Chapter-V
Study of Miscellaneous objects

A number of recent theories have argued that archaeological objects and data reflect the social and subjective interpretation of the archaeologists excavating them. These interpretative or post-processual approaches have importantly called into question the empirical assumption that the world exists as an object prior to interpretations that archaeologists give it. However this perspective fails to look at the ways in which the social and subjective factors are themselves constructed through fieldwork. In contrast to an approach that seeks to investigate how social and subjective factors ‘determine’ different kinds of archaeological objects.

During the course of exploration in study area a large number of miscellaneous finds were found such as coins, beads, bangles, toys, ornaments, flesh rubbers, wheel, human and animal figurines, sling balls, querns, pestles etc. which range from Early Harappan to Medieval times. These are made of different materials such as copper, stone, terracotta, faience, steatite, shell, glass, etc. These antiquities are found from the surface of the sites and therefore, their cultural affinities and chronology are difficult to ascertain. But the chronology of these could be possible by typological comparisons and on the basis of cultures of find spot. These are not only the art pieces but, signify the happenings of people of an anonymous society for which we have no other biopic evidence and the important source for the reconstruction of ancient culture and socio-economic life. Though a large number of antiquities were found but in discussion only main finds are illustrated and described. The finds already reported by other scholars are also discussed here. The description of these antiquities is given below on the basis of their material and chronology.

Stone Objects:

The explorations have yielded a number of stone objects such as sling balls, saddle querns, grinding stones and pestles, weights, blades, flakes, cores etc. in different shapes and sizes. Some of these were very hefty and bulky, so it was not possible to collect them from the sites, so they were photographed in situ and left at the sites. The illustrated specimens are described below.
Plate 23: Stone Pestles

1. A pestle of sand stone, dark greyish in colour, measuring 130.08mm in length, 58.60mm in width, Historical period; from Karanpura-I.

2. A pestle of mica sand stone, white-reddish in colour, measuring 135.02mm in length, 61.69mm in width, Historical period, from Makkasar-I.

Plate 24: Stone Quern

Fragment of a quern of sand stone, dark greyish in colour, measuring 120.28x100.40mm, Historical period; from Karouti.

Plate 25: Stone Weights

1. An agate weight, tan chocolate in colour, broken, rectangular in shape, measuring 24.30x28.36x11.07mm (incomplete); from Soti Badi-VI.

2. An unidentified stone weight, grey in colour, broken, rectangular in shape, measuring 21.70x16.66x14.56mm (incomplete); from Saliwala.

3. Sand stone weight (?), light red in colour, cubical shaped, measuring 38.20mm length and 22.14mm width, rough surface, 44.67gm weight, Early Harappan period; from Dabliwas Chugta

Plate 26: Stone Blades

1. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, backed in one margin, triangular in section, milky in colour, measuring 37.10x15.88x2.81mm; from Kalibangan.

2. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade with sharp retouched margin, trapezoidal in section, tan-grey in colour, measuring 53.24x13.80x3.83mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

3. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, retouched on both sides, trapezoidal in section, banded tan-grey in colour, measuring 55.95x 9.41x4.52mm; from Kalibangan.

4. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, retouched on both sides, trapezoidal in section, purplish hued in colour, measuring 63.30x 12.55x2.86mm; from Karanpura-II.

5. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, retouched on both sides, trapezoidal in section, banded tan-grey in colour, measuring 65x14.03x4.04mm; from Karanpura-II.
6. Fragment of thin parallel-sided chert blade, both margin retouched, triangular in section, purplish hued in colour, measuring 85.15x8.74x4.30mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

7. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, backed in one margin, triangular in section, milky in colour, measuring 14.84x7.75x2.64mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

8. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, backed in one margin, triangular in section, milky in colour, measuring 21.22x9.62x2.37mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

9. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, retouched on both sides, trapezoidal in section, black-brown in colour, measuring 29.06x 10.38x2.90mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

10. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, backed in one margin, triangular in section, milky in colour, measuring 23.19x8.70x4.94mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

11. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, backed in one margin, triangular in section, banded tan-grey in colour, measuring 26.25x8.67x2.50mm; from Soti Badi-VI.

12. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, backed in one margin, triangular in section, milky in colour, measuring 21.30x9.16x2.36mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

13. Fragment of thin parallel-sided chert blade, both margin retouched, triangular in section, purplish hued in colour, measuring 22.60x12.37x 4.05mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

14. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade with sharp retouched margin, trapezoidal in section, purplish hued in colour, measuring 24.61x 13.48x2.86mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

15. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, retouched on both sides, trapezoidal in section, black-brown in colour, measuring 33.65x12.62x 4.88mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

16. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, retouched on both sides, trapezoidal in section, banded tan-grey in colour, measuring 37.20x14.33x3.82mm; from Kalibangan.
17. Fragment of parallel-sided chalcedony blade, backed in one margin, triangular in section, milky in colour, measuring 35.28x5.86x1.68mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

18. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, retouched on both sides, trapezoidal in section, black-brown in colour, measuring 28.15x7.45x1.83mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

19. Fragment of parallel-sided chalcedony blade, backed in one margin, triangular in section, grey in colour, measuring 24.72x2.55x1.55mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

20. Fragment of parallel-sided jasper blade, backed in one margin, triangular in section, dark red in colour, measuring 23.05x5.24x2.75mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

21. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, retouched on both sides, trapezoidal in section, black-brown in colour, measuring 21.50x7.22x2.49mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

22. Fragment of parallel-sided agate blade, triangular in section, dull red in colour, measuring 16.48x6.75x3.42mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

23. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, retouched on both sides, trapezoidal in section, black-brown in colour, measuring 15.62x6.61x3.36mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

24. Fragment of parallel-sided jasper microlithic, triangular in section, dark red in colour, measuring 14x7.44x2.25mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

25. Fragment of parallel-sided chalcedony microlithic, trapezoidal in section, dull red in colour, measuring 11.57x8.45x2.40mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

26. Fragment of parallel-sided banded agate microlithic, trapezoidal in section, milky and red in colour, measuring 12.90x6.50x1.52mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

27. Fragment of parallel-sided banded agate microlithic, triangular in section, dull yellow and red in colour, measuring 15.10x5.83x1.90mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.
28. Fragment of parallel-sided banded agate microlithic, triangular in section, grey and red in colour, measuring 15.05x6.43x2.71mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

29. Fragment of parallel-sided banded agate microlithic, trapezoidal in section, grey and red in colour, measuring 15.40x5x1.20mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

30. Fragment of parallel-sided chert blade, triangular in section, tan grey in colour, measuring 13.08x6.42x1.82mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

31. Fragment of parallel-sided chalcedony microlithic, trapezoidal in section, milky in colour, measuring 13.36x4.24x1.36mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

32. Fragment of parallel-sided banded agate microlithic, trapezoidal in section, dull yellow and red in colour, measuring 9.50x3.74x0.91mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

Plate 27: Stone Nodule Fragments and Flakes
1. Flake of chert, banded tan-grey in colour, measuring 55.19x18.30mm; from Kalibangan.
2. Flake of chert, creamy colour, measuring 46.44x24.88mm; from Soti Badi-VI.
3. Nodule fragment of agate, smokey grey in colour, measuring 31.04x15.36mm; from Kalibangan.
4. Flake of banded agate, milky and grey in colour, measuring 22.66x21.73mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.
5. Nodule fragment of chalcedony, creamy colour, measuring 28.32x14.39mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.
6. Nodule fragment of banded agate, creamy and grey in colour, measuring 22.40x17.11mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.
7. Fluted core of banded chert, tan-grey in colour, measuring 17.20x10.86mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.

