

CHAPTER - VI
ANTIQUITIES

A very limited number of antiquities have been obtained from the sites explored in the region. Even the excavated sites have shown great dearth in objects ^{and} in variety of finds. Although the areas excavated at Siswal, ^{with that} and Daulatpur were very limited in our period, the people on the whole seem to have lead simple life.

The antiquities obtained from the region are treated here under two broad heads viz. (i) the antiquities from the excavated sites and (ii) the antiquities from the explored sites. The antiquities of the first group are again dealt site-wise for the sake of clarity.

1. Antiquities from the Excavated Sites (Pl. XIII - XV; Fig. 25).

A. Siswal

There have been discovered no antiquities from the excavation at Siswal. However, 20 finds were collected from the surface comprising stone and terra-cotta objects. They include 1 saddle querns and 1 pestle of stone, 4 pieces of bangles, 3 beads, 2 oblong sling balls, 5 discs with tapering ends and 4 triangular cakes of terra-cotta. No blades or copper objects were obtained.

The saddle quern and the pestle (Pl. XIII) are made of white spotted red sand stone. The quern is broad and has convex lower base. The muller has flat rubbing end while its ends are pointed.

The terra-cotta bangles are single as well as multiple tiered and painted with black oblique strokes on the exterior as in Mitathal I (See page 279). The terra-cotta beads are bi-conical truncated as in Mitathal I. The terra-cotta sling balls are oblong in shape bearing finger pressed marks on sides. The type resembles the typical Harappan variety. The terra-cotta disc with tapering ends and finger tip marks in the middle on either side ~~is~~ characteristic of the Siswal Culture in this region. At Mitathal (See page 268) the discs show a clear cut evolution till ~~it~~ becomes broad ^{and} flatish one with generally planoconvex section bearing a finger tip impression on the convex side. The Siswal variety is small but thick, a characteristic feature of early types. The terra-cotta triangular cakes, so typical of the Harappa culture but also found in pre-Harappan contexts at Mitathal¹, Kot Diji² etc., have rounded corners and are of medium sized ^{and} thick. In one case it bears impressions of a mat or woven bed (Pl. —). All the finds except perhaps the terra-cotta oblong sling balls, and the triangular cakes, ^{and} the saddle quern and muller can be safely assigned to the pre-Harappan culture.

B. Mitathal

Mitathal³ has yielded a variety of antiquities comprising of stone objects, metal objects, terracotta objects, beads, bangles and ivory objects.

(a) Stone Objects (Pl. XVIa — XVIIb)

The stone objects recovered from the excavations including weights, balls and marbles, ring stone, chert blade, hammer stone, saddle querns and mullers etc.

(1) Weights

In all 17 weights were recovered from the excavations of which six came from the unstratified deposit. The weights can be divided into four categories on the basis of their shape viz. cubical, cuboid, discular and irregular shaped. The cubical chert weights so characteristic of the Harappa culture are rare at the site and include only two specimen of which one is housed in the Jhajjar Museum.⁴ Both were collected from unstratified deposits but can be safely assigned to Period IIa. The cuboid weights include nine examples of sand stone weights and one piece of granite. The weights are of rough manufacture and were perhaps used for heavier measurements. Of these six belonged to Period IIb while three came from unstratified deposit. The disc variety includes six weights of which three belong to Period IIb and the rest came from unstratified deposits. Their counterparts are obtained in Lothal B.⁵ All but two of these are made of sand stone, the two being manufactured of quartzite pebbles. An irregular shaped pebble of grey colour, unusually heavy for stone, seems also to have been used as a weight. The piece contains metal ore to make it heavier. It comes from Period IIb.

Plate

1. Roughly cubical weight of brownish sand stone.
From an unstratified deposit (MTL-1,755).
2. Roughly rectangular weight of grey granite.
From a mid level of Period IIb. (MTL-1,608).
3. Flatish discular weight of greyish sand stone.
From a mid level of Period IIb (MTL-1,607).

4. Roughly cubical weight of brownish sand stone.
From an unstratified deposit (MTL-1, 731).
5. Irregular shaped weight of grey granite.
From a late level of Period IIb (MTL-1,78).
6. Chert weight cubical. From an unstratified
deposit. (MTL-1,666).

(ii) Balls and marbles

Thirteen balls and marbles of stone were recovered from the site in various sizes. Of these one comes from Period I, two from Period IIa, eight from Period IIb and two from unstratified deposit. The note-worthy feature of the balls is that the size is bigger in a few cases in Period IIb.

