

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

By

Dr. Bijoy Kumar Choudhary

Director

**K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute
Patna**

The K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute has collected archaeological data in 33 districts of Bihar, exploring more than 5500 villages. The data thus collected for five districts, namely, Nalanda, Vaishali, Kaimur, Samastipur and Gaya, has already been published. The data of the rest of the explored districts is being published on this website. Since the above process entails minute data collected at grassroots, there may have cropped up a few errors. As the data is in public domain now, it is requested that discrepancies, if any, may kindly be pointed out. They will duly be examined and corrected.

(1) DISTRICT- ARWAL

(1) BLOCK- ARWAL

1. Name of Village: Janakpur

Location: .5 km to the west of Arwal block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Vishnu, Shivalinga and Votive Stupa in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Sarauti

Location: 7 km to the northwest of Baidrabad.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Jaya-Vijaya in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

(2) BLOCK- BANSI (SONBHADRA BANSI SURYAPUR)

1. Name of Village: Bansi Surajpur

Location: .5 km to the west of Kurtha.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– two Ekamukhi Shivalinga and fragmented Surya in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bhagwatipur

Location: 4 km to the east of Bansi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The Shivalinga belongs to the medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Dharpur

Location: 7 km to the west of Kurtha.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and Uma-Maheshvara in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Khatangi

Location: 11 km to the southwest of Kurtha.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Surya in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and continued up to the early medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Majhiawan

Location: 9 km to the southwest of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Piparautha

Location: .5 km to the north of Kurtha.

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Archaeological Features: Sculpture— Ekamukhi Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Pondil (Barka Gawan)

Location: 7 km to the west of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— two Shivalinga, Nandi, Vishnu, Uma-Maheshvara in black-stone; Structures— Palace remains.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period, and the structural remain belongs to the medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Sherpur

Location: 2 km to the north of Kurtha.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— Uma-Maheshvara and two Vishnu images and Ganesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

(3) BLOCK- KALER

1. Name of Village: Amir Bichcha

Location: 1 km to the south of Kaler block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Madsarvan

Location: 5 km to the north of Kaler, the block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures—Vishnu, Surya and Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Niranjanpur

Location: 10 km to the south of Arwal block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (100 × 80 × 3 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the Gupta period, and continued up to the early medieval period.

(4) BLOCK- KARPI

1. Name of Village: Anand Garh

Location: 7 km to the west of Karpi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (80 × 70 × 40 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Baddopur

Location: 2 km to the west of Karpi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— Surya in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bala Garh (Bara?)

Location: 4 km to the east of Karpi block hqs.

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Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 120 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the later Gupta.

4. Name of Village: Chauhar

Location: 10 km to the west of Karpi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Dharnai

Location: 5 km to the Panchtirath to Banshi.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Footprint of Vishnu, Shivalinga and fragmented images in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Ibrahimpur

Location: 7km to the west of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Surya in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Karpi

Location: .5 km to the north of Karpi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (200 × 60 × 2 m) and (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Kinjar

Location: The village is located 0.5 km to the north.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (110 × 90 × 4 m); Potsherds – red ware; Sculpture– Ganesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period and continued up to the early medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Koili Ghat

Location: 4 km to the east of Karpi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Two Shivalingas in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period to modern period.

10. Name of Village: Koili Ghat

Location: 3 km to the west of Karpi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 60 × 15 m); Potsherds– black-and-red ware and red ware associated with NBP ware; Sculpture– Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period and the sculpture belongs to the late medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Kusre

Location: 3 km to the east of Karpi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalingas in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

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12. Name of Village: Manjunagar Karpi (Manjhupur?)

Location: 1 km to the east of Karpi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period to modern period.

13. Name of Village: Nadi Khurd

Location: 6 km to the northeast of Karpi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Samanpur Baddo

Location: 7 km to the west of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Vishnu and Uma-Maheshvara in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

(5) BLOCK- KURTHA

1. Name of Village: Ahmadpur (Harna Garh)

Location: 9 km to the southeast of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 10 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the 1st century CE early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Alawalpur

Location: 3 km to the northeast of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Benipur

Location: 2 km to the west of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 30 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the modern period.

4. Name of Village: Chand Bigha

Location: 3 km to the west of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Uma-Maheshvara and Vishnu foot in black-stone.

Remarks: The feet belong to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Chhatoi

Location: 3 km to the south of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 250 × 7 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculpture– black-stone fragmented sculpture.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Kamariya

Location: 1.5 km to the west of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Surya and Uma-Maheshvara in black-stone.

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Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Kod Marai

Location: 4 km to the northwest of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Ekamukhi Shivalinga and an unidentified image in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Koni

Location: 7 km to the southeast of Kurtha Thana.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga in black-stone and Ram-Janaki in Ashtadhatu (metal).

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the late medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Kurtha

Location: 5 km to the southwest of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Two Shivalingas in black-stone; Structure– Palace remains.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Kurthadih

Location: 1 km to the east of Kurtha Thana.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Mazar and mosque.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the 19th century CE.

11. Name of Village: Lari

Location: 8 km to the west of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (800 × 600 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Manikpur

Location: 50m to the east of Manikpur Bazar.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Three Shivalingas in black-stone; Structure– temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the late medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Musarhi

Location: 4 km to the north of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The Shivalinga belongs to the late medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Nain Sukh Bigha

Location: 1 km to the north of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Female figure and Ganesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the late medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Narhi.

Location: 3.5 km to the west of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The Shivalinga belongs to the medieval period.

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16. Name of Village: Nasirna

Location: 1 km to the east of Manikpur Bazar.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Trimukha Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The Shivalinga belongs to the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Nighwan

Location: 7 km to the southeast.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 80 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– Shivalingas in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

18. Name of Village: **Niranjan Bigha**

Location: 1 km to the north of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– bridge.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the bridge belongs to the British period.

19. Name of Village: Sachai

Location: 1.5 km to the east of Kurtha, bus stand.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (700 × 600 × 9 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– Pancamukhi Shivalinga, Vishnu, Ganesha images, unidentified sculptures and Shivalingas in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the medieval period. The Shivalinga and other sculptures belong to the medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Semuara

Location: 6 km to the east of Kurtha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Ganesha and Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

DISTRICT- AURANGABAD

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(140 kilometres to the southwest to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(2) DISTRICT- AURANGABAD

BLOCK- AURANGABAD

1. Name of Village: Biseni

Location: 10 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (20 × 21 × 9 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Jamhaur

Location: 16 km to the northwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Vishnu, Surya, Ganesha, Buddha and Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Kapasia

Location: 10 km to the east of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone; Structure– Shiva temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the late medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Kariawan

Location: 16 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 75 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– terracotta figurines.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Khaira Bind

Location: 6 km to the northwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (33 × 40 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Kurmha

Location: 14 km to the north of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 × 40 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Naugarh

Location: 10 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (62 × 45 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Ora

Location: 6 km to the east of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 55 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware.

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Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Poiwan

Location: 6 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 85 × 9 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Rampur

Location: 9 km to the south of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 20 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– Surya and Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Yari

Location: 7 km to the east of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and fragmented Surya in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- BARUN

1. Name of Village: Baghtarpa

Location: 17 km to the east of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40 × 20 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Banauli

Location: 30 km to the north of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (85 × 80 × 8 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– well; Sculptures– black-stone fragmented and complete sculptures Uma-Maheshvara, Vishnu and a broken unidentified sculpture.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Nadiain

Location: 20 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40 × 20 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Narari Khurd

Location: 41 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (32 × 32 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Pipra

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Location: 32 km to the north of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Durga, fragmented sculpture and Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Pithanwan

Location: 19 km to the west of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga; Structure– Shiva temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Rampur

Location: 36 km to the northwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (25 × 20 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Shekhpura

Location: 30 km to the northwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (105 × 100 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Siris.

Location: 16 km to the west of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (75 × 50 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- DAUDNAGAR

1. Name of Village: Anchchha

Location: 6 km to the southwest of Daudnagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– black-stone broken unidentified sculpture placed in modern temple.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Angrahi.

Location: 47 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 160 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Arai.

Location: 44 km to the north of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed at the mound.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Belawan

Location: 33 km to the northwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

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Archaeological Features: Mound– (65 × 45 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Chauram

Location: 36 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 60 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in a modern temple.

Remarks: The site has shown evidences from the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Chaunri

Location: 59 km to the north of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Daudnagar

Location: 37 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Fort.

Remarks: The Structure belongs to the medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Gobardhanpur Kanap

Location: 50 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site has shown evidences from the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Makhra

Location: 43 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in a modern temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Manar

Location: 41 km to the south of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (15 × 10 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Nonar

Location: 41 km to the north of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40 × 30 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga and Vishnu are placed in **Kalithana**.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Shamsbernagar

Location: 40 km to the north of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Grave.

Remarks: The Structure belongs to the medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Tarar

Location: 35 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (122 × 50 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Tarari

Location: 30 km to the northwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (265 × 160 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

BLOCK- DEO

1. Name of Village: Banua

Location: 28 km to the south of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (64 × 48 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Baranda Rampur

Location: 35 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (72 × 48 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Berhani

Location: 24 km far from Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (8 × 1.5 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Berhna

Location: 28 km to the south of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (108 × 88 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware; Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in old Shiva temple; Structure– temple.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Bishunpur

Location: 23 km far from Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in old Shiva temple; Structure– temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Deo

Location: 20 km to the southeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Sun temple; Sculptures– black-stone three unidentified sculptures and Surya are placed in sun temple

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Kataia

Location: 12 km to the south of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 27 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in modern temple.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Ketaki

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Location: 24 km far from Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (80 × 64 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in modern temple.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Pachmo

Location: 33 km to the south of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 70 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Pachokhar

Location: 25 km to the south of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (48 × 32 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- GOH

1. Name of Village: Anwari

Location: 8 km to the northeast of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (20 × 6 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Aranda

Location: 8 km to the northeast of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga with Argha; Structure– temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Baijalpur

Location: 7 km to the northeast of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (75 × 50 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Baksanr

Location: 8 km to the south of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 54 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Bantara Said

Location: 65 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structures– Graves.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Barman (Barwan?)

Location: 3 km to the southwest of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 × 20 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

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Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Barman Khurd (Barwan?)

Location: 3 km to the east of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Bela

Location: 13.5 km to the northeast of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Buddha, Shivalinga and Sarasvati in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Bhurkunda

Location: 5 km to the north of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (60 × 40 × 3 m), (40 × 30 × 3 m) and (175 × 75 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware, grey ware and NBP associated ware; Sculptures– black-stone broken Surya, an unidentified sculpture, Durga and broken Vishnu are placed in Surya temple.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Belaru

Location: 0.50 km to the south of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– fragmented Shivalinga and Surya in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Budhaikalan

Location: 7 km to the northeast of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga with Argha, Nandi and Uma-Maheshvara in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Chapuk

Location: 11.5 km to the southwest of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 63 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Dadar

Location: 8 km to the southwest of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 130 × 10 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– fragmented grey and black-stone sculptures Surya, Uma-Maheshvara and Kalyana-sundar.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Dadhpi

Location: 9 km to the southeast of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (105 × 40.5 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

15. Name of Village: Danrwa

Location: 6.5 km to the north of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— an unidentified image in black-stone

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Deohara

Location: 9 km to the west of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— broken Vishnu and Ekamukhi Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Dewakund Arazi

Location: 13 km to the northwest of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— Shivalinga, Parvati and Ganesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Dihuri

Location: 5.5 km to the south of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— Ekamukhi Shivalinga, an architectural broken piece and broken unidentified sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Dular Bigaha

Location: 14.5 km to the north of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (46 × 31 × 2 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Ghanto

Location: 3 km to the south of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Goh

Location: 25 km far from Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (23 × 11 × 5 m); Potsherds— red ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Chalcolithic period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Gopalpur

Location: 7.5 km to the southwest of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures- Surya, Ganesha and Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Gorkatti

Location: 5.5 km to the north of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (200 × 160 × 5 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

24. Name of Village: Hargawan

Location: 7.5 km to the northeast of Goh block hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (170 × 150 × 15 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

25. Name of Village: Jamuain

Location: 5 km to the southwest of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– three fragmented black-stone Vishnu.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

26. Name of Village: Malahad

Location: 6 km to the southeast of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 25 × 20 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

27. Name of Village: Mohiuddinpur

Location: 10 km to the southeast of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and Vaishnavi in black-stone; Structure– Shiva temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

28. Name of Village: Motha

Location: 6.5 km to the southeast of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

29. Name of Village: Mujrahra

Location: 4 km to the south of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalingas and Ganesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

30. Name of Village: Pali

Location: 7.5 km to the southwest of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 96 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

31. Name of Village: Phag

Location: 3 km to the southwest of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 × 34 × 13 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware; Sculpture– fragmented black-stone Vishnu.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Chalcolithic period and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

32. Name of Village: Parasi

Location: 3 km to the southwest of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (35 × 24 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

33. Name of Village: Sarea

Location: 62 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 200 × 10 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

34. Name of Village: Shekhpura

Location: 11 km to the northeast of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (80 × 60 × 8 m) and (160 × 80 × 8 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware; Sculptures– two Vishnu images, one of Ganesha, two Shivalingas, Uma-Maheshvara and Ekamukhi Shivalinga.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

35. Name of Village: Teap (Mahadev Bigha)

Location: 7 km to the northeast of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (22 × 2 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga with Argha, Ganesha, Lakshmi, Nandi and Buddha; Structure– temple.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the medieval period.

36. Name of Village: Upahra

Location: 14 km to the northeast of Goh block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (250 × 250 × 3 m) and (110 × 22 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– fragmented black-stone sculptures.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- HASPURA

1. Name of Village: Amjhar

Location: 52 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (95 × 80 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– Tomb.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the Structure belongs to the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Baghoi

Location: 62 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 60 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bandhu Bigha (Kishunpur)

Location: 56 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 65 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Barokhar

Location: 60 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 130 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware, black-slipped ware, black-and-red ware and NBP associated ware; Sculpture– black-stone Uma-Maheshvara.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Chalcolithic period, and the settlement continued up to the NBPW period. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

5. Name of Village: Bihta

Location: 50 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the late medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Chanhath

Location: 47 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Chahunta

Location: 50 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— broken black-stone unidentified sculpture.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Chiraiyatanr

Location: 58 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (150 × 100 × 10 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Dhamni

Location: 30 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (50 × 40 × 1 m); Potsherds— red ware and black-and-red ware; Sculpture— black-stone Shivalinga is placed in modern temple.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Chalcolithic period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Dihuri

Location: 52 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— Shivalinga, Ganesha, Parvati and Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Dindir

Location: 59 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (120 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds— red ware; Sculpture— Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Gahna

Location: 56 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— Surya and Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Itawan

Location: 47 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds— (75 × 50 × 1.5 m) and (30 × 25 × 1); Potsherds— red ware; Sculptures— Shivalinga, Navagraha Pannal, two Vishnu, Parvati, five Uma-Maheshvara and Votive Stupa in black-stone.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Jaitpur

Location: 52 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (200 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– black-stone broken Avalokiteshvara is placed in a small modern temple.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Jakhaura

Location: 63 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 10 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Jhinguri

Location: 51 km to the north of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40 × 35 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Kaithi Bankat

Location: 54 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40 × 22 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Shivalinga and Surya in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Koilawan

Location: 50 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 50 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Votive Stupa, Uma-Maheshvara, Vishnu and Shivalinga are placed in **Shivasthana**.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Mahuar

Location: 47.5 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 25 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Malahra

Location: 60 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (41.5 × 26 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Manpura

Location: 50 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– An unidentified broken black-stone sculpture is placed in Gauriyasthan.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

22. Name of Village: Mujahar Mahamadpur

Location: 50 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (200 × 150 × 3.5 m) and (95 × 85 × 6 m); Potsherds— red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Chalcolithic period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Paharpura

Location: 52 km to the north of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure— old temple; Sculpture— Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

24. Name of Village: Piru

Location: 55 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— broken Surya and sculptural fragments in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

25. Name of Village: Ramjiwan Bigha

Location: 45 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (80 × 40 × 4 m); Potsherds— red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Chalcolithic period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

26. Name of Village: Rampur Bandhwa (Raypur Bandhwa?)

Location: 50 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (100 × 60 × 2 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

27. Name of Village: Rampur Kaithi

Location: 50 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (150 × 110 × 3 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

28. Name of Village: Ratanpur

Location: 53 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (300 × 240 × 3 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period.

29. Name of Village: Sihari Kalan

Location: 42 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure— old temple; Sculptures— Ram, Lakshmana and Janki are in metal.

Remarks: The metal sculptures belong to the medieval period.

30. Name of Village: Sonhathu

Location: 47 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— Shivalinga with Argha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

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31. Name of Village: Tal

Location: 47 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (70 × 70 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

32. Name of Village: Tilakpura

Location: 8.5 km to the southwest of Haspura block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Fort.

Remarks: The Structure belongs to the medieval period.

BLOCK- KUTUMBA

1. Name of Village: Chakua

Location: 6 km to the north of Kutumba block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (36 × 32 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Dadhpa

Location: 3 km to the north of Kutumba block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 60 × 5.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– well; Sculpture– black-stone fragmented Surya.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Dhibar

Location: 24 km to the west of Kutumba block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40 × 30 × 7 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Dumri

Location: 26 km to the north of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 40 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Jagdishpur

Location: 3 km to the north of Kutumba block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (27 × 20 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Kutumba Kanchanpur

Location: 1 km to the east of Kutumba block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 400 × 15 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, NBP ware, black-slipped ware, black-and-red ware, and medieval period ware; Antiquities– Microlithic tools; Sculptures– black-stone and granite stone sculptures, Shivalinga with Argha and Ganesha are placed in **Shiva temple**. A broken sculpture, a Nandi, a Jaina image in *dhyanamudra*, a broken Surya, a pedestal of Surya image and a Mahishasuramardini image are placed **under Pakada tree**.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site had settled during the Mesolithic period, and the settlement continued up to the medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Mirzapur

Location: 6 km to the west of Kutumba block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 250 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware; Structure– well; Sculptures– black-stone sculptural fragments Mahishasuramardini and an unidentified image are placed at **Devisthana**.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Ordih

Location: 1.5 km to the west of Kutumba block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in the temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Pipra Bagahi

Location: 6 km to the southeast of Kutumba block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 20 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- MADANPUR

1. Name of Village: At

Location: 30 km to the south of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (70 × 60 × 5.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Ajan

Location: 22 km to the southeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (86 × 80 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site has shown evidences from the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bariawan

Location: 30 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (45 × 23 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Beri

Location: 29 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga and Vishnu are placed in temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Chein Nawada

Location: 30 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (95 × 60 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga and two unidentified sculptures.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and sculptures belong to the medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

6. Name of Village: Dehuli

Location: 19 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 50 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Jaipal Bigha

Location: 21 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Vishnu is placed in modern temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Khiriawan

Location: 26 km to the east of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 23 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Madanpur

Location: 27 km to the east of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in a temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Manka

Location: 22 km to the southeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 78 × 6.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Nawada

Location: 27 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 45 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Shiva Bigha

Location: 33 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone two unidentified broken sculptures are placed in Dihavarasthana.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Umga

Location: 20 km to the southeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga, Mahishasuramardini, Uma-Maheshvara, Ganesha, Surya and Bhairava are placed in an old temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Umga (Prem Nagar)

Location: 25 km to the southeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 130 × 7 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

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15. Name of Village: War Khas.

Location: 18 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (102 × 52 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- NABINAGAR

1. Name of Village: Bardiha

Location: 30 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 × 28 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Barem

Location: 48 km to the south of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (20 × 10 × 9 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– broken Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site has shown evidences from the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Burhiban

Location: 37 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (33 × 18 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Chandar Garh

Location: 37 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Rama, Lakshmana, Krishna and Radha are in *Ashtadhatu*.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Charan Kalan

Location: 22 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (110 × 75 × 3.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Dhamni

Location: 34 km to the west of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (36 × 32 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Dhundhua

Location: 60 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Surya in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Kanker

Location: 44 km to the south of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 × 48 × 11 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Kerka

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Location: 52 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Vishnu and Uma-Maheshvara in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Khamdha

Location: 25 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 × 32 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Mahuawan

Location: 38 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (64 × 60 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Majhauli

Location: 28 km far from Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (25 × 18 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Nabinagar

Location: 30 km far from Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the late medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Rahra

Location: 46 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (112 × 96 × 9 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Ramnagar

Location: 48 km to the southeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (72 × 63 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Saratu

Location: 47 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 40 × 5.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Sonaura

Location: 28 km to the west of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (33 × 26 × 7 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– brick structure.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Urdana

Location: 35 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 40 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the medieval period.

BLOCK- OBRA

1. Name of Village: Bazidpur

Location: 4 km to the northeast of Obra block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– a black-stone Buddha in *bhumisparsha mudra*.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bhataulia

Location: 10 km to the northwest of Obra block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (48 × 33 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Dekuli

Location: 8 km to the north of Obra block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Vishnu, Shivalinga and Ganesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Dihra

Location: 35 km to the northwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and unidentified broken sculptures are in sandstone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Gortara

Location: 7.5 km to the northeast of Obra block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Uma-Maheshvara, Votive stupa and sculptural fragments.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Jamuhara

Location: 12 km to the north of Obra block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (33 × 27 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Kajhwan

Location: 9 km to the northeast of Obra block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga; Structure– old Shiva temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Khudwan

Location: 49 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (10 × 10 × 7 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware, black ware and grey ware; Sculpture– four-faced Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Labadna

Location: 26 km to the northwest of Obra block hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and Nandi in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Lalaro

Location: 8 km to the northwest of Obra block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (95 × 45 × 4.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Mahdewa

Location: 37 km far from Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculptures– Ganesha and Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Mahthu

Location: 3.5 km to the southwest of Obra block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 28 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware; Sculptures– Shivalinga in black-stone and Radha-Krishna in metal placed at Thakurabadi.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Malwan

Location: 13 km to the northeast of Obra block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (35 × 40 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– fragmented black-stone sculptures, Uma-Maheshvara and Shivalinga.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Monora

Location: 18 km to the northeast of Obra block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Tomb.

Remarks: The Structure belongs to the medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Nauner

Location: 12 km to the northwest of Obra block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculptures– black-stone Navagraha panel and Chaturmukhi Shivalinga.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Raypura

Location: 12 km to the northwest of Obra block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (170 × 160 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Ramnagar

Location: 15 km to the northeast of Obra block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (16 × 11 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase.

18. Name of Village: Sadipur

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Location: 4.5 km to the north of Obra block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculptures– Shivalinga and unidentified female sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The temple and sculptures belong to the medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Takiya

Location: 7 km to the northeast of Obra block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (70 × 50 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– Mazar.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Ub

Location: 21 km to the north of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (100 × 95 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware; Sculptures– fragmented black-stone Surya and Vishnu are placed in open sky of the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- RAFIGANJ

1. Name of Village: Achuki

Location: 50 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40 × 50 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone one faced Shivalinga and Ganesha are placed in a modern temple.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period and sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Aurawan

Location: 4.5 km to northeast of Rafiganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 60 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Barpa

Location: 58 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 175 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Beri

Location: 45 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40 × 23 × 7 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Bhatkurha

Location: 65 km to the Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– mosque.

Remarks: The Structure belongs to the medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Bisambharpur

Location: 7 km to southwest of Rafiganj block hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in Thakurabadi.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the late medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Charkawan Qasba Haji

Location: 2 km to the northeast of Rafiganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (120 × 80 × 2 m) and (50 × 40 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Charkupa

Location: 57 km to the east of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 88 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Chaubara

Location: 36 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 40 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Chenwan

Location: 4 km to the southeast of Rafiganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga, broken Vishnu and broken an unidentified sculpture are placed in an old temple and black-stone Jaina image canopied by snake hood placed in a modern temple; Structure– temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Chitrsari

Location: 29 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 20 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Dugul

Location: 30 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 50 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Gordiha

Location: 62 km to Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– broken black-stone Uma-Maheshvara is placed at Dihwar Sthana.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Karma Husen

Location: 56 km to the south of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– Tomb.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

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15. Name of Village: Kasman

Location: 25 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 64 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Kerap

Location: 3 km to the northwest of Rafiganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 25 × 8 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– Tomb.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Khaira Majhau

Location: 24 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 45 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in a modern temple.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Lahas

Location: 37 km to the Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Lata

Location: 11 km to the northwest of Rafiganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40 × 40 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Naraich

Location: 5.5 km to the southeast of Rafiganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Ram, Lakshman and Sita are in metal and Shivalinga in black-stone placed in old temple; Structure– temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the late medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Pachar

Location: 36 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– broken black-stone Mahishasuramardini.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Parrahi Salempur

Location: 7 km to the northwest of Rafiganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga is placed in a modern temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the late medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Pauthu

Location: 25 km to the south of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40 × 35 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– mosque.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

24. Name of Village: Pogar

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: 48 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 150 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone two Shivalingas placed at Bhutnath Garh and Budhawa Mahadeva.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

25. Name of Village: Saiyara

Location: 22 km to the south of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 20 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site has shown evidences from the early medieval period.

26. Name of Village: Sarawak

Location: 33 km to the northeast of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in old temple; Structure– temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the late medieval period.

27. Name of Village: Shahpur

Location: 25 km to the south of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 165 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in a temple.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

28. Name of Village: Sihuli

Location: 43 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Tomb.

Remarks: The Structure belongs to the medieval period.

29. Name of Village: Simwan

Location: 6.5 km to the east of Rafiganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Ganesha.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

30. Name of Village: Sonbarsa

Location: 57 km to the southwest of Aurangabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 75 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– mosque.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the Structure belongs to the medieval period.

DISTRICT - BANKA

(----- kilometres to the east to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(3) DISTRICT – BANKA BLOCK – BARAHAT

1. Name of Village: Azad Nagar

Location: 12 km to the southeast of Barahat block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Architectural fragment– Stone Pillar; Sculpture– a fragmented unidentified image of granite stone (Bhathilla Devi).

Remarks: The sculpture and pillar belong to the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Matdiha

Location: 8 km to the west of Baunsi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Architectural fragment– a granite stone pillar.

Remarks: The stone pillar belongs to the medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Sabal Pur

Location: 6.5 km to the north of Baunsi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture– image of Kamdhenu in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Shiv Nagar

Location: 6 km to the north of Baunsi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture– Shivalinga made of granite stone; Architectural fragment– stone pillar.

Remarks: The stone pillar belongs to the medieval period.

BLOCK – BAUNSI

1. Name of Village: Bainsi

Location: 2 km to the north of Baunsi Bazar.

Archaeological Features: Architectural fragment– Pillars; Structure– Jaina temple.

Remarks: The stone pillar belongs to the medieval period. The temple belongs to the modern period.

2. Name of Village: Bhaga

Location: 12 km to the south of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Antiquities– Microlithic tools.

Remarks: The site belongs to the pre-historic period.

3. Name of Village: Bhaljor?

Location: 14 km to the south of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Antiquities– Microlithic tools.

Remarks: The site belongs to the pre-historic period.

4. Name of Village: Birniya

Location: 26 km to the southwest of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 92 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– temple, bridge and building.

Remarks: The structures belong to the 18th century CE.

5. Name of Village: Chilkara

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: 30 km to the north-western to southwest of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture– Shivalinga and Vishnu of black basalt stone;
Antiquities– Microlithic tools

Remarks: The site belongs to the pre-historic period and the sculptures belong to the late Pala period.

6. Name of Village: Dhawakura

Location: 25 km to the southwest of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Antiquities– Microlithic tools.

Remarks: The site belongs to the pre-historic period.

7. Name of Village: Dhawakush

Location: 25 km to the southwest of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Structure– stone structure on the village mound;

Remarks: The platform belongs to the modern period.

8. Name of Village: Jhurkuriya

Location: 20 km to the western of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Antiquities– Microlithic tools; Structure– Mosque.

Remarks: The mosque belongs to the 18th century CE.

9. Name of Village: Kainrwar

Location: 15 km to the south of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Antiquities– Microlithic tools.

Remarks: The site belongs to the pre-historic period.

10. Name of Village: Kairi

Location: 5 km to the south of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture– a few images of black-stone unidentified sculpture and Dhyani Budhda.

Remarks: The temples belong to the late medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Kairi

Location: 25 km to the southeast of Banka.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Mosque and tomb.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Kanijoriyan

Location: 14 km to the south of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Antiquities– Microlithic tools.

Remarks: The site belongs to the pre-historic period.

12. Name of Village: Kasba Mandar

Location: 5 km to the north of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculptures– black-stone image of Shivalinga, unidentified fragmented deity, Chhinnmastika Devi, Ganesha, Bhairav, Kali, Hanuman, Vishnu, Surya, Narsimha and a few fragmented sculpture.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Khangar

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: 17 km to the southwest of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Structure– residential building.

Remarks: The residential building belongs to the 18th century CE.

14. Name of Village: Mandar Vidyapith

Location: 5 km to the north of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Structure– well.

Remarks: The well belongs to the medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Raja pokhar

Location: 12 km to the south of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Structure– remains of a building.

Remarks: The structural remains belong to the 18th century CE.

16. Name of Village: Ratansar

Location: 8 km to the south of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (305 × 300 × 1m); Antiquities– Microlithic tools.

Remarks: The site belongs to the late medieval period. The Mali pahari belongs to the pre-historic period.

17. Name of Village: Sikandar Pur

Location: 7 km to the south of Baunsi.

Archaeological Features: Antiquities– Microlithic tools; Sculpture– fragmented Uma-Maheshvara of black-stone images.

Remarks: The site belongs to the pre-historic period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

BLOCK – KATORIYA

1. Name of Village: Tola Chandai Patti

Location: 8 km to the west of Baunsi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture– A black-stone images of Shivalinga placed in Mahadeva temple.

Remarks: The sculpture of Shivalinga belongs to the medieval period. The temple belongs to the modern period.

2. Name of Village: Tola Lachhmipur

Location: 27 km to the southwest of Baunsi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Potsherds– red ware; Structures– Temples, wall and palace.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

DISTRICT - BEGUSARAI

(----- kilometres to the to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(4) DISTRICT - BEGUSARAI

(1) BLOCK – BACHHWARA

1. Name of Village: Arwa

Location: The village is located 28 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and degenerated NBP ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bachhwara

Location: The village is located 30 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bharaul

Location: The village is located 30 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– Bharaul Dih (200 × 150 × 3 m) and Dih par (300 × 250 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued to be in existence till early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Bhikan Chak

Location: The village is located 30 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Chiranjipur Shahpur

Location: The site is located 34 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: On the basis of the potsherds the site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

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6. Name of Village: Fateha

Location: The village is located 36 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– Chamaraha Dih (400 × 200 × 2 m) and Chilawa Dih (500 × 300 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The sites found at the village appear to have been settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Majhos

Location: The village is located 30 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Maranchi

Location: The village is located 26 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Rajapur Ragho

Location: The village is located 32 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Rasidpur

Location: The village is located 36 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds – red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Rudauli

Location: The village is located 32 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 125 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

BLOCK- BAKHRI

1. Name of Village: Bakhri

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: The village is located 34 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Baghmata flows close to the village.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– (i) an unidentified image, and (ii) a black stone Shivalinga.

Remarks: The sculptures found at the village belong to late medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Gangraho

Location: The village is located 30 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanhua flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Jailakh (Jailakh Abhiman/ Jailakhbijai??)

Location: The village is located 37.5 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs

Geographical Features: River Baghmata flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 bighas and 1.5 m height); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– a few blackstone sculptural fragments.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Shivanagar

Location: The village is located 32 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanhua flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

BLOCK- BALIA

1. Name of Village: Bari Balia

Location: The village is located 16 km to the east of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The Ganga flows 5km to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (height 4 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, NBP ware and glazed wares; Structural remains– a medieval period mosque and an old well.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to early medieval period. The mosque and well found at the site belong to medieval period. It is said that the army of Alauddin Khilji had camped near the village and the above mentioned old well is supposed to be built during that time.

2. Name of Village: Lakhminiya

Location: The village is located 18 km to the east of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The Ganga flows 5km to the south of the village.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (20 × 8 × 8 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structural remains a medieval period mosque built by Sheikh Sultan, a Wali (disciple) of Hazrat Sheikh Ahmad Sarhindi.

Remarks: The monument belongs to the late medieval period.

BLOCK- BARAUNI

1. Name of Village: Asurari

Location: The village is located 10 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Feature: River Balana flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 100 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bagraha

Location: The village is located 10 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: Dead bed of Devaki exists in the southern side of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 75 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bihat

Location: The village is located 10 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The Ganga flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (1500 × 500 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Chakia

Location: The village is located 10 km to the southwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The Ganga flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculpture– Panchmukhi Shivalinga (cir-46cm, ht-50cm).

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period and the Shivalinga found at the village belongs to late Pala period.

5. Name of Village: Rajaaura

Location: The village is located 11 km to the west of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Feature: Dead bed of Dauki passes through the northern side of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (5 acres); Potsherds – red ware; Sculptures– Marichi (187 × 112 cm).

Remarks: The village appears to have been settled during early medieval period and the sculpture found at the village belongs to the same period.

6. Name of Village: Ratauli

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: The village is located 10 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– Loha Diha (3 acres, height 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The village appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Sahuri

Location: The village is located 10 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the north of the village. The streams of Chanan seem to encircle the mound.

Archaeological Features: Mound– Canana Dih ($225 \times 175 \times 8$ m) and Sahuri Dih; Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The sites found at the village appear to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to early medieval period.

BLOCK- BEGUSARAI

1. Name of Village: Begusarai

Location: The Town is an adjoining area of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The Ganga flows 10 km to the south of the town.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– A black stone sculpture of Chitragupta (65×37 cm).

Remarks: The sculpture found at the site belongs to the late medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bharwar

Location: The village is located 10 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: A narrow stream of Dauki flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– ($250 \times 250 \times 2$ m); Potsherds– red are and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bishnupur?

Location: The village is located 3.5 km to the southeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The Ganga flows 10 km to the north of the sites.

Archaeological Features: Mound– ($500 \times 300 \times 1.5$ m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Bodhidih

Location: The village is located 15 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Koyal flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (i) northern mound ($100 \times 100 \times 3$ m), and (ii) southern mound ($200 \times 150 \times 2.5$ m); Potsherds– red ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Chiriya dih

Location: The village is located 16 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Dauki flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (10 acres and 3.5 m height); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– (i) Kartikeya, and (ii) an unidentified image (28 × 36 cm.).

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period and the sculptures found at the village belong to Pala period.

6. Name of Village: Damdama

Location: The village is located 19 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Dauki flows close to the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 100 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The sites found at the village appear to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued to be in existence till early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Dhobauli

Location: The village is located 8 km to the east of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Kara flows 1.5 km to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 75 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Kaith

Location: The village is located 16 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Dauki flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (600 × 200 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– (i) an unidentified male deity (60 × 30 × 10 cm – Sojhi Ghat Shiva temple), (ii) Surya (54 × 26 × 15 cm), and (iii) Surya (95 × 45 × 12 cm).

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Kangkol

Location: The village is located 1 km to the north of Begusarai, the block hqs.

Geographical Features: The Ganga flows 12 km to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 30 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Vishnu (70 × 29 cm).

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled around the NBPW period and continued to be in existence till early medieval period. The sculpture found at the village belongs to early medieval period.

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10. Name of Village: Khamhar

Location: The village is located 7.5 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: Dry bed of river Dauki exists 2 km to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and grey ware; Antiquities– Terracotta broken ball and handle of a pot.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW phase and continued up to early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Kolhay Babasthan Dih/Opposite Damdama

Location: The site is located 20 km to the northeast of the Begusarai district hqs. via Rajaura-Baraith-Damdama village.

Geographical Features: The river Koyal flows near the site.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 100 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: From potsherds the village appears to have been settled around early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Kusmaut

Location: The village is located 14 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The village exists to the southeast of Kola car.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (600 × 500 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– vases, *handis*, bowls and frying pans.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the Gupta period and continued up to medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Lodipur

Location: The village is located 11 km to the southeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Kola exists 2.5 km to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 250 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Mahammadpur

Location: The village is located 2 km to the east of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The Ganga flows 10 km to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga (20 × 30 cm).

Remarks: The Shivalinga probably belongs to the late medieval period. The temple situated in the village can also be associated to the late medieval period (1600-1625 AD).

15. Name of Village: Majhanpur

Location: The village is located 13 km to the east of Begusarai district hqs.

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Geographical Features: Bed of river Dauki exists to the west of the village. Another seasonal stream of the same river lies in the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Majhlapur

Location: The village is located 10 km to the east of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The Ganga flows 7 km to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Manikpur

Location: The village is located 15 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The village exists on the southern outskirts of Dauki and northern outskirts of Kola streams.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Masti Fatehpur

Location: The village is located 11 km to the east of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: Dry bed of Dauki exists to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 × 50 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Pachamma

Location: The village is located 2.5 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Feature: Dry bed of river Dauki lies to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– ten-armed Camunda at Bhagwati temple.

Remarks: The sculpture found at the village belongs to early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Rajaura

Location: The village is located 6 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: Dry bed of river Dauki flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black glazed ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period and continued up to medieval period.

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21. Name of Village: **Sanghaul**

Location: The village is located 6.5 km to the west of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: Dry bed of river Dauki exists to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 25 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– (i) Ganesha and (ii) Buddha; Antiquities– a brick built votive stupa was revealed during the excavations conducted by the department of AIH & Archaeology, GD College, Begusarai in 1987-88.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period. The sculptures found at the village belong to the Pala period.

22. Name of village: **Sankh**

Location: The village is located 11 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: Dry bed of river Dauki exists to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– Massoriya Dih (300 × 200 × 9 m) and Sankha Dih (500 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and red ware, grey ware and NBP ware; Sculptures: (i) Shivalinga, and (ii) Vishnu.

Remarks: The sites found at the village appear to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to early medieval period. The sculptures found at the village may be dated back to the early medieval period.

A few years ago, the Department of AIH & Archaeology, GD College, Begusarai, had conducted excavations at Masooriya Diha.

23. Name of Village: **Shahpur**

Location: The village is located 10 km to the southeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The Kora/Koyal river exists 1.5 km to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware. Antiquities– vases, *handis* and legged *handis*.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

24. Name of Village: **Sughran**

Location: The village is located 17 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Burhi Gaṇḍaka flows to the 4km to the northwest of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 200 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

25. Name of Village: **Suja**

Location: The village is located 6 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: Dry bed of river Dauki flows 4 km to the east of the village.

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Archaeological Features: Mound– (i) Suja Tola Dih ($200 \times 150 \times 2$ m), and (ii) Suja Dih ($100 \times 80 \times 3$ m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Antiquities– a copper plate inscription of Sah Suja, a generous donor of the region, is available through the collection of a former Mahantha of the village matha (see Monghyr Gazetteer).

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled around early medieval period and the Suja matha is believed to be established in 17th century.

26. Name of Village: **Ula**

Location: The village is located 6 km to the west of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The Ganga flows 6 km to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– ($100 \times 100 \times 5$ m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– (i) Ganesha, (ii) Shivalinga, (iii) Parvati, and (iv) Surya.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

BLOCK- BHAGWANPUR

1. Name of Village: **Banwaripur**

Location: The village is located 28 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows 200m to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– ($250 \times 150 \times 1$ m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: **Basahi**

Location: The village is located 27 km to the north-west of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– ($250 \times 100 \times 4$ m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: **Belar**

Location: The village is located 20 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the south of the site.

Archaeological Features: Mound– ($200 \times 150 \times 2$ m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– a terracotta animal head.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: **Bhagwanpur**

Location: The village is located 25 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: A river flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– ($75 \times 50 \times 1$ m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The sites appear to have been settled during medieval period.

5. Name of Village: **Chandour /Chanaur?**

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: The village is located 30 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: A river flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– Athoura Dih ($100 \times 150 \times 1$ m), Bhirsima Dih (100×75 m), and Chandour Dih (100×75 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– troughs, vases, *handis* and bowls.

Remarks: The sites found at the village appear to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Churaman Chak

Location: The village is located 28 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– ($250 \times 100 \times 1$ m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Dadpur

Location: The village is located 36 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows 1 km to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– ($200 \times 100 \times 1.5$ m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Dahia

Location: The village is located 26 km to the northeast of the village.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows close to the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– ($75 \times 50 \times 1$ m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Damodarpur

Location: The village is located 26 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows 250 m to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– ($150 \times 100 \times 2$ m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Gahuni

Location: The village is located 30 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows.5 km to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– ($150 \times 100 \times 1.5$ m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Jaiarampur

Location: The village is located 23 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

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Geographical Features: River Burhi Gaṇḍaka flows 5 km to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– storage jars, broken tiles, handle of a pan and *handis*.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the Gupta period.

12. Name of Village: Kataria

Location: The village is located 24 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Khanjapur Pali

Location: The village is located 30 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Maheshpur

Location: The village is located 30 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows 500m to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Malhipur

Location: The village is located 29 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Manupur

Location: The village is located 35 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– vases, *handis*, bowls and broken corn rubber.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Mahdauli

Location: The village is located 27 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 65 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Palidih

Location: The village is located 29 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– vases, *handis* and one sherd with basket impressed design.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Pasopur

Location: The village is located 25 km to the west of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows.5 km to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Rasalpur

Location: The village is located 25 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the east-west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 75 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Teai

Location: The village is located 34 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows 3km to the northeast and The Ganga flows 5km to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Telan

Location: The village is located 28 km to the northwest of the village.

Geographical Features: River Bainti flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-topped ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

BLOCK- BIRPUR

1. Name of Village: Badaiya

Location: The village is located 24 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Bainti flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 27 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the Kushana phase and continued up to early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Baraipura

Location: The village is located 14 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (140 × 112 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– (i) Camunda (ii) Mahishasurmardini (iii) Surya (iv) Nandi and (v) Revanta.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled around the Gupta period.

3. Name of Village: Birpur

Location: The village is located 10 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– Birpur and Zirpur (10 × 0 × 0 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, black-and-red ware and NBP ware; Sculptures– Tara (50 × 26 cm) and Surya (143 × 77 cm).

Remarks: The sites noticed at the village appear to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to the medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period. Birpur mound was excavated by the Department of AIH & Archaeology, GD College, Begusarai in 2004 in which six cultural layers were found here.

4. Name of Village: Gopalpur

Location: The village is located 25 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Bainti flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– Baracol– (125 × 100 × 1 m), and Chamadiha– (200 × 150 × 1.50 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware; Sculptures– Surya– 75 × 50 × 0.50 m.

Remarks: The sites found at the village appear to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Jagdar

Location – The village is located 17 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 175 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Karimtol

Location: The village is located 17 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The river Burhi Gaṇḍaka flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: **Makhwa**

Location: The village is located 24 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Bainti flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 75 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– a blackstone Shivalinga (height-50cm).

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: **Mallahi Dih**

Location: The village is located 17 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Burhi Gaṇḍaka flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 50 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: **Naula**

Location: The village is located 20 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Bainti flows to the south and river Balana to the east and merges with each other in the eastern side of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (i) mound with fortification (360 acres), (ii) Sodhni mound (400 × 100 m) to the north of fort, and (iii) mound of Deeh & Bhit existing to the east of the fortified area; Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued to be in existence till the early medieval period. Some evidences from earlier explorations suggest this place to be the Apan Nigam mentioned in the Buddhist literature.

BLOCK- CHERIA BARIARPUR

1. Name of Village: **Aure**

Location: The village is located 26 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Burhi Gaṇḍaka flows 3.5 km to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, black-slipped ware and degenerated NBP ware; Antiquities– one sherd with floral designs.

Remarks: The site appears have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: **Basahi**

Location: The village is located 26 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Burhi Gaṇḍaka flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 275 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: **Garhkhauri**

Location: The village is located 24 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: Kabar lake lies to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (i) Garhkhauri Diha ($500 \times 200 \times 3$ m), (ii) Kanti Diha ($750 \times 200 \times 2$ m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware, black-slipped ware and NBP ware.

Remarks: The sites found at the village appear to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued to be in existence till the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: **Herson**

Location: The village is located 20 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: Kabar lake exists to the west of the village and a Chanhra river flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– larger stupa measures 110×11 m, and three smaller stupas.

Remarks: Stupas in the village have brick covered surface and are known as Vajrelepit stupas as is referred to in Mahavansh. Locally, these stupas are known as Daint ka Chhitta. It could be seen in the context of Buddha's visits to 'Anguttarapa' as referred to in the Majjhim Nikaya. Historically, these stupas are associated with the 5th century BCE.

5. Name of Village: **Jaimangalpur**

Location: The village is located 20 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The village is surrounded by Kabar lake.

Archaeological Features: Mound– Jaimangalgarha ($800 \times 100 \times 5$ m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, black-slipped ware and NBP ware; Sculptures– (i) an unidentified female deity, and (ii) Navagraha panel, now in Begusarai district museum; Antiquities– traces of fortification, mud balls, and a hoard of medieval period coins including three silver coins from Jaimangalgarha (Chaudhary, P.C.R., District Gazettes of Munghyr, 1960, p.A78.).

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled around 6th century BCE and continued to be in existence till early medieval period. The sculptures and other antiquities as well as coins range from the Pala period to the Tughluq Period.

6. Name of Village: **Majhaur**

Location: The village is located 16 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Burhi Gandaka flows 1km to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– mud stupa ($50 \times 50 \times 5$ m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– a four-faced black-stone Shivalinga ($32 \times 44 \times 29$ cm).

Remarks: The sculpture found at the village belongs to early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Sakarbasa

Location: The village is located 34 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The village exists on the northeastern end of Nagri car.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 270 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

BLOCK- CHHORAHI

1. Name of Village: Ajni

Location: The village is located 48 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Burhi Gaṇḍaka flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 × 75 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Baraipura

Location: The village is located 40 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanha flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bathaul

Location: The village is located 37 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanha flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Ekamba

Location: The village is located 48 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanha flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– two stupas measuring (75 × 50 × 8m) and (75 × 40 × 10 m), these could be “Vajralepit” mud stupas.

Remarks: The mud stupas found at the site belong to early medieval period.

5. Name of village: Gauri Dih

Location: The village is located 43km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanha flows close to the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 300 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Ibrahimpur

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: The village is located 45 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanha flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Lakhani Patti

Location: The village is located 43 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanha flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Matihani

Location: The village is located 44 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanha flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 300 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Narayanpipra

Location: The village is located 45 km to Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The River Burhi Gandaka flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 75 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Pansalla

Location: The village is located 40 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Burhi Gandaka flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Rampur

Location: The village is located 46 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanha flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-topped ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Sawat

Location: The village is located 39 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Burhi Gandaka flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (450 × 300 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to early medieval period.

BLOCK- GARHPURA

1. Name of Village: Garhpura

Location: The site is located 34 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanha flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 100 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware, grey ware and degenerated NBP ware; Sculptures– (i) Surya– 50 × 30cm (Thakurbari) (ii) unidentified male deity (Thakurbari) (iii) fragmented stone piece (Thakurbari) (iv) one faced Shivalinga– 35 × 20 cm (Harigiri Dham) (v) Saraswati– 15 × 10 cm (Harigiri Dham).

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to early medieval period and the sculptures found at the village belong to the Pala period.

2. Name of Village: Jagdishpur-Marahi

Location: The site is located 31 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanha flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 80 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, black-slipped ware and NBP ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled around NBPW period and remained in existence till early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Manikpur

Location: The site is located 5 km to the south of Garhpura, the block hqs.

Geographical Features: Kavar lake exists to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The village appears to have been settled around Gupta to early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Mortar

Location: The village is located 35 km to the south of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanha flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– Mortar mound (300 × 250 × 2.5 m) and Natiyahi Dih (400 × 100 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The sites appear to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Rahulnagar

Location: The site is located 37 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanha flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

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6. Name of Village: **Rajupur (Rajaur?)**

Location: The site is located 31 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanha flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: **Sakra**

Location: The site is located 27 km to the north-east of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanha flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to early medieval period.

BLOCK- KHUDABANDPUR

1. Name of Village: **Amari**

Location: The village is located 43 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: Dry bed of a river exists at the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: **Musahri**

Location: The site is located 45 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Burhi Gandaka flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 300 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued to be in existence till early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: **Sagi**

Location: The village is located 40 km to the north of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Burhi Gandaka flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500×1000×2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to early medieval period.

BLOCK- MANSURCHAK

1. Name of Village: **Agapur**

Location: The village is located 38 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Ahiapur

Location: The village is located 39 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bahrampur

Location: The village is located 35 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balan flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 125 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Bhawanipur

Location: The village is located 42 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 300 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Dasharathpur

Location: The village is located 45 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 50 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Gobindpur

Location: The village is located 47 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (225 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: On basis of the potsherds, the site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Gorapur

Location: The village is located 30 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 125 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Kastoli

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: The village is located 39 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balan flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 250 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Naipur

Location: The village is located 34 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balan flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– 500 × 100 × 1 m; Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

10. Name of village: Salempur

Location: The village is located 29 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows close to the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– 250 × 200 × 1 m; Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Shamsa

Location: The village is located 40 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Temuha

Location: The village is located 40 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balan flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled around early medieval period.

BLOCK- MATIHANI

1. Name of Village: Lalpur

Location: The village is located 10 km to the southeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: Dry bed of the Ganga exists close to the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Manipa

Location: The village is located 7 km to the southeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The Ganga flows 5 km to the south of the village.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 8 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware; Sculptures– a few black stone fragmented unidentified sculptures including steles and doorjambs.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled around the NBPW period and continued up to early medieval period. The sculptures found at the village belong to late Pala period.

3. Name of Village: Matihani

Location: The site is located 8 km to the southeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The Ganga flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– unidentified four-armed female deity (32 × 20 cm).

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period. The sculpture found at the village belongs to the Pala period.

4. Name of Village: Rampur

Location: The village is located 8 km to the southeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: Dry bed of the Ganga exists close to the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures – (i) Nandi– 50 × 21 × 39cm, (ii) Bhairav– 45 × 22cm, (iii) Ganesha– 43 × 23cm, (iv) unidentified female deity– 41 × 26cm and (v) broken head of an unidentified image.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period and the sculptures found at the village belong to late medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Safapur

Location: The village is located 12 km to the southeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: The Ganga flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– 1.5 bighas and 2 m height; Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

BLOCK- NAKOTHI

1. Name of Village: Garhi

Location: The village is located 26 km to the northeast of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Chanhra flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

BLOCK- SAHEBPUR KAMAL

1. Name of Village: Chauki

Location: The site is located 31 km to the east of Begusarai district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Geographical Features: Dry bed of a river exists near the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (i) Siraiya Dih (3 bighas and 2 m height), and (ii) Marattha Dih (5 bighas and 2 m height).; Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black ware.

Remarks: The sites found at the village appear to have been settled around early medieval period.

BLOCK- TEGHARA

1. Name of Village: **Amwa (Amwa Urf Khaje Jahanpur?)**

Location: The village is located 20 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the west of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: **Kirtaul**

Location: The village is located 23 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the north of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: **Narsinghpur Sograha**

Location: The site is located 16 km to Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Ganga flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– 100 bighas; Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: **Nonpur**

Location: The site is located 22 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows close to the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during medieval period.

5. Name of Village: **Pakthaul**

Location: The site is located 15 km to the northwest of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the east of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– Kawatala (70 × 100 × 1 m) and Pakthaul Dih (200 × 50 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The sites appear to have been settled during the Gupta period and continued up to medieval period.

6. Name of Village: **Rampur (Rampur Gopi?)**

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: The village is located 20 km to the north-east of Begusarai district hqs.

Geographical Features: River Balana flows to the south of the village.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 115 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

DISTRICT - BHAGALPUR

(----- kilometres to the east to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(5) DISTRICT - BHAGALPUR

(1) BLOCK - GORADIH

1. Name of Village: Koyata

Location: 10 km to the southeast of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (600 × 600 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Kurudih

Location: 20 km to the southeast of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (900 × 1200 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period and continued up to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Pithna

Location: 14 km to the southeast of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (600 × 900 × 1 m); Potsherds – red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Sirampur Dariachak

Location: 16 km to the southeast of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (360 × 450 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK - JAGDISHPUR

1. Name of Village: Asanandpur

Location: 10 km to the south of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (270 × 120 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bangali Muhalla

Location: 5 km to the north of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– an architectural fragment; Structure– temple.

Remarks: The temple belongs to the late medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the late Pala period.

3. Name of Village: Bhagalpur (Buda Nath Temple)

Location: 2 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– A black-stone images of Shivalinga, Nandi and Bhairav.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the 10th century CE.

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4. Name of Village: Champanagar

Location: 3.5 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 240 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structures– Tomb and temple.

Remarks: The temple belongs to the modern period. The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period. The tomb belongs to the medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Chhoti Khanjarpur

Location: 1 km to the north of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– A few black-stone sculptures of Shivalinga, Ganesha and Nandi are placed in a modern temple of the village; Structure– tomb; Architectural fragment– a black-stone pillar.

Remarks: The tomb belongs to the medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Company Bagh

Location: 5 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 300 × 10 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Structure– cave.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Desri

Location: 1.5 km to the northwest of Jagdishpur, the black hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Vishnu and Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Gonudham

Location: 5 km to the north of Jagdishpur, the block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Husainabad (Husenpur?)

Location: 2 km to the south of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– tomb.

Remarks: The tomb belongs to the modern period.

10. Name of Village: Jogsar

Location: 0.75 km to the north of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Vaishnavi, Durga and unidentified image of black-stone are placed in the temple of the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early Pala period to the late Pala period.

11. Name of Village: Khalifa Bagh

Location: 3 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– mosques.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Kilaghat (Kelapur?)

Location: 4 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– A black-stone sculpture of Shivalinga with Argha and Vairava. The images of Ram, Janki, Lakshmana and Hanuman made of ashtadhatu kept at Thakurbati

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Manikpur

Location: 3 km to the south of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone images of Shivalinga, Kali, Square Argha and sculptural fragments of Parvati, Durga and Buddha are placed in Bhatwa Mahadeva temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Mashaikh Chak

Location: Close to the Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– tomb and mosque; Architectural fragment– a few decorated large shaped black-stone pillars.

Remarks: The tomb belongs to the medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Maulana Chak

Location: 4 km to the south of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– tomb and mosque.

Remarks: The Structure belongs to the medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Mayaganj

Location: 5 km to the northeast of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Cave; Architectural fragments- broken decorated Pillar.

Remarks: The stone pillar belongs to the late Pala period.

17. Name of Village: Mojahidpur (Musaiadpur?)

Location: 3 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structures– tomb and mosque.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Nath Nagar (Champa Karn Garha)

Location: 4 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (450 × 450 × 14 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware, NBP ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period.

20. Name of Village: Sakhichand Ghat

Location: 1.5 km to the northwest of Jagdishpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Vishnu and Shivalinga of black-stone.

