Chapter V

Chronology, Pottery Description & Other Details
A careful survey of the archaeological sites and the study of antiquities collected reveal that the district under study, situated in the Upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab, for the first time was inhabited by the OCP and the Late Harappan people. No evidence of any pre-Harappan remains, could be so far located by the author. The pottery found from the different sites, can be divided into following categories:

a. Late Harappan Period
b. Ochre Colour Pottery Period
c. Painted Grey Ware Period
d. NBP Ware Period
e. Early Historic & Historic Period
f. Medieval Period
Not a single site of Muzaffarnagar district has been so far taken up for excavation either by the Archaeological Survey of India or by any Institution or individual. Although there are several potential sites in the district of Muzaffarnagar. In the neighbouring areas few sites namely Hulas, Baragoan, Alamgirpur, Allahpur, Hastinapur etc. in the districts of Saharanpur and Meerut, excavation had been carried out. It is unfortunate that Muzaffarnagar has not attracted the archaeologists to excavate. Excavations at above places had revealed the material culture belonging to Late Harappan, OCP, PGW, NBP Ware, Black Slipped Ware, red ware of Historical periods. This is sufficient to confirm the local tradition about the antiquity and continuity of the settlement in the region at least at the sites excavated viz; Hulas, Alamgipur, Allahpur, Hastinapur, Atranjikhera, Indraprastha (Purana Quila) etc. which are not far away from Muzaffarnagar.

All these evidences indicate that the region has been active in political and cultural activity from ancient times beginning with the Vedic period. For the aforesaid reasons it is necessary to bring out the cultural sequences of the district right from the proto-Historic times to the Medieval period.

The various cultures of doab area, are identified mainly with the help of distinctive ceramics and other associated cultural findings. Here the details of the each cultural group found in the area under study are being given as follows:
Late Harappan Period

The term Late Harappan culture has been variously described. However, this term may mean literally 'the end or climax of the Harappan culture. The Late Harappan at present means the last or concluding phase of the well known Harappan culture.

The remains of this culture were first discovered at Alamgirpur in 1958, which pushed back the antiquity of this region (Western Uttar Pradesh) to the Harappan times. This site is situated at a distance of about 50 km towards south in the district of Meerut. It appears that the earliest human occupation in the Upper Ganga-Yamuna doab belongs to Late Harappan culture. Later on Late Harappan remains were also noticed in the districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahar. During the last four decades several (nearly 68) Late Harappan sites have been reported in this region mainly by the Archaeological Survey of India. However, pottery of this type were found from 12 sites earlier in the area of the present study before the author could start the work. Now this type of pottery has been found at 28 sites, though a few of them are doubtful. These sites were found generally on the rivers Hindon, Krishi, Katha Nala and Kali Nadi etc. However, no site has yet been noticed so far on the Yamuna proper or the Ganga. The sites of Late Harappan cultures are situated generally along the banks of Katha Nala, Krishni Nadi and Hindon Nadi which are the tributaries of the main river Yamuna. The sites explored so far generally appear to represent rural settlement and in general terminology called as 'Late Harappans'.

The Late Harappan sites are confined in upper doab of Uttar Pradesh. Only three Late Harappan sites viz. Alamgirpur, Hulas and Bargaon in districts of Meerut and Saharanpur have been excavated so far in Uttar Pradesh. Both these districts make the southern and northern boundaries of the district Muzaffarnagar, respectively. The excavation reveals a habitation deposit of 1-2 m. However, as a result of the excavation and of extensive exploration in the region, it seems that at this stage the Late Harappan culture became impoverished. Much of its mature traits, like planned settlement, seals, variety of terracotta objects etc. are conspicuous by their absence.

The Late Harappan sites are generally located on the higher bank of the rivers viz. Hindon, Krishni, Katha Nala Kali nadi etc. are not big in size. According to K.N. Dikshit the average occupational thickness of the Late Harappan settlements in this region is somewhere 0.75 to 1.50 m. with the exception of Bhanti Khera in district Muzaffarnagar, where the deposit is about 2 m. high from the surrounding area. Other sites are completely destroyed by the villages due to rapid growth of agriculture. However, the maximum settlement does not exceed 200 x 200 sq.m. in this region. It suggests that the habitations of the Late Harappan people belong to a small cluster of families. In the district Saharanpur these Late Harappan sites are located at a distance of about 8 to 12 km. More or less, similar, is the case with district Muzaffarnagar. This settlement conforms well with Haryana, Punjab etc.

Since no site on the Yamuna proper or on the Ganga have been found, it appears that the Late Harappan occupations of the Upper Doab took place by way of migration from the adjoining Haryana and Punjab regions where the Harappan

4. Dikshit, K.N., The Late Harappan Cultures of India, *Essays in Indian Protohistory*, New Ed. by D.P. Agrawal and Dilip K. Chkraborti (Delhi), 1979, p. 126
people had established themselves much earlier.

In the peripheral region of Harappan culture (Upper Gangetic doab) the Harappan fabrics can be divided into wheel-made red, grey and hand-made potteries. The clay used for the pottery is well levigated and wheel-made but handmade specimens are also present. It is found in coarse as well as in fine fabric. The pottery is treated with thin cream wash or a thick bright red slip. "The characteristic forms in red ware, like dish with projected rim and carinated shoulder, globular vessel with a flange round the neck, shallow dish with incurved rim, perforated jar and pots stand with a concave profile, were noticed in a very limited number, whereas new types such as dish-on-stand with drooping rim, jar with horizontally splayed out rim, medium sized jar with everted rim, bowl-like lid with central knob and a few miniature pots with a ringed or pedestalled base are in profusion. Special mention may be made about a new type bowl-on-stand from Bhanti Khera, found for the first time in this region" (Fig. 1). In thick Grey ware the types are limited. A few sites have been found in Muzaffarnagar district which have also yielded this type of pottery along Hindon Nadi.

Painted designs on pots are executed in black pigment on a red surface and generally consist of simple bands, triangles, squares, rows of hatched diamonds with horizontal bands, chains with bands, plants, leaves and birds with hatched body.

