Terracotta art objects began to appear from the Chalcolithic Period in Vidarbha, and their production intensified during the Early Historic period. The Chalcolithic sites of Vidarbha have not been excavated on large scale and a limited number of excavations were carried out. The sites like the Tuljapur-Garhi (Bopardikar 1996) and Adam (IAR: 1988-89, Nath 2016) are the earliest reports over the findings of terracotta objects. They have meagre account of the objects, especially in the form of beads compared with the frequent findings in the adjacent Deccan Chalcolithic sites of Nevasa (Sankalia et al 1960), Inamgaon (Dhavalikar et al 1988) and Daimabad (Sali 1986).

Craft production of various forms out of different kinds of materials such as metal, terracotta and stone are notable technological development perceived during the Iron Age/Megalithic period. Beads, crucibles, net sinkers, discs, spindle whorls, hopscotch, sarcophagus are common and the lid with a finial of bird or animal forms made of terracotta can be considered as exceptional types in their craft assemblage. Conical lids surmounted by bird finials made of copper were found at Takalghat-Khapa (Deo 1970), Mahurjhari (Deo 1973), Naikund (Deo and Jamkhedkar 1982) and Khairwada (IAR 1981-82), and at Mahurjhari black burnished lid/cover with the finial of a goat shape was also retrieved (Deo 1973). Similar crafts in metal are found as grave furniture in the Megaliths of this region. For example, 1) Three or four copper geese-like birds perching face to face over the lid finials are found in the Raipur Megalith-1 (Deglurkar and Lad: 1992). 2) Peacock motif from the Raipur Megalithic-7 and Borgaon (IAR 1980-81). 3) Megalithic-3 of Mahurjhari exhibited a tripod stand, bearing three cast images of stags at the basal frame, six perching birds on the vertical frame and three fish near the top joint (Mohanty 2003a). It is interesting to note that the animal and human forms of terracotta figurines are exceptional in their existence. These two combinations of evidence in the forms of clay and metal suggests not only their expertise in craftsmanship but also an
increasing supply for the communal functionalities, as they are found on par with the customs of disposing the dead in the Megaliths.

The Early Historic Period can be considered as a significant period in terms of increasing terracotta objects. Reshma Sawant (2012: 2) sees urbanization as one of the reasons for the rise of such trends, especially at Kaundinyapura (Dikshit 1968), Paunar (Deo and Dhavalikar 1968), Adam (IAR 1988-89; 1989-90; 1990-91; 1991-92), Pauni (Nath 1998a) and Bhon (Deotare 2007, 2008; Deotare et al 2007). However, the archaeological remains witness the structural remains, manufacturing products, numismatics data, epigraphical evidence and other cultural antiquities. Among them, terracotta art production has played an important role to determine the socio-economic and religious aspects of the particular society. The Early Historic phase of Vidarbha was in political control of various dynasties like Maurya, Śuṅga-Bhadra, Sātavāhana and Vākāṭaka. With the subsequent dynastic changes from Mauryas to Sātavāhanas, we see an increase in production of terracotta crafts and decrease towards the Vākāṭakas.

Present research focuses on has included a total number of 2,891 terracotta artefacts; among them 191 are surface collections and 2,700 are from the excavations. There are a few sites, including both explored as well as excavated, where the terracotta findings are briefly noted, without any artefact description and illustration, hence such artefacts are not incorporated in present research. The author has taken physical analysis of 350 artefacts including those that are published and unpublished, and the remaining 2,541 artefacts are though published with illustrations have also been documented, following the reanalysis of the objects.

2.1 CATALOGUE OF TERRACOTTA ART OBJECTS OF EXCAVATED SITES (21 NO.)

Present research catalogues the terracotta objects collected from twenty-one excavated sites (Map. 2) (out of which, ten are both excavated and explored), and twenty-six explored sites. The cataloguing the objects involves: sites, classification of the terracotta
types such as humans figurines, animal figurines, ornamental objects, playing objects, religious objects and miscellaneous objects (Table 2.1).

Cataloguing is not limited to the findings of the excavated layers (see section code 2.1.1), but also remains the same for the surface collection of excavated and explored sites (see section code 2.1.2) (Table 2.2). Emphasis is on analysing the excavated objects rather than on the explored objects, as it has been frequently published in journals and periodicals. Consequently, the following content covers cataloguing the terracotta objects of twenty one excavated sites.

Map 2: Map showing excavated early historic sites of Vidarbha Region (After Sawant 2012)
2.1.1 EXCAVATED SITES

2.1.1.1 ADAM (21° 00’ N; 79° 28’ E)

Adam is located on the left bank of the Waghor a tributary of the Wainganga river system and located in Kuhi taluka of Nagpur district. The mound is eight meter in height from surrounding plain area and extended approximately five hundred meters north-south and eight hundred meters east-west. Etymologically the meaning of Adam is ‘heap of refuse’. It was excavated from 1988-89 to 1991-92 for four seasons under the direction of Amarendra Nath of Nagpur excavation branch, Archaeological Survey of India. Excavation revealed total five cultural sequences such as Period I Mesolithic, Period II Chalcolithic, Period IIIA - IIIB Iron Age, Period IV Pre-Mauryan and Mauryan and Period V Bhadra, Mitra, Sātavāhana, Senāpati and Mahārāṭhi (Nath 2016: 35-44). Among which last two periods are of representative and relevance to this research; as they have exhibited various types of terracotta artefacts of high quality including the technologies of handmade and moulded (Nath 2016: 387).

In Period IV an abrupt transformation is noticed, provided with the evidenc of outlay of the house plan from circular or oval to square or rectangular using stone, brick and tiles as building materials suggesting an up-gradation from the rural to urban settlement patterning. The terracotta objects from this period consist human and animal figurines, a mother goddess, ear studs, beads and other playing objects like sling balls and wheels. The ceramic assemblage is dominantly represented by the Red ware, and the other types comparatively in smaller density are Micaceous Red ware (with painted linear bands of varying thickness in the lower neck) and the Black-and-Red ware of medium to coarse fabric.

On the basis of numismatic and epigraphical evidences Period V (150 BCE to 250 CE) is divided into many sub-periods i.e. Period Va, Vb, Vc and Vd. The deposit of Period Vc has abundant and various type of terracotta art objects such as artefacts of human and animal figurines, sealing, votive tanks, spindle whorls, wheels, beads, crucibles, ear studs, pendants, skin rubbers, bangles, weights, portrait coin-mould and kaolin objects.
However, ceramic remains are predominantly Red while the Black, Kaolin and Red Polished Wares remained subordinate in demand (IAR: 1988-89; 1989-90; 1990-91; 1991-92; Nath 1990a, 1992c-d; 1995a-b; 1996a-b-c; 1997; 1999 and 2016). Details about terracotta art object are as following;

I. Human Figurine

Human figurines include male, female, plaque *mithuna* or couple, *dampati*, animal riders and unidentified terracotta objects. All the human figurines are made either by handmade or mould technique, and their fabrics are coarse to medium, medium to fine and completely fine texture. In Period IV most of the figurines are ill-fired coarse to medium fabric and hand moulded (Nath 2016: 391). The details are as following;

a. Male

There are total of 26 male figurines are described and illustrated in the excavation report and article, among some of them are details as following;

- A moulded fragment of a male head with foreign facial features, mouth is open as if exclaiming (Nath 1997: 34, pl. XII, fig. 8a; Phase III, no illustration).

- Terracotta fragments of a male (probably) with bold and thick lips. It has also broad nostrils, plump cheeks and chin (Nath 1997: 34, pl. XII, fig. 8c; Phase III, no illustration).

- Moulded terracotta male head with distinct artistic features. It has elongated face with clock-turned hair-curls harmoniously tied with a cloth band knotted on the left side of the head; nose is aquiline with puffy nostrils, well-cushioned moustache with drooping ends, lips with the prominent pout and U-cut deep chin. The eyes are wide open with outsized eye-balls and the eyes are indicated by a double incision resulting into spectacles which are very common in the Period V of Sātavāhana terracotta art. Eyebrows are partially cambered and the exalted forehead is more flattish than curved. The stylistic compositions of above creating the impression of Graeco-Roman
idiom of the classical era (Reg. No. 6128; Pl. 11.3.1; Phase III; Nath 1995a: 155-156; 2016: 396-398) (Fig. 2.1.1).

- Moulded terracotta male head, similar like above but slightly different facial expression (Reg. No. 5671; Pl. 11.3.2; Phase III; Nath 1995a: 155-156; 2016: 396-398) (Fig 2.1.2).

- Moulded fragment of a male head with foreign facial feature and curly hair outlining the broad forehead and damaged below the tip of the nose (Phase III; Nath 1995a: 155-156) (Fig. 2.1.3).

- Moulded terracotta male head that is similar in its features like in the above object, but differential facial expression (Reg. No. 5671; Pl. 11.3.3; Phase III; Nath 1995a: 155-156; 2016: 396-398) (Fig. 2.1.4).

![Figure 2.1: Moulded male heads from Adam (After Nath 1995a)](image)
• A Male head showing prominent facial features like aquiline nose, bulging eyes with deep incisions. The left ear is damaged whereas the right ear lobe is in fan-shaped with a perforation. The forehead is broad, mouth made with deep cut mark. Projected neck bears a hole suggesting use of twig as an armature for attaching the head with the body (Reg. No. 6577, Phase I, Pl. 11.1.9, Nath 2016: 394) (Fig. 2.2.1).

• A male figurine, elongated featureless head, showing sign of pinched nose, right hand is damaged whereas left hand is present and stumpy, while legs are disposed in striding manner (Reg. No. 2102, Phase I, Pl. 11.2.12, Nath 2016: 394) (Fig. 2.2.2).

• A male figurine with round head, eyes are marked by slit, hands are small and curved in front. There is a vertical incisions below the eyes gives a weeping appearance, legs short, partially curved in front (Phase I, Pl. 11.2.17, Nath 2016: 395) (Fig. 2.2.3).

• Head of a male with grotesque facial features; eyes are large with double incision resulting into spectacle. It has clear marked lids and eye brows. In his right earlobe, he wears heavy kundala, the nose is prominent; lips are thick and parted, chin is also marked. It is solid and micaceous in fabric (Reg. No. 13603, Phase I, Pl. 11.3.9, Nath 2016: 398) (Fig. 2.2.4).

• Double moulded kaolin head of a male having usual facial features like broad nose and elongated eyes, thick lips. Coiled hair tied into a bun on the left fastened by a band of pearls on the forehead, arrangement at the rear side is of alternate strands of hair and pearl strings bound intermittently by single or double stranded strings (Reg. No. 10203, Phase III, Pl. 11.4.3, Nath 2016: 398) (Fig. 2.2.5).

• Double moulded head of a male with slightly broad nose and elongated eyes. The hair tied up into a knot, embellished with a diadem of triple pearl strings with a large jewelled crest on the left side and a knot on the right side at the back. Hair arrangement at the rear side is similar to like noted above; sports floral, disc-like ear studs (Reg. No. 4983, Phase III, Pl. 11.4.5, Nath 2016: 401) (Fig. 2.2.6).
• Double moulded bust of the male figurine with largely abraded surface with a loose/free hairstyle. He wears a small necklace having a cowrie shaped like amulet and straight nose (Reg. No. 5975, Phase III, Pl. 11.5.2, Nath 2016: 401) (Fig 2.2.7).

• Double moulded face of a male with left portion of shoulder and right portion is missing. It has broad nose, bold eyes with pronounced eyebrows, elongated face, and thick lips, wearing an ornate headgear with abroad forehead band tied into a knot on the left and a tuft at the top, embellished with pearl strings. Traces of beaded necklace on left shoulder; bejeweled ear ornament seen in the drooping earlobes (Reg. No. 2845, Phase III, Pl. 11.5.10, Nath 2016: 404) (Fig. 2.2.8).

• A unique male figurine of modelled in striding manner suggests some violent action. It is representing *malla* (combat) type. The figurine has his left arm stretched backward while the right is damaged, still indicate its placement along the corresponding thigh. The feet are without toes, displays the body weight resting over the right leg whereas left is stretched backward. The spread out body posture indicates combat gesture (Reg. No. 2102, Nath 2016: 390, no illustration).

b. Female

There are total of 35 female figurines described and illustrated in the excavation report. The details of some of them are given as following;

• Handmade upper portion of a female figurine with aquiline type of a pinched nose and fan shaped ears. The right hand is broken from shoulder whereas left hand extended with upturned palm. The left hand has a design of bedecked with wristlet attached with grooved band of applique variety (Reg. No. 12352, Phase I, Pl. 11.1.1, Nath 2016: 391, no illustration).

