

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

(CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 4768-4771 OF 2011

IN THE MATTER OF:

**BHAGWAN SRI RAMA VIRAJMAN
AND OTHERS.**

...APPELLANTS

VERSUS

SRI RAJENDRA SINGH & ORS.

...RESPONDENTS

EXHIBITS

VOLUME-IX

(PAGES 1919 TO 2163)

PAPER-BOOK

(For Index Kindly See Inside)

ADVOCATE FOR THE APPELLANT: : MR. P. V. YOGESWARAN

www.vadaprativada.in

INDEX

Sl. No.	Description of Paper	Exhibit Number	Pages
<u>EXHIBITS FILED BY DEFENDANTS IN SUIT-1</u>			
1.	Copy of order dated 22.8.1871 of Settlement Officer, Faizabad	Ex.A20	1919-1922
2.	Nakal Khasara Abadi Kistwar	Ex. A37	1923
3.	Nakl Khasara Abadi Kistwar	Ex. A38	1924
4.	Khewat Mauza Bahoranpur	Ex. A41	1925-1927
5.	Shajara Sub Malikan Mauja Bahoranpur Pargana Haveli Awadh	Ex. A71	1928
<u>EXHIBITS FILED BY PLAINTIFFS IN SUIT-4</u>			
6.	Naqual Indrajat register No. Jeem, Mashmula register No. 6/Ga dated 27.9.1902 with inspection note dated 27.9.1902	Ex. 3	1929-1933
7.	Copy of Intekhab Khevat Aala Patwari Mutalli qua Mauza Bahoranpur, pargana Haveli tahsil Faizabad, District Faizabad relating to 1357F, Mashmoola 1355 to 1358	Ex. 5	1934-1936
8.	Copy of the judgment sabika register aam No. 15047, 23.8.1871	Ex. 8	1937-1942
9.	Naqual Indrajat Khasara Kishtwar Mashmoola Sabik Mauza, Ramkot Pargana Haveli, District Faizabad relating to Plot No. 163 & 167	Ex.11	1943
10.	Certified copy of inspection note of Civil Judge Faizabad dated 26.3.1946, page No. 165(A) in suit No. 29/1945, Shia Waqf Board v. Sunni Waqf Board	Ex.53	1944-1950
<u>EXHIBITS FILED BY DEFENDANTS IN SUIT-4</u>			
11.	Annexure 19 of Affidavit of DW 3/20, Sri Ram Chandracharya (Statement)	Ex.A16	1951-1952

12.	Copy of the application moved by Abhiram Das in the Court of A.D.M. Faizabad in case No. 58/73, Misc. Appl. P.S. Kotwali district Faizabad dated 11.6.1956	Ex.M1	1953
13.	Maharishi Valmiki Praneet Valmiki Ramayan Shloka-6	Ex. J3	1954-1955
14.	Last page of the cover of the book titled as "Disputed Mosque"	Ex.J12	1956
15.	Copy of Naqual Khasra Kishtwar Bandobast of the year 1344-45 F Mauza Ramkot, Pargana Haveli Awadh, Faizabad with Hindi copy	Ex. B2	1957-1980

EXHIBITS FILED BY PLAINTIFFS IN SUIT-5

16.	Affidavit of OPW 17 Ann. 5, page 28/44 to 28/51	Ex. 72	1981-1988
17.	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 1, page 27/1-3	Ex 74	1989-1991
18.	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 3, page 27/9-29	Ex. 75	1992-2012
19.	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 7, page 27/60-64	EX.76	2013-2017
20.	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 8, page 27/65-67	EX.77	2018-2020
21.	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 10, page 27/93-99	EX.78	2021-2027
22.	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 11, page 27/100-121	Ex. 79	2028-2049
23.	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 12, page 27/122-126	EX.80	2050-2054
24.	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 13, page 27/127 - 138	Ex. 81	2055-2066
25.	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 14, page 27/139-145	Ex. 82	2067-2073
26.	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 16, page 27/150-153	Ex. 83	2074-2077
27.	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 18, page 27/158-160	Ex. 84	2078-2080

28.	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 27, page 27/204-207	Ex. 85	2081-2085
29.	Affidavit of PW 19 Ann. 1, page 7/1-3	Ex. 86	2086-2088
30.	Affidavit of PW 19 Ann. 2, page 7/4-6	Ex. 87	2089-2091
31.	Affidavit of PW 19	Ex.88	2092-2094
32.	Ann. 25, Page 27/193 to 197 of the affidavit filed by OPW 18 Sri A.K. Sharma (Extract from "The Excavations at Kaushambi" by G R Sharma)	Ex. 89	2095-2099
33.	Ann. 26, Page 27/198 to 207 of the affidavit filed by OPW 18 Sri A. K. Sharma (Extract from "Perspective in Social and Economic History of Early India" by R.S. Sharma)	Ex. 90	2100-2103
34.	Ann. 28, Page 27/208 to 210 of the affidavit filed by OPW 18 Sri A.K. Sharma (Extract from "Ancient India" by R.S. Sharma)	Ex. 91	2104-2106
35.	Complete Exhibit List with Filing Status		2107-2162
36.	Affidavit in Support		2163

1919

Exh. A20

Handwritten text in Devanagari script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is arranged in several lines, with some parts circled or numbered. The handwriting is cursive and appears to be from the early 20th century.

COMPY
M. N. S.
EVL

Exh. A-20
S. S. S.
Gopichand
Lahori Abhi
U. S. S.
S. S. S.

TRANSLATION FROM URDU TO ENGLISH

EXH. A-20

COPY OF ORDER RELATED WITH RENT
(LAGAN), VIDE REGISTERED SUIT NO.
15..47, DECIDED ON 22.08.1871, BY THE
COURT OF SUB JUDGE, FAIZABAD, IN THE
MATTER OF MOHD. ASGAR AND OTHERS -
PLAINTIFFS VERSUS STATE - DEFENDANT,
RELATED TO LAND PARAGNA RAMKOT,
HAVELI AWADH.

Statement of witnesses of
plaintiffs was recorded and the same
was perused. According to which
plaintiffs have filed claim regarding
cemetery land and trees and in front
of it, there is gate of Masjid Babar
Shah with its related land. From all
investigations conducted, the suit
which has been filed in connection
with the claim of ownerships of the

trees, stands proved in favour of the plaintiff. But due this ownership of the plaintiffs, general cemetery land, courtyard, gate of Masjid and on its related land, the suit for claim of the ownership right of plaintiffs could not be proved.

ORDER

Decree is passed in favour of the plaintiffs for the ownership of the 21 trees, which are situated at general cemetery and the related Khasra numbers of those trees have been enclosed with this file, which is relates to the land of Ramkot Pargana Haveli Awadh. The suit for proving the claim of ownership of the plaintiff related with the land of cemetery, its site map passed in the decree be given to the parties. After

1922

investigating the concerned papers
and after completing the proceedings
and after preparing the papers of
Bandobast, the concerned file be sent
in the record room.

Sd/- in English

22.08.18...

Copy is correct as per its original.

Sd/- in English

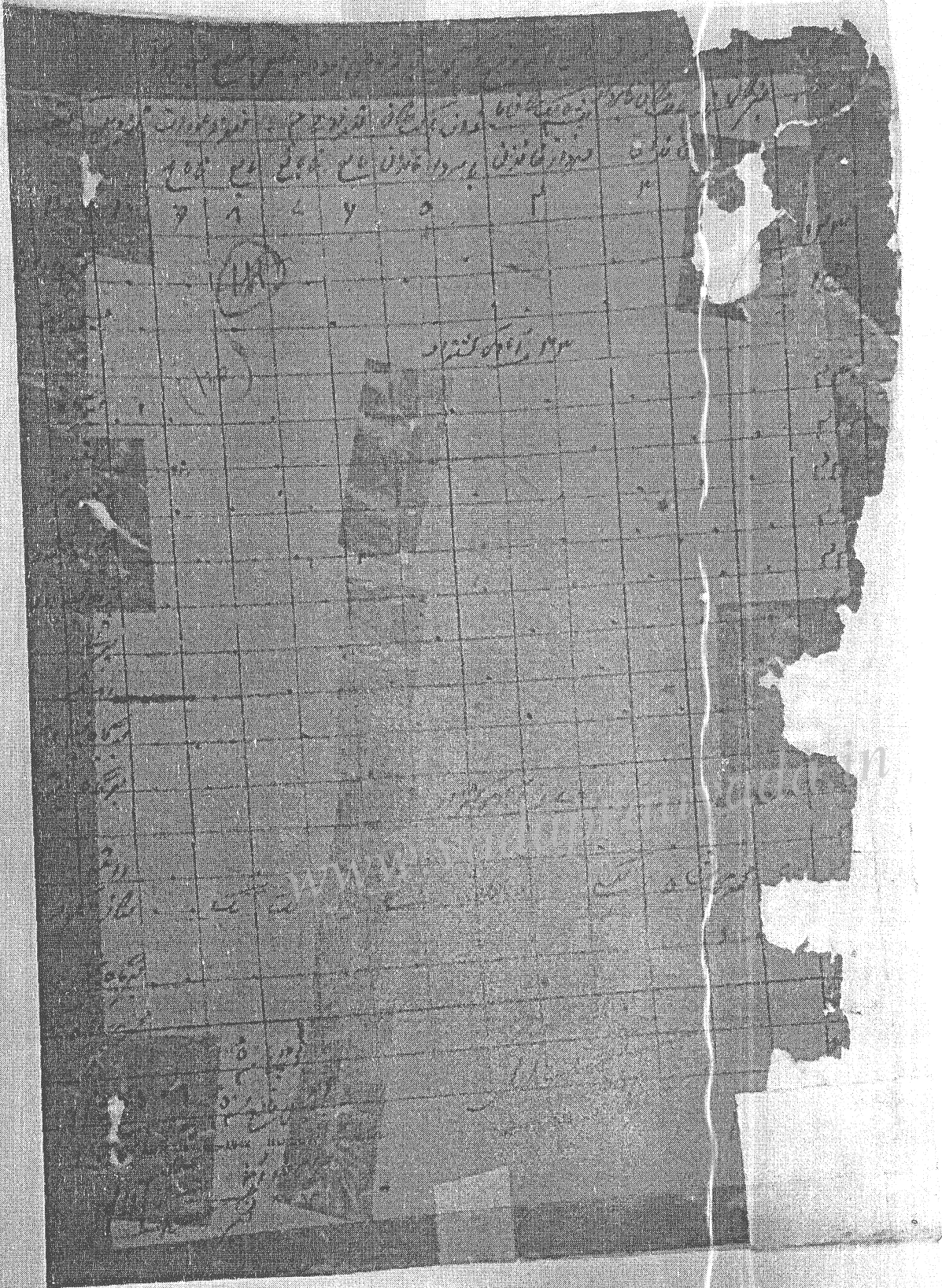
Ex. A-20

Gopal Singh

Illegible

1923

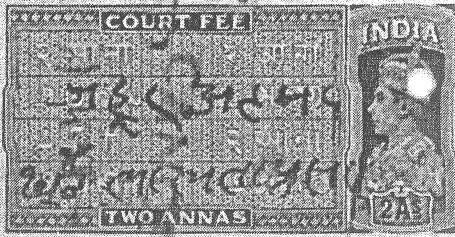
Exh-A37



1924

115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

1925



Handwritten text in Tamil script, likely a signature or date, located on the left side of the document.

Handwritten text in Tamil script, located in the lower left section of the document.

Handwritten text in Tamil script, located in the lower middle section of the document.

Handwritten text in Tamil script, located in the lower right section of the document.

Handwritten text in Tamil script, located in the upper right section of the document.

Handwritten text in Tamil script, located in the middle right section of the document.

Handwritten text in Tamil script, located in the bottom right section of the document.

1926

TRANSLATION FROM URDU TO ENGLISH

..... Tehsil and District

Faizabad, Year

Numbardar of village with name	Area	Khasra number with Khata no.	Rent (Mal Gujar) which is to be paid right now	Names of residents and share which are under their possessions, their castes and residential places	Name of transferee and the share which is under his possession	Name of that person whom transfer has been made, order of mutation, Kinds of transfer with detail, whether share holder or possession holder with signature, whether residential area or new area.	Name of the person who made entry, his caste and residential place and signature
Illegible Numbardar	151 Bigha 3 Biswa 5 Biswansi		Rent from beginning till date for every year which is recovered Rs. 150/- Revenue Rs. 1/- till 1 acre land 28/2/0	Mohd. Naki, Nabi Hasan, majors and Kalab Abbas, minors sons of Sayyad Kalab Hussain, under supervision of Alimunnisa, in equal shares. Aal E Hasan S/o Sayyad Mohd. Zaki Caste Sayyad R/o Bahronpur, in equal shares....., 0/2/8 Pai. Jawwad Hussain and Mohd. Husnain sons of Meer Ajmad Ali, Caste Sayyad, R/o			

1927

				<p>Bahronpur and Hamid Hussain S/o Munir Hasan, Caste Sayyad R/o Bahronpur, in equal shares.. share.....0/5/4 Pai.</p> <p>Sayyad Noor ul Hasan, Sayyad Abul Majd, Sayyad Gulam Asgar, majors and Sayyad Hussain Asgar, minor under supervision of Sayyad Noor ul Hasan, real brothers sons of Sayyad Hasan Ahmad Caste Sayyad R/o Bahronpur, in equal shares... shares 0/5/4 Pai</p>			
--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

Copy is correct as per its original,
after receiving the requisite fee 4
Aana, the same has been given.

Sd/- in Urdu 22.03.50.

1928

Exh. A-71

نسب مالیکان موضع بہورن پور پرگنہ حویلی اودھ تحصیل ضلع
فیض آباد حقیقت معافی بشکل زمینداری مالدار

سید عبدالباقی

سید علی

سید حسین علی

مسما سکونت بی بی

علی نقی
۴/۵

محمد افضل
۴/۵

۴/۵

"Shajra Nasab (family tree) of owners of Mauza Bahooranpur, Pargana H
Oudh, Tahsil and district Faizabad Haqqiat Maafi in the form of Zammdari

Mooris Ali Caste: Syed.

Syed Abdul Baqi

Syed Zuber Ali

Syed Husain

Bibi Sakaran

Mohd. Gaus

Mohd. Afzal
4/5

Ali Taqi
4/5

(Sic)
4/5

[illegible]

فصل اندر ادب و علم و حرف و عاقل و غیره که در این کتاب
مورد است که در این کتاب و در این کتاب و در این کتاب

[illegible]

TRANSLATION FROM URDU TO ENGLISH

PHOTOCOPY OF COPY ENTRIES REGISTER NO. 4 WORD C OF VILLAGE BAHRONPUR PARGANA HAVELI TEHSIL FAIZABAD

			Above mentioned register No.	Name of Mafidar	Kind of Mafidar	Area according to the condition of Mafidar	Area according to Biswa and Biswani	Khasra Nos.	Name of parties	Malgujari Revenue	Kinds	Total	Date of government order through which possession has been given	Seizure Memo in violation of the conditions	Description	Sada area according to entry of Bandobast
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4	Haveli Awadh	Bhawani Pur	32	23	Mohammad Asgar	Mohammad Asgar Rajab Caste Sayyad R/o Bahronpur Pargana Haveli, Awadh, age 54 years, illegible area has been passed by Sub Registrar illegible on 15.08.1883	Complete	X	X	146	4	150	According to Letter NO. 2321 dated 29.06.1860, in this area, Masjid established here regarding it information had been given through letter.		In respect of the mosque, Dated 22.09.1902 There is order passed by Deputy Collector namely Abdul Aziz about it related to Samvat	The inspection of this area has been conducted, after looking at Samvat 1307 Fasli, it becomes clear that, in which detail regarding the terms and conditions were submitted on 29.09.1897, in the court of Deputy

1930

1306 Fasli. There is order dated 27.09.190 2 passed by Deputy Collector namely Abdul Sami about it related to Samvat 1309 Fasli.	Collector, in which according to Samvat 1305 Fasli, in half portion Masjid was found there, in which Mafidari has written on 19.03.18 - M and its investigation has been done by Tehsildar 11.06.99- M. In which it has become clear that which terms and conditions have been passed. Order dated
--	--

1932

[illegible]

1933

produced before	
Deputy Collector in	
which decision	
taken on	
28.09.1901 is	
about Mafidari.	
Sd/- in Urdu	
..09.1901	

1934

www.yadaprativada.in

TRANSLATION FROM URDU TO ENGLISH

Exhibit -5

Copy of Intkhab Khewat / Patwari related to village Bahoranpur Mandal Bahoranpur Pargana Haveli Tehsil Faizabad

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acquired Khewat regarding year 13 Fasli			Illegible		
Name well or Patti and both Name of Numbardar	Sl. Number share	Illegible share	Share of area	Revenue and illegible share	Name of share holder, caste with detail, quantity, share under each share holder	Illegible	Partition according to share holder, detail, quantity, share under each share holder
Sayyad Kalab Numbardar	1	16 Aana	151/3/5	Related to first revenue Rs. 150/-, non-ancestral per acre 18 28-12	Mohd. Naki, Nabi Hasan, majors and Kalab Abbas, minors sons of Sayyad Kalab Hussain, under supervision of Alimunnisa, in equal shares. Aal E Hasan S/o Sayyad Mohd. Zaki Caste Sayyad R/o Bahronpur, in		Sanctioned order with detail and entry of its mutation, Registrar, Kanoongo Sd/- in English

1935

						<p>equal shares....., 0/2/8 Pai.</p> <p>Jawwad Hussain and Mohd. Husnain sons of Meer Ajmad Ali, Caste Sayyad, R/o Bahronpur and Hamid Hussain S/o Munir Hasan, Caste Sayyad R/o Bahronpur, in equal shares.. share .....0/5/4 Pai.</p> <p>Sayyad Noor ul Hasan, Sayyad Abul Majd, Sayyad Gulam Asgar, majors and Sayyad Hussain Asgar, minor under supervision of Sayyad Noor ul Hasan, real brothers sons of Sayyad Hasan Ahmad Caste Sayyad R/o Bahronpur, in equal shares... shares 0/5/4 Pai</p>					
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

Copied, compared illegible. sd/- Illegible

/938

TRANSLATION FROM URDU TO ENGLISH

Copy of decision which is enclosed with it, whose registration number is 15047, situated at Ramkot, Kot Ram Chander, Pargana Haveli, Tehsil and District Faizabad, whose title is Mohd. Asgar and others - plaintiffs versus State, decided on 22.08.1871, in the court of Bandobast Officer, Faizabad.

Sd/-

22.08.1871

Mohd. Faiz Numbardar, Ramkot S/o Peer Haji Umar, age 48 years, R/o Mohalla, Behronpur, Awadh Khas, Occupation Landlord, according to the agreement dated 05.08.1830, it becomes clear that which cemetery is situated on the east side of the

www.vadaprativada.in

1939

Babri Masjid, the large trees which have been standing in the said cemetery, the same are under possession of Rajab Ali Shah, who is servant of plaintiffs. Being servant of the plaintiffs he has been looking after those trees which are standing in the cemetery and he has been also looking after Masjid. This objection has been raised that Rajab Ali Shah has not been included in it. But all plaintiffs as well as all residents of Awadh area are owners of these trees and Sardar Hussain S/o Peer Imam Ali, age 50 years R/o Awadh Khas, Occupation Landlord is witness of plaintiffs and from his statement dated 05.08.1830 it becomes clear that the large trees which are under

www.vadaprativada.in

1940

possession of the plaintiffs and which are standing with the side of the Babri Masjid, he has remained servant of Rajab Ali Shah-plaintiff and before filing this suit, Rajab Ali Shah has already left that area and plaintiff has been holding his possession upon it since that time and residence of the concerned city are owners of all those trees which are standing in the said cemetery. From the written evidence of the witnesses of complainant and from conducting inspection of the above mentioned area by them, this fact becomes clear that complainant who is claimant of the above mentioned trees of the cemetery, which are standing from the cemetery upto the front gate

www.vadaprativada.in

1941

of Babri Masjid and land of the cemetery, from the investigation of all these facts it comes into the light that there is ownership and possession of the plaintiff upon the above mentioned trees. But right now the same are not in the ownership of the plaintiff. This is general cemetery and courtyard of the gate of the Masjid has joined with it. Therefore, how can this land come under the ownership of the plaintiff? But order was passed that the right of the ownership of 21 trees, whose Khasra numbers have been enclosed with it and which are standing within the Village of Ramkot Pargana Haveli, order passed about it that these trees belong to the plaintiff and

www.vadaprativada.in

1942

suit of the plaintiff which relates to the land of the cemetery, the same is being dismissed and a decree is also been passed regarding the same. This incident be written in the papers of the Bandobast for the purpose of mutation and this matter should be mutated in this file.

Dated: 22.08.1871.

Sd/- in English

Revenue officer

1943

Exh-11

Sl. No.	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
1	1st Jan 1960		100.00	100.00
2	2nd Jan 1960	50.00		50.00
3	3rd Jan 1960		25.00	75.00
4	4th Jan 1960	25.00		50.00
5	5th Jan 1960		50.00	100.00
6	6th Jan 1960	100.00		0.00
7	7th Jan 1960		100.00	100.00
8	8th Jan 1960	100.00		0.00
9	9th Jan 1960		100.00	100.00
10	10th Jan 1960	100.00		0.00
11	11th Jan 1960		100.00	100.00
12	12th Jan 1960	100.00		0.00
13	13th Jan 1960		100.00	100.00
14	14th Jan 1960	100.00		0.00
15	15th Jan 1960		100.00	100.00
16	16th Jan 1960	100.00		0.00
17	17th Jan 1960		100.00	100.00
18	18th Jan 1960	100.00		0.00
19	19th Jan 1960		100.00	100.00
20	20th Jan 1960	100.00		0.00
21	21st Jan 1960		100.00	100.00
22	22nd Jan 1960	100.00		0.00
23	23rd Jan 1960		100.00	100.00
24	24th Jan 1960	100.00		0.00
25	25th Jan 1960		100.00	100.00
26	26th Jan 1960	100.00		0.00
27	27th Jan 1960		100.00	100.00
28	28th Jan 1960	100.00		0.00
29	29th Jan 1960		100.00	100.00
30	30th Jan 1960	100.00		0.00
31	31st Jan 1960		100.00	100.00
32	1st Feb 1960	100.00		0.00
33	2nd Feb 1960		100.00	100.00
34	3rd Feb 1960	100.00		0.00
35	4th Feb 1960		100.00	100.00
36	5th Feb 1960	100.00		0.00
37	6th Feb 1960		100.00	100.00
38	7th Feb 1960	100.00		0.00
39	8th Feb 1960		100.00	100.00
40	9th Feb 1960	100.00		0.00
41	10th Feb 1960		100.00	100.00
42	11th Feb 1960	100.00		0.00
43	12th Feb 1960		100.00	100.00
44	13th Feb 1960	100.00		0.00
45	14th Feb 1960		100.00	100.00
46	15th Feb 1960	100.00		0.00
47	16th Feb 1960		100.00	100.00
48	17th Feb 1960	100.00		0.00
49	18th Feb 1960		100.00	100.00
50	19th Feb 1960	100.00		0.00
51	20th Feb 1960		100.00	100.00
52	21st Feb 1960	100.00		0.00
53	22nd Feb 1960		100.00	100.00
54	23rd Feb 1960	100.00		0.00
55	24th Feb 1960		100.00	100.00
56	25th Feb 1960	100.00		0.00
57	26th Feb 1960		100.00	100.00
58	27th Feb 1960	100.00		0.00
59	28th Feb 1960		100.00	100.00
60	29th Feb 1960	100.00		0.00
61	1st Mar 1960		100.00	100.00
62	2nd Mar 1960	100.00		0.00
63	3rd Mar 1960		100.00	100.00
64	4th Mar 1960	100.00		0.00
65	5th Mar 1960		100.00	100.00
66	6th Mar 1960	100.00		0.00
67	7th Mar 1960		100.00	100.00
68	8th Mar 1960	100.00		0.00
69	9th Mar 1960		100.00	100.00
70	10th Mar 1960	100.00		0.00
71				

himself
- General
by interested
with the
J.W.S.

Exh-53

1944

According to both parties this
Katha was replaced a new in place of the original
tablet which was demolished during the communal
violence in 1934.

There is another tablet at the central
arch of the mosque facing the court-yard &
it contains the following inscriptions:-

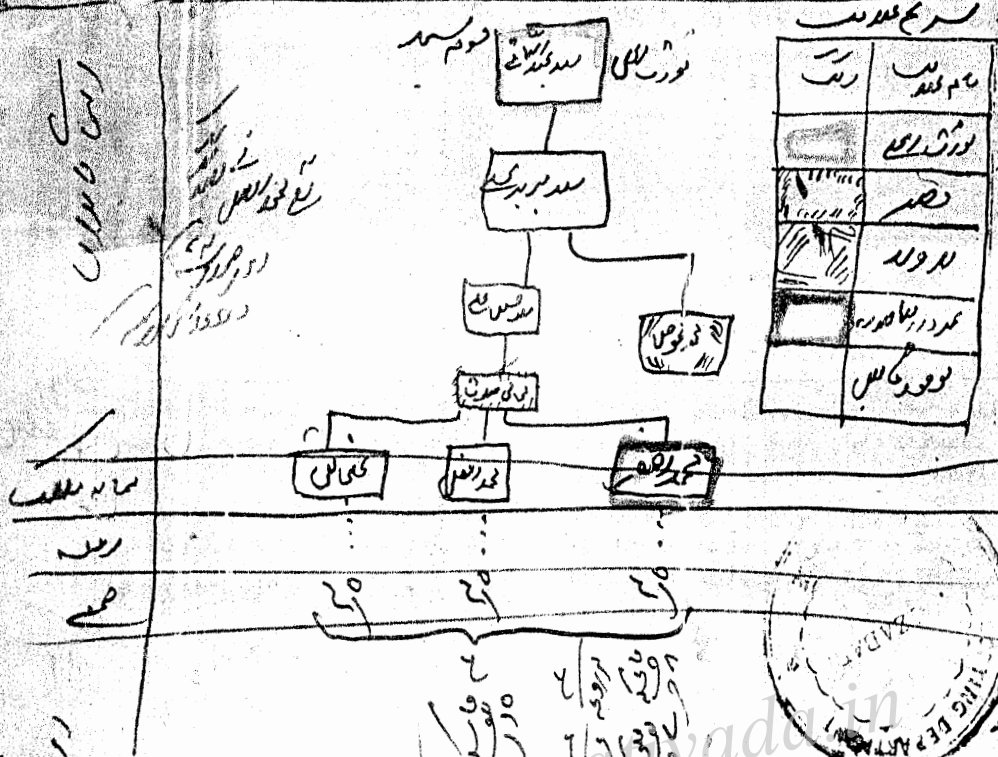
بیام آنکه اردلان میرزا
سید عطاء اللہ بن میرزا
خانہ درجہ بان یار بنده در
خان کشت مفت کشت در گذشت
در آن خفراست یکے میرزا کشت
سید عطاء اللہ بن میرزا

میرزا درجہ بان یار بنده در
خان کشت مفت کشت در گذشت
در آن خفراست یکے میرزا کشت
سید عطاء اللہ بن میرزا

Note:- The above inscription was
read by Shikh Karamatullah
(J.W.S.) who climbed up the arch
by means of a ladder & he verified
written in Arabic characters.

sd. illigible
sd. A. Akhtar
26.3.46.
Copied by -
Comp. by -
Examined by -

1945

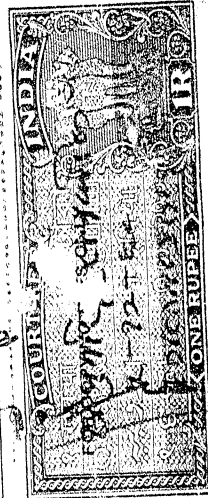
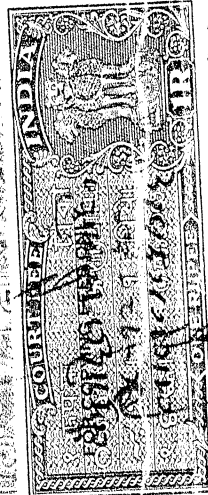
[illegible]

۱۰۰
 ۱۰۱
 ۱۰۲
 ۱۰۳
 ۱۰۴
 ۱۰۵
 ۱۰۶
 ۱۰۷
 ۱۰۸
 ۱۰۹
 ۱۱۰
 ۱۱۱
 ۱۱۲
 ۱۱۳
 ۱۱۴
 ۱۱۵
 ۱۱۶
 ۱۱۷
 ۱۱۸
 ۱۱۹
 ۱۲۰
 ۱۲۱
 ۱۲۲
 ۱۲۳
 ۱۲۴
 ۱۲۵
 ۱۲۶
 ۱۲۷
 ۱۲۸
 ۱۲۹
 ۱۳۰
 ۱۳۱
 ۱۳۲
 ۱۳۳
 ۱۳۴
 ۱۳۵
 ۱۳۶
 ۱۳۷
 ۱۳۸
 ۱۳۹
 ۱۴۰
 ۱۴۱
 ۱۴۲
 ۱۴۳
 ۱۴۴
 ۱۴۵
 ۱۴۶
 ۱۴۷
 ۱۴۸
 ۱۴۹
 ۱۵۰
 ۱۵۱
 ۱۵۲
 ۱۵۳
 ۱۵۴
 ۱۵۵
 ۱۵۶
 ۱۵۷
 ۱۵۸
 ۱۵۹
 ۱۶۰
 ۱۶۱
 ۱۶۲
 ۱۶۳
 ۱۶۴
 ۱۶۵
 ۱۶۶
 ۱۶۷
 ۱۶۸
 ۱۶۹
 ۱۷۰
 ۱۷۱
 ۱۷۲
 ۱۷۳
 ۱۷۴
 ۱۷۵
 ۱۷۶
 ۱۷۷
 ۱۷۸
 ۱۷۹
 ۱۸۰
 ۱۸۱
 ۱۸۲
 ۱۸۳
 ۱۸۴
 ۱۸۵
 ۱۸۶
 ۱۸۷
 ۱۸۸
 ۱۸۹
 ۱۹۰
 ۱۹۱
 ۱۹۲
 ۱۹۳
 ۱۹۴
 ۱۹۵
 ۱۹۶
 ۱۹۷
 ۱۹۸
 ۱۹۹
 ۲۰۰
 ۲۰۱
 ۲۰۲
 ۲۰۳
 ۲۰۴
 ۲۰۵
 ۲۰۶
 ۲۰۷
 ۲۰۸
 ۲۰۹
 ۲۱۰
 ۲۱۱
 ۲۱۲
 ۲۱۳
 ۲۱۴
 ۲۱۵
 ۲۱۶
 ۲۱۷
 ۲۱۸
 ۲۱۹
 ۲۲۰
 ۲۲۱
 ۲۲۲
 ۲۲۳
 ۲۲۴
 ۲۲۵
 ۲۲۶
 ۲۲۷
 ۲۲۸
 ۲۲۹
 ۲۳۰
 ۲۳۱
 ۲۳۲
 ۲۳۳
 ۲۳۴
 ۲۳۵
 ۲۳۶
 ۲۳۷
 ۲۳۸
 ۲۳۹
 ۲۴۰
 ۲۴۱
 ۲۴۲
 ۲۴۳
 ۲۴۴
 ۲۴۵
 ۲۴۶
 ۲۴۷
 ۲۴۸
 ۲۴۹
 ۲۵۰
 ۲۵۱
 ۲۵۲
 ۲۵۳
 ۲۵۴
 ۲۵۵
 ۲۵۶
 ۲۵۷
 ۲۵۸
 ۲۵۹
 ۲۶۰
 ۲۶۱
 ۲۶۲
 ۲۶۳
 ۲۶۴
 ۲۶۵
 ۲۶۶
 ۲۶۷
 ۲۶۸
 ۲۶۹
 ۲۷۰
 ۲۷۱
 ۲۷۲
 ۲۷۳
 ۲۷۴
 ۲۷۵
 ۲۷۶
 ۲۷۷
 ۲۷۸
 ۲۷۹
 ۲۸۰
 ۲۸۱
 ۲۸۲
 ۲۸۳
 ۲۸۴
 ۲۸۵
 ۲۸۶
 ۲۸۷
 ۲۸۸
 ۲۸۹
 ۲۹۰
 ۲۹۱
 ۲۹۲
 ۲۹۳
 ۲۹۴
 ۲۹۵
 ۲۹۶
 ۲۹۷
 ۲۹۸
 ۲۹۹
 ۳۰۰
 ۳۰۱
 ۳۰۲
 ۳۰۳
 ۳۰۴
 ۳۰۵
 ۳۰۶
 ۳۰۷
 ۳۰۸
 ۳۰۹
 ۳۱۰
 ۳۱۱
 ۳۱۲
 ۳۱۳
 ۳۱۴
 ۳۱۵
 ۳۱۶
 ۳۱۷
 ۳۱۸
 ۳۱۹
 ۳۲۰
 ۳۲۱
 ۳۲۲
 ۳۲۳
 ۳۲۴
 ۳۲۵
 ۳۲۶
 ۳۲۷
 ۳۲۸
 ۳۲۹
 ۳۳۰
 ۳۳۱
 ۳۳۲
 ۳۳۳
 ۳۳۴
 ۳۳۵
 ۳۳۶
 ۳۳۷
 ۳۳۸
 ۳۳۹
 ۳۴۰
 ۳۴۱
 ۳۴۲
 ۳۴۳
 ۳۴۴
 ۳۴۵
 ۳۴۶
 ۳۴۷
 ۳۴۸
 ۳۴۹
 ۳۵۰
 ۳۵۱
 ۳۵۲
 ۳۵۳
 ۳۵۴
 ۳۵۵
 ۳۵۶
 ۳۵۷
 ۳۵۸
 ۳۵۹
 ۳۶۰
 ۳۶۱
 ۳۶۲
 ۳۶۳
 ۳۶۴
 ۳۶۵
 ۳۶۶
 ۳۶۷
 ۳۶۸
 ۳۶۹
 ۳۷۰
 ۳۷۱
 ۳۷۲
 ۳۷۳
 ۳۷۴
 ۳۷۵
 ۳۷۶
 ۳۷۷
 ۳۷۸
 ۳۷۹
 ۳۸۰
 ۳۸۱
 ۳۸۲
 ۳۸۳
 ۳۸۴
 ۳۸۵
 ۳۸۶
 ۳۸۷
 ۳۸۸
 ۳۸۹
 ۳۹۰
 ۳۹۱
 ۳۹۲
 ۳۹۳
 ۳۹۴
 ۳۹۵
 ۳۹۶
 ۳۹۷
 ۳۹۸
 ۳۹۹
 ۴۰۰
 ۴۰۱
 ۴۰۲
 ۴۰۳
 ۴۰۴
 ۴۰۵
 ۴۰۶
 ۴۰۷
 ۴۰۸
 ۴۰۹
 ۴۱۰
 ۴۱۱
 ۴۱۲
 ۴۱۳
 ۴۱۴
 ۴۱۵
 ۴۱۶
 ۴۱۷
 ۴۱۸
 ۴۱۹
 ۴۲۰
 ۴۲۱
 ۴۲۲
 ۴۲۳
 ۴۲۴
 ۴۲۵
 ۴۲۶
 ۴۲۷
 ۴۲۸
 ۴۲۹
 ۴۳۰
 ۴۳۱
 ۴۳۲
 ۴۳۳
 ۴۳۴
 ۴۳۵
 ۴۳۶
 ۴۳۷
 ۴۳۸
 ۴۳۹
 ۴۴۰
 ۴۴۱
 ۴۴۲
 ۴۴۳
 ۴۴۴
 ۴۴۵
 ۴۴۶
 ۴۴۷
 ۴۴۸
 ۴۴۹
 ۴۵۰
 ۴۵۱
 ۴۵۲
 ۴۵۳
 ۴۵۴
 ۴۵۵
 ۴۵۶
 ۴۵۷
 ۴۵۸
 ۴۵۹
 ۴۶۰
 ۴۶۱
 ۴۶۲
 ۴۶۳
 ۴۶۴
 ۴۶۵
 ۴۶۶
 ۴۶۷
 ۴۶۸
 ۴۶۹
 ۴۷۰
 ۴۷۱

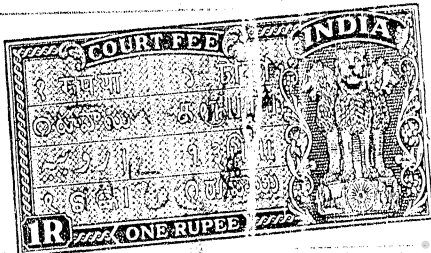
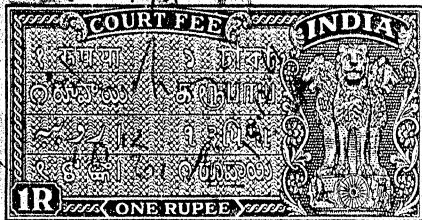
1946

UTTAR PRADESH

FOR



केवल नकल की फीस के लिए



Handwritten notes and stamps in the middle section, including dates like 73/12/46 and 6/12/46, and a circular stamp.

Handwritten text in Hindi script, likely a legal document or affidavit, with various signatures and dates.



1947

TRANSLATION FROM URDU TO ENGLISH

EXHIBIT NO. 12

Copy of Shijra E Nasab owners of
village Bahronpur, Pargana Haveli Awadh,
Tehsil and District Faizabad, according to
Bandobast of circle Patwari

Name of Asami					Measurement according to ownership	Area	Lagan	Executors of Mafidaran
Forefather namely Sayyad Abdul Baki Caste Sayyad					Signs			
Today Mohd. Afjal submit an application on 21.01.74 Sd/- in Urdu		Sayyad Burid Ali		Name of signs				
		Sayyad Hussain Ali	Mohd. Gosh	Forefather				
		Bibi Illegilbe		Daughter				
	Ali Naki	Mohd. Afjal	Mohd. Asgar	Issue less				
	0/5/4	0/5/4	0/5/4	Quantity of Mafidars				
	164/15/0 Rs. of Swai 3/10/0	<u>1</u> Agricultural (Majarua) 115/8/0 <u>1</u> Non- Agricultural (Gair Majarua) 49/7/0	Present possession holder					

www.vadaprativada.in

1948

Detail of population, cause of giving name, receipt of ownership, detail of population, cause of giving name of this village. We have no knowledge that in 935 Hijri, Babar King of Delhi after coming here has got constructed a Masjid in his name in the birth place of Ram at Awadh and he made that Masjid popularized in his name as Babri Masjid and the maintenance expenses of the said Masjid was Rs. illegible and this amount was handed over to us by our forefather namely Sayyad Abdul Baki. After his death the above mentioned amount came into the hands of their successors and from their hands to their successors and in this manner this amount remained going onwards. After the destruction of Kingdom of Delhi, even during the ruling period

www.vadaprativada.in

1949

of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, an amount of Rs. 302/3/6 was being given for the maintenance of this Masjid every year continuously. This amount was being entered in the concerned government record and afterwards this amount was being issued from the concerned government record. The above mentioned money was being given in the shape of cash amount from the government treasury according to the rules. The government in succession also kept it continued and a letter No. 2482 dated 05.08.1863 written by the Commissioner is also evidence regarding this fact and it has also been published in the Gazzate of Awadh Government and there signature and seal and dated 12.09.65 - date of issue of the Commissioner and illegible amount was being spent as

www.vadaprativada.in

1950

expenses for the maintenance of this Masjid. The population of evacuee land of this village is mentioned as under:- Bahronpur - 193-0, land area 190, according to the Bandobast, we have been keeping our possession upon this land area. Even the decree of Mafidari has been also passed by the court in the name of us executors.

.....

www.vadaprativada.in

1957

Exh-A16

IN THE COURT OF CITY MAGISTRATE, FAIZABAD

Case under section 145 Cr.P.C.
Written statement of Avadhram
Date of hearing 29.12.50

1. That the notice received under section 145 Cr.P.C. is illegal and unfair.
2. That para No.1 of the notice is wrong and denied because name of any specific person is not mentioned.
3. That prior to issuing notice dated 29.12.49 and after , there was no any oppression of any breach of peace in the Ramjanmabhumi or its related land, as such the notice is totally false in according to section 145 Cr.P.C.
4. That Mandir Ramjanma bhumi and its related Building and land is in the usufruct of the Hindus priest and other co-worker priests since the year 1934.....illegible...
5. That it was necessary to implead the specific person of specific community who appears to perform katha, but by not doing the same entre proceeding is liable to be set aside.
6. Thatillegible.....
7. That prior to Samvat 2006 Vikrami, Respondent defendants are worshiping the Rama at the disputed mandir, with the help of public and especially with the assistance of Hindus of ... community.

1952

8. That since the Samvat 1935 none of the Muslim come in the disputed land nor any Muslim entered in the building for offering prayer.
9. That because of the mischief of certain cantankerous and conspirator Muslim, some public servants have tried to entered the Muslim in the mandir for offering the prayer and tried to remove the idol established in the mandir, due to which case was filed before the Court of Civil Judge and injunction was prayed.
10. That as per the above statement entire proceeding under section 145 Cr.P.C. is totally unfair and illegal and should be set aside and usufruct of the Respondent should be established.

Applicant
Sd/- illegible
Respondent
Date 29 December 1950

1953

Exh. M1

Copy of the application Shri Abhiram Das.
Shri A.D.M. Faizabad, Case No. 58 (173)
Miscellaneous application of Abhiram Das, PS Kotwali District
Faizabad.

In the Court of City Magistrate, Faizabad.

Abhiramdas Chela Mahant Sarju Das, Resident of
Ayodhya, District Faizabad.

Sir

It is requested that the *Kateha Bhavan* of the Ram
Janmabhumi, which is covered with thatch, is very old and the
thatch from which it is covered has been rotted and is falling
down. Like each year, this year also permission be granted to
renovate the same. to avoid the repair of each year,
permission for installing the tin shed be granted, it will be help
to save from monkey and repair expenses of each year.

Yours faithfully
Sd/-
Abiram Das
Date 11.6.56

Moharshi Balmiki Ramayana
Part I Page 39, Shloka 4

76

ततस्तु तौ रामचन्द्रप्रवेदिता-
वगायतां मार्गविधानसम्पदा ।
स स्यापि गानः परिपद्गतः शनै-
र्बुभूयसासक्तमना वभूज ॥ ३६ ॥

बालकाण्डे पञ्चमः सर्गः ॥ ३६ ॥
Balmiki Ramayana
Part I Page 39, Shloka 4

तदनन्तर श्रीरामकी आज्ञामें प्रेरित हो वे दोनों भाई
मार्गविधानकी रीतिमें रामायणका गान करने लगे । सभामें
बैठे हुए भगवान् श्रीराम भी धीरे-धीरे उनका गान सुननेमें
तन्मय हो गये ॥ ३६ ॥

इत्यादि श्रीरामायणके वाल्मीकीये आदिकाव्ये बालकाण्डे चतुर्थः सर्गः ॥ ४ ॥

इस प्रकार श्रीबाल्मीकिनिर्मित आर्याभ्याषण आदिकाव्यके बालकाण्डमें चौथा सर्ग पूरा हुआ ॥ ४ ॥

पञ्चमः सर्गः

राजा दशरथद्वारा सुरक्षित अयोध्यापुरीका वर्णन

सर्वो पूर्वमिदं येपामासीत् कृत्स्ना वसुंधरा ।
प्रजापतिसुपादाय नृपाणां जयशालिनाम् ॥ १ ॥
येषां स सगरा नाम सागरो येन खानितः ।
पृष्टिपुत्रहस्ताणि यं यत्नं पर्यवारयन् ॥ २ ॥
इक्ष्वाकुर्णामिदं तेषां राज्ञां वंशे महात्मनाम् ।
महदुत्पत्तमायाजं रामायणमिति श्रुतम् ॥ ३ ॥

वह सारी पृथ्वी पूर्वकालमें प्रजापति मनुष्य लेकर
अवतक जिस वंशके विजयशाली नरेशोंके अधिकारमें रही है,
जिन्होंने सनुद्रको खुदवाया था और जिन्हें यात्राकालमें साठ
हजार पुत्र लेकर चलने थे, वे महाप्रतापी राजा सगर जिनके
हुल्ले उसका पुत्र, इन्हीं इक्ष्वाकुवंशी महात्मा राजाओंकी
हुल्लारूपमें रामायण नाममें प्रसिद्ध इस महान् ऐतिहासिक
काव्यकी अवतारणा हुई है ॥ १-३ ॥

तदिदं वर्तयिष्यावः सर्वं निखिलमदितः ।
धर्मकामार्थसहितं श्रोतव्यमनस्यता ॥ ४ ॥
हम दोनों आदिमें अन्ततक इस सारे काव्यका पूर्णरूपसे
गान करेंगे । इसके द्वारा धर्म, अर्थ, काम और मोक्ष चारों
पुरुषार्थोंकी सिद्धि होती है; अतः आपलोगों दोषदृष्टिका
परित्याग करके इसका श्रवण करें ॥ ४ ॥

शोशलो नाम मुदितः स्फोटो जनपदो महान् ।
निविष्टः सारयूतीरं प्रभूतधनधान्यवान् ॥ ५ ॥
कोशाल नाममें प्रसिद्ध एक बहुत बड़ा जनपद है, जो
सरयु नदीके किनारे बसा हुआ है । वह प्रचुर धन-धान्यसे
तन्मय, सुखी और समृद्धिशाली है ॥ ५ ॥

अयोध्या नाम नगरी तत्रासीलोकविश्रुता ।
मनुना मालवेन्द्रेण या पुरी निर्मिता स्वयम् ॥ ६ ॥
उसी जनपदमें अयोध्या नामकी एक नगरी है, जो समस्त
लोकमें विख्यात है । उस पुरीको स्वयं महाराज मनुने बनवाया
और बसाया था ॥ ६ ॥

आयता दश च द्वे च योजनानि महापुरी ।
श्रीमती त्रीणि विस्तीर्णा सुविभक्तमहापथा ॥ ७ ॥
वह शोभाशालिनी महापुरी बारह योजन लंबी और तीन
योजन चौड़ी थी । वहाँ बाहरके जनपदोंमें जानेका जो विशाल
राजमार्ग था, वह उभयपार्श्वोंमें विविध वृक्षावलियोंमें विभूषित
होनेके कारण सुसज्जतया अन्य मार्गोंसे विभक्त जान
पड़ता था ॥ ७ ॥

राजमार्गेण महता सुविभक्तेन शोभिता ।
मुक्तपुष्पावकीर्णेन जलसिक्तेन नित्यशः ॥ ८ ॥
सुन्दर विभागपूर्वक बना हुआ महान् राजमार्ग उस
पुरीकी शोभा बढ़ा रहा था । उसपर लिये हुए फूल विलेरे
जाते थे तथा प्रतिदिन उसपर जलका छिड़काव होता था ॥ ८ ॥

तां तु राजा दशरथो महाराष्ट्रविवर्धनः ।
पुरीमावासयामास दिवि देवपतिर्यथा ॥ ९ ॥
जैसे स्वर्गमें देवराज इन्द्रने अमरावतीपुरी बसायी थी,
उसी प्रकार धर्म और न्यायके बलसे अपने महान् राष्ट्रकी
वृद्धि करनेवाले राजा दशरथने अयोध्यापुरीको पहिलेकी अपेक्षा
विशेषरूपसे बसाया था ॥ ९ ॥

कपाटतोरणवतीं सुविभक्तान्तरावणाम् ।
सर्वयन्त्रायुधवतीं मुपितां सर्वशिल्पिभिः ॥ १० ॥
वह पुरी बड़े-बड़े फाटकों और किराड़ोंमें सुशोभित थी ।
उसके भीतर पृथक्-पृथक् वाजारें थीं । वहाँ सब प्रकारके यन्त्र
और अस्त्र-शस्त्र संचित थे । उस पुरीमें सभी कलाओंके
शिल्पी निवास करते थे ॥ १० ॥

सूतमागधसम्बाधां श्रीमतीमतुलप्रभासम् ।
उच्चाट्टालध्वजवतीं शतज्जीशतसंकुलाम् ॥ ११ ॥
स्तुतिपाठ करनेवाले सूत और वंशावलीका बखान
करनेवाले मागध वहाँ भरे हुए थे । वह पुरी सुन्दर शोभासे

१. गान दो प्रकारके होते हैं—मार्ग और देशी । मिश्र-मिश्र देशोंकी प्राकृत भाषामें गाये जानेवाले गानको देशी कहते हैं
और समूचे राष्ट्रमें प्रसिद्ध संस्कृत आदि भाषाका आश्रय लेकर गाया हुआ गान मार्गके नामसे प्रसिद्ध है । कुमार कुश और लव संस्कृत
भाषाका आश्रय लेकर इसीकी रीतिसे गा रहे थे ।

Atul Tripathy
W.S.
M. V. S. S. S.

adul
Tripathy

Translation of Shloka 6

अयोध्या नाम नगरी तत्रासील्लोकविश्रुता ।

मनुना मानवेन्द्रेण या पुरी निर्मिता स्वयम् ॥1.5.6॥

तत्र in that Kosala country, या पुरी that city, मानवेन्द्रेण by lord of men, मनुना by Manu, स्वयम् personally, निर्मिता built, अयोध्या नाम named Ayodhya, लोकविश्रुता famous, नगरी city, आसीत् existed.

In the country called Kosala was the famous capital city of Ayodhya built by the lord of men, Manu .

www.vadaprativada.in

EXH J-12

1956

From the time the country attained Independence, the issue that has perhaps most exacerbated communal tensions in India is the one surrounding the Babri Masjid. The problem is rooted in the claim of Hindu fundamentalists that the Masjid was actually the site of a temple commemorating the birth of Rama and that this temple was torn down by the Mughal Emperor Babur who constructed the mosque in its stead.

This issue has assumed menacing proportions of late, with both Hindus and Muslims adopting increasingly confrontational stands. Yet, there is in fact virtually no historical evidence to support the Hindu claim that the Babri Masjid stands on the site of a Ram-anambhoomi Temple or, indeed, that Babur built the contentious mosque.

Dr Sushil Srivastava's balanced account of the origins and growth of the conflict is informed by a genuine concern to see the revival of the glorious traditions of Ayodhya — and, indeed, the country as a whole — which have been cosmopolitan and secular over the centuries and wherein all religions have so far co-existed peacefully. It is the author's belief that the only way to achieve this is to bring the issue out of the confines of fundamentalist, linguistic and into the realm of rational inquiry.

Marshalling an impressive array of historical evidence, Dr Srivastava contends that the belief among a section of Hindus that the Masjid stands on the site of a Hindu temple is the outcome of a number of developments which all coalesced at the end of the forties. Among these are:

- The struggle between Vaishnavas and Shaktas in the eighteenth century over the control of religious sites in Ayodhya (Faizabad).
- The perpetuation in nineteenth century British historians of the belief that Babur built the disputed mosque. Invasions of the area furthered this 'historical distortion' without valid reasons.
- The policies followed by the British government which encouraged divisiveness among Indians on the basis of religion. And, after Independence, the State authorities only made matters worse by espousing the Hindu cause in one form or another.
- The spread of numerous myths which rapidly gained the status of facts and which have enhanced communal tension and suspicion.

While the last word on this complex issue will not be said for a long time to come, there is little doubt that Dr Srivastava's sober analysis will constitute a major contribution to this debate. In short, a book that all those interested in contemporary India's society and polity cannot ignore.

Sushil Srivastava is presently Reader in the Department of Medieval and Modern History, Allahabad University. He has been a Research Fellow of the Indian Council of Historical Research and has published various articles in scholarly journals.