Remarks: The temple belongs to the modern period.

21. Name of Village: Saidpur

Location: 4 km to the northeast of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structures– tomb and mosque.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the late medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Shahjangi

Location: 13 km to the south of Jagdishpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound; Structures– Tomb and mosque; Architectural member-pillars

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period. The tomb belongs to the medieval period. The carved pillar belongs to the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

23. Name of Village: Sujaganj

Location: 2.5 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– tomb.

Remarks: The tomb belongs to the 16th century CE.

24. Name of Village: Tatarpur

Location: 2.5 km to the northwest of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– building.

Remarks: The Structure belongs to the late medieval period.

BLOCK - COLGONG

1. Name of Village: Alipur

Location: 5 km to the north of Kahalgaon block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– tomb.

Remarks: The tomb belongs to the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Antichak

Location: 3 km to the Bikramshila Rly. Station.

Archaeological Features: Architectural fragment– seven decorated stone pillars.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bhawanipur

Location: 4 km to the Bikramshila Rly. Station.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– a broken image of Tara and unidentified broken image of black-stone; Architectural fragment– a few decorated pillars, one has the depiction of unidentified female figure.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the later Pala period.

4. Name of Village: Colgong

Location: 8 km to the north of Kahalgaon Rly. Station.

Archaeological Features: Structure– cave; Sculpture– At **Shavari temple**- image of Buddha, unidentified sculptural fragments; Architectural fragment– decorated stone pillars.

At **Parihar Nath Mahadeva Temple**- Sculpture- Shivalinga; Architectural fragment– decorated stone pillars, one has a Buddha image.

At **Adishakti Bhagwati Shungal Devi Temple**- Image of Indrani, Shivalinga, broken image of Tara, broken image of Vishnu, unidentified sculptural fragments and Nandi; Architectural fragment– decorated stone pillars.

At **Bateshvara Sthana**– Shivalingas, Surya and unidentified image; Architectural fragment– decorated stone pillars.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the Gupta and Pala period.

5. Name of Village: Lalapur

Location: 3 km to the Bikramshila Rly. Station.

Archaeological Features: Architectural fragment– seven decorated stone pillars.

Remarks: The architectural stone pieces and sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Kasri

Location: 6 km to the north Kahalgaon Rly. Station.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– A few black-stone of Shivalinga, Nandi, broken image of Buddha; Architectural fragment- decorated stone pillars are placed in a modern temple at **Pahadi Tola**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Khirighat (Kairia/Kairia Milik?)

Location: 12 km to the Bikramshila Rly. Station.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga, unidentified female image; Architectural fragment– decorated stone pillar.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Kutubpur

Location: 6 km to the north of Kahalgaon block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– tomb.

Remarks: The tomb belongs to the medieval period.

BLOCK – NATH NAGAR

1. Name of Village: Bangali Tola (Mahesai Dayodi)

Location: 3 km to the north of Nathnagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture– Batuka Bhairava and Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The temple belongs to the 18th century CE.

2. Name of Village: Bholapur

Location: 6 km to the southwest of Nath Nagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculptures– A black-stone image of Shivalinga, Ganesha and Nandi.

Remarks: The temple belongs to the 18th century CE and the sculptures belong to the late Pala period.

3. Name of Village: Champa Nagar (Chaparan?)

Location: 5 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and stone pillar; Structure– mosque.

Remarks: The mosque belongs to the medieval period. The Shivalinga and stone pillar belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Chauki Niyamatpur

Location: 10 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– A black-stone image of Shivalinga and Bhairava are placed in **Batuka Bhairava temple** in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the late medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Hasanchak

Location: 6 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Mosque.

Remarks: The mosque belongs to the late medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Kabirpur

Location: 12 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Structure– Jaina temple; Sculptures– Basupujya Digambara in standing posture of marble stone and Basupujya Digambara Jaina in sitting posture of black-stone.

Remarks: The Jaina temple belongs to the modern period, The Mazar belongs to the late medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Kanu Tola (Champa Nagar)

Location: 7.5 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the late medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Karanpur

Location: 3 km to the north of Nath Nagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga, Parvati and Ekadanta Ganesha of black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Muskan Bararipur

Location: 4.5 km to the north of Nath Nagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (70 × 70 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, black-slipped ware and NBP ware; Structures– tomb and temple; Sculptures– Shivalinga with Argha, Parvati and Uma-Maheshvara; Architectural fragment– decorated stone slab.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the late Pala period. The tomb of Makdum Shah belongs to the medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Narga Bazar

Location: 6 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Islamic grave.

Remarks: The grave structure belongs to the medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Pipar Pati

Location: 5 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (2 × 1.5 × 10 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Sahebganj

Location: 5 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– A black-stone images of Shivalinga and Nandi.

Remarks: The sculpture of Shivalinga belongs to the medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Sohara Patti

Location: 10 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture– Ganesha, Parvati, Shivalinga, Surya and Brahma of black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Tanti Bazar

Location: 10 km to the west of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple.

Remarks: The temple belongs to the late medieval period.

BLOCK – SONHAULA

1. Name of Village: Bhuria

Location: 30 km to the southeast of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Temple.

Remarks: The temple belongs to the modern period.

2. Name of Village: Faridampur

Location: 30 km to the south of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (300 × 210 × 1.5 m); Potsherds – red ware, black ware, grey ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during to the NBPW ware.

3. Name of Village: Kajha

Location: 33 km to the southeast of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (36 × 24 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during early 19th century CE. The Indigo factory belongs to the same period.

4. Name of Village: Kushah (Kusapur?).

Location: 36 km to the southeast of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– structural remains.

Remarks: The structural remains belong to the medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Mahadewapur (Madhepur?)

Location: 25 km to the southeast of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 60 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware; Sculpture– a few black-stone images of Surya, Vishnu, broken Vishnu and Buddha in *bhumisparsha* mudra are placed in a **Shiva temple** of the village.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during early medieval period and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Pannuchak Ghogha

Location: 20 km to the southeast of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Surya and broken unidentified images of black-stone are placed in a **temple** of the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period. The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Ranjeet Garh

Location: 38 km to the southeast of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 90 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Sanokhar

Location: 38 km to the southeast of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 300 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– a few black-stone image of Buddha, Buddha in *bhumisparsha* mudra, broken unidentified images, and broken Surya are placed in Shiva temple of the village.

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Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Sirmatpur

Location: 31 km to the southeast of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— a black-stone image of Buddha in *bhumisparsha mudra* placed in the campus of a temple of the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the later Gupta period.

10. Name of Village: Tarar

Location: 26 km to the southeast of Bhagalpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— an image of Surya and Buddha in *bhumisparsha mudra*.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

DISTRICT- BHOJPUR

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

(----- kilometres to the west to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(6) DISTRICT- BHOJPUR

BLOCK- ARRAH

1. Name of Village: **Anaeeth**

Location: 2 km to the south of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Venkatesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: **Begampur**

Location: 2.5 km to the east of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 60 × 30.55 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the medieval period.

3. Name of Village: **Bind Toli**

Location: 2 km to the north of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– fragment sculptures in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the late Gupta period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: **Chawk Bazar (Shahi Jama Masjid and Aranya Devi) (Chauki?)**

Location: 1.5 km to the east of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– mosque; Sculptures– Sarasvati and Lakshmi in black-stone.

Remarks: The mosque belongs to the medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: **Dhanupra**

Location: 4.5 km to the east of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Potsherds– red ware; Structure– Jaina temple; Sculptures– Jaina images in white marble.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and Jaina sculptures belong to the modern period.

6. Name of Village: **Dharmapura**

Location: 1 km to the east of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Mosque.

Remarks: The mosque belongs to the medieval period.

7. Name of Village: **Jail Road**

Location: 1 km to the east of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Ekamukhi Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: **Khetari (Jain Temple)**

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Location: 5 km to the north of Ara Railway Station.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture– Parshvanatha in white marble.

Remarks: The temple and sculpture both belong the late medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Mahadewa

Location: 1 km to the east of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and unidentified images in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the 15th century CE.

10. Name of Village: Mansa Panday Bagh (Jora Mandir)

Location: .5 km to the east of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound; Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– Uma Maheshvara, Vishnu and Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the late medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Maulabag

Location: .5 km to the west from Ara, Station.

Archaeological Features: Structure– mosque; Sculptures– two Ekamukhi Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The Shivalingas belong to the medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Mile Road

Location: 1 km to the east of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– broken Ganesha and Ekamukhi Shivalinga in black-stone

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Shahi Masjid Chauk

Location: About 6 km from Ara, Station.

Archaeological Features: Structure– mosque.

Remarks: The Structure belongs to the medieval period.

BLOCK- BARHARA

1. Name of Village: Bakhorapur

Location: 15 km to the north of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Kali, Bhairava and Lakshmi-Narayana.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the late medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Gunri

Location: 12 km to the northwest of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Vishnu images and Rama-Lakshmana-Janaki; Structure– temple.

Remarks: The sculptures and ruins of the temple belong to the late medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Jagatpur

Location: 21 km to the north of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga and Nandi; Architectural fragment– decorated stone pillar.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

4. Name of Village: Krishnagarh

Location: 12 km to the northwest of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— black-stone Shivalinga with Argha.

Remarks: The sculpture of Shivalinga belongs to the Gupta period.

BLOCK- BEHEA

1. Name of Village: Bihian Bazar

Location: 25 km to the west of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— Shivalinga, Nandi, Ganesha and Buddha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Kundesar

Location: 38.5 km to the west of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (200 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds— red ware and black ware; Sculptures— An unidentified image and Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- CHARPOKHARI

1. Name of Village: Semraon

Location: 24 km to the south of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (400 × 200 × 10 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- GARHANI

1. Name of Village: Garhani

Location: 20 km to the south of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (50 × 30 × 2 m); Potsherds— red ware; Sculptures— Ekamukhi Shivalinga, Ganesha, Nandi and unidentified male sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- JAGDISHPUR

1. Name of Village: Jagadishpur

Location: 35 km to the west of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (50×30 × 0.5 m); Potsherds— red ware; Structure— Residential.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period, and structural remains belong to the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Panda Toli (Jagdishpur)

Location: 37 km to the west of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— Shivalinga in red sand stone.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- KOILWAR

1. Name of Village: Dalipur

Location: 48 km to the south-west of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– well and building.

Remarks: The structural remains belong to the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Jamalpur

Location: 18 km to the northeast of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga, Nandi and Architectural Panel in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Koilwar (Goraiyasthan)

Location: 13 km to the east of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and broken Ganesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- PIRO

1. Name of Village: Agiaon

Location: 50 km to the south of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (600 × 200 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– Shivalinga and a broken female sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bamhawar

Location: 57 km to the west of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 10 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– Shivalinga and broken Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Dihri.

Location: 48 km to the west of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 500 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Jagdishpur Patak

Location: 45 km to the west of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (600 × 400 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Shivalinga and Uma-Maheshvara in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- SAHAR

1. Name of Village: Andhari

Location: 45 km to the south of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound-; Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– terracotta bead.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- SANDESH

2. Name of Village: Panpura

Location: 32 km to the southeast of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga in red sand stone and black-stone fragment sculptures.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- SHAHPUR

1. Name of Village: Belauthi

Location: 28 km to the west of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (800 × 600 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Shivalinga, Nandi, broken Surya, Votive stupa, Buddha and female figure in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- TARARI

1. Name of Village: Barka Gaon

Location: 3 km to the northeast of Tarari block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– terracotta pendant.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bihta

Location: 7 km to the southeast of Tarari block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Antiquities– terracotta ball.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Deo

Location: 52 km to the south of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Shivalinga, Vishnu, Ganesha, Surya, Uma-Maheshvara, Mahishasuramardini, Kartikeya, Parvati, Bhairava, Kalyana-Sundara and Navagraha Panel in black-stone; Architectural fragments- black-stone decorated pillars.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the later Gupta period. The architectural remains belong to the Gupta period.

4. Name of Village: Dhangawan

Location: 7 km to the northeast of Tarari block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Mahadeopur

Location: 2 km to the south of Tarari block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— black-stone Uma-Maheshvara placed in Shiva temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Paranpura

Location: 3 km to the southeast of Tarari block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Potsherds— red ware and medieval period black polished ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Rajpur

Location: 8 km to the east of Tarari block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Potsherds— red ware, black-slipped ware, black ware and degenerated NBP were.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period.

8. Name of Village: Warsi

Location: 5 km to the northeast of Tarari block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Potsherds— red ware, black-slipped ware, black ware and black-and-red were.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- UDWANT NAGAR

1. Name of Village: Bakri

Location: 6 km to the south of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (200 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds— red ware; Sculptures— black-stone two Shivalingas, Ganesha, an unidentified male sculpture and unidentified sculptural fragments; Structure— well.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Belaur

Location: 14 km to the south of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— broken black-stone Vishnu.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Ekauna

Location: 5 km to the south of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— Vishnu, Nandi and female figure in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Jaitpur

Location: 10 km to the west of Arrah district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga and sculptural fragments.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Masar

Location: 12 km to the west of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (600 × 400 × 25 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black ware; Structure– temple; Antiquities– terracotta beads and ball; Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Surya, Vishnu, Sarasvati, Kartikeya, EkamukhiShivalinga and Ganesha are placed at **Masadha**, broken Surya and unidentified images are placed at **Kurhawa**, broken unidentified images and Jaina sculpture (black marble) are placed at **Sonitpur** and Mahishasuramardini, Vishnu, Sarasvati, Surya, Ganesha and Shivalinga are placed at **Bhavani Mandira**; Architectural fragments– black-stone doorjamb and pillar.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the late NBPW period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Nawada

Location: 1.5 km to the west from Karisath Railway station.

Archaeological Features: Mound-; Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Udwantnagar

Location: 7 km to the south of Arrah district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound-; Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– black-stone broken unidentified female image

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the Kushan period and the sculptures belong to the Gupta period.

DISTRICT- BUXAR

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

(----- kilometres to the west to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(7) DISTRICT BUXAR

(1) BLOCK- BRAHMPUR

1. Name of Village: Bagen

Location: 48 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (90 × 93 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bhadwar

Location: 35 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (103.5 × 99 × 7.5 m) and (121.5 × 103.5 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware, black-and-red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bararhi

Location: 35.5 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (72 × 69 × 1 m) and (170 × 170 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, glazed ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and continued upto the late medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Kaithi

Location: 45 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (105 × 153 × 10.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Pakrahi

Location: 42 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (75 × 75 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Rahthua

Location: 35 km to the east of Buxar district hqs., and 7 km to southwest of Brahmpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (145 × 120 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and continued upto the medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Rajpur

Location: 45 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (273 × 256 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Sapahi

Location: 33 km to the east of Buxar district hqs., and 2 km to north of Brahmpur block hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (136 × 140 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

(2) BUXAR

1. Name of Village: Ahirauli

Location: 5 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture– an unidentified female image in blackstone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Baruna

Location: 10 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (195m × 184m × 5 m). Potsherds – Red-ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bhabhuar

Location: 7 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 130 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period.

4. Name of Village: Bhatauliya

Location: 12 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (675 × 395 × 10 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware, black-and-red ware and degenerated NBP ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the late NBPW period.

5. Name of Village: Bibiganj

Location: 3 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– mosque and tomb.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Boksa

Location: The site is located 12 km from Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– unidentified female sculptures, broken head of an unidentified image, fragmented male image, unidentified female image and decorated doojamb are in blackstone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the Gupta and Pala period.

7. Name of Village: Chakrahansi

Location: 3.5 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: There are three mounds- (280 × 150 m), (600 × 500 m) and (308 × 163 × 9 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in blackstone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Charitravan

Location: 1.5 km to the north of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structures– Ramacarana Paduka temple and Lakshminarayana temple.

Remarks: The temple belongs to the medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

9. Name of Village: Chhotaka Nuawan

Location: 4 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture– blackstone Shivalinga.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Churamanpur

Location: 3 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 80 × 7 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware, black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period.

11. Name of Village: Dahiwar

Location: 10 km to the northeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (805 × 300 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period.

12. Name of Village: Dalsagar

Location: 7.5 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (103 × 98 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the Gupta period and continued upto the medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Jagdishpur

Location: 7 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The Shivalinga belongs to the late medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Jaso

Location: 3 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple.

Remarks: The temple belongs to the medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Kamarpur

Location: 5 km far from Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Kothiya

Location: 12 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 333 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and continued up to the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Marwa

Location: 25 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (193 × 203 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, black-and-red ware; Antiquities– A terracotta hopscotch.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the Gupta period and continued up to the early medieval period.

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18. Name of Village: Majharia

Location: 12 km to the northeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Parvati and Ganesha are in red sandstone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Misraulia

Location: 8 km to the west of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (105 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period.

20. Name of Village: Nadaon

Location: 5 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture- blackstone Shivalinga.

Remarks: The temple and Shivalinga belong to the medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Narayanpur

Location: 3 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple.

Remarks: The temple belongs to the medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Nidhua

Location: 15 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (170 × 140 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Ramubariya

Location: 10 km to the northeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 70 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga with Argha in blackstone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

24. Name of Village: Rampur

Location: 15 km to the northeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (235 × 205 × 8 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

25. Name of Village: Sondhila

Location: 4 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (1000 × 250 × 8 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Structure– temple. Sculpture– unidentified sculpture of blackstone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period and the sculpture belongs to the Pala period.

26. Name of Village: Sohani Patti

Location: 2 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture– blockstone Ekmukhi Shivalinga.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

(3) BLOCK – CHAUGAIN

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

1. Name of Village: Baida.

Location: 33 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (85 × 80 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Chaugain

Location: 35 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 140 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Thari

Location: 30 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (85 × 80 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; **Pandeyapurdi** Mound– (20 × 20 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red-ware.

Remarks: The sites had settled during the early medieval period.

(4) BLOCK- CHAUSA

1. Name of Village: Banarpur

Location: 14 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 250 × 10 m); Brick-bats; Sculptures– broken unidentified image and broken decorated pillar are in sandstone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the Gupta period.

2. Name of Village: Jalilpur

Location: 20 km to the northwest of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (105 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

3. Name of Village: **Milki**

Location: 18 km to the southwest of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 225 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Narbatpur

Location: 11 km to the west of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (241 × 266 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and NBP ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued upto the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Sarenja

Location: 19 km to the southwest of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued upto the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

6. Name of Village: Sikraur

Location: 5 km to the west of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (175 × 102 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and black topped ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued upto the medieval period.

(5) BLOCK- DUMRAON

1. Name of Village: Ariyawon

Location: 9 km to the southeast of Dumraon block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (355 × 350 × 1 m) and (65 × 60 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Basgitiya

Location: 30 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (315 × 195 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Chilhari

Location: 20 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 8 km to northwest of Dumraon block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 500 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Dheka

Location: 28 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 18 km to east of Dumraon block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 150 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and continued upto the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Dubkhi

Location: 10 Km to the east of Dumraon, the block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (110 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Gajrawa

Location: 19 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structures– ancient well and tank.

Remarks: The well belongs to the medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Kuransarae

Location: 30 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (450 × 450 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Lohsar

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Location: 14 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 7 km to west of Dumraon block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (533 × 400 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– temple; Architectural fragment– black-stone door frame.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Kushan period and continued upto the medieval period. The architectural piece belongs to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Mathila

Location: 30 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 162 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Mathila

Location: 29 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 80 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware; Structure– temple; Sculptures– Shivalinga, Ganesha, Parvati and Vishnu are in blackstone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Nawadera (Naudiha?)

Location: 13 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (800 × 350 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period and continued upto the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Naya Bhojpur (Bhojpur Kadim?/Bhojpur Jadid?)

Location: 18 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 36 × 1.8 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and continued upto the medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Niranjapur

Location: 37 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (225 × 108 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in blackstone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the 2nd -1st century BCE and the settlement continued upto the medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Noniya Tola

Location: 11 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (85 × 75 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Structure– temple; Sculptures– three Shivalingas are in blackstone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the medieval period. The Shivalingas belong to the medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Noaon

Location: 27 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 10 km to east of Dumraon block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (303 × 300 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

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16. Name of Village: Purana Bhojpur (Bhojpur Kadim?/Bhojpur Jadid?)

Location: 18 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 4 km. to north of Dumraon block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (666 × 600 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Rampur

Location: 20 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued upto the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Rehiya

Location: 26 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 16 km to east of Dumraon block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (833 × 600 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware, black-and-red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Rehiya.

Location: 27 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs. and 11 km to southeast of Dumraon block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (103 × 100 × 34 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and continued upto early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Sarora

Location: 25 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 17 km to east of Dumraon block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (153 × 148 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and continued upto the early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Sowan

Location: 28 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 16 km to east of Dumraon block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 140 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the Kushan period and continued upto the early medieval period.

(6) BLOCK – ITARHI

1. Name of Village: Baladewa

Location: 21 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Temple; Sculptures– blackstone Image of Surya and unidentified deity.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to Pala period.

2. Name of Village: Barhana

Location: 22 km to the west of Buxar district hqs. and 10 km to the west of Itarhi, the block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (105 × 100 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the Gupta period and continued up to the medieval period.

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3. Name of Village: Barkagaon

Location: 21 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs. and 11 km to the east of Itarhi, the block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and continued up to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Basantpur

Location: 18 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (135 × 80 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Basudhar

Location: 18 km to the east of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (230 × 200 × 3 m) and (112 × 80 × 7 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Bhitihara

Location: 13 km to the south of Buxar district hqs. and 4 km to south of Itarhi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (55 × 75 × 1 m) and (100 × 110 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– Shiva temple; Sculptures– unidentified female deity of blackstone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Chandu Dehra

Location: 24 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (28 × 30 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the Gupta period and continued up to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Chilbila

Location: 24 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and black ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga and unidentified female deity.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Chilhar

Location: 24 km to the south of Buxar district hqs. and 13 km to the south of Itarhi, the block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 110 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Dewasthapur

Location: 22 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 250 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period.

11. Name of Village: Girdharpur

Location: 25 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 15 km to the east of Itarhi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (115 × 90 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware.

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Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Gopalpur

Location: 21 km to the south of Buxar district hqs. and 11 km to south of Itarhi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (54 × 55 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Hakimpur

Location: 22 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (346 × 182 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– unidentified male deity in blackstone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period. The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Harpur

Location: 13 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 125 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during pre NBPW period and continued upto early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Indaur

Location: 20 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 130 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Jamuaon

Location: 32 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (175 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware; Sculpture– broken unidentified image and broken image of Buddha are in blackstone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period and sculptures belong to the Pala period.

17. Name of Village: Kaithana

Location: 20 km to the south of Buxar district hqs. and 10 km to the south of Itarhi, the block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (90 × 90 × 2.7 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Karmi

Location: 24 km to the southwest of Buxar district hqs. and 16 km to the southwest of Itarhi, the block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (540 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-ware, black-slipped ware, and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Kharhana

Location: 22 km to the southwest of Buxar district hqs. and 12 km to the southwest of Itarhi, the block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (135 × 40 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and continued up to the medieval period.

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20. Name of Village: Kukurha

Location: 19 km to the southwest of Buxar district hqs. and 9 km to the southwest of Itarhi, the block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (145 × 225 × 2 m) and (105 × 180 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware, NBPW associated ware, black-and-red ware and black ware.

Remarks: Kusahidih and Pitrahidih seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The third site settled during the medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Lohandi

Location: 18 km to the south of Buxar district hqs. and 8 km to the south of Itarhi, the block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (140 × 180 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Mahdah

Location: 7 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (385 × 335 × 1 m) and (192 × 186 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black-slipped ware; Sculpture– blackstone broken unidentified images placed at **Brahma baba sthana**.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the sculptures belong to the Pala period.

23. Name of Village: Mahila

Location: 16 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (265 × 60 × 5 m) and (496 × 266 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period.

24. Name of Village: Nihalpur

Location: 22 km to the northeast of Buxar district hqs. and 10 km to northeast of Itarhi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga with Argha of black-stone.

Remarks: The Shivalinga belongs to the medieval period.

25. Name of Village: Parsotimpur

Location: 18 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (765 × 336 × 7 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware; Structure– Mahamaya temple; Sculpture– unidentified broken images are in blackstone.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the Pala period.

26. Name of Village: Sarasti

Location: 12 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (305 × 211 × 8 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

27. Name of Village: Sidhabandh

Location: 22 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Antiquities– blackstone cylindrical stone object and stone slab.

Remarks: The fragments of the sculptures belong to the later Gupta period.

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28. Name of Village: Sokha Dham

Location: 22 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs. and 10 km to the southeast of Itarhi, the block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (450 × 350 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed at Birbhadra temple of the village.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the Gupta period and continued up to the early medieval period.

29. Name of Village: Udaipura

Location: 20 km to the south of Buxar district hqs. and 10 km to the south of Itarhi, the block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 65 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

30. Name of Village: Unwans

Location: 15 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (481 × 276 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

(7) BLOCK- KESATH

1. Name of Village: Dehra

Location: 45 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs. and 4 km to southeast of Kesath block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40 × 50 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Antiquities– terracotta hopscotch.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Gobindpur

Location: 45 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 108 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and continued upto the late medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Katkinar

Location: 40 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 2 km to south of Kesath block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (105 × 125 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the Kushan period and continued upto the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Kesath

Location: 39 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125.4 × 84 × 5.7 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and NBP associated ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued upto the early medieval period.

(8) BLOCK- NAWANAGAR

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

1. Name of Village: Amirpur Garh

Location: 40 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (2000 × 500 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Babuganj English

Location: 32 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs. and 14 km to southeast of Nawanagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (75 × 45 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Baraon

Location: 32 km to the southeast of Buxar district hqs. and 15 km to northeast of Nawanagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (210 × 200 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Dhanbakhra

Location: 42 km to the south of Buxar district hqs. and 5 km to west of Nawanagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (110 × 90 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Ikil

Location: 52 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 16 km to east of Nawanagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (90 × 140 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Karsar

Location: 50 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 7 km to east of Nawanagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (105 × 85 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Mahuari

Location: 54 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 10 km to east of Nawanagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 50 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Mariyan

Location: 38 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 18 km to east of Nawanagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 95 × 1.50 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Nawanagar

Location: 42 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (36 × 24 × 3.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Parmanpur

Location: 55 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 8 km to east of Nawanagar block hqs.

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Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 200 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Piprarh

Location: 50 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 10 km to east of Nawanagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40 × 70 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Rupsagar

Location: 40 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (210 × 109 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Sara.

Location: 35 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 12 km to east of Nawanagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 60 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Sonbarisa

Location: 53 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 12 km to northeast of Nawanagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (240 × 170 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Turaon Khas

Location: 40 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (750 × 240 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Waina

Location: 40 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 12 km to northeast of Nawanagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (65 × 80 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

(9) BLOCK – RAJPUR

1. Name of Village: Babanbandh (Babanbandh Gauri?/Babanbandh Manrajgir?)

Location: 14 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 140 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and continued up to the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bhagwanpur

Location: 11 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (272 × 270 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bharkhara

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Location: 3.5 km to the northwest of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (32 × 11.5 × 1.5 m); Potsherds – red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Bijauli

Location: 5 km to the northeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (65 × 45 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Chacharia

Location: 9 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30.45 × 30.45 × 3.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Chandpur

Location: 7 km to the south of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (183 × 152 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Debkali

Location: 9 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (94.5 × 94 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period and continued up to the medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Dhansoi

Location: 28 km to the south of Buxar district hqs. and 14 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (110 × 125 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Gogaura

Location: 12 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (11.85 × 10.972 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Gauripur

Location: 40km to the south of Buxar, the district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 70 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Gogahi

Location: 11.5 km to the southwest of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (61 × 35.052 × 4.50 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period.

12. Name of Village: Gussi Dehra (Dehria?)

Location: 11 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (47.244 × 15.70 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

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Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Hethua

Location: 3 km to the northeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 300 × 7 m); Potsherds – red ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware; Antiquities– an elongated terracotta object with horizontal portion.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period.

14. Name of Village: Katharai

Location: 30 km to the south of Buxar, the district hqs and 16 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 95 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and degenerated shapeless NBP ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period.

15. Name of Village: Kharhana

Location: 6 km to the northeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (34 × 31 × 0.89 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Khoraitha

Location: 13 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 55 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Kishunipur

Location: 3.5 km to the east of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (56 × 40 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Kochrihan

Location: 14 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (2.5 × 3 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Mangraon

Location: 5.5 km to the southwest of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 350 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Manikpur

Location: 12 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (105 × 80 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the chalcolithic period and the settlement continued up to early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Patej

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: 14 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound- (210×200×2m); Potsherds– red ware, black slipped ware, black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period and continued up to the early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Patkhaulia

Location: 18 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30.45 × 16 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Rajpur

Location: 26 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (42.25 × 50.5 × 6.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware; Antiquities– terracotta skin rubber; Structure remains– double storied building used lakhauri bricks and surkhi-lime.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

24. Name of Village: Ratan Chak

Location: 26 km to the south of Buxar district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (54 × 42 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

25. Name of Village: Samahuta

Location: 14 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 75 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

26. Name of Village: Saraon

Location: 3 km to the northwest of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 55 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

27. Name of Village: Shahbazpur

Location: 9 km to the south of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (38 × 37 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

28. Name of Village: Sigtì

Location: 12 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the 5th century CE and continued up to the early medieval period.

29. Name of Village: Sisaudha

Location: 28 km to the south of Buxar district hqs. and 14 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 90 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

30. Name of Village: Sitabpur

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Location: 10 km to the southeast of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (109 × 100 × 1.25 m) and (224 × 204 × 4); Potsherds– red ware, iron slag and stone pestles; Sculpture– Durga made in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period.

31. Name of Village: Tiara

Location: 5.5 km to the south of Rajpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (18.25 × 21.5 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

(10) BLOCK- SIMARI

1. Name of Village: Chandpali

Location: 31 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 7 km to south of Simari block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (186 × 125 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Dhananipur

Location: 35 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 7 km to south of Simari block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (173 × 174 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Diaman

Location: 28 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 5 km to south of Simari block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (225 × 227 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Ekauana

Location: 28 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 5 km to south of Simari block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (225 × 227 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period.

5. Name of Village: Gayaghat

Location: 32 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 6 km to east of Simari block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (216 × 186 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– terracotta ball.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the Gupta period and continued upto the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Kathar

Location: 18 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 12 km to south of Simari block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (833 × 600 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Paila Dih

Location: 25 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 4 km to east of Simari block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (156 × 136 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and continued upto the medieval period.

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8. Name of Village: Pakari

Location: 34 km to the east of Buxar district hqs. and 5 km to south of Simari block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (163 × 176 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and continued upto the medieval period.

DISTRICT- DARBHANGA

(----- kilometres to the northeast to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(8) DISTRICT- DARBHANGA

(1) BLOCK- ALINAGAR

1. Name of Village: Boraba

Location: 50 km to the east-south of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Vishnu in black-stone

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

(2) BLOCK- BAHADURPUR

1. Name of Village: Baruara

Location: 15 km to the south of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (250 × 150 × 3 m) and (300 × 200 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bhagirath

Location: 4 km to the south of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 60 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

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Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Deokali

Location: 8 km to the southeast of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 90 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Architectural fragments- black-stone pillar placed beneath a pipal tree; Sculptures– black-stone sculptures of Ganesha, Surya and Mahishasuramardini are placed in **Mahadeva temple**.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Dharpur

Location: 7 km to the southeast of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (110 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Gangia

Location: 12 km to the south of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 250 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Jalokhar

Location: 18 km to the southeast of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Khaira Kunji

Location: 17 km to the southeast of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 350 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the settlement continued up to the medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Mekna Baida

Location: 10 km to the southeast of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Parauna

Location: 14 km to the south of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Pingi

Location: Southeast of Lahariasarai district hqs. (?)

Archaeological Features: Mound– (600 × 400 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Premjiwar

Location: 6 km to the south of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 250 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

12. Name of Village: Shahpur

Location: 7 km to the west of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 170 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Shobhan

Location: 10 km to the southwest of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 80 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Sridilpur

Location: 15 km to the south of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Tara Lahi

Location: 12 km to the southwest of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Camunda placed in village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

(3) BLOCK- BAHERI

1. Name of Village: Athar

Location: 30 km to the east-south of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware;
Sculpture– An unidentified image of black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Baheri

Location: 22 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone image of Mahishasuramardini placed in a temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Balgaon

Location: 25 km to the east-south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 300 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and NBP ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Bandhuli

Location: 23 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 225 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Barmottar

Location: 19 km to the southeast of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 60 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Bhachhi Asli

Location: 26 km to the east-south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red and NBP ware; Sculptures– black-stone sculptures broken dancing Ganesha, Brahma, Shivalinga with Argha and upper portion of *Makaramukha* are placed in modern temple; Architectural fragment – broken pillar in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Dhangar

Location: 25 km to the southeast of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, degenerated NBP ware and bicorn NBP ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Gangdah

Location: 28 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 140 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Gobarahi

Location: 35 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Harinagar

Location: 20 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 80 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, grey ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Inay

Location: 27 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware, grey ware, degenerated NBP ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Jurja

Location: 14 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 110 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Mataunia

Location: 33 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– black-stone Vishnu placed beneath a pipal tree.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Mahua

Location: 18 km to the southeast of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 90 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Murballa

Location: 31 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (65 × 60 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Murli

Location: 22 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 100 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period.

17. Name of Village: Naudega

Location: 27 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 125 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Nimaithi

Location: 12 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Ramauli

Location: 18 km to the southeast of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 350 × 7 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Sadhua

Location: 31 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Sagunia

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Location: 30 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 120 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Sankhara

Location: 16 km to the southeast of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 80 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase.

23. Name of Village: Shivram

Location: 30 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (280 × 200 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

24. Name of Village: Sirua

Location: 22 km to the east-south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (25 × 15 × 2 m); Sculpture– big black-stone object laying on the mound.

Remarks: The stone object belongs to the early medieval period.

(4) BLOCK- BENIPUR

1. Name of Village: Dharaura (Dharaura Dih and Bonahi Mahadev)

Location: 23 km to the east of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (90 × 70 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware; Sculptures– unidentified black-stone sculptural fragments are placed under a tree.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Hari Bhaur

Location: 30 km to the east-north of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware; Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Vishnu and broken unidentified images are placed in a temple.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Kanthu

Location: 24 km to the northeast of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (90 × 80 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, NBP ware, black-and-red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Laxmipur Batho

Location: 27 km to the southeast of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone image of Vishnu placed in Lakshmi-Narayana Thakurabadi.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Rarhiam

Location: 19 km to the northeast of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 400 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Shirampur

Location: 26 km to the northeast of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 400 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Supaul

Location: 22 km to the west of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (70 × 50 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

(5) BLOCK- BIRAUL

1. Name of Village: Belgaun

Location: 38 km to the southeast of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Belhi (Baliala?)

Location: 35 km to the southeast of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 180 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Harpur Kalan

Location: 37 km to the southeast of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period

4. Name of Village: Kodhali

Location: 32 km to the southeast of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, grey ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

5. Name of Village: Manorbhoram

Location: 36 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware; Sculpture– fragmented black-stone sculptures are placed under a tree.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Shiwpur

Location: 36 km to the southeast of Laheriasarai.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (600 × 400 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period

7. Name of Village: Sona Dih

Location: 35 km to the southeast of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 250 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Usari

Location: 27 km to the southeast of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(6) BLOCK- DARBHANGA SADAR

1. Name of Village: Dhoi

Location: 6 km to the northeast of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Dighi Pokhar (Museum Campus)

Location: 4 km to the northwest of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Buddha in Bhumisparsha mudra and pillar are placed at Darbhanga museum near Dighi Pokhar.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Kadirabad

Location: On the north site of Rambagh Kila in Darbhanga town.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures- Vishnu and Uma-Maheshwara in black-stone are installed in a newly built Shiva temple.

Remarks: Sculptures of pre medieval period are seems to be carried from another site.

4. Name of Village: Kalyana

Location: 8 km to the northeast of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 60 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

5. Name of Village: Kameshwar Nagar

Location: 5 km to the north of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Grave of Hazarat Makhdum Kashmiri Nizam Sah.

Remarks: The Structure belongs to the medieval period.

6. Name of Village: L.N. Mithila University Campus (Shyama Temple, Darbhanga Khan Mazar)

Location: 6 km to the north of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Old Tomb of Darbhanga Khan; Sculptures– black-stone sculptures broken Parvati and Shivalinga with Argha are placed in **Shyama Temple**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period and the Structure belongs to the medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Laheria Sarai (Near Jail Maha-deva Temple)

Location: 1 km to the south of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone sculpture Shivalinga with Argha and Ganesha are placed in **Mahadeva Temple**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Manihas

Location: 10 km to the west of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Mani

Location: 5 km to the west of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone, sand stone and marble stone Shivalinga, Nandi, Vishnu, One faced Shivalinga, Image of Ganesha made on a slab and decorated stone piece placed in temple.

Remarks: The Sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Narkatia

Location: 9 km to the west of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (70 × 60 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Rambag

Location: 7 km to the north of Laheriasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Fort in Rambag

Remarks: The Structure belongs to the late medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Sonki

Location: 10 km to the east of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone sculptural fragments including broken head of Buddha image and other unidentified images are placed in a temple and another one is placed under a tree; Structure– Thakurabadi of Rama-Janaki.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

(7) BLOCK- GHANSHYAMPUR

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

1. Name of Village: Borwa

Location: 50 km to the east-south of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 90 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Dah Pokhar

Location: 37 km to the east of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga with Argha and Nandi are placed in Parasa Nath Mahadeva Temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Kortho (West Tola, East Tola, Bajranbali Dih, Kherahan Dih and Bel Dih)

Location: 45 km to the east-south of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (height- 2 m), (500 × 450 × 4 m) and (150 × 90 × 3 m); Potsherds – red ware and black ware; Structures – brick structure and mud Stupa; Sculpture – Ashtabhuji Ganesha in black-stone, four-armed Ganesha, female figure in *tribhanga* posture, two child figurines of Krishna and Balarama and an unidentified female image are in Metal, placed at West Tola; black-stone sculptures– Buddha shown in standing posture, a Tara image, image of lotus pedestal and Kali are placed at East Tola.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

(8) BLOCK- HANUMAN NAGAR

1. Name of Village: Ama Dih

Location: 23 km to the west-south of Laheria Sarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 300 × 7 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Banswara

Location: 25 km to the west of Laheria Sarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 80 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black topped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Dih Lahi

Location: 10 km to the west of Laheria Sarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-slipped ware; Structures– Mosque and Graves; Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Surya and Agani.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Dumrawan

Location: 20 km to the west of Laheria Sarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (430 × 350 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Structure– ring well; Sculpture– black-stone Budha in *bhumisparsha mudra*.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Gorhaila (Godhaila Dih and Chitpura Ghat Dih)

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: 14 km to the west of Laheria Sarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (83 × 63 × 3 m) and (100 × 70 × 2 m); Potsherds— red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Gorhiari

Location: 20 km to the west of Laheria Sarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (150 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds— red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period.

7. Name of Village: Kali

Location: 13 km to the west of Laheria Sarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (500 × 300 × 5 m); Potsherds— red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Narsara

Location: 15 km to the west-south of Laheria Sarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (150 × 100 × 3 m); Potsherds— red ware, black ware and black-slipped ware; Structure— ring well.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Panchobh

Location: 7 km to the west of Laheria Sarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (200 × 150 × 4 m); Potsherds— red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Patori (Dhubauli Dih and Singhasini Dih).

Location: 25 km to the east of Laheria Sarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (100 × 70 × 3 m) and (100 × 50 × 3 m); Potsherds — red ware and black ware; Structure— ring well.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Sinuara

Location: (?) West-south of Laheria Sarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (190 × 80 × 3 m); Potsherds— red ware and NBP associate ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

(9) BLOCK- HAYAGHAT

1. Name of Village: Horil Patti

Location: 6.5 km to the south of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (150 × 100 × 3 m); Potsherds— red ware; Architectural fragments— sand stone pillar and Amalaka are placed in **Mahadeva temple** campus.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the stone pillar belongs to the late medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

2. Name of Village: Sirnia

Location: 21 km to the southwest of Lahariasarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 60 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(10) BLOCK- JALE

1. Name of Village: Ahiari

Location: 38 km to the northwest of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– An unidentified image are depicted on a black-stone slab placed at Ahalya Sthana temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the late medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Gangeshwar Asthan

Location: 37 km to the northwest of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Surya, Ganesha, Makaramukha, Doorjamb and Shivalinga are placed in a temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

(11) BLOCK- KEOTIRANWAY

1. Name of Village: Bariaul

Location: 26 km to the north of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Mosque.

Remarks: The Structure belongs to the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Kaharia

Location: 15 km to the northwest of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 80 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Madhopatti Raghauli

Location: 18 km to the northwest of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 85 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(12) BLOCK- KUSHESHWAR STHAN

1. Name of Village: Tilakeshwar (Tole Khaki Daspur?)

Location: 5 km to the southeast from Kusheshwar Sthan block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Ruins of a temple; Sculpture– Pedestal of Uma-Maheshwara, Amalaka, Shivalinga, Nandi and many relics are also found on a high mound. An inscription of 14th century is present on the lintel of a newly built Shiva temple.

Remarks: The Haihattadevi temple was built by Karmaditya the minister of Karnat ruler Ramasingh in 14th century.

(13) BLOCK- SINGHWARA

1. Name of Village: Arai

Location: 20 km to the southwest of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 145 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Surya in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bedauli

Location: 35 km to the northwest of Singhwara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 60 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– black-stone Vishnu.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bharathi

Location: 12 km to the west of Singhwara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 140 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Bharwara (Brahman Tola)

Location: 24 km to the west of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 70 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Birdipur

Location: 18 km to the west of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 180 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Chamanpur

Location: 30 km to the northwest of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Dahsil

Location: 35 km to the northwest of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Gaura

Location: 19 km to the northwest of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 150 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware; Antiquities– two terracotta animal figurines.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

9. Name of Village: Hanuman Nagar

Location: 18 km to the west of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (110 × 80 × 25 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Haritol

Location: 24 km to the west of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Kora

Location: 21 km to the west of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Korauni

Location: 29 km to the northwest of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Antiquities– broken pieces of terracotta figurine.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Kuarpatti

Location: 14 km to the northwest of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 50 × 0 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Nunthara Purani

Location: 26 km to the west of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 400 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Paira

Location: 38 km to the north of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40 × 35 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Rampura

Location: 19 km to the northwest of Singhwara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 210 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Sakaro.

Location: 26 km to the west of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 50 × 0 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Sanahpur.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: 28 km to the northwest of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Simri

Location: 17 km to the west of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 90 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Singhwara

Location: 22 km to the northwest of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black-and-red ware; Structure– temple.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The temple belongs to the medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Thaknia

Location: 20 km to the west of Darbhanga.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 0 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

DISTRICT- EAST CHAMPARAN

(-----kilometres to the north to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(9) EAST CHAMPARAN

(1) BLOCK- ADAPUR

1. Name of Village: Chandraman

Location: 9 km to the south of Adapur, block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 170 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Jhitkahia

Location: 7 km to the south of Adapur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 230 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(2) BLOCK- ARERAJ

1. Name of Village: Areraj (Parwati Kund and Shiva Temple)

Location: 32 km to the southeast of Motihari district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (100 × 330 × 1 m) and (55 × 50 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– unidentified black-stone image, Shivalinga and Parvati in black-stone; Antiquities– stone object and terracotta object.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bahadurpur

Location: 36 km to the southeast of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (27 × 25 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Chandi Asthan

Location: 10 km to the south of Areraj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 400 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware black ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware; Sculptures– Shivalinga and broken unidentified sculpture in black-stone; Antiquities– terracotta iron slag, corn rubber, male figurine and broken animal figurine.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Chalcolithic period and the settlement continued up to 1st century CE. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Govindganj

Location: 6 km to the south of Areraj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (190 × 170 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and NBP associated ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 2nd century BCE and the settlement continued up to 3rd century CE.

5. Name of Village: Hardian

Location: 0.50 km to the northwest of Areraj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (210 × 190 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware; Antiquities– terracotta animal figurine and iron slag.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Chalcolithic period and the settlement continued up to 1st century CE.

6. Name of Village: Janerawa

Location: 26 km to the southwest of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 350 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Jhakhra

Location: 4 km to the southwest of Areraj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (130 × 120 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 2nd century BCE and the settlement continued up to 3rd century CE.

8. Name of Village: Kamaluwa

Location: 12 km to the west of Areraj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century CE and the settlement continued up to 3rd century CE.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

9. Name of Village: Khajuriya

Location: 10 km to the west of Areraj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (260 × 180 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the later Gupta period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Lauriya

Location: 2 km to the west of Areraj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (140 × 135 × 1 m) and (80 × 16 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– Ashokan Pillar; Antiquities– terracotta broken ball and defaced terracotta head.

Remarks: The site had settled during the late NBPW phase and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period. The Ashokan pillar belongs to the Mauryan period.

11. Name of Village: Malahi

Location: 15 km to the west of Areraj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century BCE and the settlement continued up to early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Mamarkha

Location: 14 km to the west of Areraj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 140 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 2nd century BCE and the settlement continued up to 3rd century CE.

13. Name of Village: Munra

Location: 5 km to the south of Areraj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (210 × 180 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and NBP associated ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 2nd century BCE and the settlement continued up to 1st century CE.

14. Name of Village: Nawada (Nawada Govindganj?)

Location: 9 km to the south of Areraj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 140 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 2nd century BCE and the settlement continued up to early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Rarhiya

Location: 5 km to the southwest of Areraj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 180 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, black-and-red ware, and NBP associated red ware; Antiquities– terracotta bead, male head and other images.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Chalcolithic period and the settlement continued up to the 2nd century BCE.

(3) BLOCK- BANJARIA

1. Name of Village: Amawa Tola

Location: 7 km to the southwest of Banjariya block hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Brahmpuri

Location: 6 km to the northwest of Banjariya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (230 × 190 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the later Gupta period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Loknath Pur

Location: 10 km to the west of Banjariya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (190 × 160 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Kharwa Musahari Tola

Location: 5.5 km to the west of Banjariya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (240 × 210 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– terracotta bead.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century CE and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Pachrukha

Location: 7 km to the west of Banjariya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (190 × 140 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Pakaria

Location: 5 km to the west of Banjariya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (170 × 140 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the later Gupta period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

(4) BLOCK- CHAKIA

1. Name of Village: Madhuban

Location: 10.5 km to the west of Chakia block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (70 × 70 × 1.8 m) and (30 × 22 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware, black-slipped ware, NBP ware and black-and-red ware; Structure– Stupa; Sculpture– unidentified male image in red stone; Antiquities– terracotta corn rubber and hopscotch.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Sagar

Location: 11 km to the west of Chakia block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– Stupa;

Remarks: The site had settled during the late NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Sita Kund

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: 12 km to the west of Chakia block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 350 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– Ganesha in sand stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

(6) BLOCK- CHIRAIYA

1. Name of Village: Mahnahi

Location: 10 km to the west of Chiraiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (210 × 190 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware; Antiquities– terracotta broken animal figurine.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Chalcolithic period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Nona

Location: 11 km to the west of Chiraiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 120 × 8 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Sarsanwa

Location: 9 km to the west of Chiraiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (170 × 160 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(7) BLOCK- HARSIDHI

1. Name of Village: Barmaswa

Location: 14 km to the southeast of Harsidhi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Neolithic period and the settlement continued up to the NBPW period.

2. Name of Village: Danhi

Location: 13 km to the southeast of Harsidhi the block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (280 × 230 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase.

3. Name of Village: Gay Ghat

Location: 13 km to the southeast of Harsidhi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (140 × 120 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Ghiuadhar

Location: 8 km to the south of Harsidhi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 140 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

5. Name of Village: Jaga Pakar

Location: 39 km to the southwest of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (108 × 87 × 3.9 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Misir Tola

Location: 13 km to the southeast of Harsidhi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Neolithic period and the settlement continued up to the NBPW period.

7. Name of Village: Olaha

Location: 12 km to the southeast of Harsidhi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (310 × 260 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

(8) BLOCK- KESARIA

1. Name of Village: Huseni

Location: 9 km to the west of Kesaria block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (200 × 180 × 1.5 m) and (180 × 170 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the late NBPW period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Kesaria (Stupa, Gauri Dih, Bhandera Dih)

Location: 2 km to the south of Kesaria block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (215 × 185 × 1 m) and (280 × 220 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Structure– Stupa; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone; Antiquities– terracotta broken animal figurine.

Remarks: The site had settled during the pre NBPW period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Khajuria

Location: 15 km to the northwest of Kesaria block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Khap Gopalpur Baishakhwa (Khap Lala Chhapra?/Khap Tajpur Patkhauliya?)

Location: 4 km to the west of Kesaria block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (210 × 170 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Khizirpura

Location: 7 km to the west of Kesaria block hqs.

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Archaeological Features: Mound– (210 × 180 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware; Antiquities– iron slag.

Remarks: The site had settled during the later NBPW period.

6. Name of Village: Lala Chhapra

Location: 4 km to the south of Kesaria block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 170 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Lohar Gawan

Location: 3 km to the west of Kesaria block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (170 × 160 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the later Gupta period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Manohar Chhapra

Location: 5 km to the southeast of Kesaria block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (210 × 190 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– iron slag.

Remarks: The site had settled during the pre NBPW period and the settlement continued up to 3rd century CE.

9. Name of Village: Naya Ganw

Location: 6 km to the west of Kesaria block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (170 × 145 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period, and the settlement continued up to the Sunga period.

10. Name of Village: Sarotar

Location: 15 km to the northwest of Kesaria block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (300 × 210 × 2 m); Potsherds – red ware, grey ware and black-slipped ware; Antiquities– terracotta beads and iron slag.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early NBPW period.

(9) BLOCK- KOTAWA

1. Name of Village: Ahirauliya

Location: 5.5 km to the west of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and, the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: **Bangara**

Location: 6 km to the south of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (220 × 180 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Barharwa Kalan

Location: 0.5 km to the west of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (310 × 270 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Bathna

Location: 4 km to the east of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (230 × 190 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Belwa Madho

Location: 9 km to the south of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Bhopatpur

Location: 6 km to the southwest of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– broken Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Dipau

Location: 1 km to the west of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 170 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Dumra

Location: 6 km to the south of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (280 × 250 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– terracotta corn rubber.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Fattetola.

Location: 6 km to the west of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (210 × 180 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Gamharia

Location: 8 km to the west of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 210 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Karariya

Location: 7 km to the west of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (180 × 160 × 1 m) and (180 × 170 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, NBP associated red ware and black-and-red ware; Antiquities – Iron slag.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

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12. Name of Village: Machhar Ganwan

Location: 8 km to the west of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 170 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Mahmada

Location: 2.5 km to the east of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 210 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Nawada

Location: 11 km to the west of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (320 × 280 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– terracotta bird figurine.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Nawada

Location: 14 km to the northwest of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (210 × 140 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Pakri Asok

Location: 6 km to the east of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (210 × 180 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Rani Chhapra

Location: 15.5 km to the west of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 165 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Rohua Khas

Location: 9.5 km to the west of Kotawa block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (210 × 190 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

(10)BLOCK- MOTIHARI

1. Name of Village: Baraharwa

Location: 15.5 km to the north of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 140 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 4th century CE and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Barwa

Location: 15 km to the north of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (110 × 90 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

3. Name of Village: Bharaulia

Location: 15 km to the east of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 6th century BCE and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Bheriharwa

Location: 7 km to the northeast of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (130 × 110 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Chhatauni Ram Singh

Location: 8 km to the north of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Dostia

Location: 17.5 km to the northeast of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Gorhawa

Location: 8 km to the north of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 170 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the later Gupta period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Harkaina

Location: 10 km to the north of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 130 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and glazed ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period, and the settlement continued up to the medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Jhitkahiya

Location: 16 km to the north of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (110 × 90 × 1 m) and (190 × 170 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Kunjan Tola

Location: 16 km to the east of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (220 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Lakhaura

Location: 16 km to the north of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (190 × 110 × 2 m) and (150 × 140 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Loksa

Location: 7 km to the north of Motihari district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (210 × 170 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Naurangia

Location: 17.5 km to the north of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (190 × 150 × 1.5 m), (300 × 210 × 1.5 m) and (160 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and Glazed ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 6th century BCE, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Patkhaulia (Sirsia Dih and Tal Dih)

Location: 9 km to the east of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (190 × 140 × 1 m) and (120 × 90 × 1.5); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Ramgarhawa

Location: 9 km to the north of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (140 × 90 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Ray Singha

Location: 8 km to the northeast of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (140 × 125 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Sarsaula

Location: 6 km to the northeast of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (240 × 190 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 5th century CE and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Sirsa Khap

Location: 14 km to the east of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 140 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the later Gupta period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

(5) BLOCK- NARKATIA

1. Name of Village: Darpa

Location: 5.5 km to the east of Narkatia block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (170 × 140 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Dhapahar (Dhapahar Patti Hardiya?/Dhapahar Patti Saraiya?)

Location: 4 km to the east of Narkatia block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 250 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga and door jamb.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site had settled around 6th century CE and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: DuhoSuho.

Location: 10 km to the south of Narkatia block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (320 × 280 × 2.5 m); Potsherds – red ware, black-slipped ware and NBP associated ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 6th century BCE and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Garahal

Location: 9.5 km to the south of Narkatia block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 140 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the later Gupta period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Juafar

Location: 8.5 km to the south of Narkatia block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (140 × 90 × 1 m) and (345 × 290 × 2.5); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware grey ware and degenerated NBP ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Kudarkat

Location: 3 km to the south of Narkatia block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (220 × 180 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Pipara

Location: 3 km to the west of Narkatia block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (170 × 150 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Tinkoni

Location: 6.5 km to the west of Narkatia block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (170 × 140 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(11) BLOCK- PAHARPUR

1. Name of Village: Ekderwa

Location: 2.5 km to the northwest of Paharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 145 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 2nd century BCE, and the settlement continued up to the 1st century CE.

2. Name of Village: Lakhmipur

Location: 2.5 km to the south of Paharpur block hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 400 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware, NBP associated red ware and grey ware; Antiquities– terracotta toy, corn rubber and wheel.

Remarks: The site had settled around 6th century BCE and the settlement continued up to the Shunga-Kushan period.

3. Name of Village: Maurahan

Location: 6 km to the north of Paharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled 2nd century BCE, and the settlement continued up to 3rd century CE.

4. Name of Village: Narkatia

Location: 7 km to the north of Paharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, grey ware and NBP associated red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Neolithic period, and the settlement continued up to 2nd century BCE.

5. Name of Village: Sareya (Vriti Tola)

Location: 9 km to the northwest of Paharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (140 × 75 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Sareya Chainpatti

Location: 6 km to the west of Paharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 160 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century BCE and the settlement continued up to 3rd century CE.

7. Name of Village: Sareya Dubey Tola

Location: 3 km to the west of Paharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 140 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 2nd century BCE.