• A female figurine with damaged limbs; head is stumpy and squarish in shape. The facial features are absent. At the back of the head have a combed hair strands forming a small chignon. It has small breasts; around the waist a girdle bedecked with three
rosettes of applique variety (Reg. No. 3113, Phase I, Pl. 11.1.2, Nath 2016: 391, no illustration).

- A female figurine have elaborate features and ornamentations, the facial features show undefined forehead and neck, less prominent nose, applique eye ball, mouth is partially open. The head is luted and shoulders are drooping. She wears ornaments of applique variety like a heavy *patrakundala*, necklace with a locket, armlet and girdle. Right arm is stumpy while left arm is damaged and the legs are shaped apart (Reg. No. 11640, Phase I, Pl. 11.1.5, Nath 2016: 391) (Fig 2.3.1).

- The upper portion of the female figurine, both the hands and portions below navel damaged. It has pinched blunt nose, lips are marked by slit pellet and slit applique
eyeballs. She wears two applique variety necklaces; one is tied to neck, showing an ovalish shaped amulet, while another one across the shoulder has three rosette pendants resting over the breasts, strung by double stranded strings (Reg. No. 7853, Phase I, Pl. 11.1.6, Nath 2016: 391) (Fig 2.3.2).

- Handmade stumpy female figurine, with a flat base suggesting seated posture. The stumpy right arm extended parallel to the shoulder whereas the left one is broken. Left breast seen while the right broken (Reg. No. 4978, Phase I, Pl. 11.2.5, Nath 2016: 394, no illustration).

- A small headless female figurine, showing short stumpy limbs and applique short button breasts (Reg. No. 11393, Phase I, Pl. 11.2.8, Nath 2016: 394, no illustration).

- Handmade female figurine, bigger in size. The left breast, right hand and leg are damaged. The head gear showing fan shaped features and facial features are weathered. The left hand stumpy; attenuated body features and broad hips; the head gear resembles with the specimens from Taxila (Reg. No. 9215, Phase I, Pl. 11.2.9, Nath 2016: 394) (Fig 2.3.3).

- Handmade female figurine with stumpy hands and legs apart. The head is tilted to right, eyes formed by depression and nose by pinching. Head rests over drooping shoulder, the total configuration of the image gives an impression of tribhaṅga (Reg. No. 7112, Phase I, Pl. 11.2.14, Nath 2016: 395, no illustration).

- The face of a female figurine; hair arranged in a form of lining on the forehead. The nose is sharp and straight with well marked nostrils; large eyes with eyelids and eyebrows and a tilak on the forehead. It is solid and coarse in fabric (Reg. No. 10716, Phase III, Pl. 11.3.5, Nath 2016: 398) (Fig 2.3.4).

- Double moulded head of a female with smile on the face. The nose is broad and thick lips. Hair coiled up on the top, some hair let loose at the rear side; wears a three tiered pearl diadem, fastened by an oblong two tiered ornate buckle at the back of the head,
bedecked with rosettes. The traces of disc-like pearl earrings on left side (Reg. No. 9253, Phase III, Pl. 11.4.2, Nath 2016: 398) (Fig 2.3.5).

- Double moulded head of a female, partially damaged; bulging eyes, prominent nose and thick lips. The coiffure form a bun over the forehead fastened at the base by a ribbon. A *chudāmanī* suspended by a beaded band on the forehead at the centre (Reg. No. 9700, Phase III, Pl. 11.5.1, Nath 2016: 401) (Fig 2.3.6).

- Double moulded head of a female; hair tied to a low bun depicting typical Sātavāhana type of hairdo. In the centre a jewel is bedecked in a floral setting, fastened by two pearl bands over the forehead. The left band embellished with another jewel (Reg. No. 13555, Phase III, Pl. 11.5.11, Nath 2016: 404) (Fig 2.3.7).

- Fragment of middle portion of a *chāmardhārīṇī* carrying a fly whisk in her right hand, held below the corresponding breast. She wears necklaces and *upavita* across the breasts, armlet and bangles of beaded strings (Reg. No. 9849, Phase III, Pl. 11.7.2, Nath 2016: 410) (Fig 2.3.8).

- Fragment of a right middle portion of a female figurine holding a bunch of mangoes in her right hand against her corresponding side of abdomen wears a thick torque attached with leaf shaped pendants on either side of the central amulet. Besides pearl tassels she also wears *upavita*, armlets, wristlets and *mekhālā* (Reg. No. 5033, Phase III, Pl. 11.7.5, Nath 2016: 410) (Fig 2.3.9).

- Fragment of a left middle portion of a female figurine with perching parrot on her left hand. She wears bejeweled with two necklaces, the shorter one is a single string of pearls with lotus medallion and the longer one is a single string of pearls, ear stud with pearl tassels on the left shoulder and stringed armlet and wristlets also seen in same hand (Reg. No. 7190, Phase III, Pl. 11.7.7, Nath 2016: 410) (Fig 2.3.10).
c. Plaque

There are four terracotta plaques published in the report which can be divided into two types i.e. (i) *mithuna* and *dampati* plaques and (ii) animal rider plaques. Details are as following;
(i) *Mithuna and Dampati Plaque*

- A well-composed *mithuna* plaque; male on the left side of the female. The portions above neck, either ends of the body part of the couple, complete lower portion of the male counterpart and the lower left portion of the female counterpart are damaged. Both are heavily adorned with necklace, pearl tassels, *ekāvali*, armlets, bangles, *mekhalā* and anklets, upper part of the body is nude while lower part is draped with probably *dhoti* and *sāri*, over the *sāri* a sash is tied to the right waist and suspended across the legs (Reg. No. 4797, Phase III, Pl. 11.6.4, Nath 2016: 407) (Fig. 2.4.1).

- A *dampati* plaque, as the female counterpart is seen on the left side of the male. Apparently the composition is treated like a plaque wherein majestically drawn male counterpart seen pressing the right leg of the counterpart with his left leg. Perhaps resembling some marriage ceremony related ritual. The couple are heavily adorned with necklace, *ekāvali*, armlets, bangles, *mekhalā* and anklets. Likewise, the male counterpart’s *dhoti* is tied with a *kamarabandha* and a sash is shown over the *dhoti* suspended across the legs whereas the right leg of the female counterpart seen draped in *sāri*. Portions above the bust of male counterpart and above knee of female counterpart are damaged (Reg. No. 2934, Phase III, Pl. 11.6.5, Nath 2016: 407) (Fig. 2.4.2).

![Figure 2.4: Mithuna and Dampati plaques from Adam (After Nath 2016)](image-url)
(ii) Animal Rider Plaque

- Terracotta plaque of horse-rider, oval in shape and is marching towards the right; within a frame of the corresponding shape. The horse has majestic features; it is in sunk in relief in all exuberance which has been rarely seen. With a somewhat alien physiognomy. Without sacrificing any aesthetic value, it has achieved the supply of rhythmic and masculine vigour of the uncaparisoned horse. It gives an impression of horse de combat. The lanky but nimble looking rider is holding the reins and bent forwards and partially compressed within the frame of the plaque. The rider has some attracted facial details such as turban-like headgear with a protuberance in the centre and patraktuṇḍala which made attention. Excavator opines that the theme represented on the plaque is indicative either of some extra-mundane narratives or secular games (Nath 1995a: 157-158, 2016: 421, Phase III) (Fig. 2.5.1).

- A fragmentary plaque of elephant figure with two riders and well modelled (Nath 2016: 414). One rider is sited very near to the elephant head whereas the other mounted over (Reg. No. 11395, Phase III, Pl. 11.8.6) (Fig. 2.5.2).
d. Unidentified

There are a total of ten human fragments that were found in Adam, among them a few are described as following:

- A fragment of the waist of rear portion of human figurine shows three stringed girdles (*mekhalā*) of which the upper two rows are having collared beads, whereas the lower row strings having tabular beads (Phase III, Nath 1997) (Fig. 2.6.1).

- A hollow pot bellied figurine showing arms attached to the body with a spout on the belly/navel (Reg. No. 11086, Phase III, Pl. 11.2.15, Nath 2016: 395, no illustration).

- A upper portion of an elaborate headgear, a front part of the headgear showing beaded circle with a pending scarf in the centre which also looks like ‘a fan like frill’, while outer circle bears radiating grooves, resembling a *chakra*. A dorsal part is in two segments, upper segment of fan-shaped while lower shows the details of the turban as intricate as pearl work. Such type of headgear is quite common in the stone sculpture of Mathura and Gandhara regions (Reg. No. 1989, Pl. 11.4.6, Phase III, Nath 2016: 401, no illustration).

![Figure 2.6: Fragment of rear waist portion of human figurine from Adam (After Nath 1999)](image-url)
II. Animal/Bird/Reptiles Figurine

Terracotta animal figurines are largely found from the excavation and most of them are coarse in fabric made out of locally available clay indicated by the mica surface. There are some examples of animal figurines made of medium to fine clay. The handmade and double moulded techniques are used for making animal figurines. Animal figurine includes bull, cow, buffalo, sheep, elephant, horse, pig, pony, tortoise, tiger, lion, dog and birds (Nath 2016). Excavator is not mention the period of all above animal/bird/reptile figurines except horse. But on the basis of its style and technique all figurines can be placed under Phase III. There are fifty-three figurines are described and except few all are illustrated in the report among some example of each types are described as following:

a. Bull

- Fragment of a crouching *nandi* figure, moderately modeled with perforation near the hump. A forepart of the *nandi* is damaged (Reg. No. 10038, Pl. 11.8.7, Nath 2016: 414, no illustration).

- Handmade figurine of a bull with perforation in forelegs and blind hole over the forehead (Reg. No. 7867, Pl. 11.8.21, Nath 2016: 414). It is used probably as a wheel toy (Fig. 2.7.1).

- Handmade figurine of a bull with prominent hump, mouth marked by a slit. The eyes and nostrils bear piercing mark, well marked dewlap (Reg. No. 1467, Pl. 11.8.23, Nath 2016: 415) (Fig. 2.7.2).

b. Cow

- Handmade figurine of a cow, showing well marked portions of udders. The forelegs are longer than the hind (Reg. No. 6217, Pl. 11.8.13, Nath 2016: 414) (Fig. 2.7.3).

- Handmade figurine of a cow with well marked udders (Reg. No. 7430, Pl. 11.9.4, Nath 2016: 415, no illustration).
c. Buffalo

- A fragment of a buffalo figurine, the snouted mouth is demarcated by a slit. Horns are twisted and showing groove marks (Reg. No. 9053, Pl. 11.8.5, Nath 2016: 414) (Fig. 2.7.4).

d. Sheep

- A sheep headed pot luted to a wheel turned voluminous body with perforation and prominent horn. Micaceous red fabric bearing thick coarse section (Reg. No. 11935, Pl. 11.8.19, Nath 2016: 414) (Fig. 2.7.5).

- Handmade figurine of a sheep showing portions of head and neck and drooping horns with curved ends. The eyes and nostrils pierced with roughly finished (Reg. No. 7694, Pl. 11.8.26, Nath 2016: 415) (Fig. 2.7.6).

e. Elephant

- Handmade fragment of elephant figurine with dull red in colour bearing red slip. Ears, trunk and legs are broken (Reg. No. 6567, Pl. 11.8.1, Nath 2016: 411) (Fig. 2.7.7).

- Well-modeled forepart of an elephant head with upraised trunk holding some botanical specimen. Protruding tusks; eyes outlined in low relief (Reg. No. 6937, Pl.11.8.2, Nath 2016: 411) (Fig. 2.7.8).

f. Horse

- A double moulded figurine of horse, standing on a flat base. It is caparisoned having a garland and reins of beaded strings with rosettes, which turns and goes down; rings on right foreleg (Reg. No. 4823, Phase III, Pl. 11.10.1, Nath 2016: 418) (Fig. 2.7.9).

- Horse figurine, front portion is free from ornamentation with prominent mane, eyes and ears. Fore portion lower body is rounded bearing a perforation indicating its
function to be a wheeled toy (Reg. No. 4855, Pl. 11.10.13, Phase III, Nath 2016: 418). Probably a body portion is hollow inside indicating to wheel made and head portion through handmade techniques (Fig. 2.7.10).