Cover design by Bhavati Mirchandani

S SAGE

₹ 100.00

www.adaprativada.in

Exh-B2 1957

1957

नम्र व स्वसहायि-तवार वन्दोवस्त सविधि सव
१३४४, ४५ फसली वावत गौजा रामकौर परगना
हलेली आवधा तटस्थीन ज जि ला पौजा वदि
54A2
12

54A2
12

[illegible]

1960

54A2
15



اسماء النساء					
نمبر	اسماء	نمبر	اسماء	نمبر	اسماء
1	سیدہ	2	سیدہ	3	سیدہ
4	سیدہ	5	سیدہ	6	سیدہ
7	سیدہ	8	سیدہ	9	سیدہ
10	سیدہ	11	سیدہ	12	سیدہ
13	سیدہ	14	سیدہ	15	سیدہ
16	سیدہ	17	سیدہ	18	سیدہ
19	سیدہ	20	سیدہ	21	سیدہ
22	سیدہ	23	سیدہ	24	سیدہ
25	سیدہ	26	سیدہ	27	سیدہ
28	سیدہ	29	سیدہ	30	سیدہ
31	سیدہ	32	سیدہ	33	سیدہ
34	سیدہ	35	سیدہ	36	سیدہ
37	سیدہ	38	سیدہ	39	سیدہ
40	سیدہ	41	سیدہ	42	سیدہ
43	سیدہ	44	سیدہ	45	سیدہ
46	سیدہ	47	سیدہ	48	سیدہ
49	سیدہ	50	سیدہ	51	سیدہ
52	سیدہ	53	سیدہ	54	سیدہ
55	سیدہ	56	سیدہ	57	سیدہ
58	سیدہ	59	سیدہ	60	سیدہ
61	سیدہ	62	سیدہ	63	سیدہ
64	سیدہ	65	سیدہ	66	سیدہ
67	سیدہ	68	سیدہ	69	سیدہ
70	سیدہ	71	سیدہ	72	سیدہ
73	سیدہ	74	سیدہ	75	سیدہ
76	سیدہ	77	سیدہ	78	سیدہ
79	سیدہ	80	سیدہ	81	سیدہ
82	سیدہ	83	سیدہ	84	سیدہ
85	سیدہ	86	سیدہ	87	سیدہ
88	سیدہ	89	سیدہ	90	سیدہ
91	سیدہ	92	سیدہ	93	سیدہ
94	سیدہ	95	سیدہ	96	سیدہ
97	سیدہ	98	سیدہ	99	سیدہ
100	سیدہ	101	سیدہ	102	سیدہ
103	سیدہ	104	سیدہ	105	سیدہ
106	سیدہ	107	سیدہ	108	سیدہ
109	سیدہ	110	سیدہ	111	سیدہ
112	سیدہ	113	سیدہ	114	سیدہ
115	سیدہ	116	سیدہ	117	سیدہ
118	سیدہ	119	سیدہ	120	سیدہ
121	سیدہ	122	سیدہ	123	سیدہ
124	سیدہ	125	سیدہ	126	سیدہ
127	سیدہ	128	سیدہ	129	سیدہ
130	سیدہ	131	سیدہ	132	سیدہ
133	سیدہ	134	سیدہ	135	سیدہ
136	سیدہ	137	سیدہ	138	سیدہ
139	سیدہ	140	سیدہ	141	سیدہ
142	سیدہ	143	سیدہ	144	سیدہ
145	سیدہ	146	سیدہ	147	سیدہ
148	سیدہ	149	سیدہ	150	سیدہ
151	سیدہ	152	سیدہ	153	سیدہ
154	سیدہ	155	سیدہ	156	سیدہ
157	سیدہ	158	سیدہ	159	سیدہ
160	سیدہ	161	سیدہ	162	سیدہ
163	سیدہ	164	سیدہ	165	سیدہ
166	سیدہ	167	سیدہ	168	سیدہ
169	سیدہ	170	سیدہ	171	سیدہ
172	سیدہ	173	سیدہ	174	سیدہ
175	سیدہ	176	سیدہ	177	سیدہ
178	سیدہ	179	سیدہ	180	سیدہ
181	سیدہ	182	سیدہ	183	سیدہ
184	سیدہ	185	سیدہ	186	سیدہ
187	سیدہ	188	سیدہ	189	سیدہ
190	سیدہ	191	سیدہ	192	سیدہ
193	سیدہ	194	سیدہ	195	سیدہ
196	سیدہ	197	سیدہ	198	سیدہ
199	سیدہ	200	سیدہ	201	سیدہ
202	سیدہ	203	سیدہ	204	سیدہ
205	سیدہ	206	سیدہ	207	سیدہ
208	سیدہ	209	سیدہ	210	سیدہ
211	سیدہ	212	سیدہ	213	سیدہ
214	سیدہ	215	سیدہ	216	سیدہ
217	سیدہ	218	سیدہ	219	سیدہ
220	سیدہ	221	سیدہ	222	سیدہ
223	سیدہ	224	سیدہ	225	سیدہ
226	سیدہ	227	سیدہ	228	سیدہ
229	سیدہ	230	سیدہ	231	سیدہ
232	سیدہ	233	سیدہ	234	سیدہ
235	سیدہ	236	سیدہ	237	سیدہ
238	سیدہ	239	سیدہ	240	سیدہ
241	سیدہ	242	سیدہ	243	سیدہ
244	سیدہ	245	سیدہ	246	سیدہ
247	سیدہ	248	سیدہ	249	سیدہ
250	سیدہ	251	سیدہ	252	سیدہ
253	سیدہ	254	سیدہ	255	سیدہ
256	سیدہ	257	سیدہ	258	سیدہ
259	سیدہ	260	سیدہ	261	سیدہ
262	سیدہ	263	سیدہ	264	سیدہ
265	سیدہ	266	سیدہ	267	سیدہ
268	سیدہ	269	سیدہ	270	سیدہ
271	سیدہ	272	سیدہ	273	سیدہ
274	سیدہ	275	سیدہ	276	سیدہ
277	سیدہ	278	سیدہ	279	سیدہ
280	سیدہ	281	سیدہ	282	سیدہ
283	سیدہ	284	سیدہ	285	سیدہ
286	سیدہ	287	سیدہ	288	سیدہ
289	سیدہ	290	سیدہ	291	سیدہ
292	سیدہ	293	سیدہ	294	سیدہ
295	سیدہ	296	سیدہ	297	سیدہ
298	سیدہ	299	سیدہ	300	سیدہ

1961

$$\frac{54A2}{16}$$

2

مجلس شورای ملی

ردیف	تاریخ	شرح	مبلغ	مجموع	تاریخ	شرح	مبلغ	مجموع
۱	۱۳۰۲	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۱۰۰	۱۳۰۲	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۱۰۰
۲	۱۳۰۳	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۲۰۰	۱۳۰۳	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۲۰۰
۳	۱۳۰۴	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۳۰۰	۱۳۰۴	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۳۰۰
۴	۱۳۰۵	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۴۰۰	۱۳۰۵	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۴۰۰
۵	۱۳۰۶	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۵۰۰	۱۳۰۶	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۵۰۰
۶	۱۳۰۷	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۶۰۰	۱۳۰۷	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۶۰۰
۷	۱۳۰۸	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۷۰۰	۱۳۰۸	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۷۰۰
۸	۱۳۰۹	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۸۰۰	۱۳۰۹	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۸۰۰
۹	۱۳۱۰	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۹۰۰	۱۳۱۰	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۹۰۰
۱۰	۱۳۱۱	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۱۰۰۰	۱۳۱۱	مهرماه	۱۰۰	۱۰۰۰

1963

54A2 :
18

(6)

સાંસ્કૃતિક શાળાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના નામો

ક્રમ નંબર	વિદ્યાર્થીનું નામ	વર્ગ	પ્રવર્તમાન વય	જન્મ તારીખ	પિતાનું નામ	મોટર નંબર
૧	૨	૩	૪	૫	૬	૭
૧૦૧	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૦૨	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૦૩	મુકેશ સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૦૪	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૦૫	મુકેશ સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૦૬	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૦૭	મુકેશ સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૦૮	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૦૯	મુકેશ સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૧૦	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૧૧	મુકેશ સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૧૨	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૧૩	મુકેશ સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૧૪	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૧૫	મુકેશ સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૧૬	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૧૭	મુકેશ સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૧૮	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૧૯	મુકેશ સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૨૦	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૨૧	મુકેશ સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૨૨	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૨૩	મુકેશ સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૨૪	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૨૫	મુકેશ સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૨૬	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૨૭	મુકેશ સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૨૮	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૨૯	મુકેશ સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦
૧૩૦	નરેન્દ્ર સુભાષ	૫	૫	૨૦	૫	૧૦૦

1964

548
19

پیشہ ورانہ تعلیم و تربیت

ردیف	نام و نام خانوادہ	تاریخ پیدائش	تاریخ امتحان	درجہ
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵
۱	انور	۱۹۰۰	۱۹۶۴	۱
۲	مہ	۱۹۰۲	۱۹۶۴	۲
۳	ارباب	۱۹۰۵	۱۹۶۴	۳
۴	انور	۱۹۰۶	۱۹۶۴	۴
۵	مہ	۱۹۰۸	۱۹۶۴	۵
۶	انور	۱۹۰۹	۱۹۶۴	۶
۷	مہ	۱۹۱۰	۱۹۶۴	۷
۸	انور	۱۹۱۱	۱۹۶۴	۸
۹	مہ	۱۹۱۲	۱۹۶۴	۹
۱۰	انور	۱۹۱۳	۱۹۶۴	۱۰
۱۱	مہ	۱۹۱۴	۱۹۶۴	۱۱
۱۲	انور	۱۹۱۵	۱۹۶۴	۱۲
۱۳	مہ	۱۹۱۶	۱۹۶۴	۱۳
۱۴	انور	۱۹۱۷	۱۹۶۴	۱۴
۱۵	مہ	۱۹۱۸	۱۹۶۴	۱۵
۱۶	انور	۱۹۱۹	۱۹۶۴	۱۶
۱۷	مہ	۱۹۲۰	۱۹۶۴	۱۷
۱۸	انور	۱۹۲۱	۱۹۶۴	۱۸
۱۹	مہ	۱۹۲۲	۱۹۶۴	۱۹
۲۰	انور	۱۹۲۳	۱۹۶۴	۲۰

54A2
20

1286
30/4/58

2/18/26

1966

महाराष्ट्र सरकार
मुंबई

www.vadaprativada.in

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD
LUCKNOW DISTRICT JUDICATURE

Case No. _____ of _____

Between _____

Plaintiff _____

Defendant _____

PRODUCED BY _____

DATE OF PRODUCTION _____

ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE OTHER PARTY _____

ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED _____

EXT. NO. _____

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

www.vadaprativada.in

1967

TRANSLATION FROM URDU TO ENGLISH

Exh. B-2

Copy of Khasra Kistwar Bandobast R/o
 Illegible, 1344-45 Fasli related to
 village Ramkot, Pargana Haveli, Awadh,
 Tehsil and District Faizabad

54A2/12

1	2	3	4	5	5 A	6	7	8	9	10
Present	Previous		Area according to Bigha Biswansi	Name of Mahal with Khata Khewat No.	Number of Khata Khewat, right holder	No. Khata Khatu ni	Kinds of Land			
...	65 Min		1-14-3 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		35	Population	1-14-3 Biswansi		
70A	65 Min		0-0-16 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	10	44/1	Population	0-0-16 Biswansi		
70 B	65 Min		0-0-4 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	16	54/1	Population	0-0-4 Biswansi		
71	66		0-4-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		34A	Barren	0-4-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
...	67		1-8-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	38	69/1	Barren	1-8-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
..	...		0-19-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	31	../1	Barren	0-19-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
73 B	68 Min		0-2-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	31	69/1	Barren	0-2-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
74 A	69 Min		0-7-5 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	..	68/2	Population	0-7-5 Biswansi		
74 B	69 Min		3-18-15 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	8	35	Population	3-18-15 Biswansi		
74 C	69 Min		0-18-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		46	Population	0-18-0 Biswansi		
75	70		0-10-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		30	Pucca road	0-10-0 Biswansi		
76	71		4-10-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		35	Population	4-10-0 Biswansi		

www.vadaprativada.in

1968

77	72	14-8-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		69/2	...	14-8-0 Biswansi		
78	73	0-10-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		36	..	0-10-0 Biswansi		
79	74	8-8-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		35	Population	8-8-0 Biswansi		
80	75	<u>.... Biswansi</u>	Nazool Khata nO. 1		30	pucca Road	<u>.... Biswansi</u>		

www.vadaprativada.in

www.vadaprativada.in

1969

TRANSLATION FROM URDU TO ENGLISH

54A2/13

(2)

Village Awadh District Faizabad

1	2	3	4	5	5 A	6	7	8	9	1
Present	Previous		Area according to Bigha Biswansi	Name of Mahal with Khata Khewat No.	Number of Khata Khewat, right holder	No. Khata Khatuni	Kinds of Land			
152 A	122 Min		..... Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2	18	27/1	Population	..... Biswansi		
152 B	122 Min		11-17 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2	15	24/1	Population	11-17 Biswansi		
152 C	122 Min		3-13 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2	11	20/1	Population	3-13 Biswansi		
153 A	123 Min		11-15 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2	8	17/1	Population	11-15 Biswansi		
153 B	123 Min		1-0 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2	9	18/1	Population	1-0 Biswansi		
153 C	123 Min		9-5 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2	12		Population	9-5 Biswansi		
154	124		7-0 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2	8	17/1	Population	7-0 Biswansi		
155	120		2-0 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 1	2	4	Passage	2-0 Biswansi		
156 A	125 Min		1-15 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2	8	17/1	Population	1-15 Biswansi		
156 B	125 Min		2-5 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2	17	26/1	Population	0-8 Biswansi		
156 C	125 Min		0-8 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2	12	21/1	Population	16-15 Biswansi		
157 A	126 Min		16-15 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2	8	18/1	Population	5-0 Biswansi		
157 B	126 Min		5-0 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2	16	28/1	Population	6-0 Biswansi		
157 C	126 Min		6-0 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2		15	Pucca Road	4-0 Biswansi		
158	120		4-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata No. 1	20	58/2	Barren	13-0 Biswansi		
159	128		13-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata No. 1	21	59/1	Population	13-13 Biswansi		
160 A	129 Min		13-13 Biswansi					5		
			5					19- 6 Biswansi		
			19- 6 Biswansi							

1970

TRANSLATION FROM URDU TO ENGLISH

54A2/14

(3)

Village Awadh District Faizabad

1	2	3	4	5	5 A	6	7	8	9	10
Present	Previous		Area according to Bigha Biswansi	Name of Mahal with Khata Khewat No.	Number of Khata Khewat, right holder	No. Khata Khatuni	Kinds of Land			
160 B	129 Min		13-12-0 Biswansi	Nazol Khata No. 1		35	Population	13-12-0 Biswansi		
160 C	129 Min		0-7-3 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 1	10	19/1	Population	0-7-3 Biswansi		
160 D	129 Min		0-4-17 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 1	4	7/1	Population	0-4-17 Biswansi		
160 E	129 Min		1-6-7 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2	0	14	Population	1-6-7 Biswansi		
161 A	130 Min		0-5-9 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 1	7	1/1	Population	0-5-9 Biswansi		
161 B	130 Min		0-8-2 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 1	2	6/1	Population	0-8-2 Biswansi		
161 C	130 Min		0-0-9 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 1	5	9/1	Population	0-0-9 Biswansi		
161 D	130 Min		0-4-0 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 1		3	Population	0-4-0 Biswansi		
162 A	131 Min		0-6-14 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 1	6	10/1	Population	0-6-14 Biswansi		
162 B	131 Min		1-1-0 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 1	3	8/1	Population	1-1-0 Biswansi		
162 C	131 Min		0-0-13 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 1	1	5/1	Population	0-0-13 Biswansi		
163	132		2-0-0 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2	13	22/1	Population	2-0-0 Biswansi		
164 A	133 Min		5-0-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata No. 1		35	Population	5-0-0 Biswansi		
164 B	133 Min		0-3-6 Biswansi	Nazool Khata No. 1	18	56/1	Population	0-3-6 Biswansi		
165	134		0-6-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata No. 1		36	Passage	0-6-0 Biswansi		
100	...		7-0-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata No. 1	18	56/1	Population	7-0-0 Biswansi		

1971

54A2/15
(4)

Village Awadh District Faizabad

1	2	3	4	5	5 A	6	7	8	9	10
Present	Previous		Area according to Bigha Biswansi	Name of Mahal with Khata Khewat No.	Number of Khata Khewat, right holder	No. Khata Khatuni	Kinds of Land			
167	136		4-10-0 Biswansi	Nazol Khata No. 1	2	40/2	Population	4-10-0 Biswansi		
168	137		1-7-0 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2		16	Cemetery	1-7-0 Biswansi		
161	138		1-7-0 Biswansi	Nazol Khata No. 1		38	Cemetery	1-7-0 Biswansi		
169						38	Cemetery			
170	139		0-8-0 Biswansi	Nazol Khata No. 1		16	Cemetery	0-8-0 Biswansi		
171 A	140 Min		0-8-0 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2		38	Cemetery	0-8-0 Biswansi		
171 B	140 Min		0-19-0 Biswansi	Nazol Khata No. 1		38	Cemetery	0-19-0 Biswansi		
172	141		2-7-0 Biswansi			2	Barren	2-7-0 Biswansi	Tomb	one pucca well
173	142		0-18-0 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 1		38	Cemetery	0-18-0 Biswansi		
174	143		0-3-0 Biswansi	Nazol Khata No. 1		13	Barren	0-3-0 Biswansi	Tomb	one pucca well
175	144		0-6-0 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2		13	Barren	0-6-0 Biswansi	Tomb	one pucca well
176 A	145 Min		0-14-11 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2		2	Barren	0-14-11 Biswansi	Tomb	one pucca well
176 B	145 Min		0-7-7 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 1			Barren	0-7-7 Biswansi	Tomb	
177	146		0-16-0 Biswansi	Nazol Khata No. 1	27	65/1		0-16-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
178	147		0-10-0 Biswansi	Nazol Khata No. 1		34	Barren	0-10-0 Biswansi		
179 A	148 Min		0-13-0 Biswansi	Nazol Khata No. 1		34	Barren	0-13-0 Biswansi		
179 B	148 Min		0-1-0 Biswansi	Nazol Khata No. 1		8	Barren	0-1-0 Biswansi	Tomb	one pucca well
			16 Bigha Biswa					16 Bigha Biswa		

www.vadaprativada.in

1972

TRANSLATION FROM URDU TO ENGLISH

54A2/16

(5)

Village Awadh District Faizabad

1	2	3	4	5	5 A	6	7	8	9	10
Present	Previous		Area according to Bigha Biswansi	Name of Mahal with Khata Khewat No.	Number of Khata Khewat, right holder	No. Khata Khatu ni	Kinds of Land			
180	152 Min		0-14-5 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 1	2	4/1	Agricultural (Majrua)	0-14-5 Biswansi	Khata E	
181	152 Min		0-13-10 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 1	2	4/1	Agricultural (Majrua)	0-13-10 Biswansi	Khata E	
182	153		0-7-5 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 1	2	4/2	Agricultural (Majrua)	0-7-5 Biswansi	Khata E	
183	154		0-7-5 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 1	2	4/1	Illegible (No.1)	0-7-5 Biswansi	Khata E	
184	155		0-6-10 Biswansi	Nazool Khata No. 1		36	Passage	0-6-10 Biswansi		
185	156		0-7-5 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 1	2	4/1	Agricultural (Majrua)	0-7-5 Biswansi		
186	157		0-6-10 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 1	2	4/2	Illegible (No.1)	0-6-10 Biswansi	Khata E	
187	158		0-7-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		36	Passage	0-7-0 Biswansi		
188	159		0-1-15 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 1		1	Agricultural (Majrua)	0-1-15 Biswansi		
189 A	160		0-12-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		36	Passage	0-12-0 Biswansi		
189 B	160 Min		0-1-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		8	Passage	0-1-0 Biswansi		
190	151		0-4-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		36	Passage	0-4-0 Biswansi	Khata E	
191 A	162		0-1-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		36	Passage	0-1-0 Biswansi	Khata E	
191 B	150		0-5-11 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		8	Agricultural (Majrua)	0-5-11 Biswansi		
191 C	149, 150 163, 810		3-2-6 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 1		7/1	Agricultural (Majrua)	3-2-6 Biswansi		

One pucca well no working

1973

191 D	163 Min		0-18-10 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 1		7/1	Agricultural (Majrua)	0-18-10 Biswansi		
191 E	149 Min		0-8-10 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 1		2	Passage	0-8-10 Biswansi		
			9 Bigha 17 Biswa 9 Biswansi					9 Bigha 17 Biswa 9 Biswansi		

www.vadaprativada.in

www.vadaprativada.in

1974

TRANSLATION FROM URDU TO ENGLISH

54A2/17

(6)

Village Awadh District Faizabad

1	2	3	4	5	5 A	6	7	8	9	10
Present	Previous		Area according to Bigha Biswansi	Name of Mahal with Khata Khewat No.	Number of Khata Khewat, right holder	No. Khata Khatu ni	Kinds of Land			
192	164		0-7-0 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 2		8	Barren	0-7-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
193	165		0-12-0 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 2		8	Barren	0-12-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
194 A	166 Min		0-3-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		8	Barren	0-3-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
194 B	166 Min		4-7-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		38	Cemetery	4-7-0 Biswansi		
194 C	166 Min		0-9-0 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 2		16	Cemetery	0-9-0 Biswansi		
195	167		0-5-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		34A	Barren	0-5-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
196	169		0-7-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		34A	Barren	0-7-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
197	170		0-5-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		34A	Barren	0-5-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
198	171		0-3-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		34A	Barren	0-3-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
199	172		0-12-0. Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	20	58/1	Barren	0-12-0. Biswansi	Tomb	
200	173		2-0 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 1	5	7/2	Barren	2-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
201	174		..... Biswansi	.....		8	Agricultural (Majrua)	..... Biswansi	Tomb	
202	191		2-1-5 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	19	57/19	Agricultural (Majrua)	2-1-5 Biswansi	Khata No....	
203	192		0-7-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	2	40/1	Barren	0-7-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
204	193		0-8-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		34A	Barren	0-8-0 Biswansi	Tomb	

1975

205	190	...0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		34A	Barren	...0 Biswansi	Tomb	
206	89	..... Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	22	62A	Barren	..... Biswansi	Tomb	
		14 Bigha 7 Biswa 5 Biswansi					14 Bigha 7 Biswa 5 Biswansi		

www.vadaprativada.in

www.vadaprativada.in

1976

TRANSLATION FROM URDU TO ENGLISH

54A2/18

(7)

Village Awadh District Faizabad

1	2	3	4	5	5 A	6	7	8	9	10
Present	Previous		Area according to Bigha Biswansi	Name of Mahal with Khata Khewat No.	Number of Khata Khewat, right holder	No. Khata Khatu ni	Kinds of Land			
	180		0-19-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		3	Barren	0-19-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
	186 Min		0-5-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		34A	Barren	0-5-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
	185		1-11-0 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 1	5	7/2	Barren	1-11-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
	174		1-3-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	20	58/3	Population	1-3-0 Biswansi		
	175		0-13-0 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 1		8	Barren	0-13-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
	176		0-4-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	24	62/3	Population	0-4-0 Biswansi		
	170 Min									
	177 Min		0-0-14 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 1		2	Passage	0-0-14 Biswansi		
	161		0-19-15 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 2		8	Agricultural	0-19-15 Biswansi	Khata E	
	178		0-6-0 Biswansi	Mohmmadi Shah Khata No. 1	5	7/2	Agricultural	0-6-0 Biswansi	khata E	
	179		0-7-5 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	24	62/1	Agricultural	0-7-5 Biswansi	khata E	
	180		0-6-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	24	62/1	Agricultural	0-6-0 Biswansi	khata E	
	181		0-11-10 Biswansi	Athar Hussain Khata No. 1	5	7/2	Barren	0-11-10 Biswansi	khata E	
	183		0-3-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		28	Cemetery	0-3-0 Biswansi		
	182 Min		1-2-15 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		3	Agricultural	1-2-15 Biswansi	Tomb	

1977

182 Min		0-3-10 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		8	Agricultural	0-3-10 Biswansi	Tomb	
188		0-12-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		34A	Barren	0-12-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
184		1-2-15 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		35	Population	1-2-15 Biswansi		
193		0-7-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		36	Passage	0-7-0 Biswansi		
			

www.vadaprativada.in

www.vadaprativada.in

1978

TRANSLATION FROM URDU TO ENGLISH

54A2/19

(8)

Village Awadh District Faizabad

1	2	3	4	5	5 A	6	7	8	9	10
Present	Previous		Area according to Bigha Biswansi	Name of Mahal with Khata Khewat No.	Number of Khata Khewat, right holder	No. Khata Khatu ni	Kinds of Land			
223	195		3-1-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		3	Barren	3-1-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
224	196		1-0-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		8	Barren	1-0-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
225	197		1-11-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		34A	Barren	1-11-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
226	198 Min 199 Min		1-10-5 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	6	44/1	Illegible (1)	1-10-5 Biswansi	Khata E	
227	198 Min 199 Min		0-7-5 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	6	44/1	Illegible (1)	0-7-5 Biswansi	khata E	
228	198 Min 199 Min		0-5-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	6	44/1	Illegible (1)	0-5-0 Biswansi	khata E	
229	199 Min 200 Min		0-11-10 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	6	44/1	Illegible (1)	0-11-10 Biswansi	khata E	
230	199 Min 200 Min		0-2-10 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	6	44/1	Illegible (1)	0-2-10 Biswansi	khata E	
231	201		1-1-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	6	44/1	Illegible (1)	1-1-0 Biswansi	khata E	
232	202 203		0-2-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	6	44/1	Illegible (1)	0-2-0 Biswansi	khata E	
233	203		0-5-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	6	44/1	Illegible (1)	0-5-0 Biswansi 1-12-0	khata E	

www.vadaprativada.in

1979

234	204	1-12-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	6	44/1	Illegible (1)	Biswansi	khata E
235	205 Min	0-10-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	6	44/1	Illegible (1)	0-10-0 Biswansi	khata E
236	205 Min	0-4-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	6	44/1	Illegible (1)	0-4-0 Biswansi	khata E
237	205 Min	0-1-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		44/1	Illegible (1)	0-1-0 Biswansi	khata E
238	207	1-6-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		44/2	Illegible (1)	1-6-0 Biswansi	Tomb
							11 Bigha 9 Biswa 10 Biswansi	

www.vadaprativada.in

www.vadaprativada.in

1980

TRANSLATION FROM URDU TO ENGLISH

54A2/20

(9)

Village Awadh District Faizabad

1	2	3	4	5	5 A	6	7	8	9	10
Present	Previous		Area according to Bigha Biswansi	Name of Mahal with Khata Khewat No.	Number of Khata Khewat, right holder	No. Khata Khatu ni	Kinds of Land			
239 A	208		1-0-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	33	66/3	Population	1-0-0 Biswansi		
239 B	206		1-1-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	26	63/2	Population	1-1-0 Biswansi		
240	209		1-5-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		165	Population	1-5-0 Biswansi		
241	210		0-6-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		36	Passage	0-6-0 Biswansi		
242	211		1-0-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	26	64/2	Population	1-0-0 Biswansi		
243	212		0-18-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		34A	Barren	0-18-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
244	213		2-19-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	26	64/1	Barren	2-19-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
245	214		0-18-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	4	42/2	Population	0-18-0 Biswansi		
246 A	215 Min		4-0-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	4	42/1	Barren	4-0-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
246 B	215 Min		0-10-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		..	Barren	0-10-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
248	216		0-12-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1	6	44/2	Barren	0-12-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
248	216		1-19-0 Biswansi	Nazool Khata nO. 1		34A	Barren	1-19-0 Biswansi	Tomb	
			<u>18 Bigha 7 Biswa</u>					<u>18 Bigha 7 Biswa</u>		

1981

Exh. 72

Temples of India

OF HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD
LUCKNOW BENCH, LUCKNOW
S.E. NO. _____ OF 87
VERSUS *Krishna Devi*
PRODUCED BY _____
DATE OF PRODUCTION _____
ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE OTHER PARTY _____
Krishna Devi
EXT. NO. _____

BY ORDER OF THE COURT
O.S.D.

www.vadaprativada.in
VOL. I : TEXT



ARYAN BOOKS INTERNATIONAL
NEW DELHI

www.vadaprativada.in

1982

28
145

Temples of India

ISBN-81-7305-052-X (Vol. I)
ISBN-81-7305-054-6 (Set)

This Millennium Edition Reprinted in 2000 by:
ARYAN BOOKS INTERNATIONAL
Pooja Apartments, 4B, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj
New Delhi - 110 002 (India)

Copyright © 1995, Aryan Books International

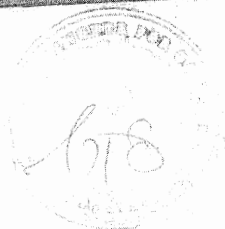
All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, utilised in any form or by any means, electronic and mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage and retrieval system without permission in writing from the publishers

Computer Typesetting at Sriram Graphics, New Delhi
Printed in India at B.B.N. Printers, New Delhi

Cover Illustrations:

Front - Kandariya Mahadeva Temple, Khajuraho
Back - A temple gopura from South India

P. P. M. M. M.



www.vadaprativada.in

type with the emerging Nagara formula. We meet an interesting spectacle at this site of pure *mandapikas* occurring alongside *mandapikas* donning Latina *sikhara*s.

In view of the potential importance of the Nagara *sikhara* for the development of Northern temple architecture we shall briefly notice some of its select early specimens.

IB. EARLY NAGARA TYPE

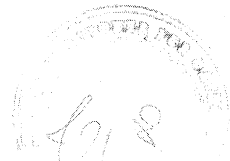
Mahua, Siva Temple No.2 (Pl.58)

Mahua (District Guna) has the distinction of possessing the earliest full-fledged Latina *sikhara* with well-articulated components of plan and elevation. Only the sanctum has survived while all traces are lost of a pavilion or porch over Nandi placed in the open in front of the sanctum. The sanctum is *triratha* on plan and has a prominent *bhadra* with flanking *upabhadras* conspicuously projecting right from the base to the top. The shrine stands on a developed *vedibandha* replacing the *kalasa* moulding by square rafter ends on the *upabhadras* and has a *jangha* with a prominent niche crowned by an elegant *udgama* on the *bhadra* and *ghatapallava* pilasters on the *upabhadras* and the ends of the *karnas*. The *varandika* consists of a pair of broad recesses, surmounted by a three-storeyed *sikhara* adorned with bold *chandrasalas* and marked by *bhumi-amalakas* on the *karnas* as well as the *upabhadras* with a recess between bearing elegant *balapanjaras*. The *sikhara* is capped by a handsome globular *amalasataka*. The sanctum doorway has a T-shaped format with five ornate *sakhas* and introduces on the *lalata* a *garuda* holding the tail ends of serpents constituting *naga-sakha*. The temple is coeval with the local *mandapika* shrine and is assignable to c. A.D. 650-675.

Kuchdon, Kuraiya Bir Temple (Pl.59)

Kuchdon, situated two miles east of Deogarh (District Lalitpur) has a Siva temple consisting of a *pancharatha* square sanctum preceded by a single-bay porch. The temple has a *jangha* constructed on the principle of post-and-plank but carries a miniature Latina *sikhara*. The sanctum stands on a *vedibandha* surmounted by a *vasantapatika*. Its *jangha* shows a deep *bhadra* niche crowned by an elaborate pediment and flanked by *ghatapallava* pilasters which are also repeated on the *pratirathas* and *karnas*. Only the west *bhadra* niche bearing a figure of Karttikeya is preserved. The *varandika* shows two recesses, the lower one carved with lotus creepers. On the crown of the sanctum sits a three-storeyed Latina *sikhara* raised on a tiny square chamber closed by lattices and preceded by a pair of pillarlets carrying a *sukanasa* fronton on all the four sides. This temple is stylistically datable to the mid-8th century A.D.

R. Narain



1984

28
47

CHAPTER XVI

Later Temples of Rajasthan

From 12th century onwards the Rajasthan style loses its individuality and nearly merges in the Solanki style. The process starts at the close of the 10th century when the Abu region of Rajasthan came under the political and cultural influence of Gujarat. The Vimala Vasahi, like the later temples built at Abu is a full-fledged Solanki structure and was shortly followed by the near Solanki temples at Chandravati and Kumbhariya, which are not far from Abu. During the 12th century a substantial part of Rajasthan, including Marwar and Mewar, passed under the hegemony of the Solankis of Gujarat, whose cultural sway was even more effective and lasting, with the result that henceforth Rajasthan became a province of the Solanki style, as evidenced by the later temples found at sites like Chittor, Ekalingaji, Jalor and Ranakpur, scattered in different parts of Rajasthan. A brief notice, however, is given below of the groups of temples at Kumbhariya and Abu which form architectural landmarks in Rajasthan, even though they are affiliated to the Solanki style of Gujarat.

Jaina Temples at Kumbhariya

Kumbhariya in District Banaskantha of Gujarat has a group of five Jain temples, besides a Siva Temple, all built of marble. While the Siva Temple is a modestly ornate *pancharatha* shrine of mid 12th Century with an indifferently preserved multi-spired Nagara *sikhara*, the Jaina temples constitute an important group affiliated to the Solanki style. Surrounded by a high enclosure wall, each Jaina temple consists of a *pancharatha* sanctum, a close *mandapa* with three door openings and a *trikamandapa* together with an axially aligned octagonal *rangamandapa*, entered through an entrance hall or a *nalamandapa* (underground stepped entrance). The ensemble is situated in a rectangular corridor leading to peripheral subsidiary shrines which along with sculptured niches around the *rangamandapa* are intended to represent 24 *Jinalayas*.

The earliest Jaina Temple of Mahavira, dated A.D. 1062, is entered from the north

1985

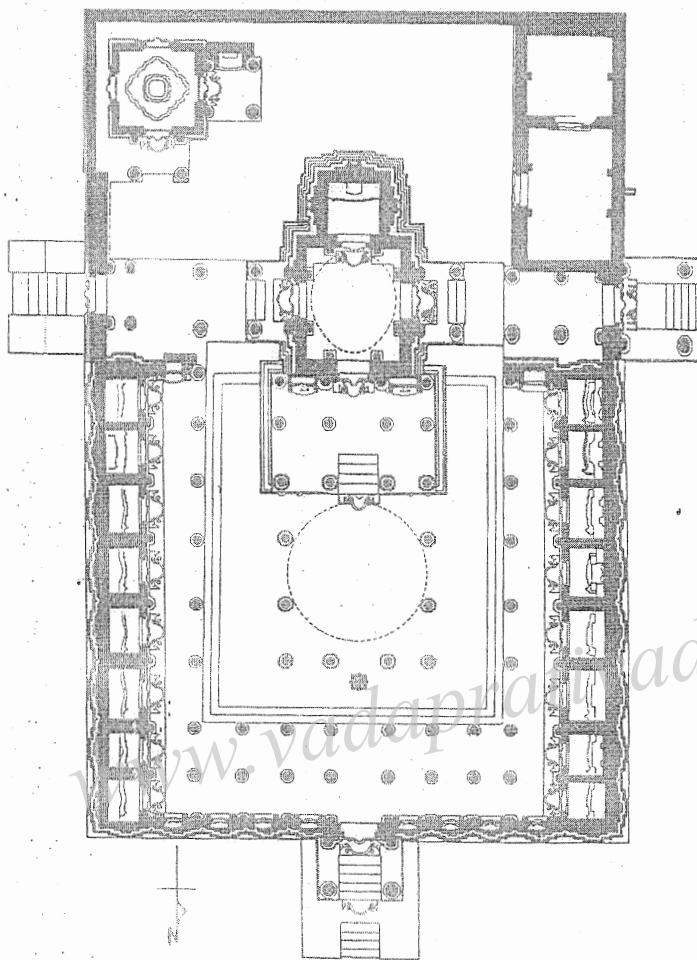
28
118

Fig. 74. Kumbhariya. Santinatha temple. plan. c.A.D. 1084

through an entrance hall and has a *trikamandapa* of three normal bays, which surpasses in delicate beauty and proportion that of the Vimala Vasahi at Varanasi. Its sanctum *sikhara* is clustered by 21 spirelets while its closed *mandapa* is roofed by a highly ornate *samvarana* roof which is also repeated on the Samavasarana Chapel erected in the same compound.

R. K. M. 117

1986

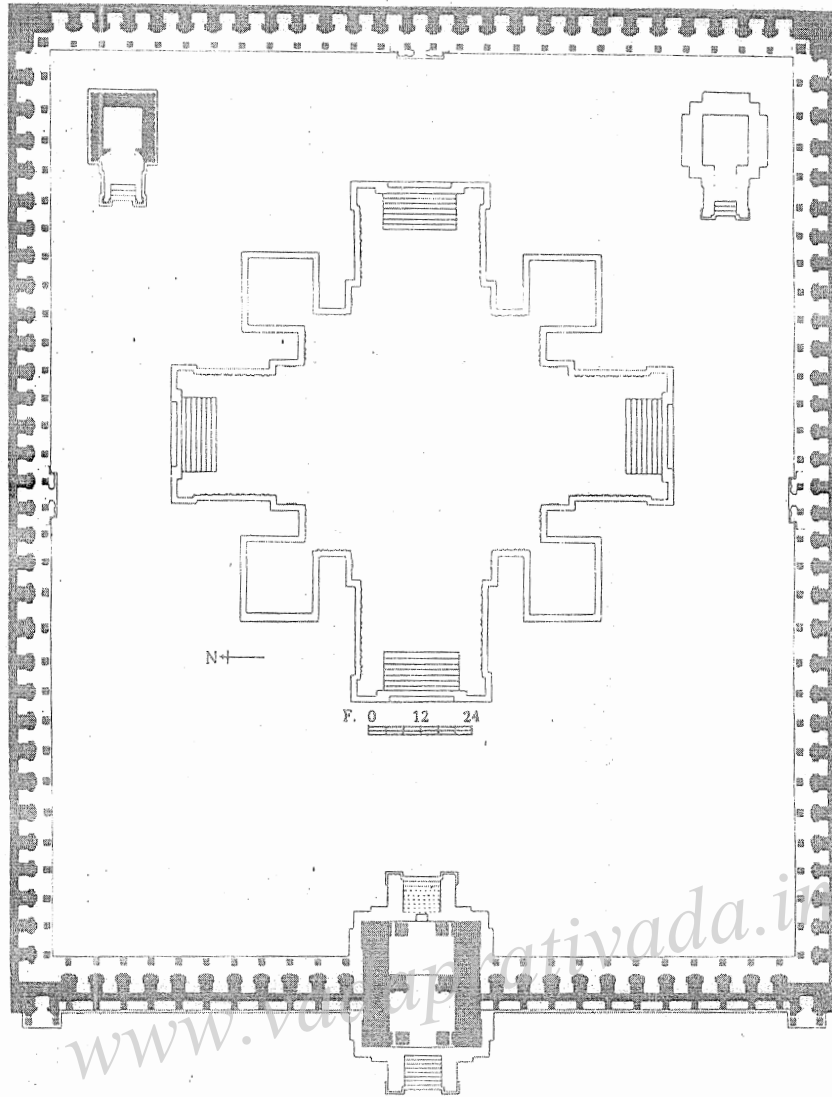


Fig. 87. Avantipur. Avantisvara temple, plan c.A.D. 850-860

1987

30
28
50

202 x 172 ft., its gateway is smaller eschewing carvings of figures. Of its peristyle, resembling that of Avantivami in design, only vestiges have survived. Its main shrine in the centre of the court, preserves only the platform, approached by stairs from four sides, with a square projection in each corner meant possibly for a subsidiary shrine. Such a *panchayatana* composition, recalling the plan of the Gupta temple at Deogarh is exceptional in Kashmir. The moulded platform showing a broad compartmented recess marked by pillarets is also unusual for the region, as is the frequent employment of *ghatapallava* capital, *amalaka* and *gavaksha* ornaments.

The temple has suffered ruin and shows only two corner shrines on the east.

Patan, Sugandhesa Temple

Sankaravarman (A.D.883-902), son and successor of Avantivarman, founded a new town called Sankarapattana (modern Patan, 17 miles north-west of Srinagar). Of the three Siva temples, recorded to have been built here during his reign two have survived, both his own foundations. One of these known as Sugandhesa temple, was originally enclosed by a cellular peristyle of which the eastern arm centrally pierced by gateway plinth is preserved, besides the main shrine and remains of three subsidiary shrines. The main shrine is a *triratha* structure, erected on a two-tiered platform. The lower tier resembles the outer platform of the Martanda temple with this difference that the niches here were only blocked out but remain unfinished. This shrine comprises of sanctum, vestibule and a porch. Its sanctum *bhadras* have each a deep double-pedimented niche harbouring a Sivalinga.

Of the three shrines two are reduced to mere plinths while only one on the south-east has survived as a small model of the main structure raised on a single-tier platform with niches likewise just blocked out. Evidently the complex remained unfinished.

Patan, Sankaragaurisa Temple

The other royal foundation at Patan known as Sankaragaurisa is a grand version of the Sugandhesa temple but all that can be viewed is the main shrine consisting of the sanctum and *antarala* with its design similar to the Sugandhesa. Portions of its matching peristyle and a subsidiary shrine in the north-east also survived but being at a much lower level, these have been again buried together with the platform and *adhishtana* of the main shrine. Nevertheless, the main shrine is an imposing monument with its pilasters adorned with pot design, bearing capitals embellished with human-headed *kinnara* figures, and its crowning trefoils and double-pedimented large niches. The *antarala* interior bears impressive figures of Siva Tripurantaka and Ganesa. The figural and decorative ornaments on the Patan temples are indeed more architectonic than on the earlier temples belonging to the time of Lalitaditya and Avantivarman.

R. P. ...

1982

51 28
51
Temples of India

236

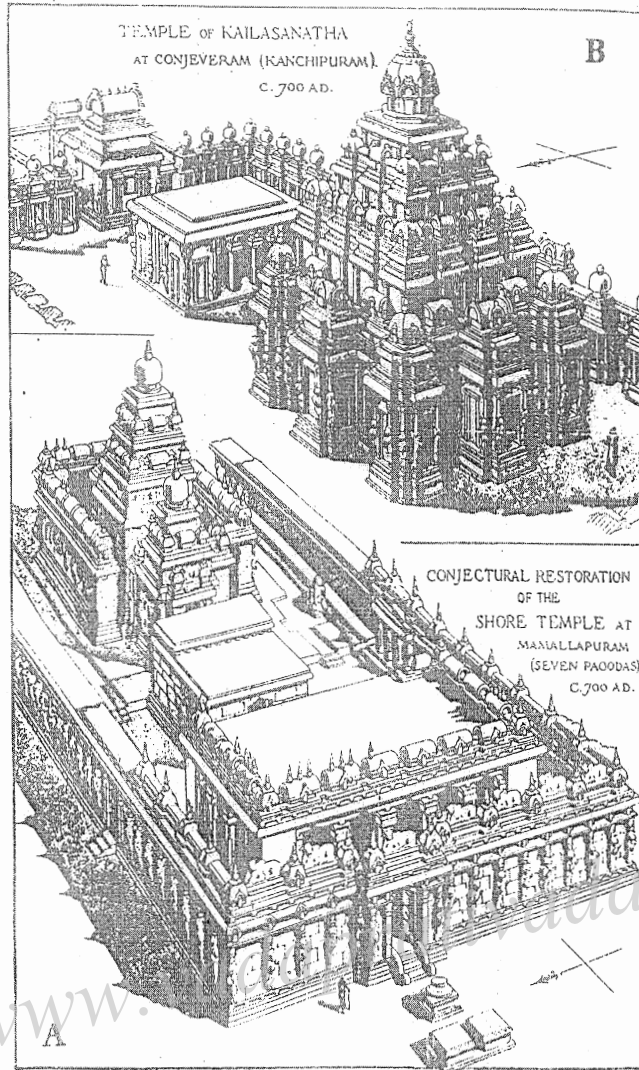


Fig. 90A. Conjectural Restoration of the Shore temple at Mahabalipuram. C. 700 A.D.

Fig. 90B. Temple of Kailasanatha at Kanchi. C. 700 A.D.

R. Narayana



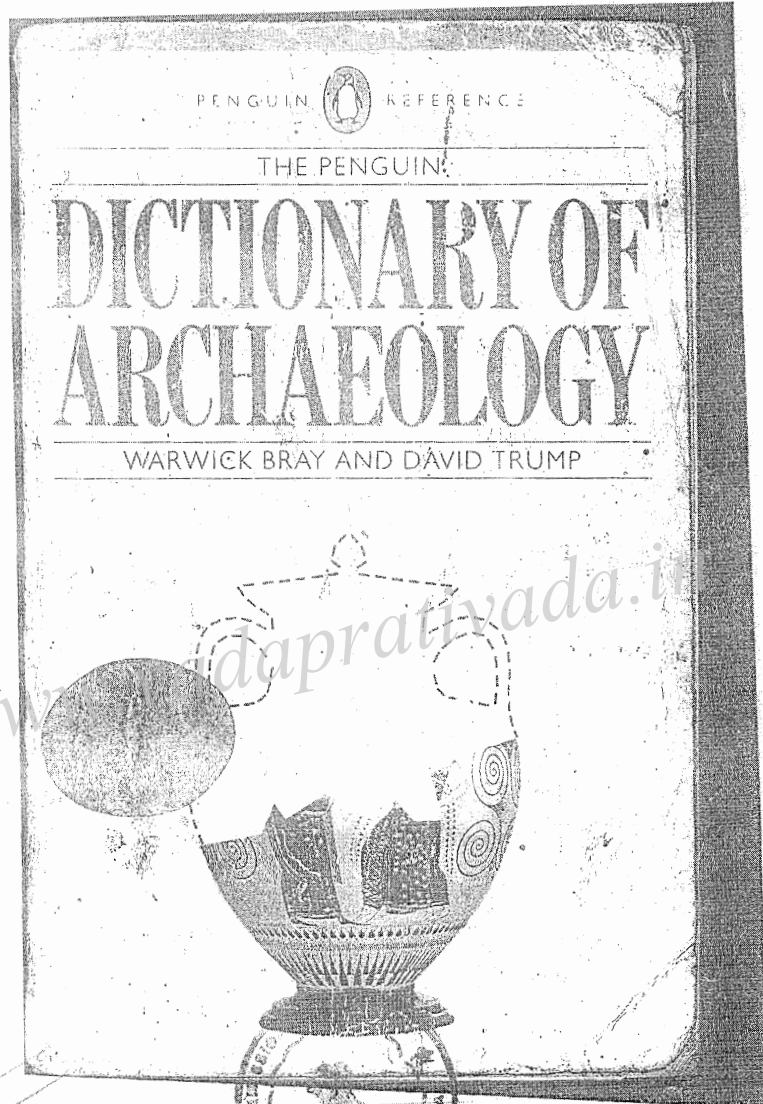
1989

Exh. 74

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD
LUCKNOW BENCH, LUCKNOW
O.S. NO. _____ OF _____
VERSUS _____
PRODUCED BY _____
DATE OF PRODUCTION _____
ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE OTHER PARTY _____
ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED _____
EXT. NO. _____

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

O.S.D.



1990

excavation

life, mythology, or the rites associated with death. We find feasts, dancers, wrestlers, or the soul being carried off by demons [62]. Even more remarkable is a tomb at Cerveteri, the walls of which are covered with stucco reliefs of everyday objects.

eustasy A world-wide alteration in sea level independent of any isostatic movement of the land (\diamond ISOSTASY). At the end of a GLACIATION melting of the water previously held in the ice sheets raises sea levels (eustatic rise), and a high level can often be correlated with an interglacial period or with the postglacial phase.

Eutresis A settlement site in Boeotia, central Greece. The earliest levels go back to the Middle, Late and sub-Neolithic, but the most important occupation was of the Bronze Age, with detailed stratigraphic evidence for the three sub-phases of the Early HELLADIC, beginning c 3450 B.C. The middle Helladic seems here to have carried on late, unaffected by the Late Helladic of the MYCENAEANS elsewhere.

Evans, Sir Arthur (1851-1941) Son of SIR JOHN EVANS, he turned to archaeology early in his career, becoming keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, in 1884. His first interest was in coins and seals, and it was the latter which drew his attention to Crete. He began excavations at KNOSSOS in 1899 at his own expense, and in the next 35 years laid bare not only this Bronze Age palace of the MINOANS, but in effect their whole civilization, a remarkable achievement for one man. Careful CROSS-DATING with Egypt allowed him to put dates to his sequence, making it a vitally important link in the dating of prehistoric Europe before the discovery of RADIOCARBON. Though he was unable to decipher the Minoans' three written scripts, his detailed study of them gave the necessary basis for later work, culminating in the reading of LINEAR B by VENTRIS in 1952.

Evans, Sir John (1823-1908) One of the last and greatest of the British antiquaries, his work covered the second half of the 19th century. It included detailed studies of pre-Roman coinage (1864), and the stone (1872) and bronze (1881) implements of Britain. He was actively concerned in the controversies over the authenticity of the HANDAXE in the 1850s and the BOLITH in the 1890s. He was the father of SIR ARTHUR EVANS. **evolution** The gradual change of form of living organisms throughout time, usually but not always towards complexity and functional improvement. Its great exponent was Charles Darwin, whose *Origin of Species* appeared in 1859. The principle has been applied to material objects with some success (\diamond TYPOLOGY) but must always be treated with caution. It does not follow that a society or CULTURE will automatically develop through certain stages without the need for the external stimulus of DIFFUSION, as has sometimes been maintained.

excavation Archaeological evidence if not buried is almost entirely destroyed, so excavation must play a large part in its recovery. For long it was regarded as merely a method of collecting artifacts, a glorified treasure hunt. PITT RIVERS in Britain and PETRIE in the Near East first placed emphasis on evidence rather than artifacts, not what is found but where it is found relative to the layers of deposit (STRATIGRAPHY) and to other objects (ASSOCIATION); in a word, context. It is this which explains why an excavated object has so much more value than a chance find. The methods employed vary enormously from site to site (\diamond GRID LAYOUT, OPEN EXCAVATION, QUADRANT METHOD, RAPEOTAGE, SONDAGE).

In excavation the deposits are perforce dug away, and so destroyed. The excavator can only justify his destruction (1) if it is done with meticulous care so that every artifact, be it an axe or a posthole,



1991

excised decoration

is discovered and if possible preserved, however faint the surviving traces may be; (2) if it is recorded accurately enough for all information, whether its relevance is immediately obvious or not, to remain available after the site has completely disappeared; and (3) if this record is speedily made available to all by publication. If in addition he has the skill to interpret his evidence in a way which allows us to picture in detail the activities of our ancestors on that site, and their cultural relationships with their predecessors, contemporaries and successors, then he has succeeded in his task and added new pages to the story of man.

excised decoration Pottery decoration produced by cutting strips or shapes out of the soft clay surface before firing. The resulting cavity was often infilled with a white paste to contrast with the dark pot

surface. ◇ **CHIP-CARVING** and **FALSE RELIEF**

experimental archaeology Although past events are, of their nature, not exactly repeatable, experimental simulation can prove very instructive and is being increasingly used. Experimental **KILN** firings, cultivation by primitive methods (**LEJRE**, **BUTSER**), practical testing of reconstructed **BOATS**, are just a few examples.

Eynan (Ain Mallaha) A village of the early **NATUFIAN** beside Lake Huleh in northern Palestine. Fifty huts, not all contemporary, were partly sunk into the ground. The villagers probably collected wild **EMMER** and **BARLEY**, hunted (45 per cent of the animal bones were of gazelle) and fished. Among the burials, one was more elaborately equipped and might be of a village headman.

Handwritten signature

www.vadaprativada.in



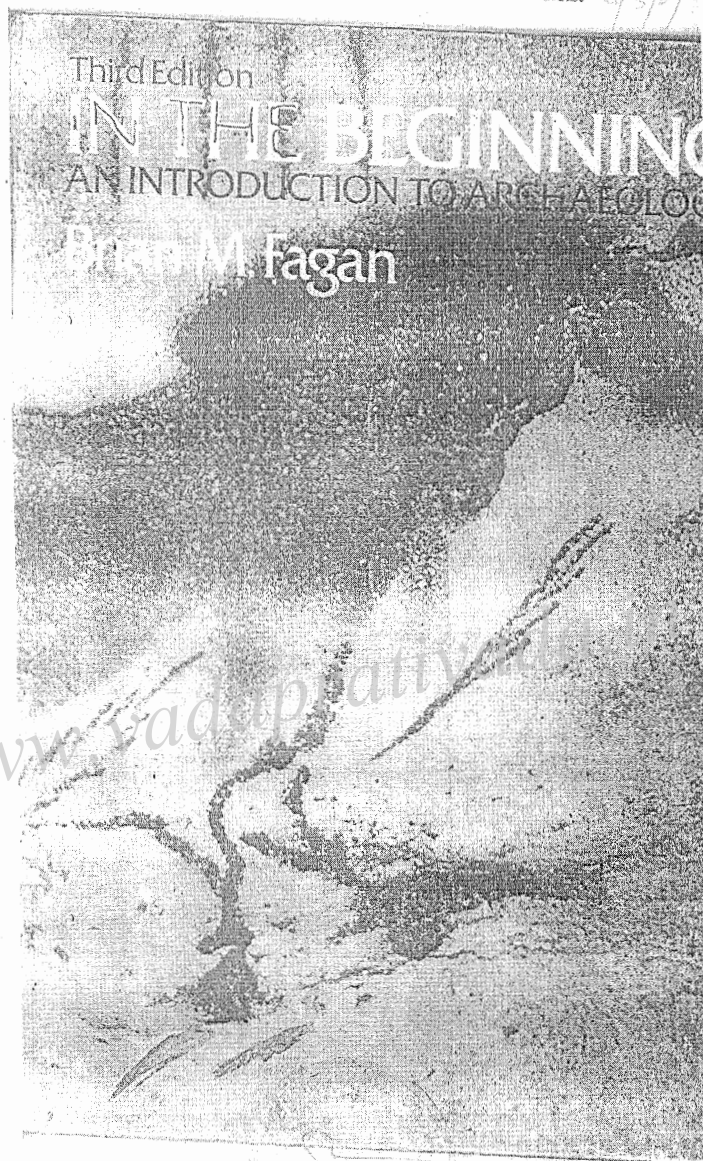
www.vadaprativada.in

1992
Exh. 75

A.O.S. NO. _____ OF _____
27 VERSUS Annexure 3
PRODUCED BY _____
DATE OF PRODUCTION _____
ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE OTHER PARTY _____
ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED _____
EXT. NO. _____

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

O.S.D.



1993

27
10

BRIAN M. FAGAN
University of California, Santa Barbara

IN THE BEGINNING
An Introduction
to Archaeology Third Edition

www.vadaprativada.in



LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY
Boston Toronto

Abel



www.vadaprativada.in

1994

27
11

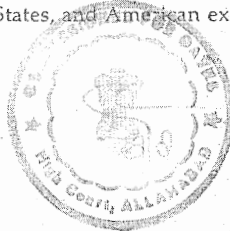
niques used by Pitt Rivers and his successors. In like manner, the excavator of Colonial Williamsburg or a Paleolithic cave in the Near East records his stratigraphic profiles and small finds according to principles enumerated by the remarkable General and refined thirty years ago.

A great exponent of the art of excavation has been Sir Mortimer Wheeler, whose short monograph *Archaeology from the Earth* is an elegant and lively part of any archaeologist's library.⁶ Wheeler's digs were organized on basically military lines. The techniques of Pitt Rivers and his successors were refined and applied with consistent energy; the central emphasis in excavation shifted from finding objects to developing a strategy for an excavation campaign oriented toward the solution of archaeological problems, rather than discovery for discovery's sake. Wheeler's forthright denunciation of shoddy methods in archaeological fieldwork rubbed off on a generation of students who dug with him on the chalk downs of England or in India and then applied his methods in remote parts of the British Empire, as well as at home. The past decade has seen great refinement of Wheeler's methods both in Great Britain and on the Continent, where particular attention has been paid to urban archaeology. Martin Biddle in medieval Winchester and Barrie Cunliffe at Fishborne, England, are among the excavators who have improved Sir Mortimer Wheeler's recording and digging methods. In the United States, Ivor Noël Hume has used meticulous excavation methods in his study of Colonial Williamsburg. The section below on excavation owes much to Wheeler and those who have followed him.

Excavation Methods

The last century has seen a transformation of archaeology from treasure hunting to scientific investigation with a battery of well-disciplined methods, from curiosity to problem-oriented excavation. Archaeologists are digging up the past at a ferocious rate in all corners of the world. Louis and Mary Leakey have explored Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania. Professor Stuart Struever and many colleagues have excavated the magnificent Koster site in Illinois. Peter Addyman is working with a large team of volunteers on the archaeology of Roman and medieval York in northern England. Summer archaeology field schools are being conducted all over the United States, and American expedi-

Excavation



197

tions are working in Guatemala, Kenya, and Peru. All this activity will result in publications, reports, analyses, and descriptions of a multitude of different archaeological sites, prehistoric peoples, and research problems. And it is fortunate that most professional archaeologists now understand the responsibilities and basic principles of excavation—guidelines developed in over two hundred years of archaeological exploration.⁷

The first lesson that any budding excavator learns is that his work is potentially destructive. Excavation is destruction—the archaeological deposits so carefully dissected during any dig are destroyed forever, and their contents removed. Here, again, there is a radical difference between archaeology and history and other subjects. A scientist can readily recreate the conditions for a basic experiment; the historian can return to his archives for a reevaluation of the complex events in a politician's life. But all that remains after an excavation is the finds from the trenches, the untouched portions of the site, and the photographs, notes, and drawings that record the excavator's observations for posterity. Thus, accurate recording and observation play an overwhelmingly vital role in the day-to-day work of an archaeologist, not only for the sake of the accuracy of his own research, but because he is creating an archive of archaeological information which may be consulted by others.⁸ Archaeological sites are nonrenewable resources, and much of the current crisis in archaeology is directed at the need to conserve most rigorously such undisturbed sites as still survive. Numberless different sites have been excavated during the past fifty years in every extreme of environment and with a bewildering array of research problems or preservation conditions that confronted the investigators. Yet all sites have fundamentally similar recording problems, whatever the reason they were excavated. We recall that finds from any site are useless unless considered with reference to their context. *Context* means stratigraphy, chronology, and association—the three basic attributes of any find. The crux of serious excavation is in the observation and ongoing interpretation of the significance of the layers being dissected by shovel, pick, and trowel.