Plate (Not illustrated)

1. Ball of whitish sand stone. From an early
level of Period IIb (MTL-1,530).
2. Marble of brownish sand stone. From an early
level of Period IIb (MTL-1, 490).
3. Marble of greyish sand stone. From a late
level of Period IIb. (MTL-1, 421).
4. Marble of buffish sand stone. From a mid level
of Period I (MTL-1, 385).
5. Ball of whitish sand stone or lime stone. From
a late level of Period IIb (MTL-1,599).

(iii) Ring Stone, Chert Blade, Hammer Stones etc.

A fragmentary ring stone with a characteristic
neolithic hour glass section⁵ was recovered from unstratified
deposit. The tool is of grey sand stone and is partly polished
on either side. It is interesting to recall that a neolithic

polished celt was recovered from Kalibangan-~~II~~⁶ during 1966-7. The possibility of the existence of neolithic foks side by side in the region cannot be ruled out though it can also not be much emphasized.

Only one chert ribbon flake was found from the unstratified deposits of the site. The blade showed traces of original retouching which seems to have become blunted by use. The use of the tool is indicated by the glossy polish along the edges.

Besides, two pebbles of quartzite, one each from Periods IIa and IIb, were found from the site. The pebbles, though are blunt and show no signs of manufacture, simulate roughly the Neolithic polished celts.⁷ The example from Period IIb, however, shows some abbrasive marks on sides and battering marks on the heads indicating its use as a ready hammer. The other piece was used lesser.

Plate XIIa

1. Ring stone of grey sand stone; irregular in shape, hour glass section from an unstratified deposit. (MTL-1,664). cf. Chanhudaro (Pls.XCIII-34 and LXXXIX-16).
2. Quartzite pebble used as hammer stone. From a mid level of Period IIa. (MTL-2,450).
3. Quartzite pebble used as hammer stone. From an early level of Period IIb. (MTL-1,327).
4. Chert ribbon flake, originally retouched, sides blunted and polished by use. From an unstratified deposit (MTL-1758) (*Not illustrated*)

(iv) Saddle querns and mullers (Pl. XII b)

In all 28 pieces of saddle querns were recovered from the site which are generally made of red sand stone. Of these 27 have been found from the excavations while one comes from the surface. Among the excavated finds 12 pieces of the querns came from Period IIa and 15 from Period IIb.

The mullers discovered from the site include 21 pieces of which 19 come from stratified deposits and 2 from unstratified ones. These are generally made of red sand stone while quartzite, lime stone and pebbles have also been used in some cases. Of these 9 mullers have been recovered from Period IIa and 10 from Period IIb. In one case a broken quern piece has been reused as a muller in Period IIa. The mullers of Period IIb are generally elongated and well made. A few rounded pebbles have also been used for this purpose in period IIb while one is made of lime stone. Among those from the surface are included a muller of quartzite and another of red sand stone.

(b) Metal objects (Pl. XIII a + II).

In all 16 copper objects were discovered from Mitathal⁸ of which 13 come from the excavations and 3 from the surface. Period I has yielded only a fragment of a bangle. From Period IIa were recovered 5 objects of which two are of indeterminate shape. The remaining include a medium sized copper-ring and a copper wire, square in section. Period IIb has yielded 7 objects in all of which three are fragmentary and of indeterminate shape.

The remaining four are better preserved and include a copper ring with circular section, a parasu with thin blade comparable with one from Kurdi in Rajasthan and a celt with rectangular section and mild convex cutting edge. A copper harpoon ^(Pl. II) from the site discovered earlier and now housed in the Gurukul Jhajjar Museum, ¹⁰ and has its counterparts at Saipal ¹¹ and in the Copper Hoards of the Doab. ¹² The surface finds include two pieces of bangles, each with a rounded and flatish section and an object of indeterminate shape.

Seven copper objects had been chemically analysed by Dr. K.T.M. Hegde ¹³ though he could not undertake spectrometric and metallographic studies for want of time. The results obtained are given belows -

Sr.No.	Object	Culture Level	Cu	Sn	Pb	Fe	Ni	Co	As	Bi	Sb	Ag	Au	Mn	Mg	Total
1.	Ring (MTL562)	Late Siswal	98.33	-	-	1.26	tr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.59
2.	Ring (MTL304)	Harappan	98.35	-	-	1.20	tr	-	tr	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.55
3.	Wire (MTL522)	Harappan	98.57	-	-	1.13	tr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.70
4.	Ring (MTL.275)	Mitathal IIb	98.43	-	-	1.14	tr	-	tr	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.57
5.	Ring (MTL.68)	Mitathal IIb	98.64	-	-	1.12	tr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.76
6.	Celt (MTL 75)	Mitathal IIb	98.31	-	-	1.19	tr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.70
7.	Parasu (MTL129)	Mitathal IIb	98.48	-	-	1.15	tr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.63

Tr = traces

The analytical data of the objects which were drawn from all the Periods, viz, I, IIa and IIb of the site, shows that all the objects were made of unalloyed copper with a purity above 98 percent which is significantly equivalent to present day 'blister copper' extracted after Bessemerisation of the matter. It is significant that an advanced stage in extractive metallurgy

was reached as early as the Late Siswal Period and it was maintained through the Mitathal IIb Period.