- Handmade figurine of a pony, devoid of bridle or decorative elements, undeveloped mane. The eyes, ears and nostrils are well marked; mouth is partially open (Reg. No. 3475, Nath 2016: 418, Phase III, Pl. 11.10.9) (Fig. 2.7.11).

g. Pig

- Pig figurine, left part head portion showing snout with projected canine. The ear and eyes are clearly marked (Reg. No. 1517, Pl. 11.10.4, Nath 2016: 418) (Fig. 2.7.12).

h. Dog

- Roughly handmade figurine of a dog; fore and hind legs of left side are damaged (Reg. No. 6774, Pl. 11.9.1, Nath 2016: 415) (Fig. 2.7.13).

- A handmade figurine of a dog; elongated body with stumpy legs and head turned to left (Reg. No. 2738, Pl. 11.9.3, Nath 2016: 415, no illustration).

i. Lion

- Handmade forepart of a lion figure with prominently marked ears. The head is turned to right, open mouth indicating growling mode; hind portion damaged (Reg. No. 11267, Pl. 11.8.17, Nath 2016: 414) (Fig. 2.7.14).

j. Tiger

- Head of a tiger figure probably handmade; face, neck and portion of eyes are well marked by pinching methods; growling countenance (Regd. No. 8719, Pl. 11.8.11, Nath 2016: 414) (Fig. 2.7.15).
k. Pigeon

- Figurine of a highly ornate bird, bearing incised decorations with two perforations across the central part of the body possibly served as spacer bead or amulet (Reg. No. 6154, Pl. 11.9.7, Nath 2016: 415) (Fig. 2.7.16).

l. Tortoise

- Handmade figurine of a tortoise; face turned to left side (Reg. No. 7071, Pl. 11.9.10, Nath 2016: 415) (Fig. 2.7.17).
m. Unidentified

Two specimens of animal figurines are found from the excavation which are unidentified, and described as following;

- A handmade figurine of animal of a cat family; eyes marked by depression and mouth by a slit (Reg. No. 12254, Pl. 11.8.18, Nath 2016: 414, no illustration).

- Handmade fragment of a hind portion of a animal figurine with two holes, one across the lower hind portion of the body and other forepart of the body, indicating its function as toy wheel (Reg. No. 2627, Pl. 11.11.7, Nath 2016: 423, no illustration).

III Ornamental Objects

Ornamental objects consisting of bead, ear ornament, pendant, amulet and bullae are reported from the site the details are as following;

a. Bead

There are total of 1394 beads found from excavation among 85 specimens illustrated as the terracotta beads in the excavation report of Adam (Nath 2016: 339). Among total 63 specimens are considered as beads and a few of them are described as following;

- Barrel shaped spacer bead with knotted pattern, ends with a transverse hole across the centre and one at upper end (Reg. No. 11074, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.10, Nath 2016: 339) (Fig. 2.8.1).

- Four legged stool shaped bead with circular transverse hole (Reg. No. 922, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.14, Nath 2016: 339) (Fig. 2.8.2).

- Moulded rectangular damaged spacer bead with a square section having patterns consisting of obliquely arranged pellets within a rhombus block repeated on opposing faces, both the ends bear beaded band (Reg. No. 11169, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.20, Nath 2016: 340) (Fig. 2.8.3).
• Āmalaka shaped bead with perforation at the centre (Reg. No. 642, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.23 Nath 2016: 340, no illustration).

• Square cylindrical molded spacer bead with beaded decorative patterns repeated on all sides. Both the end faces bear quadrified pellets (Reg. No. 11209, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.27, Nath 2016: 340) (Fig. 2.8.4).

• Horizontal ghaṭa shaped bead (Reg. No. 1273, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.34, Nath 2016: 340, no illustration).

• Moulded faceted barrel with one collar. The beaded band in the centre and faceted ends are decorated (Reg. No. 9585, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.37, Nath 2016: 340, no illustration).

• Moulded hexagonal cylindrical bead with thickened collared ends having dot patterns all around it (Reg. No. 8380, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.38, Nath 2016: 340, no illustration).

• Arecanut shaped bead with a flat end (Reg. No. 1071, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.45, Nath 2016: 340, no illustration).

• Barrel shaped bead with a central groove across the body and series of longitudinal grooves on either sides (Reg. No. 11447, Phase III, Pl. 10.3.53, Nath 2016: 343) (Fig 2.8.5).

• A barrel shape bead with multiple grooves (Reg. No. 7647, Phase III, Pl. 10.3.72, Nath 2016: 343) (Fig 2.8.6).

• Moulded cylindrical spacer bead, decorated with rhombus motifs (Reg. No. 12238, Phase III, Pl. 10.3.77, Nath 2016: 343) (Fig. 2.8.7).

• Moulded square cylindrical shaped bead with collared ends, one end is damaged. Bearing decorative pattern on all sides, one side shows feeble traces of chevron motif (Reg. No. 6155, Phase III, Pl. 10.3.84, Nath 2016: 344, no illustration).
b. **Ear ornament**

Total thirty-one ear ornaments found which can be divided into two types i.e. (i) ear stud (plain and decorated variety) and (ii) karṇaveṣṭana, following are the details;

(i) **Ear Studs**

There are total twenty-nine ear studs of plain and decorated variety found in the excavation and some among them are as following;

- A concave sided spool type of ear stud (Reg. No. 8492, dia. 3 cm, breadth 3.8 cm, mid level of Phase III, Pl. 11.17.4, Nath 2016: 443) (Fig. 2.9.1). It can also be identified as ḍamaru or reel shape of ear ornament.
• Ear stud with a central hole and concave sides (Reg. No. 4488, dia. 4.2 cm, breadth 1.5 cm, upper level of Phase III, Pl. 11.17.8, Nath 2016: 443) (Fig. 2.9.2). It can also be identified as discular shape of ear ornament.

• Oblong ear stud with concave sides (Reg. No. 487, length 6 cm, breadth 2 cm, mid level of Phase III, Pl. 11.17.17, Nath 2016: 446) (Fig 2.9.3). It can also be identified as short discular type of ear ornament.

• A spool variety of ear stud, one end damaged while the other show radiating grooves emanating from a circle (Reg. No. 7386, length 5.6 cm, dia. 4 cm, upper level of Phase III, Pl. 11.18.1, Nath 2016: 446) (Fig. 2.9.4).

• Ear stud with pronounced rays emanating from the centre, classified as tāṭaṅkacakra (Reg. No. 10994, dia. 3.3 cm, breadth 1.6 cm, early level of Phase II, Pl. 11.18.2, Nath 2016: 446) (Fig. 2.9.5).

• Ear stud with short cylindrical, straight sided, punctured with concentric circles (Reg. No. 4401, dia. 2.5 cm, breadth 1.6 cm, lower level of Phase II, Pl. 11.18.3, Nath 2016: 446) (Fig. 2.9.6).

• A reeled variety of ear stud with bearing punctured concentric circles on both the faces (Reg. No. 225, dia. 1.8 cm, length 2.2 cm, lower level of Phase II, Pl. 11.18.7, Nath 2016: 446, no illustration).

• Ear stud, upper face show floral motif of six petals alternately separated by strokes, emanating from the centre and peripheral flan bears incised dots forming a circle (Reg. No. 12922, dia. 2.3 cm, breadth 0.7 cm, late Phase III, Pl. 11.18.10, Nath 2016: 449) (Fig. 2.9.7). It can be also called as discular type of ear ornament.
(ii) Karṇaveṣṭana

There are two fragments of karṇaveṣṭana (ear ornament) found from the excavation, among two one is too small fragment whereas another are recognizable form. Details are as following;

- A moulded ear ornament, comprising of double coiled ends terminating in a trapezoidal block bearing three decorated surfaces. The frontal surface bears a trident like motif over which a lotus motif is seen. The lateral face shows traces of bicone beaded motif, whereas the basal portion shows circlets with pellets in the centre. The coiled mass attached to the trapezoidal block is bedecked with rows of string studded alternately with tabular and bicone beads. Well finished, partially damaged, bright red in colour (Reg. No. 8539, Phase II-III, Pl. 11.20.6, Nath 2016: 454) (Fig. 2.10).

- Part of a double coiled portion of a moulded ear ornament and portions of each coil are separated by string of pearls while each coil is bedecked with oblique bands of
pearls and bicone bead motifs. Black in colour, fired under reduced condition (Reg. 10968, Phase II-III, Pl. 11.20.7, Nath 2016: 454).

Figure 2.10: Karṇaveṣṭana from Adam (After Nath 2016)

c. Pendant

A total of sixty-one pendants were found, a few among them are described as following:

- Pendulous stud pendant with transverse hole (Reg. No. 1182, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.3, Nath 2016: 339). It can be called as elongated pendant (no illustration).

- It is indradhvaja shaped inverted pendant with a hole on the extended top, cylindrical frame (Reg. No. 11084, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.7, Nath 2016: 339) (Fig. 2.11.1).

- A inverted 'Y' shaped pendant of aṅkuśa (goad) type with a transverse hole on top (Reg. No. 7678, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.8, Nath 2016: 339) (Fig. 2.11.2).
- A inverted Śrīvatsa shaped pendant with a hole on top (Reg. No. 11085, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.9, Nath 2016: 339) (Fig. 2.11.3).

- A modestly shaped triratna amulet like pendant with a semi circular top and triangular cut end (Reg. No. 10777, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.11, Nath 2016: 339, no illustration).

- A makaramukha pendant with damaged (Reg. No. 11068, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.32, Nath 2016: 340) (Fig. 2.11.4).

- A drop shaped bead with a very prominent ridge and bulbous base (Reg. No. 6738, Phase III, Pl. 10.3.83, Nath 2016: 344) (Fig 2.11.5). It can be called as a drop pendant.

Figure 2.11: Various shapes of pendants from Adam (After Nath 2016)
d. Amulet

A total of four amulets were found, all are described as following:

- Inverted triratna amulet with transverse hole on top (Reg. No. 6538, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.28, Nath 2016: 340, no illustration).

- Inverted triratna amulet with transverse hole on top (Reg. No. 7677, Phase III, Pl. 10.2.33, Nath 2016: 340, no illustration).

- A highly decorated figurine of a crouching nandi amulet; over a beaded base perforated across the longer axis (Reg. No. 6095, Pl. 11.8.29, Nath 2016: 415, Phase III) (Fig. 2.12.1).

- Moulded triratna amulet bearing floral decorations on either sides (Reg. No. 2354, Phase III, Pl. 10.3.73, Nath 2016: 343) (Fig 2.12.2).

![Figure 2.12: Various shape of amulet from Adam (After Nath 2016)](image)

e. Bullae

Bullae are local imitations from the aurei or denarii, issued either by Augustus or Tiberius. Generally, the obverse side was shown portrait of the royal bust whereas reverse side depicted Graeco-Roman deities; probably to fulfil the native demand. The
diameter of the latter type of bullae marginally varies from 18 mm to 20 mm and thickness from 3.25 mm to 4 mm. The bullae are invariably circular in shape and generally casted in double moulds and further joined by two different casts back to back. As of the suspension is concerned there are two technical classifications; perforated projection of cylindrical shape is attached horizontally on the top portion of the circular disc and the second is that absence of attachment, having two holes pierced side by side over the top portion of the disc (Nath 1995b: 153-154; 1995b: 132-136; 2016: 383, 385-386). There are total four bullae reported from excavation, among two are described as following;

- Terracotta bullae, circular in shape and double mould.
  
  **Obverse**: A portrait of the Roman king Augustus to the right within a circular beaded frame of concentric lines. Impression of the legend is feeble on either side of the face.
  
  **Reverse**: There are Caius and Lucia stand flanking two shields with crossed spears and priestly instruments whereas impression of the legend is feeble below the platform. It is dull black in colour and grey core with slightly broken upper part (Reg. No. 4880, Trench no: XB1/4, Layer: (1), Depth: 5 cm, Diameter: 20.5 mm, Thickness: 3.75 mm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.13.1).

- Terracotta bullae, circular in shape and is double mould.
  
  **Obverse**: The portrait of the king in right side within a circular dotted frame with two holes over the head of the king for strapping.
  
