AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF PAUWA SETTLEMENT SITES IN KANKARA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KATSINA STATE, NIGERIA.

BY

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Declaration

I declare that the work in this thesis entitled "An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Pauwa Settlement Sites in Kankara Local Government Area of Katsina State, Nigeria" has been carried out by me in the Department of Archaeology. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this thesis was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other institution.

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Certification

This thesis entitled AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF PAUWA SETTLEMENT SITES IN KANKARA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KATSINA STATE, NIGERIA by Rabiu YUSUF meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Arts in Archaeology of the Ahmadu Bello University, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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Dedication

This modest work is dedicated to my late mother,

HAJIYA HAUWA IBRAHIM KARFI,

Who had nurtured the seed, but could not see the reaping of it fruits.

And,

My late Grandmother HAJIYA ASMAU (Amme).

May their gentle soul rest in perfect peace. Ameen.

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Abstract

The focus of this research is archaeological reconnaissance of settlement sites at Pauwa, one of the numerous hill settlements occupied by the early inhabitants of Pauwa. The aim is to use archaeology to reconstruct the settlement history of the sites. The research presents the preliminary survey carried out on four identified sites; these include *Barebari*, *Malikawa*, *Falale* and *Kurkutawa*. The survey was achieved through field walking with a hand-held Global Positioning System. Surface finds and features identified were defensive walls, circular house foundations, dye pits, grinding stones, iron slag and potsherds. Potsherds were collected from the hilltop and on the plain, and were analyzed based on paste characteristics, vessel parts, vessel forms, decorative motif and surface finish. The research adopted historical archaeology as a theoretical framework. Through this, a comprehensive study of historic sites can be achieved. The study is incomplete in some important respects; we have not yet established the relationship of the sites within the hills and the present settlements. This is due to complexities in the oral tradition collected and the limited survey that was done in the sites. Systematic excavation and ethno-archaeological study of the sites need to be carried out in order to understand the settlement history of the area. Despite this limitation, the study find out that the sites serve as important centers of habitation and crafts. This observation however is tentative and more research is needed in explaining the settlement history in *Pauwa* and Katsina in general.

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1.0 CHAPTER ONE:
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preamble

The focus of this research is an archaeological reconnaissance of Pauwa settlement sites, with the specific aim of reconstructing their settlement history. The *Pauwa* settlement sites are located between latitude $11^0$55'-$12^0$00'N and longitude $007^0$15'-$007^0$20'E, about12km Northwest of Kankara town, the headquarters of Kankara Local Government Area of Katsina State. Numerous Inselbergs characterize the sites and a forest reserve locally referred to as *Duwatsun Pauwa* and *Dajin Pauwa* respectively (Fig 3).

There are many settlement sites situated within the inselbergs that stretch from Pauwa to Zango town, and these include *Kurkutawa*, *Barebari*, *Malikawa* and *Falale* hill top sites. Archaeological evidence includes house and granary foundations; dye pits; iron slag; lower grinding stones; defensive walls and potsherds. *Pauwa* is considered to have been a centre of iron working in the early history of Katsina (Last, 1989: 132) and according to Usman (1981); the ruins of settlements at Pauwa were areas of dense population in the early formation of Katsina.

There has been little attempt in the past to document the archaeological finds and features around *Pauwa*. The research works carried out around the central and southern areas of Katsina kingdom are far from enough concerning the history of the sites. There is need therefore to reconstruct the Settlement history of *Pauwa* with the intent of studying indigenous technology and other cultural aspects of the people who once inhabited the sites. It is hoped that this research will add to or extend our knowledge of the aspects of the settlement history of *Pauwa* in Katsina.

1.2 Research problem

The *Pauwa* settlement sites have not been archaeologically explored. Only two research works have been undertaken in the area to date. The first was on the social and economic history of Katsina of which *Pauwa* was regarded as an important center of the kingdom before the emergence of present Katsina town. The work is an important contribution to the early history of Katsina, basing most of its discussions on the writing of explorers, travelers and other written sources (Last, 1989). The second was an archaeological reconnaissance of the defensive wall and dye pits located within the present *Pauwa* town (Mustapha, 2010). The first work was mainly historical and placed the area among the earliest center of human habitation in Katsina, while the second was archaeological but limited in scope, and centered mainly on present *Pauwa* town and its surroundings.

Archaeological research in Katsina generally revealed a complex development of settlements like the *Durbi ta Kusheyi*, *Zakka*, *Gozaki*, *Wawarkaza*, *Faskari* abandoned settlements and many others (Almustapha, 1993; Ibrahim, 1994; Yazid, 2008; Aliyu, 2005). However, despite the presence of so many settlement sites and the numerous conflicting traditions, no archaeological study has been conducted around the *Pauwa* settlement sites.

This research therefore is an attempt to use archaeological data with a view to establishing the place of *Pauwa* in the settlement history of Katsina, within the context of other sites that have been studied like *Faskari*, *Birnin Kogo*, *Runka* among others (Almustapha, 1993; Ibrahim, 1994; Aliyu, 2005). The research questions were centered on human habitation on the hills before 1800AD and how reliable are the various claims of oral traditions on the settlement history of the area.

1.3 Literature review

A number of scholars have attempted to reconstruct the settlement history of various sites in Hausaland from the earliest time. Based on the *Gida-Unguwa-Kauye--Gari-Birni* hypothesis, Smith (1972) suggested that most of the earliest settlements in Hausaland developed around inselbergs as early as the tenth century A.D. These inselbergs like *Kwatarkwashi*, *Turunku* and *Dala* had socio economic and cultural attractions. The soil fertility did not only support agricultural production, but contained mineral resources like iron ore. They were believed to be abodes of *Iskoki* (Spirits) and cults, which later developed into important centers of religious worshipping. These potentials attracted large-scale settlements, which were organized around lineages. The lineages formed hamlets (*Gidaje* and *Unguwowi*). Communal agriculture and favorable environmental condition from these *Gidaje* eventually led to the development of large villages (*Kauyuka*). Moreover, with more migrations in search of a greener posture, these large villages developed into towns (*Garuruwa*). And these eventually developed into important commercial and industrial centres which are referred to as the *Birni*(City).

Archaeological research carried out by Obayemi(1973), Effah-Gyamfi(1986), and recently by Aliyu(2005) revealed a complex development of settlements in various degrees around the *Katsina* area, *Zaria* and *Faskari* abandoned settlement sites. These researches further attest to the fact that the settlement history of such sites is specific and consist of different dimensions through time and space. Settlement sites existed in the savannah region of Northern Nigeria like the Kanem-bornu in the first millennium AD; Kano from about the 11^{th} century AD; Zaria by the 5^{th} century AD under the legendary Queen Amina; Katsina by the 15^{th} century; Kebbi in the 16^{th} century; Kwararrafa in the 16^{th} century and Zamfara in the 16^{th} century (Aliyu,2005;14).

Most of these studies have indicated the relative importance of using archaeological data in explaining and clarifying some contradictions, which were stored in form of oral traditions and documented in written sources. These research works revealed various phases of settlements, the problem of scanty evidence and the complexities of settlement evolution over a long historical period (Holowinska, 1970; Usman, 1981: 38). In effect, most of the literature pertinent to this current study are not on *Pauwa* in particular but offer useful and background information on a general level.

Usman (1981) gave a picture of some of the early settlements before the Jihad. It is on the overthrow of the *sarauta* system (Pre-jihad political system). The work discussed the regional clusters that were associated with *Katsina* on a general level, as such detailed account was not given on the evolution and pattern of settlements on early centers that have become abandoned (*Kufai*) such as *Pauwa, Runka, Kurmin danranko, Birnin Bakane* among others. The work's conclusion was very motivating as it called for a detailed archaeological study of such settlement sites in order to unravel their history.

Another work is Murray Last's seminal work (1989) on *Katsina – Kano* relation and other papers he contributed on pre-Hausa states (Last, 1979; 1985; 2010). These papers suggested *Pauwa* as one of the earliest centre of early *Katsina*. His hypothesis was that most of *Kano- Katsina* relation was with *Pauwa* and other sites around central *Katsina*. He hinged most of his arguments on accounts of early Arab and European travelers and the Kano Chronicles. He further argued that detailed archaeological work is needed in order to understand the reason for the abandonment of several settlements around the *Pauwa* hills and Central Katsina. These papers are based on early Arabic writings, anthropological and historical studies. Attempt was not made to survey the sites and identify evidence of human habitation.

Another major work, which gave a genealogical history of Pauwa rulers, is the one written by Issaka Dankoussou (1970). The work written in French and translated in Hausa is on the history of various settlements in *Katsina* during the Jihad. The work provided substantial facts about the different versions of oral traditions and on the political conditions of *Katsina* during the Jihad. It is a historical work, as such did not explore the material culture and the subsistence economy of the various settlements it mentioned.

Holowinska (1976) also made a useful contribution to the study of ancient towns in *Katsina* and *Daura* Emirates. Over 100 sites were explained using oral traditions and ethnographic observations. This work described some abandoned settlement sites around Pauwa, among which were *Kurkutawa*; *TudunMani*; *Marabutawa* and *Maidorawa.* However, the various sites were not surveyed. It is evident that some of the sites mentioned were at a point in time, important centers of habitation and crafts, but were now relegated to mere villages or even abandoned.

Mustapha (2010) was the first to conduct an Archaeological reconnaissance in *Pauwa*. His work centered mainly on the dye pits and defensive wall remains around the present *Pauwa* town. Little or no mention was made of the archaeological evidence within the inselbergs and the sites associated with them.

Ndera (2008) and Aliyu (2007) fully articulated the importance of archaeological studies in the study of early settlements in Hausaland; their works demonstrate how the Hausa developed from smaller entities to complex ones. Their works transcend the conventional "eurocentric or generalistic approach" that sees the core evolution of settlement from a unilinear pattern. This thesis follows the recommendation of Ndera(2008) and Aliyu (2007), which call for an

archaeological study of settlements across Hausaland; these approaches we strongly feel are capable of providing answers through detail archaeological and historical analysis.

It seem that a great attention is been paid to the later phases of human settlement history than the earlier ones. This is because there seem to be agreement between the oral traditions and settlement archaeology of most town and cities in Katsina and people generally identify much more easily with the later phase because it is more recent and had some attachment with the Jihad. There is the need to conduct archaeological study of early settlements, hill sites, shrines and ruins around the various settlement clusters in our area of study to understand their specific pattern and processes through time and space.

1.4 Aim and objectives of the research

The main aim of this research is to identify and describe the *Pauwa* settlement sites with a view to reconstructing aspects of their settlement history. This is to be achieved through the following objectives.

1. To collect and document oral traditions that relate to the history of the area.
2. To conduct an archaeological survey and produce archaeological site maps of the sites.
3. To collect and analyse surface finds and features found on the sites.

1.5 Theoretical framework

The research employs Historical Archaeology as an approach to aid our understanding of the early activities of man in the Pauwa settlement sites. Historical archaeology is the study that deals with the history of the past when written record, archaeological evidence and oral traditions can inform and contextual cultural remains. Historical archaeology deals with artifacts and written text or oral information, which may be compared and utilized as sources of

hypotheses drawn from one and testable against the other, Thus allowing a rounded view of societies under study (Wesler, 1998).

This research combines various sources of evidence such as written texts, oral traditions and artifacts to interpret and reconstruct the settlement history of Pauwa. The identification and documentation of material remains were used to complement and supplement what may be known from both the written texts and oral traditions. Based on this approach, the early history of Pauwa was understood by combination of their historical and material culture. It was also possible to investigate other aspects of the history of the past inhabitants that concerns technology, environment, settlements and subsistence economy. It is on this basis that we believe a comprehensive study of settlements that belong to the historical period can be achieved.

1.6 Methodology

The research employed a multi- source approach and the following were utilized in gathering datasets:-

(a) Oral Tradition

Oral tradition is one of the principal and unique sources of history in the reconstruction of African history; it is very useful in tracing routes of migrations, political organization and trade relation among ethnic groups. Archaeologists are also increasingly using oral tradition both in locating archaeological sites and in the interpretation of the material recovered. Vansina (1981) defined it as testimonies of the past transmitted orally by word of mouth from one generation to another. Oral tradition when properly collected and complemented with other sources can shed more light on the social, economic and chronological aspect of the history of the people.

It is also important to note that in collecting oral tradition, archaeologist should take cognizance of the nature and form of the Oral information, factors that operate to distort

information, and that oral tradition are to be used as guides for comparative studies with others sources.

The oral traditions were collected through interviews from different people of different ages and status, who were mostly mature and knowledgeable males and females. The interviews were conducted with individuals and groups. Twenty-one people were interviewed. They include traditional heads, artisans, hunters as well as women, and questions were targeted around the origin of settlements, indigenous crafts and industries as well as the relationship of present day *Pauwa* and other settlements around the *Pauwa* hills.

(b) Consultation of Written Records

Information about *Pauwa* area was obtained from a variety of written sources. First, a number of M.A. theses, and PhD dissertations were consulted for references and previous research carried out in *Pauwa* village. Apart from Usman's work on the overthrow of the *sarauta* system(pre jihad political system),others include B.A. projects on the early history and archaeology of *Katsina* Kingdom, monographs on the history of *Kasar Katsina*, and seminar papers on *Katsina* Kingdom and it external relations.

A number of books, articles and other publications relating to the history of *Katsina* and *Pauwa* were also consulted. Apart from these works, there are a number of archaeological studies with focus on urbanization in some part of *Katsina* kingdom. One of these is Aliyu's work on the *Faskari* abandoned settlements. The work contained valuable information on the nature of settlements in Katsina. Books and dissertations on urban origins and theories in Africa and Hausaland were also consulted.

(c) Archaeological Reconnaissance

The systematic identification and recording of archaeological finds and features is generally, what is referred to as archaeological reconnaissance. It is the meticulous observation of the landscape using a broad range of techniques by the archaeologist in location of archaeological sites (Renfrew and Bahn, 1996). It is achieved by driving, riding, or more commonly walking. Airplanes were sometime used for an extensive reconnaissance. Other instruments such as electrical resistivity and proton magnetometer, which were used to detect sub-surface ditch, earthworks and buried materials are also used.

The ground reconnaissance method was employed in this research since our area of study lies within the savanna region. To facilitate this exercise, topographical maps and oral information were used. The reconnaissance involves systematic field walking and traversing the sites around the *Pauwa* Hills with the use of a Global Positioning System (Garmin GPS76 with a margin error of 6m), tapes and cameras for photographing features of archaeological interest. The goal of this approach was for easy identification and documentation of finds and features as well as to determine the extent of the sites.

The reconnaissance also entails the spatial and functional representation of features and finds on a map. It involves the evaluation of archaeological sites in relation to the finds and features (Renfrew and Bahn, 1996). Field-walking method was employed to document archaeological features, notably, abandoned settlements and industrial sites. Global Positioning System (Garmin GPS76 with a margin error of 6m), prismatic compass and tapes achieved this. They were used to collect coordinate positions that were used to generate data for plotting maps.

(d) Classification and Analysis of Finds and Features

Classification and analysis is a stage in archaeological research that involves observing, describing, structuring and explaining data, usually by typological classification, along with chronological, functional, and constituent determination (Deetz, 1967).

