A careful survey of the ancient sites and their antiquities, described above, reveals that the district under study, situated in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab, for the first time was inhabited by the Late Harappan people as there is no evidence of any pre-Harappan remains. During the course of exploration conducted by the author in the region under study, the pottery found from the different sites, can be divided into following categories:
a. Late Harappan
b. Ochre Colour Pottery
c. Painted Grey Ware
d. Northern Black Polished Ware
e. Early historic
f. Historic and
g. Medieval

A large number of Late Harappan as well as Ochre Colour Pottery sites have been located during the last three decades. The explorations and excavations in the Ganga - Yamuna doab (Western Uttar Pradesh) have given a fairly good idea about the general chronology of the archaeological cultures and their geographical distribution. However, the Late Harappan sites in Uttar Pradesh are confined to its western area with a heavy concentration in the district Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar. However, an extensive exploration followed by a few excavation of the region have shown that the district remained connected, by one or other way, with some great luminaries of the past, as well as with some major events of great historical significance. It is attested by the finds of material culture belonging to the Late Harappan, Ochre Colour Pottery, Painted Grey Ware, Plain Grey Ware, Northern Black Polished Ware, Black Slipped, Mauryan, Shunga,
Kushana, Gupta, Rajput and medieval period as well. This was sufficient to confirm the local tradition about the antiquity and continuity of settlement in the region, at least at the sites excavated viz; Hulas, Alamgirpur, Allahpur, Hastinapur Atrenjikhera, Indraprastha (Furana Guila) etc. which are not far away from the district.

As appears from the evidence that this region was suitable for human occupation and it was a main centre of attraction for the early settlers. Here were all facilities viz. climate, food supply, water and vegetation available for the early settlers.

Here I am giving the details of each cultural group found in the area under study.
LATE HARAPPAN CULTURE

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 phase 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 of 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 district of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahar. For the last three decades work have brought several (nearly 68) late Harappan sites in this region, mainly by the Archaeological Survey of India. However, pottery of this type was 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 Yamuna proper or the Ganga.

1. Indian Archaeology 1958-59 A Review.
As seen from the map (Fig. 2) that the sites of Late Harappan cultures are situated generally along the banks of Kath Nala, Krishni Nadi and Hindon Nadi. Which all 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. Only three Late Harappan sites viz. Alamgirpur, Hulas and Bargaon of the district Meerut and Saharanpur have been excavated so far in Uttar Pradesh. Both the districts i.e. Meerut and Saharanpur form the southern and northern boundaries of the district Muzaffarnagar respectively. 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 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. and are not in big size. According to K.N. Dixit the average occupational thickness of the Late Harappan settlements in this region is somewhere 0.75 to

1. Lal, M., op. cit, (Delhi, 1984), p. 27.
1.50 m. with the exception being Banati Khera of the 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 exceede than 200 x 200 sq. m. in this region. It suggests that the habitation 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 the district Muzaffarnagar. This settlement confirms well with Haryana, Punjab etc.

Since no site on 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 people had established themselves much earlier.

In the peripheral region of Harappa culture (upper Gangetic doab) the Harappan fabrics can be divided into wheel-made red, grey and hand-made. The clay used for pottery is well levigated, which is wheel-made but hand-made specimens are also present. It is found in coarse as

1. Dixit, K.M., The Late Harappan Cultures of India, Essays in Protohistory, (Delhi, 1979), p. 126.
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 post and jar-
stand with a concave profile were noticed in a very limited
number, where as new types such as dish-on-stand with
dropping rim, jar with horizontally splayed out rim, medium
sized jar with everted rim, bowl-like lid with central
knowb and a few miniature pots with a ringed or pedestalled
base in profusion. Special mention may be made about a new
type-bowl-on-stand from Banti Khera-1, 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 has yielded this type of pottery along
Hindon Nadi.

Painted designs on pots are executed in black pigment
on a red surface and generally consist 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 it was observed in exploration that a part of
Harappan settlement is laid 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-west
to south-east direction. It may not be wrong to emphasize
that erection of mud platform by Harappans were possibly
carried 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 has also been found in Kailapur in district
of Muzaffarnagar.

The evidence of foodgrains were found in the husk
in the core of pot sherds from Hulas and Un, both situated
on the bank of Kathanala in Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar
districts, respectively. The evidence found from the

2. Indian Archaeology 1962-63 A Review, p. 37
op. cit., (Delhi, 1982), p. 117.
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 Prof. Vishnu Mitre of Birbal Sahani Institute of Paleobotany, Lucknow. After crossing Panjab, Harappans entered in rice zone. Due to change in food habits the characteristic Harappan forms were possibly discarded and new types came in vogue.

With the result of the exploration it is clear that during this period the area had considerable population. But at the same time, so far, not any definite Pre-Harappan site has been discovered. The region has also not yielded any Mature - Harappan site so far.

### LATE HARAPPAN SITES

**Distt:** Muzaffarnagar

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Village/Site</th>
<th>River</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Alamgirpur</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Amberpur</td>
<td>Kali Nadi</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Banti-Khera 1</td>
<td>Krishni Nadi</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Banti-Khera 2</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Bahramgarh</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Bhura</td>
<td>Katha Nala</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Chandheri</td>
<td>Hindon</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Dabal</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Dunger</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Hatchhoya 1</td>
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<td>11.</td>
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<td>Jasala</td>
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<td>Jandheri</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Kamaruddin Nagar</td>
<td>Krishni</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Kailapur Jasmor</td>
<td>Kali Nadi-Budhi Ganga</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Luhari</td>
<td>Hindon Kali</td>
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<td>Mahaljana</td>
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<td>Mahmoodpur</td>
<td>Kali Nadi</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Mubarakpur</td>
<td>Kali Nadi</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>Nawla</td>
<td>Kali Nadi</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Nala</td>
<td>Krishni</td>
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It would be worthwhile to emphasize that these sites provide a connecting link with sites located on 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 situated on the Katha Nala represents Hules 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.

Alamgirpur on the Hindon, Bargaon on Maskara and Hulas on the Katha Nala re the excavated type sites in Doab. Geographically Bargaon is in the north, Hulas in the middle and Alamgirpur in the South. A time bracket from c. 1700-1000 B.C. was proposed by Dikshit (1977). The details of the sites confirm three sub-stages of Harappan culture in this region. Alamgirpur appears to be earliest but probably
contemporary to Hulas. Bargaon is later. The Katha Nala complex, appears different than those of Alamgirpur and Bargaon. Alamgirpur seems to be an extension of early stage of Sutlej complex and Bargaon a later one, where Hulas is different. Chronologically it represents only an amalgamated Late Harappan stage which is definitely contemporary with Alamgirpur and Bhagwanpura IA stage in Harayana¹.

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 users has to be confirmed. The late Harappans and PGW co-existed at least for a century or so at Bhagwanpura, Dadheri, 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 clarification².

"In the absence of any city or town 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 diffusionaly process of the Harappa culture which was

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². Ibid.
spreading with regional and local variations from Sutlej to 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 Hindon at Barnawa. The Krishni Complex has perforated jar, Indus goblet and script, whereas Katha Nala is devoid of all these characteristics"1.

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. Below the description of the each sherd the name of the every village, Block and Tahsil have been given respectively from where it was found.

Fig. 1. Bhanti Khera - 1: Cup - on - stand
BOWLS

Fig. 1

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 shered is comparatively thin, medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Kailapur - Jansath - Jansath)

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

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 - Kandhla - Budhana)

4. Fragment of bowl having flat base, incurved sides, ill baked, medium fabric, traces of slip both sides. (Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana)
Fig. 1 BUWLS
Fig. 1

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 - Budhana - Budhana)

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 - Jansath - Jansath)

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

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

5. Fragment of a basin, red ware, out-turned featureless rim having a mild rib externally at the point of carination, sagger base, slipped well baked, medium
fabric.
(Mubarakpur - Khatauli - Jansath)

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

Fig. 2

1. Fragment of a big basin having out turned pointed and collared rim. It has a carination internally below the rim. It has an ovalized sides, unslipped, it baked dull red ware of medium fabric. Late Harappan (Mahaljans - Budhana - Budhana)

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

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

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

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

1. Fragment of a dish on stand, hollow stem, dull red ware, traces of slip both sides, ill baked, medium fabric, Late Harappan period.
   (Dunger - Kandhla - Budhana)

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

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

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 - Katauli - Jansath)

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

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 - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1

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 - Budhana - Budhana)

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 - Budhana - Budhana)

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

4. Fragment of trough ? having out turned dropping pointed collared rim. It is treated with a red wash and ill baked red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan. (Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana)
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 - Budhana - Budhana)
Fig. 1

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 - Kandhala - Budhana)

2. Fragment of a big vase having out turned drooping collared rim. It has out going neck. Unslipped micasrous, May belong to Late Harappan (Dunger - Kandhala - Budhana)

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 - Budhana - Budhana)

4. Fragment of a vase having flared out going rim with straight neck will slipped, well baked and red ware of medium fabric. It represents with the similar vase of the same type found in C.C.P. but this pottery may belong to Late Harappan period. (Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana)
5. Fragment of a vase having flared out going rim in similar shape. No. 4 which is found in O.C.P. as well. It has a straight neck, slipped, well baked and of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period.
(Nawla - Khatauli - Jansath)

6. Variant of No. 5
(Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana)

7. Fragment of a vase having ringed base, unslipped, red ware of fine fabric, well baked.
(Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana)
GOBLET/RINGED BASE/BEAKER

Fig.

1. Fragment of a pedastol of a goblet red ware, well baked, unslipped, medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Dunger - Kandhala - Budhana)

2. Fragment of a ringed base? flat base, upper portion gone, unslipped and ill baked red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan. (Chandheri - Budhana - Budhana).

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 - Kandhala - Budhana)

4. Fragment of a goblet having currugated profile internally. Dull red ware having slipped surface, medium fabric, the sherd may belong to late Harappan group. (Alamgirpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. GOBLET/RINGED BASE/BEAKER
OCHRE COLOUR POTTERY CULTURE

As regards the occurrence of the Ochre Colour Pottery, it may be stated that it is found at fairly a good number of sites in this district of Muzaffarnagar. There are only 3 sites discovered so far in the area under study before the another could start the work. However, total 29 Ochre Colour Pottery sites have been located in the area. Though no copper hoards could be discovered during the course of my exploration. But it was found in the adjacent district viz. Saharanpur and Meerut as well.

The excavation at Rajpur Parsu and Bisauli brought to light for the first time the settlements of Ochre Colour Pottery users, 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 Atrangikhera. 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 are its porous character. The slip usually gets separated when the pottery is extricated from the earth and ochrous powder comes off even if slightly rubbed.

The nature of the pottery profile attempted for its being under water for long time. The scientist have been almost unanimous at this point. But recent excavations at Lal Cila, Daulatpur excavated by Prof. R.C. Gaur of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh challenged the whole concept. The ware appears originally of sturdy nature which has been turned ochrous due to water logge. Otherwise, the pottery was originally well baked and wheel turned, which was also decorated with painting and incised design as well.

Generally the settlements of the OCP people were found on the river banks and according to Dixit, K.N. 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 are generally badly damaged by the farmers and the pottery was found in a limited area. However, exploration of these sites is often very difficult.

1. Dixit, K.N., The Ochre Coloured Ware settlements in Ganga-Yamuna Doab, in Essays in Indian Protohistory (Delhi, 1979), p. 286.
since they are usually flat on 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 m². The deposite 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 uniformaly well levigated but firing probably was not adequate and therefore, most of the post sherds have a grey core and dull red

1. Ibid, p. 286
appearance. The fabric is medium and the pots are invariably
given a wash or slip and in some cases treated with a thick
slip.

"The presence of Grey Ware in thick, medium and thin
in fabric in CCP compex 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 CCP people
from Afrantikhera show that they cultivated rice, barley,
gram, Khesari.

Recent excavation at Atranjikhera and Lal Qila
revealed painted design on Ochre Colour Pottery. 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 have
also found some incised CCP sherds from Mubarakpur in
district Muzaffarnagar.

1. Dixit, K.N., op. cit, p. 291
The evidence of structural activity in CCP culture first time come from Lal Qila\(^1\). 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 bambo impression it is almost clear that the houses were made of Wattle and dodd\(^2\). The author has found some mud clots with reed marks from CCP site i.e. Kutubpur Datana along Hindon Nadi on the district.

1. Ibid.
2. Lal, M. op. cit., p. 32.
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<tr>
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<td>Begarajpur</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Shikarpur</td>
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</table>
BOWLS

Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a bowl with thickened out-turned rim, medium fabric, unslipped, Ochre colour pottery. (Alamgirpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a bowl having a ledge and grooves externally. OCP (?) (Alipura - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a bowl having featureless rim, straight sides, medium fabric OCP period. (Khanyahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a bowl having flat base, straight sides, ill baked and a medium fabric, unslipped, may belong to OCP period. (Mubarakpur - Khatauli - Jansath)

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 - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. BOWLS
BASINS

Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a basin with thickened collared rim having a wide depression externally, medium fabric, OCP period. (Alamgirpur - Charthawal - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a basin having out-turned pointed rim, dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped Ochre Colour Pottery. (Ladva - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a basin having nail headed rim, medium fabric, OCP period. (Ladva - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a basin having obliquely out turned rim and a ledge externally on the sides, medium fabric, CCP group. (Mahmoodpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a basin having out-turned thickened rim, medium fabric, OCP group. (Badhai Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

6. A variant of No 4. (Mahmoodpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. BASINS
Fig. 2

1. Fragment of basin having incurved featureless rim. It has a globular body. It has slipped which has gone away. It has a thin groove below the neck, well baked and red ware of medium fabric. It may belong to OCP period.
(Sikerera - Jansath - Jansath)

2. Fragment of a basin, loop handled ill baked, dull red ware or medium fabric. Unslipped, it may belong to OCP period.
(Mubarakpur - Chatauli - Jansath)

3. Fragment of a basin having projected flattened thickened rim. Dull red ware, thick section, red ware of medium fabric, unslipped. OCP period.
(Ladva - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a dish/basin, unslipped, nail headed rim, incurved sides, medium fabric, ill baked, may belong to OCP period.
(Mubarakpur-Khatauli - Jansath)
Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a vase having out-turned pointed and drooping collared rim and a straight neck. CCP period.
   (Alipura - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Sikandarpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim and straight neck, medium fabric, CCP period.
   (Alipura - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

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

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

7. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim.
   Straight neck OCP (?) .
   (Noor Nagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)
8. Fragment of a small vase having out-turned splayed out rim, vertical neck. Ochurous, medium fabric, OCP (?) (Shankarpur - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

9. Fragment of vase having out-turned, horizontal rim, red was, medium fabric OCP (?) period.
(Alamgirpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Ladava - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

(a ringed base)

1. A ringed base having almost beaded end having horizontal top. Ochre Colour Period.
(Badhaikalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. VASES
Fig. 2

1. Fragment of a vase with out-turned rim. It is treated with a wash. It has a decoration, many lines in chain pattern. It is ill baked and of medium fabric. It may belong to OCP group.
(Mubarakpur - Khatauli - Jansath)

2. Fragment of a vase out turned mouth with a mild rib externally. Probably having a globular sides, elongated neck, unslipped, ill baked. OCP period.
(Sikereda - Jansath - Jansath)

(Luhari - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a vase having flaring and slightly drooping rim. OCP period.
(Alipura - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a vase having out turned pointed drooping rim, Traces of slip. OCP period.
(Alamgirpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

6. Fragment of a vase having out - turned collared rim.
Dull red ware, coarse fabric, unslipped. OCP period.
(Ladava - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 2. VASE
VESSELS

Fig. 1


2. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned collared rim and convex neck. OCP group. (Alipura - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned pointed collared rim, outgoing neck. Ochre colour pottery. (Alamgirpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned thickened rim. CCP group. (Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned bedded (?) rim and convex neck, treated with a wash, medium fabric. OCP period. (Bodhai Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

6. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned thickened dropping rim, treated with a wash, medium fabric. OCP period. (Chandar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. VESSELS
PAINTED GREY WARE CULTURE

The Painted Grey Ware culture occupies a very significant position in the archaeology of India in general and specially in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab. 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 Painted Grey Ware was first discovered at Abichchhatra. However, its full significance was recognised only after B.B. Lal's excavation at Hastinapur. Since then, nearly 650 sites have been explored so far in the different parts of northern India. Of these nearly 31 sites have been excavated. Among those Alamgirpur Allahpur, Hastinapur, Hulas, Atranjikhera, Abichchhatra etc. in the western Uttar Pradesh are noteworthy. One important thing is that the Painted Grey Ware sites found in Western Uttar Pradesh is preceded by the Late Harappan culture but with a gap between two cultures.

The ware, as the name indicates, is grey in colour and the colour varies from ashy grey to dark steel grey.

2. Lal, B.B., Ancient India, Nos. 10-11, p. 11.
Generally, on grey surface of the body are painted liner 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 from a circle or from vertical lines. However, these designs are generally found on the exterior 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 force from impurities. It has a fine to medium grained eight 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 give somewhat a metallic sound.

The shapes or types of the Painted Grey Ware, 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. A noteworthy feature of this ware is the representation of the dining sets as illustrated elsewhere.

In addition to the Painted Grey Ware, coarse Grey Ware generally associated with the Painted Grey Ware of the Northern Black Polished 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 Painted Grey Ware sites in the district Muzaffarnagar is along Hindon and Kali Nadi. Total 5 sites have been explored so far in which 19 sites were already reported earlier so far as this district is concerned.

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

The presence of a large number of Painted Grey Ware 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.

