of Shukdeva, which is situated by the river side. The temple is picturequely situated amidst pleasing prospects.

FORT

There is the rains of a fort belonging to one Rohilla chieftain, Najib-ud-duala
62. BAHARAMGARH

The village Baharamgarh is situated towards north of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 8 Km.

BUILDING COMPLEX

There are many beautiful Havelis in the village and newly constructed temples. The Havelis are generally double storeyed and are painted with floral motifs (PLATE LXVII A).

63. BUDHANA

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

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

A TEMPLE

There is a large temple in the vicinity of the town on a considerable high plinth. The whole complex is
surrounded by a boundary wall. There are many beautiful small temples in the campus area, where it appears that image of Kaliji was installed here on a slightly elevated platform. The temple has arched gateway. In the same way there are the some other temple of Lord Shiva, Hanumana, Rama etc. Its all made of Laknauri brick and is thickly plastered. Its date could not be determined. Probably they all belong to medieval period.

Accidently I came across some beautiful dieties which were kept under worship below the Pipal tree. This has many dietes some of which appear to belong secular though under worship. These figurines may belong to Kushana & Gupta period. One of them appears a figurine of mirror looking lady and other figurines appear fragments of a Shal-Bhanjika (PLATE LXVII B).

64. JAULA

The village Jaula is on the Budhana-Kandhla road on the right side at a distance of about 6 Km from the Budhana block headquarters towards west. Jaula, a large village lies in Lat. 29°17'N and Long. 77°25'E.
MOSQUE/TEMPLE

There are two mosques in the village known as Bari Masjid and Chhati Masjid. Apart from these, there are many temples on the side of an ancient mound, there are newly constructed temples.

65° SHIKARPUR

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

A MOSQUE

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

Apart from the mosque, there are several Havelis and others structural remains such as wells etc.
The village Ailam lies Lat 29°17' N and Long. 77°18' E on the Shamli - Shahdera road. It lies toward south of the Kandhla block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. between the river Krishni and the easter Yamuna canal.

BUILDING COMPLEX

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

67. KANDHLA

Kandhla the headquarters of the block of the same name lies in Lat. 29°41' and Long. 77°81' E at a distance of about 47 Km towards south-west of the district headquarters.

In the reign of Akbar it was constituted into a Mahal in the Sirkar of Delhi.
A TANK

There is an ancient tank called Suraj Kund where people of the adjoining area come to bathe on religious occasions.

JAIN TEMPLE

There is a lig Jain temple in the heart of the town. According to local people it is very old. However, it is thickly plastered and white-washed.

A TOMB

There is a famous tomb of a saint Maqqum Shan which was built in 1706 A.D. The tomb still exists and people offer prayers there.

JAMA MOSQUE

In the centre of the town, there is an old Jama mosque. It is in very bad state of preservation (PLATE LXVIII A).
The village Kamalpur is situated towards west of the Shahpur block headquarters at a distance of about 5 Km. To approach the village Kamalpur a metalled road goes via Adampur one may turns towards north.

A MAZAR

There is a mazar of Pir Husain Shan on the top of an ancient mound. Except the mazar all the surrounding area are being levelling down by the farmers. People of the adjoining area come for Ziarat (for pilgrimage) on thursday.

69. PURBALIAN

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

A MAZAR

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

70. SHORON

Snoron, lies in Lat. 29°20' N and Long. 77°35' E. It is situated towards south of the Shapur block headquarters at a distance of about 2 Km.

Before the advent of the Mughals the Jats consolidated their conquests and Snoron became the military stronghold of the Khap militia and the seat of secretary of the Balian Khap. The secretary is locally called vazir.

A TOMB

(PLATE LIX A)

The place has several mosque and temples. Among significant the tomb of Sufi saint Gharib Shah, who came from Baghdad and settled in this village. It was built in 1551. A fair near the tomb is held on the fifth day of the month.

About two hundred year old chaupal of the Khap also stands here (PLATE LIX B).
Shahpur, the headquarters of the development block of the same name lies in Lat. 29°22'N and Long. 77°33'E. It is situated at a distance of about 20 Km. from district headquarters on Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road.