Classification and analysis of data recovered from the field was carried out. The major aim was to present the data in an arranged and orderly manner. Potsherds were analysed based on direct observation by using the following criteria: Vessel forms, decorative motifs, paste characteristic and surface finish. This information brings out the aesthetic value and way of manufacture of the Potters. Other finds and features such as Grinding stones, Dye Pits, Irons slag and Circular stone arrangements were also analysed and interpreted based on observation.

1.7 Scope

This research is a preliminary report on *Pauwa* settlement sites. It is site oriented and archaeological in focus. Historical archaeology was employed as an approach in identifying and documenting finds and features on the sites.

In term of geographical extent, the research was also limited to four sites. Three sites were identified on the plain. The fourth site is located on the hilltop. No excavation was carried out but surface finds were collected and analysed.

1.8 Significance of the research

The choice of Pauwa for this research was predicated on a number of significant issues. The first was the availability of cultural materials compared to other sites in the area. These include house foundations, dye pits, defensive structures, potsherds and iron slag. Another important issue is that the area was mentioned in written text as one of the early centers of human habitation in Katsina (Usman, 1981 and Last, 1989), even though the present inhabitants of Pauwa have no knowledge of that. In addition, it is among the hill site complexes in Katsina kingdom.

The sites therefore hold a lot of prospect for a multi-source research towards a fuller understanding of the settlement history of Pauwa and Katsina Kingdom as a whole. The research, though preliminary is hoped to enhance our understanding of how environmental provisions are utilized for specific needs of a particular site and at a particular time. It is also to aid in appreciating the level of relationship between the past societies and their environment. Finally, the research is hoped to serve as a background for further research as there is relative paucity of written literature on this subject in our area of study.

2.0 CHAPTER TWO
GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICALBACKGROUND

2.1 Geographical background

2.1.1 Location and accessibility

Pauwa Hills are located within the *Pauwa* and *TudunMani* Forest Reserve in Kankara local government area of Katsina State. This falls within Funtua sheet 78NE Map, the area is bounded by latitude $11^0\ 57^1 - 12^000$ and longitude $7^0\ 15^1 - 7^0\ 20^1$ - respectively.

An untarred road links the area from *Kankara* Town in the East through *Zango* town to *Dansabau* town in the West. Several motorable and seasonal tracks and a series of footpaths leading to streams, farmlands, neighboring villages and hamlets are found all over the area (Fig 3).

2.1.2 Weather and climate

As in other parts of the tropics, the research area has a mean annual rainfall of about 800mm to 1000mm (Olofin, 1989). The area is characterized by four distinct seasons. A dry and cool season (Hausa: *Kaka*) which last from around mid – November to the end of March and is characterized by the harmattan winds. A dry and hot season (Hausa: *Bazara*) which is a short transitional period between the harmattan season and the wet season from March to about mid-May characterized by the warmest temperature of the year. A wet and warm season (Hausa: *Damina*) follow the hot season and ends in mid- October during which over ninety percent of the annual rainfall is received. A dry and warm season (Hausa: *Rani*) which is the shortest season last from about the end of October to mid- November (Olofin, 1989).

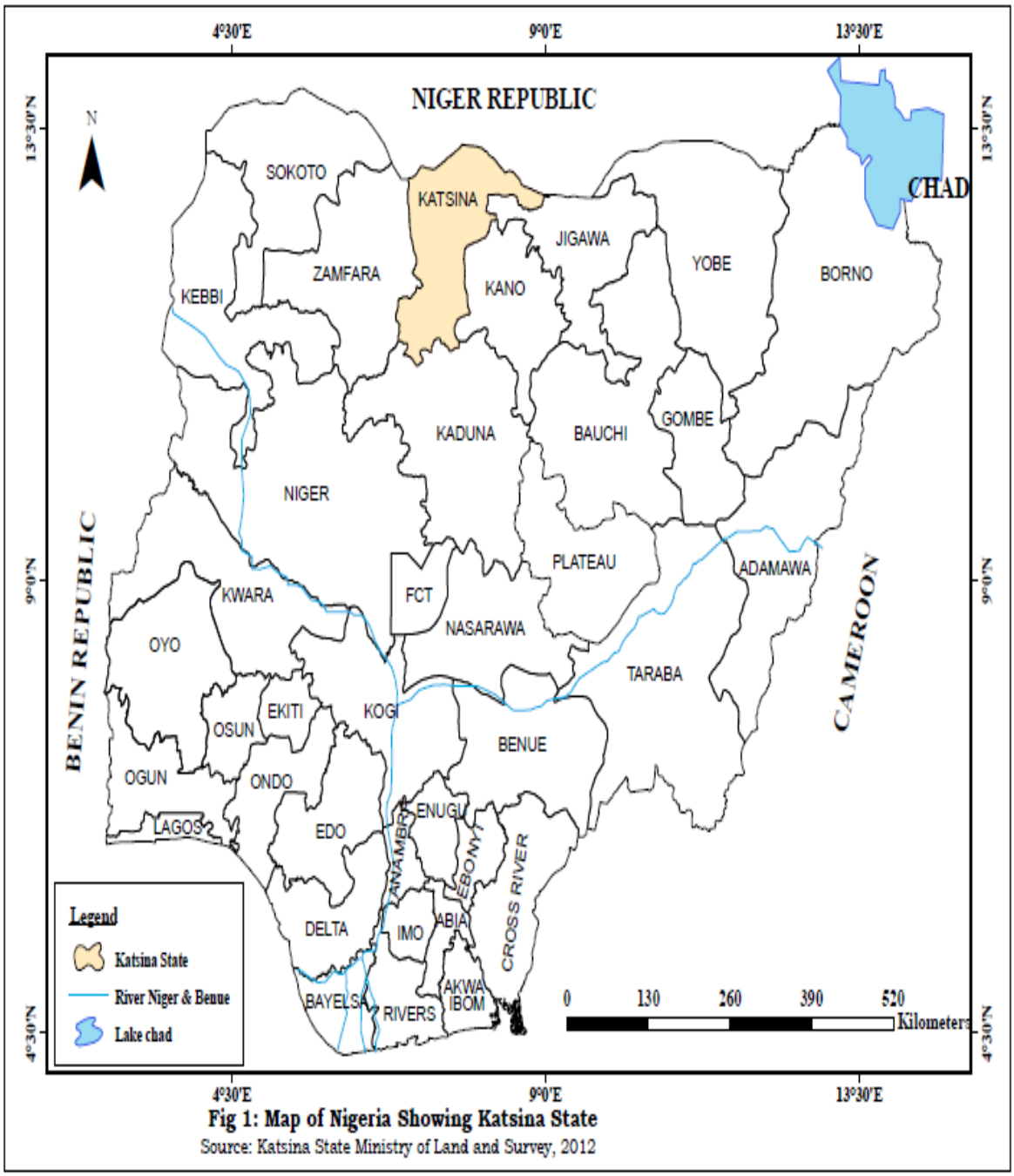


Fig 1: Map of Nigeria Showing Katsina State

Source: Katsina State Ministry of Land and Survey, 2012

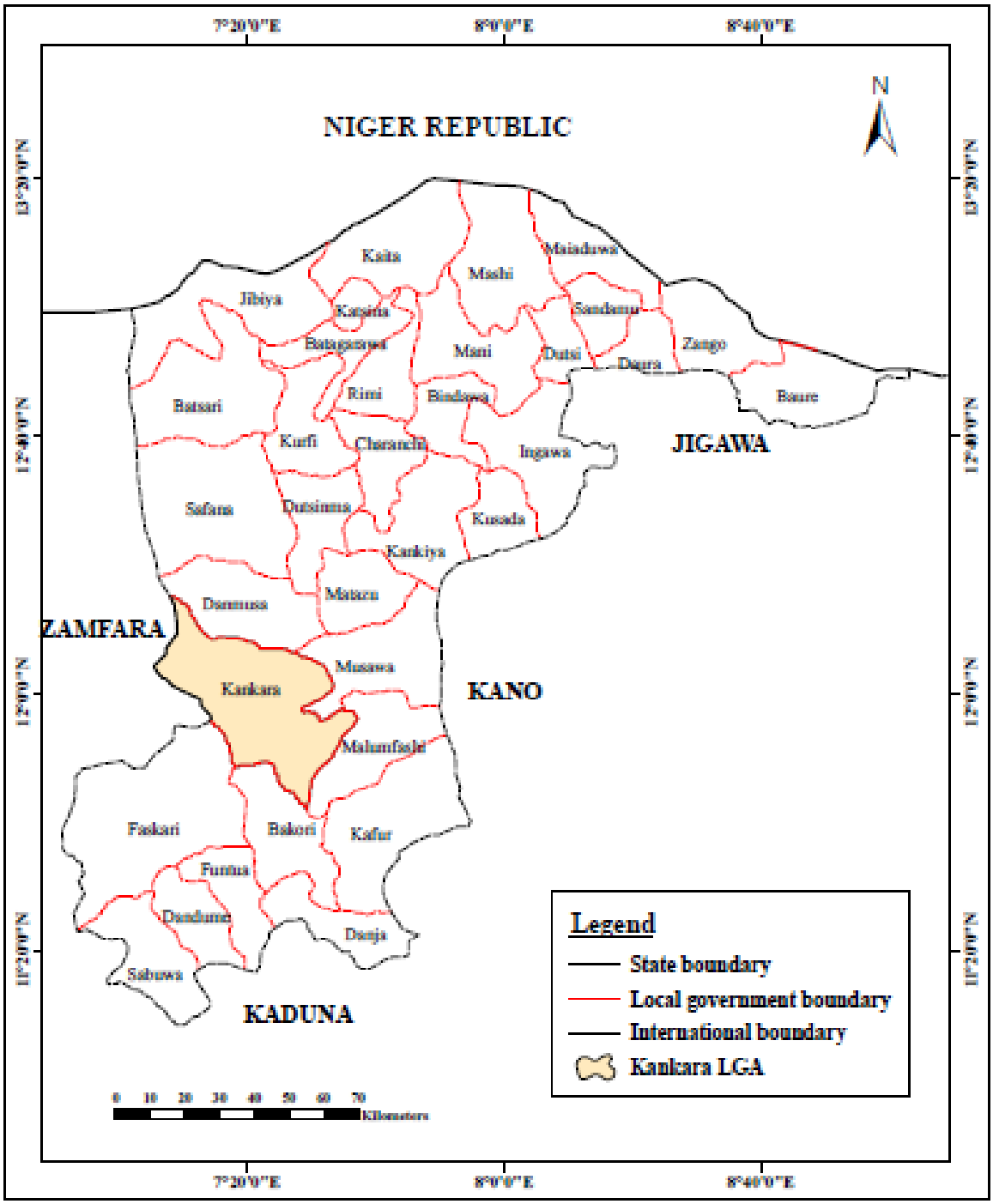


Fig 2:Map of Katsina Showing the Study Area
Source: Katsina State Ministry of Lands and Survey

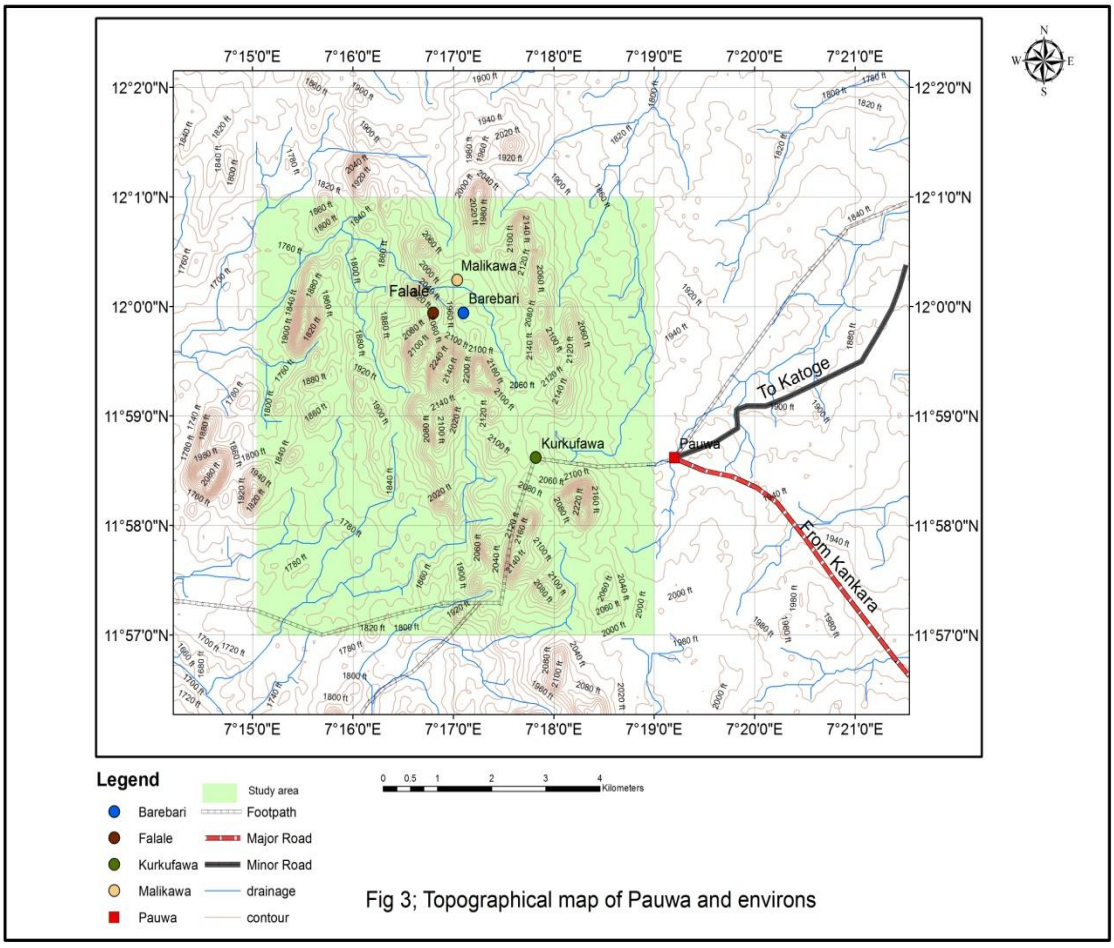


Fig 3; Topographical map of Pauwa and environs

2.1.3 Geology and soil

The research area is underlain by crystalline rock of the basement complex, consisting of solid rock that is covered by several feet of weathered materials or sandy drifts (Udo, 1970). There are numerous granitic, gneisses and quaztzites inselbergs that stretches and occur randomly from Pauwa to Chafe in the West and from Pauwa to Runka and Rubu forest reserve to the North.

Weathered rock and sandy drift constitute the two major soil- forming parent material, the soil is mostly dark- brown, red- brown to orange colour and consists of sandy-clay loam overlying lateritic ironstone in the seasonally flooded valley. There are also heavier grey alluvial soils with a high clay contents (Udo, 1970). This is why the area is often referred to as Katsina (*Laka*) 'loamy' region.

2.1.4 Drainage

The research area falls within the region of the Precambrian rocks, which is dissected by numerous shallow valleys, forming the drainage channels of streams flowing into the upper reach of the Rima River tributaries. All the tributaries of the Rima Basin rise from the Precambrian region (Udo, 1970). The major streams in the area drain into River *Bababba, Malmo, Galma and Turame*. The largest is River *Turame,* which is one of the tributaries of River *Gagare*, a major tributary of the Rima River (Fig 3). The Broad and shallow valleys and the riverbeds are usually choked with sand. There is also great seasonal fluctuation in the volume of water carried by the streams, most of which dry completely during the dry season (Fig 3). This gave rise to extensive flood plains (Hausa: *Fadomomi*) which are cultivated with vegetables during the dry season.



