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Pottery in the Indian subcontinent has an ancient history and is one of the most tangible and iconic elements of Indian art. Evidence of pottery has been found in the early settlements of Lahuradewa and later the Indus Valley Civilization. Today, it is a cultural art that is still practiced extensively in Indian subcontinent. Until recent times all Indian pottery has been earthenware, including terracotta. In Indus Valley Civilization, pottery was an important industry and the significance of the pottery can be noted from the fact that harappan pictographical scripts were mainly found on potteries. Indus Valley Civilization Pottery, remained plain most of the times and it further enabled us to understand the gradual evolution of various design motifs as employed in different shapes, and styles. Indus Valley Civilization consists chiefly of wheel made wares (although potters' wheels, being made of wood, have not survived) both plain and painted while the plain pottery (usually of red clay wi The study of pottery provenance has long benefited from the integration of multiple analytical techniques (e.g., Artzy, Asaro, & Perlman, 1973;Rautman et al., 1993;Adan-Bayewitz, Asaro, & Giauque, 1999;Mommsen, Beier, & Hein, 2002;Kennett et al., 2004;Klein et al., 2004;Ben-Shlomo, Maier, & Mommsen, 2008;Yellin, 2007;Tschegg, Hein, & Ntaflos, 2008;Tschegg, Ntaflos, & Hein, 2009;De Vleeschouwer et al., 2011). Although, provenance is more commonly assessed through the comparison of pottery sherds to reference pottery groups, a