Plate XIII a

1. Copper bangle of planoconvex section. From an unstratified level. (MTL-1,16).
2. Copper ring of circular section. From a late level of Period IIb. (MTL-1,68) Cf. Chauhudaro Pl. LXXXIII,29 Bargaon and ¹⁵~~Podet~~¹⁶Pondi.
3. Copper ring of circular section. From an unstratified level. (MTL-1, 186).
4. Copper bangle of elliptical section. From a late level of Period IIb. (MTL-1,275).
5. Copper ring of circular section. From a late level of Period IIa. (MTL-1,304).
6. Copper celt. From a late level of Period IIb, (MTL-1,75). cf. Chanhudaro Pl. LXXI.4.
7. Copper Parasu. From a late level of Period IIb. (MTL-1,129). cf. Chanhudaro Pl. LXX.28, Kurdi and Kalibangan.

(c) Terra-cotta Objects

(1) Triangular Cakes and Discs

Terra-cotta triangular cakes, so typical of the Harappa culture, have been recovered rather in a limited quantity from the excavation. These are mainly found in Period IIa though a few examples have been recovered from Period I and Period IIb also. The cakes generally have rounded corners and occur in various sizes. They are generally of medium fabric mixed with chaff as degreissant and are generally manufactured coarsely.

The terra-cotta discs with tapering ends and marked with finger tips in the middle on two sides occur in all the periods at the site. The discs were manufactured with hand as is indicated by the finger impressions preserved on a few examples. The discs vary in sizes. In Period I the discs are generally smaller in size and thicker in section invariably bearing the finger tip depressions on both the faces to facilitate the hold in throwing the missile. The disc grows larger in size and thinner in section towards the later levels of the site showing a clear cut evolution in the type. In Period IIb most of the examples bear finger tip marks on one face only and the other face is flat making it planoconvex in section. In this period the discs are of rough make and baked indifferently in fire pits unearthed in the excavations. The disc though an ^{element} ~~element~~ of the Siswal culture survives in Late Harappan context all over north India. ²¹

(11) Wheeled Toys and Animal Figurines (Pl. XIII^b)

In all 14 wheeled toys were recovered of which only six came from stratified deposits. The toys represent animal headed (bull or ram) but bird like bodies which have lateral perforation for wheeling and a longitudinal hole for passing a stick or rope across to drag it. The animal heads show pointed muzzle and are distinguished by the horns as bull or ram. Of the excavated toys two come from Period IIa. They are better prepared than those of the later period. These are unslipped and the finger prints are visible. Both the toys are painted on the back with cross hatched or oblique lines on the shoulders perhaps representing the wings. The horns of the bull are also painted.

The toys of Period IIb are still cruder and no signs of painting are preserved. These are four in number and represent bull and rams. The surface finds also include bull and ram types. Similar toys have been reported from other Harappan sites in the Indus Valley ²² and in the Doab ²³ at Alamgirpur and Banagan.

Plate XIII b

1. Wheeled toy of red ware representing horned head of bull and body of a bird, pointed muzzle, lateral perforations to wheel and longitudinal hole for passing a dragging stick or rope of medium thickness. It is devoid of any surface treatment, painted in black with oblique lines indicating the feathers and has unslipped mat surface. From a late level of Period IIa (MTL-1,547).
2. Fragment of a wheeled toy of red ware with a bull head, of medium fabric, and devoid of any treatment on the surface. From an early level of Period IIb (MTL-1,321).
3. Fragment of a wheeled toy with ram head, of smoky red ware and medium fabric. From a late level of Period IIb (MTL-1,69).
4. Fragment of a wheeled toy with bull head, of red ware, medium fabric. From an unstratified deposit (MTL-1,736).
5. Animal figurine possibly representing a dog of dull red ware, crudely modelled, of medium fabric. From a late level of Period IIb (MTL-2,324).