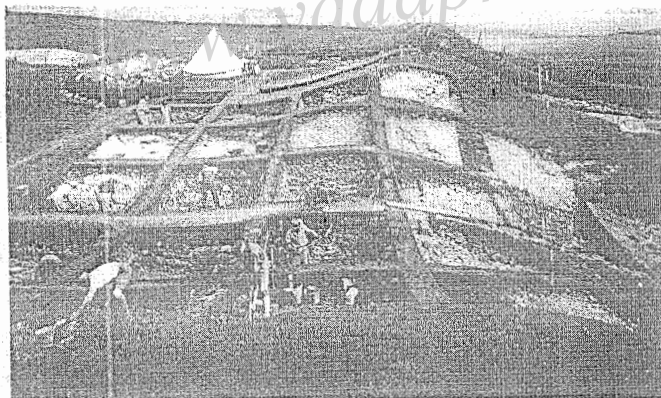
Belzoni, Mariette, and those nineteenth-century barrow diggers were looking for archaeological treasure. But Thomas Jefferson spent some summer days in 1784 excavating for information about the inhabitants of Virginian burial mounds. Today, we follow in Jefferson's footsteps and search for the past in the widest sense, excavation being but one method at our disposal, even if it is a vital one. Thousands of observations can be made, even on a small-scale excavation. Unfocused excavation is useless, for the manageable and significant obser-

ventions are buried in a mass of irrelevant trivia. A problem focus is essential for every excavation, to hold the observations to a reasonable and controllable limit. Any excavation must be conducted from a sound research design that seeks to solve specific and well-defined problems.

The research plan can be a simple one and can involve simple propositions to be tested against excavated evidence. How old is that burial mound? Who occupied that shell midden, when, and what did they live on? What is the cultural sequence at Olduvai Gorge? Or, most fundamental of all—what is that site? What can we find out about its inhabitants? Such questions are normally asked during the first stages of a field campaign when a site has been located but no trenches sunk into it. As investigations proceed, stratigraphy is established and dates are obtained; then the research objectives may change and become highly specific and extremely complex.

"Problem-oriented" research has become a platitudinous catchword used by almost every archaeologist, even if his or her research designs are far from explicit. The British archaeologist Mortimer Wheeler has written at length about the "strategy" of excavation, remarking that "the excavator without an intelligent policy may be described as an archaeological food-gatherer, master of a skill, perhaps, but not creative in the wider terms of constructive science (Figure 9.2)."⁹ But as archaeology becomes more explicitly scientific and more sophisticated, much more specific research designs are essential. Lewis Binford is one of those who have written about the need for sound research design in archaeological research. He has argued that archaeologists have no defined criteria for selecting "important" sites. Excavations are traditionally conducted on larger sites, or sites that look more productive, or sites that are nearest to roads. These criteria bear no resemblance to the

Fig. 9.2 Organized horizontal grid excavation. Mortimer Wheeler: "The excavator without an intelligent policy may be described as an archaeological food-gatherer."



1997

27
14

actual requirements that representative and unbiased data are needed to answer a particular problem—a problem whose limits are ultimately defined by available money and time. Unbiased data, which do not reflect the investigator's idiosyncrasies, can properly yield probabilistic estimates of the culture from which the samples were drawn. This kind of information requires explicit sampling procedures, not only to select a few sites from an area to excavate, but also to control the reliability of the information by using probability and statistics.

The end products of even a month's excavation on a moderately productive site are a daunting prospect. Box upon box of potsherds, stone tools, bones, and other finds are stacked in the laboratory, the contents to be cleaned, sorted, marked, and studied. Hundreds of slides and photographs await processing and cataloging. Rolls of drawings, compiled with care in the field, contain important stratigraphic data without which the finds are meaningless. Cartons of soil and pollen samples, burials, radiocarbon samples, and other sources of information are piled up for eventual dispatch to specialists who will evaluate them. One expert excavator once told me that he estimated that a month's fieldwork meant a minimum of six months' laboratory work. My own experience suggests he cannot be far wrong. Excavation costs are such that problem-oriented digging is now the rule rather than the exception, with the laboratory work forming part of the ongoing evaluation of the research problem. The large piles of finds and records accumulated at the end of even a small field season contain a bewildering array of interdigitating facts which the researcher has to evaluate and reevaluate as inquiry proceeds, by constantly arranging propositions and hypotheses, correlating observations, and reevaluating interpretations of the archaeological evidence. Boxes and plans are the basis of the researcher's strategy and affect fieldwork plans for the future. The days when a site was excavated because it "looked good," or because sheer lack of imagination precluded the development of a research strategy, are slowly being replaced by a constant reevaluation of research objectives.

The need for sound planning and design is even more acute in ecological research in archaeology, where archaeologists try to understand changes in human culture as they fit into the complex interdependence of human environmental systems. Illinois archaeologists James Brown and Stuart Struever have described some of the facilities and strategies needed to do research on such questions at the well-known Koster site in the Lower Illinois Valley. Here, at least twelve human occupations are represented at one site, the earliest predating 5100 B.C.¹⁰ Koster is a deep site, which was finally abandoned about

200

AFA



DIGGING UP THE PAST

1998

27
15

A.D. 1000. The large-scale excavations at the settlement are being conducted over several years, with a multidisciplinary team of three archaeologists and six collaborators from other disciplines such as zoology and botany, as well as a computer laboratory (see Figure 3.4).

Each of the twelve cultural horizons at Koster is isolated from its neighbors by a zone of sterile slopewash soil, which makes it possible to treat each as a separate entity. Each is treated as a separate excavation and analysis problem, as if it were an individual site, although, in fact, the twelve are stratified one above another. Because the total site is more than 7.1 meters (30 feet) deep, the logistical problems are formidable, as in all large-scale excavation. One possible strategy would have been to sink test pits, obtain samples from each level, and to list diagnostic artifacts and cultural items. But this approach, though cheaper and commonly used, is quite inadequate to the systems model that the excavators have developed to study the origins of cultivation in the area and cultural change in the Lower Illinois Valley. Large-scale excavations were needed to uncover each living surface, so that the excavators could not only understand what the living zones within each occupation were like but also, after studying in detail the sequence of differences in activities, make statements about the processes of cultural change.

In developing the Koster research design, Brown and Struever have been aware of the numerous complex variables that had to be controlled during their excavations. They had to define their sampling procedure and the size of collecting units to be used in the excavation. They saw the need for immediate feedback from the data flow from the site during the actual excavation. Changes in excavation would no doubt be needed during the season's fieldwork to ensure that the maximal information possible was obtained. At Koster both excavation and data-gathering activities have been combined in a data flow system (Figure 9.3) to ensure feedback as nearly instantaneously as possible to the excavators. The categories of data—animal bones, artifacts, vegetable remains—are processed in the field, and the information from the analyses is then fed by remote access terminal to a computer in Evanston, Illinois, many miles away. Pollen and soil samples are sent directly to specialist laboratories for analysis. The effects of the data flow system are highly beneficial. The tiresome analysis of artifacts and food residues is completed on the site, and the data are available to the excavators in the field in a few days instead of months later, as is normal. The research design can be modified in the field at short notice, with ready consultation between the team members in the field. A combination of instant data retrieval, comprehensive and meticulous

Excavation

201

A. H. P. 9



1999

27
16

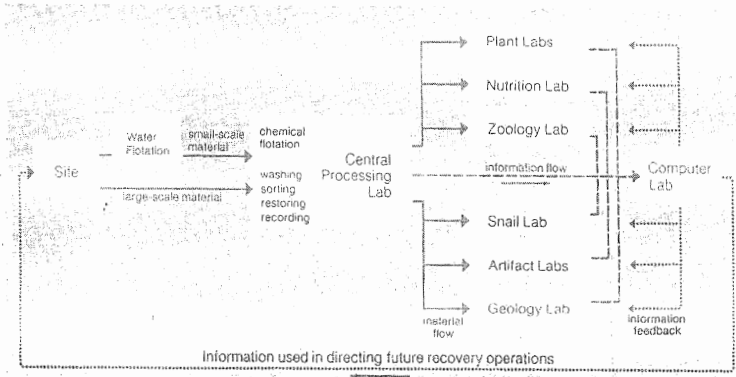


Fig. 9.3 The Koster site data flow system.

collecting methods involving, among other things, flotation methods (Chapter 12), and a systems approach to both excavation strategy and research planning have made the Koster project an interesting example of effectively used research design in archaeology.

Types of Excavation

Although the size and character of the site also play their part, and sampling techniques, if used, will affect digging plans, I have always mentally made two fundamental distinctions in excavation, for digs can be either selective or total. Since prehistoric settlements are frequently sizable, complete excavation is a rarity, even if a considerable area of the site is investigated. Selective investigation is commonplace. Small trenches (holes dug as part of the excavation) are used, and the dig's objectives are often limited to stratigraphic and chronological considerations. A cross section of pottery, stone tools, and animal bones from a site is obtained from a selective dig or from randomly selected sample pits, perhaps as a lead-in for future investigations, or as a trial stratigraphic sequence to test against other sites where similar types of excavation are planned. Surface features can be tested by selective trenching in advance of a major dig. Selective excavation has the advantage that it is much cheaper than larger-scale digging. The high cost of excavation means careful planning and coordinated strategy so that no trench is wasted and the maximum information ob-

202

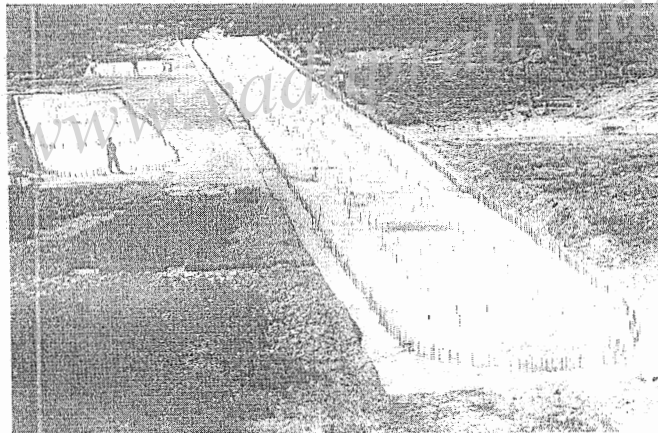
DIGGING UP THE PAST

tained. But, with a possibility that large-scale excavation will take place later, trenches must be carefully sited to avoid hindering any such future excavation.

Some of the world's most important sites have been excavated selectively. The concept *vertical excavation* applies where limited areas are dug for specific information on chronology. Small scale excavation has also become a powerful technique often used when "rescue" digs are carried out in advance of construction work and there is no time to carry out large-scale operations. But finds are normally limited to small collections of artifacts. Small trenches about 1 meter (3.1 feet) square are sometimes used to establish the outlines of a site or a cultural layer or to check details of stratigraphic sequences. They too have limited application on hurried rescue digs. But they are so small that there is a real danger that too many of them will destroy vital archaeological data. Larger vertical trenches are used for establishing sequences of building operations, the histories of complex earthworks, and in rescue operations. They may be used to obtain a cross section across a site threatened by destruction or to examine outlying structures near a village or cemetery that has been dug on a large scale. Vertical excavations of this kind are almost always dug in the expectation that the most important information to come from them will be the record of layers in the walls of the trench and the finds from them. But clearly the amount of information to be obtained from such cuttings is of limited value compared to that from a larger excavation.

Area excavation is on a much larger scale and is naturally far more expensive. An area dig implies *horizontality*—covering wide areas to recover building plans or the layouts of entire settlements (Figure 9.4).

Fig. 9.4 Horizontal excavation of an open area: an Iroquois long house, Howlett Hill site, Onondaga, New York. The small stakes mark the house's wall posts; hearths and roof supports are found inside the house.



While stratigraphy and chronology are still vital, the primary concern of area excavation is either settlement pattern—houses and other structures—or horizontal relationships. The only sites that are almost invariably totally excavated are very small hunting camps, isolated huts, and burial mounds. The problems with horizontal digs are exactly the same as those with any excavation, those of stratigraphic control and accurate measurement. Figures 9.5 to 9.7 show three-dimensional recording and ways in which archaeologists measure their sites and record their field data. In a horizontal excavation, hundreds of meters of ground are removed to expose large complexes of structures like, for example, the rooms of a pueblo. The former palace at Nonsuch in southeastern England is a famous example, where the ground plan of the entire palace, which had been lost, was recovered by horizontal excavation, adding a new portrait to the already glittering history of Henry VIII's reign.¹¹

Area excavations imply the exposure of large open areas of ground to a depth of several meters. A complex network of walls or post holes may lie within the area to be investigated. Each feature relates to other structures, a relationship which must be carefully recorded to interpret the site correctly, especially if several periods of occupation are in-

Fig. 9.5 Archaeologist recording the position of an artifact. "Detailed records and accurate measurement are the foundation of sound, scientific excavation."



2002

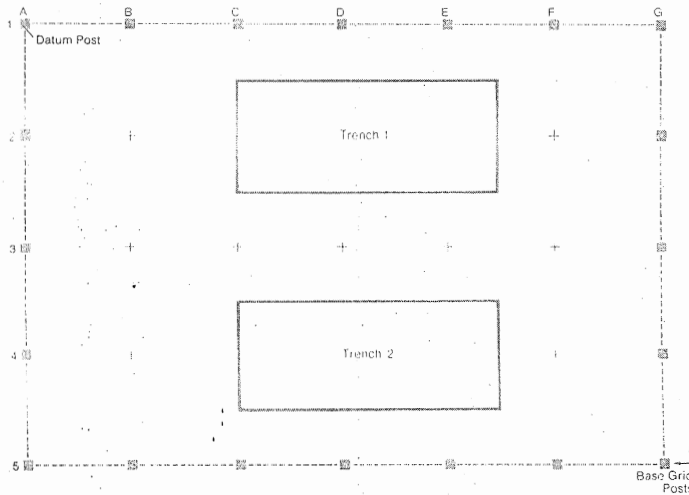
$$\frac{27}{19}$$


Fig. 9.6 A site grid. Every spot within the grid, which usually extends over the entire site, can be measured in two directions. The trenches are laid out with reference to the grid, and finds in them can be assigned exact, three-dimensional measurements—two giving the object's spot within the site and the third giving its depth.

involved. If the entire area is uncovered, it is obviously difficult to measure the position of the structures in the middle of the trench, far from the walls at the excavation's edge. To achieve better control of measurement and record, it is better to use a system that gives a network of vertical stratigraphic sections across the area to be excavated. This is often done by laying out a grid of square or rectangular trenches with walls several centimeters thick between each square (Figure 9.8). Such areas may average 3.7 meters (12 feet) square in size, or larger. As Figure 9.8 shows, this system allows stratigraphic control of considerable areas. Large-scale excavation with grids is extremely expensive and time-consuming and is difficult to use in areas with irregular ground, but it has been employed with great success at many excavations, being used to uncover structures, town plans, and fortifications. Many area digs are "open excavations," where large tracts of a site are exposed layer by layer without the use of a grid. This type of excavation is widely used in the United States and requires careful control of stratigraphy and recording of finds. Power machinery is often used to remove overburden from large-scale excavations.

2003

27
20

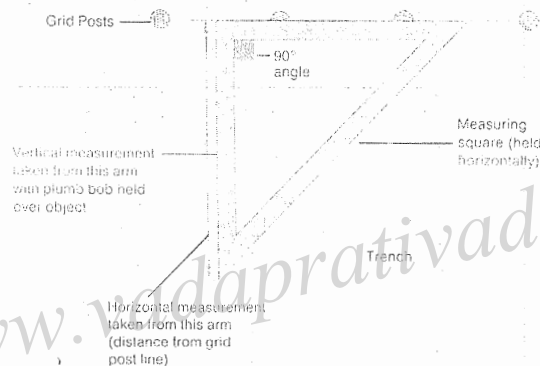
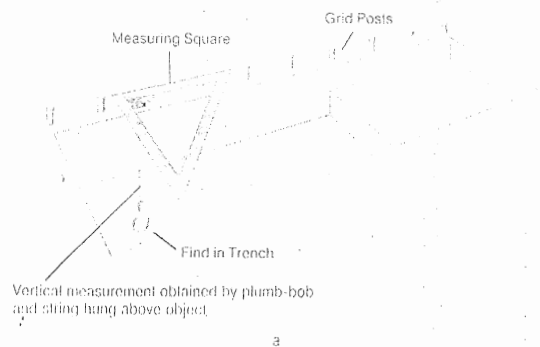


Fig. 9.7 Three-dimensional recording: a) The use of a measuring square. b) A close view of the square from above. The horizontal measurement is taken along the edge, perpendicular to the grid post line, and the vertical measurement from that arm with a plumb bob.

Sampling

Some archaeologists are beginning to use sampling techniques, too. They argue that, since we are relying more and more on statistical approaches to archaeological data in the reconstruction of prehistoric lifeways, the effects of uncontrolled bias in excavation are more no-

206

DIGGING UP THE PAST

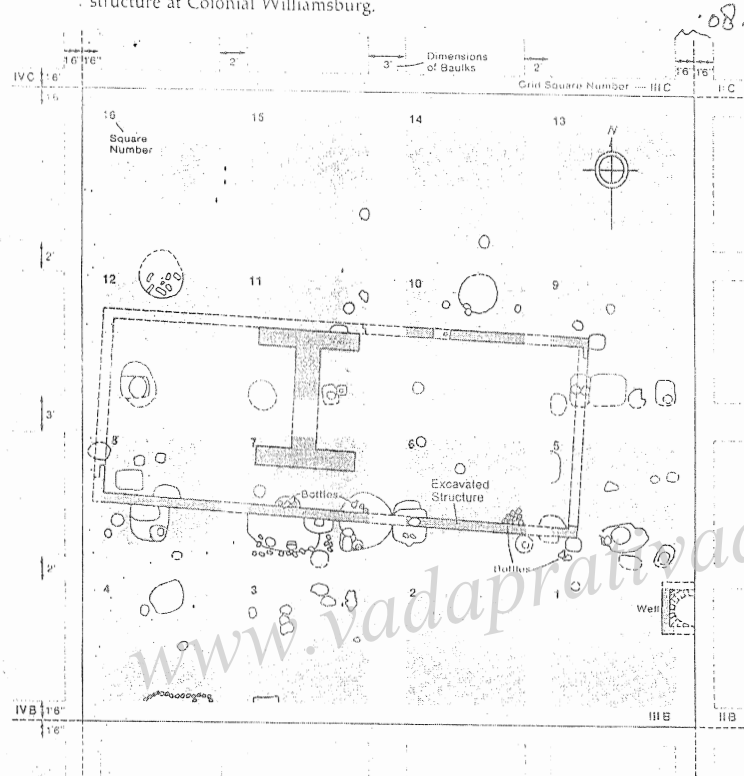
2004

$$\frac{27}{21}$$

riceable. For example, if we are interested in past adaptations to environmental conditions, we must sample systematically different types of sites in each environmental zone and not merely those that "look important" or could yield spectacular finds. Unfortunately, resources are limited, and we obviously cannot dig all the sites in an area where hundreds may occur. Thus, these archaeologists argue, we must use sampling techniques to ensure a statistically reliable basis of excavated data from which we can make generalizations about our research problem.

Sampling has been defined as the "science of controlling and measuring the reliability of information through the theory of probability."¹² American archaeologist Lewis Binford has explored this subject

Fig. 9.8 A horizontal grid excavation, showing the layout of squares relative to an excavated structure at Colonial Williamsburg.



2005

$$\frac{27}{22}$$

and in several articles argues against conscious or unconscious bias in selecting which site, or part of a site, should be excavated. Bias might consist of logistical convenience, destruction of the site, close proximity of a base camp, or a multitude of unconscious but pervasive factors. Yet we cannot assume that the sites our bias leads us to select are the same as those we did *not* select. Binford suggests that if the "universe we seek to study—a region, a site, or a "culture"—represents a group of similar kinds of archaeological units, then we can use sampling techniques to choose our units of study free of selective bias.

Probability sampling techniques are those most commonly used by archaeologists these days. One form is simple random sampling, where units for excavation are picked from a random numbers table. It is easy to apply, but suffers from the disadvantage that the resulting trench plan will be very haphazard, something that will make it difficult to pick up artifact patternings, since contiguous units will perhaps only occasionally be randomly selected for excavation.¹³ A systematic or geometric sampling design is also in wide use, a scheme where a regular checkerboard of squares is laid out and a patterned sample of squares is excavated. This approach is almost as effective as random sampling, and useful for studying artifact patterning. Stratified random sampling is useful when one has some prior knowledge of the material being excavated, or some specific assumptions in mind. The population to be studied is stratified into separate groups or strata, each of which is believed to be more homogeneous than the entire population. This technique groups the population by ecological zones, different strata, even by groups of trenches—units that enable intensive sampling of some units and less detailed work on others.

A great deal depends on the size of sampling units chosen for analysis. It seems preferable to choose small units and to excavate a high proportion of them rather than only a few large ones. Charles Redman recently applied stratified sampling methods to the excavation of a thirteenth-century A.D. pueblo in the El Morro valley of west central New Mexico.¹⁴ The excavators simply cleared soil away from the ruined walls. They only had enough time to clear about 25 percent of them. So Redman decided to sample the 500-odd rooms of the pueblo by stratifying the square site into four sides and four corners. Each side was divided into four sampling unit blocks. Redman selected one corner and a block from each of the sides for clearance, using a table of random numbers to choose his samples. He was able to select large blocks from areas that were well separated from one another, but still use random sampling methods. Fourteen rooms were selected for excavation on the basis of this sampling approach. The rooms tested were

2006

$$\frac{27}{23}$$

sampled in pairs from each side of the pueblo and from the corners. Thus, the sampling universe was stratified so as to insure the testing of at least one room from each row and compartments of different sizes as identified during preliminary clearance. Within a short period of time it proved possible to test this large site systematically with minimal expenditure of time and funds.

We have mentioned only a few of the many sampling techniques that are coming into use, and we refer the reader to a series of recent essays on the subject for more information.¹⁵ Enough has been said, however, to make it clear that sampling procedures can permit generalizations about archaeological units to be made with confidence.

Sampling technique is new to archaeology, and as this methodology is developed and applied more widely, excavation methods will change, especially on sites which lend themselves to quantitative investigation, such as shell middens, living floors, caves, or town sites. This methodology is especially important on sites like complexes of rooms or houses where the contents of the houses and the scatters of artifacts around the settlement units, when treated statistically, will answer questions about size and composition of the groups. Such studies have been conducted with success in the American Southwest and Mesoamerica (Chapter 16).

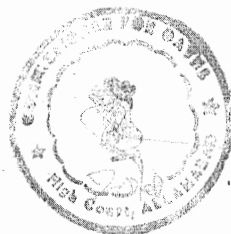
How Do You Dig?

What tools does the archaeologist use?¹⁶ The traditional archaeological symbol is the spade, which has a flat back and straight edge, and is used for cleaning walls. Shovels, with their scoop-like shape, are used for piling up earth in a trench preparatory to its being sorted and have innumerable applications in cleaning straight edges and tidying trenches; shovels are the principal working tool of the archaeologist under conditions where much ground has to be uncovered.

The principal tools for loosening soil are the pick, the mattock, and the fork. The pick and the mattock may be considered together because they are variants on the same type of tool; when used with care, they are a delicate gauge of soil texture, an indication much used in larger sites. But the most common archaeological tool is the diamond-shaped trowel, its straight edges and tip having innumerable uses: soil can be eased from a delicate specimen; the edges can scrape a feature in sandy soil into higher relief; and as weapons of stratigraphic recording, they can trace a scarcely visible stratum line or barely discernible feature. In addition, they are used for clearing post holes and other

Excavation

209



2007

$$\frac{27}{24}$$

minor work, so much so that they are rarely out of a digger's hand on smaller sites.

Another important small tool is the brush, which of course has its greatest application on dry sites. The most commonly used brush is the household type with fairly coarse bristles; it can be held by the handle or the bristles and, wielded with short strokes, effectively cleans objects found in dry and preferably hard soil. The excavator uses various paintbrushes for more delicate jobs. The one-inch or one-half-inch domestic paintbrush has wide application in the cleaning of animal bones and more coarse specimens. Fine, camel's-hair artists' brushes are best for most delicate bones, beads, and fragile ironwork. Many other small implements, some improvised on the site, aid in brush work. Six-inch nails may be filed to a point and used for delicate cleaning jobs on bones and other fragile artifacts. The needle is another tool used to clear soil from such delicate parts of skeletons as the eye sockets, and cheekbones. One of the most useful digging tools is the dental pick, available in a bewildering variety of shapes. Often, dental picks can be obtained without charge through dentists, who discard them as soon as they show signs of wear. Continental European archaeologists have used a small, hooked digging tool, called a *crochet*, for many years; this is widely used for those excavations where a trowel is too big but where smaller tools are too slow and inefficient. The screen is another important tool because many finds, such as coins, glass beads, shells, small tacks, nails, and other small artifacts are minuscule. Most deposit from sites where small artifacts are likely to occur is laboriously sifted through fine screens, of one-half to one-eighth-inch size. Flotation techniques are also widely used (Chapter 12).

The archaeologist's surveying instruments normally include linen or metal tapes, plumb bobs, string, spirit levels, drawing boards, drawing instruments, a plane table, and a surveyor's level and compass—all essential for accurate recording of site plans and sections and for setting up the archaeological archive.

Recording

As we have seen, excavation is destruction, and an artifact's context is as important as its typological features. Again, the planning of an excavation and its operations and techniques are conducted in relation to the problems at hand and the nature of the site and the preservation conditions. Detailed records and accurate measurement are the foun-

2008

$$\frac{27}{25}$$

dation of sound, scientific excavation, and some understanding of procedures for keeping site records is as important as a grasp of the principle of superposition—indeed the director of an excavation spends more time writing and drawing than digging. An archaeologist maintains a number of different notebooks throughout the excavation, including the site diary or daybook. This large notebook records all events at the site—the amount of work done, the daily schedule, the number of people on the digging team, and any labor problems that may arise. Dimensions of all sites and trenches are recorded. Any interpretations or ideas on the interpretations, even those considered and then discarded, are meticulously recorded in this book. Important finds and significant stratigraphic details are also noted carefully, as is much apparently insignificant information, which may, however, prove to be vital in the laboratory. The site diary purports to be a complete record of the procedures and proceedings of the excavation. The site diary is more than an aid to the fallible memory of the excavator; it is a permanent record of the dig for future generations of scientists who may return to the same site to amplify the original findings. Site diaries can be a most important tool in the hands of later researchers. For instance, the Knossos site diaries kept by Sir Arthur Evans as he uncovered Minoan Civilization for the first time have been used again and again by later investigators in Crete.¹⁸

A “small-finds register” is important in the records on any dig. In many cases, while some artifacts such as pottery or stone implements may be very common, others, such as iron tools or beads, will turn out to be extremely rare and have special significance. So a “small-finds register” is maintained. Each small find is given a special number and labeled with its level, trench number, and depth below surface; additional information relating to the layer in which the object was found is also noted. This procedure provides a permanent record of significant artifacts that must be described individually in the final report and whose preservation is important. The researcher also lists in the same book the bags of finds made during the excavation. Each bag, especially of common artifacts like pottery, animal bones, and stone implements, receives a serial number and is recorded in a list in the back of the small-finds register.

The recording methods mentioned so far are basic ones used by archaeologists during excavation. But the recording both of the site plan and of its structures, as well as of stratigraphic sections, is just as important. The site plan may vary from a simple contour plan for a burial mound or occupation midden, to a complex plan of an entire prehistoric town or of a complicated series of structures.¹⁹ Accurate

Excavation

211

After



2009

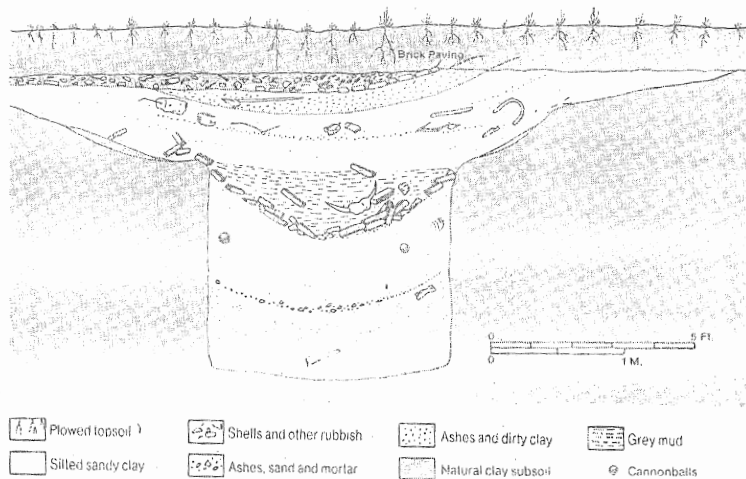
27
26

Fig. 9.9 A section through a seventeenth-century ice-house pit found at Denbigh, Virginia, showing the way in which the strata settled.

plans are important, for they provide a record of the measurement and recording grid set up before excavation to provide a metrical framework for the trenching (see Figure 9.6). A system of radial coordinate measurements may be used to record the position of horizontal features, with the radial lines forming an accurate network of reference points.

Drawing stratigraphic profiles is a complex process and requires not only skill in recording but considerable interpretative ability. The difficulty of recording a section varies with the site's complexity and with its stratigraphic conditions. In many cases, the different occupation levels or geological events are clearly delineated in the section and it is easy to record the limits of particular levels with light lines drawn with a trowel. On other sites, however, the sedimentary record may be much more complex and less visible, particularly in drier climates where the soil's aridity has tended to leach out colors. The recording method varies according to the profile's complexity. With smaller and more simple sections, it normally is possible to set up a horizontal datum string on the wall, the depth of which is measured carefully below the datum point for the entire site. All features on the profiles and the depths on the cutting are carefully recorded with reference to

212



DIGGING UP THE PAST

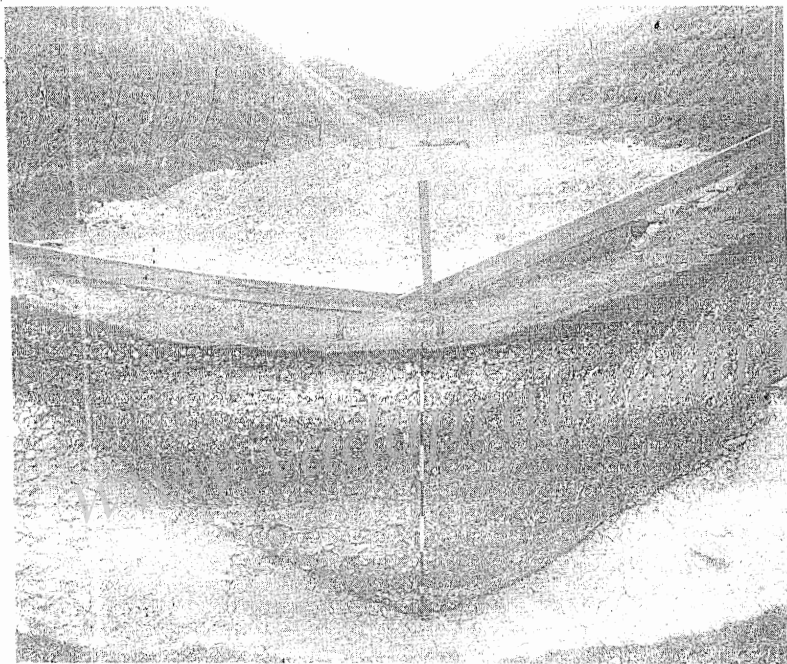
2090

 $\frac{27}{27}$

vertical measurements taken from the datum line. The whole of the section is therefore automatically measured relative to datum. On larger sites, where the stratigraphy is complex and on a large scale, a surveyor's level may be used for greater accuracy. Black and white, color, and infrared photography are extensively used in stratigraphic interpretation. Stratigraphic profiles present a most critical operation in archaeology, rivaled only by the necessity for accurate and dispassionate observation of the excavated evidence (Figures 9.9 and 9.10).

Three-dimensional recording of major features or important artifacts is another vital part of the excavation process. Many huts, pits, or burial groups are important merely because of their association with other features or artifacts. Such information can be recovered only by three-dimensional measurement, where the feature's horizontal and vertical coordinates are recorded with reference to the site grid.

Fig. 9.10 A stratigraphic profile through a ditch at Maiden Castle, England.



Excavation

213

2011

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 28 \end{array}$$

Organization of an Excavation

The director of an archaeological field expedition needs skills in addition to those of a competent archaeologist. He or she has to be an accountant, politician, doctor, mechanic, personnel manager, and even a cook. On a large dig, though manual labor may not be the director's responsibility, logistic problems are compounded, and she or he will head a staff of site supervisors, artists, photographers, and numerous minor functionaries who form the excavation team.²⁰

The complexities of modern archaeology are such that excavation projects on any scale now require multidisciplinary teams of archaeologists, botanists, geologists, zoologists, and other specialists who work together on closely integrated research problems such as the origins of food production. The team approach is particularly important where environmental problems are most pressing, where the excavations and research seek the relationships between human cultures and the rest of the ecosystem. The cost of team projects is so high, however, that they are rarely mounted. And when they are, the task of integrating all the research to test common hypotheses is formidable. More loosely knit team approaches where each member of a group pursues his or her own research but contributes to more general overall goals are more common, as in the well-known Southwest Archaeological Group, whose members meet annually before the field season to reach consensus on approaches and research methods.²¹

In these days of rising costs and financial stringencies, most excavations are on a comparatively small scale, a team of students or laborers under the overall supervision of the director and perhaps one or two assistants; the assistants may be graduate students with some technical training in archaeological fieldwork and can take some of the routine tasks from the director's shoulders, allowing him or her to concentrate on general supervision and interpretative problems. But in many cases the director will be in charge not only of the research and the arrangements for the excavation but will also personally supervise all trenches excavated on the site. On that one person, therefore, devolve the tasks of recording, photography, drawing, measurement, and labor supervision. The director may also take a turn at the recovery of fragile burials and other delicate objects that cannot be entrusted to students or workmen; he or she is also responsible for maintaining the excavation diaries and find notebooks, the storage and marking of artifacts, and the logistics of packing finds and shipping them to the laboratory. So varied are the skills of the excavator that much of a professional archaeologist's training in the field is obtained as a graduate student

214

Adol



DIGGING UP THE PAST

2012

27
29

working at routine tasks and gaining experience in the methods of excavation and site-survey under experienced supervision. For the director, such students provide not only useful supervisory labor but also an admirable hone upon which to try out favorite theories and discuss in ruthless detail the interpretation of the site. Many an elaborate and much-cherished theoretical model has been demolished over a disputed profile or an evening camp fire! Opportunities to gain excavation experience are always open, and notices of digs can be found on many college and university bulletin boards. The camaraderie and happiness of a well-run, student-oriented excavation is one of the more worthwhile experiences of archaeology.

Abbas

www.vadaprativada.in

Excavation

215



www.vadaprativada.in

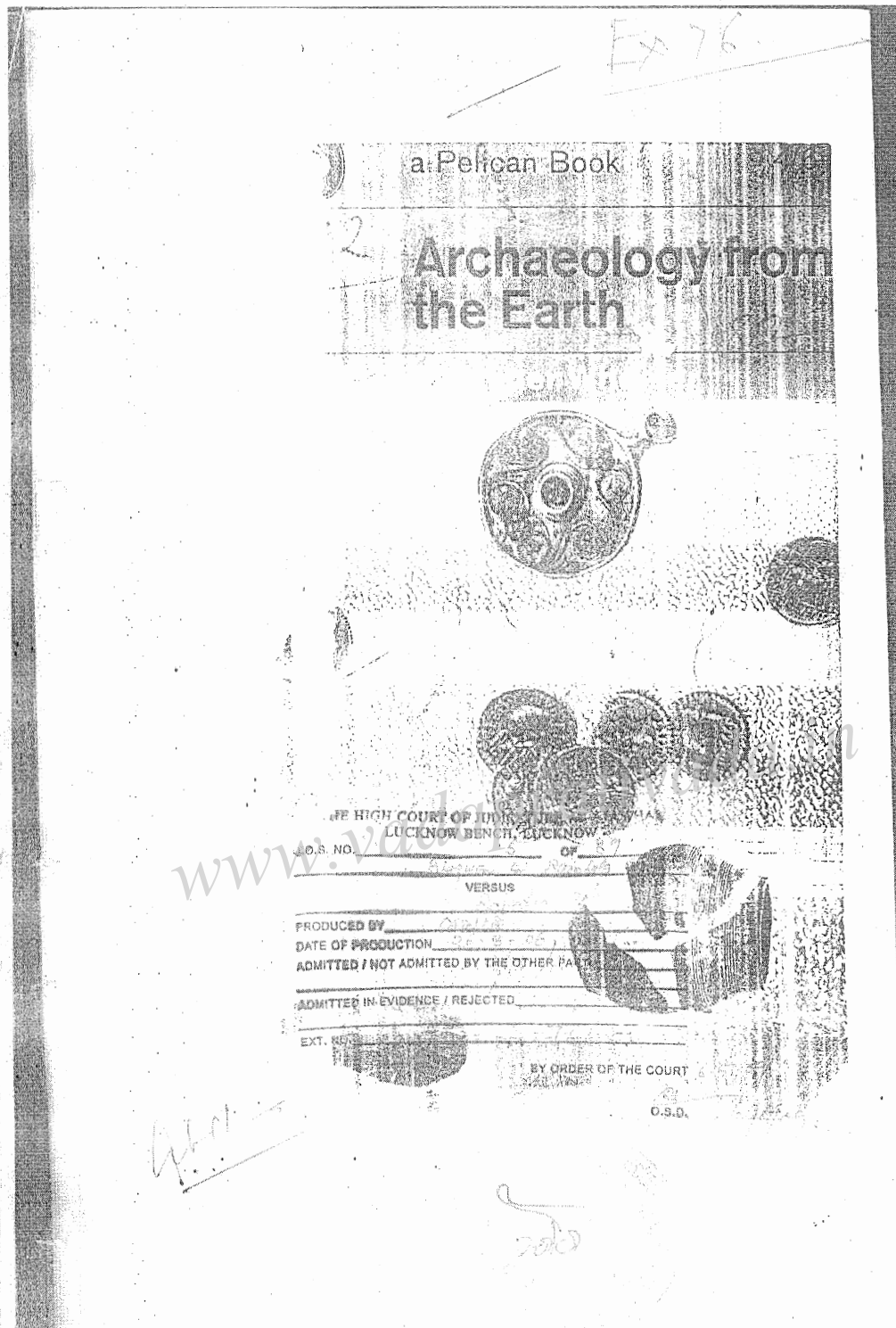
2013

Exh. 76

27
60

Amended - 7

Ex 76



2014

27
61

PELICAN BOOKS

A356

ARCHAEOLOGY FROM THE EARTH

SIR MORTIMER WHEELER

Sir Mortimer Wheeler, who has been Director of the National Museum of Wales and Keeper of the London Museum, was the first Director of the Institute of Archaeology in the University of London, and later Director-General of Archaeology in India and Adviser in Archaeology to the Government of Pakistan. In the intervals of war service, during which he attained the rank of Brigadier in the Eighth Army, he excavated Roman forts in Wales, the Roman city of Verulamium, the famous prehistoric fortress-town of Maiden Castle in Dorset, and other sites both in this country and in northern France. Whilst in India, he discovered the site of a Roman trading-station on the coast of the Bay of Bengal and carried out a series of excavations on prehistoric and early historic sites, including those of the Indus Civilisation of the third millennium B.C. In addition to his more academic work, he has broadcast widely on archaeological subjects.

L.A. 111
2008

2015

27
62

Penguin Books Ltd, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England
Penguin Books Inc., 3300 Clipper Mill Road, Baltimore 11, Md, U.S.A.
Penguin Books Pty Ltd, Ringwood,
Victoria, Australia

First published 1954
Published in Penguin Books 1955
Reprinted 1961, 1964

Copyright © Mortimer Wheeler, 1954

Made and printed in Great Britain
by Cox and Wyman Ltd
London, Reading, and Fakenham
Colour plate plates by Harrison & Sons Ltd
Set in Monotype Bembo

This book is sold subject to the condition
that it shall not, by way of trade, be lent,
re-sold, hired out, or otherwise disposed
of without the publisher's consent,
in any form of binding or cover
other than that in which
it is published

2016

27
63

ARCHAEOLOGY
FROM THE EARTH

SIR MORTIMER WHEELER

www.vadaprativada.in

PENGUIN BOOKS

2016

2016

www.vadaprativada.in

ARCHAEOLOGY FROM THE EARTH

I append a few observations on each of the posts which I have named.

THE DIRECTOR

It would be easy to be trite in describing the qualities of the director. It goes without saying that he must have the combined virtues of the scholar and the man of action. 'Scholarship is by no means all that is wanted,' affirms Petrie; 'the engineering training of mind and sense . . . will really fit an archaeologist better for excavating than book-work can alone.' I shall say more about this matter of scholarship in a moment or two. Meanwhile, it is scarcely necessary to observe that the director cannot be an expert in every branch of his work, any more than a general is an expert in every tank or gun under his command. But, just as a general must be exactly familiar with the performance – the range, fire-power, mobility, and so forth – of every arm available to him or his enemy, so must the director of an archaeological excavation be acquainted with the exact potentiality of the various techniques appropriate to his craft and the nature of the problems which are likely to oppose him. He may himself, for example, be an indifferent photographer, but he must know accurately the capacity of his cameras, lenses, and filters, and must thoroughly understand the preparation of a photographic subject; at all points he must be able to direct or check his expert. I have been blessed with a series of exceptionally competent photographers, but scarcely ever have I had an archaeological photograph taken without carefully checking the subject through the lens before exposure, for lighting, position of scale, angle, and background. Experience of this procedure (and of the converse) has convinced me of its necessity. The director, and he alone, is responsible for the record of his work; he knows, or should know, better than anyone else exactly what his record should express; and he can achieve the best possible record only through a full knowledge of the capacity of the mechanism which he is using.

So throughout the complex operation of modern field-work. The director sets the standard of achievement and must know enough to impose his standards without question on his experts.

But he is, of course, more than a gauge of technical values. He is a

27
65
Exh. 77

2018

BRIAN M. FAGAN
University of California, Santa Barbara

IN THE BEGINNING
An Introduction
to Archaeology Third Edition

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD
LUCKNOW BENCH, LUCKNOW
O.S. NO. _____ OF 37
VERSUS *Prakash Chandra*
PRODUCED BY *Prakash Chandra*
DATE OF PRODUCTION *26.5.06*
ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE OTHER PARTY _____
ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED _____
EXT. NO. *17*

BY ORDER OF THE COURT *11/5/09*

O.S.D. *6/5/09*



LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY
Boston Toronto

2019

27
66

For Judy

With fondest love—and not the least
because of *Catticus* and *Catticus Rex*

Copyright © 1978 by Little, Brown and Company (Inc.)

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any electronic or mechanical means including information storage and retrieval systems without permission in writing from the publisher, except by a reviewer who may quote brief passages in a review.

Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 77-20433

First Printing

Published simultaneously in Canada
by Little, Brown & Company (Canada) Limited

Printed in the United States of America

Credits for Illustrations

Cover photo: A prehistoric rock painting from the Lascaux caves in southern France. From *Préhistoire de l'Art Occidental* by André Leroi-Gourhan. Editions d'Art Lucien Mazenod, Paris. Photo: Jean Vertut.

The sources for the text figures appear below, except for those given with the illustrations. The art has for the most part been redrawn; the artists are Richard H. Sandersen and Ne. England Illustrators, Inc. The author wishes to thank the publishers, authors, photographers, and illustrators for granting permission to use their material. The figures without specified credits have been drawn specially for this book.

Frontispiece: Courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.

Chapter 1:

- 1.1 Courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum (and) *Great Ages of Man/Ancient America* © 1967 Time Inc.
- 1.2 George Helton/Photo Researchers
- 1.3 Colonial Williamsburg Photograph
- 1.4 Courtesy of Dr. Bradwood and the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

Chapter 2:

- 2.1 SCALA/Alinari
- 2.2 Rapho/Photo Researchers
- 2.3 From F. Péron, *Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes*, Paris, 1807-1816
- 2.4 Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, redrawn from "The Swanscombe Skull: A Survey of Research on a Pleistocene Site" (occasional paper no. 20, Fig. 26.3)
- 2.5 The Bettmann Archive
- 2.6 Robert Lackenbach/Black Star
- 2.7 Musée de l'Homme
- 2.8 The Bettmann Archive
- 2.9 George Helton/Photo Researchers

Chapter 3:

- 3.1 Copyright © Professor Willey 1977
 - 3.2 Courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum
 - 3.3 Irvén DeVore/Anthro-Photo
 - 3.4 Northwestern Archeological Program. Photo by D. R. Baston
- (Credits for illustrations continue on page 550.)

2020

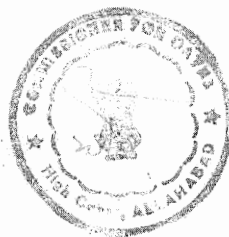
27
67

Organization of an Excavation

The director of an archaeological field expedition needs skills in addition to those of a competent archaeologist. He or she has to be an accountant, politician, doctor, mechanic, personnel manager, and even a cook. On a large dig, though manual labor may not be the director's responsibility, logistic problems are compounded, and she or he will head a staff of site supervisors, artists, photographers, and numerous minor functionaries who form the excavation team.²⁰

The complexities of modern archaeology are such that excavation projects on any scale now require multidisciplinary teams of archaeologists, botanists, geologists, zoologists, and other specialists who work together on closely integrated research problems such as the origins of food production. The team approach is particularly important where environmental problems are most pressing, where the excavations and research seek the relationships between human cultures and the rest of the ecosystem. The cost of team projects is so high, however, that they are rarely mounted. And when they are, the task of integrating all the research to test common hypotheses is formidable. More loosely knit team approaches where each member of a group pursues his or her own research but contributes to more general overall goals are more common, as in the well-known Southwest Archaeological Group, whose members meet annually before the field season to reach consensus on approaches and research methods.²¹

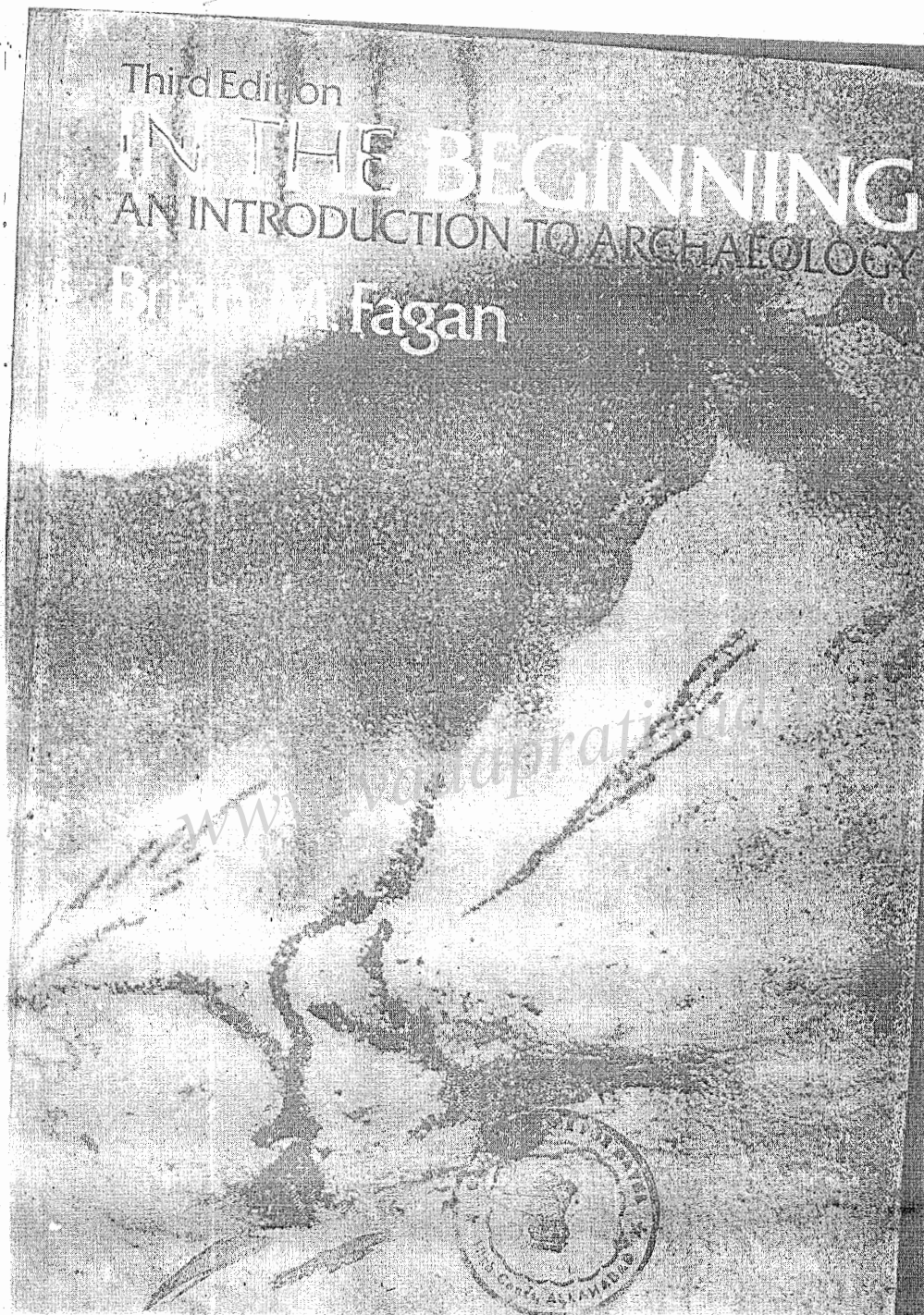
In these days of rising costs and financial stringencies, most excavations are on a comparatively small scale, a team of students or laborers under the overall supervision of the director and perhaps one or two assistants; the assistants may be graduate students with some technical training in archaeological fieldwork and can take some of the routine tasks from the director's shoulders, allowing him or her to concentrate on general supervision and interpretative problems. But in many cases the director will be in charge not only of the research and the arrangements for the excavation but will also personally supervise all trenches excavated on the site. On that one person, therefore, devolve the tasks of recording, photography, drawing, measurement, and labor supervision. The director may also take a turn at the recovery of fragile burials and other delicate objects that cannot be entrusted to students or workmen; he or she is also responsible for maintaining the excavation diaries and field notebooks, the storage and marking of artifacts, and the logistics of packing finds and shipping them to the laboratory. So varied are the skills of the excavator that much of a professional archaeologist's training in the field is obtained as a graduate student



27
93

2021

Exh. 78



2022

27
94

BRIAN M. FAGAN

University of California, Santa Barbara

IN THE BEGINNING

An Introduction

to Archaeology Third Edition

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD
LUCKNOW BENCH, LUCKNOW

S.C.S. NO. 6 OF 89

VERSUS

PRODUCED BY

DATE OF PRODUCTION

ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE OTHER PARTY

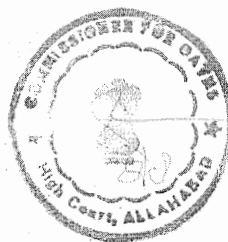
ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED

EXT. NO.



LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY
Boston Toronto

BY ORDER OF THE COURT 6.5.19
O.S.D. 6/7/19

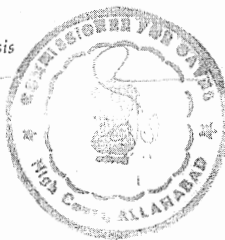


Artisans' houses and trading activities can be identified by concentrations of specialized artifacts found in caches in otherwise undistinguished structures. Such hoards should include at least a proportion of unfinished objects to show that the artisans themselves lived there. In more elaborate sites, trading and workshop areas and even streets have been uncovered. At the early town of Hacilar in Turkey, James Mel-laart found potters' workshops in a settlement dating to ca. 5435-5250 B.C.¹³ At Thebes and el-Lahun in Egypt, minor craftsmen lived in houses of two or three rooms within a walled enclosure, depended on others for their food, and often organized into shifts; information about their activities has come down to us in records from Deir el-Medina, Thebes, where generations of workers who built the pharaohs' tombs lived for over 400 years.¹⁴ Here again, the historical record allows amplification of elaborate archaeological finds.

Houses, Household Clusters, and Activities

How does one record information on houses and household activities from the fragmentary traces of houses found in the archaeological record? The essential preliminaries—careful research design, specific hypotheses and sampling design, meticulous horizontal excavation, and recording—are described in Chapters 9 and 10. Here we deal with the results of such processes, using an example from Mesoamerica.

In many societies, limited economic opportunities and an even distribution of wealth resulted in standardized house plans. Such houses, which served as shelters for their occupants, provide the archaeologist centuries afterward with useful units for analysis, provided that the house remains isolated from the surrounding occupation debris. The single house and its contents can be a mine of information, not only in itself, but also when compared to other houses in the same community. The variations between houses may reflect variation between families in subsistence activities, social status, manufacturing activity, wealth, and so on. Between 1350 and 850 B.C., for example, the one-room, thatched, wattle-and-daub house became the most common dwelling type in Early Formative Mesoamerican villages. Kent Flannery and a research team from the University of Michigan have recently completed a detailed analysis of early Mesoamerican villages of this period, a study that concentrated not only on the villages and the regions in which they flourished but on individual households as well.¹⁵ In the Valley of Oaxaca, Early Formative houses were generally rectangular,



ranging from about 3–5 meters to 4–6 meters in size. The floor was dug out from the subsoil and covered with a fine layer of sand. The roof was supported by stout posts, often cut from straight growing pine trees. These supported both the roof joists and the thatched roof, while the walls were built of reeds or canes lashed together in bundles. The bundles were covered with puddled clay, a doorway left open in one wall. The clay walls were either burnished or covered with a form of whitewash. No one knows how long such a house remained in use, but some excavated examples showed clear signs of modification during occupation.

Flannery and his colleagues distinguished carefully between the house itself and the activities that took place in and around it. Marcus Winter has widened the area around the house to include what he calls a *household cluster*, made up of archaeological data—storage pits, graves, houses themselves and perhaps ovens or middens—that enable us to reconstruct the composition of households and their activities, as well as relationships between one household and others.¹⁶ It should be stressed that the *household cluster* is purely an archaeological unit, a set of features isolated by excavation as a unit of convenient analysis (Figure 16.4). The Valley of Oaxaca houses already described were sometimes swept clean before being abandoned. But, in several cases, there was an accumulation of debris on the floor, which, in one instance, included potsherds, stone tool fragments, bone needles, and animal bones. Winter broke the contents down into five possible ac-

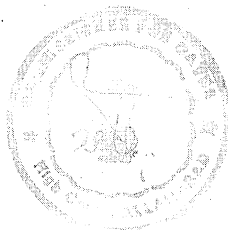
Fig. 16.4 Features near houses at San José Mogote: storage pits, drainage canals, and a large cistern.



tivities, each with its characteristic archaeological remains; cutting and scraping tasks (stone flakes), sewing or basketry (needles), producing of cutting tools (stone waste flakes), production and modification of hunting tools (?) (a single stone projectile point), and cooking and food consumption (animal bones, cooking pots, and braziers). The other features associated with Oaxaca household clusters included bell-shaped storage pits large enough to contain a metric ton of maize (about a year's supply for a single family). The pit fillings contained maize pollen, and, in some cases, household items such as *metates* (grinders). When in use, the pits were sealed with a flat rock and clay. The oxygen-free atmosphere prevented termites from destroying the precious grain. The pits were apparently abandoned when the walls caved in or else filled with refuse when a new one was dug for maize. Human burials were a common element in a household cluster, often unearthed within ten meters of a house. The burials were sometimes stuffed into convenient storage pits or were deposited fully extended into a special grave. In both cases, we may surmise that the graves were those of a single household—but a physical anthropologist's input is needed to provide age and sex data to confirm this supposition.