Plate I: River *Kyaka*



Plate II: River *Bababba*, a tributary of River *Turame*

2.1.5 Vegetation

This region lies within the Northern Guinea savanna zone and it is composed of a variety of tree scattered on an expense of grassland (Olofin, 1989).The trees are characterized by broad canopies and are not more than 10 – 15m tall. The vegetation of the area has been completely

modified because of several centuries of human occupation featuring bush clearing and burning for cultivation and hunting as well as cattle grazing.

The two forest reserves within the *Pauwa* hills are Pauwa and *Tudun Mani*. They are uncultivable and are used as grazing areas for cattle that seasonally passed on their way to *Ruma-Kukar Jangarai* forest on the borders of *Katsina* and *Zamfara* (Dabo, pers. Comm., 2012).

The vegetation of the area consists of shorter and more feathering grass and thorny bushes. Vegetation is green during the rainy season while the trees shed leaves annually. The bush land vegetation is characterized by species that include *Guiera Senegalensis* (Hausa: *Sabara*), *Adansonia Digitata* (Boabab – *kuka*), *Butryrospermum Parkii* (Sheabutter – *Kadanya*), and *Tamarindus Indica* (Tamarind – *Tsamiya*). Others include *Acacia Arabica* (Hausa: *Bagaruwa*), *Khaya Senegalensis* (Mahogany – *Madaci*), *Senna Singueana* (Hausa: *Runfu*), *Ziziphus Spina-Christi* (Hausa: *Kurna*), *Cassia Sieberiana* (Hausa: *Malga*), *Gardenia* Aqualla (Hausa: *Gaudi*), *Hyptis Pectinata* (Hausa: *Kimba*), *Diospyros mespiliforms* (Hausa: *Kanya*), *Prosopis Africana* (Hausa: *Kirya*), *Lepta Demis-histata* (Hausa: *Yadiya*) among others. Most of these plants are used for medicinal purposes, firewood and timber for traditional Hausa Roofing (Hausa: *Soro*).



Plate III: **The vegetation around the Pauwa hill**

2.1.6 Subsistence Economy

The main economic activity of the people is farming. They practice subsistence type of farming and rearing of animals. Others engaged in trading activities within neighboring villages and towns on weekly basis, at the weekly markets of *Kankara, Dansabau, Yartsamiya, Danmusa and Yankuzo*.

Apart from farming activities, they also engaged in hunting within the forest of Pauwa and *Tudun Mani*. Oral traditional has it that, many years back, there were wild animals such as Hyenas, foxes and Monkeys living in caves, on top of the hills. The hunting activities was said to have sent most of such wild animal into extinctions.

2.2 Historical Background

Very little is known about the history of *Pauwa* and its neighboring villages especially when compared with what is known of *Birnin Katsina* and other regional clusters such as *Birnin Kogo, Faskari, Durbi-ta- kusheyi, Gozaki* among others. The settlements around the *Pauwa* hills, like many parts of Katsina and Hausaland have various versions of tradition of origins. These are widely recorded in historical documents and in form of oral traditions. These documents and oral traditions indicate that different people continuously settled the Pauwa area at different time. The present inhabitants were believed to constitute a mixture of various descent groups like *Mbau* speaking people, who were mostly referred to as the *Gwari* and have the knowledge of iron smelting*;* and other descent groups such as the *Kogawa*, *Sullubawa*, *Rumawa* and *Dangawa* that emerged within the Katsina kingdom (Dankoussou, 1972; Usman, 1981; Last 1985).

According to Usman (1981: 45), the towns of the *Dutsen* Pauwa region seem to have been declining in the late eighteenth century. Traces of the ruins of *Kurkutawa*, *Durmin Birni*, *Lambisa*, *Barebari* and *Maidorawa* indicate that at one time the area was densely settled. These ruins are now largely covered with woodland and forest that stretches from Central region to the Western region of the kingdom.

Last (1985) however, argued that Pauwa area was an important centre of the '*Mbau'* kingdom of the savannah. The term '*Mbau'* refers to the earliest occupants of the northern savannah and their descendants. Evidence of '*Mbau'* settlements is preserved mainly in deep rural areas of Hausaland with distinctive non- Hausa place names such as *Suran, Sontolo, Dal, Pauwa* among others. The major settlement of this kingdom later fused together with the *Habasha* kingdom on the north to form what is today the Hausa states with major centres at *Kwatarkwashi, Kanoma, Dugul,Suran, Pauwa* and *Kongoma*.

Pauwa was first mentioned in the Arabic sources in the early twelfth century and later briefly described by Leo- Africanus (Alhassan b Muhammad al Wazzan al Zayyati) under the name Casena (Katsina) (Last, 1985). Based on these sources, *Pauwa* was regarded as an important centre of large-scale smelting industry. The hills at *Pauwa* have suitable flat topped and spacious. In addition, on its summits, there are considerable quantities of potsherds and circular stone arrangements. The hills were regarded as sacred shrines of the *Bagiro* or *Mbagiro* cult, an indigenous religious practice among the Hausas of Katsina and the Kambari people (Last, 1985). The towns of *Pauwa* seem to have declined with the unification of the various regional clusters at *Zaye* (The original name of Birnin Katsina) to form what later come to be known as the *Birnin Katsina* under *Korau* in the late Thirteen century AD.

Another tradition of Pauwa has it that Muhammadu Yero was the first ruler, popularly known as *Kogo Mai Kumaru* (Dankoussou, 1972). He was a freebooter and a veteran jihad warrior who gained control of the territory consisting of ancient towns of *Pauwa* such as *Kurkutawa, Maidorawa, TudunMani, Barebari* among others. *Kogo Mai Kumaru* first settled at a place called *Mutu Gwarin Wake* within the hills. Oral tradition also has it that he settled at an already abandoned settlement with traces of house foundations (Daukoussou, 1972). His descendants later moved to *Kurkutawa*, another already abandoned site and his son Abubakar, who later took the title of *Sarkin Gwari* was turbaned by *Sarkin Musulmi* Abubakar Atiku.

After some years at *Kurkutawa*, the people, under *Sarkin Gwari* Halilu, moved from *Kurkutawa* to *Wawalkaza* and later to the present town of *Pauwa*. In 1883, during the reign of Halilu, the title was change from *Sarkin Gwari* to *Sarkin Pauwa*. In 1910, after the boundary adjustments between Katsina Emirates and Sokoto, *Pauwa* was transferred to Katsina as a district, before; it was under the direct supervision of the Caliph. Sarkin Pauwa Bello Dabakarau

rejected this arrangement and moved with his people to *Yankuzo*, within the Sokoto territory in present day Tsafe local government area of Zamfara State. Emir of Katsina later appointed one Mallam Nuhu, a descendant of Iya Nadabo, one of the lieutenants of the Emir as the new *Sarkin Pauwa*. The district headquarters was later transferred to Kankara town and *Pauwa* was relegated to a village status. The descendants of *Sarkin Pauwa Bello Dabakurau* are still living in present day *Yankuzo* town with the title of '*KogonYankuzo*.'

From the foregoing, it is obvious that the history of *Pauwa* is characterized by various traditions and phases of settlement. This is general in all part of Katsina kingdom especially when one is dealing with the evolution and pattern of settlements before the jihad. According to Usman (1981; 38),

> "Not only do we have to cope with problem of scanty evidence, but it is very difficult to distinguish between the various phases at each particular site. Many settlements were built on the site of existing ones or alongside those already existing, with which they have often merged. Others have been transformed physically by the arrival of immigrants like the *Wangara* merchants and lately by the different descent groups during the jihad period".

Most of the oral tradition collected were a repeat of what Dankoussou (1972) described. No mentioned was made on the abandoned settlements within the Pauwa hills. The only site mentioned is *Kurkutawa*, which is seriously under cultivation. The numerous contradictions in the traditions of the founding and development of settlements around the *Katsina* and Pauwa area indicate a complex nature of settlement evolution and migration over a long period.

The difficulties which arise in establishing the evolution of settlement around Katsina and other parts of Hausaland have been cited by Smith (1972) Usman (1981), and Last (1985, 1989). This problem can only be tackled by a multi-disciplinary approach and detailed study of each site

using oral tradition, archeology, linguistic studies, ethnography and written sources. The oral traditions and other written documents though very important to the understanding of the research area, do not provide a unified tradition of origin. It has to be recollected and re-examined and validated by other sources especially through the Archeological study of the sites within the hills and other important areas mentioned in the traditions. Through these, one may begin to explain and reconsider the settlement evolution and pattern that transcend beyond the jihad period or even the Korau era.

3.0 CHAPTER THREE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF PAUWA SETTLEMENT SITES

3.1 Introduction

The chapter deals with the archaeological reconnaissance carried out at Pauwa settlement sites. It is aimed at revealing the archaeological finds and features found on the sites. The objectives guiding the reconnaissance were to describe in details, the distribution of cultural and natural resources, around the hills, to establish the extent and size of the sites and to collect and analyse the archaeological remains found on the sites.

The archaeological reconnaissance carried out involved going round, identifying and observing finds and features of archaeological interest, for subsequent classification, analysis and interpretation. The reconnaissance was conducted on foot; finds such as potsherds and iron slag were collected on the surface using simple random collection. While features in form of circular stone foundations, grinding stones, dye pits and defensive walls were identified and measured. The method employed was transects methods (The researcher followed a linear pattern across the landscape and walking over the area from Pauwa town to *Kurkutawa*, *Barebari*, *Malikawa* and *Falale* sites).

Three of the four sites identified were later subjected to further reconnaissance using the Global Positioning System (GPS). This was achieved through walking around features to get the geographical coordinates and waypoints. The data were conveyed from the GPS readings into the ArcGIS 9.3 environment for final analysis. The outcomes are the maps produced in fig. 4-7. Instrument such as measuring tapes, photo scale, prismatic compass, ranging pole, Germin 76 model GPS, Camera and polythene bags were used during the reconnaissance.

3.2 Barebari Site

3.2.1 Location

Barebari site is located about 3km Northwest of *Pauwa* town between the inselbergs of *Barebari* and *Hangi-dawaki*, on latitude $11^0$59`N and longitude $007^0$17`E with an attitude of 598m above sea level.

3.2.2 Site Characteristics

Huge baobab trees (*Adansonia digitata*), Tamarind tree (*Tamarindus indica*) Shea butter tree and locust beans characterize the site. The site is not under cultivation, but there are scattered shrubs and short grasses all over. The site extent is about 0.229 m^2.

The site shows evidence of past human habitation. The presence of scattered and disturbed stone foundations indicates that the site was populated in the past. The site is presently within the *Pauwa* forest reserve, which was one of the major routes used by Fulani Herdsmen on their way to the *Ruma-Kukar Jangarai* Forest Reserve in Safana and Danmusa local government areas (Yaro, pers. comm. 2012).

3.2.3 Site Reconnaissance

As mentioned earlier, the reconnaissance was conducted on foot using the transect method with the aid of a global positioning system (GPS). Finds and features were identified and recorded in relation to each other and other geographical features.

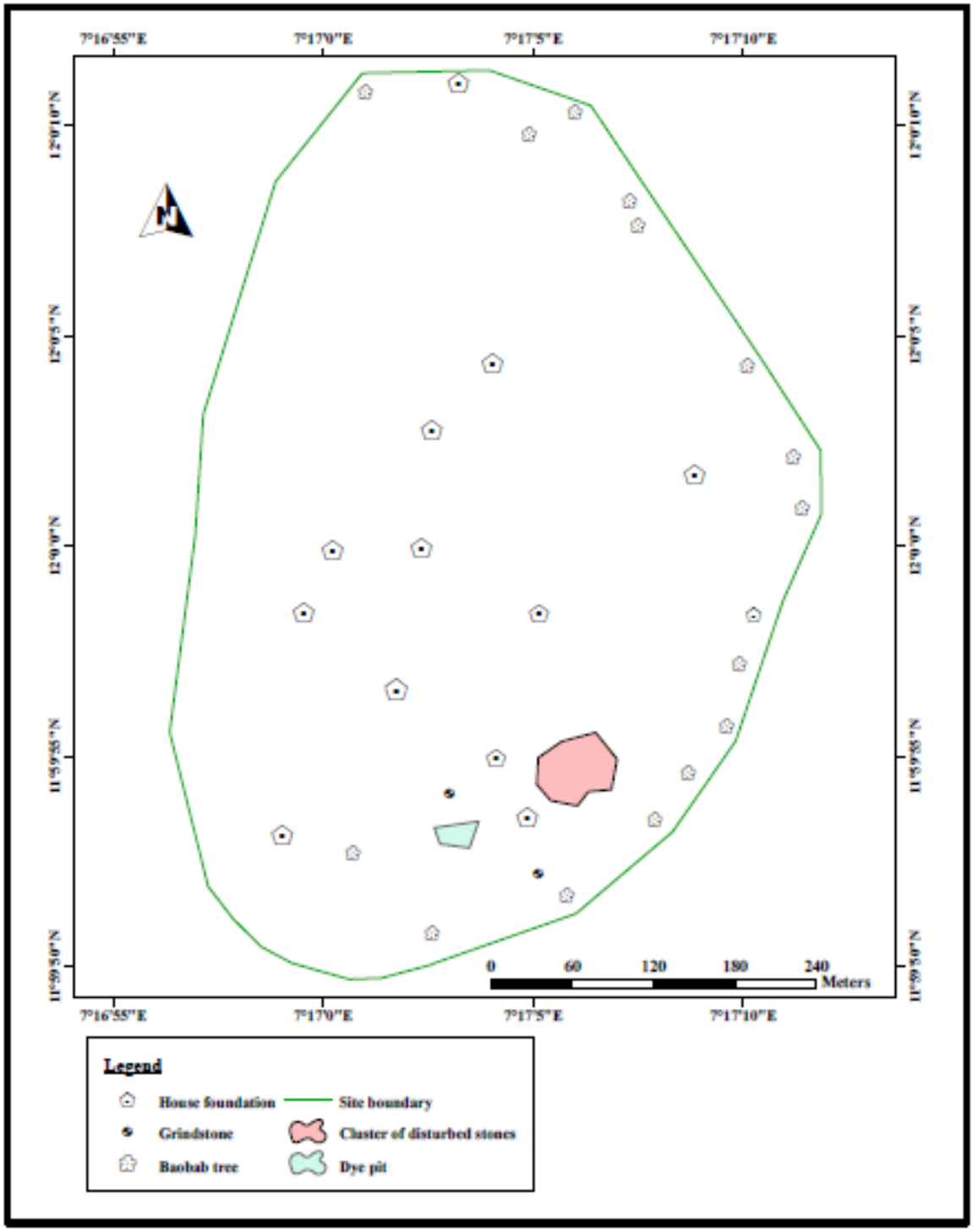


Fig 4: Map of Barebari Abandoned Settlement

3.2.4 Finds and Features

a. Grinding stone

Two specimens, mostly broken pieces of grinding stone were recovered, most of them exhibit concave rubbed surface, which could have resulted from grinding of some sorts. They all appeared to have a flattened bottom.