6. Animal figurine with mutilated head, of red ware, well modelled, treated with a chocolate slip, of medium fabric. From an unstratified deposit (MTL-1,637)

7. Fragment of an animal figurine of red ware. Short horns, perforated muzzle and of medium fabric. From an unstratified deposits (MTL-1,57). (not illustrated)

(iii) Toy cart-wheels

In all 43 terra-cotta cart wheels were collected from the site of which 31 came from stratified deposits. No toy wheel was recovered from Period I. Period IIA yielded 11 toy wheels including the one made on potsherd. They are of better make as compared to those manufactured in the later phase.

Similar wheels of toy carts are represented in the Indus Valley²⁴ and in the Doab²⁵ on Harappan sites.

The toy wheels have generally plain inner face while the outer face is slightly convex. A projecting hub on the exterior is a prominent feature. Some of the wheels are treated with a buffish wash and painted in black on the exterior with multiple parallel arcs on four sides leaving a hollow square around the hub (type 1) in the middle. A distinct variety is represented by a fragmentary piece (~~type-2~~) treated with red wash and painted with black converging strokes representing the spokes and a band on the peripheral edge. The example is unusually large in size. Period IIB has yielded 20 toy wheels. All the examples belong to the externally protruding hub variety and are only distinguished by their shorter size and thicker section (~~type-3~~).

(iv) Other Objects

Other terra-cotta objects recovered from the excavations include balls, marbles, house urns, decorated disc etc. Of these the terracotta disc (type 5) and the box like *object* (type 6) ~~are~~ deserve mention. The circular disc from Period IIa is of medium fabric and decorated with nail designs on all sides. The design is characteristic of Harappa culture. In the middle the disc is pressed on both sides by thumb or fingers. The rectangular ~~urn~~ *object* is fragmentary and has high walls with a perforation near the top preserved on one side. The example has burnt to grey interior and blotchy red exterior, and comes from Period IIa.

Plate (not illustrated)

1. Toy cart wheel of red ware. The underside is plain while the outer side is slightly convex. The protruding hub is represented on the exterior only. The example is of medium fabric and treated with buffish wash on the exterior. It is painted with thin parallel arcs on four sides of the rim. From a late level of Period IIb (MTL 1,395).
2. Fragment of a toy cart wheel of red ware. The example is distinguished by its large size and thicker variety. Of medium fabric, the example is treated with red wash and painted in black on both faces with a rim band and converging strokes representing the spokes. From a mid level of Period IIa (MTL-1, 443).
3. Toy cart wheel of red ware. The example is distinguished by a smaller size and less protruding

external hub. Of medium fabric the example is painted with parallel arcs on the external four sides over unslipped surface. From an early level of Period IIb (MTL-2, 199).

4. Toy cart wheel of dull red ware. The example is smaller in size and stumpy. Of medium fabric it is unslipped. From an early level of Period IIb (MTL-1, 188).
5. Flat disc of dull red ware. The example is of medium fabric and burnt to unoxidized smoky core. Pressed in the middle with finger tips on both sides of the object, decorated with nail designs all over. From a mid level of Period IIb (MTL-1, 224)
6. Rectangular ^{object} ~~turn~~ of red ware. It has high walls having perforation near the top. Of medium fabric, the vessel has burnt to unoxidized greyish interior and blotchy red exterior. From a mid level of Period IIa (MTL-2, 549).
7. Terra-cotta marble. From an early level of Period IIb (MTL-2, 437).
8. Terra-cotta ball. From a late level of Period IIb (MTL-2, 220a).

(d) B e a d s (Pl. XIV)

In all 114 beads were found from the site of which 54 came from the excavations and 60 from the surface. There is rather limited variety of material and shapes in the industry. They comprise of semiprecious stones like agate, carnelian, flint, faience, paste, terra-cotta and bone. Period I has

yielded only one terra-cotta bead. From Period IIa come 19 beads including one agate bead, 9 faience beads, two paste beads and 7 beads of terra-cotta and from Period IIb are recovered 34 beads including three agate, 2 carnelian, 9 faience, three paste and 17 terra-cotta beads. The beautifully finished lenticular agate beads (types 1-3) are manufactured in classical Harappan style. It is surprising that the carnelian and paste beads are less popular at the site than those of agate and faience respectively. The long barrel carnelian beads, so characteristic of the mature Harappa culture at the main centres, are conspicuous by their absence at Mitathal.²⁶ The varieties here are of much shorter size (type 5). The faience beads numbering 46 represent the most popular variety followed by terra-cotta only numbering 33. The faience beads include tubular, barrel, segmented, gadrooned, biconical and pear shaped varieties and are generally sky blue in colour though a few ⁱⁿnavy blue are also met with. The occurrence of an unfinished agate bead and a small core suggest that the beads were²⁷ manufactured locally.

Plate XIV

1. Agate: Long barrel tabloid, decorated with trefoil design. From a late level of Period IIb (MTL-2,73).
2. Agate: Long barrel lenticular, from an unstratified level (MTL 1).
3. Agate: Standard barrel lenticular. From an unstratified level (MTL-671).
4. Agate: Long barrel elliptical. From an unstratified level (MTL 737).

5. Carnelians: Long barrel circular. From a mid level of Period IIb (MTL-2, 230).
6. Agates: Long barrel circular. From a mid level of Period IIb (MTL-2, 287).
7. Agates: Long barrel circular. From an unstratified level (MTL, 672).
8. Flints: Long barrel circular. From an unstratified level (MTL 2).
9. Agates: Long barrel circular. From an unstratified level (MTL 738).
10. Agates: Long barrel circular. From an unstratified level (MTL X).
11. Agates: Long barrel circular. From an unstratified level (MTL y).
12. Faïences: mildly gadrooned. From an unstratified level, (MTL 678).
13. Faïences: Long barrel circular. From an unstratified level (MTL, 741).
14. Faïences: Long barrel circular. From an early level of Period IIb (MTL-1, 316).
15. Faïences: Long barrel circular. From an early level of Period IIb (MTL-1, 534).
16. Faïences: Short barrel circular. From an unstratified level (MTL 682).
17. Faïences: Oblate circular. From a late level of Period IIb (MTL-2, 168).
18. Faïences: Biconical circular. From an unstratified level (MTL 683).

19. Faience: short barrel circular, decorated with oblique strokes. From an unstratified level (MTL 740).
20. Faience: Long biconical circular. From an unstratified level (MTL 742).
21. Faience: Standard biconical circular. From an unstratified level (MTL 743).
22. Faience: Standard pear shaped circular. From an unstratified level (MTL 739).
23. Faience: Cylinder circular decorated with chevron design. From an unstratified level (MTL 747).
24. Faience: Segmented circular. From an unstratified level (MTL 679).
25. Faience: cylinder circular, decorated with chevron design. From an unstratified level (MTL 677).
26. Bone: Ovaloid elliptical. From an unstratified level (MTL 674).
27. Agate: Biconical circular. From an unstratified level (MTL 686).
28. Carnelian: Short barrel circular. From an unstratified level (MTL 670).
29. Faience: standard cylinder circular. From an unstratified level (MTL 1, 513).
30. Paste: micro bead. From an unstratified level (MTL 751).
31. Faience: Cylindrical circular. From an early level of Period IIa (MTL-1,293).
32. Faience: cylindrical circular. From an unstratified level (MTL 680).
33. Faience: cylindrical circular. From a late level of Period IIa (MTL-1,299).

34. Faience: cylindrical circular, banded white and green. From an unstratified level (MTL 675).
35. Agate: Long barrel oblate, unfinished, unboxed. From an unstratified level (MTL 102).
36. Paste: Disc, circular. From a late level of Period IIa (MTL-1, 546).
37. Paste: Disc, circular. From an unstratified level (MTL 690).
38. Paste: Disc, Circular. From a mid level of Period IIb (MTL-2, 212).
39. Paste: Disc, circular. From an unstratified level (MTL 688).
40. Faience: Spacer with three perforations. From an unstratified level (MTL 673).

TABLE - IPeriod-wise distribution of Beads, classified according to material

Material/Period	I	IIa	IIb	Unstratified	Total	Percentage
Agate	-	1	3	8	12	10.57
Carnelian	-	-	2	2	4	2.5
Fling	-	-	-	1	1	0.89
Faience	-	9	9	28	46	40.35
Steatite(Paste)	-	2	3	11	16	14.03
Terra-cotta	1	7	17	8	33	28.94
Bone	-	-	-	1	1	0.89
Indeterminate	-	-	-	1	1	0.89
T O T A L . . .	1	19	34	60	114	
Percentage	0.89%	16.66%	29.82%	52.63%		

TABLE - II

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Period-wise distribution of beads,
classified according to s h a p e.

	<u>Shape/Period</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>IIa</u>	<u>IIb</u>	<u>Unstra- tified</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Barrel	(Long oblate	-	-	1	-	1	1.23
	(Long circular	-	1	4	5	10	12.34
	(Standard circular	-	-	1	2	3	3.7
	(Short circular	-	-	1	2	3	3.7
Cylinder	(Long circular	-	9	6	10	25	30.86
	(Standard circular	-	-	1	4	5	6.17
	(Short circular	-	-	-	1	1	1.23
	(Long elliptical	-	-	-	1	1	1.23
	(Standard elliptical	-	-	-	1	1	1.23
Bicone	(Standard circular	-	-	-	2	2	2.46
	(Short circular	1	-	-	2	3	3.7
Disc	Short circular	-	2	3	10	15	18.51
Biconvex	Long elliptical	-	-	-	1	1	1.23
Oblong	Standard bicone elliptical	-	-	-	1	1	1.23
Segmented	Long circular	-	-	-	1	1	1.23
Gadrooned		-	-	-	2	2	2.46
Spaper		-	-	-	1	1	2.23
Ghata		-	-	-	2	2	2.46
Indeterminate		-	-	-	3	3	3.7
Total		1	12	17	51	81	
Percentage		12.34%	14.81%	20.98%	62.96%		

(*) Bangles and Rings (Pl. XV).

A total of 353 bangle fragments, mostly of faience and terra-cotta, were recovered from the excavations, with faience accounting for nearly 71 percent of the total yield. Other materials represented are copper (three examples) and shell (two examples), illustrated below.

Of the 253 faience bangles 243 were recovered from the excavations and 10 came from unstratified deposits.²⁸ No faience bangle was recovered from Period I. From Period IIa were found 52 bangles. The main types include bangles with medium width and rectangular section, bangles with wide flatish sections, bangles with ovaloid or elliptical section, bangles with plano-convex section, bangles with round section, bangles with triangular section, ^{is} bangles with ridged exterior, ^{and} bangles flat and with ribbed exterior ^{si} ~~simulating~~ the terra-cotta multiple pressed bangles. The ridged and multiple grooved bangles came from the late levels of Period IIa. The bangles are invariably decorated with a variety of designs such as horizontal or oblique grooves, concentric grooved circles, chevrons, groups of flowing lines, opposed triangles, cross hatched designs, oblique strokes meeting at apex, indented ridge design, ^{and} horizontal grooves imposed upon by rounded pellets hatched obliquely.

From Period IIb were recovered in all 137 bangles of faience. They include bangles with rectangular section, bangles with flatish section, bangles with planoconvex section,

bangles with circular section, bangles with triangular section and bangles of heart shape. The variety of designs occurring in Period IIa continues in this period except for the flowing grooves and opposed triangles. In addition the multi-chevron designs, concentric grooves superimposed over horizontal grooves, cross hatched oval pallet over horizontal grooves, zones of horizontal grooves bracketed between vertical grooves are the new designs met within this period. The design showing horizontal grooves superimposed by rounded oblique hatched pallets has become quite common.

The new designs on the bangles from unstratified deposits included mobbed design, indented design, ribbed bangle with chevron design etc.

The terra-cotta bangles recovered from the excavation included in all 95 of which seven came from unstratified deposits. The terra-cotta bangles are in various sizes and are prepared in two methods viz singles with rounded section and multiple pressed bangles with flatish section. Period I has yielded bangles mostly of former variety while the multipressed bangles are most common in Period IIa though they continue to be used in Period IIb also. Such bangles have been reported from the Harappan sites in the Indus Valley²⁹ and Kalibangan.³⁰ The single bangle of rounded section variety also occurs in Periods IIa and IIb though in a limited quantity.

In Period I are found six bangles of which three are treated with buff slip and painted with black strokes. All the bangles except one have round section. The exceptional piece belonged to the multiple pressed variety as recognised from the flatish sides.

Period IIa yielded 49 bangles in all of which only seven represent single bangles with round section. The multiple pressed bangles have two, three or four ^{rings} tiers pressed together. Sixteen of the bangles are treated with a buff (12 examples) or red slip (four examples) and painted with black strokes all around. One of the bangles is in grey fabric. The majority of the bangles have lost their original treatment of which some were self slipped.

From Period IIb were recovered only 28 bangles of which four are of single variety with round section. The multiple pressed bangles have two or three ^{rings} tiers pressed together. Five of the bangles are treated with a buff (three examples) or red (two examples) slip and painted in black oblique strokes all around. In one case the strokes are like dots over red slip on the exterior.

Shell bangles are exceptionally rare at Mitathal as only two examples were found from the excavations. Both the fragments come from Period IIb and are too fragmentary to be illustrated. The rarity of shell bangles or any other article of the material perhaps suggests the non-availability of the raw material.

In all four copper bangles were recovered from the excavations of which two are from unstratified deposits. One bangle comes from Period I while another comes from Period IIa. Of the two bangles from unstratified deposit one had a circular section while the other has flatish section.