Plate 28: Chert Cores
1. Chert core, light brownish and whitish in colour, measuring 84.38mm maximum height, 300.80gm weight, Early Harappan period; from Salemgarh-Masani.
2. Chert core, light brownish in colour, measuring 72.33mm maximum height, 280.10gm weight, Harappan period; from Karanpura-II.
Terracotta Art Objects (Figurines):

The terracotta art denotes a common traditional art representing the desire, feelings, traditions and religious spirit of people. Truly, the terracotta art represents a common people's belief, faiths and pleasure. The terracotta figurines are represented mainly by human and animal forms. But during the time-bracket of our study, animal forms are found in abundance while the number of human figurines is very low in our region. The most commonly represented animal is bull. Devender Handa has reported some terracotta animal figurines, representing bulls, boars, camels, elephants, dogs (Horses?), terracotta gamesmen of various types, terracotta circular cakes with fingertip impression in the centre, etc. from Bhadra.¹ Further he and M.R. Bhardwaj reported also a beautiful medieval terracotta mould of Mahishamardini from Pallu.² A terracotta figurine showing Virabhadra ascribable to the late Kushana period has been reported from Munda.³

Plate 29: Terracotta Human Figurine

A terracotta seated male figurine, measuring 5.4cm length, 3.4cm width, handmade, well fired, look like an old man, wearing a dotted crown, wearing long ear rings, half sleeved shirt and necklace, closed eyes and mouth, having a long sharp nose, fingers of right hand and lower part of left leg broken, elbows resting on knees, Historical period; from Pilibangan Gaon.

Fig. 5.1: Terracotta Female Dancer

Aurel Stein, during his survey along with Ghaggar river reported this lovely terracotta figurine from Badopal.⁴ It is a female dancer which has been acquired by National Museum, New Delhi through the courtesy of the Director, Archaeology and Museums, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur. It belongs to the third century AD with evident impact of Mathura art on it.⁵
Plate: 30 Terracotta Animal Figurine
Unidentified terracotta animal figurine having two transverse holes in the fore and hind parts of the body, the hole indicate that it was intended to be used as a wheeled toy, open mouth, handmade, Early Harappan period; from Surewala-I.

Plate 31: Terracotta Animal Figurine
Fragment of probably a camel figurine, red in colour, punching nose, one beaded garland around the neck, long neck, measuring 14.43x44.43mm, Harappan period; from Kalibangan.

Plate 32: Terracotta Camel Figurine
Terracotta figurine of highly stylized single humped camel, proportionate hump, legs and tail are missing, rest of the body along with neck is intact, handmade, whole of body is decorated with black dots, a horizontal hole below the head represents the eyes, very front of the mouth is also missing, measuring 99.98mm in height, 57.70mm width, Historical period; from Pilibangan Gaon.

Plate 33: Terracotta Animal Figurine
Hand modelled terracotta head of an animal figurine, probably a ram (?), having applied eyes, wearing some short of applied ornament round the neck, horns missing, pierced transverse holes above the mouth indicate the nose, treated with red slip, measuring 36.03mm in height and 69.70mm width, Historical period; from Badopal.

Plate 34: Terracotta Animal Figurine
Hand modelled, red coloured but ill fired terracotta animal figurine probably of a dog (?), mouth, legs, tail are made by pinching the clay, eyes are represented by a horizontal hole, measuring 99.81mm in height and 70.01mm width, PGW period; from Ramsaranarayan-I (Thehdi Nathan).

Plate 35: Terracotta Humped Bull Figurine
Mutilated terracotta figurine of a humped bull, having a long proportionate hump up to head, front, left of rear and tail are broken, rest of body is intact, hand modelled, treated with red slip, well fired, measuring 70.25mm in height and 102.43mm width, Historical period; from Badopal.

Plate 36: Terracotta Humped Bull Figurine
Terracotta figurine of highly stylized humped bull, proportionate hump, fore legs, one rear leg, neck and tail are missing, rest of body is intact, hand
modelled, treated with fine red slip, incised trident mark on its left rear legs, measuring 81.99mm in height, 88.89mm width, Historical period; from Karanpura-I.

**Plate 37: Terracotta Humped Bull Figurine**

A humped terracotta bull figurine, proportionate hump, mouth and tail are missing, rest of body along with legs is intact, handmade, well fired, fine red slip, decorated with a pin-holed garland around the neck, measuring 78.31mm in height, 78.38mm width, Historical period; from Rampura.

**Plate 38: Terracotta Humped Bull Figurine**

Mutilated terracotta figurine of highly stylized humped bull, hand modelled proportionate hump, horns, face, tail and legs are missing, rest of body is intact, ill fired, buff in colour, wearing some sort of applied ornament round the neck, Historical period; from Badopal.

**Plate 39: Terracotta Humped Bull Figurine**

Terracotta figurine of highly stylized humped bull, horns missing, rest of body is intact, hand modelled, treated with fine red slip, well fired, wearing some sort of applied ornament round the neck, Historical period; from Ludana-II.

**Miscellaneous Terracotta Objects:**

Clay is easily available source material for manufacturing of terracotta objects. The terracotta objects described below such as sling balls, cakes, toy-cart frames and wheels, dabbers, tiles, miniature bricks, etc. are seemed to be locally manufactured at the sites. Such miscellaneous terracotta objects found during explorations are described below with their details.

**Plate 40: Terracotta Seal (?)**

During explorations a terracotta seal was found from Pilibangan Gaon, Historical period, long circular stub shaped, functional part bears pin-holes, the seal measures 40.53x24.29mm.

**Plate 41: Terracotta Medallion**

During the course of exploration the author found a terracotta Medallion of Historical period; from Pilibangan Gaon. This is round in shape, a horse man rider wants to attack on deer, an elephant and one unidentified animal is also seen, rider seems to be a hunter.6

**Plate 42: Terracotta Cloth-Dyer's Stamp**

Stylized cloth-dyer's terracotta stamp with wide circular base and a knob handle outside, well fired, brick red in colour, bearing incised concentric
circles for printing on textile, horizontal hole in the knob, Historical period; from Pilibangan Mandi. Nowadays this type of stamp is regularly in use for dying in rural area.  

**Plate 43: Sherd with Cloth Impression**

Pottery sherd of Harappan tradition found from Kalibangan with cloth impression. The sherd became fragmentary before the backed then potter rearranged or patched it and dry it on cloth may be? The impression those on the sherd are before the firing.