Below is illustrated a few line drawings of the Painted Grey Ware sherds found in the district of
### PAINTED/PLAIN GREY WARE

#### Distt - Muzaffarnagar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Village/Site</th>
<th>River</th>
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PAINTINGS OF PGW

Fig. 1:

1. A Painted Grey Ware sherd being a part of a bowl base having vertical lines in black internally and horizontal strokes externally.
   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

2. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having three vertical lines in black externally.
   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

3. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having curved lines in black. Treated with a wash, medium fabric. PGW phase.
   (Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Pipalsa - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Sujadu - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

6. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having two sets of curved lines and dashes in between in black internally. Fine fabric. PGW period.
   (Kulheri - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

Fig. 1. PAINTINGS OF PGW
PAINTINGS OF PGW

Fig. 2

1. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having oblique lines internal.
   Fine fabric.
   (Noornagar - Puskanzi - Muzaffarnagar).

   (Noornagar - Puskanzi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Noornagar - Pushkanzi - Muzaffarnagar)

4. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having three dots on a solid indeterminate design in black. Smooth surface and medium fabric. PGW phase.
   (Khanjahanpur - Cherthawal - Muzaffarnagar).

5. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having dots in block externally medium fabric. PGW phase.
   (Sujadu - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar).

6. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having dots along with within two vertical lines, medium fabric.
   (Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar).

7. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having vertical lines of uneven thickness medium fabric. PGW phase.
   (Kutubpur Datana - Budhan - Budhan).
**Fig. 2. PAINTINGS OF PGW**
BOWLS

Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a Painted Grey ware bowl having vertical rim and straight sides. Painted in black forming vertical almost parallel lines internally and an indeterminate motif externally. PGW period.
   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a bowl having prominently incurved rim, reddish internally and blackish externally. PGW phase.
   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).

3. Fragment of a bigger grey ware bowl having vertical 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 - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Nagla Rai - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

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 - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar).
Fig. 1. BOWLS
Fig. 2

(Pipalsa - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Rampur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)


(Rai - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Landwa - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar).

6. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned sharpened rim, fine fabric. Late PGW phase.
(Kalyana - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar).

7. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having slightly inturned rim. Medium fabric may belong to PGW period.
(Saidpur Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Niamu - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar).
Fig. 2. BOWLS
Fig. 3

1. Fragment of Painted Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim. A black rim band internally. Medium fabric. PGW phase. (Kulheri - Chathawal - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having everted rim and straight sides, medium fabric. Painted in black with a rim band externally. PGW phase. (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).

3. Fragment of a Painted Grey ware bowl having featureless almost vertical rims with a black rim band. Medium fabric. Late PGW or early NBPW period. (Dhindhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)


5. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim. A black rim band internally. Treated with a slip, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim, medium fabric. PGW phase.
(Sisona - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

8. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having slightly incurved rim with a black rim band externally, medium fabric. PGW phase.
(Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Lodana - Baqbra - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 3. BOWLS
1. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware 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 - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).


5. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim with curved lines externally and vertical small and thin strokes internally. Medium fabric. PGW phase. (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).

6. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware deep bowl having incurved rim, almost straight sides. Painted in black externally having parallel vertical lines and 'W' shaped design. Medium fabric. (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 4. BOWLS
BOWLS

Fig. 5

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

2. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having slightly out-turned rim, sharpened internally. Medium fabric. May belong to PGW period.
   (Ladva - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

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

   (Pipalsah - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

6. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim. Medium fabric, treated with a wash externally. PGW phase (?).
   (Ladva - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim. medium fabric, PGW phase.
   (Ladva - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 5. BOWLS
Fig. 1. MINIATURE POTS
MINIATURE POTS

Fig. 2

   (Noor Nagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Nagla rai - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Sandhawli - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Mahmoodpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

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

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

(Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 2. MINIATURE POTS
   (Niamu - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a basin having thick base and flaring sides
   Red ware, coarse fabric, ill burnt.
   (Rampur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1

   (Kulheri - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a spout, treated with a thin slip. May belong to early historic period.
   (Kalyana - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Nagla Rai - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
# EARLY HISTORIC CULTURE

