Q: who is the author

A: Based on the text provided, the author is not named. The author does refer to themself in the first person ("I have extensively consulted it") when discussing the Finnish Concordance (page 24).

Q: no occurences of Mahadevan ?

A: Based on the text provided, the name "Mahadevan" does not appear on pages 2, 4, or 21.

Q: iravatham mahadevan?

A: Based on the text provided, there is no mention of Iravatham Mahadevan on pages 2, 3, or 4.

Q: citations ?

A: Based on the text provided, here are the mentions of concepts related to sources and references:

\* \*\*Original Sources:\*\* The author defines an ‘original source’ as "the object itself directly copied by me from a museum or its mechanical reproduction by means of a plaster cast or a photograph of the original or its impression" (page 3). The author states that if an original source could not be accessed, the text was excluded "rather than risk multiplying errors by copying from other copies" (page 3).

\* \*\*Exclusion of Sources:\*\* Inscribed objects listed by "Vats in EH" were excluded unless the author could see the original in a museum or an unpublished photograph (page 3).

\* \*\*Reference Column:\*\* A "Reference column" is used in the text to place key signs "one below the other in a central column for easy reference" (page 19).

\* \*\*Reference in Textual Analysis:\*\* A table provides data for sign analysis "with reference to a line of text" (page 21).

Q: what is the document about

A: Based on the text provided, the document is a book that presents a "corpus of texts in the Indus Script" which also includes a concordance and statistical tables related to the script (page 1). It is intended to be a "sourcebook providing material for further research" and explicitly states that the "decipherment of the Indus Script is beyond the scope of the present work" (page 1).

The book's analysis is based on using a "line of text" as the "unit of textual analysis" (page 8). It also studies "the distribution of the signs of the script, direction of writing and the field symbols" (page 22).

Q: types of texts ?

A: Based on the text provided, the unit of textual analysis is a "line of text" rather than the whole text on an object. The text explains that it is not possible to know if different lines on the same object have "continuity of sequence" or what the "real order" of the lines is. Therefore, the definition of a 'text' is considered "provisional" (page 8).

Q: types of objects?

A: Based on the text provided, the types of inscribed objects are categorized in a few ways:

There are three main categories of inscribed objects:

\* \*\*Seals\*\*: Objects with "texts deeply engraved on them in intaglio in the reversed direction" (page 5).

\* \*\*Sealings\*\*: "positive impressions in relief made by seals or special moulds on impressible material like clay, faience or metal" (page 5).

\* \*\*Other inscribed objects\*\*: These "carry thinly incised inscriptions meant for direct reading" (page 5).

A more detailed list of object types is provided in a note accompanying a table:

\* \*\*(1)\*\* seals

\* \*\*(2)\*\* sealings

\* \*\*(3)\*\* miniature stone, terracotta or faience tablets

\* \*\*(4)\*\* pottery graffiti

\* \*\*(5)\*\* copper tablets

\* \*\*(6)\*\* bronze implements

\* \*\*(7)\*\* ivory or bone rods

\* \*\*(9)\*\* miscellaneous inscribed objects (page 5).

Q: locations ?

A: Based on the text provided:

\* The Indus Civilization was located in a "vast area of the Indian subcontinent stretching from the eastern borders of Iran to the Gangetic Doab and from the foothills of the Himalayas to the estuary of the Tapti" (p. 21).

\* The collection in the volume represents 19 Harappan and 5 West Asian sites (p. 3).

\* A map showing the location of the Harappan sites is mentioned (p. 3).

\* Specific locations named are:

\* Mohenjodaro and Harappa, called "twin ‘metropolitan’ centres" (p. 21).

\* Lothal and Kalibangan, described as outlying "‘provincial’ centres" (p. 21).

\* West Asia (p. 3, 21).

Q: sites in india ?

A: Based on the text, the Harappan sites are located on the Indian subcontinent (p. 21). A list of these sites is provided in a table (p. 4):

\*\*Major Harappan Sites:\*\*

\* Mohenjodaro

\* Harappa

\* Chanhudaro

\* Lothal

\* Kalibangan

\* Dholavira

\*\*Other Harappan Sites:\*\*

\* Alamgirpur

\* Amri

\* Banawali

\* Chandigarh

\* Desalpar

\* Jhukar

\* Kot Diji

\* Lohumjodaro

\* Rakhigadhi

\* Rojdi

\* Rupar

\* Surkotada

\* Tarkhanawala Dera

The text also mentions finds from an "Unknown provenance (prob. from the Indian sub-continent)" (p. 4).

Q: which of these are in modern india

A: Based on the text provided, the following locations are in modern India:

\* \*\*Cities and States:\*\*

\* New Delhi (pp. 2, 3)

\* Baroda (p. 3)

\* Calcutta (p. 3)

\* Bombay (p. 3)

\* Madras (p. 3)

\* Haryana (p. 3)

\* \*\*Archaeological Sites:\*\*

\* Lothal (p. 21)

\* Kalibangan (p. 21)

\* \*\*Geographical Areas:\*\*

\* The Gangetic Doab (p. 21)

\* The foothills of the Himalayas (p. 21)

\* The estuary of the Tapti (p. 21)

Q: what is special about objects in mohenjodaro

A: Based on the text provided:

There is an "unexpectedly large number of unpublished photographs of seals and other inscribed objects" from Mohenjodaro (page 2). These unpublished photos include items from both the earlier excavations by R.D. Bannerji, Marshall, and Mackay, as well as from later excavations (page 2). Additionally, only a part of the material excavated at Mohenjodaro is now in India, with the rest presumably in Pakistan or in various other museums (page 3). The ASI Photo Library in New Delhi also holds unpublished photographs of most objects excavated at Mohenjodaro up to about 1942 (page 23).

Q: