Twitter Thread by ■■

■■
@Aamani_03

How old do you think the idea of having "tiles in houses" could be?

I thought maybe 60 or 70 yrs before coming across something interesting!

#HarappanCivilisation

The Harappan cities, one of the earliest known urban culture of the Indian subcontinent, had a civilized way of living - dating back to 2600 BC!



Every house of Harappan cities had a courtyard and 6-7 rooms on 3 sides, few houses had wells, one house had stairs leading to roof top and one house had floor built of burnt 'tiles decorated with geometrical designs'.

In 1969, archaeologist BK Thapar excavated at Kalibangan (Rajasthan, India). They dug out a settlement which dates back to 2600 BC.

He was shocked when he saw the 4500 year old houses had tiled floors. And the tiled floors were painted with a design.



He said, "This is exactly the design on the floor of my own house".

If you think the west has taught us modernisation, civilisation or 'way of living' then you're wrong! Wake up!!

Source: Excavations at Kalibangan: The early Harappans (1960-69), Archaeological Survey Of India.

Housing

Like town planning, housing also followed the common pattern of other Harappan cities. Due to grid-pattern of town planning like a chess board, all houses opened out to at least two or three roads or lanes. E ach house had a courtyard and 6-7 rooms on three sides, with a well in some houses. One house had stairs for going to the roof. Houses were built of 30 × 15 × 7.5 cm mud bricks (same as those used in second structural phase of fort wall). Burnt bricks were used in drains, wells, bathing platforms and door-sills, besides fire-altar. Floors of rooms were built of thrashed fine mud, sometimes laid with mud bricks or terracotta cakes. One house had floors built of burnt tiles decorated with geometrical designs.[25] Kalibangan 1953 A. Ghosh Situated in Rajasthan on the Bank of Ghaggar 1. Shows both Pre Harappan and Harappan phase 2. Evidence of furrowed land 3. Evidence of camel bones 4. Many houses had their own well 5. Kalibangan stand for black bangles 6. Evidence of wooden furrow