  **Reverse**: Features are unclear except the circular frame marked along the flan. Dull black in colour with grey core and well preserved (Reg. No. 9495, Trench no: ZH2/2, Pit sealed by layer: (1), Depth: 50 cm, Diameter: 20 mm, Thickness: 3.25 mm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.13.2).

**IV. Playing Objects**

Playing objects includes wheels and sling ball; details of each type are as following;
a. Wheels

Excavation resulted in collecting twenty wheels of terracotta from the levels of Phase III. They are in various shapes, like simple, single hub, double hub with decorated form of specimens. Details of some of the specimens are as following:

- Biconvex wheel with hole for the axle (Reg. No. 2496, diameter: 10.60 cm, thickness: 1.6 cm, fig. 11.13.1, Nath 2016: 434, no illustration).

- A complete wheel with plain section; perforation part bears groove of concentric circle (Reg. No. 6189, diameter: 5.2 cm, thickness: 1.0 cm, fig. 11.13.6, Nath 2016: 434, no illustration).

- A double hub wheel incised with graffiti reminiscent to Brahmi characters on one side and incised concentric further segmented by a series of strokes, biconvex section (Reg. No. 1114, diameter: 10 cm, thickness 2.1 cm, fig. 11.13.8, Nath 2016: 434) (Fig. 2.14.1).

- A double hub wheel, biconvex section, modestly incised spokes of radiating type on
A double hub wheel with biconvex section. One surface bears a group punctured designs whereas another side resembling a conical shikhara possibly of a temple and a swastika with composite motif. It is unevenly fired (Reg. No. 11134, diameter: 3.5 cm, thickness: 1.7 cm, Fig. 11.13.15, Nath 2016: 434-435, no illustration).

b. Sling ball

There are a total of eight sling balls found from Phase III and described in the excavation report (Nath 2016) and few of the important specimens are described as following;

- A sling ball divided into two halves by an incised line, both the segments have floral design of identical nature as noted above (Reg. No. 12557, diameter: 2.3 cm, Pl. 11.16.2, Nath 2016: 441) (Fig. 2.14.3).

- A sling ball incised with six circlets arranged in two groups of three, on the upper and lower surface (Reg. No. 5028, diameter: 1.3 cm, Pl. 11.16.4, Nath 2016: 441, no illustration).

- A sling ball incised with sun-like radiating strokes (Reg. No. 12490, diameter: 1.6 cm, Pl. 11.16.5, Nath 2016: 441, no illustration).

- A sling ball incised with a lotus like flower showing a series of petals appended to a pericarp, below there is a coiled loop (Reg. No. 9142, dia. 2.8 cm, Pl. 11.16.6, Nath 2016: 441) (Fig. 2.14.4).

V. Religious Object

A religious object includes mother goddess, Gajalakṣmī, yakṣa figurine, votive tanks and lamps, details are as following;
a. Mother Goddess

There are total of six mother goddesses and they are as following;

- It is made of black slipped sherd dressed to show a headless figurine with chopped upper limbs raised upwards and legs apart fall in the genre of uttānahasta and uttānapāda showing gesture of mother goddess of prehistoric period (Reg. No. 2630, Pl. 11.1.7, Phase I, Nath 2016: 391, 394, no illustration).

- It is a double moulded figurine of a mother goddess in standing posture with both the arms upraised. She is profusely ornamented; neatly combed hair and done into a braid at the back, bedecked by ornaments (praveni); wears a fan shaped headgear having two boss resting on the temples and has a pearl band placed over the parting...
(simanta). Along with three necklaces, one short ekāvāli; another longer kanṭhi with a central pendant and a still longer one of two strings of beads having jeweled leaf shaped pendants. The pendulous breasts show nipple mark on the right side; naval marked on lower garments wearing a three pearl stringed mekhalā. Productive organ is clearly marked, wearing armlets of pearl bands, a set of four bangles, wristlets, identical to the armlet. Holding lotus in the right hand, stumpy legs anklet on the right foot extant and left one is damaged; sole of the foot is a modelled flat for keeping the image erect (Reg. No. 8972, Pl. 11.6.1, Phase III, Nath 2016: 404) (Fig. 2.15.1).

- A double moulded figurine of a mother goddess sited in pralambapāda posture, found detached from the rear view of the image. The right leg completely damaged whereas stumpy left leg bedecked with anklet having rosette pattern. She has elaborate hairdo parted in the centre and puffed on either side, further tied by a hair bun, bedecked with jewel in the centre. The elaborate karnakunḍalas with a central jewel, pearl tassels suspended over the shoulders; wears a beaded kanṭhahāra with a central pendant and a long ekāvalī with jewel between the heavy breasts. An elaborate rosette, armlet with pearl tassels; right hand seen below the breasts possibly holding some attribute. Holding stalk of a flower in the left and wearing four bangles on both hands and three stringed pearl mekhalā below naval (Reg. No. 4822, Pl. 11.6.2, Phase III, Nath 2016: 404, no illustration).

- Mother goddess figurine has a grotesque facial features and stumpy limbs. The hairs rolled up into a low bun and let loose at the back. At the base of the bun is a keśāntarekhā, a pearl band with a crest jewel on the forehead, wears a short kanṭhi, a long pearl ekāvāli, armlets, mekhalā and anklets productive organ is made clearly (Reg. No. 6104, Pl. 11.6.8, Nath 2016: 407) (Fig. 2.15.2).

- Well marked feet and toes of the couple of right and left portions of legs, wearing anklets of trinkets fastened by beaded bands. Both these specimens have been recovered from the deposit of a draw well suggesting their possible emersion after the performance of certain rituals. This indicates age-old contention traditions of
emersion of divinity after the worship (Reg. No. 4796, Phase III, Pl. 11.7.12, Nath 2016: 410, no illustration).

Figure 2.15: Mother goddesses from Adam (After Nath 2016)
b. Gajalakṣmī

A standing goddess Gajalakṣmī along with two other floral designs of elements made of applique technique on exterior surface of the storage jar (Fig. 2.16). It is red in colour. The appearance of the image gives an impression of the Śuṅga idiom more than that of the Śatavāhana. The diameter of the storage jar is one meter and used for storing grains as its base is treated with lateritic gravel. The storage jar is found in the forecourt of structure No. 2 (Nath 2016: 105-106; Pl. 6.19 and front cover picture). The present specimen is carved on storage jar through application of extra clay on the exterior surface of the jar. She is standing on lotus that is not seen clearly and is flanked on either side by tall stem of full blown lotus-flowers which is generally supporting a pair of elephants holding inverted water jars and pouring water over the head, but in present specimen both the elephants are missing.

Her facial features are partially abraded. The left eye have the double incision; hair style is shown through incised lines. Ear ornaments are round in shape and the girdle is shown with double incised horizontal lines across the waist. Prominent navel; both legs are abraded from the waist and the visible knees are with two thick anklets and a garment of sāri type above the anklets is skilfully depicted. The right hand is parallel to body whereas the left one is slightly away from the body; both the hands shown with a set of four bangles made through incised lines. On her both the sides are lotus flowers on which the elephants are shown in standing form but presently they are broken.

c. Yakṣa

- A double moulded kaolin face of a yakṣa with grotesque features, wide and puffy nose and jeering countenance. The hair are arranged into coils and held by rosette fillet; wearing coiled earring. The lips are parted with exposed teeth comparable to the expression on the face of yakṣa from Pitalkhora; full of wild joy resulting in a chuckle which exposes the teeth (Reg. No. 2210, Pl. 11.5.5, Nath 2016: 401) (Fig. 2.17).
Figure 2.16: Fragment of Gajalakṣmī from Adam (After Nath 2016)

Figure 2.17: Yakṣa figurine from Adam (After Nath 2016)
d. Votive Tanks

There are a total of twenty-nine fragments of votive tanks found in the excavation of Adam and fourteen among them are described in the report (Nath 2016). Some of them are described as following:

- Fragment of a relatively circular votive tank having flaring walls and flat rimmed top bedecked with lamps fixed at intervals. Out of two applique bands, one is straight below the lamp while the other, slightly removed from the other band, forming a curve against the wall. These bands bear certain depressions suggesting its function as steps leading to the lamp post. It is made of medium fabric and red in colour (Reg. No. 13378, diameter: 14 cm, height: 8 cm, thickness: 1.5 cm, Phase III, Pl. 11.21.1, Nath: 2016: 458, no illustration).

- A fragment of rectangular votive tank showing thick walls and rounded corners. Over the central part of the wall, an overhanging shrine is seen supported by two pillars that are affixed to the base of the tank. The chamber of the shrine has tapering sides, while the corners of the tank are adorned with bird motif. It is unevenly fired with coarse fabric and red in colour (Reg. No. 11397, length: 8 cm, height of the wall 8.8 cm, thickness: 2.5 cm, Phase III, Pl. 11.21.2, Nath: 2016: 458) (Fig. 2.18.1).

- Fragment of a bowl shaped ‘Kernos’ type votive tank with featureless rim adorned with lamps at regular interval all along the rim. It is coarse in fabric and red in colour (Diameter: 2 cm, from upper level of Phase III, Pl. 11.21.9, Nath 2016: 459) (Fig. 2.18.2).

- A gavaksha type hollow shrine detached from a votive tank with basal portion show traces of supporting pillar attachments. It is coarse in fabric and red in colour (Length: 7 cm, width: 6 cm, Phase III, Pl. 11.21.12, Nath 2016: 459) (Fig. 2.18.3).
e. Lamps

There are total of nine terracotta lamps found from Adam excavation in Phase III, among all some are as following:

- A lamp of coarse fabric with circular pedestal base, showing shallow interior with featureless rim and out-curved beaked projection; incurved sides and red in colour (Pl. 11.22.3, Nath 2016: 460) (Fig. 2.19.1).

- A lamp of coarse fabric with short circular pedestal base showing shallow interior with vertical featureless rim, drooping beaked projection; oblique sides and dull red in colour (Pl. 11.22.4, Nath 2016: 460, no illustration).
• A handmade lamp of medium fabric with circular pedestal base and vertical featureless rim; oblique convex sides and prominent beaked projection. It is dull red in colour (Pl. 11.22.5, Nath 2016: 460) (Fig 2.19.2).

VI. Miscellaneous Object

a. Skin Rubber

There are a total of nineteen skin rubbers found from Adam excavation in Phase III. Some of them are described as following;

• A square shaped skin rubber with honeycomb pattern made by pecking on both surface (Reg. No. 944, length 7.7 cm, width 7.7 cm, thickness 2 cm, from mid levels of Phase III, Pl.11.14.1, Nath 2016: 431) (Fig. 2.201).
• A skin rubber elliptical horizontal with rows over on both surfaces fashioned on a potsherd (Reg. No. 7722, length 7.5 cm, width 5 cm, thickness 1.9 cm, from mid levels of Phase III, Pl. 11.14.2, Nath 2016: 431) (Fig. 2.20.2).

• A damaged skin rubber rectangular shape with vertical rows of small squares in relief on obverse, plain sides and reverse (Reg. No. 1252, length 5.3 cm, width 3.1 cm, thickness 1.6 cm, from mid levels of Phase III, Pl. 11.14.5, Nath 2016: 431, no illustration).

• A skin rubber rectangular fragment with honey-comb pattern on obverse (Reg. No. 8945, length 4.3 cm, width 3.2 cm, thickness 1.5 cm, from upper levels of Phase III, Pl. 11.14.19, Nath 2016: 432, no illustration).

b. Head-Scratchers

Four specimens are found from lower level of Phase II, and among them two are described as following:

• A hollow semi-circular outline biconvex specimen of a miniature pot with thick section. It is grey off white exterior and interior, exterior bears a legend in early Brahmi character within an oblong incuse which reads samakena (Reg. No. 4851; from lower level of Phase II, Pl. 11.15.2, Nath 2016: 440) (Fig. 2.20.3).

• Miniature bowl of semi-circular outline of fine fabric, burnt to red. The incised exterior bears on one side a snake-eyed canoe with an oar and a couple of men seen seated in rowing position. On the other side, a graffiti of segmented railing-like device generally associated with tree in railing motif occurring in coins of Early Historical Period. (Reg. No. 8595, from lower level of Phase II, Pl. 11.15.4, Nath 2016: 440-441, no illustration).
c. Spindle Whorl

There are a total of forty-one spindle whorls of circular variety with central hole found from Adam excavation. Details of some of the figurines are as following:

- A spindle-whorl is concave and hollow interior, bud at end pronounced. The other is merged with the profile (Reg. No. 10019, diameter: 12.3 cm, thickness: 7.3 cm, Pl. 11.15.1, Nath 2016: 435) (Fig. 2.20.4).