The grinding stones were made up of gneiss and granites, which is easily obtained from the area. The first grinding stone was lebelled GS 1 ($11^0 59' 54.1" N$ and $007^0 17' 3.0" E$), while the second grinding stone GS 2 ($11^0 59' 52.1" N$ and $007^0 17' 5.6" E$).



Plate V: **One of the Grinding Stone (GS1) at *Barebari* Site**



Plate VI: **The second Grinding Stone (GS2) at *Barebari* Site**

b. Dye Pits

The dye pits ($11^{0}59^{'}53.1$"N, $007^{0}17^{'}3.0^{"}$E) were identified on a high ground. The high ground may be because of long accumulation of Ash (Hausa: *Toka*) and dye stuff sediment (Hausa: *Katsi*).

The dye pits were clustered together (Plate 7). Thirteen of them were counted, the diameter of the dye pits were measured between 1.63m and 0.85m. Another mound of ash was also discovered within the vicinity of the dye pit area.



Plate VII: **A Mound of ash and dye sediments**



Plate VIII: **Cluster of dye pits at *Barebari***

c. Circular house foundations

These are the most prominent features identified on the site. There are two categories of circular house foundations on the site. The first category comprises of those whose diameters are between 3-4 meters, while the second category ranges between 1.5-2 meters in diameter.

A cluster of disturbed stone foundations ($11^{0}59^{'}54.7^{''}$N, $007^{0}17^{'}6.3^{''}$E) was identified. While there are, other house foundations scattered around the site. The house foundations occur mostly at the southeastern corner, seven circular house foundations were located on the western corner of the site and another four on the northern corner and North East of the site.



Plate IX: **One of the numerous foundations at *Barebari* Site**



Plate X: **Another circular foundation at *Barebari***

3.3 *Malikawa* Abandoned Settlement Site

3.3.1 Location

Malikawa site is located about 100 meters north of *Barebari* site. The two sites were divided by a small stream called *Koramar Kyaka*. It is located on latitude 12^{0}00'N and longitude 07^{0}17'E.

3.3.2 Site Characteristics

Baobab trees (*Adansonia digitata*), tamarind tree (*Tamarindus indica*) and Shea butter characterize the site. In most of its physical features, the site has a striking resemblance with *Barebari* site. The site has a rock outcrop at the center, which was surrounded by scattered stones. There are also footpaths that led to neighboring villages, farmlands and Fulani temporary camps. The extent of the site is 0.12 m^2

The site is located near the inselberg of *Dutsen Malikawa*, *Hangi Dawaki* and *Zanaki*. The stream that divides *Barebari* and *Malikawa* served as a source of water during the rainy season and dries up during the dry season, although it stores water underground.



Plate XI: A **View of *Malikawa* Abandoned Settlement from *Falale* Site**

3.3.3 Site Reconnaissance

A reference point was chosen, it is a rock boulder located on latitude 12^0 00`17.4`` N and longitude $07^0$17`0.9``E with an altitude of 606m above sea level. The extent of the site was obtained through walking on the site and taking GPS readings around the baobab trees that are located at the outskirt of the site.

Transect method of survey was employed and simple random collection was used for the collection of potsherds. Other features such as dye pits, grinding stones and circular foundations were also identified and recorded.

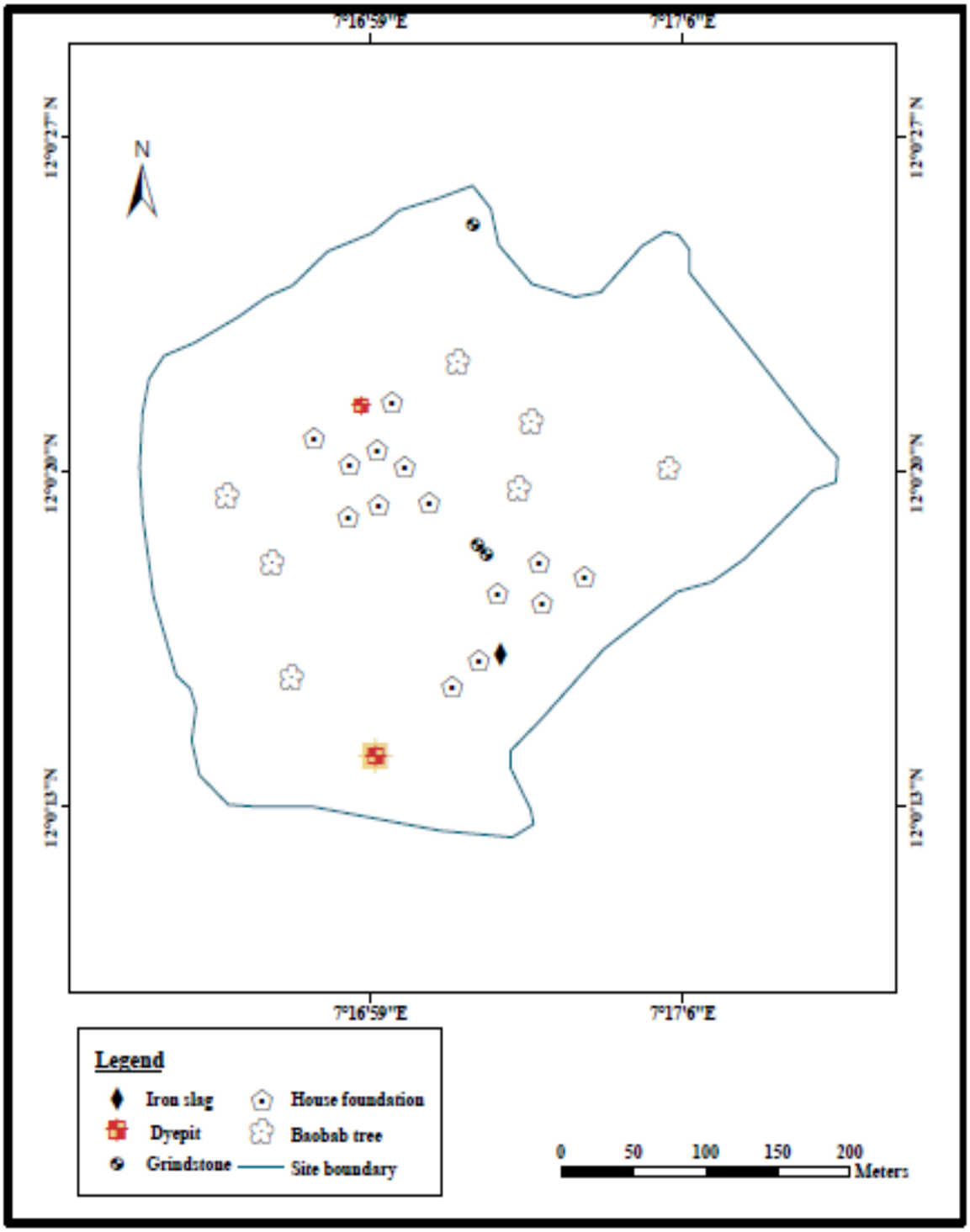


Fig 5: Map of Malikawa Abandoned Settlement

3.3.4 Find and Features

a. Potsherds

One hundred and fifty three (153) potsherds were randomly collected from the three clusters of circular house foundations that were identified. The potsherds were generally small.



Plate XIII: Scattered Potsherds around the Cluster of house foundations

b. Iron slag

Iron slag ($12^{0}00^{'}18.0N$, $007^{0}17'3.6^{''}E$) were identified and collected. The iron slag are dark in colour and very light in weight.



Plate XIV: **Iron Slag from *Malikawa* site**

c. Grinding Stones

Three lower grinding stones were identified and recorded on the site; one of the lower grinding stone is big. Both of them shows concave rubbed surface on the interior and flattened exterior, which served as a base. The grinding stones are of the various shapes and sizes ranging from about 35cm-84cm in length and 15cm-20cm in width with average depth of about 10cm.



Plate XV: A Grinding Stone at *Malikawa* Site

d. Dye Pits

Two clusters of dye pits were identified. The first consist of 19 dye pits ($12^{0}00^{'}14.1^{''}$N and $007^{0}16^{'}59.2^{''}$). The extent of the dye pits area is about 63 by 30m. The second dye pit area ($12^{0}00^{'}21.4^{''}$N and $007^{0}17^{'}1.8^{''}$E) was also located, 3 dye pits were identified. The rim diameter of the dye pits ranges between 0.87- 1.3m.



Plate XV: A **cluster of dye pits at *Malikawa* Site**

e. Circular house foundations

Three clusters of house foundations were identified. The first of these is located at the eastern corner ($12^0 00' 18''$ N and $007^0 17' 1.2''$E). It consists of four circular foundations, one of which is small and may have been granary.

The second cluster was located on latitude $12^0 00' 18.2''$N and longitude $007^0 17' 3.8''$E. Two (2) circular house foundations were identified and two of these are small. The third cluster consist of Eight (8) house foundations ($12^0 00' 25.2''$N and $007^0 17' 0.5''$), three of which could have been a granary based on their sizes.



Plate XVI: **One of house foundations at *Malikawa* Site**

3.4 *Falale* Hilltop Site

3.4.1 Location

Falale site is located on a spacious hilltop southwest of *Malikawa* between the inselberg of *Barebari* and *Hangi dawaki*. It is located on latitude $11^0 59$`N and longitude $07^0 16$`E with an attitude of 605m above sea level.

3.4.2 Site Characteristics

The site is located on top of *Falale* inselberg. It is a rocky area with many stone boulders at the eastern site. Baobab trees (*Adansonia digitata*) and tamarind tree (*Tamarindus indica*) characterize the site. A small stream that link with *Koramar Kyaka* drained the area. According to our field guide, the stream served as a source of water in the past. The extent of the site is 0.018 m^2.

The characteristic of the site is almost the same as those on the plain i.e. *Malikawa* and *Barebari*. The striking difference is that it is not as large as those on the plain. The baobab trees are not huge; the circular stone foundations were almost intact.

3.4.3 Site Reconnaissance and Survey

The first baobab tree on top of the hill as one climb from the Southeastern corner was chosen as a reference point. It located on latitude $12^0$00'N and Longitude $007^0$16`E with an altitude of 613m above sea level. The stone boulders ($12^0$00'0.2"N and $007^0$16'48.2"E) at the Eastern corner of the site and the baobab trees were used to demarcate the extent of the site.

Finds and features such as potsherds, circular stone foundations were identified, measured and recorded. The transect method of survey was also adopted here and simple random sampling was used to collect potsherds.



Plate XVII: A view of Falale Hill

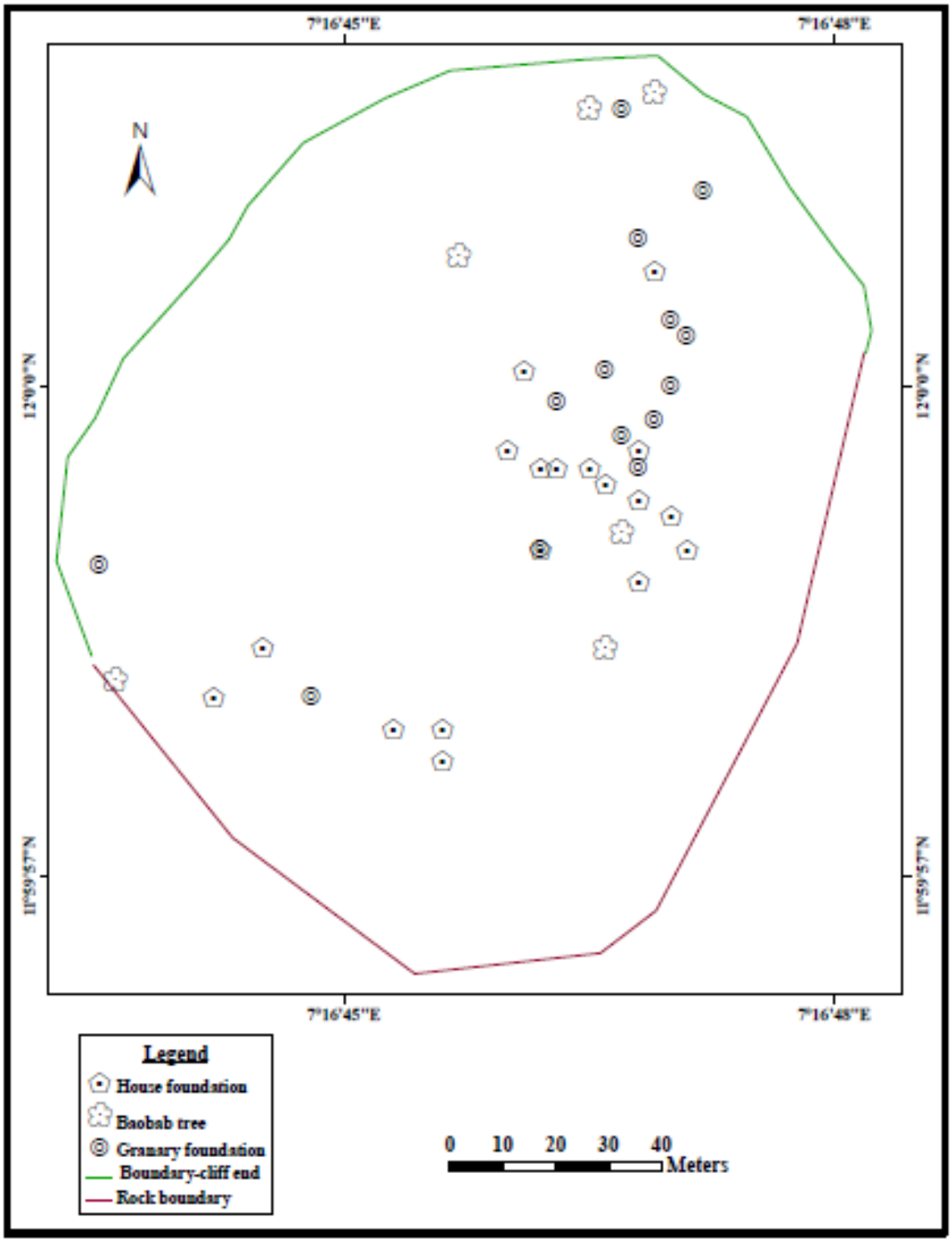


Fig 6: Map of Falale Hilltop Abandoned Settlement

3.4.4 Finds and Features

a. Potsherds

Fifty-three (53) potsherds were randomly collected from the two clusters that were identified on the site. The potsherds were small.

b. Circular house foundations

Two clusters of house foundations were identified and recorded. The first consist of bigger circular foundations which ranges between 3-4 meters in diameter and the second, which consist of smaller circular foundations ranges between 1-2 meters in diameter.

The first cluster is located on latitude $11^0 59' 59.2" N$ and longitude $007^0 16' 47.2" E$; there are about 12 big circular foundations and 12 small stone ones, which could have been granaries.

The second cluster is located on latitude $12^0 00' 0.7" N$ and longitude $007^0 16' 46.9" E$. There are five big circular foundations and two small circular foundations, which were labeled as granaries.

c. Mound

A mound ($11^0 59' 59'' N$, $007^0 16' 47" E$) was located at the first cluster, within the big circular foundations. It is enclose with house foundation at the bottom and the entrance can be identified clearly.