**Plate 44: Sherd with textile Impression**

Pottery sherd of cloth impression, these impressions made intensively by potter due to decorate or for hardness of pot, made of well levigated clay, well fired, brick red in colour, Historical period; from Sham Singhwala Bas

**Plate 45: Terracotta Sling Balls and Disc**

1. A terracotta sling ball, measuring 19.4mm in dia., spheroid, treated with red slip, well fired, Late Harappan period; from Ramsaranarayan-I (Thehdi Nathan).
2. A terracotta sling ball, measuring 19.41mm in dia., spheroid, treated with light red slip, ill fired, Late Harappan period; from Ramsaranarayan-I (Thehdi Nathan)
3. A terracotta sling ball, measuring 18.91mm in dia., spheroid, brownish in colour, fired, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.
4. A terracotta sling ball, measuring 18.27mm in dia., spheroid, greyish in colour, ill fired, Late Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.
5. A terracotta sling ball, measuring 21.07mm in dia., spheroid, greyish in colour, ill fired, Late Harappan period; from Bhangarh-I.
6. A terracotta sling ball, measuring 20mm in dia., spheroid, treated with light red slip, well fired, Early Harappan period; from Hirnawali-II.
7. A terracotta sling ball, measuring 18mm in dia., spheroid, treated with light red slip, well fired, Early Harappan period; from Jattan.
8. A terracotta sling ball, measuring 22.03mm in dia., spheroid, treated with light red slip, decorated with nail impressed design, well fired, Early Harappan period; from Raslana-II.
9. A terracotta sling ball, measuring 13.35mm in dia., spheroid, treated with light red slip, Late Harappan period; from Ramsaranarayan-I (Thehdi Nathan).
10. A terracotta broken disc, made of well levigated clay, well fired, grey in colour due to firing proses, measuring 11.57mm thick and 41.63mm height; PGW period; from Hanumangarh fort.

Plate 46: Terracotta Sling Balls
1. A terracotta sling ball, measuring 49.22mm in dia., spheroid, greyish in colour, Harappan period; from Kalibangan.
2. A terracotta sling ball, partly broken, measuring 53.33mm in dia., spheroid, treated with light red slip, incised nail design, well fired, Harappan period; from Kalibangan.
3. A terracotta sling ball, measuring 42.6mm in dia., spheroid, treated with fine red slip, Harappan period; from Kalibangan.
4. A terracotta sling ball, measuring 30.93mm in dia., spheroid, treated with light red slip, well fired, Harappan period; from Kalibangan.

Plate 47: Terracotta Cakes
1. Terracotta triangular cake of Harappan tradition, measuring 81.59x24.31mm, light red in colour, having husk impressions; from Karanpura-II.
2. Terracotta triangular cake of Harappan tradition, measuring 85.01x19.87mm, brick-red in colour, having husk impressions; from Karanpura-II.
3. Terracotta cake of roughly triangular shape, Harappan tradition, measuring 72.33x21.69mm, light black in colour due to firing activity, having husk impressions; from Soti Badi-VI.
4. Terracotta Mustika or '8' like object of Early Harappan tradition, measuring 80.06x44.14mm, light black in colour due to firing, finger punching marks on both sides; from Dabliwas Chugta.
5. Terracotta cake of roughly triangular shape, Harappan tradition, measuring 77.48x23.47mm, light red in colour, having husk impressions; from Soti Badi-VI.
6. Idli shaped terracotta cake of Early Harappan tradition, measuring 77.80x24.21mm, brick red in colour, having husk impressions, finger punching marks on both side; from Dabliwas Chugta.

Plate 48: Terracotta Cakes
1. Partly broken terracotta triangular cake of Harappan tradition, measuring 79.12x13.21mm, light red in colour with nail notched design, may have been used as flesh rubber; from Kalibangan.
2. Partly broken terracotta triangular cake of Harappan tradition, measuring 54.72x9.52mm, light red in colour; from Kalibangan.

Plate 49: Terracotta Cakes and Mustika
1. Terracotta Mustika or ‘8’ like object of Early Harappan tradition, measuring 95.99x61.76mm, light red in colour, finger punching marks on both sides; from Kalibangan.
2. Idli shaped terracotta cake of Early Harappan tradition, measuring 93.45x35.86mm, black in colour due to firing, having husk impressions, finger punching marks in both side; from Kalibangan.
3. Idli shaped terracotta cake of Early Harappan tradition, measuring 82.10x45mm, greyish in colour due to firing, finger punching marks on both sides; from Kalibangan.
4. Partly broken terracotta triangular cake of Harappan tradition, measuring 67.2x47.3mm, light red in colour; from Kalibangan.

Plate 50: Terracotta Beads and Mullers
1. Partly broken ill-shaped barrel circular terracotta bead like object having a horizontal hole, light greyish in colour due to firing, measuring 68.07mm, Early Harappan period; from Daniasar-II.
2. Partly broken ill-shaped barrel circular terracotta bead like object having a horizontal hole, light red in colour due to firing, measuring 68.99mm, Early Harappan period; from Daniasar-IV.
3. Partly broken ill-shaped barrel circular terracotta muller, light greyish in colour due to firing, measuring 44.70x37.91x92.84mm, Early Harappan period; from Daniasar-II.
4. Partly broken ill-shaped barrel circular terracotta muller, light red in colour due to firing, measuring 56mm, Early Harappan period; from Moter-II.

Plate 51: Terracotta Toy-cart Frame
Fragment of a terracotta toy-cart frame, brick red in colour, two vertical holes in each side for fixing the axle or bars, measuring 11.92x67.33mm, Harappan period; from Kalibangan.

Plate 52: Terracotta Toy-cart Frames
1. Fragment of a terracotta toy-cart frame having horizontal and vertical holes for fixing axle/bars, dull red in colour, moderately baked, rectangular handmade solid, measuring 6x1.70x2.50cm, decorated with black bands, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.
2. Fragment of a terracotta toy-cart frame, measuring 2.2x1x2cm, provided with vertical holes for fixing bars, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

3. Fragment of a terracotta toy-cart frame having horizontal and vertical holes for fixing axle/bars, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

4. Fragment of a terracotta toy-cart frame, having a hole for fixing holes, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

5. A small terracotta toy-cart frame, measuring 2.20x1.2x2cm, provided with two horizontal holes for fixing axle and one hole in the centre of the frame for fixing bar, Early Harappan period; from Munsari-I.

6. Small moderately baked handmade terracotta cylindrical toy-cart frame, dull red in colour, measuring 2.18x1.18x1.08cm, provided with two horizontal holes for fixing axle and one hole in the centre of the frame for fixing a bar, Early Harappan period; from Pohadka-III.

7. Fragment of a terracotta toy-cart frame, having cross holes in the centre part of the frame, Early Harappan period; from Hirnawali-II.

**Plate 53: Terracotta Wheels**

1. Broken terracotta single hubbed wheel, treated with red slip and painted in black with three sets of seven curved strokes, well fired, measuring 104mm in dia., thickness with hub is 31.69mm, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

2. Partly broken terracotta single hubbed wheel, treated with red slip, measuring 77.11mm in dia., thickness with hub is 23.54mm, Harappan period; from Kalibangan.

**Plate 54: Terracotta Wheels**

1. Partly broken terracotta wheel without hub, buff in colour, ill fired, measuring 42.49m in dia., thickness is 24.7mm, Late Harappan period; from Ramsarantarayan-I (Thehdi Nathan).

2. Partly broken terracotta single hubbed wheel, ill fired, light black in colour due to firing, measuring 46mm in dia., thickness with hub is 18.10mm, Harappan period; from Pilibangan Mandi.