8. Name of Village: Satahan (Kachahari Tola and Dhani Tola)

Location: 4 km to the north of Paharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (180 × 170 × 1 m) and (210 × 180 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and NBP ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Sonwal

Location: 4 km to the west of Paharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 140 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 2nd century BCE, and the settlement continued up to 3rd century CE.

10. Name of Village: Tejpurwa

Location: 16.5 km to the west of Areraj.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 140 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

11. Name of Village: Tikuliya

Location: 11.50 km to the northeast of Paharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (200 × 180 × 1.5 m) and (200 × 180 × 1.5 m); Potsherds— red ware, grey ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Kushan period, and the settlement continued up to 3rd century CE.

(12) BLOCK- PIPARAKOTHI

1. Name of Village: Chainpur

Location: 6 km to the east of Pipara Kothi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (210 × 160 × 0.50 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Chand Saraia

Location: 13.5 km to the southeast of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (140 × 110 × 0.50 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Kachhapura

Location: 3 km to the west of Pipara Kothi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (210 × 180 × 1.5 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Kasawa

Location: 6 km to the east of Pipara Kothi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (160 × 140 × 1 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century CE and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Majharia

Location: 1.5 km to the north of Pipara Kothi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (110 × 80 × 0.50 m); Potsherds— red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(13) BLOCK- SANGRAMPUR

1. Name of Village: Bhatkarja

Location: 7 km to the east of Sangrampur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (230 × 200 × 1.5 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bhawanipur

Location: 6 km to the east of Sangrampur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (180 × 170 × 1 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 2nd century BCE and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

3. Name of Village: Dariyapur

Location: 10 km to the north of Sangrampur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (310 × 280 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Kushan period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Ejara

Location: 3 km to the west of Sangrampur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 170 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– terracotta male figurine.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Sunga period, and the settlement continued up to 1st century CE.

5. Name of Village: Madhubani

Location: 11 km to the northeast of Sangrampur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (190 × 170 × 1 m) and (170 × 140 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– terracotta gamesman.

Remarks: The site had settled during Sunga-Kushan period, and settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Rampurwa

Location: 12 km to the east of Sangrampur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century CE and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Sangrampur

Location: 2 km to the north of Sangrampur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 180 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century CE and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Shampur

Location: 7 km to the east of Sangrampur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (210 × 180 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

(14) BLOCK- SUGAULI

1. Name of Village: Sugauli (Mahadev Tola)

Location: 3.5 km to the northeast of Sugauli Junction.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 50 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– Shiva, Parvati and Nandi in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Kushan period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

(15) BLOCK- TURKAULIYA

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

1. Name of Village: Babhnaulia

Location: 6 km to the east of Turkauliya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (190 × 150 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the later Gupta period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Hardia

Location: 15 km to the east of Turkauliya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during 1st century CE and the settlement continued up to later Gupta period.

3. Name of Village: Khagni

Location: 6 km to the north of Turkauliya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (240 × 180 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and NBP associated red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 2nd century BCE and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Madhopur

Location: 12 km to the southwest of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (69 × 39 × 2.4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Sapahi

Location: 7 km to the northeast of Turkauliya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (210 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Sankar Saraiya

Location: 11 km to the south of Motihari district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (70 × 40 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

GOPALGANJ

(----- kilometres to the northwest to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(10) DISTRICT- GOPALGANJ

(1) BLOCK BAIKUNTHPUR

1. Name of Village: Dekuli

Location: The site is located 09 km to west of the Baikunthpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1 m); Potsherd– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Dighwa

Location: The site is located 2 km to east of the Baikunthpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherd– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Khaira Azam

Location: The site is located 04 km to west of the Baikunthpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 140 × 1.5 m); Potsherd– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and the settled continued upto the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Rewtith

Location: The site is located 02 km to west of the Baikunthpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherd– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Shampur

Location: The site is located 08 km to the west of the Baikunthpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (130 × 120 × 1 m); Potsherd– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Sirsa

Location: The site is located 1 km to the south of the Baikunthpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 130 × 1 m); Potsherd– red ware, black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(2) BLOCK -BIJAIPUR

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

1. Name of Village: Belwa

Location: The site is located 08 km to east of the Bijaipur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Kaithwalia

Location: The site is located 2.5 km to east of the Bijaipur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (140 × 130 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 3rd - 4th century CE and settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Khanpe

Location: The site is located 05 km to north of the Bijaipur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (130 × 110 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Majhariya

Location:

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 2nd century BCE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Manrar Khas

Location: The site is located 600 m to north of the Bijaipur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 3rd- 4th century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Parsahi

Location: The site is located 3.5 km to north of the Bijaipur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 4th -5th century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Patkhauri

Location: The site is located 06 km to east of the Bijaipur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 65 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 3rd – 4th century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Ramnagar

Location: The site is located 04 km to east of the Bijaipur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (130 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Ranipur

Location: The site is located 08 km to east of the Bijaipur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (140 × 130 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 4th -5th century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

10. Name of Village: Saryupai

Location: The site is located 2 km to north of the Bijaipur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 140 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 4th -5th century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

(3) BLOCK BARAULI

1. Name of Village: Belsand

Location: The village is located 30 km to east of District hqs, Gopalganj and 10 km to south of Barauli block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bharkuiyan (Jangali Mai di)

Location: The village is located 1.5 km to east of the Barauli block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 3rd - 4th century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Kahla

Location: The village is located 12 km to east of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Kalyanpur

Location: The village is located 10 km to south of the Barauli block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Khajuria

Location: The village is located 3 km to east of the Barauli block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 4th -5th century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Kotawa Garh

Location: The village is located 2.5 km to west of the Barauli block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (130 × 120 × 3.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Mathurapur

Location: The village is located 32 km to east of Gopalganj district hqs, and 12 km south of block hqs. Barauli.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Moghal Biraicha

Location:

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Pet Biraicha

Location: The village is located 28 km to southeast of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Sisai

Location: The village is located 1 km to northwest of the Barauli block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(4) BLOCK BHOOREY

1. Name of Village: Bhanua

Location: The site is located 3 km to west of Bhoray block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 180 × 2.5 m); Potsherd– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early chalcolithic period and the settlement continued upto 5th century CE.

2. Name of Village: Bhoore

Location: The site is located 55 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (Ramgarh) (400 × 300 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Black-stone Shivalinga and unidentified broken image.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st – 2nd century BCE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Chakarwa

Location: The site is located 4 km to west of Bhoray block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Chamaro

Location: The site is located 5 km to west of Bhoray block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 130 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 4th -5th century CE and settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Husepur

Location: The site is located 52 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 7.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the 1st century CE.

6. Name of Village: Jorawar Chhapar

Location: The site is located 3 km to east of Bhoray block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 140 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Khajurahan (Khajurha Misir?/Khajurha Panre?)

Location: The site is located 2 km to the east of Bhoray block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (150 × 130 × 1 m); Potsherd – red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 4th -5th century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Kishunpura

Location: The site is located 6 km to west of Bhoray block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 180 × 5 m); Potsherd– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Mura

Location: The site is located 3.5 km to east of Bhoray block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherd– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Ramgarh

Location: The site is located 55 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 2 m); Potsherd– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st – 2nd century BCE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Shiwrampur

Location: The site is located 7 km to the west of Bhoray block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (180 × 150 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Vishnu in black-stone; Antiquities– Terracotta Hopscotch.

Remarks: The site had settled around 3rd - 4th century BCE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Siswa

Location: The site is located 60 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(5) GOPALGANJ SADAR

1. Name of Village: Arar

Location: The site is located 3 km to south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 300 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Banjari

Location: The site is located 3 km to west of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

3. Name of Village: Bhit Bherwa

Location: The site is located 2.5 km to north of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (450 × 400 × 1.5 m); Potsherd– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the settlement continued upto the medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Bishunpura

Location: The site is located 8.5 km to north of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 300 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Ekderwa

Location: The site is located 3.5 km to north of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 300 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Hajiapur

Location: The site is located 2 km to east of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 300 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Kararia

Location: The site is located 4.5 km to north of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 400 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Kotwa

Location: The site is located 5.5 km to north of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 350 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Masanthana

Location: The site is located 7 km to north of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 300 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Sareya Brahmasthan

Location: The site is located 2 km to north of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Tirbirwa

Location: The site is located 4 km to north of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Yadopur (Mansuri Tola)

Location: The site is located 6 km to north of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 300 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(6) BLOCK- HATHUA

1. Name of Village: Barawan

Location: The site is located 16 km to the south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Mosque, and Tomb.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bigahi Jagdish

Location: The site is located 4 km to the west of the Hathua block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 140 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century CE and the settlement continued upto 3rd - 4th century CE.

3. Name of Village: Jigana (Jigna Gopal?/Jigna Jagarnath?)

Location: The site is located 20 km to the south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Kusauni

Location: The site is located 08 km to west of the Hathua block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 3.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Kushan period.

5. Name of Village: Machhagara Patti Jagdish

Location: The site is located 3 km to the west of the Hathua block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (140 × 110 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Matihani Madho

Location: The site is located 17 km to the south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Madhwalal Kabrasthan

Location: The site is located 16 km to the south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structures– Mosque, Tomb and Grave.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Munrera

Location: The site is located 02 km to east of the Hathua block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 200 × 0.85 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Narapatti

Location: The site is located 16 km to the south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (320 × 300 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Narainian

Location: The site is located 18 km to the south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Pipara Garhi (Pipra Jado?/Pipra Khas?)

Location: The site is located 19 km to the south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 300 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Samail (Samail Gaurup?/Samail Pareag Singh?/Samail Qasim?/Samail Tiwari?)

Location: The site is located 10 km to the west of the Hathua block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of the Site/Village - Sawaregi Garh/Saearegi; (Savarejee, Bihar) Google Map

Location: The Site is located 18 kms. to the south of Gopalganj, district headquarters.

Latitude/Longitude: 26°21'04.48"N 84°19'43.96"E

Geographical Features: The river Daha flows 4 kms. to the east of Gopalganj, the district headquarters.

Archaeological Features: There is a mound (150x130x5 mts.) situated in the village. The sherds of red ware and black ware are scattered on and around the mound. The main potsherds are vase, handies, flat based bowls and shapeless. The remains of building and brick are visible on the mound. An old mosque is situated on the south-east skirts of the village. Whereas a folk goddess is worshipped by villagers.

Period: From potsherds, the village appears to have been settled around early medieval times.

(7) BLOCK KATIYA

1. Name of Village: Amahi Banke

Location: The site is located 7.5 km to south of the Katiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 400 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Amea

Location: The site is located 9 km to north of the Katiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and grey ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Ironage and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bagahi (Bagahi Khas?/Bagahi Dih?)

Location: The site is located 09 km to southeast of the Katiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 130 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the settlement continued upto the medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Belahi Dih

Location: The site is located 06 km to the south of the Katiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 180 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Dharmagta

Location: The site is located 6 km to east of the Katiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Kanchanpur

Location: The site is located 12 km to east of the Katiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 180 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Uma-Maheshvara in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century CE and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Katiya

Location: The site is located 01 km to south of the Katiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Kurthiyan

Location: The site is located 9.5 km to south of the Katiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherd– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Letia

Location: The site is located 9 km to south of the Katiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (140 × 120 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 5th – 6th century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Mahuawan

Location: The site is located 10.5 km to north of the Katiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 180 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 4th -5th century CE and the settlement continued upto the medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Sohnaria

Location: The site is located 06 km to south of the Katiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Three mounds- (130 × 120 × 1 m), Bhainsahi Nichhapari – (200 × 180 × 2 m), Majanua– (200 × 180 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 4th -5th century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

12. Name of Village: Misrauli

Location: The site is located 6 km to south of the Katiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 180 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Panan Khas

Location: The site is located 8 km to south of the Katiya block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– Terracotta broken figurine.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and the settlement continued upto early medieval period.

(8) BLOCK– KUCHARI KOTE

1. Name of Village: Balghari

Location: The site is located 20 km to west of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Baliwan Sagar

Location: The site is located 16 km to northwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Baliwan Raemel

Location: The site is located 18 km to northwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Bhopatpur

Location: The site is located 22 km to west of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Bindwalia

Location: The site is located 15 km to northwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Khargauli

Location: The site is located 28 km to northwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and Muslim glazed ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Kuchai Kote

Location: The site is located 17 km to west of Gopalganj district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 120 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Mathia Panre

Location: The site is located 8 km to west of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Paharpur Chhangur

Location: The site is located 19 km to west of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Pandey Tola (Panre Kharea?)

Location: The site is located 23 km to west of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Persauni Nichhapari (Parsauni Gopalpur?/Parsauni Panre?)

Location: The site is located 14 km to west of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Sherpur

Location: The site is located 16 km to northwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the settlement continued upto the medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Sirsia

Location: The site is located 9 km to west of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Yogipur

Location: The site is located 12 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(9) BLOCK MAJHAGARH

1. Name of Village: Alapur

Location: The village is situated 10 km southeast of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (300 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Baikunthpur

Location: The site is located 13 km to the south near the Banki river of Gopalganj district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1 m); Potsherds- red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 5th -6th century CE.

3. Name of Village: Bangra

Location: The village is located 10 km to the south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 350 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Bathua

Location: The village is located 20 km to the southeast of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the settlement continued upto the medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Deuria

Location: The village is located 10 km to the south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 300 × 1.5 m); Potsherds- red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Dewapur Mathia

Location: The village is located 6 km to the south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 300 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Dharam Parsa

Location:

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 250 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Kamanpura

Location: The village is located 15 km to the southeast of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Keshapur

Location: The village is located 5 km to the south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Korar

Location: The village is located 04 km to the south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Lahladpur

Location: The village is located 13 km to the south of Gopalganj district hqs

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Santpur

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Location: The village is located 12 km to the southeast of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(10) BLOCK PACH DEURI

1. Name of Village: Bankatia

Location: The site is located 9 km to the east of the Pach Deuri block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 120 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bhangahi

Location: The site is located 5 km to the east of the Pach Deuri block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, Muslim glazed ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the settlement continued upto the medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Gurianw

Location: The site is located 5.5 km to the southeast of the Pach Deuri block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 180 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware; Antiquities -Terracotta animal figurine (Head portion).

Remarks: The site had settled during the Iron age and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Mahathwa

Location: The site is located 7 km to the east of the Pach Deuri block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities -Terracotta toy.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Misrauli

Location: The site is located 09 km to the north of the Pach Deuri block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware and grey ware; Antiquities– Terracotta female head.

Remarks: The site had settled during the chalcolithic period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Pach Deuri

Location: The site is located 300 m to the north of the Pach Deuri block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Sikatia

Location: The site is located 0.5 km to the north of the Pach Deuri block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 120 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(11) BLOCK PHULWARIA

1. Name of Village: **Birchha Bathua (Bathua Bazar?)**

Location: The site is located 02 km to west of Phulwariya, block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 180 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: **Bishunpura**

Location: The site is located 17 km to south of Phulwariya, block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (140 × 120 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 4th -5th century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: **Kararia Bhitari**

Location: The site is located 16 km to south of Phulwariya, block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (140 × 120 × 1 m); Potsherds – red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 4th -5th century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: **Koila Dewa**

Location: The site is located 32 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 3 m); Potsherds – red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during 5th -6th century CE.

5. Name of Village: **Majirwa Kalan**

Location: The site is located 30 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (600 × 500 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century BCE and the settlement continued upto the Kushan period.

6. Name of Village: **Salar Khurd**

Location: The site is located 4 km to southeast of the block hqs, Phulwariya.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 3.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 4th -5th century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: **Sukhaniya Tola**

Location: The site is located 29 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 400 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Kushan period.

8. Name of Village: **Saunhi Patti**

Location: The site is located 5 km to north of the Block hqs, Phulwariya.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 160 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the settlement continued upto the medieval period.

9. Name of Village: **Teentolawa**

Location: The site is located 30 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(12) BLOCK SIDHWALIA

1. Name of Village: Bochahan

Location: The site is located 02 km to west of the Sidhwalia block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Budhsi

Location: The site is located 35 km to east of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, black-and-red ware & black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 3rd century BCE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Chand Parana

Location: The site is located 04 km to northwest of the Sidhwalia block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the later Gupta period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Kabirpur

Location: The site is located 32 km to east of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Madhopur

Location: The site is located 4 km to east of the Sidhwalia block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 140 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Mahammadpur

Location: The site is located 06 km to northeast of the Sidhwalia block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

(13) BLOCK THAWE

1. Name of Village: Bagaha (Bagaha Nizamat?/Bagaha Saida?/Barari Jagdish?)

Location: The site is located 6 km to south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware & black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bhawanipur

Location: The site is located 7 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (1000 × 700 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period.

3. Name of Village: Dhatiwna

Location: The site is located 6 km to south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Harpur

Location: The site is located 8 km to south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Kavilaspur

Location: The site is located 3.5 km to south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Ramchandarpur

Location: The site is located 6 km to south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Thawe

Location: The site is located 5 km to south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (800 × 600 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware; Structure– Citadel; Antiquities– Terracotta figurines.

Remarks: The site had settled during the chalcolithic period and the settlement continued upto the Kushan period.

(14) BLOCK UCHAKAGAON

1. Name of Village: Amtha Bhuwan

Location: The site is located 19 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Arna

Location: The site is located 8 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds – red ware, associated NBP of red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Badarjimi

Location: The site is located 16 km to south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Belsara

Location: The site is located (?) km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 250 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Banki Khal

Location: The site is located 17 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Gurmha

Location: The site is located 14 km to the west of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 130 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 6th century CE and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Harkhauli

Location: The site is located 15 km to south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Jhirwa

Location: The site is located 9 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Kotwa

Location: The site is located 11 km to west of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Mohaicha

Location: The site is located 15 km to south of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Nawada Parsauni

Location: The site is located 13 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Rasauti

Location: The site is located 12 km to west of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Sankhe Garhi (Sankhe Khas?/Sankhe Chhotka?)

Location: The site is located 16 km to west of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 5th century CE and the settlement continued upto the medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Uchka Ganw

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Location: The site is located 22 km to southwest of Gopalganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 120 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the settlement continued upto the medieval period.

DISTRICT – JAMUI

(----- kilometres to the southeast to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(11) DISTRICT – JAMUI

BLOCK – BARHAT

1. Name of Village: Bakhari

Location: 12 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bangawan

Location: 13 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Barhat

Location: 17 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Bariarpur

Location: 10 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 80 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Bhadwaria

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Bhandara

Location: 13 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Bhandari

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 75 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Bishunpur

Location: 16 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

9. Name of Village: Darha

Location: 11 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Dewachak

Location: 8 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Dhunia Maran

Location: 16 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Ektarwa

Location: 12 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Katauna

Location: 12 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Uma-Maheshvara of black-stone, broken unidentified female image of black-stone and decorated door jamb with human figures.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Jawatari

Location: 17 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 80 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Kara Patthar

Location: 17 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

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16. Name of Village: Kasiyahat

Location: 16 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Kediya

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Kewal

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Koyawa

Location: 14 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Labhet

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Lakra

Location: 12 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Lakhai

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Lalmatiya

Location: 13 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (170 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

24. Name of Village: Malepur

Location: 7 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

25. Name of Village: Morwaleb

Location: 14 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

26. Name of Village: Nagdeva

Location: 17 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

27. Name of Village: Nasrichak

Location: 14 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

28. Name of Village: Nauamaran

Location: 14 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

29. Name of Village: Numar

Location: 12 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

30. Name of Village: Panday Thika

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui-Laxmipur Road.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

31. Name of Village: Panpurwa

Location: 16 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

32. Name of Village: Panro

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 90 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

33. Name of Village: Penghi

Location: 14 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

34. Name of Village: Phulwaria

Location: 12 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

35. Name of Village: Tola Purnadih

Location: 17 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (170 × 125 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

36. Name of Village: Saleya

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 80 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

37. Name of Village: Shukhlewa

Location: 12 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

38. Name of Village: Sudamapur

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

39. Name of Village: Sugwa Mahua

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

40. Name of Village: Tamkuliya

Location: 11 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

41. Name of Village: Tapovan

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (175 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

42. Name of Village: TENGHRA

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

43. Name of Village: Tetriya

Location: 14 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (170 × 120 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

44. Name of Village: Tirsatt

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds – red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK – GIDDHAUR

1. Name of Village: Bandhaura

Location: 23 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (105 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Banjulia

Location: 24 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (115 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century CE and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bhauratanr

Location: 20 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 75 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Chhatarpur

Location: 25 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Lakshmi of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the late medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Dhobghat

Location: 35 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware, NBP associated red ware and red-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 6th century BCE.

6. Name of Village: Dholkatwa

Location: 25 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Gangra

Location: 27 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Giddhaur

Location: 30 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware and grey ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the pre-NBPW period.

9. Name of Village: Guguldih

Location: 22 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (170 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Kairakadi

Location: 25 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

11. Name of Village: Kawal

Location: 30 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 80 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Ketru Nawada

Location: 28 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Kolhua

Location: 20 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 75 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Kunrila

Location: 35 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 3.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware, black-and-red ware and red-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 5th – 4th century BCE.

15. Name of Village: Mahuli

Location: 25 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-topped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Nayagaon

Location: 20 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Ratanpur

Location: 25 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 125 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Saharsa

Location: 30 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Sansarpur

Location: 30 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 102 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Sewa

Location: 32 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 2nd -1st century BCE.

21. Name of Village: Simaria

Location: 21 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 95 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK – ISLAMNAGAR ALIGANJ

1. Name of Village: Aliganj

Location: 35 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Chhatiaini

Location: 45 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and an unidentified image of black-stone are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Darkha

Location: 35 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 50 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Islamnagar

Location: 35 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– a fragmented black-stone sculpture of Surya placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Kushan period and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Kaiar

Location: 35 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture- a broken black-stone image of Vishnu placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Mahna

Location: 30 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Mandra

Location: 42 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 125 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Mirzaganj

Location: 32 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 75 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Mohanpur

Location: 42 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Sahora

Location: 45 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures – Vishnu, Uma-Maheshvara, broken Navagraha Pannel, an unidentified image and a few fragmented black-stone sculptures are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Sonkhar

Location: 40 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 175 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK – JAMUI

1. Name of Village: Amari

Location: 12 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 80 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Amba (Amm Sarari?)

Location: 10 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 70 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Amin

Location: 15 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 225 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– an unidentified sculpture of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Amrath

Location: 8 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– a broken Shivalinga and unidentified images of black-stone are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Baladih (Banadih)

Location: 8 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Banpur

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Location: 20 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Barwara

Location: 8 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware, grey ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 6th–5th century BCE.

8. Name of Village: Bhajour

Location: 6 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Bhalui

Location: 25 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Bodhavan Talab

Location: 3 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture- an unidentified sculpture of sand stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the late medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Chandwara

Location: 15 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Chordiha

Location: 15 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Ganesha, unidentified broken sculpture and unidentified female image of black-stone are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Daulatpur

Location: 10 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherd– red ware and black-and-red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Dhanama (Damdama?)

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); potsherds- red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Dundu

Location: 10 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

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Archaeological Features: Architectural fragments- stone pillar; Sculptures— Ganesha and Shivalinga of black-stone are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Garsanda

Location: 5 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— Lakshmi, Tara, Durga and unidentified fragmented image of black-stone are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Godi Bukar

Location: 10 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— Double lotus pedestal having figure of Sarasvati, broken Vishnu, Ganesha, Camunda, Cakrapurusha, Shivalinga and Tara. All above black-stone sculptural fragments are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Harnaha

Location: 10 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (125 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds— red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Indpe

Location: 5 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds— red ware; Sculpture— an unidentified image of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Kakandi (Kakan?)

Location: 17 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds— red ware and black-slipped ware; Sculptures— a few fragmented black-stone sculptures, an image of Buddha and Shivalinga; Architectural fragments— facade of a temple door and stone slab having inscription in Devanagari.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Kalyanpur

Location: 4 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (200 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Khairma

Location: 8 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— Kali and Shivalinga of black-stone are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Kharsari

Location: 12 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

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Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and Ganesha of black-stone are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

24. Name of Village: Kunda

Location: 25 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 80 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

25. Name of Village: Kundri Son Kurha Harla

Location: 15 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 6th -5th century BCE.

26. Name of Village: Lagma

Location: 6 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

27. Name of Village: Lakhanpur

Location: 20 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

28. Name of Village: Lakhapur

Location: 12 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 75 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

29. Name of Village: Maniadda

Location: 5 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

30. Name of Village: Manjura

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– five faced Shivalinga, Shivalinga and an unidentified fragmented sculpture of black-stone are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

31. Name of Village: Mehsauri

Location: 3 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Sarasvati of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

32. Name of Village: Misir Bigha

Location: 7 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

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Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

33. Name of Village: Marwa

Location: 10 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

34. Name of Village: Nabinagar

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

35. Name of Village: Nim Nawada

Location: 8 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– fragmented Shivalinga and base portion of a sculpture of black-stone are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

36. Name of Village: Nima

Location: 8 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

37. Name of Village: Sangthu

Location: 10 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture- broken black-stone image of Vishnu placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

38. Name of Village: Sankurha

Location: 13 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

39. Name of Village: Semaria Bikrampur

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black ware; Sculpture– a black-stone sculpture of unidentified female deity placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

40. Name of Village: Sonai

Location: 10 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

41. Name of Village: Sonpai

Location: 8 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

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42. Name of Village: Tajpur

Location: 12 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

43. Name of Village: Thanth

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK – JHAJHA

1. Name of Village: Amba

Location: 2.5 km to the west of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (175 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Baliyo

Location: 3 km to the west of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Charghara

Location: 33 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 125 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Dadpur

Location: 7.5 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Dhiba

Location: 5 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Dighara

Location: 40 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Dom Tolia (Tola Domai?)

Location: 37 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 175 × 7 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Ghatwari Tola

Location: 33 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Ghuti Kawar

Location: 31 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Gopalpur (Tola Gopalmaran?)

Location: 38 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (175 × 150 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Hathia.

Location: 2.5 km to the southwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Jamunatanr

Location: 11 km to the north of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Jhajha

Location: 30 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (175 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Jugara

Location: 34 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Kathbejra

Location: 10 km to the northeast of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (220 × 180 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Kawar

Location: 5.5 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Keshopur

Location: 7 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Kharhaia Urf Jamu

Location: 37 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Koradih

Location: 12 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 125 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Machhendra

Location: 6.5 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Malgodi

Location: 35 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Nauathika.

Location: 36 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Pandedih (Tola Pandua?)

Location: 4 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

24. Name of Village: Ranikura

Location: 3 km to the north of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

25. Name of Village: Ser

Location: 3.5 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 125 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

26. Name of Village: Situchak

Location: 7.5 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

27. Name of Village: Sohajana

Location: 1 km to the west of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

28. Name of Village: Tatawa Dih

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: 36 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (225 × 175 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

29. Name of Village: Tola Algajara

Location: 34 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (175 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

30. Name of Village: Tola Baijla

Location: 12 km to the northeast of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

31. Name of Village: Tola Baramasia

Location: 2.5 km to the northeast of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (175 × 125 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

32. Name of Village: Tola Baraundhia

Location: 33 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

33. Name of Village: Tola Benibank

Location: 4 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

34. Name of Village: Tola Borwa

Location: 12 km to the northeast of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

35. Name of Village: Tola Chhapa

Location: 6 km to the north of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 125 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

36. Name of Village: Tola Dhamana

Location: 8 km to the north of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

37. Name of Village: Tola Dhapri Kita

Location: 2 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 125 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

38. Name of Village: Tola Dhobiakura.

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Location: 2 km to the south of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

39. Name of Village: Tola Ekdara

Location: 5.5 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (175 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

40. Name of Village: Tola Fatehpur

Location: 7 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

41. Name of Village: Tola Gamharia

Location: 15 km to the northeast of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

42. Name of Village: Tola Harhanja

Location: 5 km to the north of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (175 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

43. Name of Village: Tola Kakania

Location: 5 km to the northeast of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the settlement continued up to the medieval period.