Excavations have yielded very little evidence of settlement and architecture. At Jasala in Muzaffarnagar district was explored a part of Harappan settlement on a solid mud platform ranging from 0.60 to 0.80 m. in thickness. "A similar platform was also encountered in excavations on the southern end of the mound at Hulas where it was found running from south-

5. Dikshit, K.N., op. cit, (Delhi), 1982, p. 116
west to south-east direction. It may not be wrong to empha-
size that erection of mud platform by Harappans was possibly
carried out by them as conceptual architectural features of
their homeland. The scarcity of bricks suggests that they
might have been used in drains or similar structures. Houses,
probably, were made of wattle-and-daub and perhaps built of
mud walls.

The metal tools are a broken blade from Alamgirpur and
a fragmentary chisel from Bargaon, both made of copper.
Other tools are bone points and chert blades. The chert
blades have also been found in Kailapur-Jasmor in district of
Muzaffarnagar.

The husks in the core of pot sherds from Hulas and Un,
both situated on the bank of Katha Nala in Saharanpur and
Muzaffarnagar districts, respectively. The evidence found from
the district Saharanpur was encountered in Hulas excavation
while other one was found during the course of exploration.
The material has been sent for identification to Vishnu Mitre
of Birbal Sahani Institute of Paleobotany, Lucknow. After
crossing Punjab, Harappans entered in rice zone. Due to
change in food habits the characteristic came in vogue. As a
result of the exploration it is clear that during this period the
area had considerable population. The region has also not
yielded any Mature-Harappan site so far.

It would be worthwhile to emphasize that these sites pro-
vide a connecting link between sites located on the one hand
in district Saharanpur and on the other in district Meerut. The
cultural assemblage of the sites situated on the Krishni river
more or less are akin to Alamgirpur, whereas the sites situ-
ated on the Katha Nala represents Hulas assemblage. The average distance between these sites including district Muzaffarnagar is about 8 to 10 km and nowhere the actual occupational deposit is more than 50 cm to 1.80 m. thick, exception, however, being Bhanti Khera-1, which is about 2 m. high from the surrounding plain.

The radiocarbon dates from Bara 1890±95 and 1645±90, suggesting that the occupation at this site must have continued for 400-500 years more. The overlap of Late Harappan with PGW has not been reported from any site in the doab. The late Harappans and PGW co-existed at least for a century or so at Bhagwanpura, Daheri, Nagar and Katpalon but without influencing the cultural life of each other. The overlap of Late Harappan with Grey Ware of thicker and thinner variety at Manda also requires clarification.

"In the absence of any city or site in Gangetic doab, it appears that Ropar was the eastern-most urban centre controlling the internal and external trade of the Harappans. The Katha Nala, Krishni and Maskara confirmed the diffusionary process of the Harappa culture which was spreading with regional and local variations from the Sutlej to the Yamuna in the east. The Harappan levels at Hulas point to a kind of cultural interaction with non-Harappan people who possibly represented the lingering remnants of pre-Harappan lineage, whereas at Alamgirpur and Bargaon no such contact is available. It was also confirmed by exploration that Harappan reached Alamgirpur on the Hindon through Krishni which joined the Hindon at Barnawa. The Krishni Complex has perforated jar, Indus goblet and script, whereas Katha Nala is devoid of all these characteristics."

In the excavations at Hulas a terracotta sealing with three Harappan signs has been found.

Below is illustrated a few line drawings of the Late Harappan sherds found in the district of Muzaffarnagar.

**Bowls & Lids**  

1. Fragment of a deep bowl which has slightly incurved featureless rim. It has mild rib externally below the rim. It had probably a sagger base. It is treated with a red wash. The sherd is comparatively thin, medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Kailapur).

2. Fragment of a bowl having discoid base, incurved sides, slipped, well baked red ware of fine fabric. Late Harappan period. (Chandheri).

3. Fragment of a bowl having footed base, incurved sides, probably having globular sides, ill baked, traces of slip externally, red ware of medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Kamaruddin Nagar).

4. Fragment of lid having flat base, incurved sides, ill baked, medium fabric, traces of slip both sides. Late Harappan period. (Chandheri).

**Basins**  

1. Fragment of a basin with a deep groove externally forming a prominent rib, tapering sides thick section, red ware, well slipped, well baked and of medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Mahaljana).

2. Fragment of a basin out turned pointed rim with tapering sides, unslipped probably treated with a wash, ill baked, medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Kailapur).

3. Fragment of a sagger basin having nail headed rim inward sides, having flat base, slipped, well baked, red ware of medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Nawla).

4. Fragment of a basin having tapering sides and flat base, both side slipped, well baked redware of medium fabric. Late Harappan period (Mahaljana).

5. Fragment of a basin, red ware, out-turned featureless rim
having a mild rib externally at the point of carination, 
saggerbase, slipped well baked, medium fabric. Late Harappan 
period. (Mubarakpur).

6. Fragment of a shallow basin, out turned beaded rim, incurved 
sides, probably having sagger base, slipped, red ware, having 
mild carination internally below the rim. Late Harappan period. 
(Mubarakpur).

Basins

1. Fragment of a big basin having out turned pointed and col-
lared rim. It has a carination internally below the rim. It has 
an ovalized sides, unslipped, ill baked dull red ware of me-
dium fabric. Late Harappan (Mahaljana).

2. Fragment of a shallow basin having featureless, rounded rim, 
having a deep groove forming a prominent rib just below the 
rim. Unslipped, ill baked, of medium fabric. May be of Late 
Harappan period. (Mahaljana).

3. Fragment of a small basin having out going featureless rim 
with a carination mark below. It has tapering sides with mild 
depression, well baked and red ware of medium fabric. May 
belong to Late Harappan period. (Mahaljana).

4. Fragment of a basin with nail headed rim, it is well slipped 
and well baked. It is red ware of medium fabric. May belong 
to Late Harappan culture. (Mahaljana).

5. Fragment of basin which has slightly incurved rim. It is well 
polished which has pealed off, well baked, red ware of me-
dium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan culture. 
(Chandheri).

6. Fragment of a deep basin which has out-turned drooping and 
pointed rim. It was probably slipped internally and has a mild 
grooved internally just below the rim, ill baked and porous. 
OCP/LH (Mubarakpur).

Storage Jar

1. Fragment of a storage jar with collared rim, red ware, ill
baked unslipped, medium fabric. Late Harappan period (Chandheri).

2. Fragment of a storage jar having beaded rim, globular sides ill baked, unslipped, medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Chandheri)

3. Fragment of a storage jar having out turned pointed and collared rim, it is unslipped, red ware, ill baked and of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan (Mubarakpur).

4. Fragment of a storage jar having a out turned clubbed rim and has slightly out going sides. Which may represent the shape of Ahichhatra XA. It is slipped externally, baked and red ware of medium fabric. Its looks sturdy. Late Harappan period. (Chandheri).

5. Fragment of a big storage jar which has a wide mouth. It has prominently everted rim which is slightly pointed. It has mild corrugation mark externally. It looks ochrous in colour, well baked and of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Mahaljana).

6. Fragment of a big vase or storage jar having out-turned nail headed rim and a rib below it. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with a slip. Late Harappan (Mahmoodpur).

**Troughs**

1. Fragment of a trough with nail headed rim having thick section, slipped, ill baked and red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period (Mahaljana).

2. Fragment of a Trough having out-turned beaded collared rim, in turned sides probably leading to a sagger base. Ill baked, unslipped dull red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan. (Chandheri)

3. Fragment of Through ? with out turned pointed collared rim., It has straight sides, unslipped, ill baked and red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Mubarakpur)

4. Fragment of a trough ? having out turned drooping pointed
collared rim. It is treated with a red wash and ill baked red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Chandheri)

5. Fragment of a trough having out turned beaded collared rim. It had straight sides. It is treated with a red wash, medium fabric, ill baked. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Chandheri).

Vases

1. Fragment of vase with elongated flaring rim and outward beaded rim which has been made rounded. It is a collared rim having a fine slip and well baked, red ware of medium fabric, Late Harappan period (Dunger).

2. Fragment of a big vase having out turned drooping collared rim. It has out going neck. Unslipped micacious. May belong to Late Harappan (Doonger).

3. Fragment of a vase having flared mouth, straight neck and pointed rim. It is slipped well baked, red ware of medium fabric. Late Harappan period (Chandheri).

4. Fragment of a vase having flared out going rim with straight neck well slipped, well baked and red ware of medium fabric. It like a similar vase of the same type found in O.C.P. but this pottery may belong to Late Harappan period (Chandheri).

5. Fragment of a vase having flared out going rim of a similar shape as No. 4 which is found in OCP as well. It has straight neck, slipped, well baked and of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Nawla)

6. Variant of No. 5 (Chandheri)

7. Fragment of a vase having ringed base, unslipped, red ware of fine fabric, well baked. Late Harappan period. (Chandheri)

Goblet/ Ringed Base/ Beaker

1. Fragment of a pedestal of a goblet of red ware, well baked, unslipped, medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Doonger)

2. Fragment of ringed base? flat base, upper portion broken unslipped and ill baked red ware of medium fabric. May be-
3. Fragment of a beaker of which upper portion has gone. It has tapering sides and concave base, unslipped treated with a wash, well baked, red ware of medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Dunger)

4. Fragment of goblet having corrugated profile internally. Dull red ware having slipped surface, medium fabric, the sherd my belong to Late Harappan group. (Alamgirpur)

Dish-On-Stand / Cup-on-stand

1. Fragment of a Dish-on-Stand, hollow stem, dull red ware, traces of slip on both sides, ill baked, medium fabric, Late Harappan period. (Dungar)

2. Fragment of a Dish-on-Stand. Edges of rim slightly damaged, ill baked, both side slipped, red ware of medium fabric, Late Harappan period. (Dungar)

Miniature Pots of Various Period


2. A miniature pot having narrow neck, globular sides/body and discoid base. Rim is missing, dull red ware, blackish, ill baked, medium fabric and unslipped. Medieval period.(Semali)


5. Fragment of a miniature pot having convex sides, decorated with incised circllets. Treated with a wash. Early historic period. (Buddhakhera).


7. Fragment of a miniature pot having almost flattish rim top and vertical neck and a ledge below it. OCP period(Buddhakhera).

**Miniature Pots of Various Period**

Fig. 10


5. A miniature bowl having flattish top rim. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, may be of Kushana period. (Rasulpur)

6. Fragment of miniature bowl having discoid base and flaring sides. Fine grey ware, treated with a wash. (Alamgirpur)

7. Fragment of a miniature bowl having incurved rim, externally thickened. Dull red ware, medium fabric unslipped, Kushana period. (Dhindhaoli)

Fig. 1: Bowls and Lids of Late Harappan Period
Fig. 2: Basins
Fig. 6: Vases
Fig. 7: Goblet/Ringed Base/Beaker
Fig. 8: Cup-on-Stand (After Dikshit)
Fig. 9: Miniature Pots
Fig. 10: Miniature Pots
Ochre Colour Pottery Period

As regards the OCP, it may be stated that it is found at fairly good number of sites in the district of Muzaffarnagar. There are only 3 sites discovered earlier in the area under study. However, total 35 OCP sites have now been located in the area. Though no Coper Hoards could be discovered during the course of exploration but it was found in the adjacent districts of Saharanpur and Meerut.

The excavation at Rajpur Parsu and Bisauli brought to light for the first time the settlements of OCP users, who were one of the earliest settlers of this region. However, the pottery got its full recognition when it was found in the lowest level of Hastinapur and Atranjikhera. As the name implies its main distinguishing feature was its ochre colour which gives it a first appearance of being badly fired, worn out and rolled. The other characteristic of the pottery is its porous nature. The slip usually gets separated when the pottery is extricated from the earth and ochrous powder comes off even if slightly rubbed.

The texture of the pottery appears to be due to its remaining buried under water for a long time. The scientists have been almost unanimous at this point. But recent excavations at Lai Qila, Daulatpur excavated by R. C. Gaur, challenged the whole concept. The ware appears originally of sturdy nature which has been turned ochrous due to water logging. Otherwise, the pottery was originally slipped well-baked and wheel-turned, which was also decorated with paintings and incised designs as well.

1. Lal, M., op. cit, p.
3. Lal, B.B., Excavations at Hastinapura and other Explorations in the upper Ganga and Sutlej Basins 1950-52, in Ancient India, Nos. 10&11, (New Delhi), pp. 31-32
Generally the settlements of the OCP people were found on the river banks and according to K.N. Dikshit, they all are small in size (200x200 sq.m.). However, the author also could not locate any large size site. The sites found in district Muzaffarnagar have generally been badly damaged by the farmers and the pottery was found in a limited area. However, exploration of these sites is often very difficult since they are usually of flat surface, sometimes due to silting. At many places these settlements are located just on the river banks. In the upper Ganga basin where an extensive survey has been attempted, the settlements were found at a distance of about 5 to 8 km. from each other. However, more or less similar is the case with the district Muzaffarnagar. The occupational thickness varies from 0.30 m. to 1.20 m. The deposit is generally mixed with brown earth, kankar and sand. However, cultural material was found sporadically.

Among the pottery the fragment of jars, with horizontally splayed out rim, storage jars with slightly beaded rim, bowl with featureless rim, bowl with ringed base, basins with splaged out beaded rim, lipped and channel spout and miniature pots etc. were found. Among other cultural findings, clay lump with reed markes and other terracotta indeterminate objects were found.

The clay used for this pottery was uniformly well-levigated but firing probably was not adequate and therefore, most of the post-sherds have a grey core and dull red appearance. The fabric is medium and the pots are invariably given a wash or slip and in some cases treated with a thick slip.

5. Dikshit, K.N., The Ochre Coloured Ware Settlements in Ganga Yamuna Doab, in Essays in Indian Protohistory (Delhi, 1979), p. 286.
7. Shanker Nath, Comments on the Session on OCP in Puratattva, No.5, (New Delhi), pp. 14-15
"The presence of Grey Ware in thick, medium and thin in fabric in OCP complex particularly at Ambkheri, Gadharona, etc. is significant to note. This pottery is also ill-fired as the grey stuff sticks to hand. The shapes are limited and consists of basins, jars and miniature pedestalled cups."

The evidence of subsistence pattern of OCP people from Atranjikhera⁹ show that they cultivated rice, barley, gram, khesari etc.

Recent excavation at Atranjikhera and Lal Qila¹⁰ revealed painted design on OCP. At Lal Qila painted design include an elongated humped bull, segregated leafy design, floral motif, circlets, etc. Apart from painted design, incised decoration is also there. The author has also found some incised OCP sherds from Mubarakpur in district Muzaffarnagar.

The evidence of structural activity in OCP culture for the first time came from Lal Qila¹¹. However, no complete house plan has been found so far. Probably floors were made by ramming the earth. As indicated by the occurrence of mud clots with reed marks and bamboo impression, it is almost clear that the houses were made of wattle and dogb¹². The author has found some mud clots with reed marks from OCP site i.e. Kutubpur Datana along the Hindon Nadi of the district.

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8. Dikshit, K.N., op. cit, p. 291
11. Ibid.
12. Lal M. op. cit. p. 23
A few shareds of this period are described and illustrated here which were found in the area under study.

**Bowls**

2. Fragment of a bowl having a ledge and grooves externally. OCP period (Alipura).
3. Fragment of a bowl having featureless rim, straight sides, medium fabric. OCP period. (Khanyahanpur).
4. Fragment of a bowl having flat base, straight sides, ill baked and a medium fabric, unslipped. May belong to OCP period (Mubarakpur).
5. Fragment of a bowl having incurved pointed rim, obliquely cut externally, greyish in colour, thick section, medium fabric. May belong to OCP period. (Alamgirpur).

**Basins**

1. Fragment of a basin with thickened collared rim having a wide depression externally, medium fabric. OCP period (Alamgirpur).
2. Fragment of a basin having out-turned pointed rim, dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped OCP. (Ladva).
4. Fragment of a basin having obliquely out turned rim and a ledge externally on the sides, medium fabric. OCP group (Mahmoodpur).
5. Fragment of a basin having out-turned thickened rim, medium fabric. OCP group (Badhai Kalan).
6. A varient of No. 4 (Mahmoodpur).

**Basins**

1. Fragment of basin having incurved featureless rim. It has a globular body. It has slipped which has peeled off. It has a thin groove below the neck, well baked and red ware of medium fabric. It may belong to OCP period. (Sikerera).
2. Fragment of a basin, loop handled ill baked, dull red ware or medium fabric, unslipped. It may belong to OCP period. (Mubarakpur).


4. Fragment of a dish/basin, nail headed rim, incurved side, medium fabric, ill baked. May belong to OCP period. (Mubarakpur)

**Vases**

Fig. 14

1. Fragment of a vase having out-turned pointed and drooping collared rim and a straight neck. OCP period. (Alipur)

2. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim, porous, coarse red ware. May belong to OCP period. (Sikandarpur).

3. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim and straight neck, medium fabric. OCP period. (Alipur)


5. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim. OCP Group. (Kulheri).

6. Fragment of a vase having out-turned externally thickened rim. May be a OCP sherd. (Ladra).

7. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim, straight neck. OCP period. (Noor Nagar)

8. Fragments of a small vase having out-turned splayed out rim, vertical neck. Ochrous, medium fabric. OCP period. (Shankarpur)


**Vases**

Fig. 15

1. Fragments of a vase with outturned rim. It is treated with a wash. It has a decoration, many lineds in chain pattern. It is ill baked and of medium fabric. It may belong to OCP period (Mubarakpur).
2. Fragments of a vase with out-turned mouth having a mild rib externally, probably having a globular sides, elongated neck, unslipped, ill baked. OCP period. (Sikereda).