Plate XX: **The Stone foundations at *Falale* Hilltop Site**



Plate XXI: Another stone foundations with a mound at *Falale* Site

3.5 *Kurkutawa* settlement Site

3.5.1 Location

Kurkutawa site is located between two parallel chains of inselbergs running from South to North on Latitude 11^{0}58'N and longitude 0708`E. the site is uninhabited and is seriously under cultivation.

3.5.2 Site Characteristics

The site is located near the inselberg of *Kurkutawa*, hence the name *Kurkutawa*. It has a defensive structure joining the inselberg. It is characterized by baobab trees (*Adansonia digitata*) and tamarind tree (*Tamarindus indica*). The nature of the soil indicates that it had been intensely cultivated in the past and some parts show clear signs of agricultural exhaustion. Oral tradition has it that there was a rectangular outline of a compound with a grave believed to be that of the late *Sarkin Gwari* Abubakar. The site was abandoned due to lack of space and its closeness to *Kurkukawa* inselberg(Dabo, Abubakar, pers. Comm., 2012).

3.5.3 Site Reconnaissance

The site is seriously under destruction by humans through farming activities. It is presently a farmland. The only feature still standing are two walls; the inner and the outer. They are generally referred to as the *Ganuwar Kurkutawa*. The walls are into categories: stone and mud wall. The stone wall is made up of stone and is joining the chain of the inselberg of *Kurkutawa* and the settlement site. It is about 0.5m to 1m high. The second is a low mud wall with some stone foundation that stretches across the entire site from the west to east axis. It is about 0.3m- 0.8m high.



Plate XXII: **The eastern part of the defensive structure at *Kurkutawa***



Plate XXIII: Northern part of the defensive structure at *Kurkutawa* Site

4.0 CHAPTER FOUR

CLASSIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL MATERIALS

4.1 Introduction

To interpret the meaning of the culture identified and recorded on a site, the archaeologist must interrogate his materials further in terms of some coherent set of ideas or model that raises a series of expectation about what is involved in their making (Shewatt, 1980). The purpose of classification of the archaeological materials is therefore to arrange them in an orderly manner, permitting the proper description of the materials found from this order. One can determine the complete range of variations of all the materials depending upon the scope of the particular problem under discussion.

Classification and Analysis of Artifact lead to the identification of attributes such as the style and form of technology involved in their making. By attempting to describe the site assemblages, the archaeologist cultivates an understanding of the materials culture recovered at the site. This allows a preliminary picture to be drawn of the culture of the people understudy. It is from this classification and analysis of finds and features that the archaeologists go on to interpret particular process and pattern of changes in material remains.

The objectives of this chapter therefore is to sort out the archaeological data based on Site assemblage and to divide the cultural material found according to some shared attributes.

Table1: **SUMMARY OF SURFACE FINDS** (**Plain and Hilltop**)

S/N	Finds	Quantity	Percentages%
1	Pottery	216	98.18
2	Iron slag	4	1.82
3	Total	220	100

4.2 Classification and analysis of potsherds

Pottery plays a very important role in archaeological investigation and is one of the most predominant findings in archaeological research. The classification and analysis of pottery help a lot in understanding the material culture of the people involved on it making, studies of chronology, comparative analysis and continuity in it production or changes.

The potsherds under study were obtained from *Malikawa* and *Falale* sites. They were classified based on Paste characteristics, Vessel parts, Vessel forms, Decorative Motifs and Surface finish. One hundred and fifty Three (153) potsherds were collected randomly at *Malikawa*.

4.2.1 Classification of *Malikawa* Potsherds based on Paste Characteristics

Paste characteristics refer to the constituents composition of day. Laboratory analysis such as microscope, X-ray diffraction, thin-sectioning and visual identification can be used to determine the nature, type and source of clay used.

Visual identification by naked eyes was used in this analysis. An analysis of potsherds collected shows that most of them contained quartz and shining glistering sand particles (mica) embedded in the clay, making them have a rough surface.

Another group however contained little or no shining sand particles with smaller quartz embedded in them.

TABLE 2: CLASSIFICATION OF *MALIKAWA* POTSHERS BASED ON PASTE CHARACTERISTICS

S/no	Paste characteristics	Quantity	Percentage (%)
1	Brownish with quartz	92	60.13
2	Dark brown with few quartz	61	39.87
	TOTAL	153	100

4.2.2 Classification of *Malikawa* potsherds based on vessel parts

Vessel parts refer to the various parts that make up a pot. The classifications of pottery wares into component part that make up a whole pottery include Rims, Necks, Body and Base. The Rim is the mouth of the vessel. The neck is the part of a pot, which joints the rim with the body. The body is the next part that forms the mainframe of the vessel. It is next to the neck and extends to the base. The base is the seat of the vessel (bottom of the pot). One hundred and fifty Three (153) potsherds were collected randomly at *Malikawa*.

They were grouped under the table below:-

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF *MALIKAWA* VESSEL PARTS

S/N	Vessel part	Quantity	Percentage %
1.	Rim	22	14.38
2.	Neck	3	1.96
3.	Body	128	83.66
4.	Base	-	-
	Total	153	100

4.2.3 Classification of *Malikawa* potsherds based on vessel forms

Vessel forms refer to the degree of orientation and curvature of the rim of pottery. Two standard methods were often used to determine the profile of potsherds in vessel form analysis. The first is the standard template of common geometric shapes and the second is where the

profile of a pot is composed of fours type of critical points. These include the rim and the base, which are the terminal points; the maximum lateral projection of pots, which is the second part; then the corner – points, which is the point of transition or change in profile, and the inflection point where profile transition occur (Renfrew and Bahn, 1996).

The classification of *Malikawa* potsherds was achieved through the profile chart (geometric method). The classification indicates that two vessels form were prominent, these are bowls and pots of different shapes and sizes with different rim types. The Rim plays a vital role in the determination of the size of a pot. The following forms have been identified among the *Malikawa* potsherds.

TABLE 4: CLASSIFICATION OF *MALIKAWA* POTSHERDS BASED ON VESSEL FORMS

S/No.	Vessel forms	Quantity	Percentage
1	Form 1	1	4.54
2	Form 2	1	4.54
3	Form 3	8	36.36
4	Form 4	2	9.10
5	Form 5	4	18.20
6	Form 6	1	4.54
7	Form 7	1	4.54
8	Form 8	2	9.10
9	Form 9	1	4.54
10	Form 10	1	4.54
	TOTAL	22	100

Form 1: This is an everted rim with a flat lip; it has a thickness of 1 cm and 19.6cm in diameter. There is one (1) pot in this category. (Fig. 7)

Form 2: This is an inverted rim with a round lip, a thickness of 0.7cm and 11cm in Diameter. There is one (1) bowl in this category. (Fig. 8)

Form 3: Everted rim with a tapered lip, it has a thickness of 0.8cm and 10cm in diameter. There are eight (8) pots in this category. (Fig.9)

Form 4: Gently everted rim with a round lip, 14cm in diameter and 0.9cm in thickness. There are two (2) big pots in this category. (Fig. 10)

Form 5: This is slightly everted with a round lip. The rim is 17cm in diameter and 1 cm in thickness. There are four (4) bowls in this category. (Fig. 11)

Form 6: Inverted rim with a tapered lip, 0.5 cm in thickness and 6cm in diameter. There is one (1) bowl in this category. (Fig. 12)

Form 7: Everted rim with a round lip, a thickness of 1cm and 7cm in diameter. There is one (1) pot in this category (Fig. 13).

Form 8: Straight rim with tapered lip, a thickness of 1cm and 8.7cm in diameter. There are two (2) pots in this category. (Fig. 14).

Form 9: Everted rim with round lip, a thickness of 1cm and 19.2cm in diameter. There is one (1) bowl in this category. (Fig. 15).

Form 10: Straight rim with a round lip, 1cm thickness and 12cm in diameter. There is one (1) bowl in this category. (Fig. 16).