44. Name of Village: Tola Kaljugaha

Location: 5.5 km to the north of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

45. Name of Village: Tola Kanan

Location: 5 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– a black-stone image of goddess Kali is placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period and the sculptures belong to the late Pala period.

46. Name of Village: Tola Karma

Location: 6.5 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

47. Name of Village: Tola Kita Kashi Kund

Location: 30 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

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Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

48. Name of Village: Tola Khoriparas

Location: 4 km to the northwest of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

49. Name of Village: Tola Kita Khairan

Location: 20 km to the north of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

50. Name of Village: Tola Lohratari

Location: 5.5 km to the northeast of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (175 × 125 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

51. Name of Village: Tola Mahapur

Location: 4.5 km to the southeast of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (175 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

52. Name of Village: Tola Manikura

Location: 35 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 125 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

53. Name of Village: Tola Nauakura

Location: 7 km to the north of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

54. Name of Village: Tola Phata

Location: 15 km to the northeast of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

55. Name of Village: Tola Phoksa

Location: 11 km to the northeast of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

56. Name of Village: Tola Pipra

Location: 30 km to the east of Jamui district hqs and 4 km to the north of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

57. Name of Village: Tola Sikardih

Location: 11 km to the northeast of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

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Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

58. Name of Village: Tola Teliyadih

Location: 8 km to the north of Jhajha block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 175 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

BLOCK – KHAIRA

1. Name of Village: Arnawan Bank

Location: 22 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 275 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Baghakhaur

Location: 35 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Ballopur

Location: 12 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (34 × 29 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Sunga-Kushan period.

4. Name of Village: Bariarpur

Location: 10 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Vishnu foot printed picting Shankha, Cakra and Gada, and unidentified black-stone sculptural fragments are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Baribag Jaljoga

Location: 10 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in a temple of the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Bhandra

Location: 13 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Bhaunr

Location: 8 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Shunga-Kushan period.

8. Name of Village: Bisunpur

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Location: 25 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Changodih

Location: 12 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Chuan

Location: 9 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Chaukharria

Location: 32 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Chaukitanr Deyaldih

Location: 20 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Dabil

Location: 10 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Dahuwa

Location: 30 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (800 × 1000 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in a modern temple of the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period and the sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Dharampur

Location: 15 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (215 × 175 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Fatehpur

Location: 20 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Gorhi

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Location: 25 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 100 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Gopalpur

Location: 9 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Indpegarh

Location: 5 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 × 40 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Jamanipur

Location: 28 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Kagesar

Location: 25 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 300 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture – A black-stone Shivalinga placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Kushan period and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Kahardih

Location: 10 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Kashmir

Location: 15 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

24. Name of Village: Kendih

Location: 10 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in a modern temple of the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

25. Name of Village: Kendua

Location: 32 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– A black-stone image of Kali and Shivalinga are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

26. Name of Village: Kewal

Location: 25 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

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Archaeological Features: Mound– (230 × 1750 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

27. Name of Village: Khaira

Location: 8 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 300 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Kushan period.

28. Name of Village: Khandaich

Location: 16 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 120 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

29. Name of Village: Kharui

Location: 12 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– an unidentified female images in black-stone are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

30. Name of Village: Mange Chapri

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

31. Name of Village: Mangobandar

Location: 20 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (550 × 650 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Sunga-Kushan period.

32. Name of Village: Manpur

Location: 25 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

33. Name of Village: Nabalakhagarh

Location: 13 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– fort.

Remarks: The fort belongs to the medieval period.

34. Name of Village: Nariana

Location: 14 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Sunga-Kushan period.

35. Name of Village: Naudiha

Location: 7 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

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Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

36. Name of Village: Nijuara

Location: 25 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone sculpture of Kali placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

37. Name of Village: Nim Nawada

Location: 30 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga made in black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

38. Name of Village: Panbharwa

Location: 18 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

39. Name of Village: Purna Khaira (Tola Purni Chhit?)

Location: 10 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

40. Name of Village: Raipura

Location: 10 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

41. Name of Village: Sagdaha

Location: 18 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– a sand stone sculpture of Kuber placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

42. Name of Village: Singaritanr

Location: 16 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 100 × 1.4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century BCE and the settlement continued up to Gupta period.

43. Name of Village: Singarpur

Location: 5 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 400 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Structure– temple; Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in a modern temple of the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

44. Name of Village: Tarfa

Location: 15 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

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Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– temple; Sculpture– Shivalinga of grey stone placed in a Shivalinga temple of the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

45. Name of Village: Thingoi

Location: 13 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the post Kushan period.

46. Name of Village: Tihia

Location: 20 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

47. Name of Village: Tola Persa

Location: 12 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

48. Name of Village: Upari Kageshwar

Location: 25 km to the southeast of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and unidentified female figure of black-stone are placed in a temple of the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

49. Name of Village: Tola Barabandh

Location: 22 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 70 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

50. Name of Village: Tola Jhundo

Location: 27 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and Parvati of black-stone are placed in a temple of the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

BLOCK – LAKSHMIPUR

1. Name of Village: Baghma.

Location: 37 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (115 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Brahmania

Location: 36 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (110 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

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3. Name of Village: Belatanr

Location: 37 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 80 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-topped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the settlement continued up to the medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Dighi

Location: 38 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 80 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the settlement continued up to the medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Gordih

Location: 32 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Hadahdiya

Location: 35 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 80 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Harla

Location: 28 km to the east of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 75 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Jinhara

Location: 29 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 70 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Kakanchaur

Location: 37 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Lata

Location: 37 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 70 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the settlement continued up to the medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Maghi

Location: 38 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 80 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Mohanpur

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Location: 34 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 80 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Sabalpur

Location: 36 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (140 × 80 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the settlement continued up to the medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Siktiya

Location: 34 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 90 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Sondipi

Location: 30 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Teliyadh

Location: 38 km to the north of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (110 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK – SIKANDRA

1. Name of Village: Achambho

Location: 2.5 km to the northwest of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 80 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Akauni Marthumbha

Location: 35 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 75 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Barman

Location: 37 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 76 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Bichhwa

Location: 4 km to the southeast of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga made in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Charan

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Location: 5.5 km to the southeast of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– A few black-stone sculptures including a Shivalinga are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Dhadhaur

Location: 6 km to the southeast of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (225 × 175 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga is placed in the temple of the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Dharmpur

Location: 30 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga with Argha made in black-stone is placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Gokhula Fatehpur

Location: 4 km to the southwest of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware; Sculpture– Batuk Bhairav of black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled around 3rd century BCE and the settlement continued up to 2nd century CE. The sculpture belongs to the modern period.

9. Name of Village: Karma

Location: 2 km to the east of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga with Argha and a fragmented four armed unidentified female image.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Konan

Location: 9 km to the southeast of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware, pre-NBP ware and black-and-red ware; Sculptures – a few fragmented unidentified black-stone images and Shivalinga.

Remarks: The site had settled around 6th century BCE and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Kumar

Location: 3 km to the west of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– a few fragmented black-stone image and Parvati are placed in temple of the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Kura Dih (Khardih?)

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Lachhuar

Location: 6 km to the southwest of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 350 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– ancient well and Jaina temple.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Lohanda

Location: 1.5 km to the northwest of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– a few black-stone sculptural fragment and Shivalinga with argha; Structure– a big pond and an old mosque.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Majos

Location: 7 km to the east of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga, Surya, Vishnu (broken), another Shivalinga (blurred), and unidentified male image standing against back-slab may be Bodhisattawa.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Mathurapur

Location: 34 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Maricha

Location: 11 km to the southeast of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– mosque and fort.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Pirhanda

Location: 6 km to the northwest of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Pohe Khushhalpur

Location: 36 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Rampur

Location: 30 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 80 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Rewai

Location: 35 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

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22. Name of Village: Shiudih

Location: 8 km to the southeast of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure— temple, pond and well; Sculptures— black-stone Shivalinga, Ganesha, Parvati, Lakshmi and Sarasvati are placed in the temple of the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Sijori

Location: 4 km to the east of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (200 × 150 × 2.5 m); Potsherds— red ware; Sculpture— a black-stone image of Goddess Durga is placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

24. Name of Village: Sikandra

Location: 22 km to the west of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— Sun image of black-stone, a broken image of Uma-Maheshvara of black-stone and an image of Buddha in *bhumisparsha mudra* (head missing).

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

25. Name of Village: Silauri

Location: 1.5 km to the northeast of Sikandara block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— a black-stone image of Shivalinga placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the late medieval period.

BLOCK – SONO

1. Name of Village: Amtiyadih

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Babudih

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (500 × 350 × 2.5 m); Potsherds— red ware, black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 2nd -3rd century BCE.

3. Name of Village: Baharewatari

Location: 45 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (250 × 175 × 1.5 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Cheraiya

Location: 42 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (250 × 200 × 2.5 m); Potsherds— red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Churhet

Location: 30 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

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Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 300 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware. Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Dholajor

Location: 32 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Dumri (Tola Dumri Khas?/ Tola Dumri Sukro?)

Location: 47 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Uma-Maheshvara, broken Vishnu image, Ganesha, Avalokiteshvara and black-stone Shivalinga are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Gandar

Location: 42 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 250 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 2nd century BCE.

9. Name of Village: Jagijor

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Kali Pahari

Location: 45 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Kasroti

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 250 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware; Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled around 6th century BCE and the settlement continued up to 2nd -1st century BCE. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Keshopharka

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Khaparia

Location: 35 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 3rd century BCE.

14. Name of Village: Kuhila

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 150 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– A Shivalinga made in black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Lalilewar

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Sampera

Location: 47 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and black-and-red ware; Sculpture– a Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled around 6th century BCE.

17. Name of Village: Tahawala

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 250 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 2nd -3rd century BCE.

18. Name of Village: Tola Agahara

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Tola Asahana

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 3rd -4th century BCE.

20. Name of Village: Tola Auraia

Location: 38 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (300 × 250 × 1.5 m); Potsherds – red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Tola Batia

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Tola Belatanr

Location: 42 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Tola Belatanr

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 3rd century BCE.

24. Name of Village: Tola Chanantanr

Location: 37 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 5th century BCE.

25. Name of Village: Tola Chapri

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 170 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, and black-and-red ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga made in black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled around 3rd – 4th century BCE and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

26. Name of Village: Tola Charka Pathar

Location: 48 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 250 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

27. Name of Village: Tola Ghutwe

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– a black-stone sculpture of four-armed unidentified female deity.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

28. Name of Village: Tola Kairi

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

29. Name of Village: Tola Kewali

Location: 25 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 250 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– a black-stone Shivalinga along with an image of Ganesha and unidentified deity are placed in the village.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

30. Name of Village: Tola Kharik

Location: 45 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

31. Name of Village: Tola Koria

Location: 48 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 350 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

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32. Name of Village: Tola Mahesri Gadi

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

33. Name of Village: Tola Mahgaon

Location: 37 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

34. Name of Village: Tola Nawadih

Location: 35 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century BCE.

35. Name of Village: Tola Rajpur

Location: 40 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled around 1st century BCE.

36. Name of Village: Tola Sabaijor

Location: 30 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– a Shivalinga of black-stone placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

37. Name of Village: Tola Sarebad

Location: 25 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 350 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

38. Name of Village: Tola Sonaitanr

Location: 30 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

39. Name of Village: Tola Sono

Location: 35 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shvalinga and an unidentified image of black-stone are placed in the village.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

40. Name of Village: Tola Thamhan

Location: 42 km to the south of Jamui district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

DISTRICT- JEHANABAD

(----- kilometres to the south to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(12) DISTRICT- JEHANABAD

(1)BLOCK- GHOSI

1. Name of Village: Bazidpur

Location: 25 km to the east of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga, Nandi, broken Parvati and broken Ganesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the late medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bharthu

Location: 8 km to the northeast of Ghosi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– a fragmented unidentified female sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Chiri

Location: 3.5 km to the east of Ghosi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga with Argha is placed in **Dusadha Tola**, an unidentified broken image is placed at **Pulpar** and an unidentified broken image is placed in **Dargahapara**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Gandhar Arazi

Location: 8 km to the southwest of Ghosi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and Nandi in black-stone; Structure– well.

Remarks: The sculptures and the well belong to the medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Girdharpur

Location: 8 km to the northeast of Ghosi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone a male image is canopied by seven snake's hood called Sheshanaga and unidentified broken sculptures are placed at **Brahmasthan**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to Pala period.

6. Name of Village: Ismailpur

Location: 3 km to the east of Ghosi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone unidentified sculptures are placed at **Gauraiyasthana** and fragmented image are at **Devasthan**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Korra

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: 8 km to the southwest of Ghosi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Ekamukhi Shivalinga, Nandi and Budha figures depicted with in niches of a stone slab are placed on a high platform.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Metara

Location: 5 km to the northeast of Ghosi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Maitreya and Vishnu are placed at **Purani Devisthana**, Shivalinga is placed at **Gauriyasthana** and an unidentified fragmented image is placed at **Thakurabadi**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Mokam Bigha

Location: 6 km to the southeast of Ghosi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga with argha is placed in **Shiva temple**.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the late medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Nandna

Location: 2 km to the east of Ghosi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Vishnu, female attendant sculptured against a backslab in *tribhanga* posture are placed at **Jharakhandisthana** and Vishnu, Shivalinga and unidentified broken image are placed at **Supanasthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Rustampur

Location: 8 km to the southeast of Ghosi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (205 × 165 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– well; Sculptures– black-stone Vishnu, Surya and sculptural fragments are placed at **Gadhapara**. Buddha and Varaha are placed at **Caturbhujasthana**.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and sculptures belong to the early medieval period. The well still belong to the same period.

12. Name of Village: Sarthu

Location: 3.5 km to the southeast of Ghosi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Ganesha, Vishnu and an unidentified male image are placed in **Shiva Mandira** and Uma-Maheshvara and an unidentified broken image are placed at **Uttari tola**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Triloki Bigha

Location: 4 km to the southeast of Ghosi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Uma-Maheshvara is placed in Shiva temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Tulsipur

Location: 5 km to the northeast of Ghosi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga and sculptural fragments are placed at **Gauraiyasthana** and Shivalinga is placed at **Mahadavasthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Uber

Location: 29 km to the southeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Uma-Maheshvara and Votive Stupa are placed at **Devisthana** and Shivalinga, Nandi, Durga, Surya and Uma-Maheshvara are placed at **Mahadavasthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

(2) BLOCK- HULASGANJ

1. Name of Village: Bhagwanpur

Location: 3.5 km to the north of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone sculptures unidentified broken sculptures in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Chiri

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– unidentified sculpture.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Dabthu

Location: 2 km to the east of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 20 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Uma-Maheshvara and two Surya images are placed at **Mathapara** and broken image of Mahishasuramardini placed at **Rajaghata**.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Dhongra

Location: 6 km to the northwest of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– broken unidentified sculptures in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Ghopar (Mahadevsthan)

Location: 5 km to the west from Islampur.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– unidentified image and Ganesha in black-stone

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Ginji

Location: 7 km to the north of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone sculptures unidentified broken sculpture and broken Vishnu are placed in **Gauriyasthana** and **Basudevasthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Hulasganj

Location: 7km to the south from Islampur

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– unidentified broken sculptures in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Jaru

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: 9 km to the southwest of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 100 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Shivalinga, Vishnu, Nandi and Bodhisattva are in granite stone and broken Vishnu in black-stone; Architectural member– granite stone pillar.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Kataulia

Location: 7 km to the north of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Shivalinga, Parvati, Ganesha and unidentified broken female image are placed at **Devisthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Keur

Location: 5 km to the southeast of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 140 × 3.5 m); Potsherds– black ware and red ware; Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Shivalinga, goddess Durga, broken female head and Agni are placed at **Mahadavasthana**.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Kokarsa

Location: 4 km to the north of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone sculptures broken Uma-Maheshvara, fragmented image of Sarasvati, Vishnu, Shivalinga, Nandi and Budha are placed at **Mathiapara**, Parvati, Vishnu, Ganesha and decorated pillar are placed at **Jagdambasthana**, Shivalinga, Nandi, Ganesha and Parvati are placed at **Mahadava-sthana** and pillar, broken Surya and sculptural fragments are placed at Gosai tola.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the late medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Lat

Location: 2.5 km to the northeast of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Architectural fragment– granite stone pillar

Remarks: The stone pillar belongs to the Gupta period.

13. Name of Village: Lodipur

Location: 5 km to the north of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– old well.

Remarks: The well belongs to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Mirzapur

Location: 3 km to the northwest of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Shivalinga, Nandi, Parvati, Uma-Maheshvara, Vishnu and broken Surya are placed at **Mahadeva Mandira** and **Vishnusthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Murgawan

Location: 12 km to the north of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (4000 × 4320 × 320 m); Potsherds– black ware, red ware, black-slipped ware and NBP ware; Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Ekamukhi Shivalinga placed at **Kumhara**

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Toli, Unidentified broken sculpture placed at **Pasi Toli**, Surya images placed at **Talabapara** (Surya temple) and Durga placed at **Jagadambasthana**.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Pran Bigha

Location: 9 km to the north of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– unidentified black-stone female sculpture is placed at **Parmeshvaristhana**.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Raghunathpur

Location: 1.5 km to the west of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga, Nandi, broken Ganesha and broken pieces of sculptures are placed at **Mahadavasthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Rustampur

Location: 6 km to the north of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 175 × 15 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– Vishnu images in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the same period.

19. Name of Village: Sarwan.

Location: 9 km to the north of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Ganesha and unidentified female sculpture are placed in **Panca BhaiyaTola** and Unidentified broken sculpture placed in **Canda Gadha tola**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Sukiyawan

Location: 3.5 km to the north-west of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone broken Vishnu, Shivalinga, Nandi, Ganesha, Parvati and architectural piece are placed in **Bhuiyan tola** and **Devisthana** and unidentified image having three face and four hands, Parvati, Shivalinga with Argha, Nandi, Ganesha, decorated architectural piece with female image and Vishnu (head missing) are placed at **Pulapara**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Surajpur

Location: 2 km to the southeast of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Sun and unidentified sculpture are placed in **Gauraiyasthana** and Avalokiteshvara in **Brahmasthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Tesaur

Location: 7 km to the north of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (43.35 × 32.71 × 1 m); Potsherds– black ware, red ware and black-slipped ware; Sculptures– black-stone Ganesha, Shivalinga and unidentified sculpture are placed in **Dusadha Tola**.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Walipur

Location: 1.5 km to the north of Hulasganj block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 52 × 3 m); Potsherds– black ware and red ware; Sculptures– Sculptures of Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

(3) BLOCK- JEHANABAD

1. Name of Village: Adampur Ashia

Location: 15 km to the west-north of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (189 × 153 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and grey ware; Sculptures– unidentified sculptural fragments in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Amain

Location: 9 km to the south of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone unidentified sculptural fragment placed at Gauriyasthana.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Badahar

Location: 13 km to the west of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (265 × 187 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Structure– well; Sculptures– four-armed broken female figure may be Durga, four pieces of sculptural fragments and Surya in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Badi Sangat

Location: 1 km to the south of Jahanabad, Railway station.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed at Jharkhand Mahadeva temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the late medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Bajar Tali

Location: 4 km to the west of Jahanabad, the Railway Station.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone fragment sculptures are placed in Gauraiyasthana.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Bhabanichak

Location: 11 km to the west-north of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– four armed Arddhanarishvara image in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

7. Name of Village: Bigha Par

Location: 8 km to the north of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture- fragmented Ganesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Daudpur

Location: 8.5 km to the north of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture – Shivalinga in black-stone

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Dhanganwan

Location: 4 km to the west of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (153 × 92 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculpture– four faced Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Dhuria

Location: 11 km to the west of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Kalyanasundara, Shivalinga and unidentified sculptures are placed in **Shiva Mandira** and Shivalinga placed in **Mahadavasthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Jehanabad (Unta-More, Thakurabadi, Baba Ekrama Dasaji Kutia)

Location: 7.5 km to the northwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Ganesha, Uma-Maheshvara, and an unidentified image are placed in **Shiva temple** and **Gauraiyasthan**, Shivalinga placed at **Unta-More**, Vishnu placed in **Thakurabadi**, **Baba Ekrama Dasaji Kutia**, Shivalinga placed in **Budhava Mahadeva Maravadi Dharmashala**, a broken unidentified sculpture placed at **Go-rakshani**, four-faced Shivalinga and Uma-Maheshvara are placed in **Purani Thakurabadi** and a Surya placed in **Derdha-Yamuna Sangama Thakurabadi**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period and late medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Jamuk

Location: 9 km to the northwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone unidentified sculptures are placed at **Gauriyasthan** and Vishnu placed at **Devasthan**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Kalpa

Location: 2 km to the northwest of Jahanabad, Railway station.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Sarasvati in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Khidirpura

Location: 11 km to the west of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– An unidentified fragmented female image in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

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15. Name of Village: Kenari

Location: km to the northwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (70 × 45 × 3 m); Potsherds– black-and-red ware and burnished grey ware; Structure– old temple.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during Chalcolithic period.

16. Name of Village: Lacchmi Bigha

Location: 6 km to the south of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone unidentified sculptural fragment.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Malah Chak

Location: 1 km to the southeast of Jahanabad, the Railway Station.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone sculpture Shivalinga placed at **Devisthana**.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the late medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Mokar

Location: 8 km to the north of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 35 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware black ware and black-slipped ware; Sculptures– broken Uma-Maheshvara, Vishnu, Shivalinga, Ganesha, unidentified female image, Nandi and Brahmain black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period, and settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Nauniaghat

Location: 1.5 km to the south of Jahanabad, Railway station.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Pachmahalla (Pachasachak?)

Location: 1.5 km to the east of Jahanabad, the Railway Station.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Shivalinga and Nandi are placed in Narmadeshvara Mahādeva Temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Pathak Toli

Location: 1.5 km to the south of Jahanabad, Railway station.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Ganesha and Shivalinga are placed in Mahadeva temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Salarpur

Location: 12 km to the northwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Surya and broke unidentified female image in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Seonan

Location: 9 km to the west of Jahanabad block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (208 × 135 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Vishnu, Surya, Uma-Maheshvara and Ganesha in black-stone.

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Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

24. Name of Village: Shankarganj

Location: 9 km to the south of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone unidentified sculptural fragment placed at Gauraiyasthana.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

25. Name of Village: Surangapur

Location: 12 km to the northwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture – An unidentified broken sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

26. Name of Village: Tilangiachak

Location: 9 km to the west of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures – black-stone sculptures broken an unidentified image and broken Buddha placed at Devisthana.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

(4) BLOCK- KAKO

1. Name of Village: Baranwan

Location: 12 km to the northeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Uma-Maheshvara and broken Vishnu are placed at Mahadeva Sthana and broken Vishnu placed at Gauriyasthan.

Remarks: The sculptures of the site belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Barkimurari

Location: 14 km to the northeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (90 × 78 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware and black-slipped ware; Sculptures – black-stone sculptures Vishnu placed at Devisthana and one faced Shivalinga is placed at Mahadeva Sthana.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bhelawar

Location: 6 km to the southeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (1500 × 800 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware; Sculptures– black-stone; sculptures Vishnu, Uma-Maheshvara, Ganesha, Shivalinga, Parvati, unidentified female figure and Kubera are placed at Mahadeva Sthana.

Remarks: The site had settled during to the 2nd century BCE and the settlement continued up to the medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Dachhni

Location: 5 km to the east of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (142 × 96 × 3.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware; Sculpture– black-stone cylindrical object.

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Remarks: The site had settled during the Chalcolithic period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Kako

Location: 8 km to the east of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 200 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone sculptures Shivalinga, Vishnu and Uma-Maheshvara are placed in **Budhava Mahadeva temple**, An unidentified female sculpture in *tribhang* posture and Parvati are placed in **Thakurabadi** (Babhana Toli) and Bhairava, Ganesha and a broken unidentified image are placed in **Devisthana**.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Kosiawan

Location: 20 km to the northeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Surya in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Narayanpur

Location: 11 km to the northeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Vishnu is placed at **Devisthana**; Architectural fragments- sand stone pillar is placed near the pond.

Remarks: The sculpture and pillar belong to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Sihti

Location: 6 km to the southeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (68 × 43 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and degenerated NBP ware; Sculptures– black-stone Vishnu is placed at **Dusadha Tola**, an unidentified image is placed at **Gauriyasthan** and Surya is placed in **Surya temple** (Talaba Para).

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Usri

Location: 15 km to the east of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40 × 35 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(5) BLOCK- MAKHDUMPUR

1. Name of Village: Barabar

Location: 26 km to the south of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Monuments- four rock cut caves- (i) The Karan Chanpar cave (10.21×4.26m) with a vaulted roof 2m high at sides and 3.04m high in centre (ii)The two chambered Sudama Cave. The outer apartment measures (9.98×5.94m) with a vaulted roof (2.05m at sides and 3.73m high in the centre). An inscription of Ashoka was noticed here. The inner is circular about 5.79m in diameter. (iii) The Lomas Rishi cave consists of two chambers. The outer one being 9.84×5.88m and the inner apartment measuring roughly 4.38×5.18m. Walls of outer room are polished, above the door two inscriptions of Sarddulavarman and Anautavarman of Maukhari dynasty were noticed. (iv) The Visva Zopri is the fourth cave. It also consists of two chambers. the outer one measures 4.26×2.52m and bears high polish on its walls. The inner circular room, 3.35m in diameter is left unpolished. An inscription of Ashoka

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was noticed in this cave. (B) Traces of fortification on the hills. (C) A saiva temple of Siddhesvarnath standing on the original basement of an ancient temple; (D) Remains of ancient dam and a tank. Sculptures—A life size image of four armed Durga, lingas, Ganesha, etc.

Remarks: The caves were excavated during the 12th regnal year of Ashoka. The basement of the temple and the sculpture may date back to later Gupta period or even earlier.

2. Name of Village: Berthu

Location: 15 km to the southeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— black-stone Shivalinga and Nandi are placed at **Shivasthana**, Ganesha, an unidentified mutilated female image and pillar are placed at **Devisthana**, Nandi and Ganesha are placed at **Narmadeshvara-sthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Charh

Location: 15 km to the south of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (150 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds— red ware; Sculptures— black-stone Shivalinga and an unidentified female image placed at **Bhagavati-sthana**, broken image of Varaha placed at **Gauraiya-sthana**, Shivalinga and Nandi placed at **Jharakhandi Mahadeva-sthana**, Uma-Maheshvara, Vishnu, Surya and Sarasvati placed beneath a **Pipala tree**.