5. Fragments of a vase having out turned pointed drooping rim, Traces of slip. OCP period. (Alamgirpur).


7. A ringed base having almost beaded end having horizontal top. Ochre colour period. (Badhaikalan).

Vessels


4. Fragments of a vessel having out-turned thickened rim. OCP period. (Khajahnpur).


fig. 11: Bowls
Fig. 12: Basins
Fig. 14: Vases
Fig. 15: Vases and Ringed Base
Fig. 16: Vessels
Painted Grey Ware Period

The Painted Grey Ware (PGW) culture occupies a very significant position in the archaeology of India in general and in the Upper Ganga-Yamuna doab in particular. It is one of the most important protohistoric cultures of India, not only because of its association with the Aryans and the early use of iron, but also because it brought the region on the threshold of urbanisation. The PGW was first discovered at Ahichchhatra¹. However, its full significance was recognised only after B.B. Lal's excavation at Hastinapur². Since then nearly 650 sites had been explored so far in different parts of northern India. Of these nearly 31 sites had been excavated. Among those Alamgirpur Allahpur, Hastinapur, Hulas, Atranjikhera, Ahichchhatra, etc. in the western Uttar Pradesh are noteworthy. However, the important feature is that the PGW sites found in Western Uttar Pradesh are preceeded by the Late Harappan culture but with a gap between the two cultures.

The ware, as the name indicates, is grey in colour and the colour varies from ashy grey to dark steel grey. Generally, on grey surface of the body are painted linear and dotted patterns in black. The simplest and most elementary pattern is the single horizontal band, which is seen repeated over and over again as a border for more complex pattern. The commonest patterns are formed by groups of vertical or oblique strokes below the horizontal rim band. The strokes are sometimes of unequal thickness. These groups are sometimes interspersed with dots, intersecting lines, rows of dots, dots and dashes or groups of wavy lines also appear on some of the pots. The individualistic designs include concentric semi circles, concentric circle, radiating rows of two lines, each, and hook rising

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2. Lal, B.B., Ancient India, Nos. 10-11, p. 11.
from a circle or from vertical lines. However, these designs are generally found on the outer surface of the pots only. On the inner base of the dishes appear spirals, groups of circles, intersecting chains and other indistinct designs. However, paintings are executed on the exterior, interior or on the both sides. These grey ware sherds are generally painted with black pigment in various shades of the same. A few sherds show a stop gap painting as well. Thus, the pottery does not, generally, show any degeneration.

The grey colour of the pottery is supposed to be the result of its being fired under reducing condition in the kiln, so that the clay did not turn red and was sufficient to bake the pot. The clay used for manufacturing the pot is well-levigated and was probably free from impurities. It has a fine to medium-gained grey core. It varies in thickness. The majority of the pots have been manufactured on wheel, though hand-made specimens are also met with. This pottery, when dropped or struck, produced somewhat a metallic sound.

The shapes or types of the PGW, generally, are represented by the bowls and dishes of various types and sizes. In addition to these common shapes, the miniature vases, known as *lota* in northern India, and fragments of grooved collared basins have also been found.

In addition to the PGW, coarse Grey ware generally associated with the PGW of the NBP ware period has also been found during the course of my exploration in the area under study. The clay used for manufacturing this kind of Grey ware has some impurities. The pottery of this group shows general decadence. It has also rough surface and is thicker in section. A few Grey ware pieces also show some kind of wash. The concentration of the PGW sites in district Muzaffarnagar is along the Hindon and the Kali Nadi. The

PGW sites are located along the river banks. Among all the PGW sites 20 on the Kali Nadi, 12 on the Hindon Nadi and 11 on the Budhi Ganga were found. Rest of the 20 PGW sites were located on the banks of the other rivers viz. the Katha Nala, the Krishni and the Yamuna. The average distance from one site to another is about 6 to 8 km.

The presence of a large number of PGW sites in the district is indicative of the fact that it was the dominant culture which suggests that during the later Vedic period this district was well populated. However, it also shows the beginning of urbanization. Total 63 numbers of PGW sites have been located in the district Muzaffarnagar. Out of them 21 sites were already reported.

Illustrated below are a few line drawings of the PGW sherds found in the district of Muzaffarnagar.

**Paintings of PGW**

1. A PGW sherd of a bowl base having vertical lines in black internally and horizontal strokes externally. (Noornagar).
2. A PGW sherd having three vertical lines in black externally. (Noornagar)
3. A PGW sherd having curved lines in black. Treated with a wash, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Khanjahanpur).
6. A PGW sherd having two sets of curved lines and dashes in between in black internally. Fine fabric. PGW period. (Kulheri)

**Paintings of PGW**

4. A PGW sherd having three dots on a solid indeterminate design in black. Smooth surface and medium fabric. PGW phase. (Khanjahanpur).
5. Fragment of a PGW bowl having dots in black externally medium fabric. PGW phase. (Sujadu).
6. A PGW sherd having dots within two vertical lines, medium fabric (Khanjahanpur).
7. A PGW sherd having vertical lines of uneven thickness medium fabric. PGW phase. (Kutubpur Datana).

**Bowl**s

Fig. 19

1. Fragment of a PGW bowl having vertical rim and straight sides, painted in black forming vertical almost parallel lines internally and an indeterminate motif externally. PGW period. (Noornagar).
2. Fragment of a bowl having prominently incurved rim, reddish internally and blackish externally. PGW phase. (Noornagar)
3. Fragment of a bigger grey ware bowl having vertically sharpened rim and straight sides. Fine fabric, having a mild ledge on the sides. Decorated with a circle (?) and two dashes in reserve slip. PGW period. (Rahana Kalan).
5. Fragment of a Grey ware bowl having featureless inturned rim. Fine fabric, treated with a black wash externally. Late PGW phase or early NBPW phase. (Kalyana).