- A *ghaṭa* shaped spindle-whorl with concave and hollow interior, perforation on one surface is relatively wider than the other (Reg. No. 9314, diameter: 7.7 cm, thickness: 3.2 cm, Pl. 11.15.4, Nath 2016: 438, no illustration).

- A spindle-whorl with double convex outline and solid interior with pronounced buds, perforation on one surface is relatively wider than the other. The disc of whorl splayed out (Reg. No. 13526, diameter: 8 cm, thickness: 4.3 cm, Pl. 11.15.13, Nath 2016: 438, no illustration).

**d. Stoppers**

Number of stoppers were found in the Adam excavation, among them fourteen specimens are described and illustrated in the report. Below are details of some specimens:

- Medium cylindrical tapering body, medium fabric and well fired with dull red slip (Reg. No. 6153, diameter: 2.6 cm, length: 3.7 cm, Phase III, Pl. 11.19.3, Nath 2015: 449, no illustration).

- A stopper with a hemispherical knob and a conical end of blackish brown colour, medium fabric and is well fired (Reg. No. 5939, diameter: 1.6 cm, length: 1.8 cm, Phase III, Pl. 11.19.6, Nath 2015: 449, no illustration).

- A stopper of obliquely cut and incurved rim like knob with a cylindrical tapering end. The fine fabric and well fired; buff in colour with dull brown slip (Reg. No. 1746,
diameter: 3 cm, length 4 cm, Phase III, Pl. 11.19.14, Nath 2015: 451) (Fig. 2.20.5).

Figure 2.20: Miscellaneous objects from Adam (After Nath 2016)

e. Coin-Mould

The excavation yielded good number of numismatic data associated with the terracotta coin moulds in the upper levels. In the earlier stages of excavation, some fragmentary moulds of Punch marked coins were reported. Most of them are burnt and dark grey in colour but each belonged to an independent mould and showed relatively plain coin-sockets. There are four types of coin-moulds found viz. disc, rectangular, pyramidal and portrait types following are the details;

- **Disc Type:** There are three circular disc type specimens found strewed together over the floor of a cell in the cuttings of Trench No. ZB5/2, sealed by layer (1). Each disc bears a couple of squarish coin sockets connected to a funnel. As illustrated (Pl. 17. 82-D) these moulds were stacked vertically one above the other in the process of moulding of coins. While arranging them, contiguous discs bearing negative
impressions of the obverse and reverse were mouthed together and were externally plastered with clay provided with a socket for entering the molten metal. These specimen have been numbered in the photograph (from left to right) A, B and C for the convenience of description. Specimen at C is more damaged (Dia. 31 x 5 mm) than the remaining two. It shows reverse sign of Ujjain symbol, generally noticed on the Sātavāhana coins reported from the Deccan. All are grey in coloured. An impression on coin moulds A (Dia., 31 x 5 mm) and B (Dia. 32 x 5 mm) is quite feeble (Reg. No. 1689; Pl. 17.82. A, B, C, D; Phase III; Nath 2016: 821-823) (no illustration).

- **Rectangular Type:** A rectangular type of coin mould reported from the rampart cuttings (A20/1), bearing a couple of coin sockets showing interconnecting channels and funnel on the right shorter axis. It is dark grey colour. The coin socket on the left side measures 18x14 mm; while the right 15x15 mm. The device details occurring in the former socket are not clear; while the latter shows a feeble impression of Ujjain device (Reg. No. 4685, length 46 mm, width 32 mm, thickness 12 mm, Pl. 17.83, Nath 2016: 823) (Fig. 2.21.1).

- **Pyramidal Type:** A pyramidal shaped coin mould bearing signs of Punch Marked coins of the provincial issues of Wardha-Wainganga valley type reported from the upper levels of trench ZB7/4. It's squarish incuse (14 mm) and depicts signs of six armed symbol, triangle headed standard, sun, tree and swastika. Excavator suggested this particular coin mould may be treated as forger's equipment (Reg. No. 8127, length 25 mm, width 20 mm, Pl. 17.84, Nath 2016: 823) (Fig. 2.21.2).

- **Portrait Type:** The terracotta portrait coin moulds found in a pit sealed by layer (1) at the depth of 90 cm. It is almost circular in shape and 24 mm to 26 mm in diameter. The negative impression of the coin mould bears the obverse device of a portrait coin; it is buff red in colour. The sunken relief of the negative obverse of a sovereign bust in the left; the diameter of the incuse is 21 mm and height of the bust is 14 mm. The outline of the portrait is in low relief whereas the other facial features are equally feeble. Outer face has a thin crust of dust that shows the impression of the surface on
which the mould was placed after luting it with its counterpart. There is tiny fracture on the upper left portion of the rim of mould that is not necessary be taken as an aperture for pouring molten metal in the socket, which might be existing on its counterpart or got destroyed in the process of casting. But on the obverse side legend is absent (Reg. No. 11538, Nath 1992c: 55-59; 2016: 824, Phase III) (Fig. 2.21.3).

f. Seal and Sealing

There are large numbers of terracotta seal and sealing found in Phase III. This is one of the excavated Early Historic sites of located towards the south of Narmada where large
number of inscribed, un-inscribed and token type of seal and sealing are yielded. There are two inscribed seals and two seals with devices; good number of inscribed sealings found from the excavation. The inscribed specimens can be further classified into four categories such as royal issues, important individuals, denoting place names (toponymical) and inscribed token. However, seventy-five un-inscribed hoards of sealings have been found in stacked condition over the house floor with ash deposit. This clearly indicated that these sealing were baked but yet to be used. All these are a plano-conical shape and bear an hourglass motif (bhadrapītha). Some of other tokens and sealings are bearing auspicious signs like swastika symbol; Ujjain symbol, animal motif, and triangle-headed standard. According to excavator due to the importance of the site, these can be issued as ‘token of Adam’ or local mark of its own token of identification (Nath 1999: 460-466; 2016: 603-637). There are total 171 seals and sealings including tokens were published by the excavator in the excavation report of Adam (Nath 2016) and some of them are described as following:

- Unique terracotta sealing bearing the legend of ‘A si ka sa ja na pa da sa’ which means the sealing of Asika Janapada. It has the impression (diameter 2.8 cm) of circular legend of nine early Brahmi characters that are distributed at regular intervals of 3 millimeters, along the circumference of the incuse. The words are more dwarfish than elongated and evenly in a size of 4-millimeter square. However, letter pa is cubical, thus marks a departure from the ‘fish-hook’ shaped pa of 3rd century BCE. There are letter sa, ka, na and da in a more relief manner the remaining characters are nail headed and therefore, the sealing can be assigned to circa 50 c. BCE to 50 c. CE. In the centre of the sealing has a popular symbol of tree-in-railing, could have been a royal emblem of the Asika Janapada (Nath 1997: 33; 2016: 616) (Fig. 2.22.1).

- A terracotta sealing, pale brown in colour and is roughly oval shaped. The lump of sealing is in the good state of preservation but unevenly finished. The upper face of the lump shows some cracks on the edges which are formed due to gentle pressure applied in the course of the stamping of the seal. On the uneven bulged sides of the sealing has figure impression, whereas on the other portion has an intersected bamboo-chip mark.
On top part of the sealing have beaded flan of the circular incuse bears twelve early Brahmi characters that are inwardly distributed. The legend reads: ‘Mahāsenāpatisa Janesirisā’ (which means this sealing is) of the ‘Mahāsenāpati Janaśri’. The characters of legend are uniform in size of 3 mm square and is a nail headed Brahmi type with an 1-1/2 mm. Based on palaeography, it can be associated with the Sātavāhana period 2nd century CE.

Along with legend, it the centre of the sealing has three auspicious symbols viz. (i) twelve spoked chakra in the upper area, (ii) in the centre have a squatting to right a vrṣabha and (iii) śaṅkha in the lower field. The only chakra is clearly seen whereas other two symbols are feeble. The present sealing bears the symbol which indicating the religious-political status of Mahāsenāpati Janaśri. Because it is clear that śaṅkha and cakra are attributes of god Vishnu whereas vrṣabha is vāhana of god Śiva (Reg. No: 2291, Layer no: (2), Trench No: YA 6/2, Diameter: 2.6 x 2.4 cm, Incuse diameter: 1.6 cm, Nath 1992d: 72-74) (Fig. 2.22.2).

- A fragment of counter stamped sealing, coarse fabric and mixed with sand particles. The colour is ferruginous with a patch of smoke on the upper right surface. The back of the sealing has the usual tie mark at the lower centre of the longer axis. Originally, the sealing is circular in shape found in the southern sector of the mound enclosed by a rampart. There are two counter stamped circular seal impressions over the single clay lump. The first impression is smaller in diameter and has a swastika device in the central and encircling clockwise of the Prakrit legend with the Brahmi letters arranged inwards reading…mahārathisa, which means of mahārathī.

The second is a superimposing seal impression of bigger diameter has a crescent-topped, triple arched hill as the central device and encircled the anticlockwise Prakrit legend in reverse order with the Brāhmi letters in outwards arrangement. The legend reads as …(Gotami) putasa Vijha (sa)…which means of (Gotami)putra Vijaya Sā(takarni). Both the legends are incomplete as it is a broken sealing. The first seal impression is associated with a Mahārathī of later Sātavāhana times whereas the
second affiliates it to a later Sātavāhana ruler named Gotamiputra Vijaya Sātakarni (203-209 CE) the successor of Yajña Sātakarni. It is very interesting to note both legends have a common attribute. On the basis of palaeography and stratigraphy the present specimen assign to first quarter of 3rd century CE (Trench no: N8/3, Depth: 1.10 meter in a pit sealed by layer (2), Length: 33.5 mm, Width: 24.5 mm, Thickness: 12 mm, Nath 1996a: 183-187) (Fig. 2.22.3).

- The inscribed portrait sealing is a best preserved specimen of oval shape that is burnt to black. The thumb impression has occurred while it was pressed against a seal matrix. The seal matrix of oblong shape (14 x 11 mm) bears a beaded frame of oval shape (11 x 10 mm) around the legend and portrait to right. The size of the portrait in low relief is 7 x 5 mm and the six Brahmi characters that are unevenly spaced around it are slightly of 2 mm square. The inwardly arranged character of the Prakrit legend is starts clockwise at XII and terminates around X; reading without an honorific Asadhamitasa (Sanskrit: Asadhamitrasya i.e. (the sealing) of Asadhamitra. The portrait is in low relief resembling Graeco-Roman prototypes and the bearded facial features suggesting the middle aged person (Reg. No. 10903, Thickness 7 mm, Pl. 16.7, Nath 2014: 76-81, 2016: 616-618) (Fig. 2.22.4).

- Terracotta circular sealing bearing a encircling the legend ‘A vidhavāya vaṇu nā mā ya kumā(ra)thi tāya’, and in the middle it has a planetary signs like sun and crescent moon and placed left and right respectively. The legend arranged inwardly, starting at 2 ‘0’clock and terminates at 13 hours. The alphabets of a legend are engraved in the Deccan class of alphabetic characters and these types of parallel aksaras may be noticed in the inscriptions from Bhaja, Kondane, Pitalkhora, Amaravati and Ajanṭā (Nath 1994a: 117). According to the excavator, the legend may have been rendered in corrupted version of Sanskrit: Kumārarathi Tāya (yasya) a-vidhvāya. Vaṇunmāyāḥ (patnyaḥ), i.e. the sealing issued by a-vidhavā (i.e. one with her husband alive) named vaṇu (who is a wife of) Kumārarathi Tāya. Red in colour and medium coarse fabric and caused crack. It has usual tying marks of string and impression of intersecting bamboo-strips (Reg. No: 6246, Trench No: ZG8/2, Layer no: (2), Depth: 40 cm,
Diameter: 26 mm, Thickness: 9 mm, Incuse Diameter: 22 mm, Nath 1994a: 117-120) (Fig. 2.22.5).