3. Partly broken terracotta double hubbed wheel, treated with red slip, well fired, measuring 75.12mm in dia., thickness with hub is 56.70mm, PGW period; from Amarpura Thehdi-I (Bhadra Kali).
Plate 55: Terracotta Wheels

1. Partly broken terracotta single hubbed wheel, treated with red slip, well fired, measuring 90mm in dia., thickness with hub is 32mm, Historical period; from Badopal.

2. A terracotta wheel without hub, treated with red slip, well fired, handmade, measuring 42.98mm in dia., thickness is 15.70mm, Late Harappan period; from Ramsaranarayan-I (Thehdi Nathan).

Plate 56: Terracotta Dabber

A stylized terracotta dabber, treated with fine red slip, measuring 75.81mm in height, 62.34m in width (maximum), Medieval period; from Nyangal-II.

Plate 57: Terracotta Pinnacle

A fragment of temple pinnacle, treated with fine red slip, made of well levigated clay, well fired, decorated with two incised lines and flanged, Historical period; from Dabli Kutub.

Plate 58: Terracotta Dice

A terracotta playing dice, square in shaped, well fired, light black in colour due to firing, four concentric circles one at each corner, measuring 24.78mm, Late Harappan period; from Ramsaranarayan-I (Thehdi Nathan).

Plate 59: Terracotta Tile

Terracotta tile decorated with leaf-like design, well fired, treated with fine red slip, Historical period; from Munda.

Plate 60: Terracotta Symbolic Bricks/Weights

1. Fragment of a terracotta symbolic rectangular brick/weight, well fired but some part of it look light black due to smoke, decorated with three parallel incised lines on both sides, measuring 15.73x44.41mm, Historical period; from Dabli Kutub.

2. Right-angled terracotta symbolic brick/weight, well fired, well levigated clay, brick red in colour, treated with light red slip, decorated with three parallel incised lines, measuring 17.65x44.28mm, Historical period; from Dabli Kutub.

3. Terracotta square in shaped symbolic brick/weight, dark red in colour, one side decorated with four sets of short incised consisting of three lines each group, other side is plain, measuring 9.83x20.20mm, Historical period; from Dabli Kutub.
Metal Objects:
Copper may rival gold as the first metal used by man. Its distinct red colour and blue green oxides are unmistakable, no doubt catching the notice of our late Stone Age ancestors. Unlike iron, native copper can sometimes be found in its metallic form. Copper has many properties that made it useful. It is malleable, ductal, and resists corrosion; native copper is easily worked and hammered into useful tools and ornaments. Copper use appears in Asia Minor around 8000 BC but the production of copper from ore does not begin until the middle of the fourth millennium BCE. Several copper objects were found in the earlier excavations and explorations such as Kalibangan, Sothi, Dabdi-I, Ladam-I, etc. The repertoire of copper artefacts includes arrow heads, bangle pieces, rods, fish hooks etc.

Plate 61: Copper Objects
1. An unidentified broken copper object, measuring 6.56mm maximum thickness, Historical period; from Shrinagar-II.
2. A fragment of copper bangle, circular in section, measuring 3.75mm, Historical period; from Badopal.
3. Very tiny fragment of copper bangle, circular in section, measuring 4.61mm, Historical period; from Badopal.
4. An unidentified copper object, circular in shape, measuring 3.82mm maximum thickness, Historical period; from Munda.

Plate 62: Copper Objects
1. A complete V-shaped copper arrowhead, measuring 41.21x15.70x2mm, Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.
2. Partly broken copper arrowhead, measuring 21.49x13.46x2.85mm; from Kalibangan.
3. A broken copper knife, measuring 20.15x24.06x1.25mm; from Soti Badi-VI.
4. A broken copper rod, measuring 32.68x4.08x1.95mm; from Kalibangan.

Plate 63: Iron Objects
1. An unidentified broken iron object look like a rod, roundish in shape, measuring 12.80mm, 14.70mm in length, Historical period; from Munsari-IV.
2. An unidentified broken iron object, measuring 7x10mm, Historical period; from Pilibangan Gaon.
3. Partly broken Iron object look like a rod, roundish in shape, measuring 7.76mm, Historical period; from Pilibangan Gaon.
4. Fragment of a fishhook of iron, round in section, measuring 3.86mm, Historical period; from Biran.

Bone Objects:
Trim and fine bone tools have been found during the explorations from numerous sites. Maximum are made on long bones, first by chipping into preferred shapes and then crunching on rough stone. They may have been heated in light heat in direction to toughen them. It seems possible that they were used for making object for stitching or other delicate work and for hunting also. Some of them are included in this research work are discussed below.

Plate 64: Bone Points
1. Fragment of a buff coloured bone point, polished surface, circular in section, measuring 6.40x0.70cm, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.
2. Fragment of a bone point, light black in colour due to firing, fine polished surface, with sharp edge, circular in section, measuring 6.38x0.65cm, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.
3. Fragment of grey coloured bone point, fine polished surface, circular in section, measuring 4.40x0.62cm, Early Harappan period; from Kalibangan.
4. Fragment of a buff coloured bone point, polished surface, circular in section, measuring 4.30x0.80cm, Early Harappan period; from Kalibangan.
5. Fragment of a buff coloured bone point, polished surface, circular in section, measuring 4.30x0.80cm, Early Harappan period; from Karanpura-II.
6. Fragment of a bone point light black in colour due to firing, fine polished surface, circular in section, measuring 4.28x0.64cm, Early Harappan period; from Dabliwas Chugta
7. Fragment of grey coloured bone point, fine polished surface, circular in section, measuring 4.40x0.55cm, Early Harappan period; from Lalanabas Uttarada-III.
8. Fragment of a bone point black in colour due to firing, fine polished surface, circular in section, measuring 4.18x0.62cm, Early Harappan period; from Soti Badi-VI.

Beads of Miscellaneous Materials:
Beads of semi-precious stones, faience and shell were the part of the jewelry worn by people of ancient society. Along with these, beads of terracotta, steatite, which are more numerous and with great variety in shape, must have been worn by
the poorer people. Beads of metals such as copper, gold and silver were also made but not found during explorations. However, such beads have been reported from excavations conducted in the region. At the excavation of Mehargarh, beads of stones, shell and copper were also found even before the introduction of pottery. By the growth of the Harappan civilization bead manufacturing became highly specialized craft to accomplish the needs of the Harappan elite and also for export. Dabdi-I is such a site located in the region. The study of beads can give us an idea of differentiation in the society.

During the course of explorations conducted by the researcher, beads of semi-precious stones, steatite and terracotta were found. Apart from these, some wastage of semi-precious stones was also found which indicates that people of area under present study imported semi-precious stones from elsewhere and manufactured beads here in Harappan period. These beads illustrated here range between Early Harappan – Medieval period.