The Oaxaca household cluster also contained ovens of several types, perhaps used to roast century-plant hearts; refuse middens (although rubbish was frequently used to level a courtyard); small household pits; and drainage ditches. Some idea of how such a household cluster might be recorded is shown in Figure 16.5, taken from Marcus Winter's report on a household cluster at Tierras Largas in northwest Oaxaca.

In Mesoamerica, people talk about *activity sets*, too, toolkits used to perform a specific job that can be identified in an archaeological site. Activity sets are sometimes associated with human burials. One Late Formative male skeleton at Ticomán in the Valley of Mexico was accompanied by a set of artifacts thought to have been used for leather-working. Two fifteenth-century burials at the Ingombe Ilede site in the Zambezi Valley in south-central Africa were associated with sets of iron tools and copper wire (see Figure 10.31).¹⁷ Their owners were obviously expert ornamental wire makers. Since both these skeletons were of males, one could suggest that wire drawing was a male activity. Archaeologists have studied the variation in activities between different individual households, identified from activity associated with household clusters isolated during excavations. In the Valley of Oaxaca, Flannery and his colleagues studied twenty-two houses from several Early Formative sites from the activity standpoint.¹⁸ They found that food procurement, preparation, and storage activities were com-



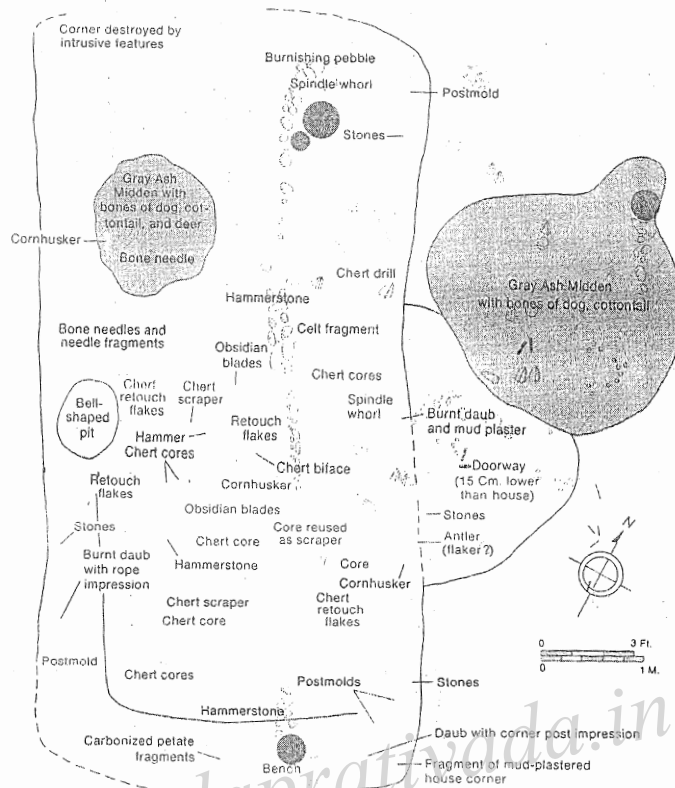
$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 98 \end{array}$$


Fig. 16.5 Plan of a house at Tierras Largas, Oaxaca, ca. 900 B.C., with selected artifacts plotted on the floor.

mon to all households, identified by grindstone fragments, storage pits and jars, and food residues, as well as pottery braziers. But the seed flotation samples from house floors showed considerable variation between crops eaten by different households. Deer bones were common in some houses, rare in others. Every household chipped local stone to make its own cutting and scraping tools. Obsidian was used by every household but was obtained from outside Oaxaca. Needles and implements used for opening cornhusks were almost universal, too.

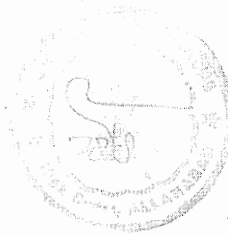
But there were signs of specialist activity as well, instances where one household might supply the needs of its neighbors. One large pit at Tierras Largas contained large quantities of debris resulting from fine pressure flaking. The other household clusters yielded no such remains, only the crude waste chips that might result from casual stone flaking. Another find at Tierras Largas contained a cache of deer bones, several of which had already been cut up to make bone rings and socket handles. No such finds came from other pits. Perhaps both these households contained part-time specialists who served the others.

The villages of Tierras Largas and San José Mogote in the northwestern part of the Oaxaca Valley were the scene of two specialist occupations found in no other villages excavated by the Michigan team. Both settlements were actively engaged in shell ornament manufacture. Small clusters of chipped shells and knives were commonplace in their households. Two pits at Tierras Largas yielded wing bones of the macaw, a bird whose brightly colored feathers were highly prized for ornamentation. The bones had been cut in such a way as to preserve the feathers. Saltmaking, metate manufacture, and obsidian working may have been specialties of more than community significance, instances where a community, or a series of communities, might supply the needs of an entire region.

We have by no means exhausted the possibilities for the study of household activities. Division of labor between males and females within the confines of a single household has been largely neglected in the archaeological literature. What areas of a house were mainly used by females rather than males, and vice versa? Would artifact patterns in an excavated house floor show, say, the artifacts used by women and children concentrated near the fire, where food was prepared? Unfortunately the Oaxaca house samples were too small to answer these questions, but Figure 16.6, taken from Evan Vogt's classic study of the Maya of Zinacantan in Chiapas, Mexico, shows some of the long-term possibilities.¹⁹

Communities

The layout of *communities*, using the word in Murdock's sense of a "maximal group of persons who normally reside in face-to-face associations," is a greater problem.²⁰ Both environment and economy limit the size and permanence of a settlement because the ability to gather food and store it is as important as the technology necessary to trans-



2028
Exh-79

$\frac{27}{100}$

Amesur-11

Ex 79



Kameshwar Prasad

Adel



2029

27
101

CITIES, CRAFTS AND COMMERCE
UNDER THE
KUSANAS

OF HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD
LUCKNOW BENCH, LUCKNOW
A.O.S. NO. 5 OF 89
Bhagwan G. Ramchandra Varma
VERSUS
Bhagwan G. Ramchandra Varma
PRODUCED BY Chaitanya
DATE OF PRODUCTION 17.26.89
ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE OTHER PARTY
ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED
EXT. NO. 77

BY ORDER OF THE COURT 6/5/89

O.S.D.

6/5/89

KAMESHWAR PRASAD

www.vadaprativada.in

AGAM KALA PRAKASHAN
DELHI
1984

Abel



www.vadaprativada.in

2030

27
102

First published 1984

© KAMESHWAR PRASAD (b. 1947)

www.vadaprativada.in

Published by : Dr. Agam Prasad, M.A., Ph. D., Dip. in Museology for
AGAM KALA PRAKASHAN, 34 Central Market, Ashok Vihar,
Delhi-110052 Phone : 7 11 33 95

Printed at : PRINT INDIA A-38/2, Mayapuri Industrial Area, Phase I,
New Delhi-110064

Agam



www.vadaprativada.in

2031

27
103

varied region-wise. In north-western India, where towns were situated in hilly valleys and stone was available in abundance, stone was used for building walls and ramparts. But in northern India generally earth and brick were used as building material. However, there was no fixed rule regarding the number and height of city walls and gates. They were made according to local traditions and suit the defence of the city. Greatest care was taken to safeguard the fortification of the city. It was evidently for this purpose that Kauṭilya suggests construction of various obstacles in the fort and storage of deadly weapons. Besides, armed-guards stationed at the watch-towers also kept a constant watch on enemies. The law books also emphasise the protection of the fortification. Manu explicitly commands the king to immediately banish such persons who destroy the wall of a town or fill up the ditch round a town, or break a town-gate.⁵²

It is also evident that all the towns, mentioned in the previous chapter, were not fortified. It appears that only capital cities (e.g., Sirkap, Sirsukh, Mathura, Śrāvastī, Kauśāmbī, Vaiśālī, Pāṭaliputra) were fortified. There might have been other fortified cities also during the Kuṣāṇa period, but neither literary nor archaeological evidence gives any indication about it. At the same time it appears that there was a large number of open towns, which were not important as administrative centres and hence had no fortification. Such towns were guarded by armed guards only. The number of open towns was larger than those of the fortified towns under the Kuṣāṇas.

III. Secular Structures

When the fortification of the city had been completed the construction of structures within the city was taken up. These included residential and religious buildings, roads, streets, drainage system, tanks, gardens, orchards etc., which served the needs of the citizens as well as beautified the city. A good account of the internal town-planning is also preserved in the literary texts. According to Kauṭilya, within the fort there should be constructed three royal roads running west to east and other three running north to south. It was to be made eight *dandas* wide. Besides, there were to be made pathways for men as well as chariots and other animals, gateways, suitable places for water, drains and underground passages. The royal palace was to be erected amidst the residential area, facing east or north. Specific localities of the town were to be reserved for the residences of the four *varṇas*, royal officers, artisans, guildsmen, foreign merchants, priests and offices, workshops, stables, rooms for wares and medicines, treasury, and tutelary deities of the city and the king. In the centre of the city was to be built the shrines and temples of various deities. At a distance of 100 *dhanuṣas* from the moat, outside the city, were to be constructed sanctuaries, holy places, groves, and water-works. Cremation grounds for both upper and lower *varṇas* were to be situated outside the city. On the outskirts of the cremation grounds were to reside heretics and *caṇḍālas*. Kauṭilya also advises the kings to fix boundaries for householders keeping in view their

52. Manu, IX, 289.

2032

27
104

requirements for workshops.⁵³ This step was necessary to check the encroachment on royal as well as other lands.

Kauṭīlya also prescribes certain rules for the construction of buildings. All permanent houses were to be provided with *avāskara* (dung-hill), *bhrāma* (water course) and a *vdapaṇam* (well). From each house a sloping water course, at the distance of 3 *padas* of $1\frac{1}{2}$ *aratāṇis* from the neighbouring site, was to be so constructed that either water could pass through it continuously or fall into drain. At a distance of a *pada* or an *aratāṇī* from the wall of the neighbouring house, apartments for bipeds and quadrupeds, fire-place, water-butt (*udānjaram*), a corn mill (*rochanīm*) and a mortar (*kuttinīm*), were to be made. Between two houses or portions of two houses, a space of 4 or 3 *padas* was to be left vacant. The roofs of adjoining houses might be either 4 *āṅgulas* apart from each other or might cover the roofs of adjoining houses. The *ānidvāram* or the front door was to measure a *kiṣku*. The upper storey was to be provided with a small but high window. The top of the house was to be covered with a broad mat, strong enough to face the blowing wind. Moreover, the roof was to be made strong so that it might not easily bend or break. The violation of these regulations was to be a penal offence.⁵⁴ Thus the *Arthaśāstra* lays down guide-lines on which internal planning of a town was to be taken up.

The Pāli *Jātakas* also shed light on the internal planning of towns. They refer to windows and courtyards,⁵⁵ horses' stalls,⁵⁶ elephants' stables,⁵⁷ bath-houses,⁵⁸ lotus tanks,⁵⁹ heating chambers,⁶⁰ dice chambers,⁶¹ bathing tanks,⁶² water tanks,⁶³ weighing houses,⁶⁴ sleeping rooms,⁶⁵ columns,⁶⁶ pillars⁶⁷ and the dome of a house.⁶⁸ It appears that houses were more than one storey high. One or two storeyed to seven storeyed houses are mentioned in the *Jātakas*.⁶⁹ But they do not enlighten us as regards the building material, though the use of wood in the form of beams, planks and roofing material is suggested by several storeys.⁷⁰

53. *Arthaśāstra*, IV. 22, 1-32.

54. *Ibid.*, Bk. III. ch. VIII.

55. *Jātaka*, I. 5, 9, 22.

56. *Ibid.*, 23.

57. *Ibid.*, 26.

58. *Ibid.*, 124.

59. *Ibid.*, II. 261.

60. *Ibid.*, III. 321.

61. *Ibid.*, 360.

62. *Ibid.*, 397.

63. *Ibid.*, 408.

64. *Ibid.*, VI. 544.

65. *Ibid.*

66. *Ibid.*, IV. 465.

67. *Ibid.*, I. 121.

68. *Ibid.*, III. 347.

69. *Ibid.*, I. 23, 40, 62; II. 156, 232; VI. 544.

70. *Ibid.*, II. 156; III. 418.

It appears that the upper storeys of the houses, ladders, etc., were made of wood. The walls might have been made of bricks, either sun-dried or burnt bricks. The walls of the houses were plastered and decorated in different ways.⁷¹ The *Jātakas* also throw interesting light on certain types of structures, e.g., alms houses, royal rest-houses and even the place of execution.⁷²

Unlike the *Arthaśāstra* which merely theorises on town-planning, the *Jātakas* describe some of the important cities of the period. In spite of an element of exaggeration in them, their account seem to be realistic, the best account of the city and town-planning is preserved in the *Mahānārada Kassapa Jātaka* which describes the city of Rājagriha in the following words: "See a marvellous city with grand walls, making the hair stand erect with wonder, pleasant with banners upraised.... See the hermitages divided regularly in blocks and the different houses and their yards, with streets and blind lanes between... behold the drinking shops and taverns, the slaughter houses and cook's shops and the harlots and wantons... the garland weavers, the washermen, the astrologers, the cloth marchants, the gold workers, the jewellers... drums and tabours, conchs, tambours and tambourines and all kinds of cymbals... and lutes, dance and song well executed, musical instruments and gongs... jumpers and wrestlers, jugglers and royal bards and barbers... crowds are gathered here of men and women.... See the seats tiers beyond tiers .. See the wrestlers in the crowd striking their doubled arms...."⁷³

Similar details can be found in other literary texts like the *Mahāvastu*,⁷⁴ the *Lalitavistara*,⁷⁵ the *Milīndapanho*,⁷⁶ the *Buddhacarita*,⁷⁷ and the *Saundarānanda*.⁷⁸ These works refer to roads and streets, pontoon bridges, pinnacles of mansions, plastered walls of the houses, female apartments, splendid places to be used in different seasons, heavy doors and ladders, upper storeys of the houses, balconies and windows, gardens, lotus ponds, rest houses and wells which adorned the famous cities of Dipavati, Sagala, and Kapilavastu. There is much similarity between the accounts of these works and that of the *Jātakas*. Moreover, the *Saddharma-Puṇḍarīka* or the *Lotus of the True Law* refers to various monasteries and *stūpas* made of marble, timber, bricks, clay or mud.⁷⁹ Residential structures also are described in this Buddhist text.

The Jain works like the *Acārāṅga Sūtra* and *Kalpasūtra* also contain valuable information regarding town-planning and structures. Thus travellers' houses, garden houses, house-holders' houses or *maths*, halting places for caravans, parks,

71. *Ibid.*, V. 536; VI. 538.

72. *Ibid.*, I. 40, 51, 96; II. 193; III. 340, 415, 419; IV. 442, 453, 465, 468, 499; VI. 538, 540.

73. *Ibid.*, VI. 544.

74. *Mahāvastu*, I. 213; II. 32-34, 111; III. 405.

75. *Lalitavistara*, pp. 23, 33, 38-39, 75-77, 101, 226-27, 255-60.

76. *Milīnda*, pp. 2, 53, 208, 212.

77. E.H. Johnston (trans.), *The Buddhacarita or Acts of the Buddha* (Reprint), Delhi, 1972, I. 23.

78. *Saundarānanda*, pp. 5-6.

79. H. Kern (trans.) *The Saddharma-Puṇḍarīka*, SBE, XXI, I. 38.

temples, assembly halls, wells, pathways, the places where three or four roads meet, and stables for animals are noticed in the *Acārāṅga Sūtra*. The art of plastering is also mentioned in this text.⁸⁰ The *Kalpa-sūtra* describes houses internally ornamented with pictures and having painted ceilings and externally whitewashed. The gymnastic hall is also referred to.⁸¹ The Jaina canons describe seven storeyed houses adorned with towers and pinnacles and supported by many columns. They also suggest the existence of theatre halls, and religious structures like *devakulas*, *thubas* and *ceiyas*.⁸² Several architectural terms and structures are mentioned in the *Aṅgavijjā*, another Jaina work. The use of wood in buildings and whitewashed walls is noticed in this text.⁸³ It appears from the details preserved in this text that houses were fairly large.

Details regarding structures can also be noticed in the *Manusmṛiti*⁸⁴ and the *Kāmasūtra*.⁸⁵ From the *Mṛichchakaṭika* of Śūdraka it seems that walls of houses were made of baked as well as unbaked bricks, common clay and wood.⁸⁶ The *Nāṭya Śāstra* of Bharat Muni refers to three types of play-houses, *vikṛsta* (oblong), *caṭurasra* (square) and *tryasra* (triangular). The sizes of the play-houses also varied considerably from each other. They are described as *jeṣṭha* (large), *madhya* (middle-sized) and *avara* (small). The walls of such houses were to be plastered and carefully whitewashed.⁸⁷ One to twelve storeyed houses are mentioned in the *Mānasāra* also.

From these and several other literary references it appears that greatest care was taken in laying out different structures within the city. Separate areas for the royal palace, residences of officials and merchants, men belonging to four *varṇas*, workshop of artisans, rest-houses, almonaries, theatres, public buildings, religious structures were to be demarcated carefully. There was to be ample provision for drinking water, drainage system and ponds, tanks, gardens and orchards. The houses of royal men, officers and rich merchants used to be more than one storey high. The common dwellings must have been less stupendous and massive. Great attention was paid to the interior and exterior decoration of houses.

However, it is very difficult to examine how far the provisions of the literary works were actually carried out in practice. The archaeological evidence on many points fails to satisfy us. Very few town-sites have been fully unearthed. Even whatever structural remains have been exposed fail to give a coherent picture of town-planning and structures. The archaeology has brought to light only remains

80. F. Max Müller (ed.) *Jaina Sūtras*, SBE, XXII, 92, 108, 184-85.

81. *Ibid.*, pp. 237-43.

82. J.C. Jain, *op. cit.*, pp. 54, 187-90.

83. Motichandra, "Introduction to *Aṅgavijjā*", pp. 38-43; V.S. Agrawala, "Introduction to *Aṅgavijjā*" p. 82.

84. *Manu*, IX, 264-88.

85. *Kāmasūtra*, IV, 3, 8.

86. M.R. Kale (trans.) *The Mṛichchakaṭika of Śūdraka* (3rd revised edition), Motilal Banarsidass, 1972, III, 13.

87. M.M. Ghosh (trans.) *Nāṭyaśāstra*, I, Calcutta, 1967, II, 7-11; 24-85.

of walls and rooms, floors, drains and in some cases roads and streets. Nevertheless these remains help us in forming an idea about the town-planning and structures of the Kuṣāṇa period.

Archaeological excavations have brought to light a number of Kuṣāṇa urban settlements in the north-western part of the Indian sub-continent as well as northern India proper. The structures noticed at these places are either residential complexes or religious establishments. We shall first discuss the residential structures.

The principal sites yielding Kuṣāṇa structures in the north-western India are Puṣkalāvati and Taxila. Puṣkalāvati was founded by the early Bactrian Greeks, most probably Menander, in the 2nd century B.C. This city flourished till the reign of Vāsudeva, the last great Kuṣāṇa king. This becomes clear from the coins of the Vāsudeva discovered on the top stratum of the site. The city was probably re-built by Wema Kadphises, but the habitation waned in the time of Kaniska. Finally, during or after the reign of Vāsudeva, the site came to be deserted and the population shifted to the Rajar mound. The stratigraphy of the site reveals that there was no break in the occupation of the city. Similarly, though the house plans varied considerably the general lay out of the city was not altered.⁸⁸

The excavations of the site exposed the remains of three streets, running parallel to each other, and crossing at right angles, which suggests that the city had regularly planned system of streets. Here in the planning of streets the influence of the Bactrian Greeks can be discerned. The street system was not disturbed and remained the same throughout the occupation of the city. Another important aspect of the structures of the Kuṣāṇa period is the lavish use of building materials from the structures of earlier periods. The lack of building stones in the immediate neighbourhood of Saikhān Dheri, compelled the Kuṣāṇa settlers to dig out the foundations of earlier walls, take out stone and fill the gaps with mud-bricks. This method proved easier and cheaper. Therefore, structures of the Kuṣāṇa period had deep mud-brick foundations over which was laid rubble core and the main walls were made in diaper style.⁸⁹

During the excavations of 1963-64 several structural remains of the Kuṣāṇa period were noticed. These included remains of walls, drains, refuse pits and cesspools, a rectangular bathing place and a square fire-place. The building materials included stone, mud bricks as well as burnt bricks, but brick constructions were noticed only during the last phase of the city life, i.e. the Kuṣāṇa period. Brick-paved floors were also exposed in one of the streets.⁹⁰

The most interesting structure of the Kuṣāṇa period, exposed at Puṣkalāvati, was the *House of Nāradaḥa*, a Buddhist *ācārya*. This house survived throughout the Kuṣāṇa period though it underwent many changes and got burnt more than once. It had a central open courtyard, flanked by rooms on three sides. The fourth side was closed by a dividing wall. The main entrance of the house opened in a

88. *AP*, vol. II (1965-66), pp. 23, 31.

89. *Ibid.*, p. 24.

90. *Ibid.*, pp. 26-7.

street. The use of burnt bricks, wood, and lime plaster in the structure was attested during the excavations. Three stages are discernible in the use of this house. In the time of Wema Kadphises, the house served as the residence of Nārdakha. During this period the existence of a bathing place in the courtyard, connected with a stone-built drain which discharged in the street, was noticed. The period of Kaniṣka witnessed several additions in the house, notably a bath-room and store-room. The discovery of big storage jars, vase and a large basin in front of a stone-seat along with a number of wheat mill-stones, suggests that now the house was occupied by some householder. Finally the house was converted into a temple complex.⁹¹

In Taxila, the Kuṣāṇa structures were noticed at Sirkap and Sirsukh. Compared to the Bhir Mound, the city of Sirkap, which remained under the Kuṣāṇa occupation even after the founding of Sirsukh by Wema Kadphises,⁹² was planned more systematically. The structures exposed here belonged mostly to the Parthian and early Kuṣāṇa periods. The structures of the Parthian period were made in the diaper masonry. Certain basic features of the structures at Sirkap may be pointed out. It appears that throughout the occupation of the city no appreciable alteration took place in the planning of streets. Although many variations were noticed in the interior planning, little change could be traced in the arrangement of the outer-walls of the houses. It may also be pointed out that the general plan of the houses consisted of open courtyard skirted by chambers on one or more sides. This planning continued until the latest occupation of the city under the Kuṣāṇa.⁹³

The excavations at Sirkap brought to light remains of private houses as well as a royal palace. The private dwellings were mostly constructed in the rubble masonry, though of diaper masonry style are also visible. The interior and exterior parts of walls had generally a coating of mud or lime plaster. Sometimes they were coloured too. Timber was used in the construction of upper floors, roof-tops, verandahs, doors, other miscellaneous fittings and sometimes for panelling on walls. The roofs were made flat and covered with a thick mud-layer.⁹⁴ However, it is not possible to ascertain whether like the Bhir Mound⁹⁵ the common houses at Sirkap were also more than one storey high.

The principal residential structure exposed at Sirkap was the royal palace. The palace was centrally situated on the cross way of two chief streets. On the western side it had a frontage of 352 feet and from east to west a depth of about 410 feet. The older portions of the palace were built in rough rubble masonry, ascribable to

91. *AP*, Vol. II (1965-66, pp. 28-9.

92. Marshall, *op. cit.*, p. 112. See also *ASI-AR*, 1912-13, p. 23. Elsewhere (*ASI-AR*, 1927-28, p. 60), the uppermost structures are ascribed to the early Kuṣāṇa period, before Kaniṣka. But A. Ghosh (*AI*, no. 4, p. 45) suggests the occupation of Sirkap till the time of Huviṣka, who was a successor of Kaniṣka.

93. *Ibid.*, pp. 118-23.

94. Marshall, *A Guide to Taxila*, pp. 85-6.

95. *Idem.*, *Taxila* I, p. 92.

the beginning of the 1st century A.D. Signs of later repairs and additions were visible, particularly in women's apartments. In some of the important constructions (e.g., rooms and courts of special importance) the use of *Kanjur* and columns in grey sandstone, were noticed. The evidence for the use of wooden beams in constructions is suggested by the sign of chases sunk in the face of walls, noticed in many chambers of the palace. The application of lime or mud plaster with the traces of colour-wash was also attested during the excavations.⁹⁶ Possibly there were four entrances to this palace.⁹⁷

The notable constructions within the palace at Sirkap included the 'Court of Private Audience', the 'Court of the Guard', the 'Court and Hall of Public Audience', royal chambers used on specific state occasions, banquet hall, bathroom, lavatory, retiring room, offices, women's apartments and a private chapel. However, no *tahkhānas* could be noticed in any part of the palace though such cellars were found in many of the private dwellings at Sirkap. The palace in its design and constructions compares well with the Parthian palaces at Assur, Dura, Nipur, early Sassanian palaces of Kish and ancient Assyrian palaces of Mesopotamia.⁹⁸ Almost a similar palace was excavated at Toprak-kala in Khorezm, a Kuṣāṇa town site. Like the palace at Sirkap there were many halls, e.g. the 'Hall of Kings', the 'Hall of Victors', the 'Hall of Deer', the 'Hall of Dancing Masks', the 'Hall with Circles', the 'Hall of Brown-Skinned Guardsmen', 'Harem complex' etc.⁹⁹ It seems, therefore, that the palaces had similar planning.

Some structures were also excavated at Sirsukh, the third and the last city at Taxila. However, due to limited nature of excavations conducted here, the details about planning and structures are meagre as compared to earlier city sites. The excavations near the Pindora mounds brought to light the remains of a large building consisting of two courts, one large and the other small, connected by a passage, and a number of chambers between the two. The foundations of the walls were designed in the old lime-stone rubble masonry, but the upper portions of the walls were made in the semi-ashlar masonry style, an innovation introduced in the 2nd century A.D. and may be ascribed to the Kuṣāṇas. Traces of a pillared verandah and a strong room were also noticed here.¹⁰⁰

The excavations at Puṣkalāvati and Taxila, thus shed interesting light on the planning and structures of the Kuṣāṇa period. Cities were planned in a systematic manner and the whole area of towns was intersected by a number of parallel lanes. The houses were situated facing the streets. There is no idea about the roads and pathways, but they must have existed and connected different parts of cities. The general plan of the houses consisted of open courtyards flanked by chambers on one or more sides. The walls were made of stone, mud bricks as well as burnt bricks.

96. Marshall, *A Guide to Taxila*, p. 171.

97. *Ibid*, p. 81.

98. *Idem*, *Taxila I*, pp. 172-76.

99. *JBRAS* (New Series), vol. XXX, pp. 1-24.

100. Marshall, *Taxila I*, p. 219.



The walls were plastered with lime or mud and often coloured. Floors were rammed either with bricks or mud. The use of timber is well attested in the constructions at these places. The roofs of the houses were also possibly made of wood, were flat and covered with a thick mud coating. The strong foundation walls make us believe that they supported multi-storeyed buildings. Drains were provided to carry out rain and refuse water. However, no existence of wells has been found within any one of the cities. The citizens had, therefore, to depend for the supply of water on streams which flowed near Taxila.

Kuṣāṇa structures have also been noticed at a number of sites in Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Bihar, but the details regarding planning are lacking on account of limited and vertical diggings. Nevertheless the remains of brick walls, brick-paved floors, drains, ring-wells give some idea about the planning and structures during the Kuṣāṇa period. It appears that constructions in this part of India were mainly in burnt bricks, stone being used sparingly as building material. Within the city, well laid out roads and streets were made and ample care was taken for the drainage system. Wells were dug to facilitate drinking water. Timber was used lavishly in the houses for the purposes of doors, beams, columns and perhaps in the constructions of upper storeys. In contrast to the north-western India, the roofs of houses were made sloping and had clay tiles on them.

The excavations at Rāja-Kaṇa-Kā-Quilā at Kurūkṣetra brought to light remains of ordinary Kuṣāṇa residences, built of well-burnt bricks, measuring 14 to 14½ × 9 to 9½ × 2½ to 3 inches dimensions.¹⁰¹ Later on seven structural phases, belonging to the early centuries of the Christian era were noticed here. In the upper levels of these constructions the use of baked-bricks was attested, whereas in the lower levels mud-bricks were used. In one of the rooms of these houses was discovered a rectangular mud-brick pier, which possibly supported a rafter.¹⁰²

At the Purāṇā Quilā near Delhi, which represents the ancient city site of Indraprastha, several structural remains of the Kuṣāṇa period were exposed. Whereas earlier constructions showed the evidence of kiln burnt bricks and rubble structures,¹⁰³ those belonging to the Śaka-Kuṣāṇa period were characterized by the use of baked-bricks, though the use of mud-bricks was also attested. The structural remains consisted of two rooms with signs of doorway, a brick-paved floor inside a room,¹⁰⁴ and a flight of steps.¹⁰⁵ Generally the bricks of uniform size (37 × 22 × 5 cms) were used in the structures, though bricks of larger dimensions were also used. Burnt brick structures belonging to the Kuṣāṇa period were excavated at Sanghol,¹⁰⁶ Noh,¹⁰⁷ Hastināpura,¹⁰⁸ Atrāñjikhera,¹⁰⁹ Sonpur¹¹⁰ and other sites

101. ASI—AR, 1922-23, p. 88.

102. IAR, 1970-71, p. 31.

103. Ibid., 1954-55, p. 14; 1969-70, p. 4.

104. Ibid., 1970-71, p. 19.

105. Ibid., 1970-71, p. 31.

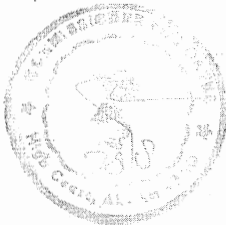
106. Ibid., 1968-69, p. 25.

107. Ibid., 1965-66, p. 38; 1971-72, p. 42.

108. AI, nos. 10-11, pp. 8-27.

109. IAR, 1960-61, p. 85; 1962-63, p. 36; 1969-70, p. 43.

110. B.P. Sinha and B.S. Verma, *op. cit.*, p. 11.



also, but details regarding planning and structures are lacking at these sites. The excavations of other Kuṣāṇa urban sites, however, provide more information about planning and structures. In and around Mathura, the eastern capital of the Kuṣāṇas, excavations were made at a number of sites like Kaṭrā mound, Jail mound, Kaṅkāli tīlā, Chaubārā mound, Jamalpur, Māt and Sonkh. Nearly eight decades of excavations at these sites have brought to light many structural remains of the Kuṣāṇa period but they mostly belong to Jaina, Buddhist and Brahmanical establishments. Secular remains are almost non-existent at Mathura. However, Stuart Piggot suggests the existence of a record office belonging to the Kuṣāṇas at Mathura.¹¹¹ Of other secular structures, mention may be made of remains of seven houses, built around an open area at Sonkh. These houses were exposed in level 16 which represents the Kuṣāṇa phase,¹¹² but the details of these houses are not reported.

Kuṣāṇa structures are more promising at Kauśāmbī than at Mathura. The excavations here brought to light residential complexes, including a palace, roads, lanes, by-lanes, drains, tanks, etc., which throw ample light on the internal planning of this city during the Kuṣāṇa period. The most interesting structures exposed here is a massive stone fortress, covering an area of 320 × 150 metres. The fortress is barrel-shaped in plan. Four main stages are noticed in the architecture of this palace. The last stage of the palace represents the Kuṣāṇa phase (c. A.D. 100-200). The architecture during this period was of hybrid character, showing the indiscriminate use of bricks and stones.

Moreover, new architectural features, hitherto unnoticed in the Ganges valley are noticed for the first time during the Kuṣāṇa phase. These include the construction of Sikhara-like domes and semi-elliptical barrel-vaults, and segmental and four-centred pointed arches, the use of thick mortar and heavy coatings of plaster for bonding and geometrical contour perfection.¹¹³

The palace at Kauśāmbī consisted of three blocks—eastern, western and central—connected by galleries. In these blocks sets of rooms with domical surmounting structures, semi-elliptical vaults, verandahs, passages connecting the rooms with verandahs, galleries, door jambs of stone, basements, four-centred pointed and segmental arches, were noticed. The segmental and elliptical arches in the palace complex at Kauśāmbī compare well with the arches in the structures at Toparak-Kala and Dzhanbas-Kala in Khorezm.¹¹⁴

Besides, the palace complex remains of residential houses built of bricks were also excavated at Kauśāmbī. Six such residential complexes were unearthed. Though marked by individual features, the general plan of the houses remained the same. The houses generally consisted of two apartments—inner and the outer—to be used by men and womenfolk respectively. The female apartments

111. S. Piggot, *op. cit.*, p. 46.

112. *IAR*, 1969-70, p. 42.

113. *CAKP*, II, pp. 327-35.

114. *Ibid.*, pp. 332-37.



2040

27
112

were more spacious than those of the men. Occasionally outer apartments had verandahs in front of rooms.¹¹⁵ All the six houses excavated had been constructed in earlier periods, but alterations and additions were made during sub-periods V-VI (A.D. 25-175), which represent the Kuṣāṇa phase at Kauśāmbī.¹¹⁶ These houses had courtyards, passages, verandahs, bathrooms and a tank. Remains of walls, forming parts of rooms, brick-paved floors and drains were also noticed in these houses.¹¹⁷

Certain basic features of the residential structures of the Kuṣāṇa period at Kauśāmbī may be pointed out. The bricks were joined with the help of mud. The use of lime was made in special constructions like the tanks. However, the houses were whitewashed with lime, evidence for the use of timber is suggested by a number of post-holes and socketes for door-jambs. The floors of the houses were generally tiled with bricks, but the use of brick columns was rare. The discovery of large number of tiles suggests that the roof-tops were covered with tiles. The tiles were provided with holes and grooved channels so as to fix them in wooden or bamboo frames. The excavations, however, do not suggest whether the houses were single or multistoreyed, though from the discovery of two stair cases, it appears that houses were possibly of more than one storey. The main doors of the houses give the impression of being fairly wide, varying from 3 feet 9 inches to 4 feet 9 inches. The out doors of the rooms were probably built of mono-leaves. In an exceptional case, however, for one door-jamb two holes, near each other, were found. Perhaps the doors were fitted in wooden frames. The houses were generally situated by the side of roads and lanes.¹¹⁸

The excavations also throw light on the planning of roads, lanes and drainage system. A central road passed through the city and it was connected with other thoroughfares. Almost every house had access to this road either directly or through some lanes and by-lanes. This road was originally built in phase I of the city but was remodelled during various phases of its occupation. It was rebuilt systematically by the Kuṣāṇas. During this period its width and depth were 15 feet and 1 foot respectively. Besides, a number of lanes and by-lanes were also discovered. One of the lanes were nearly 200 feet long and was connected with the mainroad. One of the by-lanes had even a pavement of concrete, composed of *kankar* and *surkhi*. For drainage purpose ring-walls, soakage jars, terracotta drains as well as open drains built of brick were used. But from the Kuṣāṇa period onwards, ring-wells were replaced by brick-built drains. Generally the drains were open, but one specimen of covered drain was also noticed. Three septic tanks, which could be periodically cleared, were also discovered. The jars discovered in lanes might have been used for storing water to be used to extinguish fire.¹¹⁹ It may be pointed out here that

115. *MAI*, 74, pp. 29-30.

116. *Ibid.*, p. 21.

117. *Ibid.*, pp. 30-45.

118. *Ibid.*, pp. 29-30.

119. *Ibid.*, pp. 24-30.

Abel



2041

27
113

Kauṭilya also in his *Arthaśāstra* (BK. II. 146) suggests that 'vessels filled with water shall be kept in thousands in a row without confusion, not only in big streets and places where four roads meet, but also in front of the royal buildings (rājaparigrahesu)'. See, R. Shama Sastry (tr.), *Kauṭilya's Arthaśāstra*, Mysore, 1967 (eighth edition), p. 165.

Structural remains of the Kuṣāṇa period were also noticed at Rājghāt. These included eight blocks of brick-built buildings, separated by lanes and alleys.¹²⁰ During another excavations a well-paved brick platform and well were excavated, belonging to Period III (beginning of the Christian era to A.D. 300), which represents the most prosperous building period at the site.¹²¹ Remains of three rooms of baked bricks, a brick built floor and drain were exposed at Mason. These belonged to Period III (A.D. 100-200). Remains of a common passage, partial remains of a house consisting of four rooms, floors set with bricks and a road were also discovered here, belonging to the Kuṣāṇa period.¹²² A large residential complex belonging to periods III-IV (100 B.C.—A.D. 250), covering the Kuṣāṇa phase, was discovered at Chirand. In one of the blocks of this house two small inter-connected rooms, with a drain running through their floors into a square cistern outside the main building were noticed. These rooms might have served as bathrooms or privies.¹²³

At Vaiśālī the excavations within Rājā Viśāla Kā Garh brought to light structures belonging to Śuṅga, Kuṣāṇa and Gupta periods. The Kuṣāṇa period exposed extensive brick-buildings along with sprinklers and deep bowl type of pottery. Period III (c. A.D. 100-300) may be taken to represent the Kuṣāṇa layer. The structural remains at Vaiśālī include fragments of walls, brick concrete foundations, concrete floors, parts of rooms of various dimensions, military barracks, roads, streets etc.

The excavations at Vaiśālī revealed that the general planning of structures noticed in earlier periods, was not altered during Period III. However, in contrast to the structures of Period II (c. 300-150 B.C.), which showed the use of square bricks in the structures, those belonging to the succeeding phase were marked by the use of brick-bats. But in spite of being made of brick-bats, the structures during phase III were more thick and substantial and had broad foundations of rammed bricks, 5-6 inches thick.¹²⁴ During a subsequent excavation (1958-62), however, use of substantive bricks in the buildings of Period III (200 B.C.—A.D. 300)¹²⁵ were also discovered. The buildings of this phase were massive and hardly exhibited the use of broken or reused bricks. Thus a wall running to a length of 77 feet and a drain as long as 41 feet were traced.¹²⁶

120. *ABHI*, III (1940), p. xliii.

121. *IAR*, 1964-65, p. 45. See also, *ibid.*, 1957-58, p. 50; 1960-61, p. 37.

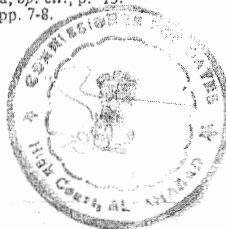
122. *Ibid.*, 1964-65, p. 43; 1965-66, p. 52; 1967-68, p. 47; 1970-71, p. 76.

123. *Ibid.*, 1964-65, p. 7.

124. Krishna Deva and Vijayakant Mishra, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

125. B. P. Sinha and S. R. Roy, *op. cit.*, pp. 7-8.

126. *Ibid.*, p. 29.



2042

27
114

Some substantial structures of the Kuṣāṇa period were excavated at Vaiśālī. The buildings numbered as 2, 2A, 2B, 2D, 2E, 2F and 2J, all belonged to the Kuṣāṇa period. In these houses traces of rooms, corridors and drains were found. In all these buildings evidence of the use of broken as well as substantial bricks was noticed. In one of the buildings bricks of two sizes, $16 \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches and $15 \times 10 \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches were utilized.¹²⁷ However, the houses were devoid of windows. Even signs of doors were not detected, except in two cases. Excavations do not suggest the use of lime, though mortar was used as a building material. The excavations also do not throw any light on the roofing material, nor on the heights of the buildings.

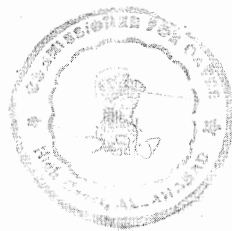
Impressive Kuṣāṇa structures were discovered at Pataliputra also. The upper layers of Period II (c. 150 B.C.—A.D. 100) and lower and middle layers of Period III (A.D. 100-300) may be taken to represent the Kuṣāṇa layers at Pataliputra. From these layers were excavated large brick-built walls, some of them being as long as 79 and 104 feet. Such large walls suggest that they formed parts of fairly massive houses. The excavations also brought to light several concrete floors and a drain which measured 34 feet long and 8 inches deep. The drain was covered and arrangement for its regular cleaning was provided by putting a covering brick breadthwise. This drain was built of large and thick bricks; it emerged either from a bathroom or a kitchen and discharged itself in a huge pit. Excavations have also revealed traces of verandahs and brick columns, which possibly served as pedestals in which wooden pillars were inserted to support the roofs of verandahs or halls. The houses were probably single storeyed and were roofed with clay tiles.¹²⁸

The excavated remains of Kuṣāṇa structures from many urban sites in north-western and northern India, thus, confirm more or less what the literary texts speak about town-planning and constructions. The planning in these two regions did not differ fundamentally from each other. Greatest stress was put on the defence of cities, either by natural or artificial fortifications. Inside cities, roads, streets, lanes and by-lanes were made for wheeled traffic and pedestrians. The houses had access to these thoroughfares. One-storeyed to multistoreyed houses were constructed. These were often whitewashed, coloured, and decorated in various fashions. The internal arrangement of the houses suggests that different apartments for the use of men and women folk were made. The houses were provided with sleeping chambers, kitchens and baths. Drains were made to carry out refuse and rain water.

However, some distinctive features of the two regions may be pointed out. Whereas in north-western India stone was used lavishly along with bricks, in

127. B.P. Sinha and R.R. Roy, *op. cit.*, pp. 29-31.

128. A. S. Altekar and V. K. Mishra, *op. cit.*, pp. 45-58. Some structures of the Kuṣāṇa period were exposed at Champā also during recent excavations conducted by the Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Patna University. Remains of two rooms, measuring $1.50\text{m} \times 0.90\text{m}$ and $1.31 \times 1.40\text{m}$, respectively were discovered here. The floor of these rooms had brick soling. A brick well was also found in one of the rooms, the diameter of the well being 1.20 meter. See, B.P. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 103.



2043

27
115

northern India the scarcity of stone led to the extensive use of brick as building material. Bricks of various dimensions were used in the constructions of northern India. Thus the use of large-sized bricks seems to be a general feature of the Kuṣāṇa structures in northern India.¹²⁹ Another difference is seen in the use of roofing materials and the construction of roofs. Whereas in north-western India roofs were made flat and covered with clay, the use of tiles in northern India seems to be common. Again, whereas in the north-western India architecture bears Indian as well as foreign influence in northern India it was essentially Indian in character and the architectural traditions of earlier periods were continued. An exceptional site in northern India was Kauśāmbī where the central Asian influence is noticed in the construction of arches. The use of stone in buildings at Kauśāmbī is also rather unusual.

IV. Religious Structures

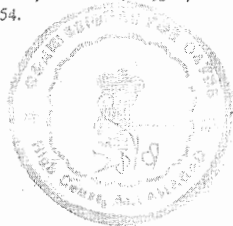
The liberal religious policy of the Kuṣāṇa monarchs led to the establishment of many Brahmanical, Jaina and Buddhist edifices throughout the Kuṣāṇa empire. The excavations have exposed a large number of such structures in India, Afghanistan and central Asia. The largest number of religious structures are Buddhist because Buddhism was very much flourishing during the Kuṣāṇa period.

The most important religious structure discovered at Sirkap was the Apsidal Temple of the Buddhists. This temple was situated in a fairly large rectangular courtyard. The courtyard was supported by a platform, access to which from the main street could be made by two flights of steps. There were two lines of chambers by the side of these steps which might have served the dwelling purpose of the monks, residing in this temple, or as shops. The temple was built on a raised plinth in the middle of the courtyard and comprised a rectangular nave with a porch in front and a circular apse in rear. All these structures were surrounded by a *pradakṣiṇa* path. In the middle of the apse, possibly there was a *stūpa*. Foundations of two square *stūpas*, built of heavy limestone blocks, were also discovered in the courtyard of the temple.¹³⁰

Besides, a large number of Buddhist *stūpas* and monasteries were excavated round about Taxila, e.g., the Dharmarājika *stūpa*, the Kunala *stūpa*, the *stūpas* and monasteries at Mohrā Morādu, Pippala, Jaulian, Bādālpur, Lālchak, Jañdial and Bhāmālā. Most of these sites revealed Kuṣāṇa structures. The Dharmarājika *stūpa* was originally built by the Mauryan emperor Aśoka, but it was subsequently improved upon. During the Kuṣāṇa period the terrace and flight of steps were reconstructed in the semi-ashlar masonry. The glass tiling noticed in one of the floors of the *stūpa* also probably belonged to the Kuṣāṇa period. An apsidal *stūpa*

129. *Journal of the Gauṅānāth Jhā Kendriya Saṅskṛit Vidyāpeeth XXVII*, pts. 3-4 (1971), pp. 236-7. The bricks discovered from a number of Kuṣāṇa sites reveal a close uniformity in the use of bricks. Thus bricks measuring 18×12×2, 18 to 17.5 ×12×2.5, 19×11×2 and 18×12×2.5 inches were used at Ahicchatra, Kauśāmbī, Rājghāt and Kumrahār respectively.

130. Marshall, *op. cit.*, pp. 150-54.



temple, similar to that of Sirkap was also noticed here; but whereas the apse at Sirkap was circular, it was octagonal at the Dhārmaraṇjika. A complex of chambers, measuring 111 feet 4 inches × 67 feet 4 inches was noticed, situated opposite the entrance to the temple. In one of these chambers was discovered was silver scroll inscription of Kaniṣka dated in the year 136. This inscription along with a total number of 1485 Kuṣāṇa coins discovered from the Dhārmaraṇjika which ranges in date from the time of Kadphises I to Vasudeva and even the Kidara Kuṣāṇas, strongly suggest the occupation of this *stūpa* throughout the Kuṣāṇa period.¹³¹

Other noteworthy religious structures at Taxila were the four *Samghārāmas*, situated a little to the south-east of the Dhārmaraṇjika. Although the excavations carried out at these sites were limited, they are of interest to us because they belonged to the Kuṣāṇa period (A.D. 40-150). They were constructed in the diaper type of masonry and demonstrate the evolution of the quadrangular monastery during the early Kuṣāṇa period. The *Samghārāmas*, also furnish specimens of several other types of masonry, not noticed at other sites.¹³²

Religious edifices belonging to the Kuṣāṇa period were also noticed at Kalawān, Girī, Pippala and Jaulian. Of these the most interesting ones were those belonging to Girī. Here the use of Corinthian pilasters was noticed and structures included a *stūpa*, courts, drain, small windows, passage way with flight of 'steps and a refectory or a common room.¹³³

Of the religious structures of particular importance mention may be made of Kaniṣka's *stūpa* and *vihāra* at Peshawar and the Manikayālā tope built during the reign of Huviṣka. Traditions ascribe the construction of the famous Buddhist *stūpa* at Peshawar to Kaniṣka which has been confirmed by the discovery of a relic casket from this *stūpa* recording the gift of Kaniṣka. The excavations carried out by Spooner (1908-09) and Hargreaves (1910-11), at Shāh-jī-ki-Dherī have confirmed the identification of the site with Kaniṣka's *stūpa*, the details of which are also preserved in literary sources.¹³⁴

The Shāh-jī-ki-Dherī was marked by two mounds, the smaller one representing

131. Marshall, *op. cit.*, pp. 237-93.

132. *Ibid.*, p. 315.

133. *Ibid.*, pp. 345-47.

134. Interesting accounts of the construction and appearances of this *stūpa* is preserved in the literary accounts of Chinese travellers, Saka Khotanese legend, a Sogdian text, some mediaeval German literature and al-Birūnī's descriptions of India. Thus Fa-Hien (James Legge, *The Travels of Fa-Hien*, Delhi, 1971, pp. 33-4) suggests that during the course of his travels in Gandhāra Buddha had prophesied about the construction of this tope by Kaniṣka. According to the Chinese traveller, Kaniṣka built a tope and a monastery at the place where Buddha's famous alms bowl brought from Magadha was kept. The tope was the finest in the *Jambudvīpa*, more than 400 cubits high and decorated with precious substances. Cunningham (*ASIR Cunningham*, II, p. 89) thinks that this monastery existed till the time of Akbar under the name of *Gor-Kafāri* or *Baniyā's House*. For details regarding different traditions and descriptions of this monastery and *stūpa* see, K. W. Dobbin, *The Stūpa and Vihāra of Kaniṣka I*, Asiatic Society, Calcutta, 1971 and Baldev Kumar, *The Early Kuṣāṇas*, Sterling Publishers, 1973, pp. 88-100.



the *stūpa*, the larger one the monastery. The *stūpa* had a cruciform ground plan and comprised a quadrangle with projections from middle of each of the four sides. The excavations brought to light along with the *stūpa*, the remains of the chapel, a bastion-like structure, a path and the traces of a dome. The chief architectural feature of the *stūpa* noticed here was a number of cross-walls radiating from the centre of the *stūpa* like spokes on a hub.¹³⁵ These two features, the cruciform ground plan and the radial walls of the *stūpa* drum and dome have analogies to some monuments in central Asia and the *stūpas* of Andhra.¹³⁶

The monastery at Shāh-jī-kī-Dherī revealed three levels of constructions. To the lowest level belonged two lines of pillars which formed part of a verandah with provisions for cells. Possibly the cells were built of timber. In the second level were noticed the remains of a long brick wall in the shape of a foundation or retaining wall of a platform. In the top stratum two semi-circular walls and a connecting wall were discovered. Projections towards the main *stūpa* noticed in this level possibly indicate the entrance to the monastery.

Manikayālā, 16 miles south-east of Rāwalpindī, was another Kuṣāṇa settlement where some monasteries seem to have existed.¹³⁷ Excavations at the site brought to light the remains of a *vihāra* with an attached *stūpa*, which belonged probably to the time of Kanīška. The planning of this *vihāra* and *stūpa* was similar to other religious structures noticed in the Gāndhāra region.¹³⁸ More or less on similar planning were constructed the Surkh Kotal temple in Bactria,¹³⁹ the *stūpa* at Koh-i-Mori in Kham-i-Zargar in Kapise,¹⁴⁰ the temple at Hadda¹⁴¹ and similar religious structures at other sites. The religious edifices of Kashmir resembled the contemporary Buddhist structures of Gāndhāra in planning and elevation. Buddhist *stūpas* belonging to the Kuṣāṇa period were noticed at Uskar and Harwan. However, some difference between the building style of these monasteries is noticed. The *stūpa* at Uskar was built in the chip-masonry style but that of Harwan was constructed in the diaper-pebble as well as diaper-rubble masonry.¹⁴²

Religious structures of the Kuṣāṇa period have been unearthed at Mathura, Śrāvastī, Kauśāmbī, Piprahwa, Rājghat, Sarnāth, Chirand, Vaiśālī and Pāṭaliputra. These include Buddhist *stūpas*, *vihāras*, temples, *devakulas* and shrines for the *nāga* worship. But the Buddhist structures in northern India are not as stupendous as

135. K. W. Dobbins, *op. cit.*, pp. 17-18.

136. *Ibid.*, p. 41.

137. Cunningham suggests (*ASIR Cunningham*, II, pp. 157-60) that Manikayala was the site of a small town, containing nearly 1500 or 2000 houses. An old tope built by king Huska or Huviška existed here. The coins of this king and those of Kanīška were found at Manikayala.

138. *ASIR Cunningham*, XIV, pp. 1-6.

139. *ABIA*, XVI, pp. LXXXIX-CXI.

140. *AHCO*, XX, no. 4 (1968), pp. 67-8.

141. *Kuṣāṇa Culture and History*, no. 2 (1971), pp. 44-7.

142. R. C. Kak, *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir*, London, 1933, pp. 50-51.

Abel



those discovered in the Gandhara region. This was perhaps due to the fact that during this period Buddhism was in a more flourishing condition in the north-western India under the liberal patronage of the Kuṣāṇa kings, especially Kanishka.

Mathura was the most important religious centre in northern India where Buddhist, Jaina and Hindu faiths prospered simultaneously. Here devotees of different creeds congregated and made a large number of endowments to churches. Several Kuṣāṇa inscriptions discovered in the vicinity of Mathura, record the dedication of tanks, gardens, wells, *yūpas*, Jaina and Buddhist images, railings, pillars to religious establishments.¹⁴³ They also suggest the existence of many vihāras at Mathura, e.g., the Buddharaṅgita Vihāra, Chutaka Vihāra, Śrīvihāra, Suvarṇakāra Vihāra, Dharmabastika Vihāra, Kāṣṭhikiya Vihāra and the Vihāra situated at Anyor. Other religious establishments noticed in the inscriptions are the Madhurā Vanaka *Stūpa*, the *nāga* shrine of Dadhikarṇa, and the *devālayas* of Kanishka and Huviṣka.¹⁴⁴

However, religious structures at Mathura were so devastatingly destroyed by the iconoclasts and vandals that it becomes difficult to reconstruct the architectural details of these edifices. Nevertheless, the archaeologists have succeeded in locating at least the sites of some of these monasteries. Thus, Cunningham identified the sites of the Upagupta monastery, the monastery of Huviṣka and the Kuṇḍa-Sukha Vihāra at Kaṭrā and the Jail mounds respectively.¹⁴⁵ The excavations at Kankali Tila, Jamalpur, Chaubara mounds and other places have brought to light a large number of pillars and rails, brick-walls and pavements, the figure of a naked dancing girl and three statues of lions, which once adorned gateways of the Huviṣka Vihāra,¹⁴⁶ a large bell capital of pillar adorned with an elephant and bearing the name of Huviṣka, some large pillars of a Buddhist railing, the faces of which were decorated with naked female figurines and scenes depicting domestic, religious and love scenes, architraves or coping stones, similar to those discovered at Sāñchī, Kauśāmbī, Gaya and other places¹⁴⁷ and nearly 50 bases of similar size and style belonging to Huviṣka's Vihāra.¹⁴⁸ These architectural remains indicate that the structure to which they belonged must have been massive and decorated in the usual fashion of Buddhist *stūpas* and *vihāras* noticed elsewhere in India. However, there is no evidence to suggest any foreign influence on the Mathurā architecture. It seems that early Indian architectural traditions continued to influence the religious architecture of the Kuṣāṇa period at Mathurā.

143. For example an inscription engraved on a colossal seated figure of a Kuṣāṇa king, discovered from Tokri Tila near Māt in Mathura, records the construction of a *devakula*, *puṣkarinī*, garden, well, assembly hall and a gateway. See K. L. Janert (ed.) *Mathurā Inscriptions* Gottingen, 1961, p. 135.

144. *Ibid.*, p. 31 ff.

145. *ASIR*, Cunningham, I, pp. 232-41. Vogel (*ASIR-AR*, 1901-09, p. 160), however, takes the Jamalpur site to represent the site of the Buddhist monastery founded by Huviṣka.

146. *Ibid.*

147. *Ibid.*, III, pp. 19-25.

148. *Ibid.*, XVII, p. 108.

APR 1970



Subsequent excavations have indicated that several religious structures like a Jaina *stūpa*, two Jaina temples, a Buddhist *vihāra*, and a Vaiṣṇava temple once existed at the Kañkāli mound at Mathurā.¹⁴⁹ Thus Jamalpur mound, apart from the Buddhist monastery built by Huvīṣka, also housed a *nāga* shrine.¹⁵⁰ Māt was the place where a *devakula* of the Kuṣāṇa period was built.¹⁵¹ The apsidal brahmanical temple, excavated, at Sonkh proved to be a shrine of the *nāga* worshippers.¹⁵² Thus remains of several religious structures of the Kuṣāṇa period have been exposed at Mathurā, but unfortunately details about them are lacking.