- It is made of medium fine clay and burnt to red. The diameters of the circular incuse are 17 mm and 11 mm thick. It is embellished with Prakrit legend and in the middle there is a couchant nandi to the right whose snout is secured by a cord. The legend reads: (-) (-) (-) sa sa sa ra kha sa. Here sa occurs more than once but is not duplicated. However, a close examination of the characters like kha and sa suggests that these two were embossed by two different seal matrix (Reg. No. 8039, Diameter 24 mm, Pl. 16.5.2, Nath 2016: 612-614) (Fig. 2.22.6).

- Plano-convex token made of fine levigated clay, brick red in colour. The flat face is embossed with circular incuse has three segments; upper and lower segments are further compartmentalized to accommodate the four auspicious symbols viz. swastika, triangle headed standard, śrīvatsa and triratna. The legend in the central segment from left to right reads: A ba da sa, Sanskrit rendering: Abadasya i.e. of Abada (Reg. No. 4848, Length. 20 mm, Width. 13 mm, Diameter: 14 mm, Pl. 16.11.9, Nath 2016: 629-630) (Fig. 2.22.7).

- A hemispherical clay token, red in colour; upper portion bears circular incuse depicting swastika sign (Reg. No. 10967, Length 13 mm, Width. 12 mm, Diameter: 7 mm, Pl. 16.15.6, Nath 2016: 635) (Fig. 2.22.8).

**g. Weight**

There are a total of eight terracotta weights found from Adam excavation; a few among them are described as following;

- A rectangular weight tablet bearing three parallel horizontal incised lines. The upper two incised lines are casual occurrence but the lower one is drawn by a firm hand. (Reg. No. 13578, Trench/Qd. F16/4, Layer. Pit sealed by (1), Depth 0.40 meter,
A squarish weight tablet, upper face bearing horizontal and vertical lines cutting across the centre and forming four compartments. Each of them uniformly filled with three strokes marked at irregular intervals. The reverse face of the tablet bears a set of three parallel horizontal lines; collected from surface (Reg. No. 4861, Trench/Qd. N14/1, Length. 25 mm, Width. 23 mm, Thickness. 11 mm, Weights 11.01 gram, Phase III, Pl. 15.23.3, Nath 2016: 596) (Fig. 2.23.2).

A squarish weight tablet, on the upper face is segmented in two compartments by a horizontal line drawn across the tablet; each compartment is filled with three dashes,
while the reverse face bears three parallel vertical lines (Reg. No. 8843, Trench/Qd. O8/3; Layer (2), Depth 0.30 meter, Length. 24 mm, Width. 23 mm, Thickness. 07 mm, Weights. 06.19 gram, Phase III, Pl. 15.23.4, Nath 2016: 596, no illustration).

- Square shape weight tablet, upper face bears a set of three short lines on either side of the median line, whereas the reverse face bears three parallel lines of incisions (Reg. No. 8890, Trench/Qd. F15/2, Layer (3), Depth 0.35 meter, Length. 23 mm, Width. 16 mm, Weights 4.69 gram, Phase III, Pl: 15.23.5, Nath 2016: 597) (Fig. 2.23.3).

**h. Ladle**

- A miniature terracotta model of a ladle (Reg. No. 2108, Fig. 11.11.3, Nath 2016: 423) (Fig. 2.24.1).

**i. Legged Quern**

- A terracotta model of a legged quern with rectangular shape (Reg. No. 9057, Fig. 11.11.6, Phase III, Nath 2016: 423, no illustration).

- A terracotta model of a legged quern with elliptical shape (Reg. No. 11223, Fig. 11.11.8, Phase III, Nath 2016: 423) (Fig. 2.24.2).

**j. Medallion**

- A couple of moulded fragments of a single medallion with a perforation in the upper margin for hanging were found. The space on the obverse is meticulously filled with a central rosette of bigger size surrounded by similar type of rosettes of relatively smaller size, while the intermediary space between two consecutive ones, being filled by tiny roundels bearing criss-cross pattern. The reverse space is filled with interlinked quadrupetalled flowers forming a mesh-like motif. The overall impression of the motif is reminiscent of an elaborate tapestry work. The motifs on either face of the medallion are within a thick band bearing oblique crisscross hatching. Black in colour, fired under reduced condition (Reg. No. 12975 & 4442, Phase III, Pl. 11.20.1, Nath 2016: 451, 454) (Fig. 2.24.3).
Figure 2.23: Weights from Adam (After Nath 2016)

Figure 2.24: Ladle, legged quern and medallion from Adam (After Nath 2016)
k. Unidentified

There are total six unidentified specimens found in excavations and few of them are detailed below,

- Handmade indented disc shaped object, dull red in colour. Incised with floral motif comprising of four large petals. The space between the two consecutive ones are filled up by small buds, all encircling a central carpet, shaped in the form of a grooved conical knob like projection, corresponding to which there is a boss on the reverse. The edge of the disc show twisted features, an out product of thumb nail device (Reg. No. 6393, Phase III, Pl. 11.20.2, Nath 2016: 454, no illustration).

- A small knob like handmade object, bearing punctured incisions all over of irregular nature is found (Reg. No. 2483, Phase III, Pl. 11.20.5, Nath 2016: 454) (no illustration).

2.1.1.2 ARAMBHA (20° 34’ N; 78° 59’ E)

The site of Arambha is located on the right bank of the flood plains of the tributary stream Pothra, in Samudrapur taluka of Wardha district. The site was explored in 1990 (IAR 1991-92) and then excavated in 1991-92 by Amarendra Nath then former Superintending Archaeologist of Nagpur Excavation branch. It revealed a five-fold cultural sequence. The later three represented the concerned objects for this research. The cultural sequences are; Period I- Chalcolithic and Iron Age, Period II- NBPW-Black and Red ware, Period III- Sātavāhana: Terracotta coin mould, spool-like ear-stud, and potter-wheel (possibly used as a spindle whorl) were found in association with the ceramics of red ware in light and bright shades. There are variety of decorated designs ranging from the fingertip decoration, multiple grooves, oblique notches, foliage and flowers and converging lines forming triangles, Period IV- Gupta-Vākāṭaka: terracotta beads were found with a dominant ceramics of red polished ware, and Period V- Medieval period: Glass bangles and terracotta beads along with grey ceramics (IAR 1991-92; Nath 1992a).
I. Ornamental Objects

a. Bead

Terracotta beads are found in the excavation but their details are unpublished (Phase IV).

b. Ear ornaments

A spool-like ear stud is found in the excavation but their details are unpublished (Phase III).

II. Miscellaneous Objects

a. Spindle whorl

Spindle whorls are found in the excavation but their details are unpublished (Phase III).

b. Coin mould

Reverse countersunk portion of the Kṣatrapa coin-mould of clay was recovered inside the cutting line of trench A1. The outer diameter of coin-mould is 2.5 cm and the inner diameter of circular coin-socket is 2.5 cm. It is of a spongy textured, lighter in weight and circular shaped object. Due to the inflow of the molten metal into the coin-socket, the mould has turned to greyish colour. On one side of the flan margin, there is a funnel-like aperture leading to the circular coin-socket that served as an inlet to the molten metal. On its countersunk surface a partial and feeble negative impression of the reverse coin device and legend of a Kṣatrapa issuer is visible. Other than the three arched hill and border of dots, no other symbols such as crescent, altar and river are visible. The legend too is fainted and partially visible running across left to right in the positive cast and reads... Sa putrasa ( . . ) jaya (daman) (Phase III, Nath 1992b: 60-61) (Fig. 2.25).

As per the excavator is concerned, if the present reading is considered to be correct, then the mould can be tentatively attributed to Rudradāman I, son of Jayadāman of Chaṣṭana family. In the case if, the complete legend supposed to be “Rajño Kṣatrapasa Jayadāmaputrasa Rajño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudradāmasa”. However, the order in which it
is occurring here seems to be faulty and may be categorised as forger’s equipment (Nath 1992b: 60-61). This can be compared with the Kṣatrapa mould of Bhokardan (Deo and Gupte 1973). Apart from these, the Kṣatrapa coin-mould are also been reported from other sites like Kaundinyapura (Dikshit 1968), Eran (Bajpai 1975) and Sanchi (Birbal Sahni 1945).

![Figure 2.25: Positive impression of Kṣatrapa coin mould from Arambha (After Nath 1992b)](image)

2.1.1.3 ARNI (20° 4’ N; 78° 57’ E)

The site of Arni is located in Darwha taluka of Yavatmal district that has seen two seasons of excavations during 1978-79 and 1984-85 by Ajay Mitra Shastri (Department of Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, Nagpur University). The northern portion of the habitational mound called ‘Pancha Pandava Tekadi’ (over the river bank of Arunavati) revealed a four-folded cultural sequence; Period I Megalithic culture,
Period II Mauryan, Period III Post-Mauryan to Sātavāhana and Period IV Post Sātavāhana (Vākāṭaka).

Terracotta art objects have been found absent in the earlier two periods, but following period yielded a good number of terracotta artefacts of human figurine, animal figurine, pendant, sealing, bead, bangle, hopscotch’s, ear ornaments (ṭaṭanka) and a triratna. They were associated with the ceramic sherds of painted tan, Black-and-Red, Red Polished, Painted Black on Red, Black and Red-Slipped, Coarse Red and Dull Red variety’s, and numerous copper and lead coins. The painted tan ware considered as an exceptional type of the site. Over the western part of the same mound, an additional horizon of Vākāṭaka period, in the form of copper coin of Viṣṇukunḍin, along with usual black, red and dull red ware and terracotta artefacts of beads and ear ornaments were marked (IAR 1978-79; 1984-85). The excavation report is unpublished and the terracotta which is used in present research was given from the museum display by concerned authority of the Institution. Description of the terracotta art objects are as following;

I. Human Figurine

a. Male figurine

A single male figurine got for present study which is described as following;

- Small handmade male figurine, dull red in colour; crude in fabric and ill fired. Both hands are straight; the left hand is pointed end whereas the right hand is partially broken and have round end. The face is indicated through pinched up nose-ridge and other details are absent. Round legs pointed end is made through pressing technique. Figurine is broken into two parts, probably during or after the excavation and later mended (Accession no. 106, Locus: C1, Layer no: (3), Length/Height: 3.2 cm, Width: 1.9 cm, Thickness: 0.5cm (min)/0.8cm (max), Weight: 3gm, Phase II) (Fig. 2.26).
b. Female figurine

A single female figurine got for present study which is described as following;

- Fragment of a handmade female figurine; black in colour, crude in fabric and is over burned. The face is made of pinched method; the centre projected part is indicated as nose and the shallow depression on both the sides as eyes. Other facial details are not made. Probably, during or after the excavation figurine head is broken from the neck and it seems be later mended. Prominently projected breasts are achieved through luting technique. The left hand is round and pointed at the end, straight from the shoulder with slight curve with a missing right hand and shoulder (Accession no: 88, Locus: B1, Layer no: (10), Length: 4.2 cm, Width: 3.6 cm, Thickness: 0.8cm (min)/1.3cm (max), Weight: 13 gm, Phase II) (Fig 2.27).
II. Animal Figurine

a. Bull

A single bull figurine got for present study which is described as following:

- Handmade hump-less bull, dull red in colour, crude in fabric and ill fired. Front leg are round and pointed at the end, right one is broken. Projected jaw and partially broken horns are made through pressing method. Tail and other details are absent (Accession no. 852, Locus: A1, Layer no: (8), Length: 4.5cm, Height: 3.6 cm, Width: 2.4cm, Thickness: 1.8cm (min)/2.4cm (maxi), Weight: 26 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.28).
III. Ornamental Object

a. Bead

A single bead got for present study which is described as following;

- Rectangular handmade miniature bead; coarse fabric, medium fired, black in colour. Flat facets with a perforation in the centre and all the four corners of the bead have curved edges (Accession no: 90, Locus: D1-E1, Layer no: It is found in baulk, Length: 1.8cm, Width: 0.9 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.29).
b. Ear ornament

A single ear ornament got for present study which is described as following;

- Handmade ear stud, *damaru* in shape; black in colour. The fabric is coarse and ill fired; one end is half broken whereas another end is complete round and flat. It is concave in sideways. Due to wash, the exterior surface is smooth (Accession no: 439, Locus: D1, Layer no: 5, Length: 2 cm, Width: 1.8 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.30).