**District:** Muzaffarnagar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Village/Site</th>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Village/Site</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Alipura</td>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Kalyana</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Buddha-khera</td>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Kulheri</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Bhura</td>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Kaithora</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Desalpur</td>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Katia</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Dhindhaoli</td>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Kakrauli</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Gola-Puttha</td>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Kamalpur</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Husainpur-Kalan</td>
<td>34.</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Harya Khera</td>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Luhari</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Huzurnagar</td>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Ladwa</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Inchauli</td>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Mahmcodpur</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Issopur</td>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Mubarakpur</td>
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<td>Johra</td>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Nagla-Rai</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Gatwara</td>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Niamu</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Jhai</td>
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<td>Noornagar</td>
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<td>Kasyara</td>
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<td>Nizampur</td>
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45. Nagwa
46. Pipalsah
47. Purbalian
48. Rohana-Kalan
49. Rampur
50. Ramraj
51. Riawli-Nagla
52. Saidpur
53. Sisona
54. Sujadu
55. Sonta
56. Sikereda
57. Sukartal
58. Sikri
59. Sarai
60. Sultanpur
61. Sainpat
62. Tikola
63. Tiyarpur
64. Tisang
65. Toda
66. Unchagaon
67. Unchagaon
68. Wahelna
The medieval period is generally represented by red ware and in this period many shapes are found. The pots of this period are bigger in size and generally unslipped but occasionally have painting in the form of horizontal rim on the pots externally. Sometimes white painting are also seen. Among popular types are different types of bowls, basins, vases and big storage jars are also found.

Noteworthy feature of this period is presence of different types of glazed ware in which those done on the terracotta pots seem to belong to earlier period which are followed by the true glazed ware. A few paper thin pottery of brownish colour are also casually seen. The chilam appears of a popular types. Different types of tiles are also met with.

Here below a few shared of this period are described and illustrated which was found in the area under study.
Fig. 1

(Wahelna - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Rasulpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Kanamheri - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Nara - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Sarwat - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Shernagar - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

Fig. 1. BOWLS
Fig. 1

   (Singalpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Molaheri - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Kanamheri - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Shankarpur - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Parai - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Singalpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. BASINS
Fig. 2

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

2. Fragment of a basin having nail headed rim. Treated with a red slip, medium fabric. Medieval period.
   (Badh - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a basin having slightly inturned rim roughly obliquely out internally. Treated with a red slip. Medieval period.
   (Bath - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Mahamoodpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rasulpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 2. BASINS
BASINS

Fig. 3

1. Fragment of a basin with closing mouth having a projection externally and carinated towards a safer base. Red ware, treated with a slip, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Shernagar - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)


4. Fragment of a basin having externally drooping rim. Thick greyish ware, treated with a wash. Medieval period. (Badhai Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

Fig. 3. BASINS
GLAZED WARES

Fig. 1

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 - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar

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

(Rasulpur - Charthewal - Muzaffarnagar)

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

(Khanjahanpur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)
376

BOWLS

Fig. 6

1. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim.
   Treated with a grey slip externally, medium fabric.
   (Rai - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Luhari - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

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

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

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

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

7. Fragment of bowl having inturned rim, having a mild groove externally, treated with a steel grey wash, medium fabric. PGW phase
   (Rohana Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 6. BOWLS
1. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having nail-headed rim and straight sides. Medium fabric. Early NBPW period(?). (Sujada - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim, elliptically thickened externally with grooves. Medium fabric. NBPW period. (Ladva - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

3. Fragment of a red ware bowl having inturned thickened collared rim, convex sides, medium fabric. Treated with a bright wash. PGW or NBPW phase. (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a bowl having inturned rim elliptically thickened externally with grooves on it. Medium fabric. NBPW period (?). (Pipalsa - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim thickened externally. Medium fabric. NBPW phase. (Ladra - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Noor Nagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).

8. Fragments of a bowl having vertical rim with flattish top and incurved sides and lustrous brownish surface. Greying core. Early NBPW phase (?).
   (Pipalsah - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar).

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

Fig. 7. BOWLS
1. Fragment of a Grey Ware basin having incurved rim thickened externally of medium fabric. NBPW period (?). (Seyadu - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)


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


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

6. Fragment of a Grey Ware basin having incurved rim, elliptically thickened externally. NBPW period. (Ladva - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of a basin having intumed and externally thickened with a mild groove. Red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. This type of basin continues from the Mauryan times. (Kelyana - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. BASINS
DISHES

Fig. 1

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

   (Lohari - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar).

3. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having intumed rim and oblique dashes externally. Probably in reserve slip.
   Fine fabric. PGW phase.
   (Niamu - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar).

   Painted in black externally with a rim band interminate motif. PGW phase.
   (Sisona - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar).

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 - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar).

   (Sujadu - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar).