Brick remains of the *stūpas*, ascribable to the Kuṣāṇa period were noticed at the *Kacchī* and *Pakkī Kuṭīs* and the *Jeṭavana* area of Śrāvastī. One of the *stūpas*, noticed at the *Pakkī Kuṭī*, compares well with the Jaina *stūpa* noticed at the Kañkāli Tīla of Mathurā.¹⁵³ The use of drum was noticed in one of the *stūpas* at the *Jeṭavana*, while from the other one was discovered an inscription in the Kuṣāṇa characters.¹⁵⁴ Besides, remains of some monasteries were also noticed at Śrāvastī. These were square as well as oblong in plan and were provided with open courtyards, verandahs, cells and flights of steps.¹⁵⁵

The inscription of the nun Buddhāmitra, belonging to the reign of Kanīṣka and discovered from the area of the *Ghoṣitarāma* monastery at Kauśāmbī,¹⁵⁶ suggests that this monastery was in a flourishing condition in the Kuṣāṇa period and that the devotees to the faith made endowments to the *Vihāra*. The *Vihāra* contained a massive square *stūpa*, chapels for monks, several smaller *stūpas* and a small shrine of *Haritī*. The entire monastery was surrounded by a boundary wall, the length of the walls measured nearly 181 feet, and the width varied from 13 feet 6 inches to 9 feet 6 inches.¹⁵⁷

The monastic establishment exposed at Piprahvā (Kapilavastu) consisted of 17 rooms, constructed of baked bricks. The use of lime mortar in the structures was noticed. The last but one phase of this monastery has been assigned to c. A.D. 200-300.¹⁵⁸

The remains of a temple were excavated at Rājghāṭ near Banaras. The remains of a circumambulatory path, apartments facing the *maṇḍapa*, which was supported by 12 pillars, the sanctum of the temple and a large cess pit were discovered.

149. *ASI, NIS, XX*, pp. 1-4.

150. *ASI-AR*, 1903-09, p. 160.

151. *Ibid.*, 1911-12, pp. 120-21.

152. *JAR*, 1969-70, p. 42; 1971-72, p. 48.

153. *ASI-AR*, 1907-08, pp. 91-5, 109.

154. *Ibid.*, 1910-11, pp. 14-16.

155. *Ibid.*, pp. 7-11.

156. *JAR*, 1953-54, p. 9.

157. *Ibid.*, 1954-55, p. 16. The construction of this monastery has been assigned to Bhadrāmāgha or his successors towards the end of the 2nd century A.D. But the discovery of an inscription belonging to the reign of Kanīṣka does not agree with the dating of the construction of the monastery.

158. *PIHC*, 1972, p. 98.

Besides, a hall with provisions for five wells, a rectangular tank, a house with a paved court also formed part of this temple. The discovery of a large number of fragments of *kalāṣas*, with relief designs of lotus, rosettes, leaves, flying geese in concentric bands, clay sealings representing *Nike*, *Apollo*, *Pallas* and *Herakles*,¹⁵⁹ from this house, strongly suggests it to be a temple site.

Sārnāth, in the vicinity of Banaras, was one of the most celebrated places in the history of Buddhism. It was here that the Buddha made his first sermon at the 'Deer Park'. The place, therefore attracted kings, nobles, merchants and other devotees who built here *stūpas* and *vihāras* in honour of the founder of Buddhism and made large and generous donations to the monastic establishments at Sārnāth, which enabled it to flourish as one of the most important religious towns of northern India in the early centuries of the Christian era.

Remains of numerous religious structures have been unearthed at Sārnāth. The most imposing of all such edifices was the *Dhamekh Stūpa* originally constructed by the Mauryan emperor Aśoka, but subsequently improved and strengthened under the Kuṣāṇas and even later on. It is a massive round tower nearly 93 feet in diameter at the base, and rising to a height of 110 feet. Stone and bricks are used in its construction, the lower part, up to a height of 43 feet, being made entirely of Chunar stones, the upper portions show the remains of brick constructions.¹⁶⁰ This brick construction may be assigned to the Kuṣāṇa period. Possibly, the entire brick construction was plastered. In the lower portions of the *stūpa*, eight projecting faces, with niches and pedestals for statues, were discovered. These niches were ornamentally decorated and had statues of the Buddha, remains of some of which can still be seen. Apart from this *stūpa*, some monasteries belonging to the Kuṣāṇa period were also excavated here.¹⁶¹ Some monasteries of the Kuṣāṇa period were noticed at Kasia¹⁶² and Chirand¹⁶³ also.

The *stūpa* which the Licchavis built at Vaiśālī over the relics of the Buddha after his *parinirvāṇa*, in the 5th century B.C., was renovated and enlarged for the last time in the 1st century A.D.¹⁶⁴ During this period the *stūpa* was strengthened in order to protect it from the danger of inundation.¹⁶⁵ The Buddhist monastery exposed at Sonpur, belonging to the Kuṣāṇa period, had two small square cells and a verandah.¹⁶⁶

Monasteries of the Kuṣāṇa period were discovered during the course of excavations at Pāṭaliputra. Two types of monasteries were noticed here. The usual pattern of the *vihāra* at Pāṭaliputra consisted of a central courtyard and rooms on

159. *ABHI*, II (1940), pp. XLIII-XLIV.

160. *ASIR*, Cunningham, I, pp. 107-09.

161. *ASI-AR*, 1919-20, p. 26; 1928-29, pp. 96-7.

162. *Ibid.*, 1905-06, pp. 61-74; *AR*, *ASI-CC*, 1905, p. 40; 1907, p. 19.

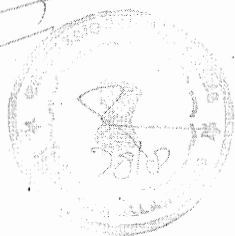
163. *JAR*, 1962-63, p. 6.

164. B. P. Sinha and S. R. Roy, *op. cit.*, p. 5.

165. *Ibid.*, pp. 18-19.

166. B. P. Sinha and B. S. Verma, *op. cit.*, p. 15.

Abhi



2049

27
121

three sides with verandahs. The unusual style of monastery here comprised 14 small cells and four narrow but longish halls in their front. The remains of an open verandah was traced in the front of these halls. The flights of steps were provided at six places to approach the verandah. The monastery was laid on a brick concrete foundation. The use of lime plaster was noticed at several places. From the dimensions of the walls, cells and halls it appears that the present *vihāra* was a massive structure. Such monasteries have not been reported from any other site. Apart from the remains of the monastic establishments, a brick *chaitya* with a *stūpa*, ascribed to the 1st three centuries of the Christian era was also discovered here. Like the rare monastery the brick *chaitya* is also unusual.¹⁶⁷

It has also been suggested that the Kuṣāṇas remodelled the simple hypaethral shrine erected by Aśoka and laid the foundations of the present Mahābodhi temple at Bodhi Gaya. An inscription of the 2nd century A.D. in Kharoṣṭhī discovered from here also suggests the foundation of this religious skyscraper in the Kuṣāṇa period. The method of vaulting noticed here reveals the Sassanian influence, introduced by the Kuṣāṇas in the temple of Bodhi Gaya.¹⁶⁸

The religious structures of the Kuṣāṇa period suggest the predominance of Buddhism during the period. This is quite in conformity with the Buddhist texts which eulogise the splendours of the sect. The catholicity of the Kuṣāṇas was largely responsible for the growth in the number of Buddhist structures under the Kuṣāṇas. However, the religious edifices, unlike secular structures, reveal very few traces of foreign architectural design. The Indian architectural tradition of the earlier period noticed at Sāñchī and Bharhūt was improved upon and made more massive and ornamental under the Kuṣāṇas.

V. Observations

On the whole, archaeological excavations of the Kuṣāṇa sites, though deficient in many ways,¹⁶⁹ indicate a remarkable similarity of architectural details preserved in the literary works. It is also apparent that the period of the Kuṣāṇas witnessed a great building activity both in secular and religious spheres. The use of bricks, timbers, limes, plasters, tiles in the buildings, provisions for different apartments, halls, kitchens, baths, sewerages, wells, etc., suggest the high standard and sophisticated taste of the citizens in the construction of buildings. This is also an indication of their economic prosperity. Although we have no means to examine whether the structural remains indicate the houses of the gentry or the elite, it is likely that the general planning and use of building material must have remained the same in both the cases. But the houses of the aristocracy must have been more massive and ornamental than those of the common citizens.

167. A. S. Altekar and V. K. Mishra, *op. cit.*, pp. 40-58.

168. Benjāmin Rowland, *The Art And Architecture of India*, Penguin Books, 1970, pp. 162-63.

169. One of the major difficulties in this connection is that in the reports of the excavations, Kuṣāṇa levels have no separate identity. They are included in a wider range of period and hence it becomes difficult to pinpoint sometimes the basic features of Kuṣāṇa structures.

2050
Exh. 80

27
122

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD
LUCKNOW BENCH, LUCKNOW

S.O. NO. 5 OF 87

VERSUS

PRODUCED BY CPWUB

DATE OF PRODUCTION 26.2.08

ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE OTHER PARTY

ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED

EXT. NO. 80

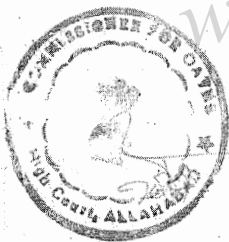
BY ORDER OF THE COURT 25.09

O.S.D.

6/5/09

Perspectives
in Social
and Economic
History of
Early India

R. S. Sharma



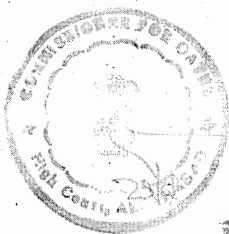
2051

$\frac{27}{123}$

Dr. Ashoka K. Mishra

Perspectives in Social
and Economic History of
Early India

by
Ram Sharan Sharma



Munshiram Manoharlal
Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

www.vadaprativada.in

2052

27
124

First published 1983

©1983, Sharma, Ram Sharan (b. 1920)

Published and printed by Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.,
Post Box 5715, 54 Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-110055

Abel



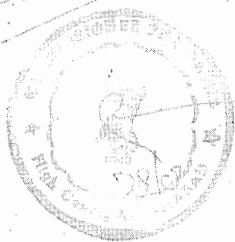
www.vadaprativada.in

CHAPTER XVI

Problems of Social and Economic Processes in
the Early Middle Ages

WHAT was begun on a small scale by C. V. Vaidya on the general history of early mediaeval India was accomplished on a large scale in regard to the political history of northern India during the same period by H.C. Ray. But even the two monumental volumes of Ray were considered to be inadequate. By this time practically every dynasty covered by him—the Gurjara-Pratihāras, the Rāṣṭrakūṭas, the Pālas, the Gāhaḍavālas, the Candellas, the Kalacuris, the Cāhamānas, the Paramāras, and the Caulukyas—has been made the subject of an independent monograph; some of them such as the Gurjara-Pratihāras and the Candellas have been treated in more than one monograph. Thus so far as political history is concerned, research scholars and their supervisors are frantically in search of new topics. A possibility lay in the political history of mediaeval Orissa, which possesses a larger number of inscriptions than Bengal and Bihar put together, but by now we have several publications on it. Histories of outlying parts such as Assam or Kashmir have either been published or are in the course of publication. It is therefore evident that the possibility of research on the dynastic or political history of different regions in northern India in mediaeval times has been practically exhausted. Though there is plenty of room for improvement in matters of detail in political history, the broad outline has been fixed, and we do not see much hope for any material change in it unless political history is treated as an integral part of the general history of our period.

An important problem in the general history of India is that of transition from the ancient to the mediaeval. Certain dates such as AD 647, 711, 750, 916, 997, and 1206 have been suggested as landmarks in political history. But since politics was the preoccupation of a small section of society in early times, it has to be shown whether any of the above-mentioned dates or whether any other date or point of time is equally significant in the history of land system, crafts and com-



merce, polity, society, language, art, religion, etc. There has taken place a lot of discussion whether Harṣavardhana's death in AD 647 marks the end of one and the beginning of another era in Indian history. The statement of Vincent Smith that the death of Harṣavardhana set in the process of decline in Indian history has been ably refuted by a number of scholars, and especially by H.C. Ray. But for those who wish to investigate patterns of social and economic life, the real point to look for is not the presages of decline and prosperity but the nature of change in the existing way of life. If the change is of a fundamental nature, it should be regarded as heralding the advent of a new period. If it is a minor change it would not necessitate any new characterization of the period. Even the question of decline and prosperity has to be examined in relation to the process of change involved in it. We have to carefully consider how far the decline of the existing system of life shows symptoms of the rise of a new pattern of life. None of these points has been taken into account by V. Smith when he says that the death of Harṣavardhana in AD 647 begins a period of decline nor by those who try to refute his theory.

On the grounds of dynastic and political history H. C. Ray suggests that AD 916 should be accepted as the line of demarcation between the two periods in the history of northern India. In his opinion: 'these may be called the ancient and the mediaeval periods; but it would be perhaps more reasonable to call them simply the Hindu period and the period of the Turks and Afghans.'¹ A similar approach has been adopted by some other scholars. In the fifth volume of the *History and Culture of the Indian People* it is said at one place that ancient India came to an end in AD 997, and again, at another, that in Indian history the mediaeval factor was introduced in the thirteenth century. Both views are based on the assumption that the Muslim conquest ushered in mediaevalism in India. Does it mean that without the Muslim conquest there would have been no mediaevalism in India? Does it imply that the countries of Europe which escaped this conquest had no mediaeval period in their history? In Europe it is difficult to think of mediaevalism without feudalism, the origins and nature of which have to be examined in the case of India. In our opinion the beginnings of a feudal way of life can be sought in the age of the Guptas and Harṣa, which marks a period of transition in the history

¹The *Dynastic History of Northern India* (Calcutta, 1931, reprinted New Delhi, 1973.), Introduction, p. xxxix.

27
127

2055
Exh. 81



2056

27
128

A Cultural History of India

Edited by

A. L. BASHAM

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD
LUCKNOW BENCH, LUCKNOW

OF 89

VERSUS

PRODUCED BY

DATE OF PRODUCTION

ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE OTHER PARTY

ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED

EXT. NO.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

O.S.D.

DELHI
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS



2057

27
129

Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

NEW YORK TORONTO
DELHI BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS KARACHI
KUALA LUMPUR SINGAPORE HONG KONG TOKYO
NAIROBI DAR ES SALAAM
MELBOURNE AUCKLAND
and associates in
BERLIN ISADAN

© Oxford University Press 1975

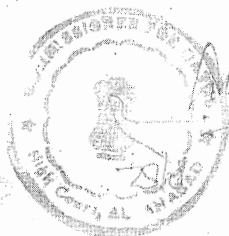
*All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any
means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise,
without the prior permission of Oxford University Press*

First published 1975
First Indian impression 1983
Eighth impression 1992
reprinted by arrangement with the
Oxford University Press, Oxford

SBN 0 19 561520 4

www.vadaprativada.in

Printed in India
by Pramodh P. Kapur at Raj Bandhu Industrial Co., New Delhi 110064
and published by S.K. Mookerjee, Oxford University Press
YMCA Library Building, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi 110001



www.vadaprativada.in

CHAPTER VI

Medieval Hindu India

by A. L. BASHAM

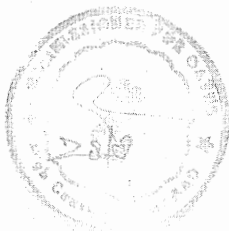
THE Gupta Empire broke up and disappeared. By the middle of the sixth century a line of rulers with the same surname, but not connected in their official genealogy with the imperial line, ruled in Bihār and parts of Uttar Pradesh. The great emperors of the fourth and fifth centuries were soon forgotten, with the exception of Chandra Gupta II, who was remembered by his title Vikramāditya (in colloquial Hindi Rājā Bikram) and the palmy days of whose reign passed into folk tradition.

In the second half of the sixth century a city on the Upper Gangā, before its confluence with the Jamunā, Kānyakubja (later known as Kanauj), rose to prominence as the capital of the Maukhari kings. The city of Sthānviśvara, now Thānesar, in the watershed between the Gangā and the Indus; became the capital of a rising family of rulers descended from a certain Pushyabhūti. Gujarāt and Mālwā were in the power of the Maitraka Dynasty, founded by a general of the Guptas. In the Deccan the Chālukya Dynasty was gaining in strength, while in Tamiḷnādu the Dynasty of the Pallavas was also enlarging its boundaries.

This is the pattern of Indian politics until the Muslim invasion. There were generally five or six main focuses of power throughout the subcontinent, with numerous lesser kingdoms, sometimes independent, sometimes tributary to one of the greater rulers. Those corners of the subcontinent with well-defined natural frontiers, such as Kashmīr, Nepāl, Assam, Orissā, and Keralā, were less involved in the constant struggles for power, and their political life, though also often marked by local conflict, was rarely much affected by the constant strife in the great plains.

The usual system of government bore some resemblance to the feudal system of medieval western Europe. As the previous chapter has shown, the Mauryas established a bureaucracy, and the Guptas revived some features of Mauryan administration, though they allowed greater devolution of power. As the Guptas declined, provincial governors, whose posts were already often hereditary, took to calling themselves mahārājas, and increasingly assumed the status of kings. The typical larger kingdom of medieval times consisted of an area controlled directly from the capital city, and a number of provinces under hereditary *sāmāntas*, a term loosely translated as 'vassal'. The more powerful *sāmāntas* took regal titles and had subordinate chiefs who paid them homage and tribute.

These quasi-feudal conditions were encouraged by the political values of the times and given religious sanction in the epics and lawbooks. From the days of the later Vedas, when the tradition of the horse-sacrifice (*aśvamedha*) began, warfare had been looked on as good in itself, the natural occupation of



2059

27
131

the kshatriya. Aśoka's voice, raised in favour of peace, had few echoes in succeeding centuries. Yet the traditional warfare of the Hindu king was mitigated by a chivalrous and humane ethical code, which discouraged such ruthless aspects of war as the sacking of cities and the slaughter of prisoners and non-combatants. Moreover the kshatriya ethic was averse to the complete annexation of a conquered kingdom. The righteous conqueror accepted the homage of the vanquished king, received tribute, and replaced him on his throne as a vassal. If the conqueror 'violently uprooted' his enemies, as Samudra Gupta had done, it was believed that he might suffer for his ruthlessness in future lives, or even in the present one. Thus Hindu political ideology encouraged the ruler in his efforts at empire building, but did not make for stable, long-lasting imperial systems.

The political history of India between the end of the Gupta Empire and the coming of the Muslims can be traced in some detail from thousands of inscriptions which contain the genealogies and brief accounts of the reigns of kings, and in the panegyrics which form the preambles to records of land-grants, mostly to religious bodies—temples, monasteries, or groups of learned brāhmins. The piecing together of history from such sources is a fascinating intellectual exercise, and the specialist takes up his task with enthusiasm; but the general reader may find the dynastic history of early medieval India dull in the extreme, and there is no need to do more than summarize it here.

A temporarily successful effort at empire building was made by Harsha or Harshavardhana (606-47), of the Pushyabhūti line of Sthānviśvara, who gained control of Kānyakubja and made it his capital. His reign is comparatively well documented, thanks to his court poet Bāna and the Chinese pilgrim Hsüan Tsang. The former composed an account of his rise to power, *The Career of Harsha (Harshacharita)*, in ornate poetic prose, while the latter left a lengthy account of his travels, *Records of Western Countries (Hsi-yu chi)*, which tells us much about Harsha and the general condition of India at the time. Harsha appears to have governed his empire according to the system which was by now traditional, through vassal kings and henchmen, resembling the barons of medieval Europe, who might hold high offices at court or act as district or provincial governors, but who were also great landowners, and were virtually kings in their own domains. Harsha succeeded in maintaining their loyalty and holding his loose empire together through the strength of his personality and his untiring energy. When he died, apparently without heirs, his empire died with him.

The succeeding period is very obscure and badly documented, but it marks the culmination of a process which had begun with the invasion of the Hūnas in the last years of the Gupta Empire. The sixth and seventh centuries saw the rise of many new dynasties, small and great, in the northern part of the subcontinent. Few of these ruling families are to be found mentioned in sources from periods before the Guptas, and many of their genealogies begin with names which do not seem Sanskritic. These people appear to have been newcomers. Some of them may have been related to the Hūnas. A new people, who began to make their presence felt towards the end of the sixth century, the Gurjaras, gave their name to the present Gujarāt and founded several important ruling dynasties. Since place-names containing a similar element can

Abh



be found as far to the north-west as Pakistan and Afghanistan, it is commonly suggested that the Gurjaras entered India in the wake of the Hūnas. Their name has been linked with that of the ancient people of the south Russian steppes called Khazars, and with the Georgians (*Gruz*) of the Caucasus. Other obscure tribes of Central Asians may also have followed the Hūnas, and wilder peoples from outlying areas may have profited from the unsettled conditions to gain political control of important regions. In any case, new ruling houses arose in the post-Gupta period and many of their names survive to the present day as those of the Rājput clans.

Towards the end of the eighth century three of the recently arisen dynasties contended for Kānyakubja, by now the acknowledged metropolis of northern India. These were the Pālas of Bihār and Bengal, the Rāshtrakūtas of the Deccan, and the Gurjara-Pratihāras, who controlled parts of Mālwa and Rājasthān. The great city was for a time occupied by the Pālas, whose Buddhist king Dharmapāla drove up the Gangā valley and exacted tribute from many kings of the area. The Rāshtrakūta Govinda III, whose policy of raiding the north, continued by his successors, was to have many repercussions, drove Dharmapāla out, but was forced to return to his base owing to trouble at home. The vacuum was filled, very early in the ninth century, by Nāgabhata II of the Gurjara-Pratihāras.

For about a hundred years the Gurjara-Pratihāras of Kānyakubja restored a little of the glory of the earlier empires. Under their greatest kings, Mihira Bhoja (c. 836-90) and Mahendrapāla (c. 890-910), they received tribute from rulers from Gujārāt to the borders of Bengal, and Muslim travellers were much impressed by the peacefulness and prosperity of their quasi-feudal empire. But their old enemies, the fierce Rāshtrakūtas from the Deccan, were constantly worrying them, and in about 916 Kānyakubja was again temporarily occupied by Indra III of the Rāshtrakūtas, whose lightning raids provided a foretaste of the similar attacks of the Marāṭhās 800 years later.

Indra III soon returned to the south; but his effects were longer-lasting than those of previous Rāshtrakūta raiders. Though the Pratihāras returned to their capital, they were humiliated and weakened, and their vassals ceased to respect them. Within a generation or two the greater vassals had thrown aside their allegiance, and were fighting with their former masters and among themselves. It was in these circumstances that Mahmūd of Ghaznī, in the early years of the eleventh century, carried out his seventeen raids on India; but though the Turkish raiders ransacked and destroyed palaces and temples, and returned to their headquarters in Afghanistan with immense caravans of riches and slaves, India resumed her traditional political ways as if nothing had happened.

The Turks overwhelmed the Śāhī kingdom, which had controlled a large area of the north-west, from Kābul to Lāhore. The rulers of this realm had also been Turks, but Turks who had adopted Hindu traditions, and who offered no serious threat to their neighbours to the east. The Ghaznavids also conquered the Muslim kingdoms of Sind, occupied by the Arabs early in the eighth century, whose chiefs had long ceased to trouble the Hindu kingdoms on their frontiers. Thus the Hindu states of the Gangetic basin and Rājasthān now had on their borders a young aggressive kingdom with new methods of



warfare and with a religious ideology which might be expected to encourage aggression.

The most remarkable feature of the situation was that, as far as surviving records show, nobody whatever in Hindu India recognized the menace of the Turks. The Ghaznavids made a few further raids, but these were far less impressive than those of Mahmūd. The Turks were soon torn by internal strife and, though they continued to hold the Panjāb, it must have seemed to the Hindu politicians of the time that, like the Arabs before them, they would be contained indefinitely. Having no real historical tradition, the Indian memory of earlier conquerors coming from the north-west—Greeks, Śakas, Kushānas, and Hūnas—was so vague that it was quite ineffectual as a warning to the rulers of the time.

In the involved situation arising from Mahmūd's raids, five larger kingdoms shared most of northern India between them, the Chāhamānas (Chauhāns) of Rājasthān, the Gāhadavālas (Gāhrwāls) of Kānyakubja (Kanauj) and Vārānasi (Banāras), the Chaulukyas or Solānkis of Gujarāt, the Paramāras (Pārmārs) of Mālwā, and the Chandellas (Chandels) of Bundelkhand, to the south of the Gangā. These dynasties bore names which are among the best-known of the thirty-six Rājput clans. Their kings had already acquired something of the traditional Rājput character—gallant, extremely sensitive to points of honour, glorifying war, but war of a gentlemanly kind, intensely devoted to tradition, and quite incapable of serious co-operation one with another. The Pālas, who governed Bihār and Bengal, had been quite untouched by Mahmūd's invasions. Early in the twelfth century they were replaced by the Sena Dynasty, which reversed the Pālas' traditional support of Buddhism and encouraged Hindu orthodoxy. They seem to have played little or no part in the politics of the western part of India, where the five major kingdoms and numerous lesser tributary realms fought honourably among the themselves, basing their strategy and tactics on principles inherited from epics.

In 1173 Ghazni was captured by Ghiyās-ud-dīn, whose headquarters were Ghūr in Afghanistan. From his new capital Ghiyās-ud-dīn turned his attention to India. His brother, Muhammad bin Sām, occupied the Panjāb and deposed the last ruler of the line of Mahmūd. Then in 1191 Muhammad bin Sām attacked Prithvirāja, king of the Chāhamānas, the Hindu ruler on his eastern frontier. Prithvirāja, fighting on his own ground with a larger army, defeated Muhammad at Tarāin, and he retreated. In the following year, 1192, Muhammad came again with stronger forces, and on the same field of Tarāin Prithvirāja lost the day, and the Gangā valley was open to the invaders. Before the century was over Turkish control was established along the whole length of the sacred river.

It is easy to suggest reasons why the Hindus were unable to resist the Turks, and many such suggestions have been put forward. In dealing with the question it must be remembered that the invasion of the Turks was only one of numerous attacks through the north-western passes which took place in historical times. The Āryans, by a process not fully known to us, gained control of the Panjāb from the decadent Harappans. The Achaemenians of Iran occupied part at least of the Indus valley; Alexander's troops reached the Beās,

but were compelled to retreat; in the second century B.C. the Greeks from Bactria occupied the Panjāb; they were followed in the next century by the Śakas or Scythians; in the first century A.D. came the Kushānas, and in the fifth the Hūnas. Mahmūd's raids in the early eleventh century were precursors of the even stronger Turkish attacks of Muḥammad bin Sām, which led to the protracted domination of most of India by Muslim rulers.

These were not by any means the last attacks from the north-west, however. Soon after the Turkish occupation, Mongol hordes swept into India and occupied much of the territory west of the Indus. In 1398 Tīmūr, the great Mongol conqueror, sacked Delhi and raged through western India, causing tremendous carnage and destruction. In 1526 Bābur the Mughal defeated the Afghan rulers of Delhi and occupied the country. In 1555 his son, Humāyūn, reconquered it from his base in Afghanistan. During the eighteenth century Persians and Afghans raided India in turn, both sacking Delhi before returning to their homelands.

If we examine all these conquests together it becomes clear that many frequently heard explanations of the failure of the defenders of India to resist invasion are facile generalizations, based on too few instances. Indian Muslims were hardly more successful at defending themselves against invasion than Hindus, and the weakness of Indian armies in these circumstances cannot therefore be due to the fact that the pacific Hindu is essentially a less competent soldier than the Muslim. If the hillmen of Afghanistan and Iran and the nomads of Central Asia were tougher and stronger than the inhabitants of the sub-tropical riverine plains of northern India, in all the battles the hillmen were greatly outnumbered by the plainsmen and the latter should have made up in numbers for what they lacked in individual stamina. Moreover there is no evidence to show that the Hindu troops were essentially less courageous than the Muslims, though the former were perhaps more prone to take to flight when their leader was killed.

Some modern Indian historians are inclined to blame the caste system for the Hindu débâcle, which, they suggest, was brought about by the fact that most Hindus were non-combatants, who felt no real sense of national patriotism but only loyalty to their caste brotherhoods. But Hindu armies never consisted only of kshatriyas, and all classes, including brāhmins, could take part in war. Moreover to deplore the fact that the Hindus did not adopt a scorched-earth policy against their attackers is tantamount to regretting that they did not share the nationalist values of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The same is probably true of nearly every people of the period which we are considering.

In all the invasions which we have listed there seems to be at least one common factor. The Indian armies were less mobile and more cumbersome, archaic in their equipment and outmoded in their strategy, when compared with those of their attackers. The invaders generally had better horses and better-trained cavalry. They were not burdened by enormous bodies of camp-followers and supernumeraries, nor did they make use of the fighting elephant, the courage of which in the face of the enemy was unpredictable, but which Indian commanders, whether Hindu or Muslim, seem to have found fatally fascinating. Often the invaders had new weapons which added greatly

to their effectiveness. The Aryans had the horse-drawn chariot, the Achae-menians siege engines, Alexander *ballistae*. The Central Asian nomads were equipped with small composite bows, carried by mounted archers, who could hit their mark while they were in full gallop. Bābur made effective use of a small park of field guns. In fact one of the main reasons for the repeated ineptitude of Indian armies in the defence of the natural frontiers of India was their outdated and ineffective military technique.

Another important factor in the weak defence of India was the failure of her rulers to recognize the very existence of the threat from the north-west. Where this threat was recognized, the defence was more successful. The three great empires of the Mauryas, the Guptas, and the Mughals were able to maintain their frontiers because they were united. Even the Hūnas, who invaded India towards the end of the period of the Gupta Empire, were expelled in the end, though the empire disintegrated in the process. The great Mughals were well aware of the potential danger from the north-west and tried to maintain their hold on Kābul and Kandahār, beyond the natural frontiers of India, in order to keep out invaders. Only when their empire was already disintegrating after the death of Aurangzeb did the Iranians and Afghans mount their great raids into Mughal territory. The early Turkish sultans managed to hold off the Mongols because, though their henchmen were far from united and not always loyal to their leaders, they were well aware of the common danger and took what steps they could to ward it off.

The Hindu kings at the time of the Turkish invasions were hopelessly divided. We have seen that, when Mahmūd of Ghazni defeated the Śāhis of the north-west and occupied the Panjāb, no Hindu king seems to have been aware of the danger to the rest of India. When, nearly 200 years later, Muhammad bin Sām threatened a further attack, the main kingdoms of northern India were in a state of constant friction, frequently erupting into warfare, but warfare of the inconclusive type traditional to Hinduism, which never pushed a victory home and thus inhibited both the building up of stable empires and the establishment of firm alliances. If Prithvirāja had some help from his neighbours to the east, as certain Muslim accounts assert, it was half-hearted and ineffectual. The same factors assisted the establishment of the power of the East India Company in the eighteenth century, for as soon as the Company began to take a part in Indian politics it learnt to profit from the dissensions of the Indian powers, playing one off against another by a combination of bribes, promises, and threats.

Thus the Turkish conquest of most of India, like other conquests both earlier and later, must chiefly be ascribed to the Indian political system and to the intense conservatism of the rulers of India, especially in military matters. These factors were cancelled out in the internal warfare of the subcontinent, when foreign invasion was not involved, for in any such conflict both sides were equally affected by them. When an army of vigorous marauders appeared on the north-west frontier, though outnumbered, it stood a very good chance of overrunning the plains, for the rulers of India were generally at loggerheads one with another, and their military methods were technically outdated in comparison with those of the attackers.

Ala



2064

27
136

The period from A.D. 550 to 1200 saw the rapid development of Āryanized culture in the peninsula. Two main focuses of power emerged, one in the Deccan and the other in the Tamil plain, and their rulers contended constantly and indecisively for mastery for more than 600 years. The events of this region throw an interesting light on the workings of the Hindu political system. For instance in the Deccan the Chālukya Dynasty held power from the middle of the sixth to the middle of the eighth century. A sudden revolt by an important vassal, Dantidurga of the line of the Rāshtrakūtas, brought about the overthrow of the Chālukyas. They were not completely eradicated, however, but were allowed to continue as the Rāshtrakūtas' vassals. Thus the Chālukyas persisted for 200 years, until in the tenth century the Rāshtrakūtas grew weak. Then the Chālukyas seized their chance and regained supremacy, only for their empire to be partitioned among three of their own vassals after a further 200 years.

The first great dynasty to control the Tamil plain was that of the Pallavas, whose rulers introduced many features of northern civilization into the south. Between the Pallavas and the Chālukyas were several minor kingdoms, usually tributary to one of the greater powers, but always ready to become independent whenever they found an opportunity. Among these the Kadambas are worth mentioning because of their origin. The line was founded in the fourth century by a young brāhman, Mayūrasarman, who gave up his studies and became leader of a troop of bandits, and levied protection money from villages in the hilly western part of the Pallava kingdom. In the end the Pallava king recognized Mayūrasarman as a vassal; he established his capital at Vanavāsi in Mysore and his descendants were classed as kshatriyas, though they remembered their brāhman ancestry with pride.

In the ninth century the Pallavas gave way to the Cholas, who claimed descent from the early Tamil kings of the same surname who had disappeared from history over 500 years earlier. The Cholas are noteworthy for their patronage of art and architecture—splendid temples with majestic towers and fine sculpture, especially in bronze, were produced during their rule. To some extent they revived the tradition of bureaucracy, and developed a more centralized form of government than that of most other Indian kingdoms, finding a place in the system for village councils, usually chosen by lot, the records of whose deliberations are still to be seen engraved on the walls of village temples in various parts of Tamiḷnāḍu.

The Cholas are also noteworthy as the one dynasty of India which, if only for a while, adopted a maritime policy, expanding their power by sea. Under the great Chola emperors Rājārāja I (985-1014) and Rājendra I (1012-44), first Ceylon was conquered and then the whole eastern seaboard of India as far as the Gāṅgā. Finally, under Rājendra, a great naval expedition sailed across the Bay of Bengal and occupied strategic points in Sumatra, Malaya, and Burma. This Chola maritime empire, the only certain instance of Indian overseas expansion by force of arms, was not an enduring one. Later Chola rulers became once more involved in the endemic wars with the Chālukyas and lost interest in their overseas possessions. Within fifty years of the expedition all the Chola troops had been withdrawn to the mainland. Later the Cholas weakened, and were replaced as the dominant power in Tamiḷnāḍu by

2064



the Pāndyas, whose capital was the sacred city of Madurai, in the extreme south.

The whole of the peninsula was shaken to its foundations by the invasions of the troops of Sultan 'Alā'u'd-Dīn Khaljī of Delhi (1296-1316), led by his general Malik Kāfur. As a result the Deccan came under Muslim domination for 400 years, but the south remained under Hindu control, after a brief interlude when a short-lived Muslim sultanate ruled from Madurai. The hegemony of the Drāvidian south fell to the Empire of Vijayanagara, founded in 1336 and surviving until 1565, when its forces were defeated by a coalition of Deccan sultans. This was the last of the great empires on the old Hindu model, and by the time of its fall the Portuguese were already controlling the seas around India.

The long period whose history we have outlined above is sometimes thought of as one of decline, when compared with the stable and urbane days of the Guptas. This judgement is true in some particulars. The literature of the period, though it includes many important works, has nothing as near perfection as the main works of Kālidāsa. There is much excellent sculpture from this period, but nothing as fine as the best Gupta productions. Yet in architecture there was an immense advance over Gupta times, and, only a century or two before the Muslims occupied northern India, there arose such splendid temples as those at Khajurāho, Bhubaneswar, Kāंचीpuram, and Thanjavūr, among many others.

In the religious life of India, after the Gupta period, the greatest vitality seems to have been found in the peninsula. Here certain south Indian brāhmins developed Hindu philosophy and theology as never before, and, basing their work on the *Upanishads*, the *Bhagavad Gītā*, and the *Brahma Sūtras*, produced commentaries of great length and subtlety, to defend their own systematic interpretations of the texts. Chief of these was Śaṅkarāchārya, a Keralan brāhman of the ninth century, who has with some justification been called the St. Thomas Aquinas of Hinduism. Śaṅkarāchārya was only one of many teachers nearly as great as he, such as Rāmānuja (died 1137) and Madhvā (?1197-1276), who founded sub-sects of the Vedānta philosophical school.

Perhaps even more important was the growth of simple popular devotionism (*bhakti*), which began among the Tamils near the beginning of this period with the production of the beautiful Tamil hymns of the *Nāyanārs* and *Ālvārs*. Other products of the same movement were the Sanskrit *Bhāgavata Purāna*, which, composed in the Tamil country, soon spread all over India and was later translated into the everyday languages, to diffuse the cult of Krishna as the divine lover. Before the Muslim conquest of the Deccan this movement had begun to spread northwards, and left its traces in the earliest important Marāṭhi literature, such as the *Jñāneśvart* of Jñāneśvar.

Meanwhile Buddhism steadily lost ground, though it was still very much alive in Bengal and Bihār when the Muslims occupied these regions. Both Buddhism and Hinduism had become affected by what is generally known as Tantricism or Tantrism, emphasizing the worship of goddesses, especially the Mother Goddess, the spouse of Śiva, known by many names. With this came sexual mysticism, and the sacramentalization of the sexual act, which was



performed ritually by circles of initiates. Other socio-religious practices, looked on as reprehensible by most modern Hindus, became more common in this period. Among these were the burning of widows on their husbands' funeral pyres, wrongly called *sati* (suttee), child marriage, animal sacrifice, female infanticide, and the religious prostitution of the *devadāsī*. One feels that there was a definite lowering in the value of human life in comparison with the days of the Guptas, when, according to Chinese accounts, even the death penalty was not inflicted.

When the Turkish horsemen swept through the Gangā plain, Hindu culture was tending to look inwards and backwards—inwards to the private life of the spirit and backwards to the hallowed norms of the distant past. In many respects the legacy of this period to later times was a negative one. Yet, in the spiring temples built during this period all over India, the age endowed posterity with monuments of enduring splendour and beauty. The parallel with the medieval period in western Christendom is a close one. Here too there was in some respects a cultural decline, in comparison with the days of the great empire destroyed by the barbarians. But in this time new forms of religious literature and art appeared, as well as glorious monuments to faith such as the older empire could never have built.

Alia

www.vadaprativada.in



27
139

2067

Exh-82

Ex 82.

A-11



www.vadaprativada.in

2068

27
140

HISTORY DEPTT

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE
(ISLAMIC PERIOD)

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD
LUCKNOW BENCH, LUCKNOW

OF 37

VERSUS

PRODUCED BY

DATE OF PRODUCTION

ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE OTHER PARTY

ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED

EXT. NO. 22

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

O.S.D.

www.vadaprativada.in

Adm



www.vadaprativada.in

2069

27
141

HISTORY DEPTT

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

(ISLAMIC PERIOD)

BY

PERCY BROWN
M.B.E., A.R.C.A., F.R.A.S.B.

Curator, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, formerly
Principal of the Government School of Art and
Keeper of the Government Art Gallery, Calcutta.

www.vadaprativada.in
With over 250 Illustrations in Line and Half-tone



D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO. PVT. LTD.
210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 400 001

Abil

www.vadaprativada.in

2070

27
142

Rs. 225/-

© 1956 D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO. PRIVATE LTD.

Sixth Reprint 1975

This book can be exported from India only by the publishers, D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. Private Ltd. and this constitutes a condition of its initial sale and its subsequent sales. Infringement of this condition of sale will lead to civil and/or criminal legal action and prosecution.

PRINTED IN INDIA

Printed and published by Russi J. Taraporevala for D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. Private. Ltd., 210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 400 001. at their Electrographic Industries Division, Apte Industrial Estate, Worli, Bombay 400 018.



www.vadaprativada.in

2071

27
143

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A

Abacus, *phalaka* or *palagai*, a square or rectangular table forming the crowning member of a capital.
 Acanthus, a genus of plants, used conventionally in Greek art.
 Acroterium, a figure or ornament placed on the apex or at the lower angles of a pediment.
 Aisle, lateral divisions running at the sides of the nave.
 Alcove, vaulted recess in wall.
 Amphitheatre, oval or circular building, with seats rising above and behind each other round a central open space.
 Antechamber, chamber or small hall in front of a larger hall, vestibule.
 Arabesque, decoration with fanciful intertwining of ornamental elements.
 Arbour, a structural retreat, often of lattice-work in a garden.
 Arcade, range of arches supported on piers or columns.
 Architrave, the beam or lowest division of the entablature which extends from column to column.
 Archate, arched.
 Arris, corner or angle; sharp edge formed by the meeting of two surfaces.
 Ashlar, squared stone work in regular courses, in contradistinction to rubble work.
Astana, threshold.
 Atrium, court open to the sky in the centre (Roman).
 Attic, the upper story of a building above the main cornice: of Athens or Attica.

B

Balcony, outside balustraded platform.
 Baluster, balustrade, a small pillar or column supporting a handrail.
Baradari, lit. "twelve pillared," a pillared portico or pavilion, columned building.
 Barbette, platform within the wall of a fort.
 Barbican, an outwork intended to defend the entrance to a castle or fort.
 Barge-board, projecting roof to a gable.
 Barrel-vault, cylindrical form of roof or ceiling.
 Bartizan, battlemented parapet, or overhanging corner-turret.
 Basalt, dark green or brown igneous rock.
 Bas-relief, carving of low projection.
 Bastion, projecting part of a fortification.
 Batter, slope, rake.
 Battlements, indented parapet, *kanjur*.
Bauli or *Waa*, step-well of Gujarat and western India.
 Bay, a division or compartment, between pillars, a *chaudi*.
 Bazaar, market.
 Beam, lintel, long piece of stone or wood supported at each end.
 Boast, boasting, stone projection left for the purpose of carving.
 Boss, ornamental projection in form of a large knob.
 Bracket, projecting ornament or support.
 Bulbous, shaped like a bulb, nearly spherical.
Buri, tower.
 Buttress, support built against a wall.

C

Campanile, Italian for a bell-tower, usually detached.
 Canopy, covering over a niche.
 Casement, a form of window.
 Causeway, raised road.
 Cavetto, simple concave moulding.
 Ceiling, covering surface under roof.
 Cenotaph, Sepulchral monument.
 Centering, temporary construction on which the stones of the arch are mounted.
Chabuti, pavilion: also raised platform for sitting.
Chajja, overhanging cornice, eave.
Chhatra, kiosks, or small pavilions, acting as turrets on the roof.
Chilah khana, room to which hermits withdraw for forty days.

Corbel, blocks of stone projecting from a wall or pier: brackets.
 Core, inner construction of a wall or other architectural feature.
 Corinthian order, the most ornate of the Greek orders of architecture.
 Cornice, any crowning portion or projection.
 Corridor, passage in a building.
 Cramp, metal bar for holding masonry.
 Crenellated, furnished with battlements or loop-holes.
 Cupola, *cringa* spherical roof.
 Cusp, cusped, projecting point between small arcs of an archway.

D

Dargah, in India designation of a Mohammedan shrine or tomb of note.
 Diaper, small floral pattern repeated continuously over a wall surface.
 Distyle in antis, term for a facade having two columns between pilasters or antes.
 Diwan-i-Am, Hall of Public Audience in a Mohammedan palace.
 Diwan-i-Khas, Hall of Private Audience in a Mohammedan palace.
 Dormer, window in a sloping roof.
 Double Dome, composed of an inner and outer shell of masonry.
 Drum, or collar, circular wall on which the dome rests.
 Durbar, Indian court or levee.

E

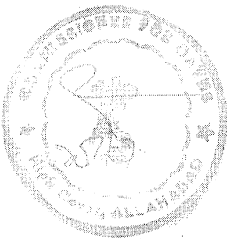
Early English, first of the three divisions of Gothic architecture in England, evolved during the thirteenth century.
 Eaves, *chajja*, lower portion of a roof projecting beyond the face of the wall.
 Echinus, ovolo member of the Greek Doric capital, also a somewhat similar feature in the Ionic capital.
 Encicinte, enclosure.
 Engrailed, foliated, cusped; an arch having arch within its curves.
 Entablature, upper portion of a structure supported by a colonnade.
 Extrados, upper or outer curve in arch construction.

F

Facade, front view or elevation.
 Faience, earthenware, porcelain.
 Fan-light, fan-shaped window over door.
 Fenestration, with windows or openings.
 Filigree, fine ornamental work: delicate tracery.
 "Filling," the repeating pattern on the largest or central space of a wall.
 Fimial, finishing portion of a pinnacle.
 Flange, projecting flat rim, collar or rib.
 Fleche, slender spire.
 Fluting, vertical channelling on the shaft of a column.
 Formeret, rib of vaulting attached to the wall.
 Forum, public place, place of assembly, especially at Rome.
 Fret, fretwork, ornamental pattern usually carved and perforated.
 Frieze, upper border: middle division of entablature.

G

Gable, gable-end, triangular portion of roof.
 Gallery, passage common to rooms in an upper story.
Galli, small street or lane.
 Gargoyle, projecting water-spout in Gothic architecture.
 Garth, small garden within cloisters.
Chat, platform or steps at edge of water.
 Girder, beam for support.
 Gothic, pointed arched style prevalent in Western Europe during the 12th to the 16th centuries.
 Grille, grating, latticed screen.
 Groin, angle formed by the intersection of vaults.
Gumbad, local name (Delhi), for a dome, or domed tomb.
Gumbas, dome.



H

Half-timbered construction, building formed of a wooden framework with the interstices filled with brick or plaster.
Hamman, Turkish bath.
 Hammer-beam roof, late Gothic form of wooden roof without a direct tie.
 Headers and Stretchers, bricks bonded with their short or long faces placed alternately.
 Hellenic, ancient Greek.
Hirah, camp city of the Arabs.
Husrah or *adnah*, tomb-chamber in a Mohammedan tomb.
 Hypostyle, pillared hall.

I

Iconography, represented by figures.
Idgah, Persian word for the *musalla* or praying place used on the two chief Moslem festivals.
 Impost, member on which the arch immediately rests.
 Intarsia, a mosaic of tinted or natural wood, etc.
 Intrados, inside surface of an arch.

J

Jali, literally "net," any lattice or perforated pattern.
 Jamb, sides of the openings of doors and windows.
Jami Masjid, Congregational Mosque.
Jawab, lit. "answer," a building which repeats another for the purposes of symmetry.
 Joggle-joint, stones resembling the voussoirs of an arch but placed usually in a straight line.

K

Kadal, bridge (Kashmir).
Kanjura, stepped battlement, merlon.
 Kashi-work, special kind of glazed tiling, probably derived from Kashan in Persia.
 Keel, like the keel of a ship.
 Keep, tower of a fort, stronghold.
 Keystone, central stone of an arch.
 Kiosk, *chattri*, small pavilion, generally on parapet or roof.
Koti, house.
Kolla, citadel.

L

Liwan, pillared cloisters of a mosque.
 Loggia, a gallery open to the air; verandah.
 Lunette, crescent shape; semicircular space or opening.

M

Macabre, from *maqbarah*, a cemetery (Arabic); connected with death.
 Machicolation, parapet of fortress with openings for dropping missiles.
Madrasa, school, college.
Mahall, palace.
Miharah, call to prayer.
Maqbarah or *laikhana*, mortuary chamber of a Mohammedan tomb.
Maqsura, screen or arched facade of a mosque.
Mashrabiya, lattice work formed of small pieces of wood jointed together.
Masjid, mosque, lit. "place of prostration."
 Mausoleum, large tomb building.
 Messanine, low story between lofty ones.
Mihrah, the niche or arched recess in the western wall of an Indian mosque and towards which worshippers turn for prayer.
Mimbar, pulpit in mosque.
 Minar, minaret, slender turret of a mosque from which the *muazzin* gives the call to prayer.
 Moat, deep wide ditch surrounding a fort.
 Modillions, projecting brackets in the classical orders.
 Monoblock single piece of concrete composition.

Monolith, single block or stone shaped into a pillar or monument.
 Mortar, mixture of lime, sand, and water for joining stones or bricks.
 Mortice, hole cut to receive a projection, especially a tenon.
 Mortuary chamber, *maqbarah* or *laikhana*, underground compartment of a Mohammedan tomb.
 Mosaic, decoration formed of small cubes of stone, glass, marble or composition.
 Moulding, the contour given to projecting members.
 Mullion, upright members used to divide openings in to smaller spaces.
 Mural, wall, wall decoration.

N

Naggar Khan, Drum House, arched structure to announce arrival by beat of drum.
Nasbat Khana, same as *Naggar Khana*.
 Nave, the central or main compartment of a building.
 Niche, recess in wall for the reception of a statue or ornament.
 Nook-shaft, detached pillar in a doorway, opening or pier.

O

Obelisk, tapering, usually monolithic, shaft of stone with pyramidal apex.
 Ogee, a form of moulding or arch, the curves of which resemble the cyma reversa (q.v.).
 Opus sectile, a marble intarsia (inlay) of various colours.
 Order, in architecture signifies a column with its base, shaft and capital, and the entablature which it supports.
 Oriel, projecting window.
 Oversailing, system of construction in domes or arches where one course of bricks or stones projects over the course below.
 Ovlet, aperture in a fortified wall from which to discharge missiles.
 Ovalo, convex moulding.

P

Pagoda, tall structure in several stories.
 Palimpsest, an inscription or manuscript over which another has been subsequently written.
 Palladian, in the pseudo-classical style of the 16th cent.
 Panel, sunken compartment in a wall etc.
 Parapet, upper portion of a wall, above the roof.
 Parterre, level space in a garden occupied by flower-beds.
 Parthenon, Greek temple at Athens, ideal of classic architecture.
 Parva, priests chamber.
 Patina, green film that covers materials exposed to the air.
 Patio, open court of a Spanish dwelling.
 Pavilion, *chavada*, *chabutra*.
 Pediment, triangular termination of the roof in a classic temple.
 Pendentive, triangular surface by which a dome is supported on a square compartment.
 Peripteral, surrounded by a range of columns.
 Peristyle, range of columns surrounding a court or temple.
 "Phase of transition," structural system by which a square hall alters its shape above in order to accommodate the circular base of a dome.
 Pier, supporting mass other than a column.
 Pietra dura, inlaid mosaic of hard and expensive stones.
 Pilaster, square pillar projecting from a wall.
Pinjra, lattice work.
 Pinnacle, *guldasta*, small turret-like termination.
 Plan, representation of a building showing the general distribution of its parts in horizontal section.
 Plastic, modelled or moulded.
 Plateresque, *plateresco*, over-florid ornamentation in the Spanish Renaissance style resembling intricate silver-work.
 Plinth, (*piha*) lower portion, or base, of a building or column.
 Polychromatic, many-coloured.
 Porch, structure in front of doorway.
 Portal, doorway.
 Portico, space enclosed within columns.
Poskari, back door, side way or side entrance.
 Pylon, propylon, tall monumental gateway.
 Pyramidal, inclining to an apex like a pyramid.

2073

27
145

Q

Qabristan, Mohammedan tomb.
Qibla, direction for prayer.
Qila, fort.
Quadrangle, four-sided figure or court.
Quattrocento-fifteenth century as period in Italian art.
Quoin, corner stones at the angles; angle of a building.
Quib, stake, axis or pivot; highest stage of sanctity among Moslem saints.

R

Rampart, broad-topped defensive mound or structure.
Random rubble, masonry formed of stones of irregular size and shape.
Rang mahall, painted palace, one of the most sumptuous pavilions in a palace-fortress.
Rauza, large and important Mohammedan tomb.
Refectory, dining hall in a monastery or college.
Reliquary, receptacle for relics.
Renaissance, revival of art and letters in Europe under the influence of classical models in 14th - 16th centuries.
Rib, projecting band on a ceiling or vault.
Ridge, highest point of a roof, running from end to end.
Rococo, style with debased Renaissance features.
Roll moulding, also called scroll moulding from its resemblance to a scroll of paper.
Rood loft, raised gallery in front of the chancel of a church or cathedral.
Rood screen, framing separating the chancel from the rest of the building.
Rosette, rose-shaped ornament.
Rose, window or wheel window, circular window with mullions converging like the spokes of a wheel.
Rotunda, building of circular ground plan, circular hall or room.
Rum, ancient Byzantine, or Eastern Roman Empire; name for the Turkish Empire.
Rustication, method of forming stonework with recessed joints.

S

Sahn, open courtyard of a mosque.
Sarai, caravansarai, halting place.
Schist, type of rock metamorphic, and fissile (split) in character; dark slate coloured.
Seraglio, walled palace.
Severies, infilling of a wall, arch, or dome.
Shaft, portion of a column between base and capital.
Soffit, underside of any architectural member.
Spandrel, triangular space between the curve of an arch and the square enclosing it.
Squinch arch, arches placed diagonally at the angles in the interiors of domes to connect from square to round.
Staggered, not opposite, not in line.
Stalactite, system of vaulting remotely resembling stalactite formations in a cave.
Stele, upright slab or pillar sometimes inscribed as a grave-stone.

Stellate, arranged like a star, radiating.
Stencil, pattern inscribed or painted by means of a cut plate.
Stereobate, solid platform.
Stilted arch, an arch having its springing line above the impost to which it is connected with a vertical walling or stilt.
String-course, a horizontal moulding often under a parapet.
Strut, wood, stone, or iron set up to bear weight or pressure; a brace.
Stucco, kind of plaster or cement for coating surfaces.
Stylebate, the base or sub-structure on which a colonnade is placed.
Suna, religious practice.
Supercolumniation, one row of pilasters or pillars in a story above another.

T

Taikhana, underground apartments, cool retreats from the fierce summer heat.
Temenos, sacred precincts of a temple or sanctuary.
Tempera, distemper; method of mural painting by means of a "body" such as white pigment.
Titanic, gigantic, superhuman.
Topiary, art of clipping shrubs into ornamental shapes.
Torus, convex moulding chiefly used in pillar bases.
Trabecate, use of beams in construction as distinct from arches.
Tracery, ornamental perforated pattern.
Transopt, cross or transverse compartments of a building.
Transome, horizontal divisions or cross-bars to windows.
Trefoil, arranged in three lobes.
Triforium, gallery or arcade above the arches of the nave.
Truncated, cut off at top.
Truss, support for a roof, bridge, etc.
Tudor Gothic, late perpendicular style which flourished in England from the reign of Henry VII to that of Elizabeth; 16th century.
Turrets, small towers.
Tympanum, triangular space within the cornices of a pediment.

V

Vault, arched covering over any space.
Vestibule, ante-room.
Vitruvius, Roman architect, military engineer, and writer, in the days of Caesar and Augustus.
Volute, scroll or spiral.
Voussoir, wedge shaped blocks forming a true arch.

W

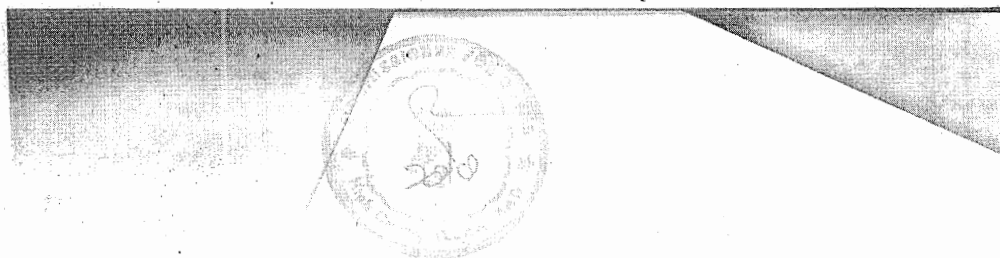
Waggon-vault, semicylindrical roof like a waggon tilt or cover.
Wing, sides, the lateral extremities of a building.