**Bowls**

Fig. 20

1. Fragment of a PGW bowl having vertical sharpened rim and straight sides. Fine fabric, having a thin rim band externally. PGW period. (Pipalsa)
2. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim, medium fabric. PGW period. (Rampur)
3. Fragment of a bowl having featureless inturned rim. Medium fabric, treated with a wash. PGW period. (Rampur)
4. Fragment of a Grey ware bowl having incurved rim, slightly thickened on the top, medium fabric, PGW period. (Rai)
5. Fragment of Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim. Fine fabric. PGW period (Landwa).
6. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned sharpened rim, fine fabric. Late PGW phase (Kalyana).
7. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having slightly inturned rim. Medium fabric. May belong to PGW period (Saidpur Kalan)
8. Fragment of Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim and slightly convex sides, medium fabric. PGW phase (Niamu).

**Bowls**

2. Fragment of a PGW bowl having featureless, almost vertical rim with a black rim band. Medium fabric. PGW phase. (Dhindhaoli)
3. Fragment of Gray were bowl having vertically sharpened rim and vertical sides. A black rim band internally, treated with a wash externally. Medium fabric. PGW phase (Budhina-Kalan)
5. Fragment of a PGW bowl having incurved sharpened rim painted with a black rim band internally. Medium fabric. PGW phase. (Noornagar)
6. Fragment of a PGW bowl having incurved rim, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Sisona)
7. Fragment of a PGW bowl having slightly incurved rim with
a black rim band externally, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Khanjahanpur)

8. Fragment of a PGW bowl having incurved rim with a black rim band on both sides, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Ladava)

**Bowls**

**Fig.22**

1. Fragment of a PGW bowl having sharpened rim, painted in black with two vertical curved lines externally with a rim band on both sides, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Noornagar).


5. Fragment of a PGW bowl having incurved rim with curved lines externally and vertical small and thin strokes internally, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Noornagar).


**Bowls**

**Fig.23**

1. Fragment of Grey Ware bowl having knife edged rim and vertical sides. Medium fabric. PGW period. (Kulheri)

2. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having slightly out-turned rim, sharpened internally. Medium fabric. PGW period. (Ladav)

3. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim and slightly convex sides, medium fabric. PGW period. (Niamu)

5. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having vertical thickened rim, medium fabric. (Khanjahanpur)

6. Fragment of Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim. Medium fabric, treated with wash externally. PGW period. (Ladva)

7. Fragment of Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim. Medium fabric. PGW period. (Ladva)

BOWLS

1. Fragment of Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim. Treated with a grey slip externally, Medium fabric. PGW phase (Rai)


3. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned featureless rim, slightly convex sides, medium fabric, PGW phase. (Pipalsah).

4. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having featureless rim, convex sides, medium fabric. PGW period (Sikandarpur).

5. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having vertical rim and medium fabric. PGW phase. (Noornagar).

6. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl, identical to No.4 (Sikanderpur).

7. Fragment of bowl having inturned rim, having a mild groove externally, treated with a steel grey wash, medium fabric. PGW phase (Rohana Kalan).

DISHES

1. Fragment of a Grey Ware dish having incurved rim, treated with a wash, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Rampur).


3. Fragment of a Grey Ware dish having inturned rim and oblique dashes externally. Probably in reserve slip. Fine
fabric. PGW phase (Niamu).


5. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware dish having incurved sharpened rim, painted in black with two oblique lines externally. Medium fabric. PGW phase. (Sujadu).


7. Fragment of a Grey Ware dish having flat base and flaring sides, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Rampur)
Fig. 17: Paintings of PGW
Fig. 18: Paintings of PGW
Fig. 19: Bowls
Fig. 20: Bowls
Fig. 21: Bowls
Fig. 22: Bowls
Fig. 23: Bowls
Fig. 24: Bowls
Fig. 25: Dishes
Northern Black Polished Ware Period

In comparison with the other cultures found in the district of Muzaffarnagar NBP Ware sites are less in number which are generally found along the Budhi Ganga and occasionally on the Kali Nadi and the Saloni Nadi, both tributaries of the Ganga, since this ware was found rarely, in the area under study. However, associated cultural material indicates that the area flourised during this period also. The period of this culture saw the rapid growth of the urbanization of the Ganga Valley. The NBP ware, are distributed over a large area. However, the main concentration of its sites are in Punjab, Northern Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The main excavated sites near the region under study are Hastinapur, Ahichchhatra, Atranjikhera, Jakhera etc.

The pottery of NBP ware are made of well-levigated clay probably on a fast wheel. Generally it is found in an uniform thickness, which also varies sometimes. The core of the NBP ware are grey and free from any impurity. They are well fired. The NBP ware are generally found in black colour, probably having double coating. It is also found in golden, silver, steel-grey colour etc. The majority of the fragments includes bowls and handis. However, as far as this district is concerned only 9 NBP wares could be discovered.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Village/Site</th>
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<td>8.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nawla</td>
<td>Kali Nadi</td>
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</table>
Bowls


2. Fragment of a Grey ware bowl having inturned rim, elliptically thickened externally with grooves, medium fabric. NBP ware period (Ladava).


4. Fragment of a bowl having inturned rim elliptically thickened externally with grooves on it, medium fabric. NBPW period (Pipalsa).

5. Fragment of a Grey ware bowl having incurved rim thickened externally, medium fabric. NBP ware phase (Ladva).


9. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having a thick black line on inner surface, medium fabric. NBP ware phase.

Basins

1. Fragment of a Grey Ware basin having incurved rim thickened externally of medium fabric. NBP ware period (Sejadu).


3. Fragment of a basin having slightly inturned rim, elliptically thickened and grooved externally. Red ware, fine fabric,
unslipped, well baked. May belong to NBP ware period. (Ladva)


5. Fragment of a basin having inturned rim, elliptically thickened externally, with a prominent groove. Dull red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash. May belong to NBP ware period. (Dhansani).