**Plate 65: Steatite Tubular Beads**

1. A long tubular bead of steatite, measuring 10.75mm in length, 3.35mm dia., Early Harappan period; from Kalibangan.
2. A long tubular bead of steatite, measuring 10.55mm in length, 3.30mm dia., Early Harappan period; from Kalibangan.
3. A long tubular bead of steatite, measuring 10.70mm in length, 2.90mm dia., Early Harappan period; from Kalibangan.
4. A long tubular bead of steatite, measuring 10.76mm in length, 2.80mm dia., Early Harappan period; from Kalibangan.
5. A long tubular bead of steatite, measuring 12.65mm in length, 3.15mm dia., Early Harappan period; from Munsari-I.
6. A long tubular bead of steatite, measuring 10.42mm in length, 2.35mm dia., Early Harappan period; from Jhaloda-III.
7. A long tubular bead of steatite, measuring 10.35mm in length, 2.38mm dia., Early Harappan period; from Barwali-I.
8. A long tubular bead of steatite, measuring 10.25mm in length, 2.15mm dia., Early Harappan period; from Karanpura-II.
9. A long tubular bead of steatite, measuring 9.15mm in length, 3.30mm dia., Early Harappan period; from Karanpura-II.
10. Broken long tubular bead of steatite, measuring 9.18mm in length, 3.32mm dia., Early Harappan period; from Ladam-I.
11. A long tubular bead of steatite, measuring 10.55mm in length, 2.40mm dia., Early Harappan period; from Rawatsar Kasba.

12. A short tubular bead of steatite, measuring 5.75mm in length, 2.35mm dia., Harappan period; from Nohar.

Plate 66: Steatite Disc-shaped Beads

1. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.75mm dia., 1.12mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

2. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.78mm dia., 1.14mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

3. Partly broken disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.74mm dia., 1.12mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

4. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.70mm dia., 1.10mm thickness, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

5. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 7.50mm dia., 0.76mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

6. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.75mm dia., 1.12mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

7. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.69mm dia., 1.10mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

8. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.68mm dia., 1.13mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Surewala-I.

9. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.69mm dia., 0.90mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Surewala-I.

10. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.50mm dia., 0.55mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Karanpura-II.

11. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.70mm dia., 1.10mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Surewala-II.

12. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.74mm dia., 1.11mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Surewala-II.

13. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.75mm dia., 1.08mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Surewala-II.

14. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 11.35mm dia., 1.12mm thickness; Harappan period; from Nohar.

15. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 11.35mm dia., 1.12mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Dabliwas Chugta

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16. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.74mm dia., 1.10mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Dabliwas Chugta

17. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.88mm dia., 0.67mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Dabliwas Chugta

18. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 7.40mm dia., 1.08mm thickness; Early Harappan period; Dabliwas Chugta

19. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 11.35mm dia., 1.12mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Kalibangan.

20. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.80mm dia., 0.90mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Kalibangan.

21. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 8.30mm dia., 1.32mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Kalibangan.

22. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 7.40mm dia., 1.05mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Jhankharanwali.

23. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.76mm dia., 1.10mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Lakhuwali Ward-2.

24. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 7.35mm dia., 0.97mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Gandheli-V.

25. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 7.45mm dia., 0.92mm thickness; Harappan period; from Saliwala.

26. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 7.50mm dia., 1.15mm thickness; Harappan period; from Bhinai-I.

27. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.28mm dia., 1.11mm thickness; Harappan period; from Bhinai-I.

28. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.77mm dia., 1.12mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Jhansal-II.

29. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.30mm dia., 1.02mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Jhansal-II.

30. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.67mm dia., 1.15mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Jhansal-II.

31. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 5.88mm dia., 0.92mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Jhansal-III.

32. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.60mm dia., 1.12mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Jhansal-III.
33. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.57mm dia., 1.10mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Lalanabas Uttradha-II.

34. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.75mm dia., 1.22mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Lalanabas Uttradha-II.

35. A disc shaped bead of steatite, measuring 6.58mm dia., 1.13mm thickness; Early Harappan period; from Lalanabas Uttradha-III.

Plate 67: Shell Beads

1. Creamy white coloured circular shell bead, decorated with incised petal design, measuring 3.24x16.03mm, Historical period; from Pilibangan Mandi.

2. A creamy white coloured circular shell bead with vertical hole, top is obliquely abraded, measuring 2.77x13.24mm, Historical period; from Munda.

3. A creamy white coloured short barrel shaped shell bead, measuring 8.31x9.60mm, Historical period; from Pilibangan Mandi.

4. A creamy white coloured short barrel shaped shell bead, measuring 4.70x6.03mm, Historical period; from Shrinagar-II.

Plate 68: Lapis lazuli Beads

1. Standard truncated bi-cone circular bead of lapis lazuli, measuring 0.75 x 0.60 x 0.65 cm, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

2. Standard truncated bi-cone circular bead of lapis lazuli, measuring 0.85 x 0.70 x 0.75 cm, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

3. Standard truncated bi-cone circular bead of lapis lazuli, measuring 0.87 x 0.72 x 0.78 cm, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

Plate 69: Carnelian Beads

1. A bi-conical micro bead of carnelian, measuring 4.50mm dia., 1.62mm thickness, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

2. A bi-conical micro bead of carnelian, measuring 3.98mm dia., 1.50mm thickness, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

3. A bi-conical micro bead of carnelian, measuring 4.20mm dia., 1.60mm thickness, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

4. Partly broken bi-conical micro bead of carnelian, measuring 4.14mm dia., 1.50mm thickness, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

5. A bi-conical micro bead of carnelian, measuring 4.52mm dia., 1.61mm thickness, Early Harappan period; from Kalibangan.

6. A bi-conical micro bead of carnelian, measuring 3.95mm dia., 1.32mm thickness, Early Harappan period; from Kalibangan.

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7. A bi-conical micro bead of carnelian, measuring 2.93mm dia., 1.12mm thickness, Early Harappan period; from Karanpura-II.

8. A long bi-conical micro bead of carnelian, measuring 0.90mm in length, 65mm dia., Early Harappan period; from Karanpura-II.

**Plate 70: Terracotta Beads**

1. A spindle shaped terracotta standard fluted bead, measuring 25.40mm in length and 8.14mm dia., Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

2. A spindle shaped terracotta standard fluted bead, measuring 20.20mm in length and 8.16mm dia., Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

3. A spindle shaped terracotta standard fluted bead, measuring 18.30mm in length and 8.12mm dia., Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

**Plate 71: Terracotta Beads**

1. A short bicone, circular truncated terracotta bead, measuring 37.92mm dia., 23.50mm thickness and perforation diameter 8.50mm, Early Harappan period; from Jhansal-III.

2. A short bicone, circular truncated terracotta bead, measuring 36.13mm dia., 24.12mm thickness and perforation diameter 11mm, Early Harappan period; from Nanau-II.

3. A short bicone, circular truncated terracotta bead, measuring 32.58mm dia., 20.11mm thickness and perforation diameter 9.04mm, Early Harappan period; from Nyolakhi-III.

4. A small ring-shaped terracotta bead, measuring 32.53mm dia. and 9.58mm thickness, perforation dia. 10.30mm; from Kalibangan.

5. A ghatā-shaped terracotta bead, red in colour, truncated apex, treated with red slip, measuring 21.53mm in length, perforation dia. 22.13mm, PGW period; from Amarpura Thehdi-I (Bhadra kali).

**Bangles:**

Bangles are the most common type of ornaments worn by man and woman from earliest time to the present day. The explorations have brought to light a number of bangles made of copper, clay, faience, shell and glass. During Early Harappan and Harappan times terracotta bangles were more popular as compared to bangles made of faience, as is evident from the excavations and exploration. During Late Harappan phase, terracotta and faience bangles were also equally popular. Terracotta bangles are round in shape and having circular, rectangular and
square section. Sometimes more than two bangle pasted together to make a segmented bangle are also found.

