

DISTRITCT MAHAMAYA NAGAR -

A Brief History: On 3rd of May – 1997 then Chief Minister M/s Mayawati has announced the creation of a new district named Mahamaya Nagar by merging some tehsils of district Aligarh and Mathura in the Hathras tehsil of Aligarh. The notification of creating District Mahamaya Nagar From Hathras was released on 06 May-1997.

Hathras fall under the Brij region of Northern India and was famous for its Industrial , Literature related , and cultural activities as a part of Aligarh .Historically and according to Purans Hathras can be of the age of Mahabharata. Because old folk tales and archiological remains prove it.

According to a story of Chotoo Banmali's "Gokul Mahatm" at the time of the Birth of the Lord Krishna , Lord Shiva-Parvati arrived the Brij from this rout and the place where The Mother Goddess Parvati halted was called the Hathrasi Devi. Probably

As the place of Hathrasi Devi this place was called Hathras. No documentary proof is available for when this town was built and who populated it .But the remains of old fort in the town are telling there own story. The Kushan, The Gupt , The Rajput and The Maratha Rulers Rule over the Region. In 1716 A.D. nearby Jaat Ruler Raja Nandram's son Bhoj Singh has taken over the rule of Hathras from the Rajpoot rulers. After Bhoj Singh his son Sadan Singh became the ruler of Hathras. After Sadan Singh his son Bhoori Singh Became the Ruler of Hathras. Probably Bhoori Singh had established the temple of the Lord Balram ji in the fort of Hathras .Today this Temple still exists and tells his great story. Every year "Lakkhi mela" is celebrated on "Dev Chat" at this temple .Real great history of Hathras begins after Shri Bhoori Singh when his son Raja Dayaram worn the crown in 1775 A.D..In 1784 when Sindhia ruler Mahad Ji Sindhia established his regim around Hathras ,Raja Dayaram made pact with him.When in 1792 Sindhia went towards South ,Raja Dayaram became totally free. In 1794 mischief of British intensified in Northern India .They forwarded merging all princely states which came in their way .Yet Hathras remained free. Raja Dayaram refused the proposal of British to become their slave . At last war started in 1817. The British warned Raja Dayaram to quit the fort and surrender . But the brave king Raja Dayaram had taken no notice of the warning of Major General Marshal . Terrible war took place in the february – march of 1817 A.D. .At last Raja Dayaram quitted the fort on 2nd March 1817 through a secret route because of lack of resources and surrendering of nearby princely states. Hathras became a part of British rule. Govind Singh , son of Raja Dayaram joined hands with the British and took the Jamindaari of some villages and started living in Vrindawan (today a part of Mathura). The adopted son of shri Govind Singh named Shri Harnarayan Singh also remained devotee of British in Vrindawan. Shri Harnarayan Singh had no descendent , so he adopted third son of Raja GhanShayam Singh of Mursan state named Shri Mahendra Pratap Singh later on who proved himself as an struggling Freedom Fighter . Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh while living abroad remained ignited the torch of freedom struggle for 32 years .He was appointed as the president of the temporary independent government of free India in Kabul's "Baagh –E-Babar". Raja Mahendra Pratap returned to home land. Thakur Malkhan Singh and Munshi Gajadhar Singh were the main freedom fighters.

Archaeological remains of Hindu , Buddhist , Jain culture and also of the Shung and Kushan period were found at many places in Hathras. Among these archaeological and historical places is the fort of Raja Dayaram located in the Hathras town from where Mourya period Brown coloured pot of 2nd century B.C. , Kushan period clay statue , "Sapt Matrikafalam" etc . were found. Among old Temples the temple of Lord "Veereshwar Mahadev" is special .Shaiv rulers and Naag Rajas also dominated here , remains of there rule are scattered here and there .During the period of Naag Rulers Seshavtara lord Balram Ji got proper importance and his temples can be found in all of the region . Old broken statues which have great archeological value are still worshiped in the Brij region. The archeological remains and statues obtained here are kept in the Mathura Museum . The Jain Temple at "Nayawaas" tells the story of Jain Culture .Sanwat 1548 "Vi." is written on the oldest statues here. More History is covered under the remains of forts of Sikandra Rao, Maho , Sasni etc. which can be the topic of further research. Remains of statues of the period of Buddhist were scattered in places like Sahpau , Lakhnoo etc ,many were collected and kept in the museum of Mathura and Jila Parishad Office at Aligarh . The Bhadra Kali temple of Sahpau also fall under the category of archeological temples. By writing "Ghat Ramayana" Sant Tulsi Saahab spread the fame of Hathras to far away places. His disciples collect in thousand of numbers at his grave at Siyal, Kila Gate, Hathras to express their devotion. In addition to the above mentioned temples the chain of temples contain "Chaubey wale Mahadev" temple, "Chinta Haran" temple, " Masani Devi " temple, " Shri Naath Ji" temple at Chawar Gate, Lord "Varah" temple at Dibba Gali and many temples of Lord "Balram".Among temples of rural area the temple of Lord Dauji Maharaj Ji is very special.In the category of Garhis, Hawelis, Forts who's remains still exists of old Jamindars ,specially quoted are Nawab Mendu and Sadabad ,Haweli of Jamindar of Lakhnu,Paharpur and Hasayan .