Remarks: The site had settled during the post Gupta period and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Dharaut

Location: 8 km to the east of Makdumpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (1000 × 800 × 5 m); Potsherds— red ware, black-slipped ware and NBP ware; Sculptures— twelve-armed Avalokiteshvara, Buddha in *Varadamudra*, Surya, Ganesha, Radha-Krishna, Votive Stupa, Navagraha panel, Shivalinga, Nandi, Parvati and Narasimha in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Ekkil

Location: 16 km to the southwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— black-stone Shivalinga and Uma-Maheshvara are placed at **Mahadeva-sthana**, broken panel of Saptamatrika and Tridevi are placed at **Chauraha-sthana**, unidentified broken male image placed at **Brahmasthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Jamanganj

Location: 30 km to the south east of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (125 × 80 × 3 m); Potsherds— red ware and black ware; Sculptures— Shivalinga, Parvati, Ganesha and Votive Stupa in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Kachnanwan

Location: 20 km to the south of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— black-stone Uma-Maheshvara, broken image of Vishnu are placed at Gauriyasthan and Uma-Maheshvara placed at **Devisthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Kalanaur

Location: 16 km to the south of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (350 × 175 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware and black-slipped ware; Sculptures– black-stone Varaha and Hariti are placed at **Satabahini-sthana**, Shivalinga, Buddha and Vishnu are placed at **Gauraiya-sthana**, Surya, Vishnu and Uma-Maheshvara are placed at **Devi-sthana**, Uma-Maheshvara and Shivalina are placed at **Mahadeva-sthana**, Brahma, Shivalinga, Vishnu and Uma-Maheshvara are placed at **Mahadeva-sthana** (MaliTola), Vishnu and Surya are at **Caturbhuja-sthana**.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Chalcolithic period, and the settlement continued up to the 6th century BCE. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Madanpur

Location: 21 km to the south of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga and Uma-Maheshvara are placed in **Mahadeva Sthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Makarpur

Location: 20 km to the south of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga, Sahastra Buddha pannal, broken Vishnu and Votive Stupa are placed at **Mahadevasthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Mira Bigha

Location: 7 km to the east of Tehta Railway Station.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Vishnu, Durga and Kali in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Naugarh

Location: 13 km to the southwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Vishnu, Durga and Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Newari.

Location: 13 km to the southwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga, Nandi and broken panel of Matri Devi in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Punahda

Location: 16 km to the west south of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga, Ganesha and Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Sabdalpur

Location: 18 km to the south of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone one faced Shivalinga and Nandi are placed in **Gauri-shankara temple**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the late medieval period.

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16. Name of Village: Sagarpur

Location: 25 km to the southwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— black-stone Vishnu placed at **Caturbhuja Sthana**.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Saren

Location: 14 km to the south of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (35 × 24 × 1 m); Potsherds— red ware and black-and-red ware; Sculptures— black-stone Parvati, Jambhala and female image are placed at **Bhuian toli**, female figure and Vishnu are placed at **Purani Devisthana** and Varaha placed at **Devisthana**.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period, and settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Sunera

Location: 20 km to the southeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (75 × 50 × 1 m); potsherds red ware; Sculptures— black-stone Shivalinga, Vishnu and an unidentified female image are placed at **Budhava Mahadeva Sthana**, Shivalinga, broken female unidentified image, Ganesha and Parvati are placed in **Mahadeva temple** (Kumhara Toli), Surya placed in **Surya temple**.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period and late medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Supi

Location: 8 km to the southeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (200 × 180 × 2 m); Potsherds— red ware black ware, black-and-red ware and NBP ware; Sculptures— One faced Shivalinga and Nandi in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the late medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Tarahua

Location: 20 km to the southeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (220 × 200 × 3 m); Potsherds— red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Chalcolithic period, and settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

(6) BLOCK- MODANGANJ

1. Name of Village: Charui

Location: 25 km to the northeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— black-stone Kali, Ganesha, Vishnu and Shiva are placed at **Sarva-rakshika Kali Sthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Dewara

Location: 30 km to the southeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— black-stone Vishnu and Uma-Maheshvara are placed under a pipala tree and five faced Shivalinga placed at **Mahadeva Sthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

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3. Name of Village: Dhobri

Location: 25 km to the northeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— black-stone Shivalinga and Parvati are placed at **Mahadeva Sthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Jalalpur

Location: 15 km to the northeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (90 × 45 × 4 m); Potsherds— red ware; Sculptures— black-stone sculptures Durga placed in a modern temple, Vishnu and Varaha are placed in **Vishnu temple** and Shivalinga placed at east of the village.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Kurwa

Location: 15 km to the southeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (125 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds— red ware; Sculptures — two black-stone unidentified sculptures are placed at **Devisthana** (Jyotipura) of the village.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures found in the village belong to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Okari

Location: 25 km to the east of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— black-stone sculptures Shivalinga, Ganesha, Vishnu and Uma-Maheshvara are placed at **Thakurabadi** (Shiva temple).

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Sikandarpur Masarh

Location: 30 km to the north of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (39 × 30 × 1 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(7) BLOCK- RATNI FARIDPUR

1. Name of Village: Ambedkar Nagar

Location: 17 km to the southwest of Shakurabad police station.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— Uma-Maheshvara and Ganesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Baijnathganj

Location: 3 km to the west-south of Shakurabad Police station.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— unidentified sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bhuiya Toli

Location: 9 km to the south of Shakurabad police station.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (100 × 100 × 7 m); Potsherds— red ware and black ware;

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

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4. Name of Village: **Brahmthan**

Location: 8 km to the west of Shakurabad police station.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: **Chagori**

Location: 2 km to the south of Shakurabad Police station.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga, Parvati and Ganesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

6. Name of Village: **Dharampur (Goraiyasthan)**

Location: 16 km to the southwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures – broken unidentified images in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: **Galimapura**

Location: 13 km to the south of Shakurabad police station.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– broken unidentified sculpture, and broken female deity in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: **Ganankura**

Location: 4 km to the northwest of Shakurabad police station.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Navagraha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: **Gaya Bigha**

Location: 18 km to the south of Shakurabad police station.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– broken unidentified sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: **Ghejan**

Location: 9 km to the south of Shakurabad Police station.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (210 × 173 × 3 m); the site was excavated by ASI (Excavation Branch-III); Sculptures– Ashtamahapratihara crowned Buddha in *padmasana* and Buddha in *bhumisparsha mudra* in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: **Hasanpura**

Location: 14 km to the southsouth of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– One faced Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: **Jahangirpur**

Location: 9 km to the north of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Ganesha and broken unidentified image in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: **Kankat Bigha**

Location: 13 km to the southwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

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Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga, broken unidentified images and Ganesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Kansua

Location: 18 km to the west of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (200 × 175 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped and black ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Kindui

Location: 10 km to the west of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Uma-Maheshvara and Surya in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Kurhari

Location: 11 km to the east of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga, Ganesha and Nandi in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Lalu Bigha

Location: 11 km to the southwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– unidentified sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Mahuwa Bigha

Location: 10 km to the southwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculptures– Shivalinga and unidentified broken image in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Malahchak (Maulna Chak?)

Location: 5 km to the northwest of Shakurabad police station.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Mohammadpur

Location: 14 km to the west of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shiva (Trimukhi) in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Muhti Chak

Location: 8 km to the north of Shakurabad Police station.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Uma-Maheshvara and Ganesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Neem Bigha

Location: 9 km to the south of Shakurabad police station.

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Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Ganesha, broken Ganesha and broken unidentified images in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Pandaul

Location: 18 km to the southwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 700 × 7 m); Potsherds – red ware and black ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period and Shivalinga belongs to the medieval period.

24. Name of Village: Pirijpura

Location: 22 km to the southwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Uma-Maheshvara, broken unidentified image and Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

25. Name of Village: Ram Se Bigha (Sakurabad)

Location: 18 km to the west of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Broken Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

26. Name of Village: Rasulpur

Location: 10 km to the south of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Uma-Maheshvara and unidentified image in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

27. Name of Village: Ratni

Location: 16 km to the Jahanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– temple; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The Shivalinga belongs to the medieval period.

28. Name of Village: Saidi Chak

Location: 15 km to the southwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and Uma-Maheshvara in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

29. Name of Village: Salempur

Location: 11.5 km to the south of Shakurabad Police station.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– unidentified sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

30. Name of Village: Saraya

Location: 15 km to the south of Shakurabad police station.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– broken unidentified sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

31. Name of Village: Saura Chak.

Location: 7 km to the west-south of Shakurabad Police station.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Vishnu in black-stone.

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Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

32. Name of Village: Sendhwa

Location: 7 km to the west-south of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Sarasvati and Nandi in black-stone.

Remarks: The Sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

33. Name of Village: Shivganj Mukari

Location: 10 km to the southwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– broken unidentified sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

34. Name of Village: Shri Bigha (Goraiyasthan)

Location: 2 km to the northwest of Shakurabad police station.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Ganesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

35. Name of Village: Sikandarpur

Location: 14 km to the northeast of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (65 × 54 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; **Remarks:** The site had settled during the early medieval period.

36. Name of Village: Talipar

Location: 18 km to the west north of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– unidentified fragment sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

37. Name of Village: Utra Patti.

Location: 27 km to the southwest of Jehanabad district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (225 × 187 × 8 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, black-and-red ware and black-slipped ware; Sculptures– broken Surya, broken Ganesha and unidentified broken images in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period, and continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

DISTRICT- KHAGARIA

(..... kilometres to the east to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(13) DISTRICT- KHAGARIA

BLOCK- ALAULI

1. Name of Village: Alauli

Location: 22 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (405 × 225 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and NBP ware; Sculpture– black-stone broken pedestal of a sculpture; Architectural fragment– black-stone door jamb.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Asurar

Location: 30 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Aurahidih

Location: 30 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 7 acres, height- 5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Bahadurpur

Location: 45 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 0.75 acre, height- 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Bhagwanpur

Location: 45 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 2.5 acres, height- 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Bhikhari Ghat

Location: 25 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (195 × 165 × 7 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and NBP ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Budhaura

Location: 40 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (300 × 270 × 4 m) and (135 × 100 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Cherakhera

Location: 26 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 13 acres, height- 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Chhil Kauri

Location: 29 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (195 × 105 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Dhimki

Location: 13 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (area- 2 acres, height- 3 m); Potsherds – red ware; Antiquities – terracotta broken bead.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Machhra

Location: 18 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 2.5 acres, height- 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Dubiahi

Location: 22 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 30 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Dubiahi

Location: 32 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 10 acres, height- 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black-slipped ware; Sculpture– black-stone Nandi.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Giddha

Location: 22 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (area- 1.25 acres, height- 2 m) and (area- 1 acre, height- 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Antiquities– broken terracotta feet of an animal.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Goriami

Location: 15 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (area- 7 acres- heights- 2 m) and (area- 1.25 acres, height- 1.5 m); Potsherds – red ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Hathwan

Location: 24 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (area- 0.75acre height- 2 m) and (area- 7 acres, height- 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Imli

Location: 22 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (270 × 165 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware; Sculptures– black-stone broken Vishnu, broken head of an unidentified image and broken unidentified sculpture.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Jolhiniya

Location: 31 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (85 × 80 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware, grey ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW period.

19. Name of Village: Kamathan Icharua

Location: 12 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 1.25 acres, height- 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Gupta period, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Kamla Gamharia

Location: 32 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Ladaura

Location: 20 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (750 × 500 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Meghauna

Location: 26 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (400 × 375 × 4 m) and (area- 1.25 acres, height- 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, NBP ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Murli

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: 10 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (247 × 180 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

24. Name of Village: Nista

Location: 20 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 3 acres, height- 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

25. Name of Village: Parri

Location: 25 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (240 × 180 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

26. Name of Village: Phultora

Location: 31 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 175 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

27. Name of Village: Piparpaiti

Location: 19 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 0.75acre, height- 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

28. Name of Village: Pirrahi

Location: 25 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 0.75 acre, height- 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

29. Name of Village: Ratnaha

Location: 11 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 0.75 acres height- 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

30. Name of Village: Raun

Location: 20 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (area- 33 acres, height- 5 m) and (area- 1.25 acre, height- 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

31. Name of Village: Sahsi

Location: 21 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (26 acres, height- 7 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

32. Name of Village: Santokh Bishunpur

Location: 15 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 75 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

33. Name of Village: Satghata

Location: 26 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 3 acres, height- 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

34. Name of Village: Sirsiya

Location: 32 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 2 acres, height- 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

35. Name of Village: Sanihar

Location: 28 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (450 × 75 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– black-stone broken unidentified female sculpture placed in **Shiva temple**.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

36. Name of Village: Summha

Location: 12 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 3 acres, height- 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- GOGRI

1. Name of Village: Gochhari

Location: 30 km to the east of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (405 × 100 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Antiquities– broken terracotta toy.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Gogri

Location: 25 km to the southeast of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structures– mosque and tomb.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Jamalpur

Location: 25 km to the southeast of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area-70 acres, height-1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Ganesha and broken Bhairava are placed at **Navaratana Purani Shiva temple**, broken Camunda, Vishnu Broken Brahma are placed at **Vishahara Sthana, Kurmitola**, broken Bhairava and Kali are placed at **Mukkha Maharaja Thakurabadi**, Durga, Bhairava, Ganesha, Kali, Shivalinga are placed at **Shri Campeshvaranatha Mahadeva, Angashikhara** of a temple and Shivalinga are placed at **Shiva temple, Badi Pokhara**, and Kali and Bhairava are placed at **Shri Triloki-natha Harishankara temple**.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Jhiktia

Location: 0.50 km to the southwest of Maheshkhut Market.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area-1.25 acres, height-3 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and NBP ware; Architectural fragments– black-stone pillars; Structures– two tombs.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The Structures belong to the medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Kharauna (Kharowa?)

Location: 7 km to the north of Pasraha railway station.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (180 × 140 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and degenerated NBP ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Sher Chakla

Location: 31 km to the southeast of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area-2 acres, height-2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Sondiha

Location: 32 km to the southeast of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (area- 15 acres height- 1 m), (area- 2 acres height- 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware; Antiquities– broken terracotta corn rubber; Sculpture– black-stone broken stele of a sculpture placed at **Bajarangabali Sthana**.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- KHAGARIA

1. Name of Village: Bachhauta

Location: 3 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structures– mosque and tomb.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Barai

Location: 22 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 1.25 acre, height- 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bhela Simri

Location: 19 km to the west of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 2 acres, height- 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

4. Name of Village: Belaganj

Location: 19 km to the west of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (225 × 120 × 3 m), (195 × 165 × 2.75 m) and (165 × 120 × 2.75 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and stone ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Bhadas

Location: 2 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in a modern temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Bhagwan Chak

Location: 22 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (247 × 225 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Dahraia

Location: 18 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 60 × 2m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Kaunia

Location: 20 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 60 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Mahsaurhi

Location: 20 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (area- 0.75 acre, height- 1 m) and (area- 1 acre, height- 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Marar

Location: 5km to the northeast of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structures– Mosque and Tomb.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Rahima

Location: 20 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 3 acres, height- 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Ranko

Location: 20 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 125 × 3 m); Potsherds – red ware; Sculptures– black-stone unidentified broken female image, broken pedestal and unidentified sculptural fragments are placed at Bajarangabali Sthana.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Sanhauili (Brahmsthan, Mahavir Asthan and Paswan Tola)

Location: 0.50 km to the northwest of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (125 × 75 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– crocodile and broken stele in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Simri

Location: 18 km to the west of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 7 acres, height- 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- PARBATTA

1. Name of Village: Bharat Khand

Location: 45 km to the southeast of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure – Vaishnava temple.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Harinmar

Location: 42 km to the southeast of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 500 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– well.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Karna

Location: 32 km to the east of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 500 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone fragmented unidentified female image and Nandi.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Lagar

Location: 45 km to the southeast of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Moun – (150 × 150 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– mosque; Sculpture– black-stone Buddha.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Mahaddipur (Jogiya Dih)

Location: 35 km to the east of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area 1.25 acres, height 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Buddha in *dharmachakra pravartana mudra*.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Pipralatif

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: 32 km to the east of Khagaria district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (5 acres, height 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

DISTRICT- LAKHISARAI

(-----kilometres to the east to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(14) DISTRICT- LAKHISARAI

BLOCK- CHANAN

1. Name of Village: Bhuinka

Location: 5 km to the north of village Singarpur (Bichhwe Hill) site of Lakhisarai district.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Unidentified sculptural fragments; Architectural fragment– stone piece.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bichhwe

Location: 6 km to the southeast of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure – There are ruins of brick made structure may be a Buddhist monastery or residential building existed at the top of the Bichhwe hill and mosque; Sculptures – a few rock cut sculptures, inscriptions are ingraved on the surface of the hill. Some inscriptions may be depicted in Siddhamatrika, Nagari, and late Brahmi. Rock cut sculpture of Vamanavatara, male figure and two Votive stupas are ingraved on the surface of the hill

Remarks: The rock-cut sculptures and brick structures belong to the early Gupta period.

3. Name of Village: Ghosi Kundi

Location: 9 km to the east of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures – black-stone broken unidentified sculptures; Architectural fragment – doorjamb.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Gurdih

Location: 2.5 km to the south of Kiul Railway Station.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (65 × 65 × 3.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Architectural fragment– black-stone decorated doorjamb placed in **Shiva temple**.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Jankidih

Location: 16 km to the east of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area 4 acre, height 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Lakho Chak

Location: 9 km to the east of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– broken black-stone sculpture of Kali.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Ramshir

Location: 12 km to the east of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Mahishasuramardini, Buddha in *Padmasana* and Buddha in *bhumisparsha mudra* are placed in **Jawalappa temple**, sculptural fragments are placed at **Kalisthana**, and unidentified sculptural fragments placed at **Kokilacanda Sthana**; Architectural fragment– doorjamb placed at **Kalisthana** and oblique of a temple placed at **Kokilacanda Sthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

8. Name of Village: **Shibdi**

Location: 17 km to the east of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 16 acre, height- 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: **Singh Chak**

Location: 10 km to the east of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (area- 20 acre, height- 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- LAKHISARAI

1. Name of Village: **Balgudar**

Location: 6 km to the northwest of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (73 × 73 × 6 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga and Parvati placed at **Mahadeva Matha Tola**, two Vishnu images and Shivalinga placed in **Neerpur** and Votive stupa placed in **Balgudar Garh**; Structure– two mosque.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: **Bari Kabaiya**

Location: 2 km to the southeast of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone two Parvati images, four Durga images, Lakshmi, Kali, Vishnu, Balaji and Krishna are placed at **Badi Kabaiya**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: **Bilauri**

Location: 6 km to the southwest of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga, Uma-Maheshvara and broken Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: **Birdaban**

Location: .5 km to the south of Kiul Railway station.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (700 × 600 × 8 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: **Chauki (Ashok Dham, Bishahari Asthan, Baijnath Dih, Digha Garh, Phulwari Garh and Raho Garh)**

Location: 1.5 km to the northwest of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (445 × 445 × 3 m), (area-14 acres, height- 2.5 m), (area- 6.5 acres, height- 3 m), (area- 3 acres, height- 3 m) and (30 × 22.5 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black ware; Sculptures – black-stone sculptural fragments, Shivalinga and Nandi are placed at **Phulawari Gadha**, two Pancamukhi Shivalinga, Vishnu, Ganesha, Parvati, Navagrah Panal, big size Shivalinga with Argha, Durga, Shivalinga, Buddha in *bhumisparsa mudra*, and other sculptural fragments are placed in **Ashoka Dhama** and Uma-Maheshvara and Vishnu are placed at **Vishaharisthana**; Architectural fragments– decorated pillars and architectural objects.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Gangta

Location: 5 km to the west of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (180 × 92 × 1.5 m) and (area- 20 acres, height- 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Garhi Bishanpur

Location: 5 km to the northeast of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (height 4.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone sculptural fragments, Parvati and Vishnu.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Hasanpur

Location: 4 km to the south of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 90 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Jay Nagar

Location: .5 km to the northeast of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– two Durga images in black-stone; Architectural fragment– Cave.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Kabaiya

Location: 3 km to the south of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– black-stone fragmented Vishnu placed beneath a pipala tree.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Khagaur

Location: 500m to the north of Kuil Railway station.

Archaeological Features: Structure– mosque.

Remarks: The mosque belongs to the medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Lakhisarai (English, Purani Bazar, Thana Chauk, Naya Bazar and Rajasaw Mound)

Location: 1 km to the north of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (Rajasaw mound); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Surya, Vishnu, Shivalinga, Uma-Maheshvara and Durga are placed at **Purani Bazar**, Surya placed in **Naya Bazar**, Parvati and Ganesha are placed at **Thana Chauk**, and Shivalinga with Argha placed at **English**; Architectural fragment– **facade, black-stone broken pillar**.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Neri (Nirpur?)

Location: 6 km to the southwest of Lakhisarai district hqs.

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Archaeological Features: Mound– (96 × 88 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware, black-slipped ware and NBP ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Rajaona (Musahar Patti, Kahar Patti, Baniyahi Dih and Gauroa Dih) (Rahua?)

Location: 2.5 km to the northwest of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (40× 38 × 1.5 m), (112 × 107 × 3 m), (area- 20 acres, height- 3 m) and (4m height); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga with Argha placed at Baniyahidiha, and black-stone sculpture placed in Musahara Patti.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- RAMGARH CHOWK

1. Name of Village: Nongarh

Location: 16 km to the southeast of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 200 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structures– temple and ruins of residential building.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- SURAJGADHA

1. Name of Village: Lai

Location: 25 km to the east of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone fragmented images, Ganesha and unidentified sculptural fragments placed beneath a pipala tree.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Shringirikhi

Location: 25 km to the east of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Uma-Maheshvara, Kartikeya, Parvati, Ganesha and Brahma.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Singarpur

Location: 6.5 km to the southeast of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Antiquities– terracotta stopper and bead; Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga, Ganesha, broken Vaishnavi, broken Vishnu, broken Mahishasuramardini, broken Hariti and unidentified sculptural fragments.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the settlement continued up to the medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Urain

Location: 10 km to the east of Lakhisarai district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds – red ware, burnished ware and black ware; Antiquities– big silo (Storage Jar); Sculptures– black-stone Buddha and Ganesha are placed at

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temple, some outlines of temple, Votive Stupa are ingraved on the south eastern side of the summit of the solitary hill near the village is a spot called as **Lorika-Ka-Ghara**. It is surrounded by rock slightly suggestive of rude walls. An image of Buddha in *bhumisparsa mudra* is also ingraved on the hill. The significant artefacts are foot-print mark and rock-inscriptions, brick made ruins of stupa or caitya depicted on the site.

Remarks: The site had settled during the Chalcolithic period and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

DISTRICT- MADHUBANI

(..... kilometres to the north to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(15) DISTRICT- MADHUBANI

BLOCK- ANDHRATHARHI

1. Name of Village: AndhraTharhi

Location: 35 km to the east of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– fragmented as well as complete black-stone sculptures of Shivalinga, Surya, Ganesha and Vishnu are placed in a modern temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Deohar

Location: 5 km to the west of Andhrathadhi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (12 × 9 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware; Sculptures– black-stone sculptures of Shivalinga, Bhairava, Surya, Ganesha and Parvati are placed in the temples and temple campus.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW phase and continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Harri

Location: 35 km to the east of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga placed in a modern temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Harna

Location: 8 km to the north of Jhanjharpur.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Kali of black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Motipur

Location: 12 km to the northeast of Jhanjharpur.

Archaeological Features: Structures– Neel Kothi

Remarks: The Neel Kothi belongs to the early 19th century.

6. Name of Village: Pastan

Location: 5 km to the west of Andhrathadhi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (42 × 24 × 6) called **Musaharaniyan Diha**; Structures– remains of a stupa; Potsherds– red ware and grey ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Rakhwari

Location: 2 km to the north of Jhanjharpur.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Surya, Vishnu and an unidentified image of black-stone are placed beneath a tree.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Thadhi

Location: 13 km to the east of Andhrathadhi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (36 × 33 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

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Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW phase and continued up to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- BABUBARAHI

1. Name of Village: Bagaul

Location: 32 km to the northeast of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 30 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Balirajpur

Location: 26 km to the northwest of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (450 × 274 × 12 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and NBP ware; Structure– Fort; Antiquities– beads, coins, Surya terracotta plaques, bone objects, etc.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW phase and continued up to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Baruwar

Location: 23 km to the east of Jaynagar.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 × 40 × 2.5m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Baruwar

Location: 18 km to the east of Jaynagar.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (21 × 21 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Vishnu and Ganesha in black-stone are placed in a temple at the village mound.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Bhatchaura

Location: 20 km to the east of Jaynagar.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (85 × 50 × 1.25 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Khoir (Khoir Dih)

Location: 32 km to the northeast of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (45 × 15 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculpture– an unidentified object, Shivalinga, Ekamukhi Shivalinga, Parvati and Shivalinga (all of black-stone).

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Pachrukhi

Location: 30 km to the northeast of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (300 × 100 × 1.25m) and (100 × 60 × 1.25 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Tumlu (Pinda) of Bhagavati Mai is placed on the mound.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Phulbaria

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Location: 34 km to the northeast of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– one unidentified sculptural fragment in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- BASOPATTI

1. Name of Village: Arghawa

Location: 16 km to the southwest of Jaynagar.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Vishnu in black-stone is placed at **Caturbhuja Sthana**.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bhagirath Patti (Bhaiapatti?)

Location: 9 km to the southwest of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (213 × 213 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Biratpur (Birat Garh) (Birpur?)

Location: 10 km to the northwest of Kaluyahi.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (75 × 61 × 3 m) and (47.24 × 35.76 × 1.83 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– black-stone sculpture including Vishnu (**Thakurabadi**), sculptural fragments and Shivalinga (**Mahadev sthan**).

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Birpur

Location: 5 km to the east of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 105 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Bundelkhand

Location: 2 km to the west of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (15 × 30 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Chanan

Location: 11 km to the southwest of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 60 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Chhitauni

Location: 9 km to the northeast of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 15 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Damu

Location: 7 km to the southwest of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (15 × 15 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– black-stone sculptures, two Shivalingas placed near a **banyan** tree and Ganesha kept in a **Shiva temple**.

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Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Ghat Madhiya (Marhia?)

Location: 13 km to the southwest of Jaynagar.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (28 × 19 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-slipped ware; Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in an old temple.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW phase, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Ghorbanki

Location: 8 km to the southwest of Jaynagar.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 25 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Hathapur

Location: 7 km to the south of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (21 × 21 × 0.50 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Jaso

Location: 6 km to the north of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (15 × 15 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Kalna

Location: 5 km to the northwest of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Uma-Maheshvara in black-stone enshrined in a temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Kauaha

Location: 4 km to the northeast of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 200 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Kauaha

Location: 6 km to the northeast of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 × 50 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– Vishnu in black-stone placed inside a modern temple.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Mahterpatti (Sirsagadh)

Location: 7 km to the east of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (32 × 32 × 1.80 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW period.

17. Name of Village: Mahthaur (Mothaur?)

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Location: 6 km to the north of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 75 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware and black-and-red ware; Sculptures– black-stone broken image of Vishnu placed beneath a **pipal** tree near the primary school.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW phase, and continued up to the early medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Manmohan

Location: 10 km to the southeast of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone placed in an old temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Mansipatti (Malitol)

Location: 4 km to the southeast of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 30 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Pachratan

Location: 11 km to the southwest of Jaynagar.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (46 × 27 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Patauna

Location: 9 km to the south of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 × 50 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Siriapur

Location: 8 km to the south of Basopatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 × 40 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- BENIPATTI

1. Name of Village: Ahpur

Location: 9 km to the southwest of Benipatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 80 × 10 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Akaur

Location: 6 km far from Benipatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Vishnu in black-stone including and one fragmented Vishnu are placed at the village.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Akuli

Location: 20 km to the northwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (136 × 91 × 1.25 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Atrauli

Location: 20 km to the northwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (20 × 19 × 0.5m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Bankata

Location: 8 km to the southwest of Benipatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Barri

Location: 22 km to the northwest of Benipatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures – Uma-Maheshvara, Ganesha, and Shivalinga, all in black-stone are placed in the village temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Benipatti

Location: Adjoining area of Benipatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 × 30 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Bijalpura

Location: 12 km to the west of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Champa

Location: 20 km to the northwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Balram in metal.