The faience bangles illustrated here belong to the Early Harappan to Late Harappan period. These are decorated with incised designs such as chevrons, herring bone, oblique lines, intersecting lines, horizontal grooves and rope-like design. These are light blue or green in colour and some of them are glazed white over the surface.

The shell bangles are found comparatively more than other bangles. The shell bangles illustrated here belong to Early Harappan to Medieval period. They are decorated with incised designs such as chevrons, oblique lines, intersecting lines, horizontal grooves and rope like design. Most of the shell bangles are irregular in shape and having circular, rectangular and square sections. These bangles were produced almost exclusively from *Turbinella pyrum* using a variety of specialized and unspecialized tools.

Major concentrations of this species are found in the shallow bays of South India and Sri Lanka, in the Gulf of Kutch and then again near Karachi, along the Sindh and Makran coasts. Harappan shell collectors probably used the sources in the Gulf of Kutch and those just west of Karachi to supply inland manufacturing centers. Mark Kenoyer carried out ethnographic studies to understand the process of manufacturing shell industry of Harappans. During the explorations, a good number of bangles were discovered out of which a few are discussed below.

**Plate 72: Faience Bangles**

1. Fragment of a faience bangle, externally flattened, plano-convex section, measuring 6.50x12.53mm, decorated with incised oblique lines, Late Harappan period; from Ramsaranarayan-I (Thehdi Nathan).

2. Fragment of a faience bangle, light blue in colour, flattened section, measuring 6.91x14.75mm, traces of incised decorated washout due to saline, Early Harappan period; from Nyolakhi-III.

3. Fragment of a faience bangle, externally flattened, rectangular section, measuring 5.97x12.50mm, decorated with incised oblique lines, Early Harappan period; from Salemgarh-Masani.

4. Fragment of a faience bangle, triangular section, measuring 7x5.50mm, decorated with incised oblique groves alternating with corresponding ridges, oblique section, Late Harappan period; from Naival.
5. Fragment of a faience bangle, rectangular section, measuring 6.10x7.17mm, decorated with incised oblique lines, Late Harappan period; from Bhokharanwali.

6. Fragment of a faience bangle, rectangular section, measuring 6.90x6mm, decorated with incised oblique lines, Harappan period; from Kalibangan.

Plate 73: Shell Bangles

1. Fragment of a creamy white coloured plain shell bangle with saw impression, rectangular section, measuring 5.99x15.55mm, Harappan period; from Kalibangan.

2. Fragment of a creamy white coloured plain shell bangle, thick triangular section, measuring 6.32x4.22mm, Early Harappan period; from Daniasar-II.

3. Fragment of a cream coloured shell bangle with saw impression, treated with fine finishing, decorated with incised slanting lines, rectangular section, measuring 8.84x6.70mm, Early Harappan period; from Salemgarh-Masani.

4. Fragment of a creamy white coloured plain shell bangle with saw impression, rectangular section, measuring 7.02x6.96mm, Early Harappan period; from Hardaswali-II.

5. Fragment of a creamy white coloured shell bangle, decorated with parallel incised lines, rectangular section, measuring 3.41x6.51mm, Early Harappan period; from Dabliwas Chugta.

6. Fragment of a creamy white coloured plain shell bangle, rectangular section, measuring 4.99x9.26mm, Early Harappan period; from Dabdi-I.

Plate 74: Shell Bangles

1. Fragment of a white coloured shell bangle, pulley shaped, concavo-convex section, measuring 6.98x17.35mm, PGW period; from Ramsaranarayan-I (Thehdi Nathan).

2. Fragment of a white coloured shell bangle, pulley shaped, concavo-convex section, measuring 5.11x16.74mm, Historical period, from Manak Thehdi-I.

3. Fragment of a white coloured thin shell bangle, pulley shaped, concavo-convex section, measuring 6.97x10.40mm, Historical period; from Shyam Singhwala Bas.

4. Fragment of a white coloured plain shell bangle with rectangular transverse section, measuring 6.75x14.55mm, Historical period; from Amarpura Thehdi-I (Bhadra Kali).
5. Fragment of a white coloured plain shell bangle with rectangular transverse section, measuring 6.75x13.72mm, Historical period; from Shyam Singhwala Bas.

6. Fragment of a white coloured plain shell bangle with rectangular transverse section, measuring 4.66x7.81mm, Historical period; from Makkasar-I.

7. Fragment of a creamy white coloured plain shell bangle with rectangular transverse section, decorated with incised petal design, measuring 8.41x6.73mm, Historical period; from Rampura 34 STG-II.

8. Fragment of a white coloured plain shell bangle with rectangular transverse section, measuring 3.84x9.66mm, Historical period; from Munda.

9. Fragment of a white coloured plain shell bangle with rectangular transverse section, measuring 7.40x2.30mm, Historical period; from Rampura 34 STG-I.

Plate 75: Terracotta Bangles

1. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 8.80mm, red in colour, Early Harappan period; from Karanpura-II.

2. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 8.70mm, reddish-grey in colour, Early Harappan period; from Karanpura-II.

3. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 8.75mm, reddish-grey in colour, Early Harappan period; from Karanpura-II.

4. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 8.77mm, light red in colour, Early Harappan period; from Karanpura-II.

5. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 8.79mm, light red in colour, Early Harappan period; from Rawatsar Kasba.

6. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 7.90mm, red in colour, Early Harappan period; from Sirasar-IV.

7. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 7.50mm, light red in colour, Early Harappan period; from Shah Pini.

8. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 7.45mm, light red in colour, Early Harappan period; from Saliwala.

9. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 7.43mm, red in colour, Harappan period; from Bhinai-I.

10. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 8.02mm, reddish-grey in colour, Harappan period; from Bhinai.

11. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 7.90mm, light red in colour, Harappan period; from Kalibangan.
12. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 5.90mm, reddish-grey in colour, Harappan period; from Kalibangan.

13. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 6.40mm, red in colour, Harappan period; from Naival.

14. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 6.60mm, red in colour, Harappan period; from Pilibangan Mandi.

15. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 6.20mm, light red in colour, Harappan period; from Nohar.

16. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, circular in section, measuring 6.75mm, reddish-grey in colour, Harappan period; from Nohar.

**Plate 76: Terracotta Bangles**

1. Fragment of a terracotta twin bangle, having 39.08mm dia., two rings pressed together, rectangular in section, measuring 10.30x6.21mm, grey in colour; from Saliwala.

2. Fragment of a terracotta twin bangle, having 44.34mm dia., two rings pressed together, rectangular in section measuring 8.80x4.80mm, decorated with a set of slanting incised lines, dark grey in colour; from Saliwala.

3. Fragment of a terracotta twin bangle, having 29.18mm dia., two rings pressed together, rectangular in section, measuring 7.63x4.52mm, grey in colour; from Karanpura-II.

4. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, having 32.39mm dia., three rings pressed together, rectangular in section, measuring 10.26x5.30mm, grey in colour; from Karanpura-II.

5. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, having 35.46mm dia., three rings pressed together, rectangular in section, measuring 12.73x5.94mm, light grey in colour; from Saliwala.

6. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, having 33.27mm dia., six rings pressed together, rectangular in section, measuring 22.79x4.92mm, dark grey in colour; from Karanpura-II.

7. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, having 35.95mm dia., three rings pressed together, rectangular in section, measuring 12.42x4.95mm, decorated with a running sets consisting of three slanting incised lines, light grey in colour; from Saliwala.
8. Fragment of a terracotta bangle, having 35.08mm dia., two rings pressed together, rectangular in section, measuring 12.02x5.48mm, grey in colour; from Nanau-II.

Plate 77: Glass Bangles
1. Fragment of a plain glass bangle, black in colour, triangular section, Medieval period; from Jattan.
2. Fragment of a plain glass bangle, dark blue in colour, round in section, Medieval period; from Ajitpura-I.
3. Fragment of a plain glass bangle, black in colour, round in section, Medieval period; from Paldi.
4. Fragment of a plain glass bangle, black in colour, round in section, Medieval period; from Patwa-I.
5. Fragment of a plain glass bangle, green in colour, round in section, Medieval period; from Alayala-I.
6. Fragment of a plain glass bangle, green in colour, round in section, Medieval period; from Biran.
7. Fragment of a plain glass bangle, light red in colour, round in section, Medieval period; from Bhadra-II.
8. Fragment of a plain glass bangle, black in colour, round in section, Medieval period; from Hanumangarh Town.
9. Fragment of a plain glass bangle, black in colour, round in section, Medieval period; from Nua-II.
10. Fragment of a plain glass bangle, blue in colour, round in section, Medieval period; from Dabli Chugta-II.
11. Fragment of a plain glass bangle, green in colour, round in section, Medieval period; from Malwani.

Plate 78: Cowries
1. A creamy white coloured shell cowrie, weight 3.75gm; Historical period, from Munda.
2. A creamy white coloured shell cowrie, weight 1.66gm; Historical period, from Pilibangan Mandi.
3. A creamy white coloured shell cowrie, weight 0.58gm; Historical period, from Amarpura Thehdi (Thehdi Nathan).
4. A creamy white coloured shell cowrie, weight 1.29gm; Historical period, from Amarpura Thehdi (Thehdi Nathan).
5. A creamy white coloured shell cowrie, weight 0.84gm; Historical period, from Amarpura Thehdi (Thehdi Nathan).
6. A creamy white coloured shell cowrie, weight 0.82gm; Historical period, from Karouti.
7. A creamy white coloured shell cowrie, weight 0.64gm; Historical period, from Badopal.
8. A creamy white coloured shell cowrie, weight 0.90gm; Historical period, from Shyam Singhwala Bas.

**Coins**

Coin is interesting source for the study of past. Over the years, they have played a significant role in the study, construction and reconstruction of the history. It is undoubtedly, one of the most valuable sources of history, useful corroborative evidence to literary and epigraphic sources. Their remarkable contribution is universally recognized. After the Mauryas, coins were struck by rulers in exercise of their royal prerogative. Many rulers, who were unknown to history, have been noticed and studied by their coins.

It is very difficult to know today where the concept of coinage first evolved, but based on available evidences, it appears that the concept of money (as coins, which by definition here would be a piece of metal of defined weight stamped with symbol of authority for financial transaction), was conceived by three different civilizations independently and almost simultaneously. Coins were introduced as a means to trade things of daily usage in Asia Minor, India and China in 6th century BC.\(^1\)

Coins, though they are small in size, sometimes play a big role in illuminating history not known to other sources. They also serve as ancillary evidence for the history known from other sources. The antiquity of coinage in India is as yet a controversial issue, in spite of the best efforts of several numismatists of repute. Thus, some scholars, relying on Vedic literature, more especially the *Rigveda*, the earliest of the Vedas, traced the beginning of coinage in India to the middle of the third millennium BC which, according to them, is the date of *Rigveda*.\(^1\) Yet during the present explorations only three coins have been recorded but it is also necessary to study the earlier findings of coins by other researchers.

The coins recovered from Badopal, Birkali, Dhansia, Fatehgarh, Lalania, Munda, Nohar, Pallu, Pandusar, Phephana, Karouti and Zabrasar range in time from 3rd
The earliest coins of India are silver Punch-marked coins or *Kaśśāpanas* which have been found in abundance throughout the length and breadth of the country but copper coins are scarce. Quite a good number of copper punch-marked coins, however, is known from Nagrari, Rairh and some other sites in Rajasthan. The copper Punch-marked coins have been reported by Devender Handa from Pandusar (Nohar tehsil). In this collection one coin is Suryamitra and other one was not conforming so we do not able to decide the issuing authority. Handa also has highlighted the coins of the Kshudrakas.

### Punch-marked Coin

**Obverse:**
- Five symbols: (i) Sun, (ii) six-armed symbol probably with alternating arrow and taurines, (iii) caduceus, (iv) probably a tree with round leaves and (v) perhaps an animal.

**Reverse:**
- Two symbols: (i) Caduceus and (ii) Trickles with solid circle and point curving to left.
The Kshudraka Coins

Metal: Copper
Shape: round
Diam: 1.3 cm
Weight: 1.31 g (appr.20.3 grain)
Provenance: Pandusar

Obverse:
Tree in railing, Brahmi legend around, \textit{kh(u)dakana}.

Reverse:
Ja\textit{(ya) in bold Brahmi letters.}^{22}

(ii)

Metal: Copper
Shape: round
Diam: 1.1 cm
Weight: 0.66 g (appr.10.2 grain)
Provenance: Pandusar

Obverse:
Tree in railing, two Brahmi letters \textit{kana} along the border, traces of letters on the left.

Reverse:
Obliterated\textsuperscript{23}

Indo-Greek, Parthian and Kushana Coins

After the fall of the Mauryas, various tribal republics and foreign rulers (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Parthians, etc.) in the north-west India issued their coins. Six copper coins of Indo-Greek king Appolodotus are reported from Nohar by Handa but are not described with additional details.\textsuperscript{24} Handa also has formally informed about the round copper coins of Parthian king Gondophernes from Pandusar.\textsuperscript{25} He also reported a few copper coins of late Kushana king Vasudeva from Karouti\textsuperscript{26} and Fatehgarh.\textsuperscript{27} There are 93 coins reported by Tessitori\textsuperscript{28} are housed in Jodhpur museum. Two of them, one belongs to Kadphises-I and other one to a later Kushana ruler.
Yaudheya Coins

The Yaudheyas occupied a very prominent position in the galaxy of ancient Indian republican tribes. The earliest reference to their existence occurs in Panini’s Aṣṭādhyāyī.29 The later work mentions them as an āyudha-jiśa saṅgha i.e. a tribe living by the profession of arms. They were in power during 2nd century BC to 4th century AD in the north-western part of ancient India. Some coins of Yaudheyas are reported by Handa found from the sites located in our study area namely Dhansia, Pallu and Pandusar. These coins were issued by them between 3rd - 4th century AD as mentioned by Handa.30 One of the above mentioned Yaudheya coins is discussed below.

Metal: Copper
Shape: round
Size: 2.3 X 0.32cm
Weight: 9.817g (151.5 grain)
Provenance: Bhagwansar, Nohar

Obverse: King standing right facing; wearing coat; right hand raised above the shoulder; left hand (over alter), holding look like a wreath.
Reverse: Male figurine (some deity) to right, clad in chiton; right hand akimbo, left hand, not clear.