6. Fragment of a Grey ware basin having incurved rim, elliptically thickened externally. NBP ware period (Ladava).

7. Fragment of a basin having inturned and externally thickened with a mild groove. Red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. This type of basin continued from the Mauryan times (Kalyana).
Fig. 26: Basins
Fig. 27: Bowls
Early Historic & Historic Period

In early Historic and Historic period almost whole of the northern India was well populated. With the beginning of the NBP Ware culture, we come down to the period of well documented history. The first site of this period was excavated in Bhita, near Allahabad by Sir John Marshall. The early Historic pottery consists of only red ware. The pots are wheel-made and generally of medium fabric. Generally the pottery of this period is found treated with wash and sometimes having slip also. The pottery includes fragments of bowls, knife-edged bowl, lids with knob, spouted basin, big vases and miniature pots, etc. The clay used for preparing the pottery has impurities and sometimes even small kankar are also seen. There is evidence of stamped and incised design on the pottery mainly on the outer-side. The pottery has various types of stamped motifs, externally. Generally this type of pottery is not painted but sometimes the painted design appears only on some pots which are executed in black. Total 72 numbers of early Historic and Historic sites had been located in district Muzaffarnagar. Out of them 18 sites have also been reported.

A few selected sherds collected during the course of exploration are described and illustrated hereunder-

**Bowls**

1. Fragment of a red ware bowl with incurved rim and slightly wavy profile, unslipped. Sunga period. (Noornagar)
2. Fragment of a red ware bowl having incurved thickened rim, obliquely cut externally, medium fabric, unslipped. Sunga period. (Noornagar)
5. Fragment of a bowl or *parai* having thickened incurved rim, tapering sides. Red ware of medium fabric. Kushana period. (Dhindhaoli)


7. Fragment of a red ware bowl with incurved rim and slightly wavy profile. Sunga period. (Sisona)

**Bowls**

Fig. 29

1. Fragment of a bowl having incurved rim, externally thickened. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Early Historic period. (Dhindhaoli)


3. Fragment of a bowl having flattish thickened rim and convex sides. Dull red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. Historic period. (Kalyana)


5. Fragment of a bowl having incurved rim. Dull red ware with coarse fabric. Sunga period. (Rohana-Kalan)


**Basins**

Fig. 30

1. Fragment of a basin having out-turned flaring rim, prominently carinated internally, incurved sides. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Early Historic period. (Khanjahanpur)


4. Fragment of a basin having incurved rim, elliptically thickened with a groove externally. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, treated with a wash. Early Historic period. (Semali)


Basins

Fig. 31

1. Fragment of a shallow basin having splayed out rim, incurved sides. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped Historic period. (Wahelna)


7. Fragment of a basin having inturned rim, elliptically thickened externally with a prominent groove. Dull red
ware, medium fabric, treated with a slip. Sunga period. (Kasyara)


Handis


3. Fragment of a mildly carinated pot having out-turned rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric Kushana period. (Jaroda)


Lids

1. Fragment of a lid. Dull red ware, coarse fabric. Kushana period (Kulheri)

2. Fragment of a lid having a grooved linner sub-part. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped Kushana period. (Lohari)


4. Fragment of a lid having folded and vertical rim. Dull red ware Kushana period. (Pipalsa)

5. Fragment of lid having folded rim. dull red ware, coarse fabric. Kushana period. (Saidpur Kalan)

6. Fragment of a knobbed lid. Dull red ware, medium fabric,
unslipped. Kushana period. (Noornagar)


8. Fragment of a knobbed lid having flaring sides and thread cut flat base with a round central knob around which a depression for the grips of fingers has been provided. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with a wash. Early Historic period. (Kailapur-Jasmor)

Parais

1. Fragment of a parai, incurved rim and slightly wavy profile, red ware, unslipped. Sunga period. (Noornagar).


Storage Jars

1. Fragment of a storage jar having nail headed rim and prominent grooves externally. Red ware, coarse fabric, treated with a wash, Kushana period. (Noornagar)

2. Fragment of a storage jar almost horizontally out projected collared rim having grooves, a prominent ridge externally almost straight neck and expanding sides. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with a wash. Early Historic Period. (Kailapur-Jasmor).

3. Fragment of a storage jar having out-turned thickened rim, obliquely cut internally and a mild rib externally, Red ware of medium fabric, unslipped. Early Historic period. (Rasulpur)

Troughs

Early Historic period. (Khanjahanpur).

2. Fragment of a trough having thickened pointed rim. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped Early Historic period. (Rampur)


Vases

Fig. 37


4. Fragment of a vase having collared rim and a red ware of medium fabric, unslipped. Early historic period (Chandan)

5. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened, flaring rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Kushana period (Rampur)

6. Fragment of a vase having inturned featureless rim. Red Ware, medium fabric. Early Historic period. (Rampur)

7. Fragment of a vase having out-turned grooved and mildly carinated rim, treated with a wash, medium fabric. Early Historic period (Chandan)

8. Fragment of a vase having slightly flaring elliptically thickened rim externally. Dull red ware with medium fabric, Kushana period (Noornagar)


Vases

Fig. 38

1. Fragment of a vase having projected collared rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Kushana period. (Kulheri)

2. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened and
painted rim and a deep wide groove internally. Red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. Early Historic period. (Nagla Rai)


5. Fragment of a vase having out-turned flaring and pointed rim, slightly thickened below the rim externally. Dull red ware. Kushana period. (Niamu)

6. Fragment of a vase having out-turned featureless rim and a flattish rib below the rim having notches externally. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Early Historic period. (Niamu)

Vases

1. Fragment of a vessel having out turned thickened rim with a groove internally. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Early Historic period. (Charthawal)

2. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned flaring thickened and obliquely shaped rim with a deep groove. Treated with a wash, medium fabric Late Kushana period. (Charthawal)


5. Fragment of a vessel having a projected rits externally forming collared rim, Red ware with medium fabric, treated with a wash. Early Historic, period. (Jaroda)

6. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned rim with thumb pressed rope pattern design. Red ware with medium fab-
7. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned rim obliquely cut and having depression internally, convex neck, painted in black with oblique dashes externally on the rim part. Late Historic period. (Badhai kalan).