A MOSQUE

There is a mosque bearing following inscription.

BUILDING COMPLEX

There are many residential building in the town including garhi (PLATE LXVIII B). It is in delipidated condition.
72. ARTI

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

A BUILDING COMPLEX

There are many Havelis in the village Arti made of Lakhauri brick the entrance gate is decorated with arches. According to the local people these buildings belong to the Mantri of the Raja Ranjit Singh.

73. KAIRANA

The town Kairana which is the headquarters of the tahsil and the development of block headquarters of the same name lies in Lat. 27°24' N and Long. 77°12'E. on the metalled road from Muzaffarnagar to Panipat.

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

There are several other buildings and monuments dating back to the medieval period. Here mention may be made of baradari which was constructed by aforesaid Muquarrab Khan. The oldest building in the town is a mosque in mohalla Pirzadan very close to mohalla Afganan. It was built by Islam Shah in A.H. 958. Muquarrab Khan constructed a dargah near the tomb of famous saint Bu Ali of Panipat. Rizk-ulla-Khan¹ son of the saint built the tomb in A.H. 1071 or 1660 A.D. Other building of interest are the masjid of Maraf Pir on Shamli road. It was built by Aurangzeb in A.H. 1077. The masjid Afganan was built by Shahjahan in A.H. 1062 and the other masjid in mohalla Khail in A.H. 1066. The masjid Darbar Kalan was built by Shahab Sultan in A.H. 1051.

74. ADAMPUR

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

A STONE SLAB

In the vicinity of the village there is a Jhor (tank) surrounded by the trees (Kadamba). A stone slab is lying there on the edge of the tank bearing some inscription probably of urdu. The inscription is totally illegible.

75. BHAINSWAL

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

The village possesses in its centre a mound of earth about 24 ft high from the surrounding area. It is alleged that the mound contains the grave of Pir Ghaib who used to house his cattle there when all around was covered with water. A mela is also held here.

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

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

There are many temples and mosques in the town along with the other structural remains such as wells etc.
The town Jalalabad lies in 29°37' N and Long 77°26'E on the road leading from Shamli to Saharanpur. It is towards north of the Thana-Bhawan block headquarters at a distance of about 8 Km which is linked with a metalled road.

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

FORT

The remains of the fort is towards south of the town at a distance of about 1.5 Km which is locally known as Gausgarh Ka Qila. It was constructed by Najib Khan, the Rohilla Chieften in the eighteen centuary.

A MOSQUE

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

There is well in the campus of the building. The well is of extraordinary large diameter. It is built of Lakhauri bricks.

78. THANA BHAWAN

Thana Bhawan, the headquarters of the development block lies Lat. 29°35'N and Long. 77°25'E. It is situated about 32 Km. far from the district headquarters.

This place is said to have been known as Thana Bhim in the days of Akbar. However, the present name being derived at a later stage from an old temple dedicated to the Goddess Bhawani, which is situated towards west of it and attract a considerable gathering in the month of Bhadra.

There are few other buildings of importance. However, must of these have undergone rather severe ravages of time. Among these may be mentioned the mosque of Maulvi Saiyed-ud-Din, said to date back to 1099 Hijri the tomb of Maulvi Sheikh Muhammad, built in 1109 Hijri, and the mosque of Pir Muhammad ascribed to emperor Aurangzeb who built it in 1114 Hijri.\(^1\)

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

**TOMB & MOSQUE**

In the vicinity of the town there is a mosque and a tomb ascribed to Shah Abdul Razzaq and his four sons, built during the reign of emperor Jahangir in 1623 A.D. are the structure of the historical importance. The domes of both the mosque and the tomb are decorated with blue coloured flowers of excellent workmanship. However, there have been subjected to the ravages of time.
There is another tomb within a short distance from above mentioned place. It is one of the oldest tomb of the district. The dargah of Imam Sahib\textsuperscript{1}, a local muslim saint, believed to date back to 901 A.D.

\textsuperscript{1} Varun, D.P., \textit{op. cit.}, p. 278.