![Figure 2.30: Ear stud from Arni (Courtesy: RTM, NU)](image)

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c. Pendant

A single pendant got for present study which is described as following;

- Thin but solid double leaf shaped moulded pendant, red in colour, medium fabric well fired with perforated horizontal tenon (with circular coiled design) at the top for strip insertion. Decorated with two oval arches made of small clay pellets; within are designed by simple line and partial oval arches with decorative motif of dot and two pronged objects appears like *triratna* of an auspicious symbol which repeats on other side. Similar type of specimen is earlier reported from the Sātavāhana layers of Kaundinyapura excavations (Dikshit 1968) (Accession no: 194, Locus: D1, Layer no:...
IV. Religious Objects

a. Mother Goddess

There are two mother goddesses got for present study which is described as following;

- Handmade terracotta fiddle or violin shaped mother goddess figurine; without any facial details and simple in features. The potter seems to have chosen a lump of clay, and made two short straight horizontal hands with a pointed end through pressing technique with triangular shaped head. Lower waist portion is round. Red in colour,
medium fabric and well fired. Front side is slightly in relief whereas rear portion is flat. Due to wash, the exterior surface is smooth (Accession no: not available, Length/Height: 5 cm, Width: 2.8cm, Thickness: 0.7cm (min)/1cm (maxi), Weight: 6 gm, Phase II) (Fig. 2.32.1).

- Handmade terracotta fiddle or violin shaped mother goddess figurine, similar like the Fig. 2.33.1. Dull red in colour; crude in fabric and ill fired. The face is indicated through ridged nose and the eyes are shown as shallow depressions on both the side of nose-ridges. Both the hands are broken and their joints are partially evident. Rectangular shaped head and the lower portion of the waist is round (Accession no: not available, Locus: B1, Length/Height: 4.3 cm, Width: 2.4cm, Thickness-0.5cm (min)/1cm (maxi), Weight-10 gm, Phase II) (Fig. 2.32.2).
2.1.1.4 BHAWAR (20° 52’ N; 79° 44’ E)

Bhawar is located on the bank of seasonal stream locally known as Somnala on the left bank of Wainganga, at Pauni taluka of Bhandara district. The site was excavated during 1992-93 by Amarendra Nath (Nagpur Excavation Branch, Archaeological Survey of India). Excavation revealed four-fold cultural sequence; Period I iron-free horizon and Period II iron-using horizon but terracotta art objects are absent in both the periods. Period III is of the Mauryan, from which terracotta beads were found. Associated ceramic remains were red ware continued with certain innovations in the form of micaceous red ware and application of red and brown slip. Period IV Sātavāhana, in this horizon only terracotta beads and discs are found. Ceramic assemblages included Red-Slipped ware, Burnished Red ware, Micaceous Red ware, Brown-Slipped ware, Pale Red ware, Black-and-red ware and Burnished Black ware (IAR 1992-93).

I. Ornamental Objects

a. Bead

Terracotta beads are found in the excavations, but their exact numbers are not yet published (Phase I and Phase III).

II. Playing Objects

a. Hopscotch/Disc

Terracotta hopscotch or discs are found in the excavations but their exact numbers are not yet published (Phase III).
2.1.1.5 BHON (20° 55’ N; 76° 39’ E)

Bhon is located on the right bank of the river Purna of Sangrampur taluka of Buldhana district. It was excavated for several seasons during 2003-04 to 2006-07 by Deccan College, Pune under the direction of B. C. Deotare. The 10-12 hectares area of habitation mound is partially preserved, and the overall extent of the site is about 0.7 km north-south and 1 km east-west direction. Excavations revealed four-fold cultural sequence: Period I Pre-Sātavāhana (3rd-2nd century BCE- 1st century BCE), Period II Early Sātavāhana (1st-century BCE-1st century CE), Period III Medieval (10th-century CE-12th century CE) and Period IV Muslim (16th-century CE-17th century CE).

Excavations at different localities yielded various activity areas and structural remains. Important activity area such are tiles and brick, pottery and terracotta bead manufacturing units, and the structural remains are brick-stupa, brick wells and ring wells, house structures and water canal were noticed. The most noteworthy antiquities are un-inscribed and inscribed die-struck copper coins, few punch-marked coins and in ceramic NBPW, Black-and-Red ware, Red Polished ware and many others ware occurred. The excavator suggests the site of Bhon, based on his observations of the structural remains, activity area and high-quality artistry reflects the site was supposed to be an important Pre-Sātavāhana site of Maharashtra and it is located over the ancient trade route. Further his hypothesis based on the various types of terracotta objects of wide ranging decorated beads of various size and shapes, variety’s of pendants, amulets (warriors and composite figurines shape) and human figurines attributes the site of Bhon as one of the major bead manufacturing centres of Maharashtra in general and of Vidarbha in particular (Deotare 2007a: 87-105; Deotare et al 2007b: 177-185; 2008: 187-188; 2013: 213-221). The details of the terracotta figures are as following;

I. Human Figurine

Terracotta human figurines are found in the excavations but their exact numbers not yet
II. Ornamental Object

a. Bead

- Moulded cylindrical hexagonal shaped bead with decoration of two small rows of pellet and between are the flower motifs; red in colour, Phase II (Fig. 2.33.1).

- Terracotta moulded elliptical double-collared bead, except for the collars, decorative patterns are made all around the surface. The artefact is decorated with three broadband in the centre, and the two bands among them have a row of decoration of small pellets, and band of bigger pellet between them. Both the sides of the bands have a decoration of flower motifs; red in colour, Phase II (Fig. 2.33.2).

Figure 2.33: Moulded decorated beads from Bhon (After Deotare et al 2013)
b. Pendant

Various types of pendants are reported from this excavation but exact numbers are not given. But those are published in the journals and periodicals they are total of twenty-eight in numbers. Among twenty-five are *triratna*, and single each of elongated or conical, pendulous bell and cylindrical with double collared.

- *Triratna* pendants of different sizes, plain and decorative were recovered. Buddhist devotees worship the *triratna* (three jewels) believing to be representative of Buddha, *Dhamma* and *Saṁgha* (Deotare *et al* 2007b: 184). There are total of twenty-five *triratna* pendants found out of them four *triratna* pendants are highly decorated similar to those depicted on Bharhut panels (Sawant 2011: 109). Most of the pendants are moulded; few pendants have floral and circulate design in relief on both the faces (Phase II) (Fig. 2.34).

Figure 2.34: *Triratna* pendants from Bhon (After Sawant 2012)
- Elongated or conical pendant; on top have a perforation, Phase II (Fig. 2.35.1).

- Pendulous bell shaped pendant, Phase II (Fig. 2.35.2).

- Moulded multiphase cylindrical shape with double-collared pendant; round double line, row of dotted decoration in relief within the lines on both the end, Phase II (Fig. 2.35.3).

![Figure 2.35: Various types of pendants from Bhon (After Deotare 2007a)](image)

c. Amulets

There are total of five amulets were published in the text and details as following:

- **Human shape**

  - Standing warrior with missing head and foot, folded right hand holding the sword, and
the defensive crescent shaped shield in the left hand. The soldier is shown wearing *dhoti* that is extending and covering the knees, its ends are hanging between two slightly bent legs and this has been beautifully shown through *dhoti* being merged between. Total three human figurines of warriors are found in the excavation but all are in broken condition. All are indicating a very fine feature of high-quality artisanship as mentioned above (Phase II) (Fig. 2.36).

![Figure 2.36: Amulet of standing warrior from Bhon (After Sawant 2012)](image)

- Complete terracotta amulet of a standing human figure with a perforation through the shoulders and wearing somewhat different kind of lower garment that is ending well near the knee, possibly appears like a skirt and upper garment is tunic which is folded near to wrist. The legs are slightly bent and standing on a flat pedestal; both hands are folded and holding animal (probably a deer) above the belly. The eyes are bulging wide, broad and flat nose, wearing a beaded necklace. His facial features are somewhat gruesome and because of that, the excavator identifies it as a *yakṣa* (Deotare *et al* 2007b: 184). Similar types of facial features are observed in the terracotta specimens of
Paithan (Dhavalikar 1975-76: 68), including the human amulet of Nevasa (Sankalia et al 1960: 367). The whole mass of hair is moved freely over the back (Phase II) (Fig. 2.37).

Figure 2.37: Amulet of standing yakṣa figure from Bhon (After Sawant 2012)

- **Centaur Type (Therianthropomorphic)**

A unique double moulded terracotta amulet of centaur (Therianthropomorphic) or Kinnara-Mithuna figurine a composite body of lion in seating posture and face of a torso of human female (head missing) with mail rider. Similar depictions are made on other side but due to long gap, it is eroded as well as partially broken. The female figurine has prominent breast; she wears beaded necklace and lower waistline is with a beaded girdle. Probably the depiction of the griddle used to serve as securing belt of the garment. The male rider is wearing a lower cloth probably a dhoti that secured around the waist by broad mekhalā. Along with this, he also wears ear ornaments as well as a necklace. The rear portion near the hind left leg of the lion has a depiction of flower. The hoof of it is
made in elephant hoof style; this probably shows an innovative idea of the artist. The object made in two different moulds with the same depiction and later joined, Phase II (Fig. 2.38).

![Amulet of centaur](image)

Figure 2.38: Amulet of centaur (therianthropomorphic) from Bhon
(After Deotare et al 2013)

### 2.1.1.6 CHANDANKHEDA (20° 16’ N; 79° 13’ E)

Chandankheda is located on the bank of Erai River in Bhadravati taluka of Chandrapur district. It was jointly excavated in 2009-10 by Department of Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology of RTM Nagpur University, Department of Archaeology and Museum, Nagpur division of Maharashtra Government and Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) under the direction of Pradip Meshram and Co-direction of A. V. Bhoyar and Ashok Singh Thakur. The excavation revealed five-fold cultural

The excavation has yielded various terracotta art objects of human and animal figurines, ornamental objects, Gamesmen, hopscotches, wheels and plaques. On the contrary, surface collection are outnumbering the amount of objects collected from the layers, and they are more diverse, ranging from human figurines, animal figurines, bangles, beads, ear ornaments, Gamesmens, hopscotchs, pendants, plaques, skin rubbers, sling balls, votive tanks, wheels and toy wheels and unidentified figurines. Apart from terracotta figurines, beautiful kaolin objects are also found. The kaolin object includes the female head, broken fragment of horse body and head, human hand and legs. The technique used for making terracotta objects are handmade, wheel made, single moulded and double moulded. The details of the terracotta objects are as following;

I. **Human Figurine**

a. **Female Figurine**

- Probably it is a head of a female; made of kaolin and pressed in a double mould; characterised by a chubby smooth facial feature. Below the chin remaining portion is missing; both the ears are elongated. The nose is broad and has two nostrils; the upper lip is thin whereas the lower one is thick; the eyes are broad and indicated by a double incision resulting into spectacles. However, ear ornaments are not seen as the ear-lobes are broken. The whole mass of hair is combed into a topknot on the head and three string among last one is beaded string adorned the bun. The forehead band made of seven strings is simple and goes horizontal round front half of forehead. It has small outside ornamented knob on the proper right. In the rear side, hair rolls are divided into three parts; the hairs are shown with oblique incised lines and the centre hair roll appears like a snake trunk. On the basis of stylistic form and technique, this can be
dated to Sātavāhana period (Surface finding) (Accession no. 89, Length/height: 7.7 cm, Width: 4.3 cm, Weight: 53 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.39.1).

- Probably it is a fragment of a female head, half part of the right side and portion from below of nose is missing. The figurine is made of kaolin and pressed from a double mould. Although it is smooth in treatment; nose is straight and broad with two nostrils; the eye is broad and indicated by a double incision resulting into spectacles. The whole mass of hair is combed into a top knot on the head but unfortunately, it is missing but the hair is hanging loosely on left sideways and a three strings band around the head secures it. Among three strings last is beaded one. Fore head is bejeweled in the centre (Surface finding) (Accession no. 21, Length: 5.2 cm, Width: 4.1 cm, Weight: 13 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.39.2).