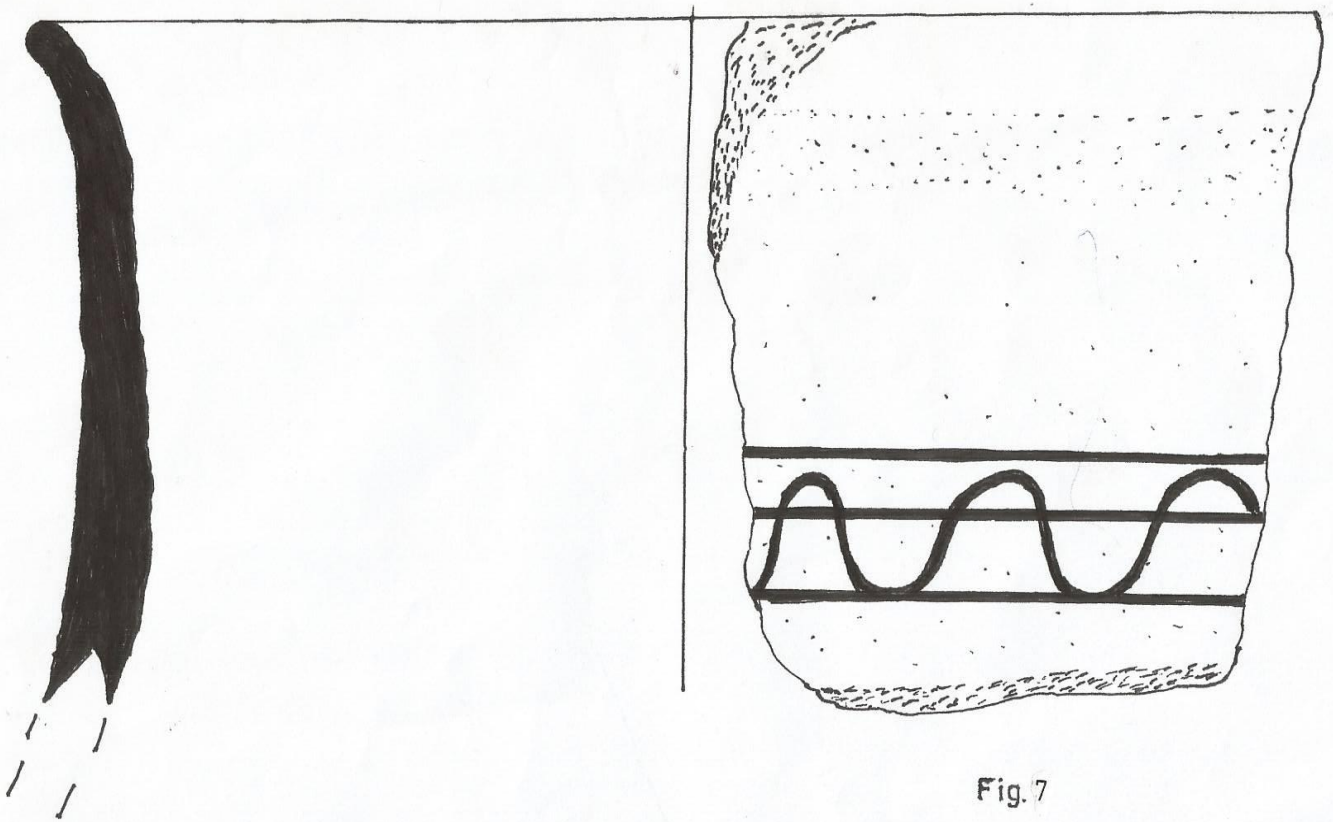


Fig. 7

MALIKAWA RIM FORMS

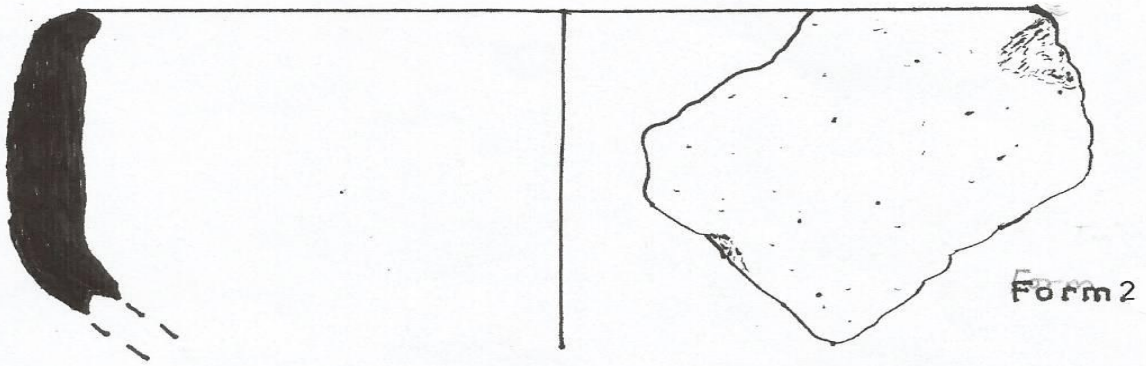


Fig. 8

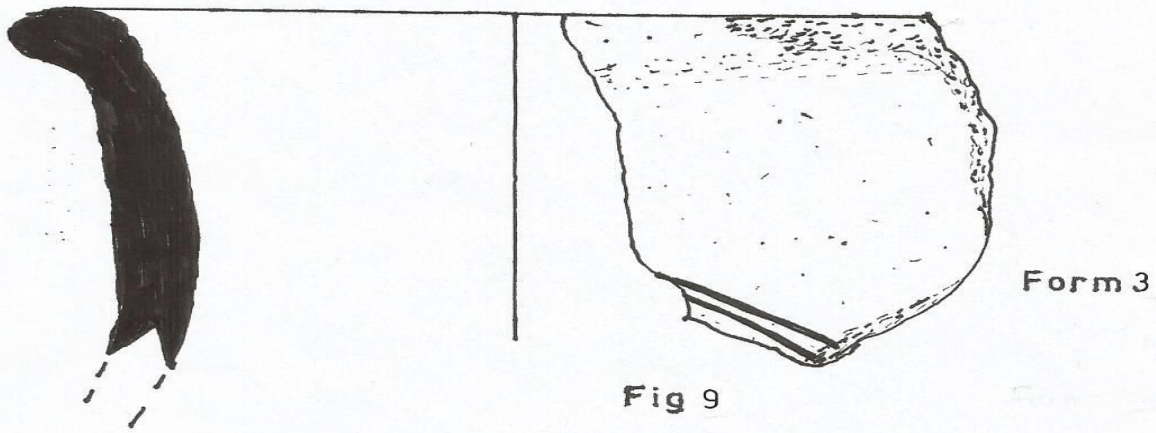


Fig 9

MALIKAWA RIM FORMS

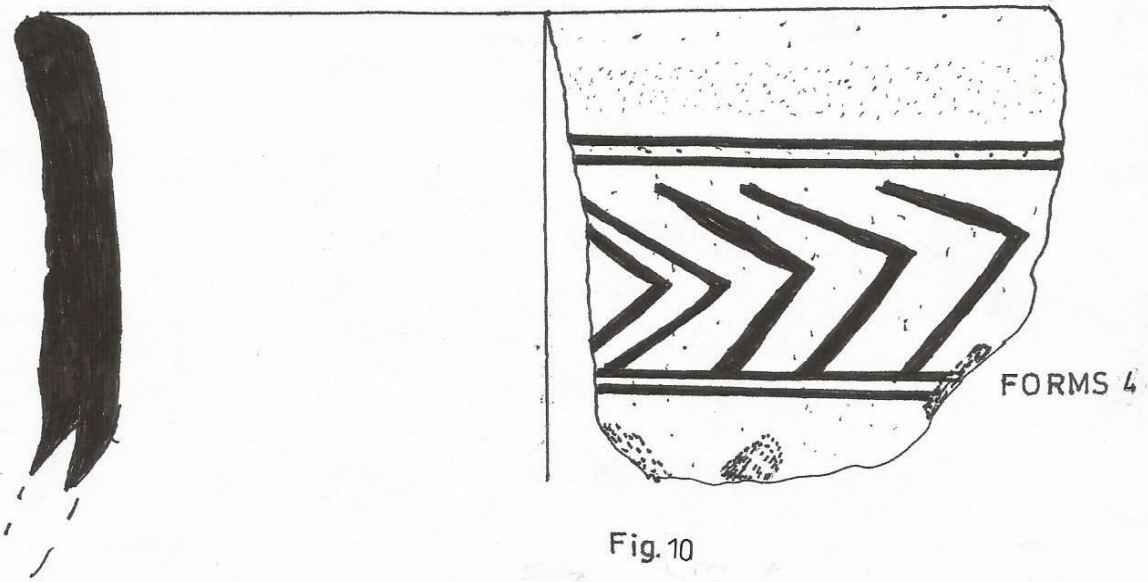


Fig. 10

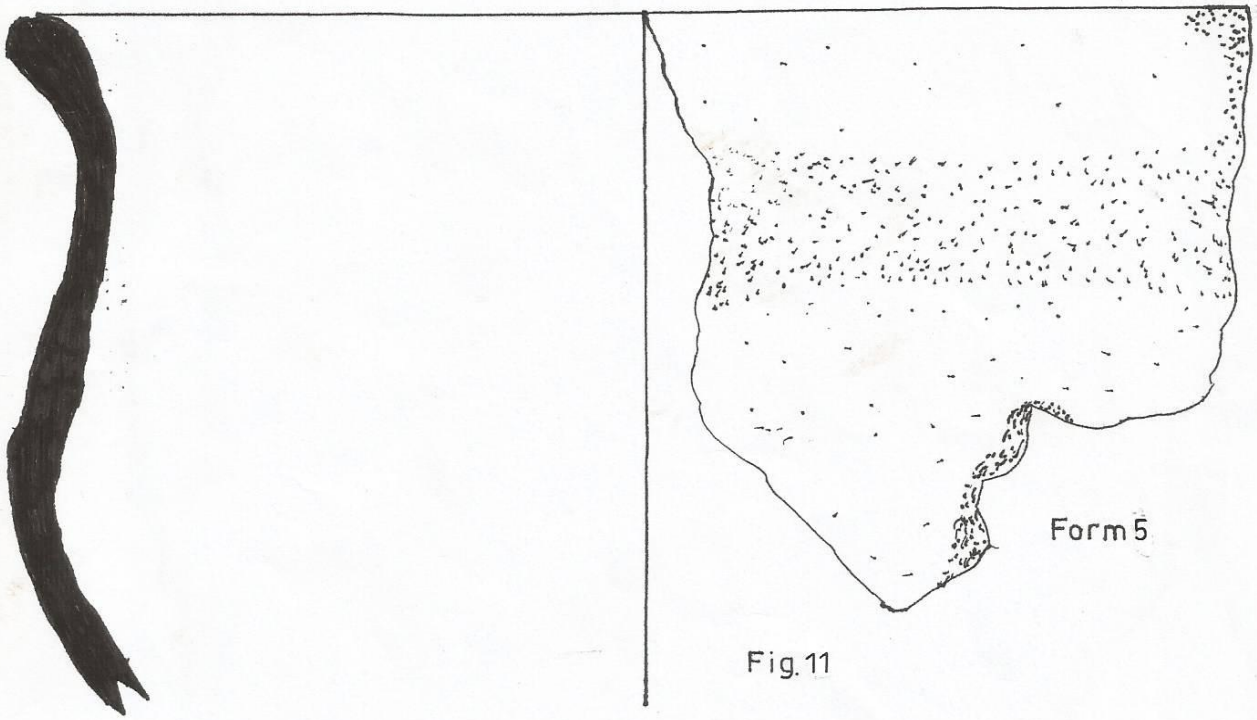
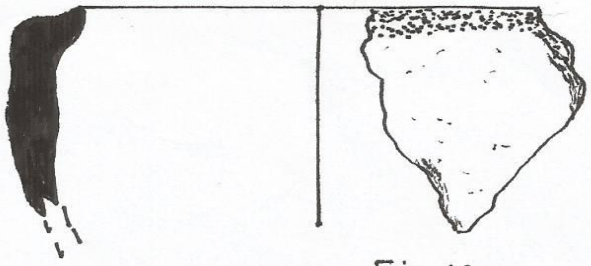


Fig. 11

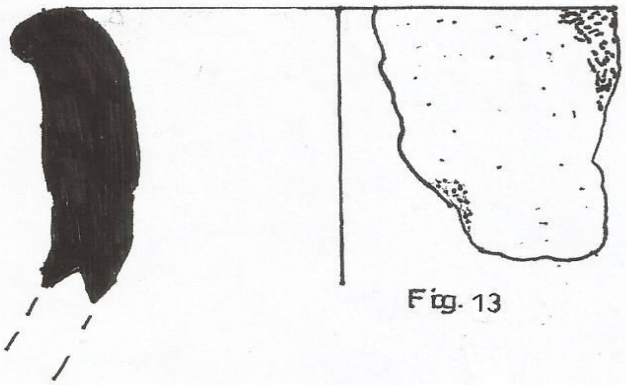


MALIKAWA RIM FORMS



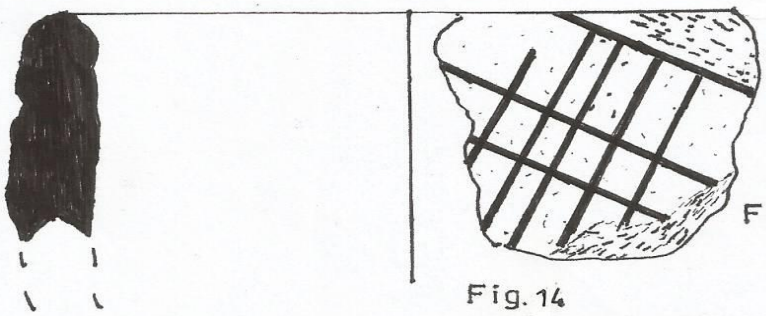
Form 6

Fig. 12



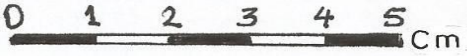
Form 7

Fig. 13

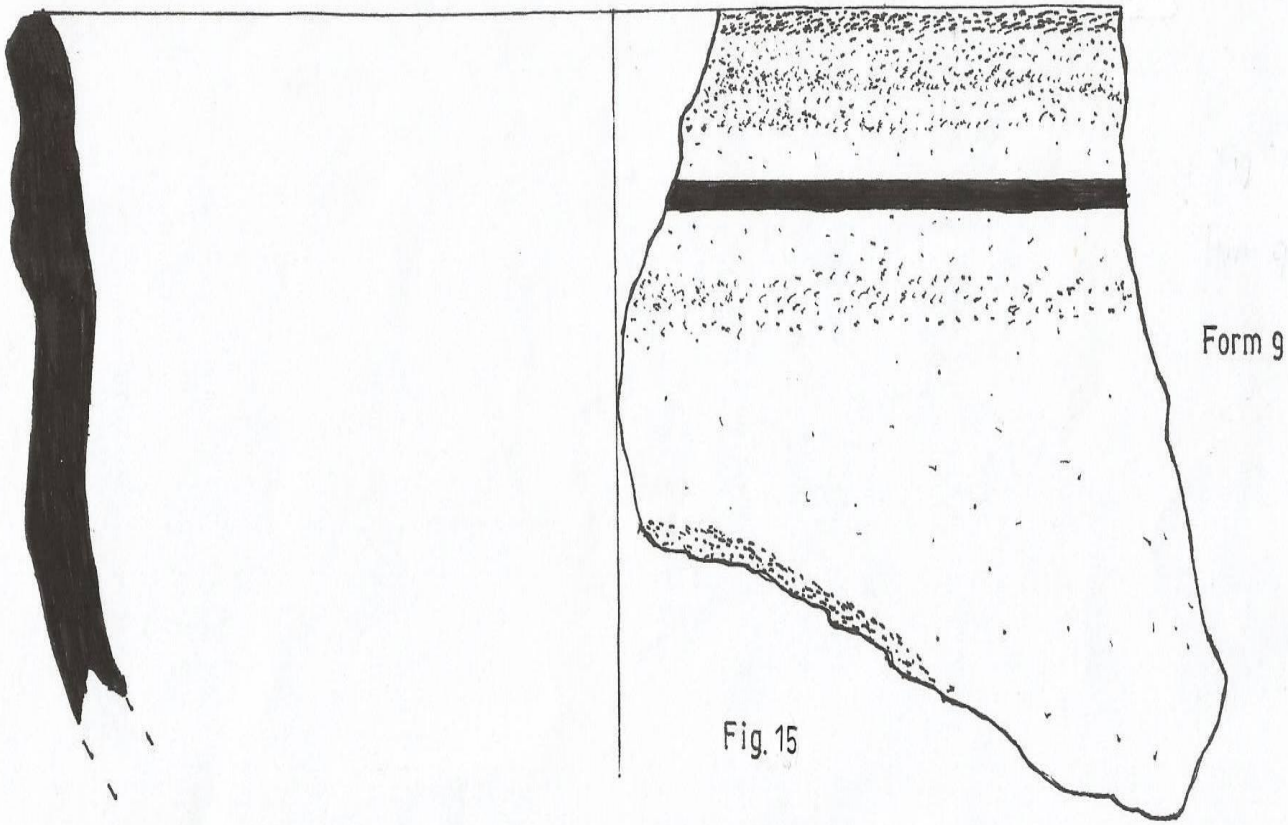


Form 8

Fig. 14

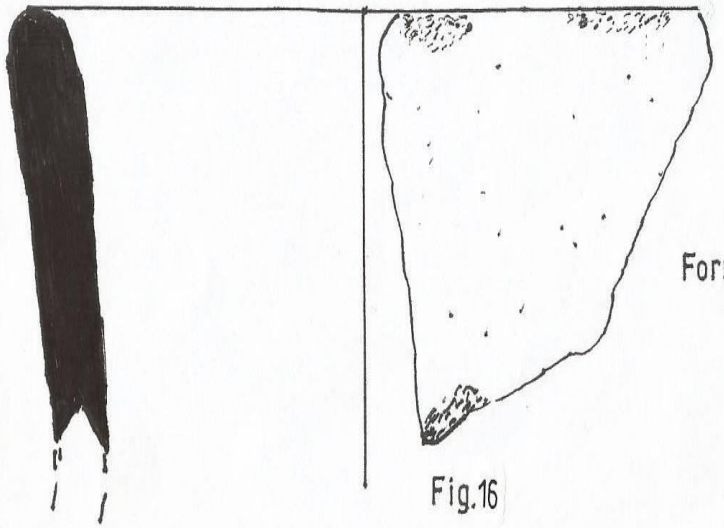


MALIKAWA RIM FORMS



Form 9

Fig. 15



Form 10

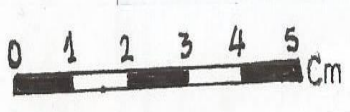


Fig.16

4.2.4 Classification of *Malikawa* potsherds based on decorative motifs

The study of decorations is very important in interpreting pottery types and styles. By looking at the decoration of pottery in a given area, the archaeologist will be able to get chances and possible ways to trace the changes and continuity in the pottery industry. Such study of pottery decoration will also help in reconstructing the past way of life of the people who occupied the area where the pottery is obtained. The aesthetic value, beliefs and taboos attached to pottery making and the people involved in it can also be studied. Out of the 153 potsherd collected from *Malikawa* site 31 are decorated and are classified below

There are several type of pottery decorations identified at Pauwa, which are mostly achieved through the use of different tools and techniques. Some of these decorations includes incisions which are generally achieved with the use of any sharp object; grooves which are achieved with a blunt points; stamp which is achieved with a bunch of objects like sticks, brooms and host of others. There is also roulette that is usually achieved by carving an impression or rolling over on the pottery at leather hard stage.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF DECORATIVE MOTIFS OF *MALIKAWA* POTSHERDS

S/N	Decorate motifs	Quantity	Percentage %
1.	Single decorative motif	13	41.94
2.	Multiple decorative motif	18	58.06
	Total	31	100

Single decorative motifs of *malikawa* potsherds

Motif 1



Plate XXIV: **Horizontal Groove**

Motif 2



Plate XXV: **Horizontal Incision**

Motif 3



Plate XXVI: **Zig-Zag Groove**

Motif 4



Plate XXVII: Roulette

TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF SINGLE DECORATIVE MOTIFS OF *MALIKAWA* POTSHERDS

S/N	Single Decorative motif	Quantity	Percentage %
1.	Horizontal groove	5	38.46
2.	Horizontal incisions	5	38.46
3.	Zigzag groove	2	15.39
4.	Roulette	1	7.69
5	Total	13	100

Multiple Decorative Motifs of *Malikawa* Potsherds

Motif 1



Plate XXVIII: Horizontal and Zig-Zag Incision

Motif 2



Plate XXIX: Horizontal Incision with Wavy Groove

Motif 3



Plate XXX: Zig-Zag Incision with Stamp

Motif 4



Plate XXXI: Horizontal and Vertical Incision

TABLE 7: SUMMARY OF MULTIPLE DECORATIVE MOTIFS OF *MALIKAWA*POTSHERDS

S/N	Multiple motif	Quantity	Percentage %
1.	Horizontal and zigzag incision	12	66.67
2.	Horizontal incision with wavy groove	3	16.67
3.	Zigzag incision with stamp	1	5.55
4.	Horizontal and vertical incision	2	11.11
5.	Total	18	100

4.2.5 Classification of *Malikawa* potsherds based on surface finish

Surface finishing is the technique or final retouch made by potters in order to give pottery wares a surface luster. Out of the 153 potsherds collected, 85 of them had a smooth surface while 68 of the potsherds had a rough surface.

4.2.6 Classification of *Falale* potsherds based on paste characteristics

Through visual observation the entire potsherd collected from *Falale* site were observed to be brown in colour and contained quartz with shiny glistening sand particles (mica).

4.2.7 Classification of *Falale* potsherds based on vessel parts

Fifty- three (53) potsherds were collected randomly from *Falale* site. The rims were four (4), five (5) neck, and forty-four (44) body parts.

TABLE 8: SUMMARY OF *FALALE* VESSEL PARTS

S/N	Vessel part	Quantity	Percentage %
1.	Rim	4	7.55
2.	Neck	5	9.43
3.	Body	44	83.02
4.	Base	-	-
	Total	53	100

4.2.8 Classification of *Falale* potsherds based on vessel forms

Four (4) rims were identified and observed using the rim profile chart. Two vessel forms were identified.