Miscellaneous


3. Fragment of a pedestalled bowl or lid Dull red ware with medium fabric, unslipped. Kushana period. (Kulheri)

4. Fragment of a spout, treated with a thin slip. May belong to Early Historic period. (Kalyana)

Fig. 29: Bowls
Fig. 30: Basins
Fig. 31: Basins
Fig. 32: Handis.
Fig. 33: Lids
Fig. 34: Parais
Fig. 35: Storage Jars
Fig. 36: Troughs
Fig. 37: Vases
Fig. 38: Vases
Fig. 39: Vessels
Fig. 40: Miscellaneous
Medieval Period

The Medieval period is generally represented by red ware with many shapes. The pots of this period are bigger in size and unslipped but occasionally have horizontal rims in black generally painted externally. Sometimes white paintings are also seen. Different types of bowls, basins, vases and big storage jars are among the popular types. Noteworthy feature of this period is the presence of different types of glazed wares in which those done on the terracotta pots seem to belong to earlier period, which are followed by the true glazed wares. A few paper-thin pottery of brownish colour are also casually seen. The chilam appears to be the popular types among the wares recovered. Different types of tiles are also found. Total 144 number of Medieval culture sites have been located in district Muzaffarnagar. Out of them 36 sites had already been reported

A few shares of this period are described and illustrated here which were found in the area under study.

Bowls


5. Fragment of a bowl having out-turned externally thickened
rim, incurved sides. Red ware, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Sarwat)


8. Fragment of a bowl (?) having incurved pointed rim, obliquely out externally. Greyish colour, thick section, medium fabric, burnished surface. Medieval period. (Alamgirpur)

**Basins**

Fig. 42

1. Fragment of a basin having inturned rim obliquely cut externally and a ledge externally. Red ware treated with a wash having coarse fabric. Medieval period. (Singalpur)

2. Fragment of a basin having out-turned rim, a rib on the sides and carinated neck. Red ware with medium fabric, treated with a slip externally. Medieval period. (Molaheri)

3. Fragment of basin slightly thickened vertical rim and a ledge externally. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash. Medieval period. (Kanamheri)

4. Fragment of a basin having inturned thickened rim, incurved sides and a rib externally. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Shankerpur)


6. Fragment of a basin having inturned and elliptically thickened rim with grooves, incurved sides. Red ware with coarse fabric, treated with a wash. Medieval period. (Singalpur)

**Basins**

Fig. 43

1. Fragment of basin having slightly inturned thickened rim. Treated with a red slip internally. Thick section, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Badh)
2. Fragment of basin having nail headed rim. Treated with a red slip, medium fabric. Medieval period (Badh)

3. Fragment of a basin having slightly inturned rim roughly obliquely cut internally. Treated with a red slip. Medieval period. (Badh)

4. Fragment of a basin having flering sides, collared rim and two projections externally. Dull red ware and coarse fabric. Medieval period. (Mahamoodpur)

5. Fragment of a basin having out-turned rim, obliquely cut internally and a wide groove externally. Incurved site below carination. Dull red ware, coarse fabric. Medieval period. (Rasulpur)

Glazed Wares

1. Base fragment of a Glazed Ware dish. Glazing has been done internally on terracotta pottery. It has a ringed base. The painting has a white base and floral motif within two concentric circles divided into four segments, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Shernagar)

2. Fragment of a Glazed ware pedestalled bowl or dish having a floral motifs on the inner base over white glazed surface. Gritty core. Medieval period. (Rasulpur)

3. A Red ware sherd having glazed, polished and a white thick line with green line over it, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Khanjahanpur)

Handis

1. Fragment of a squattish handi having out turned rim with thumb pressed design. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Semali)


3. Fragment of a carinated handi having out turned thickened
rim. Red ware care fabric, ill burnt, unslipped. Medieval period. (Sarwat)


Lids

2. A dull red ware sherd probably fragment of a lid having stamped motifs externally, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Mimlana)
5. Fragment of a knobbed lid having flaring sides and thread cut flat base with a round central knob around which a depression for the grip of fingers have been provided. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with a wash. Medieval period. (Sikareda)

Parais

1. Fragment of a parai having incurved rim. Dull red ware with coarse fabric. Medieval period. (Rohana-Kalan)
Storage Jars

1. Fragment of a storage jar having a out-turned nail-headed rim, flaring mouth. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash. Medieval period. (Semali)

2. Fragment of a storage jar having out-turned rim with flatish top. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash. Medieval period. (Semali)

3. Fragment of a storage jar having an out-turned elliptically collered rim with a rib just below, roughly carinaled neck, out going sides. Red ware of coarse fabric., Medieval period. (Sikareda)


Vases

1. Fragment of a vase having out turned, flared rim, carinated neck, flaring sides. Decorated with incised grooves of dimond shaped pattern. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped, Medieval period. (Mimlana)

2. Fragment of a vase having out turned rim, carinated neck, flaring sides. Red ware, medium fabric, well baked. Decorated with grooves on the rim internally and a stamped motif on the shoulder externally. Medieval period. (Mimlana)


6. Fragment of a vase having out, turned nail headed and a rib below. Red ware treated with a slip, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Parai)


Vases

1. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Khudda)

2. Fragment of a vase having vertical pointed rim, flaring mouth. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash. Medieval period. (Khudda)

3. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim. Red ware, unslipped and medium fabric. Medieval period. (Khudda)


6. Fragment of a vase having vertical and flattened rim with black lines over it thickened externally. Red ware treated with the wash, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Dholra)

7. Fragment of a vase having externally thickened rim with a prominent projection forming collar. Red ware and rim painted in black externally, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Dholra)

Vessels

1. Fragment of a vessel having vertical collared rim and convex neck. Treated with a red wash. Medieval period. (Badh)


5. Fragment of an elongated pot having a narrow mouth and flattish top rim. Dull red ware, treated with a slip externally. Thick section, coarse fabric. Medieval period. (Badheri)
Fig. 41: Bowls
Fig. 43: Basins
Fig. 42: Basins
Fig. 44: Glazed Wares
Fig. 45: Handis
Fig. 46: Lids
Fig. 47: Parais
Fig. 48: Storage Jars
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Fig. 50: Vases
Fig. 51: Vessels