Arjunayan Coins

The study region may have been also ruled by the Arjunayanas and Malavas who finds mention in Panini31 and Arian.32 One copper coin of Malavas and two of Arjunayanas are found from Dhansia and Nohar by Handa.33 These are described below.
(i)

Metal: Copper
Shape: oval
Size: 1.5 X 1.3 cm
Weight: 3.300g (grain)
Provenance: Nohar

Obverse:
Tree in railing in the centre, Brāhmī legend around A (r) junayan (a) na beginning at 7 and ending at 11 o’clock and traces of letters ...sa (or ta) pa tha (or da) between 3 and 6 o’clock all in sight incuse.

Reverse:
Lion to right sitting on its hind legs, with curled tail, facing a post (?) traces of some letter or symbol to left near the tail of the animal.

(ii)

Metal: Copper
Shape: round
Size: 1.4 cm
Weight: 4.86g (appr. 75 grain)
Provenance: Dhansia

Obverse:
Tree in railing in the centre with traces of Brāhmī legend around.

Reverse:
Lion to right sitting on its hind legs to right facing a post (?)
The coin found from Pandusar shows that before the reign of Harshavardhana, this region may have faced the attack of Hūṇas or they have ruled as it has influence of the Hūṇas and it may have been issued by any local ruler during sixth century.35

Metal: Copper
Shape: irregular
Size: 16.35 X13.25mm

### Hunas Coins

- **Thickness:** 1.7mm
- **Weight:** 1.76g (appr. 27.2 grain)
- **Provenance:** Pandusar
- **Obverse:** Trident on left, legend on right in two lines, first line vi, second line g (u)
- **Reverse:** Humped bull standing to left with human figure (Siva?), border dotted.36

### Chahamana Coins

The history of Rajasthan after the Guptas is rather obscure. It is surmised that the Hūṇas, who raided India and laid low the pride of the Guptas in the battle of Eran, overran parts of Rajasthan and caused there much havoc and wanton destruction. Later we find the Partiharas, ruling over north-western parts of Rajasthan. The Chahamanas, began their political career as the subordinate allies of the Pratiharas, but became independent at Sākambhrî (modern Sāmbhar).

Arnoraja, (1130-1150 AD) the son of Ajayaraja and his queen Somelakha who has also been named as Somalladevi in the Bijolia inscription issued many coins.37 These might have been issued by the queen while she acted as a regent for her son after king Ajayaraja’s death. Handa and M.R. Bharadwaj collected more than seventy coins of Somalladevi from Nohar area and noticed more than seventy coins elsewhere.38 Handa has also discussed fifty-nine coins from Pallu, two from Pandusar, four from Karouti and one from Dhansia all from Nohar tehsil and fifty coins in the collection of Directorate of Archaeology and Museum, Rajasthan, Jaipur as described by him.39 All of the coins are made of copper with die-struck technique and irregular in shape. Handa divided them into two categories as (1) Indo-Sassanian type and (2) Elephant type.40 Few of them are discussed below.
(i)

**Metal:** Silver  
**Shape:** round  
**Type:** Indo-Sassanian type  
**Thickness:** 1.7mm  
**Weight:** 65 grain  

**Obverse:**  
rude figure of king’s head to right with lines and dotted around.  

**Reverse:**  
**Legend:** Samaladevi

(ii)

**Metal:** Copper  
**Shape:** round  
**Diam:** 1.37 cm  
**Type:** Indo-Sassanian type  
**Thickness:** 1.7mm  
**Weight:** 2.36g (appr.36.5 grain)  

**Obverse:**  
Elephant with rider to right  

**Reverse:**  
**Legend:** Samala-devi
Inscriptions:
Inscriptions are the most reliable source for the reconstruction of our ancient history. Not only they help us in building the chronology and political history on a firm basis, they also offer reliable pieces of information about the contemporary life and conditions of the people. Listed below are some of the important inscriptions reported from Hanumangarh district.

Munda Vaiśṇava Inscription
The base of a fragmentary terracotta relief statue from Munda (now in Bikaner Museum) bears a fragmentary inscription in Gupta script with first five letters read as ‘Yaśodākrti......’ i.e. representation of Yaśodā, the mother of Krishṇa Vāsudeva. It shows that Vasudeva cult was so popular during the Gupta period due to royal patronage.

Hanumangarh Fort Inscription
Military commander Ram Manohar (Kachhvah), who was under Jahangir’s Panch-Hazari Sardar Khan Jahan, defeated Dalpat Singh and possessed the Bhatner fort. In the memory of his victory, he constructed Veergati Darwaja at Bhatner fort and inscribed a pillar in Persian. The writer of this inscription was Rajput Rai Manohar. The inscription is dated Hizari Samvat 1017.

Rai Singhpura Chhatri Inscription
A Chhatri of Rai Singh is situated at Rai Singhpura village which is located 16 km south of Nohar tehsil headquarters. This is a protected monument of Rajasthan state Archaeology Department. An ancient site of medieval period is situated very close to the south of the village.

This Chhatri is an octagonal structure erected on eight pillars with eleven folded arches, three domes on the top are made of Ikhauri bricks, lime masonry and...
plaster. An inscription engraved on marble is standing in the center of Chhatri. The legend belongs to Nagari script and dated Vikrami Samvat 1742.

![Fig. 5.2: Rai Singhpora Chhatri Inscription.](image1)

**Stone Images**

A beautiful white marble image of Jain goddess Saraswati was recovered from village Pallu. The image measures 120x46x23cm and is dated 12th century. The deity stands gracefully in the tribhanga pose on a fully blossomed lotus. The four-armed goddess exhibits varadamudra along with rosary on her front right palm, while the front left hand holds a kamandal. She carries a lotus in her back right hand and a manuscript in her back.

![Fig. 5.3: Marble image of Jain Goddess Saraswati, Pallu.](image2)
left hand. She is accompanied by two female attendants, each of them standing on either side with a vina in their hands. Two devotees, one male and the other a female, seated on the pedestal and facing towards the goddess, are shown worshipping her from two sides with folded hands. A miniature swan, the vehicle of the goddess, is carved on the pedestal within a circle just below the lotus upon which the goddess stands. The presence of the Tirthankara on her crown identifies her as the Jain goddess Saraswati. This image bears a remarkably serene expression. With all its sculptural exuberance it retains a feeling of delicacy and sensitiveness. It is a product of the well-blended sculptural orders of Rajasthan and may be regarded as one of the best examples of medieval sculptural art of the region. Now this image is preserved in the collection of National Museum, New Delhi.

Notes and References

1 IAR 1972-73. p. 61.
2 IAR 1974-75. p. 37.
3 IAR 1967-68. p. 68.
5 IAR 1968-69. p. 84, pl. LXIII.
6 Rydh, Hanna (1959). *Rang Mahal- The Swedish Archaeological Expedition to India* 1952-54. p.165. Fig.112b.
7 Ibid. op. cit. p. 161. Fig. 73;4a.
10 Personal Communication with the Excavators.

JNSI. XXXVII. pp. 3-10.


IAR 1974-75. p. 37.


*Ibid*.


Aṣṭādhyāyī. V. 3. p. 117.


*Ibid*.


IAR 1975-76. p. 73; 1976-77. p. 79.