Form 1

Slightly Everted rim with a tapered lip. It has 0.5cm in thickness and 6.8cm in diameter. There are two rims (small pots) in this category. (Fig. 17)

Form 2

Everted rim with round lip with 0.4cm thickness and 6cm in diameter. There is one rim (small pot)in this category. (Fig. 18)

Form 3

Straight rim with flat lip; it has a thickness of 1.2cm and 5.2cm in diameter. There is one rim (bowl) in this category. (Fig. 19)

TABLE 9: SUMMARY OF VESSEL FORMS OF FALALE

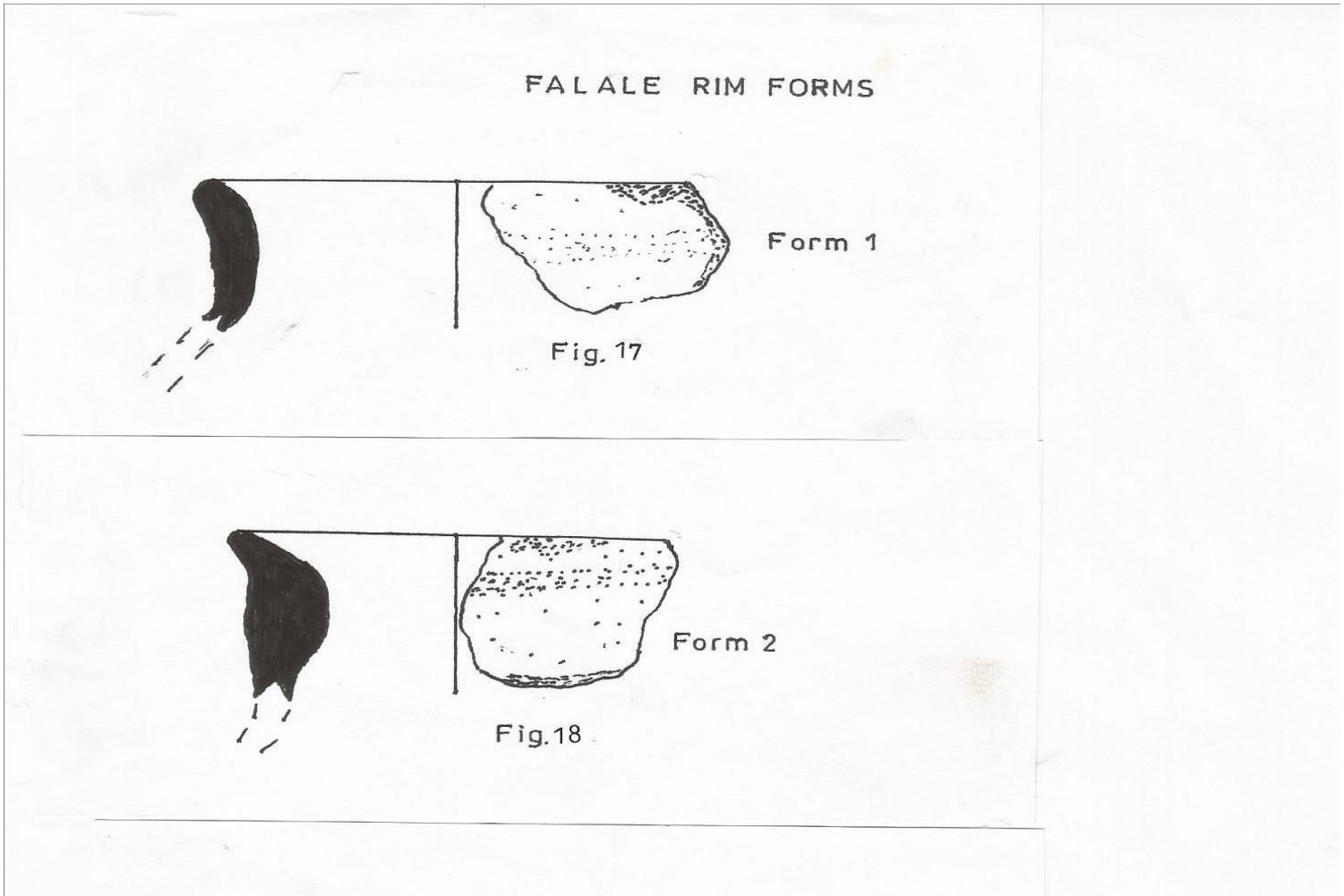
S/N	Vessel forms	Quantity	Percentage %
1	Form 1	2	50
2	Form 2	1	25
3	Form 3	1	25
	Total	4	100

4.2.9 Classification of *Falale* potsherds based on decorative motifs

Out of the fifty three (53) potsherds from this site, four (4) potsherds have decoration, out of which 3 have multiple decorations and 1 has single decoration.

TABLE 10: SUMMARY OF DECORATIVE MOTIF OF *FALALE*

S/N	Decorative motif	Quantity	Percentage %
1.	Single decoration motifs	1	25
2.	Multiple decoration motifs	3	75
	Total	4	100



Single Decorative Motif of *Falale* Potsherd

Motif 1



Plate XXXII: Zig-Zag Grooves.

Multiple decorative motifs of *Falale* potsherds

Motif 1



Plate XXXIII: Horizontal Groove with Zig-Zag Incision

Motifs 2



Plate XXXIV: Horizontal Incision with Stamp

TABLE 11: SUMMARY OF SINGLE DECORATIVE MOTIF OF *FALALE* SITE

S/N	Single decorative motif	Quantity	Percentage %
1.	Zigzag grooves	1	100
2.	Total	1	100

TABLE 12: SUMMARY OF MULTIPLE DECORATIVE MOTIF FALALE SITE

S/N	Multiple decorate motif	Quantity	Percentage %
1.	Horizontal groove with Zigzag incision	2	66.67
2.	Horizontal incisions with stamp	1	33.33
	Total	3	100

4.2.10 Classification of *Falale* potsherds based on surface finish

From the observation of the surface finish of the potsherds, 38 were burnished while 15 were not burnished, the reason for the surface finish are based on the potters choice and the function to which the pot is made.

4.3 Analyses of cultural materials

TABLE 13: SUMMARY OF CULTURAL MATERIALS RECOVERED FROM PAUWA SETTLEMENT SITES

S/no	Items	Barebari	Malikawa	Falale	Kurkutawa	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Potsherds	-	153	53	-	**216**	**89.26**
2	Iron slag	-	6	-	-	**6**	**2.48**
3	Grinding stones	2	3	-	-	**5**	**2.10**
4	Dye pit clusters	1	2	-	-	**3**	**1.23**
5	House foundation clusters	3	4	3	-	**10**	**4.13**
6	Defensive structures	-	-	-	2	**2**	**0.80**
	TOTAL	**6**	**168**	**56**	**2**	**242**	**100**
	Percentage%	2.59	72.41	24.13	0.87	100	

4.3.1 Analysis of *Malikawa* cultural materials

a) Potsherds

In this analysis, there was no attempt to go beyond visual identification of the potsherds collected. 152 (one hundred and fifty two) potsherds were randomly collected from 3 (three) of the several circular house foundations. The potsherds were mostly burnished and brownish in colour, while very few were black in colour and unburnished. The differences in the texture may be due to type of function such vessels were put to, or due to poor oxidation, which indicate of open firing.

The rim sherds range between 0.5cm – 1cm in thickness and comprises of everted, inverted and straight forms. Some of the rims were also decorated. Incisions, grooves and little roulette were the basic decorative motifs on the potsherds.

b) Iron slag

Six (6) pieces of Iron slag were identified at a cluster of house foundations at *Malikawa*. The source of this could have been the ancient iron mines at *Tufata* near present Pauwa. Detail examination need to be conducted to ascertain the relationship between the two sites.

c) Grinding Stones

A number of grinding stones were identified on this site; most of them were indentified closer to the stone arrangements. No upper grinding stone was indentified, the pattern of the grinding stones were mostly irregular and broken.

d) Circular house foundations

As stated in chapter three, the circular house foundations consist of two categories, the first comprises those whose diameter is between 2 – 4 meters while the second is between 1 -2 meters in diameter. Some of the house foundations were clustered together and disturbed. No potsherds were collected from the house foundations.

e) Dye pits

Two dye pit area were identified, the first was located at the outskirt of the site, on a raise ground, and it consist of 19 dye pits. The second was located within the house foundations and has only 3 (three) pits. The rim diameter of the pits ranges from 0.9m – 1.5m.

4.3.2 Analysis *Barebari* cultural materials

a) Grinding stones

Two (2) grinding stone were identified on this site and like those of *Malikawa* site; they are irregular in shape and some broken.

b) Circular house foundations

Three (3) clusters of house foundations, were identified, the largest was covered with shrubs and disturbed. The remaining two (2) clusters were located at the center of the site near the rock boulders.

c) Dye pits

One (1) cluster of dye pit numbering 13 (thirteen) were identified at the outskirt of the site. It was associated with a large mound of ash and deposit of dyestuff sediments and pieces of Animal bones in two of the dye pit. No potsherds were collected around the dye pit area.

4..3 Analysis of *Falale* cultural materials

a) Potsherds

53 (fifty-three) potsherds were randomly collected on this site; most of the potsherds were collected around the circular stone arrangements. The potsherds were analyzed according to paste characteristics, rim orientation and decorative motifs.

Four rims were identified while the remaining forty-eight were body sherds of different size. The body sherds appeared to be smaller than those of *Malikawa*. The dominant decorations were incisions and grooves. The colours of the potsherds were brownish.

b) Circular house foundations

Falale is a hill with many stone boulders at it top. There were baobab trees and a flat space suitable for habitation. Three (3) clusters of house foundations were identified. The foundations were bigger than those of *Malikawa* and *Barebari*. The arrangements of the stones are intact and clear outlines of the entrance in the case of the big ones can be seen. Associated with the big circular stone arrangement were smaller ones, which could have been granaries.

4.3.4 Analysis of *Kurkutawa* cultural materials

a) Defensive wall (*Ganuwar Kurkutawa*)

Two type of defensive wall were identified at *Kurkutawa*. These consist of stone wall and a low – mud wall enclosing the *Kurkutawa* hill.The grave of Sarkin Gwari Abubakar is located within the walls but as a result of farming activity it cannot be identified. In the past, it was said, there were remains of house foundations in rectangular outline and a well dug at the center of the site (Muhammadu Yaro, 2012; Pers. Comm)

5.0 CHAPTER FIVE

INTERPRETATION OF CULTURAL MATERIALS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter attempts an interpretation of the cultural materials recovered from the four sites that were identified. This is being done in order to understand and evaluate the objectives of the present research and answer the problems stated in chapter one.

What happened in the past cannot be observed directly. One can only reconstruct them through material evidence and other sources. The descriptive type of interpretation, which is directly from the data analysis, is used in this study. The data is classified and analyzed to understand the changes that took place in time and space.

5.2 Interpretation of cultural materials

a) Stone artefacts

Stone artifacts here refer to cultural materials made from stone for human use. It ranges from crude to more advance tools. The stone artifacts found around the sites are mostly lower grinding stones of irregular shapes; they range from 20 – 50 cm long and 10 – 20 cm wide. The stones were deep and has smoothed surface that occurred may be due to constant grinding. Most of the grinding stones were found within cluster of stone arrangement suggesting possible used as house – hold utensils for grinding cereals for food and herbs for medicine.

The grinding stones identified indicate a cereal-based economy at that time. Grinding stones are still in use in *Pauwa* and other neighbouring villages. This is despite the use of generator or electric – based grinding machines. The grinding stones were obtained, perhaps locally from the hills, a clear reflection of the utilization of the natural resources by the inhabitant of such sites.

b) Iron Slag

Pieces of Iron slag were collected from *Malikawa* site. About 5km south of the site, there was evidence of Iron working around the present *Pauwa* town in form of mines and Iron slag. According to oral tradition, iron was once smelted at *Tufata* smelting site located near River Malmo.

Usman (1981) and Last (1985) identified *Pauwa* and the *kankara* area as an early centre of Iron working in Katsina kingdom. The traditional epithet of the *Kankara* area, clearly reflect the status of the area as a centre of Iron working.

c) Pottery

Pottery is an important artifact in any archaeological investigation. It is very useful in establishing cultural sequence and for throwing light on the complexities of commercial production and trade (Willet, 1967; 44).Pottery is one of the most commonly analyzed and useful artifact available to archaeologist because of its great variety of forms and decorations combined with extreme durability and common occurrences.

In two of the four visited, potsherds were found in greater quality and from the classification and analysis of potsherds collected, several forms and type were identified. Ethnographic information on the potsherds has not being conducted because at present there is no pottery industry in *Pauwa*. Most of the pottery wares used today are obtained either from *Kankara* market or from other neighbouring towns.

From physical observation of all the sherds, and based on paste characteristics, the sherds could be grouped into 2 (two). The presence of quartz and course material on the sherds indicate probably, origin from within, the colour of the sherds are mostly, brownish and dark – brownish in colour, typical of the soil in the *Katsina – laka* region.

Based on vessel shape, the analysis shows that all the vessels are characterized by pots and bowls. Decorated body sherds consist largely of incisions and grooving while roulette appears in lesser quality. By attempting to classify and analyse the potsherds collected from the two sites, it is hoped that an insight into the socio – economic way of life of the makers and users of the potsherds is documented and can be use to understand the changes that occur over time and space.

Pottery making is on the verge of decline as clay pots are being replace by metal and plastic product. The most common items that are used today as clay pots include *tukunyartuwo*, *tukunyarmiya,murhu*, *tulu, kwartanniya and randa.* The first five are used for cooking while the remaining is used for storing water. The use of the above item has direct link with the environmental condition. The heat transmitting quality of pottery is better suited to a strong wood flame than metal, which heat faster and may burn the food. The '*Murhu'* in which fire are built allow careful control of the flame, thereby reducing the amount of the wood to be used.

d) Circular house foundations

The clusters of circular house foundations identified represented the social units within the populations that settled on the sites. From the nature of ruins, one could suggest the same pattern on both sites. The settlement evidence within the hill suggests a phase of early settlement associated with inselbergs, a dominant character of early Hausa settlements. It is hoped that further research on the area and across the dissected plateau region of *Katsina* will shed more light on the pattern of settlements of the area that are not clear now.

e) Dye Pits

Dyeing is one of the indigenous crafts known to have been practice in *Katsina* Kingdom. Three clusters of dye pits were recorded around the hills and three other ones within the present *Pauwa* town, with areas showing high accumulation of waste from the past dyeing operation.

These pits are structures dug to support dyeing of textile materials in the past. Oral information attest to the fact that dyeing was among the indigenous industries that flourished in Pauwa (Zubairu, pers comm, 2012). Some scholars have argued that before the foundation of the *Birni* at *Katsina*, the Dyers guild held sway and were prominent in social, economic and political settings of the Kingdom. They are often referred to as the '*Karofi* rulers', long before the emergence of the *Korau* era. (Usman, 1981).

The nature of these dye pits have been discussed in chapters three and four respectively. Although, Indigenous Dyeing does not exist in the present settlements, but it still exist in small scale in other cities of Hausaland especially *Zaria*, *Sokoto*, *Katsina* and *Kano*. The procedures for dyeing have always being the same across hausaland except in some few cases where dye – pot as used. Men are usually the dyers while both men and women produced the fabric used by the dyers. The materials are handspun by women and hand-woven by men in narrow-band loom. Cotton is major raw material for making these fabrics and it is one of the major crops cultivated in southern Katsina. The area is known for its unique indigo – dyed clothing, which were traded to commercial centre like Kano and Katsina (Usman, 1981).