Z

Zarih, cenotaph in a Moslem tomb.
Zenana, woman's apartments.
Ziggara or *Ziara*, tomb of holy personage.

2073

www.vadaprativada.in

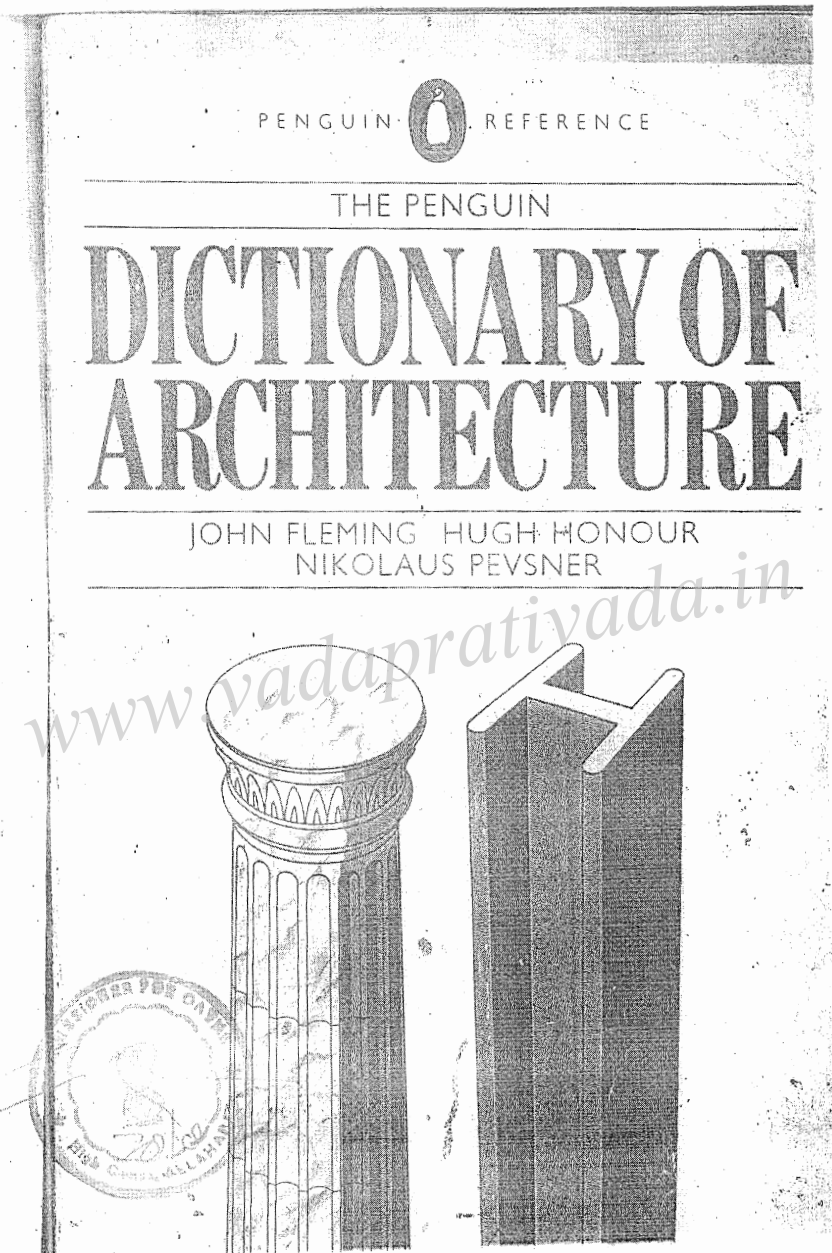


www.vadaprativada.in

27
150

2074

Exh. 83



www.vadaprativada.in

27
157

2075

THE PENGUIN DICTIONARY OF
ARCHITECTURE

JOHN FLEMING, HUGH HONOUR,
NIKOLAUS PEVSNER

THIRD EDITION

DRAWINGS BY DAVID ETHERTON

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD
LUCKNOW BENCH, LUCKNOW

NO. NO. 5 OF 87
VERSUS
PRODUCED BY
DATE OF PRODUCTION
ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE COURT
ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED
EXT. NO. 583

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

O.S.D.
9/9/09



PENGUIN BOOKS



2076

27
152

Penguin Books Ltd, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England
Viking Penguin Inc., 40 West 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010, U.S.A.
Penguin Books Australia Ltd, Ringwood, Victoria, Australia
Penguin Books Canada Limited, 2801 John Street, Markham, Ontario, Canada L3R 1B4
Penguin Books (N.Z.) Ltd, 182-190 Wairau Road, Auckland 10, New Zealand

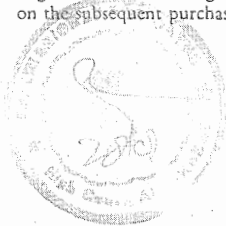
First published in 1966
Reprinted 1967, 1969, 1970
Second edition 1972
Reprinted 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979
Third edition 1980
Reprinted 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986

Copyright © John Fleming, Hugh Honour, Nikolaus Pevsner
1966, 1972, 1980
All rights reserved

Made and printed in Great Britain
by Richard Clay (The Chaucer Press) Ltd,
Bungay, Suffolk
Set in Monotype Bembo

www.vadaprativada.in

Except in the United States of America,
this book is sold subject to the condition
that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise,
be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated
without the publisher's prior consent in any form of
binding or cover other than that in which it is
published and without a similar condition
including this condition being imposed
on the subsequent purchaser



www.vadaprativada.in

2077

27
153

MOSER

of the Vorarlberg masons' guild – and was a founder of the Vorarlberg school of architects which included the BEHR and THUMB families. He was apprenticed to a stone-cutter, then became a novice at the Benedictine monastery of Einsiedeln in 1682 and remained there as a lay-brother for the rest of his life. He became the greatest Swiss Baroque architect. Already in 1684 he was asked for advice at Weingarten Abbey, though building did not begin there until many years later. His masterpiece is the abbey church at Einsiedeln (begun 1719), a spatial composition of unusual complexity even for a Baroque architect. He did not live to see it completed. He also designed the parish church at Muri (1694–8). He probably played some part (even if only an advisory one) in the design of the vast Benedictine abbey church at Weingarten (1714–24), with a façade much like that at Einsiedeln, and he probably built the church at Disentis (1696–1712).

MOSER, Karl, see SWISS ARCHITECTURE.

MOSQUE. A Muslim religious building for communal prayer. The earliest mosques mirror on a much larger scale Mohammed's own house, in which he worshipped, comprising a square, largely open enclosure, with a covered sanctuary on the QIBLA side and rooms along the east. From the c8 onwards most mosques had at least one MINARET, see also MIHRAB, MINBAR and MAQSURA. A distinction should be drawn between a Friday mosque (or *jami*) large enough for the entire adult Muslim community to assemble for Friday prayers, and the simple oratory (or *masjid*) for daily prayers.

MOTTE. A steep mound, the main feature of many C11 and C12 castles. See MOTTE-AND-BAILEY.

MOTTE-AND-BAILEY. A post-Roman and Norman defence system consisting of an earthen mound (the *motte*) topped with a wooden tower, placed

within a BAILEY with enclosure ditch, palisade, and the rare addition of an internal bank.

MOUCHETTE. A curved DAGGER motif in curvilinear TRACERY, especially popular in England in the early C14. See figure 64.



Fig. 64. Mouchette

MOULDINGS. The contours given to projecting members. See Bead, Cable, Keel, Oggee, Ovolo, Roll, Wave moulding; Beakhead; Billet; Bowtell; Chevron; Dogtooth; Hood-mould; Nailhead; Nebule.

MOZARABIC. The style evolved by Christians under Moorish influence in Spain from the late c9 to the early C11, e.g., San Miguel de Escalada near León (consecrated in 913) with its arcade of arches of horseshoe shape, Santiago de Peñalba (931–7) and Santa Maria de Lebeña (also c10). The style is Christian in inspiration but Islamic in conception and has many Islamic features such as the horseshoe arch. Mozarabic churches are usually small and stand in the open countryside. They form the largest and best preserved group of pre-Romanesque buildings in Europe.

MUDÉJAR. Spanish Christian architecture in a purely Moslem style. (Literally, the term refers to Moslems who remained in Christian Spain after the reconquest.) The style was evolved by Moslems in Spain or by Christians working within the Spanish Moslem tradition. Notable examples are Alfonso VIII's early C13 chapel at the monastery of Las Huelgas, Burgos, and the C14 Alcázar, Seville, which has Kufic inscriptions extolling Christian rulers. Mudéjar motifs persisted in Spanish Gothic architecture and may also be found in PLATERESQUE buildings of the C16.

MULLION. A vertical post or other



2078
Exh. 84

Annexure -
18

27
158

Annexure - 18

27
27



DICTIONARY OF ISLAM

12001
3

THOMAS PATRICK HUGHES



2079.

2079

27

1509

VERSUS

PRODUCED BY

DATE OF PRODUCTION

ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE OTHER PARTY

ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED

EXT. NO.

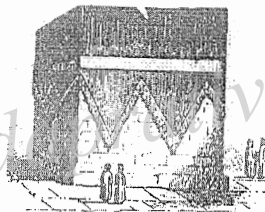
BY ORDER OF THE COURT

DICTIONARY OF ISLAM

BEING
A CYCLOPAEDIA OF THE DOCTRINES, RITES,
CEREMONIES, AND CUSTOMS, TOGETHER WITH
THE TECHNICAL AND THEOLOGICAL TERMS,
OF THE MUHAMMADAN RELIGION.

by
THOMAS PATRICK HUGHES

with numerous illustrations



THE KA'BAN. (Fustat.)



Munshiram Manoharlal
Publishers Pvt Ltd



348

MICHAEL

In the Traditions, Muhammad is related to have said: "When God created the world He wrote a book, which is with Him on the exalted throne, and therein is written, 'Verily my mercy overcomes my anger.'" And, again, "Verily, God has one hundred mercies; one mercy hath he sent down to men and geni, but He hath reserved ninety-nine mercies, by which He will be gracious to His people." (*Mishkāt*, book x. ch. 4.)

The 17th Sūrah of the Qur'ān is entitled the *Sūratu'r-Rahmān*, or the "Chapter of the Merciful," in which are set forth the "bounties of the Lord." It is a chapter which is sadly marred by its concluding description of the sensual enjoyments of Muhammad's paradise.

The Christians are spoken of in the Qur'ān, Sūrah lvii. 27, as those in whose hearts God "placed mercy (*rahmah*) and compassion (*ra'fah*)."

MICHAEL. In Muhammadan works generally, the Archangel Michael is called *Mikā'il* (ميكائيل), Heb. מִיכָאֵל;

but in the Qur'ān, in which his name once occurs, he is called *Mikāl* (ميكال). Al-Baiḥawī says that a Jew named 'Abdu'l-lāh ibn Sūriyā, objected to Muhammad's assertion that the Archangel Gabriel revealed the Qur'ān to him, because he was an avenging angel, and said that if it had been sent by Michael, their own guardian angel (*Dani'el* xii. 1), they might have believed. This assertion called forth the following verses from Muhammad in Sūrah ii. 92:—

"Who is the enemy of Gabriel—For he it is who by God's leave hath caused the Qur'ān to descend on thy heart, the confirmation of previous revelations, and guidance, and good tidings to the faithful—Who is an enemy to God or his angels, or to Gabriel, or to Michael, shall have God as his enemy: for verily God is an enemy to the infidels. Moreover, clear signs have we sent down to thee, and none will disbelieve them but the perverse."

MIDIAN. [MADYAN.]

MIFFĀHU 'L-JANNAH (مفتاح الجنة). "The Key of Paradise." A term used by Muhammad for prayer. (*Mishkāt*, book iii. ch. 1.)

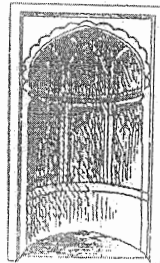
MIHJAN (ميهجان). A hook-headed stick about four feet long, which, it is said, the Prophet always carried; now carried by men of religious pretensions.

MIHRĀB (محراب). A niche in the centre of a wall of a mosque, which marks the direction of Makkah, and before which the imam takes his position when he leads the congregation in prayer. In the Masjidu'n-Nabi, or Prophet's mosque, at al-Madīnah, a large black stone, placed against the northern wall, being Jerusalem, directed the congregation, but it was removed to the

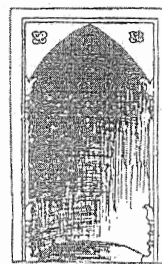
MILLAH

southern side when the Qiblah was changed to Makkah.

The Mihrāb, as it now exists, dates from the days of al-Walid (A.H. 80), and it seems probable that the Khalīfah borrowed the idea



A MIHRAB.



A MIHRAB. (W. S. Chadwick.)

from the Hindus, such a niche being a peculiarly Hindu feature in sacred buildings.

The word occurs four times in the Qur'ān, where it is used for a chamber (Sūrah iii. 32, 33; xix. 12; xxxviii. 20), and its plural, *maḥarib*, once (Sūrah xxxiv. 12).

MIKĀ'IL (ميكائيل). [MICHAEL.]

MILLAH (ملة). A word which occurs in the Qur'ān fifteen times. Eight times for the religion of Abraham (Sūrah ii. 124, 129; iii. 89; iv. 124; vi. 162; xii. 38; xvi. 124; xxii. 77); twice for the religion of former prophets (Sūrah xiv. 16; xxxviii. 6); once for the religion of the seven children of the cave (Sūrah xviii. 19); three times for idolatrous religions (Sūrah xii. 37; vii. 86, 87); and once for the religion of Jews and Christians (Sūrah ii. 114). The word is used in the Traditions for the religion of Abraham (*Mishkāt*, book x. ch. v.).

According to the *Kitābu'l-Ta'wīfāt*, it is expressive of religion as it stands in relation to the prophets, as distinguished from *Dīn* (دين), which signifies religion as it stands in relation to God, or from *Madhab* (مذهب), which signifies religion with reference to the

27
203

2081

Exh. 85

Indian Archaeology

Ex. 27-85



2082

27
204

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD
LUCKNOW BE LUCKNOW
OF
VERSUS
PRODUCED BY
DATE OF PRODUCTION
ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE OTHER PARTY
ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED
EXT. NO.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT 6.5.09

INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY 1976-77 O.S.D. 6.5.09
—A REVIEW

EDITED BY
B. K. THAPAR
Director General
Archaeological Survey of India



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI
1980

2083

27
205

Cover: 1, decorated terracotta tile from Harwan (p. 94); 2, copper-plate from Anekannambadi (pp. 59-60); and 3, inscribed seal from Sanghol (pp. 78-79).



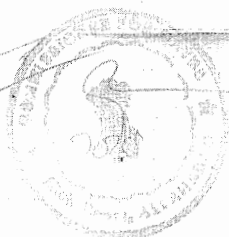
1980

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Price : Rs. 65.00

www.vadaprativada.in

PRINTED AT NABA MUDRAN PRIVATE LTD., CALCUTTA, 700 004



www.vadaprativada.in

77. EXCAVATION AT JAJMAU, DISTRICT KANPUR.—The Department of Archaeology, Government of Uttar Pradesh, under the direction of Shri R. C. Singh, assisted by Shri Hem Raj, resumed excavation with a view to obtaining the cultural sequence of the site. The excavation revealed three cultural periods.

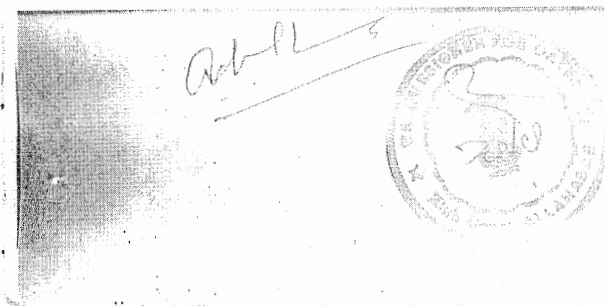
Period I is represented by the occurrence of the Northern Black Polished Ware and structures of baked and sun-dried bricks ($48 \times 28 \times 7$ cm) representing four phases. Among the finds of the Period, mention may be made of terracotta sealings, most of them bearing legends in Brahmi script. A sealing with a letter *ma* in Brahmi script and symbols like *svastika* and *vasti* is interesting. Other finds include: terracotta human and animal figurines, sling balls, discs and flesh rubbers; vase-shaped terracotta beads; hooks, fragmentary rings, nails, arrow-and spear-heads of iron; styli and awls of bone; beads and pendants of carnelian, glass, crystal and agate; bangles of ivory, bone and terracotta; copper coins; and terracotta gamesmen of various shapes. One terracotta mother goddess and a terracotta votive tank are the noteworthy finds of this Period.

Period II is distinguished by the remains of structures of baked bricks ($38 \times 24 \times 4$ or 5 cm), representing three phases. Other important finds of this Period include: terracotta human and animal figurines; lids of caskets of stone; iron arrow-heads; antimony rods and coins in copper; terracotta sealings; and ivory bracelet. Ink-pot-type lids, sprinklers, *makaramukha* spouts and sherds of stamped pottery of red ware were also collected from the deposits of this Period.

Period III is marked by the occurrence of knife-edged bowls, ring-based vessels, lids with hollow conical knob, double spouted vases and a few pieces of glazed ware. One of the sherds of the glazed ware has whitish friable gritty core, while other pieces have terracotta core with painted designs in various colours. The structures of this Period, represented by three phases, were invariably built of reused bricks of large size or *lakhauri* bricks measuring $14 \times 10 \times 3$ cm. Other finds of the Period include: nails, arrow-heads, spear-heads and door-rings of iron; fragment of a vase, rings, rod with flattened ends of copper; terracotta human and animal figurines, dabbers, rattle, potter's stamps, toy-carts and wheels, etc.; bangles made of shell, bone, ivory, glass and terracotta; and beads of carnelian, terracotta and glass. A hoard of thirty-six copper coins belonging to Sikandar Lodi was found in the middle phase of the Period.

78. EXCAVATION AT MATHURA, DISTRICT MATHURA.—In continuation of the previous year's work (1975-76, pp. 53-56), the Excavations Branch II of the Survey, under the direction of Shri M. C. Joshi, assisted by Sarvashri B. Raja Rap, R. C. Agrawal, B. B. Sharma of the Excavations Branch II and J. N. Gandhi of the Headquarters Office, A. K. Sinha of the Eastern Circle and P. Singh of the Northern Circle of the Survey, conducted excavation with the following main objectives: (i) to examine the nature of deposit and stratigraphical position of the scores of sculptures found during levelling operations at a mound in Govindnagar area, in the western part of Mathura, near Bhuteshwar; (ii) to obtain further details of the already exposed tank-complex at Kankali Tila; and (iii) to further examine the inner fortification and habitation. With these aims in view, excavations were taken up in the compound of Mathura Water Works (MTR-12), the Govindnagar Housing Colony area (MTR-13), at Kankali Tila (MTR-5) and Katra Keshavdeo extension (MTR-9). Besides, some section-scraping was also conducted on the northern part of the inner fortification (MTR-14), at a place spoiled by unauthorized local diggers. The sites excavated confirmed the already known cultural sequence. No remains of Period I were found in any of the sites excavated during this season. The details of other Periods are as follows.

Period II is represented by compact mud platforms and some circular pits containing animal bones, ash and pottery, associated with the Northern Black Polished Ware, including plain grey and red wares. Such pits were also encountered in the previous years at MTR-7. Important antiquities of the Period II include: bone points; terracotta figurines of mother



EXPLORATIONS AND EXCAVATIONS

goddess (pl. LI A), elephant, horse, snake, ram; a copper coin in damaged state; and iron objects (pls. LVI and LVII).

Period III is marked by the remains of floors of mud, *surkhi*, brick-bats and bricks, exposed mainly at MTR-13. Significant structures were a lime plastered brick-floor (pl. LII A) and a complex of twelve mud blocks (platforms) of varying sizes (pl. LIII A) containing in one case two damaged storage jars *in situ*. Other interesting remains were noticed in courtyards, paved with brick-bats and bricks with border of brick-on-edge (pl. LIII B), superimposing floors of compact mud. Two longish ovens and a ring-well, associated with the upper levels of this Period, were also unearthed. Most of the floors were disturbed by later pit activity. The use of bricks (40/39×24/25×5 cm) and brick-bats were confined mostly to structures built in the later half of this Period. A few structures showed more than two phases of construction. Some of the structures, like a large courtyard, the lime plastered floor with storage jars and mud platforms complex, appeared to have been planned as some kind of public or communal buildings. Notable finds of Period III comprise: forepart of a lion figure in stone (pl. LIV A); terracotta plaques, depicting various deities including a *devi*, with a pair of fish; beads of semi-precious stones; copper coins; and iron objects (pls. LVI and LVII). The ceramics of the Period represented the last phase of the Northern Black Polished Ware and the greater popularity of the dish in grey ware with a black slip. A noteworthy pottery form was a deep bowl with burnished exterior surface.

Period IV was mainly represented by partly extant *surkhi*, mud and brick floors (pl. LII B) with marks indicating the use of lime (MTR-13) and mud platforms of which two contained ovens (MTR-9). On one of these platforms, a heap of roof tiles (32×20×2 cm) was also found. The pottery which was largely represented by red wares was similar in shape and fabric to that already reported in the previous year from levels of Period IV. Amongst outstanding antiquities of this Period mention may be made of: a seal and sealing, respectively reading *vasatasya* and *yuvabala*s with a figure of lion; sculptured jambs depicting scenes from the life of Buddha (pl. LIV D); a flaming Buddha image (pl. LVA); a head of royal statue with tiny Buddha figures on the crown (pl. LI B); a human head with moustache and curly hair, most probably of Kubera (pl. LI C); forepart of an elephant, with an inscription (pl. LIV B) reading *Sugus-pkasyah* (?) and of a lion (pl. LIV C); *salabhanjika* relief (pl. LI D); figure of devotees carrying *suchis* offerings; terracotta animal and human figurines, including a glazed *vamanaka*, a human-(female) shaped pendant with a charming head-dress (pl. LV C); copper coins; and iron objects (pls. LVI and LVII). It is interesting to note that out of many important sculptures unearthed at MTR-13, only flaming Buddha figure was found in stratified deposit. Another significant object found at MTR-13 was a stone inscription of Huvishka of 50+? regnal year, recording probably a gift to Dhanyavarma-Vihara.

Further work done at MTR-5 (Kankali Tila) revealed that the circular structure, earlier supposed to be the base of a *stupa*, appeared to be a well, with considerable depth, contemporaneous with the tank-complex. Besides, it also became clear in this season that the outer wall of the tank, forming ancillary compartments, was older than the tank proper. It seems that the builders of the tank-complex, originally, wanted to construct a larger tank but after they had raised walls on the north, south and west they abandoned the idea and built a central pool with oblong compartments on the sides.

The section-scraping at the inner fortification (MTR-14) confirmed the evidence obtained earlier. The traces of retaining walls at the north-western turning of inner fortification-wall suggested the existence of a semicircular bastion.

Period V was characterized by the presence of mud platforms of considerable extent (MTR-13) and smaller ones with traces of structures on the top (MTR-9). Important antiquities of Period V comprise: Buddha heads in typical Mathura art tradition (pl. LV B); fragments of *prabhamandalas* with flames; and a Vishnu image (pl. LIV E), with the head missing,

2086
Exh. 85

7/1

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD
LUCKNOW Bench 4, LUCKNOW

Case No. _____ OF _____
VERSUS _____
PRODUCED BY _____
DATE OF PRODUCTION _____
ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE OTHER PARTY _____
ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED _____
EXT. NO. _____

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

O.S.D.

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

(Buddhist and Hindu Periods)

BY

PERCY BROWN

M.B.E., A.R.C.A., F.R.A.S.B.

Formerly Secretary and Curator, Victoria Memorial Hall,
Calcutta, Principal of the Government School of Art,
and Keeper of the Government Art Gallery, Calcutta

www.vadaprativada.in

With Over 500 Drawings, Photographs and Maps



D. B. TARAPORE & CO. PRIVATE LTD.
210 Dr. Dadabhai Nauroji Road, Bombay 400 001

Revised

www.vadaprativada.in

2087

7/2

© D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO. PRIVATE LTD.

Reprinted 1983

This book can be exported from India only by the publishers, D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. Private Ltd. and this constitutes a condition of its initial sale and its subsequent sales. Infringement of this condition of sale will lead to civil and/or criminal legal action and prosecution.

www.vadaprativada.in

PRINTED IN INDIA



Ray
—

Printed by Russi J. Taraporevala at Electrographic Industries, Division of D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. Private Ltd., Apte Industrial Estate, Worli, Bombay 400018, and published by him for D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. Private Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 400001.

www.vadaprativada.in

2088

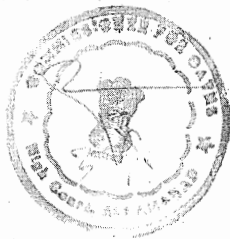
7/3

XCVI



Delli: Temple pillars of the 8th and 9th centuries re-erected in the cloisters of the Quth Mosque.

Approved



2089

Exh. 87

7/4

OF HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD
LUCKNOW BENCH, LUCKNOW
S.O. NO. _____ OF _____
VERSUS _____
PRODUCED BY _____
DATE OF PRODUCTION _____
ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE OTHER PARTY _____
ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED _____
EXT. NO. _____

BY ORDER OF THE COURT 6.5.09

O.S.D. 6.5.09

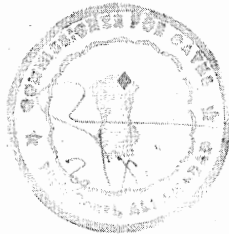
INDIAN ARCHITECTURE (ISLAMIC PERIOD)

BY

PERCY BROWN
M.B.E., A.R.C.A., F.R.A.S.B.

Curator, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, formerly
Principal of the Government School of Art and
Keeper of the Government Art Gallery, Calcutta.

www.vadaprativada.in
With over 250 Illustrations in Line and Half-tone



D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO. PVT. LTD.
210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 400 001

Revised

www.vadaprativada.in

2090

7/5

© 1956 D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO. PRIVATE LTD.

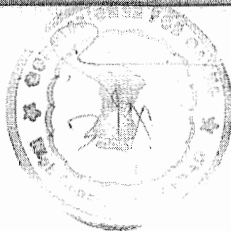
Seventh Reprint 1981

This book can be exported from India only by the publishers, D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. Private Ltd. and this constitutes a condition of its initial sale and its subsequent sales. Infringement of this condition of sale will lead to civil and/or criminal legal action and prosecution.

www.vadaprativada.in

PRINTED IN INDIA

Printed and published by Russi J. Taraporevala for D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. Private. Ltd.,
210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 400 001. at their Electrographic Industries Division,
Apte Industrial Estate, Worli, Bombay 400 018.



www.vadaprativada.in

7/6

VI

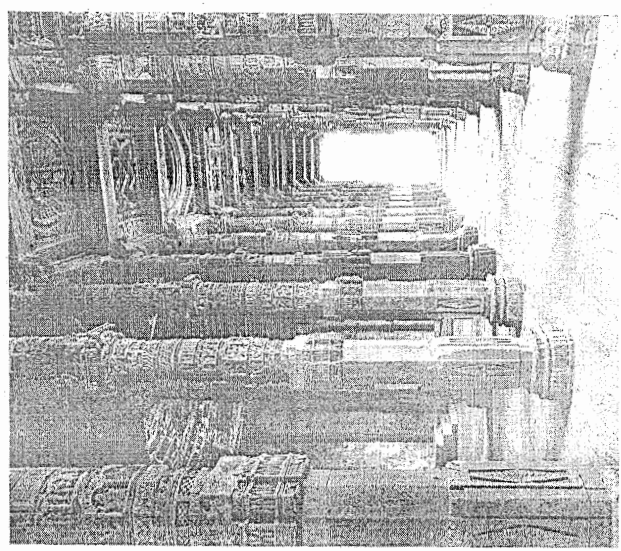
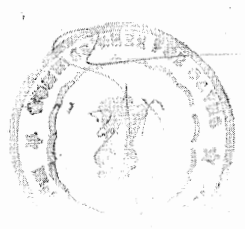


Fig. 2
Apnet, The Arhadin-ka-Jhompra (c. 1205)



Fig. 1



Handwritten signature or mark.

2092

Exh. 88

INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY 1998-99
—A REVIEW

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD
LUCKNOW BENCH, LUCKNOW

S.O.S. NO. _____ OF _____

VERSUS _____

PRODUCED BY _____

DATE OF PRODUCTION _____

ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE COURT _____

ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED _____

EXT. NO. _____

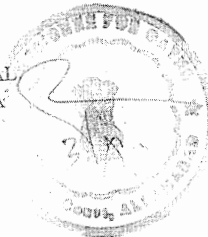
BY ORDER OF THE COURT

O.S.D.



प्रत्यक्षीयमिषावृत्तम्

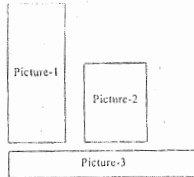
PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
JANPATH, NEW DELHI
2004



REY: 1/1/11

2093

7/8



Cover : 1 and 2, Bisokher : porch pillar and sculptural depiction of raising of Govardhana hill
3, Shyam Sundar Tilla: terracotta plaque with flying figures

©

2004

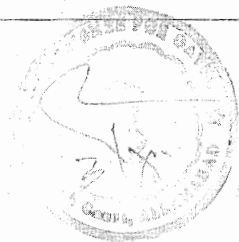
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Price : Rs. 700.00

www.vadaprativada.in

PRINTED AT : Public Printing (Delhi) Services, C-80, Okhla Industrial Area, New Delhi-110020

R. S. Khosla



www.vadaprativada.in

2094

7/9

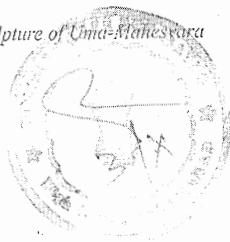
NUMISMATICS AND TREASURE TROVE

Plate 91



Siliguri : stone sculpture of Uma-Manesvara

R. B. Ghosh



237

Exh-89

2095

27
193

COURT OF
BUCKNOW
OF 89

Produced by Rajendra Singh & Others
DATE OF PRODUCTION 28.8.06
ADMITTED / NOT (permanently admitted by Mr. Z. Jaiswal Ad.)
ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED
EXT. NO. 89

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

O.S.D. 2.1.2010

HISTORY DEPT

Institute of Archaeology, Allahabad University Publication No. 1

THE EXCAVATIONS
AT
KAUSĀMBĪ
(1957-59)

The Defences and the Śyenaciti of the Puruṣamedha

By
G. R. SHARMA
Head of the Department, Ancient History
Culture & Archaeology
and
Director, Kausāmbī Expedition, University of Allahabad

Commis. Lett
contd. not admit
23/12/19



2096

28
194

Ex. 00.5. B. 9

34

Excavations at Kaushambi

Wall 9, with a length and width of 18 ft. and 2 ft. 6 ins. respectively and with a height of 8 courses, partly overlapped the curved Wall 6 of the earlier period. The erection of Walls 10, 11, 12 and 12A brought into being the system of guard-rooms at the top of the rampart, backing a passage, provided with flank walls, from the top to the toe of the rampart (Pl. 24). Walls 10, 12 and 12A formed part of the guard-rooms and Wall 11 served as the northern flank. The guard-rooms may have been flanked by a tower on each side, the existence of which has been noticed in SP. III. 12. The building of the towers, guard-rooms and the flanks completely altered the conception of defence in which they now played as important a role as the revetments and the bastions. With the erection of the guard-rooms with only a ten ft. wide passage at the top of the rampart, this gateway could have hardly functioned as a principal gateway of the city, which was now evidently shifted to the north by about 400 ft. and against the northern side of which was built a flank wall, measuring 262 ft. in length.

SP. III. 14—To this period belong Walls 13, 13A, 13B, 13C, forming a central room, 12 ft. 4 ins. in length, flanked by one sentry-box on either side, 4 ft. in width. The erection of these three rooms marked the beginning of the plan of guard-rooms which continued till the end (Fig. 4). Wall 11 was rebuilt and Drain 2, available to a length of 18 ft. 6 ins. and with a channel, 1 ft. 4 ins. wide, was laid. Floor 5 also belongs to this period.

End of Rampart 2—Extensive conflagration resulting in the accumulation of a deposit of ash throughout the passage and also the destruction of Revetment 2 offer unmistakable evidence of invasion. The pits cut during this period are packed with ash and charcoal. It is significant that double-tanged arrow-heads have been discovered in large numbers, buried in the ash deposits on Floor 5 as well as in the destructions of Revetment 2. They seem to indicate the source of the destruction.

Rampart 3 and Revetment 3 (Pl. 19)

SP. III. 15—With the construction of Rampart 2 the defences at Kaushambi had attained their present dimensions. The construction of Rampart 3 hardly meant any addition to their width and the height was raised only by

I. I. A., 1954-55, Pl. XXXI.



2097

27
195

Excav. 5. 89

Layout of the Excavated Area

35

about 5 ft. Though Revetment 3 was built, the system of defence centering on a mud rampart externally revetted with burnt brick wall was virtually abandoned. The guard-rooms, the flank-walls and the towers at the two sides on the top, now held the key to the defence-complex. To this period belong Revetment 3, Walls 14, 14 A, 15, 16 and Floor 6. The most important discovery of this period was that of a *Syenacili* of the *Purugamedha* (human sacrifice), described in chapter eight. Walls 13 A and 13 B were also rebuilt. Revetment 3, available to a length of 51 ft., is 74 brick-courses high with a batter of 20°. It is for all practical purposes a wall, 3 ft. in width. The batter was apparently due to the fact that the wall was constructed to repair the brick facings of Revetment 2, destroyed in the invasions that marked the end of SP. III. 14. It is evident that the functional basis of a revetment, as also the principle underlying it, was not correctly understood. Wall 15 is its return wall and does not form a right angle with it. It is also to be noted that the main spine of the *Syenacili*, running north-south, divides the angle into two equal parts.

Walls 14 and 14 A enclose a passage, 17 ft. wide, running from the guard-rooms upto the toe of the rampart, opposite the watch-tower, on the other side of the moat and at the southern end of the curtain. These two walls are in one plumb on the inner side, but the outer side was uneven, evidently because the walls were built upto their entire height against the packing of the ramparts. The passage, provided with a floor (Fl. 6) of *sunkhi*, served virtually as a tunnel from the guard-rooms to the toe of the rampart, protected on the two sides by the packing of the ramparts. Walls 13, 13 A, 13 B, 14 and 14 A formed three rooms, the central one being 12 ft. 4 ins. in length and the side ones having a width of 4 ft. each. The passage through the central room was 8 ft. 6 ins. wide. Wall 16, running parallel to Walls 14 and 14 A and exposed to a length of 15 ft. 9 ins., served as a northern flank on the city side.

SP. III. 16—There was no change in the plan. The Walls 13, 13 A, 13 B, 13 C, 14, 14 A and 14 B were rebuilt, Floor 7 was laid and the only independent construction of the period is a platform, measuring 7 ft. 6 ins. x 6 ft. A number of coins of the Mitras have been discovered from Floors 6 and 7. The period ended with an invasion which has left evidence in extensive burning of the site, forming an accumulation of an ash layer in which are buried fragments of bones and a few pieces of skull. According to the available evidence, the N. B. P. Ware also ended with this period.



27
196

36

Excavations at Kaushambi

Rampart 4

SP. IV. 17—This period witnessed the repair and raising of the rampart, rebuilding of Walls 13A, 13B, 13C; the construction of new Walls 17, 17A, 18, 18A, 19, 20 and also Floor 8. Walls 17 (4 ft. 6 ins. wide) and 17A (3 ft. 6 ins. wide) are available to a length of 50 ft. and enclose the central passage through the rampart, 31 ft. 6 ins. wide, upto a length of 37 ft. and 25 ft. 6 ins. wide towards the top further onwards. Walls 18 (4 ft. 3 ins. wide) and 18A (3 ft. 3 ins. wide) are the return walls of Walls 17 and 17A and served as retaining walls of the two mud-packed towers that flanked the guard-rooms. They are available to a length of 13 ft. 6 ins. and 11 ft. respectively, and have stepped foundations on account of the gradient of the towers. Wall 19, now in a collapsed condition, served as the northern flank of the passage through the guard-rooms on the city side.

Wall 20 was built over Wall 16 of the earlier period and formed the southern wall of the guard-rooms. Floor 8 of the period was made of *sukhi*. Three post-holes, one to the north side of Wall 17 and the remaining two to the south of Wall 17A, which cut through Stair I and Wall 11, supported the posts needed for scaffolding in the building of Walls 17 and 17A.

SP. IV. 18—The plan remained unaltered; walls of the earlier period were rebuilt, and reused. Floor 9, constructed during this period, has traces of conflagration, probably due to an invasion indicated by the accumulation of a layer of ash and charcoal. Another floor (Fl. 10) of *sukhi* was built in this very period.

SP. IV. 19—There was no major change in the plan of this period; all the walls of SP. IV. 18 were rebuilt and a new floor (Fl. 11) was laid.

Walls 13C and 20 furnished the clearest evidence of the three building periods associated with Rampart 4. Of Wall 20, for example, the first three courses belong to SP. IV. 17, the next four with a width of 3 ft. 10 ins. to SP. IV. 18 and the last seven courses at the top with a width of 2 ft. 8 ins. to SP. IV. 19.

At the end of SP. IV. 19 the story of Rampart 4 ended in extensive conflagration and destruction indicating an invasion during which all the buildings were razed to the ground.



2099

27
197

Lay-out of the Excavated Area

37

Rampart 5

165A-D
235A-D

SP. IV. 20—This period seems to represent a very important epoch in the life of the city. The height of the rampart was raised for the last time, the ground levelled and the guard-rooms rebuilt on new foundations by the erection of Walls 21, 21A, 21B and 21C. Walls 21 and 21C have a width of 5 ft. and Walls 21A and 21B, a width of 3 ft. 6 ins. and 3 ft. 10 ins. respectively. The central room has a width of 12 ft. 2 ins. with a passage of 8 ft. 6 ins., flanked by two sentry-boxes, the southern one having a width of 6 ft. 3 ins. and the northern measuring 8 ft. 2 ins. Each of these rooms measures 12 ft. 3 ins. in length. Floor 12 is the first floor associated with these constructions. The flank Walls 17, 17A as well as Wall 18 were also rebuilt in this period on the earlier foundations. To the west of the southern sentry-box, was built a flight of steps (Stair 2), available to a height of 11 steps with a tread of 10 ins. and an average rise of 9 ins. (Pl. 23). These steps probably led to a tower on the southern side, retained by Wall 18, now rebuilt. Wall 22, available to a height of five courses and a length of 5 ft., is the only other construction of this period but its relationship with other contemporary structures cannot be determined.

255A-D
445A-D

SP. IV. 21, 22, 23 and 24—Without any substantial modification of the plan, the walls of the preceding period were rebuilt and reused and, consequent to the rise in the levels, floors were added, of which Floors 13 and 14 of SP. IV. 21 and IV. 22 respectively have survived.

445A-D
515A-D

SP. IV. 24 witnessed destruction on an unparalleled scale. The entire area was burnt down and the buildings were almost razed to the ground. Evidently, it was the result of a violent assault that shook the city to its very foundations. The defences that had served the city from SP. I. 3 to IV. 24 were finally abandoned and henceforth throughout its remaining life, the town was defenceless. The barbed arrow-heads Type (K), which make their appearance for the first time in large numbers, were obviously the instruments of massacre, pillage and unprecedented devastations. It is to be noted that stratigraphically the seals of *Toramāna* and *Hūnarāja*,¹ discovered in the excavations of Ghosītārāma, belong to the period of these destructions.

¹ I. I. A., 1954-55, p. 18, Pl. XXXII B

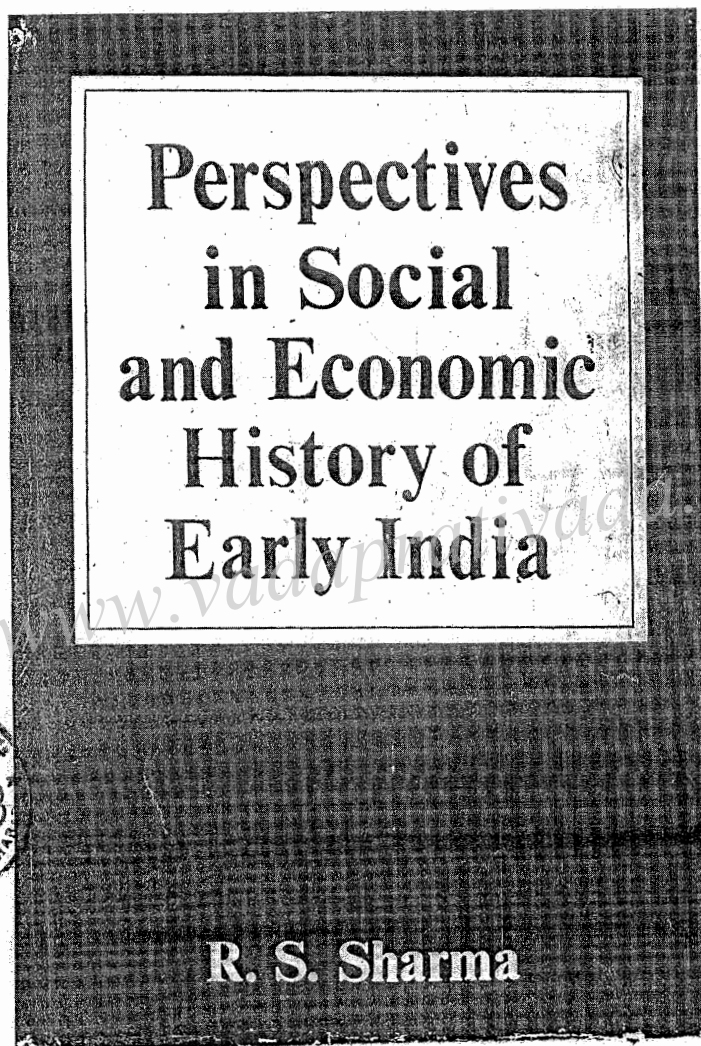


A-PL

2100
Exh. 90

27
198

HIGH COURT OF UTTAR PRADESH
LUCKNOW
OF 27
RECEIVED
By order of the Court
Produced by
DATE OF PRODUCTION 28.8.09
ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED BY THE OTHER
ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE / REJECTED
EXT. NO. 5-90
BY ORDER OF THE COURT
O.S.D. 2.1.2010
*Government is not allowed
contents not admitted
23/11/09*



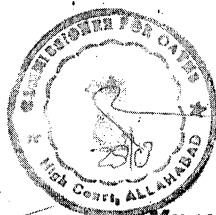
2101

27
199

~~For Reference Use Only~~

Perspectives in Social and Economic History of Early India

by
Ram Sharan Sharma



*Munshiram Manoharlal
Publishers Pvt. Ltd.*

27
200

2102

First published 1983

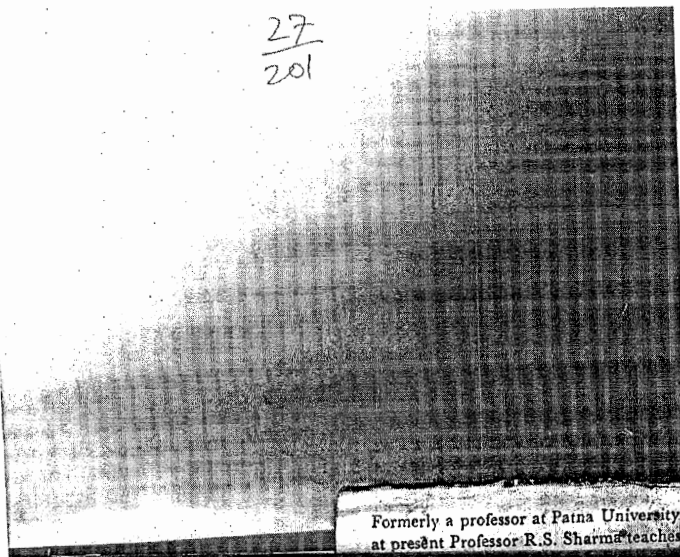
©1983, Sharma, Ram Sharan (b. 1920)

Published and printed by Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.,
Post Box 5715, 54 Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-110055

Abel



2103

27
201

It is strange that although Mathura was an important commercial centre, so far no coins issued by it as a city have been noticed. Obviously its needs were served by the coins issued by the dynasties which ruled here and also by numerous other city and "tribal" and dynastic coins from outside. The Mitra and Datta coins "cover the period from the end of the third to the middle of the first century BC", when these were succeeded by a dynasty of the Śakas bearing the title *kṣatrapa* and *mahākṣatrapa*.¹ It seems that the Kuṣāṇas issued the largest number of copper coins, and we learn from a numismatist² that Kuṣāṇa coppers are found in almost every important museum in India. So far as the Mathura Museum is concerned, it contains copper coins of Soter Magus,³ Wema Kadphises,⁴ Huvīška⁵ and Indo-Scythians or of the Kuṣāṇa type;⁶ a copper coin of late Indo-Sassanian type is also available.⁷ Coppers were meant for the use of the ordinary people, but for big transactions gold coins were issued by the Kuṣāṇas on a large scale. Vogel's catalogue of the antiquities of the Mathura Museum lists the gold coins of the Scytho-Sassanian or the Kuṣāṇo-Sassanian type, of the later Kuṣāṇa type and of the later Indo-Kuṣāṇa or Little Kuṣāṇa type.⁸ Some coins have also been recovered from Sonkh and other excavations, but the general impression is one of the predominance of coppers in the Mathura region, which would imply that marketisation had affected even the common people. The overall picture of coinage in India in the period 2nd cen. BC-2nd cen. AD is consistent with the high peak of urbanism, handicrafts and commerce in this period.

No background study of trends in the economic history of Mathura can be complete without some idea of the technological factors operating in this period. There is little doubt that urbanism reached its climax in northern and western India in this period. Several factors contributed to it. One such factor was the change in building methods, Mathura,⁹ and Ganwaria¹⁰ in Basti district in north-eastern Uttar

¹Allan, *CCBM*, p. CXI.

²Information from Dr. Pratipal Bhatia.

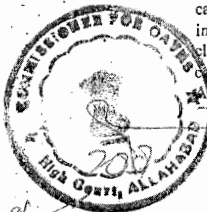
³Vogel, *AMM*, 205.

⁴*Ibid.* ⁵*Ibid.* ⁶*Ibid.*

⁷*Ibid.* ⁸*Ibid.*

⁹Archaeological Survey of India (cyclostyled) *Report of the Director-General for the Years 1974-78*, 25th Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, New Delhi, 9 December 1979, p. 20.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, 28.



2104
Exh.91

27
208

2-4

PRODUCED BY: 2018 Sri Arun Kumar Sharma
DATE OF PRODUCTION: 28-8-06
ADMITTED / NOT ADMITTED: By Sri S. S. Sharma Ad. on 23/12/09
ADMITTED IN FULL / REJECTED: 23-5-9
EXT. No. 23-5-9

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

O.S.D.

2-1-2010

Personal

ANCIENT INDIA

A History Textbook for Class XI

RAM SHARAN SHARMA

www.vadaprativada.in

Government not disapproved
content not altered
23/12/09



राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

www.vadaprativada.in

2105

27
209

First Edition
June 1999 Asadha 1921

Second Reprint Edition
February 2001 Magha 1922

PD 25T GR

Ex. 5.91

© National Council of Educational Research and Training, 1999

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

- No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior permission of the publisher.
- This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade, be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise disposed of without the publisher's consent, in any form of binding or cover other than that in which it is published.
- The correct price of this publication is the price printed on this page. Any revised price indicated by a rubber stamp or by a sticker or by any other means is incorrect and should be unacceptable.

Cover : Kalyan Banerjee

Front Cover : A slab from Nagarjunakonda (third century A.D.)
in which a stupa is depicted

Back Cover : A seal from Mohenjodaro

OFFICES OF THE PUBLICATION DIVISION, NCERT

NCERT Campus Sri Aurobindo Marg NEW DELHI 110016	108, 100 Feet Road, Hosdakere Halli Extension, Banashankari III Stage BANGALORE 560085	Navjivan Trust Building P.O. Navjivan AHMEDABAD 380014	CWC Campus 32, B.T. Road, Sukchar 24 PARGANAS 743179
--	--	--	--

Rs 46.00

Published at the Publication Department by the Secretary, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi 110 016 and printed at Tara Art Printers, A, 46-47, Sector V, NOIDA 201 301

AFTER
aim a
her/h
acade
their
Fi
undiv
pupil
the w
initia
of the
an at
Educ
of kn
an ur
obscu
amon
of tea
Ti
prepa
comp
Profe
Profe
of thi
Policy
Fram
Shar
then
Hindi
the p
sugg
well
Ti
about
the fo
cultu
growt
social
clearl
cultu
main

Abel



2106

$$\frac{27}{210}$$

Ex. 5-91

CENT INDIA

s and who
out A.D. 50.
first was
oins south
ed coppers
s. The sec-
who sued
one, and
he Indus.
was suc-
its kings
over up-
us basin.
1 numer-
egree of
d in the
the gold
d mainly
riptions
th-west-
also in
abi and
Ganga-
p their
of the
coins.
pieces
show
in In-
ra or
cted a
relic-
ler of

mous
e the
have
f the
be-
rted
own
the
dly
rto

CENTRAL ASIAN CONTACTS AND THEIR RESULTS

145

patronage to Buddhism. He held a Buddhist council in Kashmir, where the doctrines of the Mahayana form of Buddhism were finalized. Kanishka was also a great patron of art and Sanskrit literature.

The successors of Kanishka continued to rule in north-western India till about A.D. 230, and some of them bore typical Indian names such as Vasudeva.

The Kushan empire in Afghanistan and in the area west of the Indus was supplanted in the mid-third century A.D. by the Sassanian power, which arose in Iran. But Kushan principalities continued to exist in India for about a century. The Kushan authority seems to have lingered in the Kabul valley, Kapisa, Bactria, Khorezm and Sogdiana (identical with Bokhara and Samarkand in Central Asia) in the third-fourth centuries. Many Kushan coins, inscriptions and terracottas have been found in these areas. Especially at a place called Toprak-Kala in Khorezm, which lies south of the Aral Sea, on the Oxus, a huge Kushan palace of the third-fourth centuries has been unearthed. It housed an administrative archives containing inscriptions and documents written in

Aramaic script and Khorezmain language.

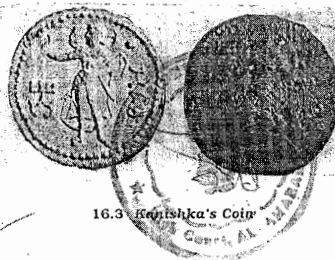
Impact of Central Asian Contacts

Structures and Pottery

The Shaka-Kushan phase registered a distinct advance in building activities. Excavations have revealed several layers of construction, sometimes more than half a dozen at various sites in north India. In them we find the use of burnt bricks for flooring and that of tiles for both flooring and roofing. But the use of *surkhi* and tiles may not have been adopted from outside. The period is also marked by the construction of brick-walls. Its typical pottery is red ware, both plain and polished, with medium to fine fabric. The distinctive pots are sprinklers and spouted channels. They remind us of red pottery with thin fabric found in the same period in Kushan layers in Central Asia. Red pottery techniques were widely known in Central Asia and they are found even in regions like Farghana which were on the peripheries of the Kushan cultural zone.

Better Cavalry

The Shakas and Kushans added new ingredients to Indian culture and enriched it immensely. They settled in India for good and completely identified themselves with its culture. Since they did not have their script, written language, or any organized religion, they adopted these components of culture from India. They became an integral part of Indian society to which they contributed considerably. They introduced better cavalry and the use of the riding horse on a large scale.