Besides there were recovered three copper rings, ^{one each} ~~two~~ from Period ^{I and} IIA and ~~one~~ from Period IIB. One from Period IIB is of the bent bar variety as noticed in the Copper Hoards of the Doab. ³¹

^{XV.}
Plate (Faience bangles)

1. Fragment of a faience bangle, circular in section, sky blue, decorated with oblique lines on exterior. From an early level of Period IIB (MTL-1, 503).
2. Fragment of a faience bangle, planoconvex in section, sky blue, decorated with fine oblique lines on the exterior. From an early level of Period IIB (MTL-2, 284).
3. Fragment of a faience bangle, planoconvex in section, sky blue, glazed white, decorated on exterior with oblique lines forming alternate opposed triangles. From an early level of Period IIB (MTL-1, 456).
4. Fragment of a faience bangle, planoconvex in section, sky blue, decorated on exterior with oblique lines. From an early level of Period IIB (MTL-1, 428).
5. Fragment of a faience bangle, planoconvex in section, sky blue, glazed white, decorated on exterior with parallel horizontal lines superimposed upon at intervals by ovaloid pallets with oblique lines in a circle. From an early level of Period IIB (MTL-1, 427).

6. Fragment of a faience bangle, planoconvex in section, sky blue with white glaze, decorated with converging lines on the exterior. From a mid level of Period IIa (MTL-1, 302).
7. Fragment of a faience bangle, triangular in section, sky blue, decorated with oblique lines on either side of the ridge forming the chevron pattern. From an unstratified deposit (MTL-1, 643).
8. Fragment of a faience bangle, elliptical in section, sky blue, decorated with cog-wheel design and oblique lines on either side on the exterior. From an unstratified deposit. (MTL-1, 37).
9. Fragment of a faience bangle ridged externally, triangular in section, sky blue, decorated with oblique lines on either side of the ridge and parallel lines on edges. From an unstratified deposit (MTL-1, 15).
10. Fragment of a faience bangle, flattened or oblate in section, light blue with white glaze, decorated on exterior with horizontal lines superimposed by zigzag line. From an early level of Period IIb (MTL-2, 286).
11. Fragment of a faience bangle, flattened oblate in section, light blue, decorated with wavy lines on exterior. From an unstratified deposit (MTL-1, 646).

12. Fragment of a faience bangle, flattened oblate in section, light blue, decorated with chevron design enclosed by horizontal lines. From a mid level of Period IIb (MTL-1, 317).
13. Fragment of a faience bangle, flattened oblate section, light blue, decorated with oblique strokes dividing panels of horizontal lines enclosing oblique strokes. From an unstratified deposit (MTL-1, 39).
14. Fragment of faience bangle, elliptical externally flattened section, light blue, decorated with cross hatched design inbetween horizontal lines. From an unstratified deposit (MTL-1, 40).
15. Fragment of a faience bangle, white glazed decorated externally with corrugation. The ridge is decorated with chevron design. From an unstratified deposit (MTL-1, 22).
16. Fragment of a faience bangle, heart shaped, circular in section, green. From a mid level of Period IIb (MTL-1, 315).
17. Fragment of a faience bangle, planoconvex in section, light blue, decorated on exterior with converging oblique strokes. From an early level of Period IIb (MTL-1, 379).
18. Fragment of a faience bangle, thin heart shaped, triangular in section, light blue, From an unstratified deposit. (MTL-1, 306).

19. Fragment of a faience bangle, flattened in section, light blue, decorated on exterior with chequered pattern producing knobbed design. From an unstratified deposit (MTL-1, 708).

Plate (Terra-cotta bangles not illustrated)

1. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, painted ^{with} black dots on exterior. From an early level of Period IIb (MTL-1, 400).
2. Fragment of a terra-cotta bangle, oval in section, top flattened. From a late level of Period IIa (MTL-1, 526).
3. Fragment of a terra-cotta bangle, two ~~tiers~~ ^{rings} pressed together, squarish in section painted on exterior with oblique strokes. From an early level of Period IIb (MTL-2, 346).
4. Terra-cotta bangle, three ~~tiers~~ ^{rings} pressed together, rectangular in section, decorated with black oblique strokes on exterior. From a late level of Period IIa (MTL-1, 417).
5. Fragment of a terra-cotta bangle, round in section. From a lower level of Period IIa (MTL-1, 558).
6. Fragment of a terra-cotta bangle, oblate in section, painted in black strokes. From an early level of Period IIa (MTL-1, 559).
7. Fragment of a terra-cotta bangle, two ~~tiers~~ ^{rings} pressed together, squarish in section, painted

in black oblique strokes on exterior. From an early level of Period IIa (MTL-2, 411).

8. Fragment of a terra-cotta bangle, two ~~tiers~~ *rings* pressed together, rectangular in section, painted on exterior with oblique strokes. From a late level of Period IIa (MTL-1, 380).