Remarks: The Metal sculptures belong to the modern period.

10. Name of Village: Damodarpur

Location: 8 km to the south of Benipatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (65 × 50 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– **black-stone** fragmented black-stone sculptures are placed at **Bhairavasthana** and fragmented sculpture of Durga is placed at **Bagavatisthana temple**.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Depura

Location: 5 km from Benipatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– fragmented black-stone sculptures.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Dhagjara

Location: 15 km to the northwest of Madhubani district hqs.

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Archaeological Features: Mound– (16.70 × 14.70 × 0.3 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– Kali and Shiva in sand stone (Kalisthana), three fragmented unidentified joint sculptures (Lakshminarayana Sthana), and two Shivalingas in black and brown stone (Mahadev Math); Architectural fragment– stone pillars.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures found at the village belong to the medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Durgauli

Location: 10 km to the north of Benipatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (76 × 46 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Jhonjhi

Location: 18 km to the northwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (99.5 × 27 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Kapasia

Location: 11 km to the northwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (380 × 105 × 3.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– one Pinda in stone is placed in Devisthana.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Kataia

Location: 25 km off Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Nandi and Shivalinga in black-stone; Architectural fragment– Pillar in sand stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Kusmaul

Location: 22 km to the northwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (54 × 48 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Kyoth

Location: 5 km off Benipatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (12m high); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Mahamadpur

Location: 3 km to the north of Benipatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (105 × 75 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculpture– fragmented Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Mureth

Location: 12 km off Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 50 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

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Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Nagdah Balain

Location: 14 km away from Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– fragmented black-stone sculptures are in a temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

22. Name of Village: Narahi

Location: 13 km to the northwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (700 × 300 × 2.5m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

23. Name of Village: Naokarhi

Location: 14 km to the northwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (77 × 66 × 0.5m) and (100 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

24. Name of Village: Pali

Location: 28 km to the west of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (100 × 100 × 1 m) and (15 × 15 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware; Sculptures– Shivalinga, Ganesha and figure panel in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

25. Name of Village: Paraul

Location: 6 km to the west of Kaluahi.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the medieval period.

26. Name of Village: Parsauna

Location: 16 km to the west of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (35 × 35 × .5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Budha in *bhumisparsha mudra*, Mahishasuramardini, Shivalinga (*caturmukhi linga*), broken unidentified sculptures and broken image Gandharva in black-stone are placed in **Bhagavatisthana**.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

27. Name of Village: Pauna

Location: 4 km to the north of Benipatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 300 × 3 m) and (86 × 44 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– fragmented Surya in black-stone at **Brahmasthan**.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

28. Name of Village: Shivanagar

Location: 17 km to the west of Benipatti.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (35 × 25 × 4.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Uma-Maheshvara, Shivalinga and Ekamukhi Shivalinga in black-stone; Structure– Nila Kothi.

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Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the medieval period and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

29. Name of Village: Uchaith

Location: 8 km to the northwest of Benipatti block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 50 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- BISFI

1. Name of Village: Bardaha

Location: 6 km off Benipatti.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 250 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bherwa

Location: 25 km to the west of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound; Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bhoj Paraul

Location: 18 km to the southwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (168 × 105 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– fragmented as well as complete sculptures of Durga, Surya, Vishnu, Ganesha and Uma-Maheshvara in black-stone placed in a modern temple.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Bisfi

Location: 28 km to the west of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (38 × 20 × 2 m) and (32 × 21 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, grey ware, black ware and black -slipped ware; Sculptures– Vishnu in black-stone placed in a modern temple.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW phase and continued up to the early medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Chhachhua

Location: 25 km to the southwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware; Sculptures– unidentified sculptural fragment in black-stone placed under a peepal tree.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Ghat Bhatra

Location: 32 km to the southwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 50 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Lohra

Location: 22 km to the west of Madhubani district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (133 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Murliyachak

Location: 20 km to the west of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (50 × 50 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Rathos

Location: 20 km to the west of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Vishnu in black-stone placed in a modern temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Sakrari

Location: 20 km to the west of the Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound; Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Sasarma

Location: 30 km to the southwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 200 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW phase and continued up to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Singhia

Location: 35 km to the southwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– two black-stone Shivalingas placed in a modern temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Sisai

Location: 20 km to the southwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (160 × 90 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Sohans

Location: 20 km to the northwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (178 × 114 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculpture– black-stone Shivalinga placed in a modern temple.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Usrahi

Location: 22 km to the southwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Usauth

Location: 35 km to the southwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

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Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- HARLAKHI

1. Name of Village: Jiraul

Location: 23 km to the northwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (52 × 33.6 × 3 m), (200 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds – red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Kalna

Location: 18 km away from Benipatti.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– fragmented Vishnu, Shivalinga and Ganesha in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Kamtaul

Location: 18 km off Benipatti.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware and black-slipped ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Khirhar

Location: 10 km to the north of Benipatti.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (120 × 90 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga placed in a temple.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Phulhar

Location: 16 km off Benipatti.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures – unidentified sculptural fragments in black-stone are placed in a temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Suhpur

Location: 5 km to the north of Harlakhi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Vishaul

Location: 7 km to the northeast of Umgaon.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 400 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– four faced Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- JAINAGAR

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1. Name of Village: **Korahia**

Location: 8 km to the southeast of Jainagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound- (29 × 20 × 10 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– black-stone sculpture of Parvati is placed in **Radha-Krishna temple**.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: **Silkor**

Location: 12 km to the west of Jainagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (25 × 20 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- JHANJHARPUR

1. Name of Village: **Behat**

Location: 2 km to the north of Jhanjharpur.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 100 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: **Garhali**

Location: 15.5 km to the east of Jhanjharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (600 × 400 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: **Jamuthari (Jamthar?)**

Location: 6 km to the west of Jhanjharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound; Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– **A black-stone Ekamukhi inscribed Shivalinga is placed in Gauri-Shankara Sthana on the mound. An inscribed Argha in the shape of a stupa with broken Shivalinga is also placed in the same temple.**

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period. **The argha belongs to the 13th century.**

4. Name of Village: **Jhanjharpur**

Location: 1 km south to the Jhanjharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Panca-mukhi Shivalinga is placed in **Pancamukhi Mahadeva Sthana**, Shivalinga and Argha, Bhairava and Nandi are placed in **Basatha Natha**, broken unidentified sculpture, panel and Nandi are placed in **Bhairavasthana**; and Vishnu and Agni, all in black-stone, are placed in **Bikeshvarasthana**.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: **Laxmipur**

Location: 4 km to the south of Jhanjharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: **Lohna**

Location: 8.5 km to the west of Jhanjharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (100 × 80 × 4 m) and (45 × 37 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– stone made female figure having a child in her lap, placed in **Durga temple near**

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Sanskrit College and another fragmented unidentified female image in black-stone placed under Ashoka tree near the temple. Fragments of structural pieces (pillar and roof) in black-stone are placed at Salahesa Thana near Police station.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Madanpur

Location: 5 km to the southwest of Jhanjharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 75 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Sheshnag Vishnu along with Lakshmi and Brahma, broken Surya and an unidentified sculpture, all in black-stone, are placed in Lakshmi Narayan temple.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Mahinathpur

Location: 9 km to the west of Jhanjharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 3.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Mahrail

Location: 7 km to the north of Jhanjharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Antiquities– Pillar fragments (Vijay Sthambha).

Remarks: The pillars belong to the medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Naruar

Location: 4 km to the west of Jhanjharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (1500 × 500 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Parsa

Location: 14.5 km from Jhanjharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Surya in black-stone is placed in Surya temple.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Sukhet

Location: 8 km to the east of Jhanjharpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 55 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and NBP ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW phase and continued up to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- KALUAHI

1. Name of Village: Belahi

Location: 12 km to the north of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Uma-Maheshvara in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bhalli

Location: 3 km to the east of Kaluyahi block hqs.

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Archaeological Features: Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Dokahar

Location: 12 km to the north of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— some Uma-Maheshvara, Kali, Parvati and Shivalinga fragmented and complete sculptures in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Harpur

Location: 20 km to the northwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds— (45 × 30 × 2.4 m) and (30 × 25 × 4.5 m) respectively; Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Kalikapur

Location: 4 km to the north of Kaluyahi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— four faced Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Karmauli

Location: 6 km to the east of Kaluyahi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (500 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds— red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW phase, and continued up to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Loha

Location: 13 km to the northwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (125 × 125 × 4 m); Potsherds— red ware; Sculptures— Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the Gupta period and continued up to the early medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Narar

Location: 6 km to the north of Kaluyahi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (500 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Pursaulia

Location: 8 km to the northwest of Kaluyahi block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— five faced Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- KHAJAULI

1. Name of Village: Hathiahi

Location: 4 km to the northeast of Khajauli block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (100 × 70 × 5 m); Potsherds— red ware; Sculptures— makarmukha in black-stone.

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Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- LADANIA

1. Name of Village: Harahi

Location: 15 km to the east of Jaynagar.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (20 × 17 m) and (65 × 45 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Nandrahi

Location: 21 km to the east of Jaynagar.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (52 × 42 × 0.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site may have been settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Paduma

Location: 15 km to the east of Jaynagar.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (36 × 28 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- LAKHNAUR

1. Name of Village: Ankusi

Location: 7 km to the Jhanjharpur.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– unidentified sculptural fragments in black-stone (**Ankusi Mahadeva temple**).

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Balbhadrapur

Location: 2 km south of Jhanjharpur.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Nandi in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Lakhnaur

Location: 6 km off Jhanjharpur.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (1500 × 1000 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Buddha in Bhumisparsha mudra and miniature Buddha (Radha-Krishna temple) and Argha (Hanuman chauk).

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Maibi

Location: 13 km to the east of Jhanjharpur.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (100 × 60 × 2 m) and (100 × 50 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– black-stone inscribed Kankali (**actually Bhairava**), Brahma, Nandi, **a broken portion of Vishnu** and Shivalinga (**Tapeshvaranatha Mahadeva Sthana**).

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Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Nirmala

Location: 8 km off Jhanjharpur.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Sonbarsa

Location: 15 km to the east of Jhanjharpur.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 150 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- MADHWAPUR

1. Name of Village: Dumra

Location: 10 km off Benipatti.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Sahar

Location: 10 km off Madhawapur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (29 × 20 × 10 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga and Nandi (Shiva temple at Saharghat).

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Salempur

Location: 6 km off Benipatti.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Varah in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Utra

Location: 8 km off Benipatti.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 75 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculpture– Nandi in black-stone.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture also belongs to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- MADHEPUR

1. Name of Village: Barsham

Location: 21 km away from Jhanjharpur.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– fragmented Mahishasuramardini, Ganesha and an unidentified image in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bhit Bhagwanpur

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Location: 8 km to the west of Madhepur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (150 × 100 × 2 m), (200 × 150 × 2 m) and 200 × 150 × 1.5); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– black-stone Uma-Maheshvara, Vishnu, Surya, broken Parvati and Lakshmi.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Madhepur

Location: 1.5 km to the north of Madhepur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Radha-Krishna in metal.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the late medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Manserpur

Location: 26 km off Jhanjharpur.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (460 × 250 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Nawada

Location: 16 km off Jhanjharpur.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 1 m), (200 × 200 × 1.5 m) and (1500 × 600 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Structure– Neel Factory.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Pachahi

Location: 12 km off Jhanjharpur.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– an unidentified sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- PANDAU

1. Name of Village: Bhagirathpur

Location: 2 km to the northwest of Pandaul block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (60 × 45 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bhagwatipur

Location: 14 km to the east of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Surya, an unidentified image and Shivalinga (temple) and Ganesha, Shivalinga and an unidentified broken image (Baba Bhuwaneshwar Nath temple).

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bhawanipur

Location: 15 km to the south of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (315 × 75 × 4.52 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga, Vishnu, Ganesha and Bhairab (Ugranath Temple).

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

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4. Name of Village: Dharahar

Location: 13 km to the southeast of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Hanti

Location: 22 km to the east of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40.50 × 33 × 0.30 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Harpur

Location: 14 km to the east of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– two Ekmukhi Shivalingas in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Jamsham Kuan

Location: 8 km to the east of Pandaul block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (25.20 × 23.10 × 4.20 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Mohanpur

Location: 3 km to the southeast of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– black-stone Nandi and Shivalinga are placed in a temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Nabhad (Nawhath?)

Location: 12 km to the east of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (45 × 30 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Shivalinga.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Nawada (Nawhath?)

Location: 15 km to the southeast of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (500 × 300 × 1.5 m), (500 × 300 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– one broken unidentified sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Raghunathpur

Location: 16 km to the east of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (90 × 75 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Rajegram

Location: 20 km to the east of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (135 × 105 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Sarisab Pahi

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Location: 25 km to the east of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (49.5 × 45 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware; Sculptures– two Shivalingas in black-stone.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Teliya

Location: 10 km to the east of Pandaul block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (126 × 105 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Tetraha

Location: 3 km to the southeast of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (58.80 × 50.40 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK- MADHUBANI

1. Name of Village: Babu Sahab Chauk

Location: 6 km to the north of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structures– Murli Monohar temple.

Remarks: The temple belongs to the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Basuara

Location: 7 km to the southwest of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 50 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculptures– Uma-Maheshvara, Shivalinga and broken Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculptures also belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Bhavara

Location: 3 km to the south of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Surya in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Chandra Senpur

Location: 15 km to the west of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (56 × 35 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and grey ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Garokhara

Location: 15 km to the west of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound; Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Jagat

Location: 15 km to the southwest of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (26 × 21 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-slipped ware and NBP ware; Antiquities– terracotta figurine.

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Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW phase, and continued up to the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Jitwarpur

Location: 7 km to the northwest of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture— fragmented Vishnu in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Kanail

Location: 10 km to the northwest of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (60 × 45 × 1 m); Potsherds— red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Kapileshwar Sthan

Location: 13 km to the west of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— Shivalinga and Vishnu in black-stone are inshrined in an old Kapileshwar Mahadeo sthan.

Remarks: The sculptures belong the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Madhubani (Police Line)

Location: 3 km to the south of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— Kali in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the modern period.

11. Name of Village: Malangia

Location: 7 km to the southwest of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (35.5 × 31.5 × 1 m) and (30 × 26.5 × 1 m); Potsherds— red ware, black-and-red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Marar

Location: 8 km to the northwest of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (21 × 15 × 1 m); Potsherds— red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Mithauli

Location: 6 km to the northwest of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (500 × 500 × 5 m); Potsherds— red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

14. Name of Village: Nazirpur

Location: 8 km to the north of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (500 × 400 × 1.5 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Pokhrauni

Location: 9 km to the north of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (500 × 500 × 2.4 m); Potsherds— red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

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16. Name of Village: Rahika

Location: 10 km to the west of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (30 × 27 × 2.4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the NBPW phase, and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Satlakha

Location: 12 km to the west of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (105 × 75 × 1.2 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the NBPW phase, and continued up to the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Saurath (Somnath Shivalinga)

Location: 10 km to the northwest of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga, Uma-Maheshvara, an unidentified image, Ganesha, Shivalinga and Nandi in black-stone (old and modern temples respectively).

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Serma

Location: 9 km to the northwest of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (80 × 60 × 4 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

20. Name of Village: Sugauna

Location: 10 km to the southwest of Madhubani block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound; Potsherds – red ware; Sculpture– Durga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the sculpture belong to the early medieval period.

BLOCK- RAJNAGAR

1. Name of Village: Balaha

Location: 4 km to the northwest of Rajnagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Belahi

Location: 9 km to the north of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– four Shivalingas and two Nandi in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Belhwar

Location: 9 km to the north of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (38 × 34 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Chapahi

Location: 9 km to the Rajnagar Railway station.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Mound– (600 × 400 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Chataila

Location: 7.5 km to the southeast of Rajnagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (500 × 300 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Ekma

Location: 7 km to the northeast of Rajnagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Harnagar

Location:km to the east of the Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structures– brick structures.

Remarks: The brick structures belong to the medieval period.

8. Name of Village: Karahia

Location: 2 km to the northwest of Rajnagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– four faced Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Koilakh

Location: 13 km to the east of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Bhadrakali in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Mangrauni

Location: 5 km to the northwest of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– unidentified sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Village: Meran

Location: 6 km to the east of Rajnagar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the medieval period.

12. Name of Village: Palibar (Palikhurd?/Pilakhwar?)

Location: 2 km to the east of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (3 × 2 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware; Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Village: Raghapur Balat

Location: 12 km to the northeast of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Shivalinga in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the medieval period.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

14. Name of Village: Raghubirchak.

Location: 12 km to the east of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– black-stone Buddha in *Bhumisparsha mudra* about 50 images in metal.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period, and the sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

15. Name of Village: Raghuni Dehat

Location: 7 km to the east of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

16. Name of Village: Rampatti

Location: 6 km to the east of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Some intact and sculptural fragments including Shivalinga, Surya Ganesha and Nandi in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

17. Name of Village: Shriganj

Location: 14 km to the east of Madhubani district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (40 × 15 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period.

DISTRICT – MUNGER

(..... kilometres to the east to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(16) DISTRICT – MUNGER

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

BLOCK – ASARGANJ

1. Name of Village: Jalalabad

Location: 7 km to the south of Asharganj district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Temple; Sculptures– black-stone images of Mahishasuramardini, eight armed Durga and Ganesha are placed in the temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the late medieval period.

BLOCK – BARIARPUR

1. Name of Village: Asha Tola

Location: 2.5 km to the east of Bariarpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– A Votive stupa of black-stone.

Remarks: The Votive stupa belongs to the early medieval period.

BLOCK – KHARAGPUR

1. Name of Village: Banhara

Location: 8 km to the southeast of Kharagpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and Shivalinga with argha of black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bhimband

Location: 30 km to the southwest of Kharagpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga and Nandi in black basalt stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Dariyapur

Location: 300mts to the northeast of Kharagpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structures– mosque and grave.

Remarks: The mosque belongs to the medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Haweli Kharagpur

Location: Close to the Kharagpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 75 × 2 m); Potsherds– Red ware; Structure– Temple, Haweli (remain); Sculptures– a few black-stone image of Radha-Krishna, Narsimha, an argha of black-stone, an image of Goddess Kali and Shiva of black-stone.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and the settlement continued upto the medieval period. The sculptures belong to the late medieval period. The structural remains belong to the medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Muluktanr

Location: 3 km to the southeast of Kharagpur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (1000 × 750 × 4 m); potsherds– red ware; Structure– temple; Sculptures– Shivalinga, four faced linga, Parvati (broken), Nandi and Surya of black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period. The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period.

BLOCK – MUNGER SADAR

1. Name of Village: Babuaghat

Location: 0.5 km to the west of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structures– Temples; Sculptures– A black-stone unidentified fragmented images are placed around the temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Chandi Sthan

Location: 2 km to the east of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Temple; Sculptures– a few black-stone sculptures of Shivalinga, Vishnu-Lakshmi, Dashavatara, Kartikeya and many more fragmented unidentified images; Architectural fragment– stone pieces.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval and medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Chanya Tola

Location: 3 km to the southwest of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (25.5 × 21 m); Structures– Grave and mosque.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Dariapur

Location: 4 km to the west of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structures– Grave and cave; Sculptures– Rama with Sita, placed in the **Rama-Janaki temple**. A fragmented black-stone of Ganesha, Vishnu, unidentified female image and architectural fragments are placed in the **Rama Kunda**. A fragmented black-stone image of Matrika is also placed here.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period. The structural remains belong to the late medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Hasangaj (Hasanapur?/Hasannagar?)

Location: 8 km to the south of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– a fragmented image of black-stone of Buddha, Tara, Surya, Naga and Vishnu.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Hazi Subhan

Location: 6 km to the east of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Grave.

Remarks: The grave belongs to the late medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Herudira

Location: 3.5 km to the south of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Temple; Sculptures– A black-stone images of Surya, Shivalinga and a few unidentified sculptural fragments.

Remarks: The temple belongs to the late medieval period. The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

8. Name of Locality: Jail Campus

Location: 0.25 km to the west of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Gateway; Sculpture– Surya.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The fort belongs to the late medieval period. The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: Kalyan Chak

Location: 8 km to the east of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– A black basalt stone image of Ganesha and Panel.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Kankar Ghat

Location: 3 km to the southwest of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (75 × 75 m); Structure– Temple; Sculptures– a Shivalinga Nandi and Ganesha made in black-stone are placed in a temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

11. Name of Locality: Kashta Harini

Location: 1.25 km to the north of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Grave and cave; Architectural fragments- Stone pillar.

Remarks: The pillar and sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

12. Name of Locality: Kila

Location: 0.5 km to the north of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– A gargoyle figure made in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the early medieval period.

13. Name of Locality: Lal Darwaza

Location: 2 km to the northeast of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Temple; Sculpture– a black-stone Shivalinga, Vishnu and Lakshmi are placed in the temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

14. Name of Locality: Lalgate (Purani Police Line)

Location: 0.25 km to the south of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Fort and Gateway; Sculptures– black-stone images of Kirttimukha, Lakshmi, and unidentified sculpture; Architectural fragments – a black-stone carved stone slab.

Remarks: The fragmentary stone slab belongs to the early medieval to medieval period.

15. Name of Locality: Maksuspur

Location: 5 km to the south of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– A black-stone images of Vishnu and Surya.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

16. Name of Locality: Mufasil

Location: 2 km to the northeast of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– an unidentified female image of black-stone.

Remarks: The structure belong to the medieval period.

17. Name of Locality: Neem Talla

Location: 1 km to the east of Munger district hqs.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— a black-stone of Uma-Maheshvara, Shivalinga and a broken image of female figure.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

18. Name of Village: Sandalpur

Location: 8 km to the north of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure- Monasteries.

Remarks: The Structures belong to the late medieval period.

19. Name of Village: Shivganj

Location: 7 km to the east of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures— Uma-Maheshvara and Shivalinga made in black-stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

20. Name of Locality: Sojhighat (Surji?)

Location: 1 km to the south of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure— Temple; Sculptures— a black-stone image of Shivalinga, Ganesha, and fragmented unidentified images placed in the temple.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

21. Name of Village: Windwara

Location: 7 km to the south of Munger district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (15 × 15 m); Structure— Temple; Sculptures— an unidentified image of black-stone of Tara, Kali, Shivalinga and Hanuman.

Remarks: The Structure belongs to the medieval period. The sculptures belong to the medieval period.

BLOCK – SANGRAMPUR

1. Name of Village: Sangrampur

Location: 1 km to the west of Sangrampur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structures— Colonial Building and temple; Sculptures— Bhairava, Kali and Shivalinga of black-stone in the temple complex.

Remarks: The High School building belongs to the 18th century CE, and it had been earlier the residence of one Rani Prabhavati of Sultanganj. The temple belongs to the 19th century CE. The sculptures belong to the late medieval period.

BLOCK – TARAPUR

1. Name of Village: Bishai

Location: 3 km to the west of Tarapur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (150 × 75 × 2 m); Potsherds— red ware

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and continued up to the medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Madhura

Location: 4.5 km to the west of Tarapur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound— (300 × 250 × 4 m); Potsherds— red ware, black ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site appears to have been settled during the early medieval period and continued up to the medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Narainpur

Location: 9 km to the north of Tarapur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (400 × 300 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site seems to have been settled during the early medieval period and continued up to the medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Rangaon

Location: 2 km to the north of Tarapur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures– Shivalinga, Vishnu, Surya, Parvati, Lakshmi-Narain, Uma-Maheshvara and a few sculptural fragments made of black basalt stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Tarapur

Location: 200 m to the south of Tarapur block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculpture– Panchmukhi Shivalinga with Argha made in black-stone is placed in the temple at the village.

Remarks: The sculpture belongs to the late medieval period.

BLOCK – TETIHA BAMBOR

1. Name of Village: Dewghara (Deoraj?)

Location: 3.5 km to the south of Tatiya Bambar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Sculptures – a few sculpture made in black-stone Ganesha, Shivalinga, face of Parvati, Uma-Maheshvara, and a five mouth Naga (snake hoods) made of granite stone.

Remarks: The sculptures belong to the Gupta period.

2. Name of Village: Raja-Rani Talab (Rajadih?/Ranian?)

Location: 6 km to the north of Tatiya Bambar block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Structure– Pond

Remarks: The structure belongs to the late medieval period.

DISTRICT- MUZAFFARPUR

(----- kilometres to the north to Patna, the capital of Bihar)

(17)DISTRICT- MUZAFFARPUR

(1) BLOCK- BANDRA

1. Name of Village: **Bahadurpur**

Location: 40 km to the northeast of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: **Bargawan**

Location: 19 km to the northeast of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

3. Name of Village: **Maheshpur**

Location: 42 km to the east of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: **Matlapur**

Location: 40 km to the northeast of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 100 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware; Sculptures– unidentified sculpture in black-stone.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: **Megh Ratwara**

Location: 30 km to the southeast of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (150 × 100 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: **Piar Urf Bishunpur**

Location: 30 km to the northeast of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (800 × 500 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the medieval period.

7. Name of Village: **Pirapur**

Location: 40 km to the northeast of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds– (450 × 350 × 1.5 m) and (200 × 150 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and the settlement continued up to the medieval period.

8. Name of Village: **Rampur Dayal**

Location: 35 km to the northeast of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

9. Name of Village: **Semra Urf Chak Sirikanth**

Location: 20 km to the northeast of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 270 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black ware and NBP associated ware.

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to the early medieval period.

10. Name of Village: Tepri Urf Hansanagar

Location: 45 km to the northeast of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 300 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, NBP associated ware and degenerated NBP ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued up to 5th -6th century CE.

(2) BLOCK- GAIGHAT

1. Name of Village: Subas Kesho

Location: 9 km to the east of Gayaghat block hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (100 × 60 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware and red-slipped ware; Sculptures– black-stone Vishnu and Surya.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period and sculptures belong to the early medieval period.

(3) BLOCK- KANTI

1. Name of Village: Barkagaon

Location: 20 km to the west of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 3.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Bishwanathpur

Location: 16 km to the west of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Karza

Location: 22 km to the southwest of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 150 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware and black-and-red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Kushi

Location: 14 km to the northwest of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound – (300 × 250 × 2 m); Potsherds – red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Mustafapur

Location: 15 km to the north of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 200 × 2.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

6. Name of Village: Rakasa

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar

Location: 17 km to the west of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (250 × 200 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

7. Name of Village: Sonvarsa (West Dih and East Dih)

Location: 6 km to the west of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mounds- (50 × 30 × 2 m) and (30 × 20 × 2 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

(4) BLOCK- KATRA

1. Name of Village: Bakuchi (Bakauri?)

Location: 34 km to the northeast of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 250 × 1 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

2. Name of Village: Chandnaha

Location: 34 km to the northeast of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (300 × 230 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware, black-and-red ware, NBP ware and black-slipped ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the NBPW phase and the settlement continued upto the early medieval period.

3. Name of Village: Dhanaur

Location: 30 km to the northeast of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 250 × 1.5 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

4. Name of Village: Jhaurapur

Location: 20 km to the northeast of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (200 × 180 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

5. Name of Village: Marwa

Location: 27 km to the northeast of Muzaffarpur district hqs.

Archaeological Features: Mound– (340 × 300 × 3 m); Potsherds– red ware.

Remarks: The site had settled during the early medieval period.

CONTINUED TO VOLUME 2