16.3 Kanishka's Coin

INDEX OF ALL THE EXHIBITS

SUIT-1

DOCUMENTS OF PLAINTIFF (SUIT-1)

Sl. No.	Description of Paper	Paper No./ Exhibit mark	Register/ Page No.	REMARKS
1	Copy of the affidavit by Abdul Ghani dated 16-2-1950, in the Court of City Magistrate Faizabad U/s 145 Cr.PC. PS. Ayodhya District Faizabad	69/C-Ex.1	5/5	Pg. 1-4 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
2	Copy of the affidavit of Wali Mohammad dated 3.2 1950, in the Court of City Magistrate Faizabad U/s 145 Cr.PC. <i>Rex v. R.J.B. & B.M</i>	183-Ex.2	5/9-10	Pg. 5-8 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
3	Copy of affidavit filed by Hasnu dated 29.12.1950 in the Court of City Magistrate Faizabad U/s 145 Cr.P.C.	184/C-Ex.3	5/11-12	Pg. 9-12 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
4	Copy of affidavit of Mohd. Umar dated 11.2.1950, in the Court of City Magistrate Faizabad U/s 145 Cr.P.C.	185/C-Ex.4	5/13-14	Pg. 13-18 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
5	Copy of affidavit of Ajeemullah dated 13.2.1950 in the Court of City Magistrate Faizabad U/s 145 Cr.P.C.	186/C-Ex.5	5/17-18	Pg. 19-22 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
6	Copy of affidavit filed by Latif dated 13.2.1950 in the Court of City Magistrate Faizabad U/s 145 Cr.P.C.	187/C-Ex.6	5/19-20	Pg.23-26 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
7	Copy of affidavit of Mohd. Husain dated 14 2.1950 in the Court of City Magistrate Faizabad U/s 145 Cr.P.C.	188/C-Ex.7	5/21-22	Pg. 27-30 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
8	Copy of affidavit of Abdul Sattar dated 16.2.1950, in the Court of City Magistrate Faizabad U/s 145 Cr.P.C.	189/C-Ex.8	5/23-24	Pg. 31-34 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
9	Copy of affidavit of Ramzan dated 16.2.1950, in the Court of City Magistrate Faizabad U/s 145 Cr.P.C.	190/C-Ex.9	5/25-26	Pg. 35-38 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
10	Copy of affidavit of Hoshaldar dated 16.2.1950, in the Court of City Magistrate Faizabad U/s 145 Cr.P.C.	191/C-Ex.10	5/27	Pg. 39-42 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
11	Copy of affidavit of Abdul Sakoor dated 16.2.1950, in the Court of City	192/C-Ex.11	5/29	Pg. 43-46 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi

	Magistrate Faizabad U/s 145 Cr.P.C.			Kohli
12	Copy of affidavit of Abdul Razal dated 16.2.1950, in the Court of City Magistrate Faizabad U/S 145 Cr.P.C.	193/C-Ex.12	5/31	Pg. 47-50 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
13	Copy of affidavit of Abdul Jaleel dated 14.2.50, in the Court of City Magistrate Faizabad U/S 145 Cr.P.C.	194/C-Ex.13	5/33	Pg. 51-54 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
14	Copy of affidavit of Peeru Dated 11.2.50 filed before City Magistrate, Faizabad in proceedings u/s 145 Cr. PC.	195/2 Ga-Ex.14	5/35	Pg. 55-60 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
15	Copy of the report of Deputy Commissioner Faizabad in compliance of Commissioner's order dated 14.05.1877 in Misc. Appeal No. 56 decided on 13.12.77	319/1Ga-319/2Ga-Ex.15	5/41	Pg. 61-65 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
16	Copy of the order of the Commissioner Faizabad dated 13.12.1877 in Mohd. Asgar v. Khem Das, Misc. Appeal No. 56	320/Ga-Ex.16	5/45	Pg. 66-68 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
17	Copy of judgment dated 18.6.1883 passed by Sub Judge, Faizabad in case No. 1374/943. Syed Mohd. Asghar v. Raghubar Das	321/Ga-321/2Ga-Ex.17	5/47	Pg. 69-79 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
18	Copy of the application of Mohd. Asghar dated 2.11.1883 in the Court of Assist. Commissioner Faizabad Mohd. Asgar v. Raghubar Das	322/Ga-Ex.18	5/55	Pg. 80-85 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
19	Copy of report dated 28.11.1858 of Sheetal Dubey Thanedar Awadh (case No. 384)	325Ga-Ex.19	5/61	Pg. 86-89 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
20	Copy of application/complaint dated 30.11.1858 of Mohd. Khateeb (in case No. 884)	326Ga-Ex.20	5/65	Pg. 90-94 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
21	Copy of report dated 1.12.1858 of Sheetal Dubey Thanedar Awadh (case No. 884)	327Ga-Ex.21	5/69	Pg. 95-98 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
22	Copy of report dated 6.12.1858 of Thanedar Awadh (case No. 884)	328Ga-Ex.22	5/73	Pg. 99-102 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
23	Copy of application dated 9.4.1860 of Mohammadi Shah	329Ga-Ex.23	5/77	Pg. 103-106 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
24	Copy of the plaint dated 22.10.1882	349/Ga-	5/83	Pg. 107-111

	of Suit No. 374/943 of 1882 Mohd. Asghar v. Raghubar Das in the Court of Munsif Faizabad	Ex.24		Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
25	Copy of the judgment dated 22.8.1871	350Ga-Ex.25	5/87	Pg. 112-115 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
26	Copy of plaint dated 22.2.1870 case Mohd. Asghar v. Sarkar Bahadur	351Ga-Ex.26	5/91	Pg. 116-121 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
27	Copy of the order dated 22.1.1884 in case No. 19435 by Asstt. Commissioner, Faizabad	352/Ga-Ex.27	5/95	Pg. 122-125 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
28	Copy of the application of Raghubar Das dated 27.6.1884 before Asstt. Commissioner, Faizabad	353/Ga-Ex.28	5/99	Pg. 126- 130 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
29	Copy of the order dated 12.10.1866 of Deputy Commissioner, Faizabad in case No. 223	354Ga-Ex.29	5/103	Pg. 131-135 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
30	Copy of memo of appeal dated 13.12.1870 before Commissioner against order dated 03.04.1877 passed by Dy. Commissioner.	355/Ga-Ex.30	5/107	Pg. 136-144 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
31	Copy of Application dated 5.11.1860 of Rajjab Ali in the Court of Deputy Commissioner Faizabad. Meer Rajjab Ali v. Akali Singh	356/Ga-Ex.31	5/117	Pg. 145-152 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
32	Copy of the Map Kistwar, village Ramkot Tehsil Haveli District Faizabad 1344, 1345 F, in 1937	357/Ga-Ex.32	5/123	Pg. 153-157 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
33	Copy of order dated 26.8.1868 disposed of by Major J. Read Commissioner, Faizabad in appeal No 275 Niamat Ali Shah v. Ganga Dhar Shastri	358/1 Ga-2Ga Ex33	5/127-129	Pg. 158-161 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli
34	Copy of the order dated 12.1.1884 passed by Asstt. Commissioner, Faizabad in Case no. 19435 in respect of Najool of Ram Janam Bhumi Pargana Haveli Awadh, Faizabad Mohd. Asghar v. Raghubar Das	359/Ga-Ex.34	5/131	Pg. 162-164 Exhibit Filed by Ruchi Kohli

DOCUMENTS FILED BY DEFENDANTS (SUIT-1)

Sl. No.	Description of Paper	Paper No./ Exhibit mark	Register/ Page No.	REMARKS
---------	----------------------	-------------------------	--------------------	---------

1	Document written by Dr. H C. Rai Proved by Gaya Prasad Tewari in the Court of Civil Judge, Faizabad on 14.12.1961	423 Ga-Ex. A1 (<i>Not relevant now</i>)	Relate to substituti on matter have not enclosed	
2	Document written by Dr. H C. Rai Proved by Gaya Prasad Tewari in the Court of Civil Judge, Faizabad on 14.12.1961	425 Ga-Ex. A2 (<i>Not relevant now</i>)	Relate to substituti on matter have not enclosed	
3	Grant certificate of Chief Cornrnissioner in favour of Rajjab Ali and Mohd. Asghar	6/83-Ex. A3	6/33	VOL-I Page 11-12 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
4	Death report of Mohd. Shami Mohalla Raiganj Ayodhya dated 26.6.1958	437 Ga-Ex. A3A(<i>now not relevant</i>)	8/565	VOL-VI Page 1159-1160 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
5	Report dated 16.9 1938 by Sri S.M Owais, District Waqf Commissioner	73/1-5A-Ex.A4	6/35	VOL-I Page 13-17 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
6	Report dated 8.2.1941 by Mr. A. Majeed District Waqf Commissioner	74/1-2A-Ex. A5	6/45	VOL-I Page 18-22 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
7	Application dated 5.6.1934 of Zaki and others U/s 15 of Police Act	75/1-Ex. A6	6/49	VOL-I Page 23-25 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
8	Agreement dated 25.7.1936 between Mohd. Zaki and Abdul Gaffar	75A-Ex. A7	6/63	VOL-I Page 26-27 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
9	Income expenditure statement of 1299, 1306 and 1307 Fasli	76A-Ex. A8	6/75	VOL-VIII Page 1278-1296 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
10	Asal Photo Masjid Babri	42-Ex A9	6/151	VOL-I Page 28-29 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
11	Naqual register Tahkikat Moafi dated 14.3.1860	53/1 and 53/2, Ex.A10	6/153	VOL-I Page 30-33 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
12	Copy of register moafiyat faizabad Govt. Order 234 dated 29-06-60	80/C-Ex. A11	6/163	VOL-I Page 34-35 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
13	Naqual register A6 jeem Mutallikan Faizabad.	81/C-Ex. A12	6/165	VOL-VIII Page 1297-1300 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz

				Maqbool
14	Copy of application dated 25.9.1866 by Mohd. Afzal, Mutwalli, Masjid Babri, Oudh	57/C- Ex. A13	6/173	VOL-I Page 36-37 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
15	Copy of letter dated 25.8.1863 of Chief Commissioner Oudh to Commissioner Faizabad	83C- Ex. A14	7/181	VOL-I Page 38-39 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
16	Copy of order dated 5/6.9.1863 of Finance Commissioner, Oudh to Commissioner, Faizabad	84C- Ex.A15	7/183	VOL-I Page 40-41 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
17	Copy of Robekar Rozanamacha-408 issued by extra Asst. Commissioner referring order dated 31.08.1863 of Dy. Commissioner, Faizabad and copy of the order sheet dated 9, 16, 28 and 30.09.1863 of Asst. Commissioner, Faizabad	41/59 Ex. A16	7/185	VOL-I Page 42-44 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
18	Copy of Robekar alongwith order sheet dated 16.8.1865 of Karnegi, Deputy Commissioner, Faizabad	41/60 Ex A17	7/193	VOL-I Page 45-47 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
19	Copy of the order dated 30.10.1865 of Assistant commissioner	41/61-Ex. A18	7/193	VOL-VI Page 1161-1165 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
20	Order and decree dated 30.1.1870 and 03.02.1870 of Settlement Officer's Court, Faizabad in Case No.5, Mohd. Afzal Ali and Mohd. Asghaer v. Government.	88C- Ex.A19	7/207	VOL-I Page 48-50 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
21	Copy of order dated 22.8.1871 of Settlement Officer, Faizabad	89C- Ex.A20	7/231	VOL-IX Page 1919-1920 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
22	Khasra 1277 Fasli (1873AD) showing Plot No. 163	90C- Ex.A21	7/233	VOL-VIII Page 1301 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
23	Copy of plaint dated 19.1.1885, Raghubar Das v. Sec. of State (case No. 61/280(1885))	91/1, 2C- Ex. A22	7/237	VOL-I Page 51-54 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
24	Written Statement of Mohd. Asghar, defendant No.2 in case No. 61/280(1885) dated 22.12.1885	92/C-Ex. A23	7/255	VOL-I Page 55-58 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
25	Copy of the report dated 6.12.1885 of	93/1/C-Ex.	7/271	VOL-I Page 59

	Gopal Sahai, Ameen, Raghubar Das v. Saheb Bahadur Secy. of State in case No. 61/280 of 1885	A24		Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
26	Map prepared by Gopal Sahai, Ameen, Court Commissioner on 6.12.1885	94/2C-Ex. A25	7/277	VOL-I Page 60-62 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
27	Judgment dated 24.12.1885 Raghubar Das v. Secy. of State from the Court of Sub Judge, Faizabad case No. 61/280	94/1C-Ex. A26	7/283	VOL-I Page 63-70 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
28	Copy of judgment dated 18/26.3.1886 of F.E.A. Chemier D.J. Faizabad in CA No. 27/1885	95/1C-Ex A27	7/319	VOL-I Page 71-74 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
29	Decree dated 18/26.3.1886, Raghubar Das v. Secy. of State, CA No. 27/1885, Court of D.J. Faizabad (F.E.A. Chamier)	96/1C-Ex A28	7/325	VOL-I Page 75-77 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
30	Copy of report E.L. Norton Esquire L.R. to Govt. 18.12.1929 with reference to the application U/s 92 CPC	97/1C-Ex.A29	7/331	VOL-I Page 78-79 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
31	Naqal Intekhab Khewat Mauja Bahoranpur 1332 F.	98/C-Ex A30	7/333	VOL-I Page 80-81 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
32	Copy of account for the period 7.4.1924 to 28 3.1925 given by Sayed Mohd. Zaki	100C-Ex A31	7/357	VOL-I Page 82-84 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
33	Naqal Hisab for the period 29 3.1925 to 14.4.1926	101/C-Ex.A32	7/379	VOL-I Page 85-88 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
34	Copy of account Income and expenditure dated 27/29.05.1943 regarding Mohd. Bahoranpur Moafi Mauja Bahoranpur for 25.9.41 to 12.9.42	102/C-Ex. A33	7/401	VOL-I Page 89-91 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
35	Naqal Indraj Waqf No. 26, Faizbad Govt. Gazette dated 26.2.1944	103/C-Ex. A34	7/409	VOL-I Page 92 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
36	HisabAmdani aur kharch Sunni Central Board of Waqf 1.4.1947 to 31.3.1948	104/C-Ex. A35	7/413	VOL-VIII Page 1302-1305 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
37	Report of Auditor (Khajahnci)	105/C-Ex.	7/415	VOL-VIII Page 1306-

	27.7.1948	A36		1308 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
38	Nakal Khasara Abadi Kistwar	106/C- Ex. A37	7/417	VOL-IX Page 1923 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
39	Nakl Khasara Abadi Kistwar	107/C- Ex. A38	7/419	VOL-IX Page 1924 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
40	Naqual Naksha Kistwar Bandobhast	108/C- Ex. A39	7/421	VOL-VI Page 1166- 1167 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
41	Intekhab Naksha Abadi Mauja Ramkot Pargana Haveli	109/C- Ex. A40	7/423	VOL-VI Page 1168 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
42	Khewat Mauza Bahoranpur	110/C- Ex. A41	7/425	VOL-IX Page 1925- 1927 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
43	Copy of judgment dated 30.03.1946 Shia Waqf Board v. Sunni Waqf Board Regular Suit No. 29/1945, Judgment by Sri S.A. Ahsan	176/1C- Ex.A42	8/431	VOL-I Page 93-108 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
44	Copy of order of Dy. Commissioner Faizabad dated 6.10.1934 on the list of compensation regarding Babri Mosque	266 Ga-Ex. A43	8/459	VOL-I Page 109-110 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
45	Copy of estimate of Tahavar Khan Thekedar, Babri Masjid Ayodhya 15.4.1935	267 Ga-Ex. A44	8/461	VOL-I Page 111-114 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
46	Copy of order passed by Dy Commissioner, Faizabad dated 26.2.1935 on application of Tahavar Khan	268 Ga-Ex. A45	8/467	VOL-I Page 115-116 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
47	Copy of the report of Mubaraq Ali, Bail order 27.1.1936 regarding construction of mosque	269 Ga- A46	8/469	VOL-I Page 117-118 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
48	Copy of the order dated 29.1 1936 passed by A. D. Dixon regarding the repairs of the Babri Mosque, Ayodhya	270 Ga-Ex. A47	8/471	VOL-I Page 119-120 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
49	Copy of the inspection note dated 21.11.1935 by Zorawar Sharma, Asst. Engineer, P.W.D.	271/1-2 Ga-Ex. A48	8/473	VOL-I Page 121-123 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool

50	Copy of the order dated 12.5.1934 passed by Milner White regarding cow slaughter question at Shahjanpur and Ayodhya Riot No. XV-162, 1929-30 to 1934-35	272 Ga-Ex. A49	8/477	VOL-I Page 124-125 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
51	Copy of the application moved by Tahavar Khan Thekedar dated 16.4.1935	276 Ga-Ex. A50	8/479	VOL-I Page 126 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
52	Copy of the application moved by Tahavar Khan Thekedar dated 25.2.1935 (cow slaughter question)	274 Ga-Ex. A51	8/483	VOL-I Page 127-128 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
53	Copy of the application moved by Tahavar Khan Thekedar dated 30.4.1936	275 Ga-Ex. A52	8/485	VOL-I Page 129-130 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
54	Copy of the application moved by Tahavar Khan Thekedar dated 2.1.1936	276 Ga-Ex. A53	8/493	VOL-VI Page 1169-1170 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
55	Report of the auditor dated 27.7.1948 for the year 1947-48	299- Ex. A54	8/501	VOL-VIII Page 1309-1311 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
56	Naqul Hisab Amdani Aur Kharcha Babat 1.10.1947 to 31.3.1948, Sunni Central Waqf Board U.P. Jawwad Husain Mutwali	300 Ga-Ex. A55	8/503	VOL-VIII Page 1312-1315 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
57	Report of the auditor for 1948-1949, Babat Waqf file No. 26	301 Ga-Ex. A56	8/505	VOL-I Page 131-132 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
58	Naqul Hisab Aamdani Aur Kharch 1.4.1948 to 31.3.1949	302 Ga-Ex. A57	8/507	VOL-VIII Page 1316-1320 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
59	Naqul report of the auditor from 1949-50 M. Husain, Auditor 23.12.1950	303 Ga-Ex. A58	8/509	VOL-I Page 133-136 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
60	Copy of the report of income and expenditure 1.4.1949 to 31.3.1950 by Jawad Husain Mutwali	304 Ga-Ex. A59	8/511	VOL-VIII Page 1321-1325 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
61	Copy of the register Waqf U/s 38 U.P. Muslim Waqf act No. 13/1936	305 Ga-Ex. A60	8/513	VOL-VIII Page 1326-1329

				Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
62	Copy of the application by Abdul Gaffar Pesh Imam Babri masjid dated 20.8.1938	306 Ga-Ex. A61	8/515	VOL-I Page 137-138 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
63	Naqal Murasala No 5007/26/7 dated 25.11.1948	307 Ga-Ex A62	8/519	VOL-I Page 139 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
64	Naqal report Mohd. Ibrahim Waqf Inspector dated 10 12 1949 for protection of mosque	308 Ga-Ex. A63	8/523	VOL-VIII Page 1330-1331 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
65	Naqal report Mohd. Ibrahim Saheb Waqf Inspector dated 23.12.1949 for protection of mosque	309 Ga-Ex A64	8/529	VOL-I Page 140-142 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
66	Notice of Shiya Central Board to Sunni Central Board 11.4.1945	310 Ga-Ex A65	8/537	VOL-I Page 143-144 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
67	Original letter dated 20.11.1943 in reply of the letter No. 5272 dated 27.10.1943	311 Ga-Ex. A66	8/539	VOL-I Page 145-147 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
68	Copy of the application dated 19/20 7.1938 of Mohd. Zabi S/o Mohd. Razi addressed to Waqf Commissioner Faizabad	312 Ga-Ex. A67	8/547	VOL-I Page 148-151 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
69	Copy of the order of Dy. Commissioner Faizabad dated 19.1.1928 file No.14/77,1922	313 Ga-Ex. A68	8/559	VOL-I Page 152 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
70	Copy of robezar dated 15.12.1858, Case No. 884 Awadh Darbar Janam Sthan-petitions moved to Thanedar Nihang Singh	361 Ga-Ex. A69	8/569	VOL-VIII Page 1332-1333 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
71	Copy of order dated 5.12.1858 regarding eviction of Faqir Tek Singh	362 Ga-Ex. A70	8/573	VOL-I Page 153 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
72	Shajara Sub Malikan Mauja Bahoranpur Pargana HaveliAwadh	177- Ex. A71	8/577	VOL-IX Page 1928 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
73	Naqal Hisab Madkhala Mohd. Zaki 9.7.1925	99/C- Ex. A72	7/337	VOL-VIII Page 1334-1337 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool

SUIT-3

DOCUMENTS OF PLAINTIFF (SUIT-3):

Sl. No.	Description of Paper	Paper No./ Exhibit mark	Register/ Page No.	REMARKS
1	Certified copy of agreement executed by Panchas of Nirmohi Akhara dated 19.3.1949	39C1/4- 20 Ex.1	9/15	VOL-I Page 1-44 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
2	Certified copy of the order dated 9.2.1961 passed by City Magistrate, Faizabad	39C1/21- Ex.2	9/49	VOL-I Page 45-46 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
3	Original Certificate of erection/re-erection of the building file No. 289/59 in the name of Mahant Raghunath Das Chela Dharam Das, Ramkot Ayodhya along with the map	39C1/22 Ex.3	9/91	VOL-I Page 47-48 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
4	Original map/plan for the erection of the building file No. 397 dated 6.9.1963 in the name of Mahant Raghubar Das Chela Dharam Das resident of Ramkot, Ayodhya along with the certificate for the construction of the building.	39C1/24- 25-Ex.4	9/53	VOL-I Page 49-50 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
5	Copy of the application moved by Vedanti Raja Ram Cnandra Charya dated 6.2.1961 before City Magistrate Faizabad	39C1/26- Ex.5	9/59	VOL-I Page 51-52 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
6	Certified copy of the written statement of Baba Baldev Das dated 29.12.50 in the Court of City Magistrate, Faizabad in Case No. 1/2/18, U/s 145 Cr.P.C.	39C1/27- 28-Ex.6	9/61	VOL-I Page 53-59 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
7	Copy of the order dated 30.7.53 by Sri Prem Shanker City Magistrate Faizabad in Case No. 1/2/18 U/s 145 Cr.P.C. P.S. Ayodhya Rex v. R.J.B.- B.M.	39C1/29- 30-Ex.7	9/65	VOL-I Page 60-65 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
8	Original Qabuiyat (consent) by Jhingoo S/o Gaya in favour of Mahant Nirmohi Akhara regarding Sita Koop on 4 Annas Stamp executed on 11.6.1900 along with its translation	39C1/31- 32-Ex.8	9/69	VOL-I Page 66-70 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
9	Original agreement (Theka) dated 29.10.1945 of the Shop of Janam Bhumi Ramkot Ayodhya in favour of	39C1/33- 34-Ex.9	9/73	VOL-I Page 71-74 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain

	Gopal S/o Babu Kurmi by Narottam Das dated 13.10.1942 on 1 rupee stamp along with its translation			
10	Original agreement (Theka) 29.10.1945 of shop of Janam Bhumi executed in favour of Mata Prasad by Mahant Raghunath Das, Nirmohi Akhara on a stamp of rupees 1 and 4 Annas along with translation	39C1/35-36-Ex.10	9/77	VOL-I Page 75-78 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
11	Certified copy of the order dated 30.10 1922 regarding amendment of plaint	39C1/40-41-Ex.11	9/89	VOL-I Page 87-91 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
12	Certified copy of judgment of CA No.10/1923 decided on 22.10.1923 in the Court of Sub Judge Faizabad in the case Mahant Narottam Das v. Ram Swaroop Das	40C1/2- 5-Ex.12	9/93	VOL-I Page 92-105 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
13	Postal receipt of registered letter sent to Priya Dutt Ram dated 6.10.59	41C1/9-Ex.13	9/117	VOL-VI Page 1171-1172 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
14	Receipt registered letter sent to S.P. Office Faizabad dated 6.10.59	41C1/10-Ex.14	9/119	VOL-VI Page 1173-1174 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
15	Extract from the book "A History of Dasnami Naga Sanyacies" written by Sri Yadunath Sarkar admitted on 24.3.2009	51C1/1-17, Ex.15	Separate	VOL-VI Page 1175-1192 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
16	Registered letter by Dy. Commissioner Faizabad to Mahant Raghunath Das Chela Mahant Dharam Das dated 30.11.59	41C1/5-Ex.16	9/109	VOL-VI Page 1193-1194 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
17	Envelop registered A/D dispatched by Commissioner Faizabad dated 1.12.59	41C1/6-Ex.17	9/111	VOL-VI Page 1195 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
18	Acknowledgment S.P. Faizabad dated 7.10.59	41C1/7 - Ex. 18	9/113	VOL-VI Page 1196 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
19	Acknowledgment Priya Dutt Ram receiver Janam Bhumi dated 10.10 59	41C1/8-Ex.19	9/115	VOL-VI Page 1197 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
20	Book Srimadbhagwad Gita published by Geeta Press Gorakhpur, C.M. Appl. No. 83(O) of 2003	43C1/1-Ex.20	Book	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
21	Book "Rajasthan Ki Bhakti Parampara evam Sanskriti" writer Dinesh Chandra Shukla evam Omkar	43C1/8-Ex.21	Book	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.

	Narain Singh Jodhpur, C.M. Appl. No. 83(O) of 2003			
--	--	--	--	--

SUIT-4

DOCUMENTS OF PLAINTIFFS (SUIT-4):

Sl. No.	Description of Paper	Paper No./ Exhibit mark	Register/ Page No.	REMARKS
1	Grant certificate of Chief Commissioner Faizabad dated 22.12.60	7C1/1, 2-Ex. 1	10/27	VOL-IX Page 1549-1565 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
2	Copy of the register Moafi for rent free holdings dated 29.6.1860	8Ga 2 Ex. 2	10/29	VOL-VI Page 1198-1200 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
3	Naqual Indrajat register No. Jeem, Mashmula register No. 6/Ga dated 27.9.1902 with inspection note dated 27.9.1902	9Ga 1-Ex. 3	10/33	VOL-IX Page 1929-1933 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
4	Copy of the map relating to village Ramkot Bandobast Sabiqua Awwal of 1st settlement 1861	10Ga 1-Ex. 4	10/35	VOL-IX Page 1568 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
5	Copy of Intekhab Khevat Aala Patwari Mutalliqua Mauza Bahoranpur, pargana Haveli tahsil Faizabad, District Faizabad relating to 1357F, Mashmoola 1355 to 1358	11Ga 1-Ex. 5	10/37	VOL-IX Page 1934-1936 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
6	Copy of the robekar of Dy. Commissioner Faizabad dated 13.9.1868	12Ga 1-Ex. 6	10/39	VOL-IX Page 1569 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
7	Copy of the robekar Dy. Commissioner Faizabad dated 13.9.1865	13Ga 1-Ex. 7	10/41	VOL-IX Page 1570 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
8	Copy of the judgment sabika register aam No. 15047, 23.8.1871	14Ga 1-Ex. 8	10/43	VOL-IX Page 1937-1942 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
9	Copy of the order dated 22 8.1871 of Settlement Officer, Faizabad (Numberdaari Masumule Missil Haqiyat Bandobast Sabik Oudh)	15Ga 1-Ex. 9	10/45	VOL-IX Page 1571 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
10	Copy of Khasara abadi mauza Ramkot az jild Bandobast Sabik naqual No 167 and 163 Register No. 3056	16Ga 1-Ex. 10	10/47	VOL-IX Page 1572-1575 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool

11	Naqual Indrajat Khasara Kishtwar Mashmoola Sabik Mauza, Ramkot Pargana Haveli, District Faizabad relating to Plot No. 163 & 167	17Ga 1 Ex.11	10/55	VOL-IX Page 1944-1950 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
12	Naqual Shajara Malikan Mauza Bahoranpur, Pargana Haveli Awadh District Faizabad	18Ga 1-Ex 12	10/59	EX. A71 Suit-1
13	Copy of the plaint dated 19.1.1885 in case No. 61/280, year 1885 (Mahant Raghubar Das v. Secy of State) in the Court of Sub Judge Faizabad Mai Naqsha Nazari	19Ga 1/1- 2-Ex.13	10/63	VOL-IX Page 1576-1579 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
14	Copy of written statement filed by Syed Mohd. Asghar Mutawalli Masjid Babari (Raghubar Das v. Secy of State) Case No. 61/280, year 1885 decided on 24.12.1885 along with Hindi Translation	20/1Ga 1 and 20/2Ga1- Ex.14	10/67	VOL-IX Page 1580-1583 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
15	Copy of the report commissioner 6.12. 1885 along with map case No. 61/280 year 1885 (M. Raghubar Das v. Secy of State)	21/1Ga 1 and 21/2Ga1- Ex.15	10/75	VOL-IX Page 1584-1586 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
16	Copy of Judgement Munsif/Sub Judge Faizabad Pt. Hari Kishan dated 24.12.1885 (Dawa Banvane Mandir Chobootra) Case No. 61/280 year 1885 (M. Raghubar Das v. Secy of State)	22/1Ga 1 to 22/4Ga1- Ex.16	10/85	VOL-IX Page 1587-1594 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
17	Copy of judgment dated 18/26, 3-1886, passed by F.E.A. Chemier, District Judge, Faizabad in civil appeal No. 27/1886, Raghubar Das v. Secy of State and Mohd. Asghar	23/1Ga 1 to 23/3Ga1- Ex.17	10/91	VOL-IX Page 1595-1598 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
18	Copy of decree in C.A. No. 27/1886 Court of District Judge Faizabad in Raghubar Das v. Secy of State	24Ga 1/1 to 24Ga2/1- Ex.18	10/95	VOL-IX Page 1599-1601 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
19	Copy of the application Mumtaz Husain dated 18.12.29 in the Court of Civil Judge Faizabad recorded by E.L. Norton Esquire I.C.S.M.L.C., L.R. to Govt. United Provinces (Suit No. 2/50 Gopal Singh Visharad v. Zahoor Ahmad)	25/1Ga 1 to 25/2Ga 1- Ex.19(page 97-99)	10/99	VOL-IX Page 1602-1603 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool

20	Copy of judgment dated 30.3.1946 in R.S. No. 29/1945 passed by Sri Akhtar Ahsan Esquire Civil Judge Faizabad (Shia Central Board v. Sunni Central Board)	26/1-8Ga 1-Ex.20 (page 101-115)	10/115	VOL-IX Page 1604-1618 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
21	Copy of report S.M. Visht District Waqf Commissioner dated 16.9.1938 suit No. 2/50 Gopal Singh Visharad v. Zahoor Ahmad	27/1Ga 1 to 27/4Ga 1-Ex.21	10/119	VOL-IX Page 1619-1623 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
22	Cory of report Pister Sri A. Majeed District Waqf Commissioner dated 8.2.41 in suit No. 2 of 1950, Gopal Singh Visharad	28/1Ga 1 to 28/5Ga 1-Ex 22	10/125	VOL-IX Page 1624-1626 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
23	Copy of application of Mohd. Zaki and others in the Court of Civil Judge Faizabad in case No. 2 of 1950 Gopal Singh v. Zahoor Ahmad and others	29/1Ga 1 to 29/2Ga1-Ex.23	10/135	VOL-IX Page 1627-1630 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
24	Agreement dated 25.7.1936 between Mohd. Zaki and Abdul Gaffar.	30/1 Ga 1 to 30/2Ga 1-Ex.24	10/139	VOL-IX Page 1631-1632 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
25	Copy of order dated 30.7.53 passed by Sri Prem Shanker City Magistrate 1st class in case No. 1/2/18, U/S 145 Cr.P.C. State v. Janam Bhumi	31/1Ga 1 to 31/2Ga 1-Ex 25	10/143	VOL-IX Page 1633-1634 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
26	Postal receipt dated 19.9.61, High Court Branch, Lucknow	32/Ga 1-Ex.26	10/145	VOL-IX Page 1635 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
27	Postal receipt dated 21.9.61, High Court Branch Lucknow.	34/Ga-Ex.27	10/149	VOL-IX Page 1636 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
28	Postal receipt Dy. Commissioner Faizabad dated 19.9.1961	36/Ga 1-Ex.28	10/153	VOL-IX Page 1637 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
29	Postal receipt dated 19.9.61, High Court	38Ka-1-Ex.29	10/157	VOL-IX Page 1638 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
30	Postal receipt dated 19.9.61, High Court	40Ka 1-Ex.30	10/161	VOL-IX Page 1639 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
31	Postal receipt dated 19.6.61 to Babu Priya Dutt Ram	42Ka 1-Ex.31	10/165	VOL-IX Page 1640 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
32	Copy of the report of Auditor of Sunni Central Board of Waqf for the	202/Ga 1-Ex.32	11/177	VOL-IX Page 1641-1643

	year 1947-48, waqf file No. 26 District Faizabad regarding Babri Masjid Faizabad along with Hindi transliteration			Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
33	Copy of the account of income and expenditure for 1947-48, filed by Jawad Husain Mutawalli Babri Masjid with Hindi transliteration	203/Ga 1-Ex.33	11/181	VOL-IX Page 1644-1648 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
34	Copy of the report of auditor for 1948-49, included in the Waqf file No. 26	204/Ga	11/185	VOL-IX Page 1649-1650 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
35	Copy of the account of income and expenditure for the year 1948-49, file by Mutawalli S.C.W.B. along with transliteration	205/Ga 1-Ex.35	11/187	VOL-IX Page 1651-1654 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
36	Copy of the report of auditor for the year 1949-50, file No. 26 along with Hindi Transliteration	206/Ga 1-Ex.36	11/191	VOL-IX Page 1655-1658 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
37	Copy of the account of income and expenditure for 1949-50 filed by Mutawalli Babri Masjid with Hindi Transliteration	207/Ga 1-Ex.37	11/193	VOL-IX Page 1659-1663 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
38	Copy of form of registration of Waqf U/s 38 of the Waqf act (13/1936) including in Waqf file No. 26	208/Ga1-Ex.38	11/197	VOL-IX Page 1664-1667 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
39	Copy of extract of Waqfs in respect of Waqf No. 26 of the Masjid Babri District Faizabad Published in U.P. Gazette dated 26.2.1944 along with transliteration	209/Ga 1-Ex.39	11/207	VOL-IX Page 1668 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
40	Copy of application of Abdul Ghaffar Pesh Imam Babri Masjid to the Waqf Commissioner Faizabad dated 20.8.1938 along with Hindi Transliteration	210/Ga 1-Ex.40	11/211	VOL-IX Page 1669-1670 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
41	Copy of the notice issued by the Secy. Sunni Central Waqf Board to Munshi Jawad Husain Mutwalli Babri Masjid dated 25.11.48 letter No.5007/26VII, along with transliteration	211/Ga 1-Ex.41	11/215	VOL-IX Page 1671 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool

42	Copy of plaint in case No. 2/50 Gopal Singh Visharad v. ZahoorAhmad and others in the Court of Civil Judge Faizabad	212/Ga 1/1/3 Ex.42	11/219	VOL-IX Page 1672-1678 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
43	Copy of W.S. in the above suit by defendant No.9, S.P. Faizabad dated 1.5.1950	213/Ga 1-4-Ex.43	11/225	VOL-IX Page 1679-1682 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
44	Copy of the W.S. by defendant No.6 in the above suit by deputy Commissioner Faizabad	214Ga 1/1-4- Ex. 44	11/233	VOL-IX Page 1683-1686 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
45	Copy of the W.S. of defendant No.8, City Magistrate Faizabad Sri Markandey Singh	215/Ga/1/1-3 Ex. 45	11/241	VOL-IX Page 1687-1690 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
46	Copy of plaint in R.S. No. 25/50, Paramhans Ramchandra Das v. Zahoor Ahmad in the Court of Civil Judge Faizabad	216Ga 1/1-4 Ex.46	11/247	VOL-IX Page 1691-1699 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
47	Copy of W.S. filed by Dy. Commissioner Faizabad defendant No.6 in case No. 25/50, Paramhans Ramchandra Das v. Zahoor Ahmad in the Court of Civil Judge Faizabad dated 1.1.51	217/Ga 1/1-4 Ex. 47	11/255	VOL-IX Page 1700-1704 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
48	Copy of W.S. filed by defendant No.7 Deputy Commissioner Faizabad in case No. 25/50, Paramhans Ramchandra Das v. Zahoor Ahmad	218C 1/1-4-Ex.48	11/263	VOL-IX Page 1705-1709 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
49	Copy of the Tarmimi Khasra Mohalla Ramkot Ayodhya District Faizabad 1931 from the record of Nazool along with Hindi transliteration	Ex. 49	11/283	VOL-IX Page 1710-1711 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
50	Copy of map Kishtwar Mohalla Ramkot City Ayodhya District Faizabad 1338 F	220Ga 1-Ex. 50	11/331	VOL-VIII Page 1338 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
51	Copy of the report F.I.R. No. 167 Dated 23.12.1949, P.S. Chowk Katra Ayodhya Section 145 Cr.P.C. case No. 2/50, Janam Bhumi (Date of Judgment 30.7.53, Court of City Magistrate Faizabad)	236/Ga-Ex. 51	12/337	VOL-VI Page 1201-1205 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
52	Certified copy of the Khasara Abadi of Mauza Ramkot of Ayodhya of 1931 issued by the Nazool Officer Faizabad in February 1990	65A2/2-3-Ex. 52/Ex. 49	. 12/350	VOL-IX Page 1710-1711 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool

53	Certified copy of inspection note of Civil Judge Faizabad dated 26.3.1946, page No. 165(A) in suit No. 29/1945, Shia Waqf Board v. Sunni Waqf Board	295Ga 1/1-2 Ex.53	12/355	
54	Certified copy of the application of Mohd. Asghar and others dated 12.3.1961 District Commissioner of Faizabad file No. 25 Mohalla Kot Ram Chander Ayodhya Meer Rajjab Ali v. Imkani Singh, Date of Judgment 18.3.1861	296Ga 1/1-Ex.54	12/359	VOL-IX Page 1712 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
55	Certified copy of report of Khem Sing Subedar dated 16.3.1861, regarding demolition of Kutiya of defendant Imkani Singh	297Ga 1/1-4 Ex.55	12/363	VOL-IX Page 1713 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
56	Registered A.D. to Babu Priya Dutt Ram	44Ka 1-Ex. 56	10/169	VOL-IX Page 1714 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
57	Acknowledgment State of U.P. through Secy to State govt. U.P dated 21.9.1961	33/Ga 1-Ex. 57	10/147	VOL-IX Page 1715 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
58	Acknowledgment State of U.P. through Collector Faizabad dated 20.9.	35/Ga-Ex. 58	10/151	VOL-IX Page 1716 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
59	Acknowledgment Dy. Commissioner 20.9.61	37/Ga 1-Ex 59	10/155	VOL-IX Page 1717 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
60	Acknowledgment City Magistrate Faizabad 20.9.61	39Ka 1-Ex. 60	10/159	VOL-IX Page 1718 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
61	Acknowledgment S.P.Faizabad dated 20.9.61	41Ka 1-Ex. 61	10/163	VOL-IX Page 1719 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
62	A Historian Report to The Nation by R.S. Sharma, M. Athar Ali, D.N. Jha and Suraj Bhan	190C2/1-35 Ex.62	12/367	VOL-IX Page 1720-1757 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
63	Dr. D. Mandal's Book "Ayodhya - Archaeology after Demolition"	Ex. 63= Ex. D26 (Suit-5)	30/9	VOL-II Page 17-101 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
64	Photo copy of the Title page and photographs of the book "Ek Drastikon Ram Janam Bhoomi, Babri	260 C1/1-12 Ex.64	16/80	VOL-VIII Page 1339-1359 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz

	Masjid Vivad" by R.S. Srivastava			Maqbool
65	Photo copy of the Title page and photographs the book "Ek Drastikon Ram Janam Bhoomi, Babri Masjid Vivad" by R.S. Srivastava	262 C1/1-4- Ex 65	16/93	VOL-II Page 102-107 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
66	Letter dated 26-12-1949 by K.K.K. Nayar (ICS)	202C2/202 to 204 Ex. 66	Separate	VOL-IX Page 1758-1763 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
67	Letter dated 27-12-1949 by K.K.K. Nayar	C2/203-203/5 Ex. 67	Do	VOL-IX Page 1764-1770 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
68	Photocopy of title page and pages of the book entitled as "Bhai Baley Wali Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji Ki Janam Sakhi"	208 C1/ 1-4-Ex.68	15/3	VOL-II Page 108-113 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
69	Photocopy of the title page and pages of the book titled as " Sikh and Sikhism" by W.H.Mc Leod	210 C1/1-10 Ex.69	15/8	VOL-II Page 114-125 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
70	Photocopy of the title page and pages of the book titled as "The Sikh Religion" by Max Arthur Macauliffe Vol.1	230C1/1-10 Ex.70	15/167	VOL-II Page 126-138 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
71	Photocopy of the title page and pages of the book titled as "Sri Guru Granth Sahib" (Chauthi Sanchi) by Dr. Manmohan Sehgal	232 C1/ 1-5-Ex.71	15/178	VOL-VIII Page 1360-1366 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
72	Photocopy of the book "The Sikh Religion" by Max Aurthur Macauliffe. Vol. 1	234 C1/ 1-7-Ex.72	15/184	VOL-II Page 139-149 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
73	Photocopy of the title page and pages of the book entitled as "The Evolution of the Sikh Community" by W.H. Mcleod	236 C1/1-5- Ex.73	15/192	VOL-II Page 150-157 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
74	Photocopy of the title page of the book "The Sikh World" by Ramesh Chandra Dogra	238 C1/1-5- Ex.74	15/198	VOL-II Page 158-166 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
75	Photocopy of the title page of the book entitled as "A History of the Sikhs" by Khushwant Singh, Vol.1	240C1/1-16-Ex.75	15/204	VOL-II Page 167-185 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
76	Photocopy of the title page of the book entitled as "Sri Guru Granth	248 C1/1-7-Ex.76	15 and 16/21	VOL-II Page 186-195 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz

	Sahib" (Pahli Sanchi) by Dr. Manmohan Sehgal			Maqbool
77	Photocopy of the title page of the book entitled as "Janam Sakhi Das Guru, i.e., Suraj Prakash" by Gyani Gyan Singh Ji	250C1/1- 2- Ex 77	16/28	VOL-II Page 196-200 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
78	Photocopy of the title page of the book entitled as "Adi Sri Guru Granth Sahib" (Tisri Sanchi) by Dr. Manmohan Sehgal.	252 C1/1- 10 Ex.78	16/31	VOL-VIII Page 1367-1377 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
79	Photocopy of the title page of the book entitled as "Adi Sri Guru Granth Sahib" (Dusari Sanchi)	254 C1/1- 17 Ex. 79	16/42	VOL-VIII Page 1378-1402 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
80	Photocopy of the title page of the book titled as " Srimad Dev Murari Ji ki Jeevani Tatha Sri Guru Parampara Prakash"	256C1/1-5- Ex.80	16/60	VOL-VIII Page 1403-1411 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
81	Photocopy of the title page of the book entitled as "Babar Nama" Anuwadak Yugjeet Naval Puri	216C1/1- 21 Ex. 81	15/31	VOL-VI Page 1206-1226 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
82	Photocopy of the title page of the book entitled as "Memories of Babar Emperor of India" by Lt. Col. F.G. Talbot	218C1/1- 20 Ex. 82	15/52	VOL-III Page 201-244 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
83	Photocopy of the title page of the book entitled as "Babar Nama" Anuwadak Yugjeet Naval Puri (408-426)	220 C1/1- 11 Ex. 83	15/73	VOL-VI Page 1227-1238 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
84	Photocopy of the title page of the book entitled as "Babar Nama" Anuwadak Yugjeet Naval Puri (P. 458-459,486,487,512-515)	222C1/1-5 Ex. 84	15/85	VOL-III Page 245-262 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
85	Photocopy of the title page of the book entitled as "Mughal Kaleen Bharat 'Babar'" Anuwadak Syed Athar Abbas Rizvi	224 C1/1- 62 Ex. 85	15/91	VOL-VIII Page 1412-1531 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
86	Photocopy of the title page of the book entitled as "Sri Guru Granth Saheb" by Dr. Manmohan Sehgal	212 C1/1-4 Ex. 86	15/19	VOL-III Page 263-268 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
87	Photocopy of the title page of the book entitled as "The History of	242 C1/1-5 Ex. 87	16/20	VOL-III Page 269-277

	India" as told by its own historian Vol. VI by Sir H.N. Elliot, K.C.B.			Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
88	Photocopy of the title page of the book entitled as "The History of India" as told by its own historian Vol. IV	244C1/1-7 Ex. 88	16/7	VOL-III Page 278-287 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
89	Photocopy of the title page of the book entitled as "The History of India" as told by its own historian Vol. III	246C1/1-7 Ex. 89	16/14-20	VOL-III Page 288-297 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
90	Copy of title page and contents of pages 51-53 and 62-65 of Disputed Mosque by Sushil Srivastava proved by DW 13/1-3	280-C-1/1-6 Ex. 90	16/157	VOL-III Page 298-312 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
91	Copy of extract of title page and P.659-660 of Mughal Kaleen Bharat by Syed Athar Abbas Rizvi (P.135-136) proved by Dr. Bisan Bahadur DW 13/1-3	282C-1/1-3 Ex. 91	16/164	VOL-VIII Page 1532-1536 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
92	Mughal Empire in India by Prof. S.R Sharma, (page 12-34) proved at p. 177 and 178 by statement of DW 13/1-3 Bisan Bahadur	284C-1/1-14 Ex. 92	16/168	VOL-III Page 313-331 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
93	Copy of the title page and pages 69 to 73 of the book entitled as "Indian Archaeology - A Review 1988-89"	304C1/1-7- Ex. 93	Separate	VOL-VI Page 1239-1245 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
94	Copy of the title page and pages 81 to 82 of the book entitled as "Indian Archaeology - A Review 1988-89"	304C1/8-11 Ex. 94	Separate	VOL-VI Page 1246-1249 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
95	Copy of the title page and pages 48 to 49 of the book entitled as "Indian Archaeology - A Review 1976-77"	304C1/12-15 Ex. 95	Separate	VOL-VI Page 1250-1253 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
96	Copy of the title page and pages 13 of the book entitled as "Indian Archaeology- A Review 1960-61"	304C1/16-18- Ex. 96	Separate	VOL-VI Page 1254-1256 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
97	Copy of the title page and pages 16 to 17 of the book entitled as "Indian Archaeology - A Review 1963-64"	304C1/19-22 Ex. 97	Separate	VOL-VI Page 1257-1260 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
98	Copy of the title page and pages 20 to 22 of the book entitled as "Indian Archaeology - A Review 1966-67"	304C1/23-28 Ex. 98	Separate	VOL-VI Page 1261-1264 Exhibits Filed by P. V.

				Yogeswaran
99	Copy of the title page and pages 88 to 94 of the book entitled as "Indian Archaeology - A Review 1989-90"	304C1/29-37-Ex.99	Separate	VOL-VI Page 1265-1272 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
100	Copy of the title pages, Foreward, Preface, Acknowledgement and contents of the book entitled as "Excavation at Kalibangan"	304C1/38-43 Ex. 100	Separate	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
101	Photo copy of the book titled as "The New Encyclopaedia Britannica Vol-27	228C1/1-7 Ex. 101	15/159	VOL-III Page 332-340 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
102	Photostat copy of the title page, preface, contents and pages 259 to 281 of the book entitled as "The History of India as told by its Historian Vol. II" by Sir H.M. Elliot and John Dowson as per list 285C1	286C1/1-14 Ex. 102	16/183	VOL-III Page 341-372 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
103	Epigraphica India (Arabic and Persian Supplement 1965 Edited by Dr. Z.A. Desai, filed on 19.11.2001 by P.W. 20 Shireen Moosvi	196BC2/15-22 Ex.103	Separate C.M.31(O)/2001	VOL-III Page 373-386 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
104	Early Travels in India 1583-1619, Edited by William Foster C.I.E.	196BC2/23-26 Ex-104	Do	VOL-III Page 387-393 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
105	Catalogue of Historical Documents in Kapad Dwara Jaipur Part II Map and Plans By Gopal Narain Bahura and C.M. Singh Jaipur 1990	196BC2/27, 28 Ex.105	Do	VOL-III Page 394-395 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
106	List of Sunni Waqfs situated in Agra and Awadh on which UP Muslim Waqf Act 13 of 1936 applies published in Govt. Gazetteer alongwith original Gazette 1944	244GA-1 Ex. 106	12/407	VOL-VI Page 1273-1419 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
107	Indian Archaeology since Independence edited by Sri K.M Shrimali. Delhi 1996-Association for the Study of History and Archaeology	199C-2/1 Ex. 107	18(0)2002 Separate	VOL-IV Page 396-412 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
108	Mathura in Literature and Archaeology-Sita Ram Roy filed through (C.M. Appl.	199C-2/2 Ex. 108	Do	VOL-IX Page 1771-1777 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz

	No. 18 (O) of 2002 in Re 4/89 dated 22.04.2002)			Maqbool
109	Relevant extract of the book entitled as "Fawaidul Fawad" published from Lahore in 1966. filed through C.M. Appl. No. 31 (O) of 2001 In Re. OOS No. 4/1989, by Shireen Moosvi. P.W. 20 on 19.11.2001.	196BC-2 to 196BC-2/4 Ex. 109	Book/ 31(0)01 Separate	VOL-VII Page 1420-1426 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
110	Relevant extract book "Khairul Majalis" edited by Prof. Khaliq Ahmad Nizami published by Dept. of History A.M.U.	196BC-2/5-12 Ex-110	Do	VOL-VII Page 1427-1439 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
111	Relevant Extract of the Book "Khulasatu-Tawarikh" written by Munshi Sujan Rai Bhandari published from Delhi in 1918.	196 BC-2/13-14 Ex. 111	Do	VOL-VII Page 1440-1444 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
112	Page 134/1-4, Photostat copy of "Palistan Archaeology (Pakistan Archaeology?) - Edited by M. Haraounmur Rashid. Annex. No.1 to the affidavit of Suraj Bhan PW 16 on 20.03.2006 (Part-III of the statement) with affidavit of Suraj Bhan	Ex. 112	With affidavit of Suraj Bhan	VOL-IX Page 1778-1782 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
113	Page 20/1-20/5, Extract from "Indian Archaeology-A Review" edited by Ajai Shanker, Director General, ASI 1997 pages 6-9, Annex. 1 to the affidavit of R.C. Thakran at the time of statement	Ex. 113	Do	VOL-IX Page 1783-1788 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
114	Page 20/8, 20/9, "Ancient India" Bulletin of ASI Numbers 3, 1947, Annex. II to the affidavit of R.C. Thakran at the time of statement	Ex. 114	Do	VOL-IX Page 1789-1791 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
115	Page 20/10-20/12, I.A.R. 1988-89 edited by M.C. Joshi, published by ASI 1993, Annex. III to the affidavit of R.C. Thakran at the time of statement	Ex. 115	Do	VOL-IX Page 1792-1794 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
116	Page 20/14-20, Indian Archaeology 1991-92 edited by B.P. Singh, Secretary Dept. of Culture and D.G. A.S.I. 1996 Edition, Annex. IV to the affidavit of R.C. Thakran	Ex.116	Do	VOL-IX Page 1795-1802 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
117	Page 19/1-8 Extract from "Archaeology-The Basics" by Clive	Ex. 117	With affidavit	VOL-IX Page 1803-1811

	Gamble Annex. I to the affidavit of PW 32. Supriya Verma		of Supriya Verma	Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool Also at VOL-28 Pg. 6996-7003 Filed by Kamendra Mishra
118	Annex. 2 to 11 filed alongwith additional objection against ASI report by the plaintiff of OOS 4 of 1989 at page 29, 30 of her affidavit Has proved all these photographs which are of the different mosques, platforms and walls etc.	Ex 118-127	With objection of Z. Jilani	VOL-IX Page 1812-1831 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool (Only Coverpages)
119	Extract from "Sri Ram Janam Bhumi Ka Rakta Ranjit Itihas" by Pandit Ram Gopal Pandey "Sharad" published in 1987, Title page and pages 14,15,31 33,34 and 95, filed on 10.9.2003 by Sri Z. Jilani, Adv., during cross examination of DW 3/1	44C-1/1-8 through list 44C-1 Ex. 128	19/33	VOL-VIII Page 1537-1546 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool

DOCUMENTS FILED BY DEFENDANTS IN SUIT-4

Sl. No.	Description of Paper	Paper No./ Exhibit mark	Register/ Page No.	REMARKS
1	Copy of the preliminary order passed by Sri Markandey Singh Magistrate 1st Class (Addl. City Magistrate, Faizabad cum Ayodhya) date of order 29.12.1949	231/C1, Ex.A1	14/5	VOL-II Page 1-5 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
2	Copy of the order passed on 30.7.1953 by City Magistrate Prem Shanker in case No. 1/2/18 U/s 145 Cr.P.C.	232/1/C1-2, Ex.A2	14/7	VOL-II Page 6-8 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
3	Copy of supurdnama dated 5.1.50 in the Court of City Magistrate Faizabad in case No. 1/2/18 U/s 145 Cr.P.C.	233/C1, Ex.A3 (page 33 Vol. 1) Ex-1 of Suit-4	14/11	VOL-II Page 9-13 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
4	Certified copy of the order dated 04-06-1942 on compromise in R S. No. 95/1941 in the Court of Add. Civil Judge Faizabad Nirmohi Akhara v. Raghunath Das and 7 others	43B 1/2, Ex. A4	14/15	VOL-II Page 14-16 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
5	Certified copy of the decree with	43B1/3-9,	14/17	VOL-II Page 17-45

	terms of compromise in R.S. No. 95/1941 in the Court of Civil Judge Faizabad Mahant Ramcharan Das v. Raghunath Das and others	Ex A5 (page 45-48)		Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
6	Copy of the commission report dated 18-04-1942 filed by Pleader commissioner in R.S. No. 95/41	43B1/10-16, Ex.A6	14/31	VOL-II Page 46-76 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
7	Certified copy of judgment dated 4.11.1966, U/s 145 Cr.P.C. By Munsif Faizabad Mahant Prem Das v. Ram Lakhan Das Golkee	43B1/17-20, Ex. A7	14/45	VOL-II Page 77-86F Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
8	Certified copy of reference order of City Magistrate in aforesaid case dated 9.9.1966 Case No 10/1966	43B1/21-25, Ex.A8	14/55	VOL-II Page 87-103 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
9	Geetawali by Goswami Tulsi Das Filed in O.O.S. 4/89 by Deponent No. 3 Through his witness R. P. Pandey. Marked Exhibit as per order of Court dt. 8-7-08	46C-1/1, Ex.A9	19/53	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
10	Appendix 'A' to the book "A Historical Sketch of The. Faizabad" by P. Karnegi, Officiating Commissioner and Settlement Officer	258C-1/1-14, Ex A10	16/66	VOL-VII Page 1445-1461 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
11	Certified copy of Khasra 1308F Nazool regarding registered Nazul plot No 588 Vill. Kot Ramchandra Ayodhya	43B1/27, Ex. A11	14/69	VOL-II Page 104-107 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
12	Certified copy of the statement of Abhiram Das Chela Saryu Das in the Court of D.J. Faizabad in case No. 12/61, Dated 18-03-1978	266C-1/1-3, Ex. A12	16/121	VOL-VII Page 1462-1465 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
13	Certified copy of the charge sheet under session trial No. 49/83 in the Court of 3rd Additional Session Judge as per list 269C1, marked as paper No. 270C1/1-7	270C-1/1-7 Ex A.13	16/137	VOL-VII Page 1466-1479 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
14	Certified copy of the objection by Dharm Das dated 16-07-1982 in the Court of A .D.M/ Nazul Officer	272C1/1-3, Ex. A14	16/144	VOL-VII Page 1480-1483 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
15	Certified copy of the affidavit of Dharam Das dated 16-07-1982 in the Court of ADM/Nazul Officer, in case No 101/133/26/866	276C1/1-3, Ex. A15	16/151	VOL-VII Page 1484-1486 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran

16	Affidavit of DW 3/20, Sri Ram Chandracharya (Statement)	Ann. 19, page 16/51, Ex.A16	Separate	VOL-IX Page 1951-1952 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
17	Copy of the application moved by Abhiram Das in the Court of A.D.M. Faizabad in case No. 58/73, Misc. Appl. P.S. Kotwali district Faizabad dated 11.6.1956	431/C1, Ex.M1	17/7	VOL-IX Page 1953 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
18	Copy of the order dated 26.6.50 by H.S. Tewari A.D.M. Faizabad case No 58/73 of 1956, on Misc. Appl. of Abhiram Das P.S. Kotwali District Faizabad	432/C1, Ex.M2	17/9	VOL-VII Page 1487-1489 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
19	Copy of application by Abhiram Das dated 21.12.62 before City Magistrate Faizabad	433/C1, Ex.M3	17/11	VOL-VII Page 1490-1491 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
20	Report made by Sh Priya Dutt Ram receiver on Misc application of Baba Abhiram Das dated 21.12.62	434/C1, Ex.M4	17/13	VOL-VII Page 1492-1494 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
21	Copy of order dated 21.12.1962 passed by city magistrate S.N. Sharma on Misc. Application of Abhiram Das dated 21.12.62	435/C1, Ex. M5	17/15	VOL-VII Page 1495-1497 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
22	Copy of order dated 21.12.1962 passed by Sri S.N. Sharma City Magistrate Faizabad on Misc. Application of Abhiram Das	436/C1, Ex. M6	17/17	VOL-VII Page 1498-1499 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
23	Copy of the record of the right (3 yearly) from 1374 to 1376 F, village Dihwa, Pargana Pratamganj, Tahsil Nawabganj	442/Ga1, Ex. M7	17/29	VOL-VII Page 1500-1501 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
24	Copy of Bandobast Map 1944-45 F Babat Mauza Ramkot Pargana Haveli Awadh Faizabad	54A2/11, Ex. B1	33/13	VOL-VII Page 1502-1503 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
25	Copy of Naqual Khasra Kishtwar Bandobast of the year 1344-45 F Mauza Ramkot, Pargana Haveli Awadh, Faizabad with Hindi copy	54A2/12-20, Ex. B2	33/15	VOL-IX Page 1957-1980 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
26	Photograph back view of the building	54A2/30, Ex. B3	33/51	VOL-VII Page 1519-1520 Exhibits Filed by P. V.