(f) Ivory and Bone Objects

Two fragmentary pins of ivory and bone were recovered from the site, one from Period I and the other from Period IIa.

Plate (Not illustrated)

1. Ivory pin or stylus, polished. From a late level of Period I (MTL-1, 550).
2. Bone pin or stylus, squarish in section, polished. From an early level of Period IIb (MTL-2, 232).

C. Daulatpur

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The antiquities from Daulatpur Period I are on the whole limited and lack variety. In all 105 finds were collected from the site of which 95 were recovered from the excavations while 10 were found from unstratified levels. The most common of the finds include faience objects which number 52. Among other finds are included, 34 terracotta objects, 8 bone or ivory objects, 8 stone objects and 3 copper objects. The terracotta objects comprise 15 beads, 5 bangles, 2 toy cart wheels, 3 mutilated animal figurines possibly of bull, one

wheeled toy animal, two marbles and other fragmentary triangular cakes and discs. The faience objects include 7 beads and 45 bangle pieces. The other objects include bone or ivory pins, one decorated with grooves at end, ³³ copper fish hook without a barb ³⁴ saddle querns and mullers of grey sand stone and discoloured and cuboid weights of sandstone and quartzite. The bulk of the finds include bangles and beads of various materials such as faience, clay, copper and semi precious stones etc. The bangles comprise 52 pieces, 5 in terracotta, 45 in faience and two in copper, while the beads comprise terracotta 16, faience 7 and semi-precious stones 3. The faience bangles are generally thin and roughly circular in section or with tapering ends though a few flatish ones also occur. They are invariably decorated with incised strokes. The terracotta bangles are single and double tined and are sometimes painted in black with strokes on the exterior. The terracotta beads include biconical truncated and rounded varieties, while the faience beads include long barrel circular, short biconical circular and cylindrical circular varieties. In one case the barrel bead is bordered at ends with gold. The beads of semi-precious stones include barrel agate and biconical carnelian varieties. The assemblage compares with that of Mitathal IIB.

2. Antiquities from the Explored Sites:

The antiquities recovered from surface exploration of various sites in the region are on the whole limited in number and variety. They comprise objects of terracotta, stone, faience, steatite, copper and gold. The bulk of the finds is constituted by terracotta objects comprising triangular cakes, discs with tapering ends, sling balls, bangles, beads, toy cart, toy-cart

wheels, animal figurines, plumb bob, marbles etc. The stone objects include saddle querns and mullers, ovaloid balls, beads, blades etc. The faience objects comprise beads, bangles, pendants etc. Among others are included steatite disc beads; copper bangle and arrow head and a gold pendant. The faience bangles occur in abundance at Harappan and Mitathal II b Ware sites.

In the absence of any stratigraphic evidence it is hazardous to classify the explored finds period-wise. However, classification of the finds has been attempted primarily on the basis of comparative typological studies and their association with single culture sites. Some of the objects persist in all the prehistoric phases of the region e.g. saddle querns and mullers, terracotta triangular cakes, discs, bangles etc.

The finds assignable to the Kalibangan Period are very few and include stone saddle querns and mullers; quartzite ball tiny chert blade sometimes notched (site 34); terracotta disc with tapering ends and marked with finger tips ovaloid sling balls, bangles with single or multi-tier^{ring}; triangular plumb bob (site 21); and copper bangle (site 64). The Late Siswal culture finds comprise tiny chert blades sometimes serrated (site 97);³⁵ copper bits beads of semiprecious stones like ruby,³⁶ amazonite, serpentine felspar (site 97); terracotta animal figurines representing horned bull (site 97); blade sharpener (site 97),³⁷ ring and marbles; and conical gold ornament for head (site 97) besides the stone saddle querns, terracotta discs, triangular cakes and bangles, which continue from the Kalibangan Period I. The classical Harappan antiquities include terracotta inscribed³⁸ tablet or seal (site 34); triangular cakes, ovaloid sling balls (site 34) steatite disc bead, agate lenticular bead (site 34)

carnelian biconical bead, chert blade (site 34), faience, terracotta and shell bangles; terracotta animal figurine possibly bull and terracotta toy carts and wheels with hubs (site 34).

The finds assignable to the Mitathal IIB phase include terracotta triangular cakes, sling balls, discs, bangles, beads, toy cart wheels, animal figurines and wheeled toys; stone saddle querns and mullers, carnelian biconical beads, faience tabular beads, bangles, Pipal leaf shaped ear pendant (site 95) ³⁹ steatite disc beads and copper arrow heads of Harappan tradition (site 83).

CHAPTER-VI

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