7. Fragment of a Grey Ware dish having flat base and flaring sides, medium fabric. PGW phase.
   (Rampur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. DESHES
NORTHERN BLACK POLISHED WARE CULTURE

In comparison with the other cultures found in this district of Muzaffarnagar Northern Black Polished Ware is less in number which is generally found along the Budhi Ganga and occasionally on Kali Nadi and Salauni Nadi. However, both are the tributaries of the Ganga. Since this ware is found rarely, it is obvious that Northern Black Polished Ware culture was not popular in this region particularly in the area under study. However, associated cultural material indicates that the area flourished during this period also. The period of this culture coincides with the urbanization of the Ganga Valley. The Northern Black Polished Ware is distributed over a large area, however, the main concentration of its sites is in Punjab, Northern Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The main excavated sites near the region under study are Hastinapur, Ahichhatra, Atranjikhera, etc.

The pottery (NBPW) is made of well levigated clay probably on a fast wheel. Generally it is found in uniform thickness but it also varies. The core of the Northern Black Polished ware is grey and is free from any impurity. It is well fired. The Northern Black
Polished Ware is generally found in black colour probably having double coating. It is also found in golden, silver, steel grey colour etc. The majority of the fragment includes lowls and Handis. However, as far as this district is concerned only 9 Northern Black Polished Ware could be discovered.

**NORTHERN BLACK POLISHED WARE SITES**

**DESTT: MUZAFFARNAGAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Village/Site</th>
<th>River</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Bhooma</td>
<td>Budhi Ganga</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Jatwara</td>
<td>Budhi Ganga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kheri - Sarai</td>
<td>Budhi Ganga</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Khai - Khera</td>
<td>Budhi Ganga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kaithora</td>
<td>Budhi Ganga</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kailapur Jasmor</td>
<td>Budhi Ganga</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Noornagar</td>
<td>Salauni Nadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nawla</td>
<td>Kali Nadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Sikerera</td>
<td>Budhi Ganga</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
EARLY HISTORIC CULTURE

In early historic culture period almost the whole of the northern India was well populated with the beginning of the Northern Block Polished Ware culture, we come down to the period of well documented history. In Muzaffarnagar district as many as 68 sites of this period were located. The first site of this period was excavated in Bhita, near Allahabad by Sir John Marshall.

The early historic pottery consists only red ware. The pots are wheel made and generally are of medium fabric. The pottery of this period is found generally 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 Kankars 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 appear only on some pots which are executed in black.

A few selected sherds collected during the course of my exploration are described and illustrated hereunder-
Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a red ware bowl with incurved rim and slightly wavy profile, unslipped. Sunga period.
   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

2. Fragment of a red ware bowl having incurved thickened rim, obliquely cut externally, medium fabric, unslipped. Sunga period (?).
   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhindhaoli - Beghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Sisona - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of a red ware bowl with incurved rim and slightly wavy profile,
Fig. 1. BOWLS
Fig. 2

   (Dhindhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhindhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

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

   (Kulheri - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rohana Kalan - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)
(Dhindhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

(Pipalsa - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 2. BOWLS
(Khanjahanpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Dhindhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

(Rampur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Sanali - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Rasulbaur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Ladava - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

(Chandan - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. BASINS
Fig. 2

(Wahelna - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Rai - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Qazikhera - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

(Badheri - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Rasulpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Sisona - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)
7. Fragment of a basin having inturned rim, elliptically thickened externally with a prominent groove. Dull red ware, medium fabric, treated with a slip - Late Mauryan or Shunga period (?) (Kasyara - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

Fig. 2. BASINS
Fig. 1

   (Niamu - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Nawla - Khatauli - Jansath)

   (Jaroda - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Sikari - Morna - Jansath)
Fig. 1. HANDIS
Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a lid. Dull red ware, coarse fabric. Kushana period (?)  
   (Kutheri - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Lohari - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Lahari - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Pipalsa - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Saidpur Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rohana Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

8. Fragment of a knobbed lid having flaring sides and thread cut flat base with a round central knowb around which a depression for the grifs of fingers has been provided. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with wash. Early historic period.  
   (Kailapur Jasmor - Jansath - Jansath)
Fig. 1. LIDS
PARAIS

Fig. 1

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

   (Nawla - Khatauli - Jansath)

   (Kalyana - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhindhooli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. PARAIS
Fig. 1

(Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)


(Rasulpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. STORAGE VARS
TROUGHS

Fig. 1

(Khanjahanpur - Charthawal- Muzaffarnagar)

(Rampur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)
VASES

Fig. 1

   (Rai - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Chandan - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rampur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rampur - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