The dyeing is carried out in a dye – pit. The pits were dug on raised–ground, which is well drained. The pits are dug to a certain depth usually 6-9 feet; the sides and bottom of the dye pit are plastered with '*Katsi*- a kind of cement usually obtained from sediments in the dye pits, so that the dye solution will not seep into the ground (Zubairu, pers. Comm. 2012).

Indigo plants are cut during the rainy season before the harvest. The plants are then spread in a field for the full–force of rain, and then left to ferment. When the fermentation reached the desired level, the indigo plant is covered with grass, when the indigo is so prepared, water is obtained from a well or pond and poured into the pit, together with ash and the semi–fermented Indigo. After 3 days, burnt pit sediments (*Katsi*) are added.

A stout stick is used to turn the mass over and over again till when the dye become ready, after which clothes are put in the pit in full length. After the dyeing the clothes is then spread to dry and taken to the beaters to obtain shiny look. The mouth of the pit is then covered with small conical thatched roof to keep out rain, dirt and animals. Whole black and blue are the normal colour for dyeing and the attire is called '*Turkudi'*, '*Mudakare'*, '*Rawani'*, '*Gyale'* and '*Riga'* (Zubairu pers, comm. 2012).

f) Defensive structures

The defensive structures at *Kurkutawa* indicate an early development of walling system in Katsina kingdom. The defensive structures are not massive, but it reflects a deliberate attempt by the inhabitants to create a defensive mechanism.

The defensive wall also indicated how adept the builders were of devising suitable building materials and techniques to enable them protect themselves. The hill provided natural areas of safe retreat in time of severe attack. The nature and type of this defensive mechanism were a reflection of the intricate relationship between man and his physical environment.

5.3 Comparison between *Falale, Barebari* and *Malikawa* sites

a) Stone artifacts

The main stone artifacts recovered from *Malikawa*, *Barebari* and *Falale* sites are grinding stones, and it appeared that grinding stones were intensively used until they were

broken since some of them are concave and very deep. The stone from both sites were also irregular in shape, which may point to the fact that they were probably used for the same general purpose of grinding of grains such as millet and guinea corns, which are known to be have been the major staple among the inhabitant of the area or for the preparation of herbal medicine. The grinding stones could also have been used for polishing and sharpening metal, stone and wooden objects.

b) Iron slag

Pieces of iron slag were discovered in *Malikawa* site among all the four sites visited. There is a tradition that point to the ancient site of *Tufata* as the area where iron was once smelted by the inhabitants of the area in the past. Further research and systematic excavation would shed more light on the development of iron working on the area.

c) Pottery

Analyses on pottery from both of the sites suggest a relationship between settlement sites at the hilltop and those on the plain, but this is based on surface finds, as such, the result is tentative. Out of the 216 potsherds analysed, 153 were collected from *Malikawa*. Out of which 22 were rims (14.38%), 3 neck (1.96%) and 128 body sherds (83.66%). 4 rims (7.55%) were identified from the 53 potsherds collected from *Falale* site, 44 body sherds (83.02%) and 3 neck (9.43%) were also identified. The general pattern that seems to emerge from the comparison of pottery was that both sites share the same vessel forms and shapes. Majority of the rims in *Malikawa* are pots in different size and shape with few bowl forms, while the rim sherds from *Falale* are small sized pots and one bowl (Table 4&9).

Among the decorated body sherds, the predominant type of decoration has been incision and groove in different form constituting 41.94% at *Malikawa* and 25% at *Falale*, while multiple

decoration consisting of incision, groove, and less roulette is 58.06% at *Malikawa* and 75% at *Falale*. The table below compares the potsherds at *Malikawa* and *Falale*. The preliminary study of pottery suggests that most of the clusters of house foundations on the sites were inhabited by the same group of people as the decorative motifs and rim forms are represented in all the clusters.

TABLE 14: COMPARISON OF *MALIKAWA* AND *FALALE* VESSEL FORMS AND DECORATIONS

S/no	***MALIKAWA***			***FALALE***		
	Description	**Quantity**	**Percentage (%)**	**Description**	**Quantity**	**Percentage (%)**
	Vessel forms					
1	Rim	22	14.38	Rim	4	7.55
2	Neck	3	1.96	Neck	5	9.43
3	Body	128	83.66	Body	44	83.02
	Total	**153**	**100**	**Total**	**53**	**100**
	Decorations					
1	Single Decoration	13	41.94	Single Decoration	1	25
2	Multiple Decoration	18	58.06	Multiple Decoration	3	75
	Total	**31**	**100**	**Total**	**4**	**100**

d) Circular house foundations

Both the sites have evidence of circular house foundations, which most have been used as houses, granaries and barns. While the circular house foundations are bigger on the hilltop, they appeared smaller on the plain. This may be as result of limited space on the hill and available space on the plain. Another reason for this may be farming and hunting activities, which lead to the destruction of the house foundations on the plain.

e) Dye pits

There are no dye pits identified at the hill top site, but 30 pits were recorded on the plain at *Malikawa* and *barebari*. This suggests a form of diversified economy and indigenous developed of crafts and industries.

f) Defensive structures

Among all the four sites identified, defensive structures were only identified at *Kurkutuwa*. The defensive structures are in two forms: the stone wall and the low-mud wall. These structures are a reflection of the intricate relationship between the inhabitants of the sites and their environment.

g) Economy

Based on the evidence, activities of past inhabitants who occupied the four sites were diversified, apart from evidence of settlements; there is also evidence of smelting at *Tufata*. One can probably say the abandoned sites within the hills might have represented an early phase of settlements associated with inselbergs. Further developments in indigenous crafts and industries attracted immigrants, which might have favored a new settlement on the plain.

In conclusion, the settlement clusters identified at *Falale, Malikawa, Barebari* and *Kurkutawa* may have represented the social units around the *Pauwa* area. Intermittent conflicts among the stratified groups, the arrival of immigrants (*Wangarawa*) (Last, 1985, 1989), more diversified economic base and relative security in the area led to the emergence of new form of life, which made the inhabitants moved from the hills to the plain land. Though the oral tradition collected reveal little about the sites within the hills, it also exposed the problems associated with the history of settlements in the area. This informs the need for a proper archaeological

investigation of such sites to fill in the gaps created by the distortion and sometime political considerations related to the oral traditions.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

This thesis is a preliminary report on Pauwa settlements sites, the research is not only site oriented, but also archeological in focus, aimed particularly at using archaeological remains in studying aspect of the settlement history of the Hills. The study is limited to *Kurkutawa*, *Barebari*, *Falale* and *Malikawa* sites.

The thesis is divided into six chapters. Chapter one introduces the background to the study, the research problem and discusses the general aim and objectives of the study. Justification and the literature associated with it as well as the theoretical framework used were highlighted. Chapter two provides the geographical and historical background of the study area. This help to give a picture of the environmental settings that shape the physical and cultural landscape of the sites. In addition, the chapter also provides a review and summary of some of the various oral traditions collected and the lists of the rulers of *Pauwa*.

Chapter three deals primarily with the archeological reconnaissance and survey conducted on the three sites. The finds and features were documented and presented in a site map. Chapter four analysed the finds and features identified during the reconnaissance, while chapter five provides the interpretation of the data analysed in chapter four and a comparison between the sites is made. Chapter six summarises the study and draw conclusion. Recommendation and suggestion for further research were also made.

6.2 Conclusion

Archaeology as a discipline is pre – occupied with the study of life ways of past cultures and how they interacted with their environment. The study of past settlement will also help in understanding the intricate relationship between the society and the environment. The problems associated with the study of early settlement in Hausaland have already been stressed by many archaeologist and historians (Such as Ndera 2008; Aliyu 2007; Aliyu 2005; Effah – Gyamfi 1981; Abubakar 1982; Augi 1983; Usman 1981 and Smith 1972). These problems arose in the first place by attempting to explain the evolution of settlement within the context of the present Hausa – city-states.

However, recent archaeological and historical research works have indicated the evolution of settlements that dates back to the development of Iron technology. Smith (1972) suggested most of the earliest settlement arose around inselberg as early as the tenth century A.D. These Inselbergs had socio – economic and cultural attraction, they were fertile for agriculture and contained mineral resources such as iron and believed to be abode of spirits (*Iskoki*)

The emergence of settlement around the *Pauwa* hills can tentatively be said to have such pattern, from small autonomous and compacted villages, they fused together to become more nucleated. From that level, larger communities arose which led to a new form of leadership. The archaeological evidence suggests an early phase of settlement around the *Pauwa* hills. The presence of house and granary foundations in form of circular stone arrangements, dye pits and a defensive mechanism suggest a permanent settlement with diversified economy and a stratified society, which may have evolved under local condition.

Our study though tentative, clearly shows settlements in this area did not evolved as a result of spontaneous phenomenon but rather in painstaking and gradual occurrences of man's cultural efforts. In all the four sites studied, the location of the sites were a direct dictate of the intricate relationship between man and his physical environment, factors such as defense, proximity to water, fertile agriculture land and other natural resources influence the evolution of settlement in the area.

The towns of the "*Duwatsun Pauwa*" may have developed through the clustering of *unguwoyi* in the fertile lands and the concentration of heterogeneous population because of crafts and trade that was connected with iron working and cloth making. These led to the expansion and incorporation of the surrounding settlements to form the '*Birni'* at *Pauwa*, which was walled and situated near the iron mines and the ancient route from Kano to *Zamfara* and *Gobir* kingdom.

The evolution of settlements at *Pauwa* hills were informed by the ability of man to interact with his environment in different ways and at different times. Based on the preliminary survey carried out, one can modestly say, the artifacts identified were a direct response, among other things, to opportunities offered by the immediate environment. The technology and the economy were partly determined by diverse historical experiences among other things. The traditional epithet of the area reflects this status.It is commonly refer to as '*Kankara ta Danjamka Gwanjar Karfe! Idan mutum ya zo da arziki ya dau karfe! Idan ya zo da tsiya ya sha kibiya!'* meaning Kankara the town of Danjamka the Gonja of iron! If a man comes with spirit of goodwill, he can take back plenty of iron! If he comes with ill will, he receives an arrow! (Usman 1981: 208).

Our study has extended our knowledge of Inselberg settlements in Katsina, it has added *Pauwa* to other complexes such as *Kwatarkwashi,Kuyambana, BirninKogo* and *Runka*. One cannot begin to study settlement sites in and around Katsina until there is the understanding of the relationship that existed between the inhabitants of those abandoned sites that are of smaller ranges with the capital of the city-states as well as their distinct character.

Archaeological surveys and excavations needs to be sustained into the deep rural areas around the *Pauwa* forest and the *Ruma – Kukar Jangarai* forest reserve in order to unravel the material culture of the area. In this way, one can begin to understand the evolution and patterning of settlements in *Pauwa***.**

6.3 Recommendations

A more comprehensive location of all abandoned settlements around the Pauwa hills and the dissected Plateau region separating the Sokoto basin from the Katsina uplands need to be done. This would be a good starting point for the study of the emergence of settlements and their contribution to the developments of urban clusters in the Katsina.

A systematic categorization of the sites based on period (pre – Hausa, Hausa and Jihad period) and categories (*Unguwa*, *Kauye*, *Gari*, *Birni*) need to be done so that the complexities that arise from this categorization can be explained. However, in the future Archeologists need to collect and reassess the oral tradition they used and a multi disciplinary approach with emphasis on ethnoarchaeology need to be sustained in this regard.

Future researches need to be extended to the deserted and forested area of *Rubu* and *KukarJangarai* forest reserve, which start, from Pauwa to Danmusa, Safana and Batsari L.G.As of Katsina State. This would bring settlements that were deserted due to the constant revolt by the *Habe* rulers of Katsina and the *Fulanis*(1835 – 1843) into the purview of archaeological

research. It is important to note that traces of ruined walls, mostly located at the foot of the numerous inserlbergs doted all over the region.

Another major direction in which future archeological research should be guided is the study of the evidence of Iron working along iron mines in *Pauwa* and Kankara. This will help in understanding the relationship, if any, between the development of Iron working and the emergence of settlements in the area. Finally, there is the need for the Katsina State History and Culture Bureau to collaborate with the National Commission for Museum and Monuments, National Institute for Cultural Orientation and other research institutes in identifying and documenting the rich cultural heritage of the people. The effort of the Katsina state government in establishing an endowed professorial chair in history at the department of History A. B. U., Zaria, specifically on Katsina's history is a welcome development. Attempt should therefore be made, to include the Archaeology of the kingdom as part of the intended research focus.

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Appendix 1

List of oral informants

S/NO	NAMES	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF INTERVIEW	DATES
1	Mal. Muhammad Yaro	70yrs	Farming and hunting	Pauwa	Nov, 2013
2	Mal. Hayatu Na Mallam Gide	80yrs	Farming	Pauwa	Nov, 2012
3	Abdu Sule	55yrs	Farming	Pauwa	Nov, 2012
4	Mal. Dabo Abubakar	65yrs	Farming	Pauwa	Nov, 2012
5	Mal. Ibrahim M/unguwa	65yrs	Ward head	Pauwa	Nov, 2012
6	Alh Usman Alhassan	60yrs	Chief Imam	Pauwa	Jan, 2013
7	Ukashatu Aminu	47yrs	Blacksmiths	Pauwa	Jan, 2013
8	Mal Muhammadu Bello	59yrs	Imam	Pauwa	Jan, 2013
9	Samaila Adamu	48yrs	Sec, Pauwa devp. Association	Pauwa	Jan, 2013
10	Mal. Basiru Dabo	35yrs	Civil servant	Pauwa	Jan, 2013
11	Mal Zubairu Wawalkaza	70yrs	Farming	Wawalkaza	Jan, 2013
12	Liman Yuguda	70yrs	Imam	Wawalkaza	Nov, 2012
13	Yahaya Zubairu	35yrs	Driving	Wawalkaza	Nov, 2012
14	Alh Alu Zango	80yrs	Farming	Zango	Nov, 2012
15	Mal Zubairu Kassim	55yrs	Farming	Zango	Nov, 2012
16	Adamu Sani	40yrs	Farming	Yarsanta	Nov, 2012
17	Saadatu Nagoggo	80yrs	Housewife	Pauwa	Nov, 2012
18	Dago Isah	70yrs	Housewife	Pauwa	Nov, 2012
19	Late Amina Muhammad	60yrs	Housewife	Karfi	Nov, 2012
20	Late Hajiya Asma'u Lawal	100	Housewife and one of the Grand-daughters of Sarkin Gwari Abdu	Karfi	Nov, 2012
21	Mal Bishir Dan Umma	40yrs	Civil Servant	Kankara	Nov, 2012

Appendix 2: District Heads (*Hakimai)* of Pauwa

KOGO HOUSE

1) Kogo mai Kumaru

2) Sarkin Gwari Abubakar 1840-1856

3) Sarkin Gwari Abdu da Gora 1856-1883

4) Sarkin Gwari Halliru 1883-1910

5) Sarkin Pauwa Bello Dabakurau 1910-1915

IYA NADABO HOUSE

6) Sarkin Pauwa Nuhu 1915-1943

7) Sarkin Pauwa Mudi 1943-1951

8) Sarkin Pauwa Idris 1952-1956

9) Sarkin Pauwa Muktar 1956-1970

10)Sarkin Pauwa Lawal Areda 1970- Date