				Yogeswaran
27	Book titled as "Sikh Itihas Mein Sri Ram Janam Bhumi" by Rajendra Singh DW. 2/1-1	206C1, Ex. B4	15/1	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
28	Annexure filed alongwith the affidavit of Rajendra Singh D.W. 2/1-1 Book titled as "Bhai Bale Wali Janam Sakhi"	12/14-16, Ex. B5	Separate	VOL-VII Page 1521-1527 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-33 Pg. 8005-8011 Filed by Kamendra Mishra
29	Annex. 1, Extract from "Janam Sakhi Bhai Bala Ka" by Dr. Gurubachan Kaur: (Hindi Transliteration) D.W. 2/1-1 (statement)	12/1-3, Ex. B6	Separate	VOL-VII Page 1528-1530 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-33 Pg. 7990-7992 Filed by Kamendra Mishra
30	Annex. 2, Extract from "Janam Sakhi Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji" by Sri Mihir Wan Ji Sodi (Hindi Transliteration) D.W. 2/1-1 (statement)	12/4-5, Ex. B7	Separate	VOL-VII Page 1531-1533 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-33 Pg. 7993-7995 Filed by Kamendra Mishra
31	Annex. 3, Extract from "Aadi Sakhiya" Third Edition published by Lahor Book Shop D.W. 2/1-1 (statement)	12/6-8, Ex. B8	Separate	VOL-VII Page 1534-1536 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-33 Pg. 7996-7998 Filed by Kamendra Mishra
32	Annex. 4, Extract from "Puratan Janam Sakhi-Sri Guru Nanak Dev ji Ki" (Sachitra) D.W. 2/1-1 (statement)	12/9-10, Ex. B9	Separate	VOL-VII Page 1537-1538 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-33 Pg. 7999-8000 Filed by Kamendra Mishra
33	Annex. 5, Extract from "Pothi Janam	12/11-13,	Separate	VOL-VII Page 1539-

	Sakhi" D.W 2/1-1 (statement)	Ex. B10		1542 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-33 Pg. 8001-8004 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
34	Annex. 6, Extract from "Guru Nanak Bans Prakash (Punjabi) by Sukhbasi Ram Bedi, edited by Gurumukh Singh, Languages Dept., Punjab, Patiala, 1986 D.W. 2/1-1 (statement)	12/18-20, Ex. B11	Separate	VOL-VII Page 1543-1548 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-33 Pg. 8012-8017 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
35	Annex.8, Extract from "Janam Sakhi Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji" by Mihirwan Ji Sodhi D.W. 2/1-1 (statement)	12/21-24, Ex.B12	Separate	VOL-VII Page 1549-1555 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-33 Pg. 8018-8024 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
36	Annex. 9, Extract from "Janam Sakhi Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji" by Mihirwan Ji Sodhi D.W. 2/1-1 (statement)	12/25-35, Ex B13	Separate	VOL-VII Page 1556-1574 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-33 Pg. 8025-8043 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
37	Annex. 10, Extract from "Sri Guru Teerth Sangrah" by Sriman Tara Hari Narottam D.W. 2/1-1 (statement)	12/36-39, Ex. B14	Separate	VOL-VII Page 1575-1580 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-33 Pg. 8044-8049 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
38	Annex. 11, Extract from "Twariikh Guru Khalsa" by Bhai Gyan Singh Ji Gyani D.W. 2/1-1 (statement)	12/40-42, Ex. B15	Separate	VOL-VII Page 1581-1583 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-33 Pg. 8050-8052

				Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
39	Presidential Address by S.P. Gupta on 22.12.1989 in Guntoor (A.P.) on the subject "Sri Ram Janam Bhumi Controversy- Passion apart what history and archaeology have to say on this Issue", Proved by the witness at page 9 of his evidence as OPW 3	54A2/50-70, Ex. B16	33/51	EX. 114 (SUIT-5) VOL-III Page 735-786 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
40	Photocopy of the photograph of Babri Masjid without Meenars	78A-2/52, Ex. J1	13/99	VOL-VII Page 1584 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
41	Srimad Valmiki Ramayan	261 C1/182 Ex. J2/1 and J2/2	Separate book	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
42	Maharishi Valmiki Praneet Valmiki Ramayan Shloka-6	78A2/7, Ex. J3	13/13	VOL-IX Page 1954-1955 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
43	Photograph of Faizabad District Gazetteer 1905, pages 173, 174	78A2/53-55, Ex. J4	13/101	EX. 11 (SUIT-5) VOL-I Page 77-91 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
44	Photograph of the extract from "Babar Nama" Vol.-II, written by A.S. Beveridge, Appendix LXVII and LXXVIII and also page LXXVII-IXXI	78A-2/21-24, Ex. J5	13/39	VOL-VII Page 1585-1588 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
45	History of Awadh (Amir Ali Shaheed or Marka-E-Hanuman Garhi by Sheikh Mohd. Azmat Ali Kakorbi, page 3, 9, 72	78A-2/25-27, Ex. J6	13/47	EX. 18 SUIT-5 VOL-I Page 161-189 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
46	Photocopy of Encyclopaedia Britannica Vol. I 693, 694	87B-1/3, Ex. J7	13/115	EX. 21 (SUIT-5) VOL-I Page 198-201 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
47	Photograph of the extract from the book "Babar Nama" by A.S. Beveridge, pages 656, 657	87B-1/7- Ex J8	13/127	VOL-VII Page 1589-1590 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
48	Photograph of the extract from the book "Babar Nama" by A.S. Beveridge, page 602	87B-1/8- Ex J-9	13/129	VOL-VII Page 1591-1592 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
49	Fasanae-E-Ibrat Page 71 by Mirza	78A-2/28-	13/53	VOL-VII Page 1593-

	Bazeb Ali Beg	30, Ex.J10		1598 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
50	Extract of the Book titled as "The Disputed Mosque" Page No. 22	C2-161/1, Ex.J11	34/69	VOL-VII Page 1599-1600 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
51	Last page of the cover of the book titled as "Disputed Mosque"	C2-162/, Ex.J12	34/71	VOL-IX Page 1956 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
52	Photo copy of the Bevridge's translation of the book" Babarnama' page No. 401 and 402	C2-163/1-2, Ex J13	34/73	VOL-VII Page 1601-1602 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
53	Photo copy of the pages of the book entitled as "Memoir of Zaheer-Ud-Din Mohammad Babar Emperor of Hincustan"	C2 -164/1-3, Ex. J14	34/77	EX. 15 AND EX. 48 (SUIT-5) VOL-I Page 128-132 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
54	Photo copy of the Extract of the book Titled as "Disputed Mosque" by Sushil Srivastava Page No. 72	C2-165/1, Ex.J15	34/83	EX. 71 (SUIT-5) VOL-III Page 707-726 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
55	Photo copy of the Foot note 22 of Page No 95 in the Chapter "Did Babar Build the Masjid" of the book "Disputed Mosque" by Susheel Srivastava	C2-166/1, Ex. J16	34/85	EX. 71 (SUIT-5) VOL-III Page 707-726 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
56	Extract of the Book entitled as "Ain-I-Akbari" page No. 182	C2-167/, Ex. J17	34/87	EX. D7 (SUIT-5) VOL-IV Page 498-504 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
57	Extract of the book entitled as "Memoirs of Babar" page No. 333	C2-168 Ex.J18	34/89	EX-15 (SUIT-5) VOL-I Page 128-132 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
58	Photo copy of the extract of the book entitled as "Early Travels in India" written by William Foster	C2-170/, Ex.J19	34/117	EX-19 (SUIT-5) VOL-I Page 190-191 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
59	Photo copy of the Extract of the book "History of Buddhism In Kashmir" by Dr. Sarla Khosla	C2-171/1-5, Ex.J20	34/127	VOL-VII Page 1603-1607 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran

60	Photo copy of the book titled as "Kalhan's Rajtarangini" by M. A Stein Vol-2	C2-172/1-4, Ex. J21	34/119	VOL-VII Page 1608-1612 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
61	Photo copy of the book titled as "The History, Antiquities, Topography and Statistics of Eastern India" Vol-II by Montgomery Martin	C2-178/1-8, Ex. J22	35/211	VOL-VII Page 1613-1622 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
62	Photo copy of the Extract of the book titled as" History of India under Babar' by William Erskin	C2-180/1-8, Ex. J23	35/253	VOL-VII Page 1623-1631 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
63	Photo copy of the Extract of the Monumental Antiquities and Inscription in the North Western Provinces and Oudh by A. Fuhrer	C2-181 Ex J24	35/273	VOL-VII Page 1632-1638 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
64	Photo copy of the Extract of the book titled as "Early travels in India 1583-1619" Edited by William Foster	C2-182/1-4, Ex J25	36/381	EX-19 (SUIT-5) VOL-I Page 190-191 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
65	Photocopy of the extract of the Book titled as "Indian Antiquities" edited by Richard Camac Vol.XXXVIII-1908	C2-185/1-4, Ex.J26	36/423	VOL-VII Page 1639-1644 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
66	Photo copy of the Extract of the book "Hadeeke-A-Shonda"	C2-187/1-6 Ex. J27	36/445	EX. 70 (SUIT-5) VOL-III Page 686-706 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
67	Extract from book titled as "Babur" by Dr. Radhey Shyam	C2/169/1-13, Ex. J28	34/91	VOL-VII Page 1645-1678 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
68	Extract from the report of "Tours in the Central Doab and Gorakhpur in 1974-75 and 1875-76" by A.C. L. Carlieyle under the Superintendence of Major General A Cunningham Vol.XII	179C2/1-8, Ex.J29	35/237	VOL-VIII Page 1679-1688 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
69	Ayodhya in Ancient India by B.C. Law, report of B.C. Law (Journal of Jha Research Institute Vol. 1, page 423-443)	C2 173/1-11, Ex. J30	34/137	VOL-VIII Page 1689-1718 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
70	Holy Quran Majid, Page 3, 4 written	78A2/31,	13/57	VOL-VIII Page 1719-

	by Maulana Sayed Farman Ali	Ex. J31		1726 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
71	"Puratattva" Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of India	302C1, Ex.T-1	Separate book	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
72	Photocopy of the district Gazetteer Faizabad written by E.B. Joshi 1960	43A1/12-21, Ex. T-2	18/25	EX.13 (SUIT-5) VOL-I Page 105-119 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
73	Photocopy of the extracts of "Babarnama" translated by A.S. Beveridge Vol.II	43A1/22-24, Ex.T-3	18/45	VOL-VIII Page 1727-1729 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
74	Photocopy of the pages from the book "Ramcharit Manas" Tikakar Dr. Raj Bahadur Pandey	43A1/29 to 35, Ex- T-4	18/59	VOL-VIII Page 1730-1761 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
75	Photocopy of the district Gazetteer Faizabad 1905 of United Provinces of Agra andAwadh written by H R. Nevill	43A1/2 to 11, Ex. T-5	18/5	EX.11 (SUIT-5) VOL-I Page 77-91 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
76	Photocopy of the pages from the book "Ain-E-Akbari" by Col. H.S. Harett written by Abul Fazal Allani Vol. II	43A-1/25-28 Ex. T-6	18/51	EX. D7 (SUIT-5) VOL-IV Page 498-504 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
77	Copy of the page 334 of the book entitled as "Dictionary of Islam" by Thomas Patric Huge Court order dated 11.11.97 (P.W.11 Statement, at page 58)	120C1/3-Ex V-1 Book Ex.005-5-34	Separate book	VOL-VIII Page 1762 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
78	Photocopy of the extract of the chapter entitled as "Did Babar Build the Masjid"	C2-155/1-17, Ex Q1	34/3	EX. 71 (SUIT-5) VOL-III Page 707-726 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
79	Photocopy of the extract of the book "Babar Nama" by Beveridge	C2-156/1-5, Ex. Q2	34/37	EX.16 (SUIT-5) VOL-I Page 133-149 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
80	Extract of the Chapter "Did Babar Build the Masjid"	C2-159/1-5, Ex. Q3	34/57	EX. 71 (SUIT-5) VOL-III Page 707-726 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
81	Page 8 of "The Disputed Mosque"	C2-160/1, Ex. Q4	34/67	VOL-VIII Page 1763-1764

				Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
82	Photocopy of the extract of the book “Dictionary of Islam” by Thomas Patrick	C2-196/1,2, Ex. Q5	36/553	VOL-VIII Page 1765-1766 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
83	Babarnama translated by A.S. Beveridge Chapter "Hindustan" page 602,603,604 and 656	C2-157/1-4 Ex. Q6	34/47	EX.16 (SUIT-5) VOL-I Page 133-149 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran

www.vadaprativada.in

SUIT-5

DOCUMENTS OF PLAINTIFF (SUIT-5):

Sl. No.	Description of Paper	Paper No./ Exhibit mark	Register/ Page No.	REMARKS
1	Certified copy of the plaint in Suit No. 29/1945 Shia Central Board of Waqf v. Sunni Central Board of Waqf (Civil Judge Faizabad)	107C1/248 -250, Ex. 1	23/703	VOL-I Page 1-11 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
2	Report of K.V. Ramesh O.P.W. 10	306 C-1/1-11, Ex. 2	29/5	VOL-I Page 12-25 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
3	Book written by S. P. Gupta and T.P. Verma "Ayodhya Ka Itihas Evam Puratattva Rig Ved Se Abtak"	289C1/1, Ex. 3	Separate book	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
4	Annexure 1 of S.C. Mittal's Affidavit of examination in Chief extract of Benjamin Walker's Book "Hindu World and Encyclopaedic Survey of Hinduism" Vol. 1, Page 103 and 104 of the book.	310C1 and 310C1/1-3, Ex. 4	Separate	VOL-I Page 26-30 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
5	Photocopy of pages 739 to 740 of the gazetteer of the territories under the Govt of East India Company by Edward Thornton 1854	107C1/10-11, Ex. 5	20/21	VOL-I Page 31-37 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
6	Photocopy of plate XLIX and pages 320-327 from the book "Archaeological Survey of India, 4 reports 1862,63,64 and 65, vol. I by Alexander Cunningham C.S.I.	107C1/12-16A, Ex. 6	20/25	VOL-I Page 38-46 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
7	Photocopy of pages 6 and 7 of the gazetteer of Oudh Vol. I, 1877	107C1/25-26, Ex. 7	20/51	VOL-I Page 47-52 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
8	Photocopy of paras No. 618-19,666-67-68-69, from the pages of the book "Report of settlement of land revenue Faizabad District" by A. F. Millett, C. S. Govt Press Allahabad 1880	107C1/27-30, Ex. 8	20/55	VOL-I Page 53-63 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
9	Photocopy of pages 295 to 297 with frontispiece of the book "The Monumental antiquities and inscriptions in the north western provinces and Awadh described and arranged by A. Fuhror, Phd. Of the	107C1/33-36, Ex. 9	20/67	VOL-I Page 64-70 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran

	Archaeological Survey N.W.P. and Oudh Allahabad and others at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, London, Isipaig			
10	Photocopy of the page and pages of 388 and 389 of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial series united provinces of Agra and Oudh Vol. II the Allahabad, Banaras, Gorakhpur, Kumaon, Lucknow and Faizabad divisions and the native states with frontispiece XLIII district gazetteer of the united provinces Agra and Oudh by N. R. Nobell I.C.S, Govt. Press Allahabad 1905, edition	312C-1/22-23, Ex. 10	29/87	VOL-I Page 71-76 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
11	Photocopy of pages 172 to 174 and 175 to 177 with frontispiece of Faizabad gazetteer Vol. XLIII 1905 Edition District Gazetteers of United Province of Agra Oudh	107C1/42-48, Ex. 11	20/85	VOL-I Page 77-91 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
12	Same as above 1928 Edition, photocopy of pages 178-181 with frontispiece	107C1/49-53, Ex. 12	20/99	VOL-I Page 92-104 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
13	Photocopy of pages 34-36-46-47 and 352 to 354 with frontispiece of the U. P. District Gazetteer Faizabad by Smt. Isha Basant Joshi. (1960 Edition)	107C1/54-61, Ex. 13	20/109	VOL-I Page 105-119 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
14	Photocopy of the page and pages 52 and 53 free "Indian Archaeology - A Review 1976".	107C1/62-63, Ex. 14	20/125	VOL-I Page 120-127 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
15	Photocopy of pages 332 and 333 by Memoirs of Zahiruddin Mohd. Babar translated by John Leyden and William Erskin	107C1/69-70, Ex. 15	20/139	VOL-I Page 128-132 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
16	Photocopy of the book "Babur - Nama" translated by Annette Susannah Beveridge print edition published by Oriental books	107C1/71-74, Ex. 16	20/145	VOL-I Page 133-149 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
17	Photocopy of extract from the book "Babri-Masjid" "Tarikhei Pashmannjar Aur Pesh Manjar Ki Roshni Mein" by Syed Shahabuddin Abdur Rehman, 1987 Edition	107C1/79-81, Ex. 17	20/187	VOL-I Page 150-160 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
18	Photocopy of the frontispiece and pages 3, 70, 71, 72 ,73 and 9, 10, 11 of book Amir Ali Shaheed Aur	107C1/82-87, Ex. 18	Separate book 21/201	VOL-I Page 161-189 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran

	Marka-I-Hanuman Garhi by Shah Mohd. Azmat Ali Alvi Kakorvi, published by Dr. Zaki Kakorvi in 1987, Publisher Markaz Adab Lucknow			
19	Photocopy of page 176 from the book "Early Travels in India 1583-1619, London 1921", containing the report of William Finch (1608-1611), by William Foster	107C1/95, Ex. 19	21/271	VOL-I Page 190-191 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
20	Photocopy of page and pages 335 and 336 of vol II of the book "History, antiquities, topography and statistics of eastern India-of report Montgomery Martin, British surveyor of the year 1838	107C1/109 -110, Ex. 20	21/321	VOL-I Page 192-197 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
21	Encyclopaedia Britannica XV edition 1978, photocopy of page and pages of the book 693 and 694	107C1/120 -121, Ex. 21	21/345	Page 198-201 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
22	Photocopy of frontispiece and pages 59, 60, 150 to 155 and Parishist Gha in two pages of the book "Ayodhya Ka Itihas" by Hindi Sudhaker Rai Bahadur Sri Awadh Wasi Lala Sita Ram book Hindustani Academy 1932.	Ex. 22	Separate book	VOL-I Page 202-220 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
23	The book "Ayodhya" by Hans Baker.	120C-1/2, Ex. 23	31/35	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
24	Original book "Sri Ram Janam Bhumi Ka Pramanik Sachitra Itihas" by Dr. Radhey Shyam Shukla, published by BalKrishna Goswami, 590 Ramkot Ayodhya 1986	107C1/154, Ex. 24	22/415	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
25	Typed frontispiece with photocopy of pages 227-234 typed copy of the note indicates the collection and the sources consulted of the book "A clash of cultures Awadh, the British and the Mughals" by Michel H. Fisher published by Manohar Publication New Delhi 1987	107C1/155 - 164, Ex. 25	22/513	VOL-I Page 221-244 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
26	Copy of plaint dated 19-01-1885 of Mahant Raghubar Das (Hindi transliteration) in suit No. 61/280 of 1885	107C1/226 -228, Ex. 26	22 & 23/659	VOL-I Page 245-250 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
27	Copy of G.O. No. 1622/VII-447dated	107C1/229,	23/665	VOL-I Page 251-252

	6-12-1912, granting permission to institute a suit U/s 92 of the code of civil procedure in respect of the alleged trash relating to the alleged Babri Mosque	Ex. 27		Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
28	Copy of G.O. 6373/F2991 dated 18-12-1929 granting permission to six Muslim individuals to institute a suit U/s 92 C.P.C. with respect to the alleged proof relating to the alleged Babri Mosque about 12 Bighas of village Sholapur Pargana Haveli Awadh	107C1/230, Ex 28 (page 331) Ex. 19 (page 97-99) I	23/667	VOL-I Page 253 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
29	Newspaper report with photostat copy page No. 3 (city) of Hindustan Times Lucknow dated 13-11-97	116C1/2,2 A, 2B, Ex.29 only on 116C-1/2	27/5	VOL-I Page 254-255 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
30	Photocopy of Hidayat by Charles Hamilton frontispiece of page and pages 239-240	116C1/3-5, EX.30	27/7	VOL-I Page 256-269 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
31	Copy of affidavit filed by Sri Arvind Verma, Commissioner, Faizabad on 13.5.1993	118C1/1-13, Ex. 31	27/41	VOL-II Page 270-305 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
32	Copy of the affidavit dated 6.8.1993 of Radhey Saran Kaushik A. No. /92 in C. P. No. 97/2002 Aslam Bhoorey v. Union of India.	118C-1/21-25, Ex 32	27/81	VOL-II Page 306-322 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
33	Book "Ram Janam Bhumi Ayodhya-New Archaeological discoveries" by K.S. Lal, president of the Historian Forum Ayodhya.	118C-1/35/1-20. Ex 33	27/107	VOL-II Page 323-342 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
34	Book written by Patrick Thomas Hughes "A Dictionary of Islam"	120C-1/3, Ex. 34	Separate book	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
35	Book written by Percy Brown "Indian Architecture"	121C-1/2-9, Ex. 35	31/161	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
36	"Itihas Darpan" December 1996 year 3 vol. II note:: Extracts from the same book has been filed again as paper Nos. 254C-1/4-8, 254C-1/9, 10, 254C-1/11-16	254C-1/3 to 3/78, Ex. 36	32/7	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
37	Booklet written by Mohd. Hashim Ansari "Babri Masjid Kee Vajyabi Ke Liye"	255C-1/2/1 to 2/20, Ex. 37	32/117	VOL-II Page 343-400 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran

38	Letter dated 3-11-89 addressed to Prime Minister from Babri Masjid Action Committee	255C-1/3,4, Ex. 38	32/165	VOL-II Page 401-405 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
39	Press release dated 3-11-1989	255C-1/5, Ex. 39	32/167	VOL-II Page 406-408 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
40	Declaration of Delhi on Babri Masjid adopted by All India Babri Masjid Action Committee New Delhi	255C-1/6-11, Ex. 40	32/169	VOL-II Page 409-426 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
41	Book "Ram Janam Bhumi - Babri Masjid, Satya Kya Hai"	255C-1/12 to 12-16. Ex. 41	32/181	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
42	Book "Ram Charit Manas"(Gutka)	258C-1, Ex. 42	32/209	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
43	Map of Acquired area under Act No. 33/1999	259C-1/2,3, Ex 43	32/201	VOL-II Page 427-431 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
44	Book "Satyarth Prakash"	287C-1, Ex. 44	Separate book	Complete Book to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
45	"Historian's Report to the Nation" "Babri Mosque or Rama's Birthplace"	288C-1 to 1/17, Ex. 45	32/231	VOL-II Page 432-449 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
46	Photocopy of the article "Glazed Ware in India" written by K.K. Mohammad.	331V-1/1-6, EX.46	In separate file cover	VOL-II Page 450-455 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
47	Photocopy of the title page and pages of the book "Babari Masjid" with page 5, Admitted by Sri. M.A. Siddiqui on 1-5-08	116C-1/6-7, Ex. 47	27/13	VOL-II Page 456-459 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
48	Memoirs of Z. M. Babur translated by John Leyden and William Erskine Esq, page 378 to 381	107C-1/64-68, Ex.48	20/129	VOL-II Page 460-468 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
49	Photocopy of pages 5, 6, 7 and 19, 20, 21 of the Photograph of the structure at Janam Sthal with the frontispiece of the book "Historical Sketch of Faizabad" with the old capitals Ajodhya and Fyzabad by P. Carnegy officiating commissioner and settlement officer 1870 Awadh Govt. Press.	107C-1/17-23, Ex. 49	20/35	VOL-II Page 469-489 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran

50	Photocopy of frontispiece and page and pages 59, 60, 150 to 155 and Parishist 129, Gha in two pages of the book "Ayodhya ka Itihas" by Hindi Sudhaker Rai Bahadur Sri Awadh Wasi Lala Sita Ram book Hindustani academy 1932	107C-1/122-129, Ex. 50	21/349	SAME AS EXH. 22 VOL-II Page 202-220 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
51	Copy of article on Ayodhya and God Rama by Ajay Mitra Shastri Dept. of Ancient History and Archeology, Nagpur University	118C-1/60-64, Ex. 51	28/217	VOL-II Page 490-493 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
52	Photocopy of pages 168 and 169 of the Barabanki district gazetteer 1902 edition H.R. Nevill I.C.S.	107C-1/40-41, Ex. 52	20/81	VOL-II Page 494-500 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
53	Photocopy of page 9 of the book "Religious policy of the Mughal emperors" by S.R. Sharma published by Asia Publishing House 1962	107C-1/119, Ex. 53	21/343	VOL-II Page 501-502 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
54	One video cassette Ayodhya December 1992, prepared by Jain Studio of Delhi	118C-1/33, Ex.54	Separate	Video Cassette to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
55	One Video cassette archaeological evidence of Ram Janam Bhumi	118C-1/34, Ex. 55	Separate	Video Cassette to be referred at the time of hearing, if required.
56	Photocopy of frontispiece of part I and pages 44,45, 128 to 140 there of the frontispiece and pages 143 (Chapter 21) the Janam Sthan 144 to 149 thereof of the book "Ayodhya" by Hans Bakker	107C-1/132-153, Ex.56	21/369	VOL-II Page 503-544 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
57	Photograph of introduction Ayodhya by Hans Baker Vol. I page XV to XVIII	120C-1/6-9, EX.57	31/41	VOL-III Page 545-552 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
58	Photocopy of "Religious Development in Saket" book bearing page No. 43	120C-1/10, EX.58	31/49	VOL-III Page 553-554 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
59	"The eleventh and twelfth century" page No. 49-59, first chapter 3	120C-1/11-21, Ex 59	31/51	VOL-III Page 555-571 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
60	The origin of devotion to Rama within Vaishnavism	120C-1/22-28, Ex 60	31/73	VOL-I Page 572-585 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran

61	The development of Ayodhya to Ayodhya Mahatmya	120C-1/29-31, Ex 61	31/87	VOL-III Page 586-591 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
62	Part I ChapterVIII, page No.141, 143,150 and 151	120C-1/32-35, Ex 62	31/93	VOL-III Page 592-599 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
63	Part II, Chapter 23, "Ramanavami Mahatmya" (Featuring Janam Sthan and Yamasthala"	120C-1/36-63, Ex 63	31/101	VOL-III Page 600-655 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
64	Part II, chapter 25, "Kaikaiee Bhawan and Sumitra Bhawan" page No. 176 to 177	120C-1/64-65 EX.64	31/155	VOL-III Page 656-659 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
65	Part II, Chapter 26, "Sita Koop" page No. 178	120C-1/66, Ex.65	31/159	VOL-I Page 660-655 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
66	Maps of Ayodhya-Faizabad illustration-II	120C-1/67, Ex. 66	Vol. 31	VOL-III Page 662 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
67	Maps of Ayodhya-Faizabad illustration-III	120C-1/68, Ex. 67	Do	VOL-III Page 663 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
68	Photocopy of the extracts Indian Architecture (Islamic Period) by Percy Brown	121C-1/2-9, Ex. 68	3/1631	VOL-III Page 664-679 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
69	Photocopy of "Ain-e-Akbari" by Abul Fazl Vol.II Suba-e-Awadh, Nawal Kishore Press Lucknow 1881, copy made by B.R Grover in his own handwriting of page 78	107C-1/76, Ex. 69	20/163	VOL-III Page 680-685 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
70	Photocopy of page 427 on the book "Hadeeqa-E-Shohada" by Mirza Jaan, published in 1956, Lucknow with frontispiece containing Nasbihat-I-Bist-O-Panjum Az Chahal Nisaih Bahadur Shahi daughter of Bahadur Shah Alam Gir	107C-1/77, 77A, 78, Ex 70	20/167	VOL-III Page 686-706 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
71	Extract from the book "The Disputed Mosque" A Historical Enquiry by Susheel Srivastava, Chapter V, "Did Babar build the Masjid"	C2-188/1-20, Ex 71	36/457	VOL-III Page 707-726 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran

72	Affidavit of OPW 17 Ann. 5, page 28/44 to 28/51	Ex. 72	Separate	VOL-IX Page 1981-1988 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-11 Pg. 2679-2686 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
73	Affidavit of OPW 17 Ann. 5, page 28/44 to 28/51	Ex 73	Separate	SAME AS EX. 72 VOL-11 Pg. 2679-2686 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
74	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 1, page 27/1-3	Ex 74	Separate	VOL-IX Page 1989-1991 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3021-3023 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
75	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 3, page 27/9-29	Ex. 75	Separate	VOL-IX Page 1992-2012 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3029-3049 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
76	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 7, page 27/60-64	EX.76	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2013-2017 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3080-3084 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
77	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 8, page 27/65-67	EX.77	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2018-2020 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3085-3087 Filed by Kamlendra

				Mishra
78	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 10, page 27/93-99	EX.78	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2021-2027 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3113-3119 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
79	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 11, page 27/100-121	Ex. 79	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2028-2049 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3120-3141 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
80	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 12, page 27/122-126	EX.80	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2050-2054 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3142-3146 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
81	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 13, page 27/127 -138	Ex. 81	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2055-2066 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3147-3158 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
82	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 14, page 27/139-145	Ex. 82	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2067-2073 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3159-3165 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
83	Affidavit of PW 18Ann. 16, page 27/150-153	Ex. 83	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2074-2077 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT

				VOL-13 Pg. 3170-3173 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
84	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 18, page 27/158-160	Ex. 84	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2078-2080 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3178-3180 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
85	Affidavit of PW 18 Ann. 27, page 27/204-207	Ex. 85	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2081-2085 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3223-3227 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
86	Affidavit of PW 19 Ann. 1, page 7/1-3	Ex. 86	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2086-2088 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-14 Pg. 3485-3487 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
87	Affidavit of PW 19 Ann. 2, page 7/4-6	Ex. 87	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2089-2091 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-14 Pg. 3488-3490 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
88	Affidavit of PW 19	Ann. 3, page 7/7-9-Ex.88	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2092-2094 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-14 Pg. 3491-3493 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
89	Ann. 25, Page 27/193 to 197 of the affidavit filed by OPW 18 Sri A.K.	Ex. 89	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2095-2099

	Sharma (Extract from "The Excavations at Kaushambi" by GR Sharma)			Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3213-3217 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
90	Ann. 26, Page 27/198 to 207 of the affidavit filed by OPW 18 Sri A. K. Sharma (Extract from "Perspective in Social and Economic History of Early India" by R.S. Sharma)	Ex. 90	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2100-2103 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3218-3222 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
91	Ann. 28, Page 27/208 to 210 of the affidavit filed by OPW 18 Sri A.K. Sharma (Extract from "Ancient India" by R.S. Sharma)	Ex. 91	Separate	VOL-IX Page 2104-2106 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3228-3230 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
92	Archaeological Survey report: N.W. Provinces and Oudh (Ayodhya, Bhulia Tal, Sahet and Mahet)	107C1/31-32, Ex 92	20/63	VOL-III Page 727-731 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
93	Annex. Pages 1/1 to 1/4 to the affidavit of O.P.W. 16 (Extract of Skand Mahapuran Part II, Ayodhya Mahatmya (2-8) with Hindi Translation (5 Pages)	Ex. 93	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1767-1778 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
94	Annex. 4, Pages 7/10 to 7/13 to the affidavit of O.P.W. 19 Sri Rakesh Datta (Extract from the "Hindu Iconography" by Sri S.P. Tewari)	Ex. 94	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1779-1782 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-14 Pg. 3494-3497 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
95	Annex. 1, Pages 4/1 to 4/8 to the affidavit of O.P.W. 14 (Ram Katha Kunj Ayodhya Faizabad Mein Rakhey Awashesh ki Soochi)	Ex. 95	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1783-1788 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL. 10 Pg. 2379-2384

				Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
96	Annex. 2 Page 4/9 to the affidavit filed by O.P.W. 14 Rakesh Tewari on 7.2.2003 (Letter of Aok Sinha to Sri Arvind Verma Commissioner Faizabad Division Dt. 14.12.1992, Paryatan Evam Sanskriti Karya Vibhag Vidhan Bhawan Lko.)	Ex. 96	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1789 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL. 10 Pg. 2385 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
97	Annex. 20 to the affidavit of OPW 18 A. K. Sharma Page No 27/165-169 (2004 Edition) filed on 28.08. 2006, book No. 124 (Indian Archaeology – A Review-1998-99)	Ex. 97	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1790-1794 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3185-3189 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
98	Annex. 24 to the affidavit of OPW 18, filed on 28.08.2006 with affidavit of Examination-in-chief, page 27/182-192, book No. 140 (Extract of "Pura Prakash" (Dr. Z.A. Desai Commemoration Vol. II, Editor A.K. Sharma, M.I. Quddusi, M.Y. Quddusi, G.S. Khwaja)	Ex 98	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1791-1805 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3202-3212 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
99	Annex. 5 of the affidavit of OPW 18, filed on 28.08.2006, 148 page No. 27/40-53 Book No. 148 ("Ancient India-Bulletin of A.S.I. Number IV", July 1947 to Jan-1948)	Ex. 99	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1806-1819 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3060-3073 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
100	Page No. 27/30-39, filed on 28.08.2006 with the affidavit of OPW 18 Sri A. K. Sharma, (Extract from "Ancient India-Bulletin of A.S.I. November 2, 1947)	Ex. 100	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1820-1829 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3050-3059 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
101	Annex. 17 to the affidavit filed by OPW 18 on 28.08.2006, page No. 27/154-160 (Urdu Hindi Dictionary by Mohammad Mustafa "Maddah")	Ex. 101	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1830-1833 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3174-3177

				Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
102	Annex. 4 to the affidavit of OPW 17, filed on 17.08.2006, page No. 28/40-43, book No. 124 ("Indian Archaeology 1998-99 - A Review" published by A.S.I.)	Ex. 102	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1834-1837 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-11 Pg. 2675-2678 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
103	Newspaper report page 10 of Amar Ujala Kanpur dt. 12.10.1995, proved by OPW 2 at page 57 of his evidence	119C-1/2, EX.103	31/5	VOL-III Page 732-734 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
104	Annex. No. 3 of OPW 17, R. Nagaswami, Page No. 28/24-39 (Extract from Mahastham)	Ex. 104	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1838-1853 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-11 Pg. 2659-2674 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
105	Annex. 6, Page No. 28/52-60 (Extract from Mayamatam edited by Bruno Dagens Vol. I)	Ex. 105	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1854-1862 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-11 Pg. 2687-2695 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
106	Annex 7, page 28/61-63, by OPW 17, R. Nagaswami (Extract from Vastu-Sastra Vol II, Hindu Canons of Iconography and painting by D.N. Shukla)	Ex. 106	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1863-1865 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-11 Pg. 2696-2698 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
107	Annex. 2, page 27/4-8 by OPW 18 (Macmillan Dictionary of Archaeology editor Ruth D. Whitehouse)	Ex. 107	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1866-1870 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3024-3028 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra

108	Annex. 6 by OPW 18, page 27/54-59 (Puratatva Paribhasha Kosh, History Dept., Vaigyanik Tatha Takniki Sabdawali, Kendriya Hindi Nidesalay, Bharat Sarkar 1979)	Ex 108	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1871-1876 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3074-3079 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
109	Annex. 9. statement page 27/68-92 OPW 18 (Extract from An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology-Edited by A. Ghosh; Vol. I)	Ex. 109	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1877-1901 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3088-3112 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
110	Annex. 21, slatement page27/170-172, OPW 18 (Macmillan Dictionary of Archaeology-Editor Ruth Whitehouse)	Ex 110	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1902-1904 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3190-3192 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
111	Annex. 22, statement page 27/173-177, OPW 18 (Extract from An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology- Edited by A. Ghosh)	Ex. 111	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1905-1909 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3193-3197 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
112	Annex. 23, statement Page 27/178-18, OPW 18 (Extract from An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology Edited by A. Ghosh)	Ex. 112	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1910-1913 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3198-3201 Filed by Kamlendra Mishra
113	Annex. 15, statement Page 27/146-149 by OPW 18 (Macmillan Dictionary of Archaeology-Editor Ruth D. Whitehouse.	Ex. 113	Separate	VOL-VIII Page 1914-1917 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran ALSO AT VOL-13 Pg. 3166-

				3169 Filed by Kamendra Mishra
114	Presidential Address by S.P. Gupta on 22.12.1989 in Guntur (A.P.) on the subject "Sri Ram Janam Bhumi Controversy- Passion apart what history and archaeology have to say on this Issue"	107C1/165-186, Ex. 114	23/535	VOL-III Page 735-786 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
115	Article written by Dr. S.P. Gupta "Ram Janam Bhumi Babri Masjid-Revisited"	107C1/186 A-190, Ex. 115	23/579	VOL-III Page 787-791 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
116	Description of Ram Janam Bhumi in Ayodhya Mahatmya edited by Sri Krishna Das, Khem Raj Srashi	107C1/75, Ex. 116	20/161	VOL-III Page 792-797 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
117	Onginal Book "Hindu Vishwa' Oct. 92 Vol. 28 No.2 Kartik 2049 Vikrami, edited by H.C. Srivastava	118C1/36, Ex. 117	27/117	VOL-IV Page 798-845 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
118	Matter written by Pt. Hari Saran Dwivedi, 305, Bahadur Ganj, Allahabad-3 dated 21.10.1989	107C-1/232 Ex. 118	23/671	VOL-IV Page 846-847 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
119	Matter written by Pt. Indu Shekhar Pandey, Parashar-Jyotish Bhawan-2/22 Bhadaini, Varanasi	107C-1/231, Ex. 119	23/669	VOL-IV Page 848-849 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
120	Letter of Syed Shahabuddin, M.P. (Lok Sabha) to Mr Anjum Qader	107C-1/239 Ex. 120	23/685	VOL-IV Page 850-852 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
121	Letter of Prince Anjum Quder to Sri Shahabuddin dated 2.9.88 King of Oudh's Mausoleum, Garden Reach Calcutta-24	107C-1/240, 240/1, EX.121	23/687	VOL-IV Page 853-856 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
122	Letter of Prince Anjum Quder to Sri V.P. Singh, Prime Minister of India dated 26.2.1990	107C-1/241-242, Ex. 122	23/689	VOL-IV Page 857-858 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
123	Extract from "Cyclopaedia of India and of Eastern and Southern Asia" by Surgeon General Edward Balfour	107C-1/111, Ex. 123	21/325	VOL-IV Page 859-860 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
124	A note on essentials and	116C-1/11-	27/23	VOL-IV Page 861-

	characteristics of a Mosque prepared by Sri D.N. Agarwal, a retired Judge, Allahabad High Court	17, Ex.124		880 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
125	List of documents examined by NAI from Sri Kishore Kunal, O.S.D., Ministry of State Home by Director General (Archive) dated 16.5.1991 along with list of the documents	118C-1/37-59, Ex. 125	27/171	VOL-IV Page 881-954 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
126	Details of photographs (ten photographs)	119C-1/C & 119C-1/C-1 to C-10, Ex. 126	31/13	VOL-IV Page 955-977 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
127	Letter of Prince Anjum Qudar President All India Shia Conference dt. 13.12.1988 from Pakistan Addressed to Sarkar Tajaul-Ulem M.S.M. Naqvi (Fatwa with Hindi and English translation)	107C-1/243-247, Ex. 127	23/639	VOL-IV Page 978-984 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
128	Indian History and Cultural Society, New Delhi workshop seminar 10-13th Oct. 1992 Ayodhya. Two resolution, signature of T.P. Verma at Serial No. 214	118C-1/129-135, Ex. 128	28/355	VOL-IV Page 985-991 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
129	Archaeological and art historical evidence of the existence of the Hindu Temple of a Hindu religious structure prior to the construction of the disputed structure	118C-1/65-92,96-114, EX-129	28/227, 289	VOL-V Page 992-1082 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
130	New Archaeological evidence of "An Eleventh Century Hindu Temple at Ayodhya" article by Dr. S. P. Gupta former Director Allahabad Museum	118C-1/115-128 and 136-145, Ex. 130	28/327, 369	VOL-V Page 1083-1123 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
131	Part-II Appendix II to IV from D. Mandal's book 'Ayodhya Archaeology after Demolition'	118C1/93-95 Ex. 131	28/283	VOL-V Page 1124-1126 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
132	Catalogue of Historical Documents in Kapad Dwar Jaipur Plan Front piece foreword by Bhawani Singh of Jaipur M.V.C. and page 36 along with two maps	107C-1/193-195, 197, Ex. 132	21 & 23/593	VOL-V Page 1127-1132 Exhibits Filed by P. V. Yogeswaran
133	Extracts from the book 'The History and Geography of India' by Joseph Typhenthaller, 1785, pages 252-254	107C1/96-104, EX.133	21/273	VOL-V Page 1133-1155 Exhibits Filed by P. V.

				Yogeswaran
--	--	--	--	------------

606. Documents of defendants (Suit-5).

Sl. No.	Description of Paper	Paper No./ Exhibit mark	Register/ Page No.	REMARKS
1	Certified copy of inventory dated 5.1.50 in case No. 4/31 U/s 145 Cr.P.C. in the Court of City Magistrate Faizabad original file summoned in OOS No. 4/89	108C1/5, Ex. C1	24/11	VOL-II Page 9-13 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
2	Certified copy of order dated 3.8.57 by 1st Addl. Sessions Judge Faizabad in criminal appeal No 50/51 Bhaskar Das v. State	108C1/6-11, Ex. C2	24/13	VOL-III Page 5-24 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
3	Certified copy of the order of the City Magistrate Faizabad dated 5.9.66, case No. 533/66 State v. Prem Das	108C1/12-13, Ex. C3	24/23	VOL-III Page 25-33 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
4	Certified copy of order of C.A. No.10/1923 dated 22.10.1923 Mahant Narottam Das v. Ram Swaroop	108C1/14-17, Ex C4	24/29	VOL-III Page 34-44 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
5	Certified copy of plaint Ram Gopal Das v. Ashok Singhal R.S. 426/1989 in the Court of Civil Judge Faizabad	108C1/18-22, Ex. C5	24/37	VOL-III Page 45-58 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
6	Certified copy of the commission report dated 8.11.1989 in suit (426/89)	108C1/23-25, Ex C6	24/47	VOL-III Page 59-64 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
7	Certified copy of the order passed by Sri K.K. Singh 4th. A.S.J. Faizabad dated 13.5.83 Dharam Das v. Panch Ramanandi in Crl. Revision No. 60 of 1982	108C1/26-27, Ex. C7	24/53	VOL-III Page 65-69 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
8	Certified copy of commission report dated 13.10 1973 in R.S. No. 9/73, Nirmohi Akhara v. Ram Lakhan in the Court of Civil Judge, Faizabad with map	108C1/28-35, Ex. C8	24/57	VOL-III Page 70-97 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
9	Certified copy of W.S. by Abhay Ram Das in case U/s 145 Cr.P.C. in the Court of City Magistrate Faizabad	108C1/36-38, Ex. C9	24/73	VOL-III Page 98-102 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain

10	Copy of constitution of Ram Janam Bhoomi Nyas and statement of income and expenditure filed in O.O.S. No. 5/89 by Sri R.L. Verma	111C-1/1-11, Ex. C10	24/81	VOL-III Page 103-124 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
11	Notice by D.M. Faizabad dated 22.12.34 .	285C/1/2,3 Ex. C11	24/99	VOL-III Page 125-126 Exhibits Filed by Pratibha Jain
12	Photocopy of the book entitled as "The Ain-e-Akbari" by Abul Fazal Allami Vol. 3	320C1/1-6, Ex. D1	42/83	VOL-IV Page 413-421 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
13	Photocopy of the book entitled as "The Ain-e-Akbari" by Abul Fazal Allami Vol. 2	321C1/1-21, EX. D2	42/97	VOL-IV Page 422-444 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
14	The History and Culture of the Indian People Part-II Vol-10 by R.C. Mazumdar	313C1/1-14, EX. D3	37/297	VOL-IV Page 445-461 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
15	Photocopy of the relevant extracts of the book entitled as "A Drashtikon-Ram Janam Bhumi- Babri Masjid Vivad" by Ram Sharan Srivastava	296C1/1-6, Ex. D4	37/85	VOL-IV Page 462-471 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
16	"History of India" as told by its own historians, the Mohammadan period Vol. II	315C1/1-10, Ex. D5	38/353	VOL-IV Page 472-485 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
17	The History of India as told by its own historians - The Mohammadan period by Vincent A. Smith	319C-1/1-9, Ex. D6	42/63	VOL-IV Page 486-497 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
18	Photostat copy of the title page and pages 180-182 of the book titled as Ain-I-Akbari (Vol. II) by Abul Fazal Allami	328C1/1-5, Ex. D7	41/265	VOL-IV Page 498-504 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
19	Photostat copy of the title page and pages VII, VIII and IX (content) of book titled as Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture North India edited by M.A. Dhaki.	329C1/1-5, Ex. D8	39/9	VOL-IV Page 505-510 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
20	Photostat copy of the title page and plates 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39 and 40 of the book titled as Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture North	329C1/6-10, Ex. D9	39/17	VOL-IV Page 511-516 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool

	India edited by M.A. Dhaki.			
21	Photostat copy of the title page and preface page and pages 12 and 14-17 of the book titled as The Hindu Temple by Stella Kramrisch Vol.I	329C1/11-18, Ex. D10	39/25	VOL-IV Page 517-524 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
22	Photostat copy of the title page and pages 313, 348 and 411 of the book titled as The Hindu Temple by Stella Kramrisch Vol.II	329C1/19-23, Ex. D11	39/39	VOL-IV Page 525-530 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
23	Photostat copy of the title page and pages 143-148 of the report of excavation at Bhagwanpura 1975-76 and other exploration and excavation 1975-81 in Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab	326-C1/60-67, Ex. D12	41/107	VOL-IV Page 531-537 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
24	Photostat cop of the report "Lothal A Harappan port town 1955-62 Ex. 013	326C-1/9-25, EX. D13	41/53	VOL-IV Page 538-552 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
25	Photostat copy of the memoirs of the ASI No. 98 Excavation at Kalibangan the early Harappans (1960-69)	327C-1/1-17, Ex D14	41/181	VOL-IV Page 553-570 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
26	Photostat copy of the memoirs of the ASI No. 87 Excavation at Surkotada 1971-72 and exploration of Kutch	327C-1/44-57, EX. D15	41/237	VOL-IV Page 571-585 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
27	Photostat copy of the notice of the meeting of Central Advisory Board of Archaeology called on 02.08.2006, including the minutes of the meeting held on 2.9.2005 and the minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology held on 20 th and 21 st October, 2005.	332C-1/1-51, EX. D16	39/49	VOL-V Page 586-636 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
28	Extracts from book "Indian Architecture" (Buddhist and Hindu Periods) by Percy Brown	333-1/1-9, EX. D17	39/153, 40/153	VOL-V Page 637-649 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
29	Photostat copy of the title page, foreword and pages 89-10, 177-181, 196, 215-217, 220, 22, 233, 235-237, 239-243, 252, 257, 259, 268, 269, 275, 276, 278, 285-287, 305-307, 311, 314, 316-334 of the book titled as Temples of Pratihara Period in Central India written by R.D. Trivedi	334C-1/1-52, EX. D18	40/175	VOL-V Page 650-702 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool

30	Photostat copy of the title page and of pages 5-13, 135-141, 288, 293 and 300 of the book titled as Temples of Pratihara period in Central India by R.D. Trivedi.	335C-1/1-20, EX. D19	40/281	VOL-V Page 703-725 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
31	Photocopy of the letter of Sri Kishore Kunal O.S.D. of the Ministry of State Home India dated 23-1-1991	292C-1, 292C-1/1, EX. D20	37/61	VOL-V Page 726-728 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
32	Relevant extract of the book "Sri Ram Janam Bhumi Aitihasyik Evam Purataattvik Saakshya" by T.P.Verma and S.P.Gupta.	304C1/1-4, Ex. D21	38/195	VOL-V Page 729-735 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
33	Coloured Photograph purported and said to be of Maharishi Valmiki (Saint) as published in Valmiki Ramayan, Paper No. 261C1/1	261C-1/1/1, Ex. D22	38/205	VOL-V Page 736-739 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
34	Extract from the book "Meri Jeewan Yatra" by Rahul Sanskritayan.	314C1/1-12, Ex. D23	38/327	VOL-V Page 740-760 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
35	Photocopy of extract of the book "Sri Ram Janam Bhumi" by Dr. Radhey Shyam Shukla	110C-1/55, 55A,56, Ex. D24	25/129	VOL-V Page 761-766 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
36	Original report on Babari Masjid containing historians report to the Indian nation (Babari Mosque or Ram's birth place) by R.S. Sharma and others	110C-1/96, Ex. D25	25/211	VOL-V Page 767-793 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
37	Copy of original book of Prof. D. Mandal entitled as "Ayodhya Archeology After Demolition" by Orient Longman (title page contents, preface and page 1 to 69)	198C-2/1-89/ Ex. D26 Ex. 63 (Suit-4)	30/7	VOL-VI Page 794-880 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
38	Copy of extract of Epigraphica Indica (Arabic and Persian supplement 1965) edited by Z.A. Desai	198C-2/90-99, Ex D27	30/99	VOL-VI Page 881-891 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
39	Photocopy of the extract of Epigraphica Indica (Vol. IV (1896-97) published by ASI New Delhi	198C-2/100-106, EX. D28	30/119	VOL-VI Page 892-898 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
40	Photocopy of extract of above book Vol. XIV (1917-1918)	198C-2/107-117, EX. D29	30/133	VOL-VI Page 899-910 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
41	Photocopy of the extract of	198C-	30/155	VOL-VI Page 911-

	Epigraphica Indica (Vol. XX (1929-1930) published by ASI New Deihi	2/118-123, Ex. D30		918 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
42	Photo copy of the relevant extracts of the BJP's White Paper on Ayodhya and the Ram Temple Movement published in April 1993, Title page and page 4 and 66	294C1/1-3, Ex D31	37/73	VOL-VI Page 919-923 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
43	Photocopy of the extract of the book titled as "Fair reports made during the years 1862-63-64-65" by Alexander Cunningham Vol.-IV (title pages 293-296, 319 and plate XLVII)	322C1/1-22, Ex. D32	42/141	VOL-VI Page 924-947 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
44	Photo copy of the Extract of the book titled as "History of Mughal Architecture" Vol.-I By R. Nath	197C2/1-8, Ex. D33	Separate book	VOL-VII Page 1030-1039 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
45	Photo copy of the book "Temples of India" title page, contents and pages No. 20, 21, 23,26,27 and 100	302C1/1-9, Ex. D34	37/141	VOL-VI Page 948-962 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
46	Photocopy of the extracts from the book entitled as "The secular Emperor Babar' by Mrs. Surinder Kaur, Tapan Sanyal published by Lok Geet Prakashan Sirhind	110C1/14-51, Ex. D35	25/49	VOL-VI Page 963-1020 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
47	R.D. Banarji's "Eastern Indian School of Medieval Sculpture" published by ASI Delhi (1933 Edition) Plates LXXXIX (a) and (e) and XC(d), proved in para 14 of the affidavit of PW 16 (Part-II) dt. 26.08.02	308C-1/10-15, Ex. D36	38/231	VOL-VII Page 1040-1045 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
48	Photostat copy of the Article written 'Ramjanambhumi-Babri Masjid Issue: Misuse of Archaeological Evidence' by Prof. Sooraj Bhan dated 26.12.1990 Prof. and Dean of Kurukshetra University proved at page 1 of his statement	110C/8-13, Ex. D37	25/37	VOL-VII Page 1046-1052 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
49	Extract from "Sri Ram Janam Bhumi Ka Rakt Ranjit Itihas" (31st Edition) by Sri Ram Raksha Tripathi "Nirbheek" Title page and pages 6, 7 and 8 filed by defendant No.4 on 20.5.1992	110C-1/52-54, Ex.D38	25/123	VOL-VII Page 1053-1055 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
50	Certified copy of judgment dated 2.9.82 passed by Munsif Sadar	109C1/2, Ex. E1	25/5	VOL-VII Page 1056-1058

	Faizabad in Re R.S. 57/78 Bhagwan Sri Ram Lala v. State			Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
51	Certified copy of plaint before Munsif Sadar Faizabad R.S. No. 57/78 Bhagwan Sri Ram Lala v. State dated 11.2.78	109C1/3-7, Ex. E2	25/7	VOL-VII Page 1059-1075 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
52	Certified copy of decree in R.S. No. 57/78 Bhagwan Sri Ram Lala v State passed by Learned Munsif Sadar Faizabad dated 5.10.82	109C1/8-10, EX. E3	25/17	VOL-VII Page 1076-1080 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
53	Indian Archaeology (1969-70A-Review) Edited by B.B. Lal, Director General, A.S.I.	291C1/4,5, 6, EX. E1/1	37/11	VOL-VII Page 1081-1086 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
54	Indian Archaeology (1976-77A-Review) by B.K. Thapar	291C1/1, 2,3, EX. E2/1	37/5	VOL-VII Page 1087-1090 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
55	Indian Archaeology (1979-80 A-Review) by B. B. Lal	291C1/16, 17, EX. E3/1	37/35	VOL-VII Page 1091-1097 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
56	Indian Archaeology (1968-69A-Review) by B. B. Lal	291C1/7-11, EX. E4/1	37/17	VOL-VII Page 1098-1107 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
57	Hindu World and Encyclopaedic Survey of Hinduism by Benjamin Walker (Vol.II)	318C1/1-14, EX. E4	42/33	VOL-VII Page 1108-1133 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
58	"India Distorted" - A Study of British Historians India Vol. III By S. C. Mittal	323C1/1-25, EX. E5	42/187	VOL-VII Page 1134-1200 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
59	The Early History of India By Vincent A. Smith	324C1/1-28, EX. E6	42/239	VOL-VII Page 1201-1252 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
60	Extract from the journal "Prag Dhara" editor Sri Rakesh Tewari of ASI	316C1/1-9, EX. E7	42/5	VOL-VII Page 1253-1263 Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
61	Extract of "Startling indeed - Some Discoveries of Convenience" by	291C-1/12-15, EX. E8	37/27	VOL-VII Page 1264-1267

	Champak Lakshmi. Extracts were taken from "Line magazine. Shereen Ratnagar (PW 27) has proved at page 4 of her statement			Exhibits Filed by Ejaz Maqbool
--	--	--	--	--------------------------------

www.vadaprativada.in

www.vadaprativada.in

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION
CIVIL APPEAL NO. 4768-71 OF 2011

IN THE MATTER OF:

BHAGWAN SRI RAMA VIRAJMAN
AND OTHERS.

...APPELLANTS

VERSUS

SRI RAJENDRA SINGH & ORS.

...RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT

I, Triloki Nath Pandey, Aged about 68 Years, S/o. Late Shri Askrut Pandey Rao, R/o. Karsewak Puram, District Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh, Presenty at New Delhi, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:-

1. That I am next friend of the Appellant No.1 and 2 and I am the Appellant No.3 in the above mentioned Civil Appeal and hence well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case, as such competent to swear this affidavit.
2. That I have read and understood the contents of the accompanying applications which has been drafted by my counsel on my instructions and the same are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
3. That the exhibits/annexures are true and correct copies of their respective originals.

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified at New Delhi on this the 15th day of January , 2018, that the contents of above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge and belief. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

DEPONENT