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

(Sujadu - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1. VASES
Fig. 2

   (Sikandarpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Budhina Kalan - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhansani - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhindhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhindhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhindhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

8. Fragment of a vase having slightly externally projected top and vertical rim. Treated with a slip and having a rim band externally, medium fabric. Kushana period. (Dhandhaoli - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 2. VASES
Fig. 3

   (Rohana Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rohana Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rohana Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rasulpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rasulpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Rasulpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
(Saidpur Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Sikandarpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
VASES

Fig. 4

(Kulheri - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

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 - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Nagla Rai - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

4. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim.
(Nagla Rai - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

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

(Niamu - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 4. VASES
Fig. 5


2. Fragment of vase having roughly nail headed rim, a mild rib below it and almost straight neck. Dull red ware, treated with a wash. Kushana period. (Budha Khera - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)


(Kasoli - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of a vase having intumed pointed rim, thickened externally with a prominent groove below it externally. Red ware, treated with a slip. Kushana period (?).  
(Kalyana - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

8. Fragment of a vase having out-turned prominently projecting externally, almost vertical neck. Dull red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. Early historic period (?)

(Rai - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 5. VASES
VESSELS

Fig. 1

(Charthawal - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

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 - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Kalyana - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Jaroda - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Jaroda - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

7. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned rim obliquely cut and having depression internally, convex neck. Painted in black with oblique deshes externally on the rim part. Late historic period. (Badhai Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

Fig. 1. VESSELS
MINIATURE POTS

Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a miniature pot having out-turned rim and convex sides. Red ware, medium fabric; unslipped may be of Kushana period.
(Sandhawli - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

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 - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Shankarpur - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

(Kulheri - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a miniature pot having convex sides, decorated with incised circlets. Treated with a wash.
Early historic period.
(Buddhakhera - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
6. **Fragment of a bowl having closing mouth.** Dull red ware, coarse fabric, may be of historic period.
   (Nara - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

7. **Fragment of a miniature pot having almost flattish rim top and vertical neck and a ledge below it.**
   Kushana period.
   (Suddhakhera - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

8. **Fragment of a miniature carinated pot having out-turned flattish rim.** Dull red ware with medium fabric.
   Kushana period (?).
   (Kulheri - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 1

(Semali - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)


(Sarwat - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Kailapur Jasmor - Jansath - Jansath)
Fig. 1. HANDIS
LIDS

Fig. 1

   (Badh - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Mimlana - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   Medieval period.
   (Molaheri - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Khudda - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

5. Fragment of a knobbed lid having laring sides and thread cut flat base with a round central knob around which a depression for the grip of fingers has been provided. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with a north. Medieval period.
   (Sikareda - Jansath - Jansath)

   (Kailapur Jasmor - Jansath - Jansath)
Fig. 1. LIDS
Fig. 1

   (Rohana Kalan - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)


   (Dhindhaoli-Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)
STORAGE JARS

Fig. 1

(Semali - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Samali - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Sikareda - Jansath - Jansath)

(Karimuddinnagar - Kandhala - Budhana)
Fig. 1. STORAGE JARS
(Mimlana - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Mimlana - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Molaheri - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)


(Nara - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar).

(Parai - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar).

(Sarwat - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar).
Fig. 1. VASES
VASES

Fig. 2

   (Sarwat - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Sisona - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Shernagar - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Sandhaoli - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Semali - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Wahelna - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar).


(Khudda - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)


(Khudda - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 2. VASES
VASES

Fig. 3

   (Dhansani - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhansani - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhansani - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Dhansani - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

   (Qazikhera - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)
(Qazikhera - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

(Badheri - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Jaroda - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)

(Mimlana - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)
Fig. 2. VASES
Fig. 4

(Khudda - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

(Khudda - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

(Khudda - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).

(Khudda - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).

(Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

(Noornagar - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).
(Shankarpur - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

8. A variant of No 7 having slightly dropping rim.
(Shankarpur - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar)

(Shankarpur - Purkazi - Muzaffarnagar).
Fig. 4. VASES
Fig. 5

1. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim with thumb-pressed rope pattern for decoration. Treated with a red wash. Medieval period.
(Badh - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Singalpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Singalpur - Charthawal - Muzaffarnagar)

(Dholra - Baghra - Muzaffarnagar)

(Dholra - Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar)


Fig. 5. VASES
VESSELS

Fig. 1

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


Fig. 1. VESSELS
## MEDIEVAL/GLAZED WARE

**District:** Muzaffarnagar

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