Figure 2.39: Female figurines from Chandankheda (Courtesy: MSDAM & RTM, NU)
b. Plaque

- **Mithuna**

  Damaged miniature plaque depicting the *mithuna* or *dampati*, probably of a circular shape made by pressing on a single mould. A female and male standing right and left side by side in *tribhaṅga* posture. His left hand is damaged, and the right hand is resting on her right shoulder. Her right hand is partially upraised to hold his right hand, and her left hand is probably holding his lower garment. Both of them are most likely wearing a diaphanous garment and a particular kind of *turban*. She is wearing a simple domical turban and he is wearing a crown resembling *kirit mukuṭa* familiar to the Gupta-Vākāṭaka period. Due to the damage of vertical left side of the plaque, his left hand, leg and some portion of the waist are missing. His right leg depicted in such a way as if her garment is covering it.

  Though her lower leg portion is damaged, but it appears that the artist intended to hide her lower part of the left leg by the right one. Both are bejeweled with necklace with neck and big earrings for their left ear, and a girdle ornament (male). The decoration pattern is of embossing style. This type of artistic representation especially the body proportion, curve movement can be compared with the paintings and sculptures at Ajaṇṭā and other contemporary Vākāṭaka art centres. Looking into its overall appearance, the terracotta plaque is more close to the celestial couples such as *gandharava*. It is dull red in colour; made of medium fabric and well fired (Accession no. 40, Length: 5.1 cm, Width: 3.5 cm, Thickness: 0.4 cm, Weight: 7 gm, surface finding, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.40).
c. Unidentified

- Fragment of human figurine, red in colour, made of kaolin that is very well levigated clay and well fired after shaping in a double mould. On the head, the hairs are loosely plaited sideways (Accession No: 209, lot no: C10008, Layer: (8), starting depth: -349 cm, ending Depth: -366 cm, Length: 3.6 cm, Width: 3.2 cm, Weight: 6 gm, Phase III) (no illustration).

- Fragment of handmade human figurine with missing portions of left leg and hand, right leg and hands being pointed. Fabric is crude and ill to medium fired, red in colour. (Accession No: 305, Lot no: D10007, Layer: (3), Locality: I, Starting depth: -433 cm, ending Depth: -449 cm, Length: 4.2 cm, Width: 2.6 cm, Weight: 13 gm, Phase II) (no illustration).
• Fragment of a double-mould kaolin human figurine, only the portion of left-hand wrist and palm is available. Artist has achieved detailing minute finger features. Wrist is with three string-beaded bracelets and the last two fingers on the inner side are chipped off. Fabric of clay is fine and well fired (Accession No: 257, Lot no: D10002, Layer: (8), Starting Depth: -365 cm, Ending Depth: -384 cm, Length: 4.7 cm, Width: 3.8 cm, Weight: 17 gm, Phase III) (no illustration).

• It is the lower half part of human figurine made of kaolin and the technique adopted is double mould and hollow inside, depicted in squatting position. Waist is depicted with cabled girdle (mekhalā) of beads with alternative two vertical lines. Incised folding on legs probably are lower garments reaching up to the anklet. On both the legs there are thick anklet followed by a flat feet. Five fingers of the right foot are finely made whereas left foot fingers are missing. Surface findings suggested a clay ribbon joined two moulds (Accession no. 20, 23, 25 and 26, Height: 5.8 cm, Width: 3.7 cm, Weight: 44 gm, Phase III, surface finding) (Fig. 2.41).

Figure 2.41: Lower half part of human figurine from Chandankheda (Courtesy: MSDAM & RTM, NU)
• Fragments of a human face pressed by a double mould with red slip application over it. The only single left eye is broad and indicated by a double incision resulting into spectacles. It is well fired and of fine fabric (Accession no. 22, Length: 3.4 cm, Width: 3 cm, Weight 3 gm, Phase III, Surface finding) (no illustration).

• Terracotta fragment of left leg broken from the waist pressed from a double mould. Thick anklet of two horizontal strings among the beaded strings and toes are broken (Accession no. 20, Length: 5.7 cm, Width: 3.4 cm, Weight: 23 gm, Phase III, Surface finding) (no illustration).

• Fragment of the right hand of a human that is broken from the shoulder. It is made of kaolin and pressed from a double mould technique. It has a single thick string armlet whereas bracelet is of two strings and one of them has beaded design. Dimension of the figures suggests it could have been a large human figurine. The fabric is well levigated and well fired (Object no: 10, Length: 8.3 cm, Width: 3.4 cm, Weight: 45 gm, Phase III, Surface finding) (no illustration).

• Fragment of the right hand pressed from in double mould technique. Well fired, medium fabric and red slip application. Although broken from the shoulder and stumpy in nature, the armlet is of two horizontal lines with a joint of vertical lines among (Accession no. 19, Length: 4 cm, Width: 3.1 cm, Weight: 17 gm, Phase III, Surface finding) (no illustration).

• Fragment of the left hand of human figurine broken from the shoulder, achieved through double mould pressing. It has armlets and bracelets with two horizontal strings, and beaded strings alternatively. Internal folding of finger is shown very minutely above the palm and the thumb is shown wearing a circular ring. There is a clear evidence of ribbon of clay that joined two moulds (Accession no: 4, Length: 7.1 cm, Width: 2.7cm/2.2cm/0.7cm, Weight: 32 gm, Phase III, surface finding) (Fig. 2.42).
II. Animal/Bird/Reptile Figurines

a. Bull

• Handmade bull figurine with missing head whereas as hump is present, partially in red and black in colour, crude fabric and ill fired. Only right leg of rear side is broken whereas remaining parts are in good condition (Surface finding) (Accession no. 24, Length: 4.6 cm, Width: 2.6 cm, Weight: 40 gm) (Fig. 2.43.1).

• Fragment of bull’s head, both the horns and partially muzzle portion are broken. Handmade, red in colour, red slipped coarse fabric and ill fired. Right eye is completely worn out and the left eye is in a good state. Ears are broken and chain above the forehead is decorated with incised lines (Accession no. 35, Length: 5.7 cm, Width: 5.3 cm, Weight: 96 gm) (Fig. 2.43.2).

• It is a bust of a bull figurine with a hump. The left horn is present partially and the right one is completely missing. However, eyes are made of applique round clay form;
right eye is almost worn out and left is partially worn. It has an applique bridle with incised vertical lines. Neck chain is applique and has a design of incised line. Red washed, coarse to medium fabric and ill fired. Applique chain above the forehead is of incised line and it is partially worn out. The left ear is broken and the right ear is present. The nose is perforated and holes shown with finger pinch design (surface finding) (Accession no: 5, Length: 8.2cm, Width: 5cm, Thickness: 4.7 cm (max)/2.4cm (min), Weight: 154 gm) (Fig. 2.43.3).
b. Horse

- Fragment of a horse and its head is made of kaolin; well fired, decorated and made by a double mould technique. The artist has tried to make it beautiful, and to an extent seems to have succeeded but was miscarried in attaching the two moulds in proportion, as indicated from the left and right side and misplaced facial details. The eyes are elongated and muzzle portion is missing. The ear is small in size and little circular and standing position. Above the head is a mane, double strap across the face, eyes and muzzle of the horse is decorative, and is connecting with the circular decorated medallion like jewel (Accession no. 24, Length: 6.1 cm, Width: 4.2 cm, Weight: 27 gm, Phase III, Surface finding) (Fig. 2.44).

![Figure 2.44: Double mould horse head from Chandankheda](Courtesy: MSDAM & RTM, NU)

- There are two fragments of a rear profile of the horse that are shaped out of two different moulds, one from the right side and another of the left side. The left side
mould is smaller and the right is a bigger one. Figurine is well fired and has a red slip on the exterior. On the exterior surface of it has padded piece of cloth with curved margin and decorated with a criss-cross design that may be marks of stitching and tied with the double strap. The double strap is joined with double circle with a central pellet on both the side, and double strap is passing below the thick tail and they are connected from one side to the other (Accession no. 38, Length: 5.7 cm, Width: 4.7 cm, Weight: 26 gm, Phase III, surface finding) (no illustration).

c. Duck

- It is a handmade, coarse fabric and ill fired broken pedestal of the toy probably duck, missing head, elongated neck, and broken wings. The pedestal indicates that it was attached with a bigger object and probably served as a knob of a lid (Accession no: 27, Length: 8 cm, Width: 4.8 cm, Weight: 101 gm, Height: 7 cm, Surface finding) (Fig. 2.45).

Figure 2.45: Pedestal base bird figurine from Chandankheda
(Courtesy: MSDAM & RTM, NU)
d. Unidentified

- Fragment of a handmade bird/animal figurine (?), dull red in colour; medium fabric and medium fired. It has a long neck; left eye is completely worn out whereas the right eye is partial. The muzzle is long and shown in incised line on both the sides and front portion of the mouth is damaged (Accession no. 36, Length: 7.6 cm, Width: 3.5 cm, Weight: 35 gm) (Surface finding) (no illustration).

III. Ornamental Object

a. Bead

A shallow cup-like depression near the butt characterizes these beads as the shape of an arecanut. Such beads are reported from several early historical habitational sites of India (Dikshit 1952a: 63) including Chandankheda. They are generally of medium fine to coarse clay, fine-medium-ill backed, handmade, or on fast rotating wheel indicated by parallel striation marks in close intervals. Few beads are slipped, washed and many of them are without any surface treatment. In near the butt end of the bead, in most of the cases and some of on the centre of the bead have very deeply incised grooves achieved through a sharp instrument while it was on rotating wheel (Sankalia and Dikshit 1952: 93).

- Fragment of a wheel made bead, black in colour, baring striation marks and wash on the surface, ill fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 251, Lot no. D10002, Trench no. D, Layer no. (8), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -365 cm, Ending Depth: -384 cm, Weight: 4 gm, Phase II) (Fig 2.46a.1).

- Handmade miniature bead, black in colour, coarse fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 220, Diameter: 0.8 cm, Weight: 0.5 gm, Lot no. C10008, Trench no. C, Layer no.
• Wheel made arecanut bead, dull red in colour, medium in size. Washed with half circular groove, medium fabric, medium to well fired and has flat bottom (Accession no. 258, Diameter: 1.2 cm, Weight: 3 gm, Lot no. D10002, Trench no. D, Layer no. 8, Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -349 cm, Ending Depth: -366 cm, Phase II) (Fig. 2.46a.2).

• Wheel made arecanut bead with depression over the central top, treated with red polished and striation (Accession no. 226, Diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 4 gm, Lot no. C10009; Trench no. C, Layer no. (8), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -365 cm, Ending Depth: -384 cm, Phase II) (Fig. 2.46a.3).

• Dull red, circular and tubular in shape, medium fabric and well fired handmade bead (Accession no. 254, Diameter: 1.5 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Lot no. D10007, Trench no. D, Layer no. (8), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -365 cm, Ending Depth: -384 cm, Phase II) (Fig. 2.46a.5).

• Handmade rectangular bead, dull black in colour with wash; coarse fabric and medium to well fired; all the edges are rubbed and smooth (Accession no. 283, Length: 1.7 cm, Width: 1.3 cm, Weight: 3 gm, Lot no. D10005, Trench no. D, Layer no. (9), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -403 cm, Ending Depth: -414 cm, Phase II) (Fig. 2.46a.6).

• Handmade arecanut shaped bead, flat top, coarse fabric and medium fired, partially broken and black in colour (Accession no. 147, Lot no. C10001; Trench no. C, Layer no. (6), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -251 cm, Ending Depth: -257 cm, Width: 1.4 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.46a.7).
• Wheel made arecanut bead; flat top; dull black in colour with striation marks, coarse fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 147, Diameter: 1.5 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Lot no. C10001, Trench no. C, Layer no. (6), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -251 cm, Ending Depth: -257 cm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.46a.8).

• Wheel made arecanut bead with a depressed centre from the top; black in colour and is well polished. The striation marks are seen on surface; medium fabric and well fired; partially broken and medium in size (Accession no. 147, Diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Lot no. C10001, Trench no. C, Layer no. (6), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -251 cm, Ending Depth: -257 cm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.46a.9).

• It is an arecanut bead, partially dull red in colour and partially black in colour. The outer surface having a circular groove with polish; medium fabric and fired (Accession no. 116, (Pit-I), Diameter: 1.6 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Lot no. B10007, Trench no. B, Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -218 cm, Ending Depth: -247 cm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.46a.10).

• Wheel made medium size arecanut bead with flat top; black in colour. The bead has two circular grooves around the top central hole; striation marks; coarse fabric and medium to ill fired; complete in condition (Accession no. 196 a, Diameter: 1.5 cm, Weight: 3 gm, Lot no. C10005, Trench no. C, Layer no. (7), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -310 cm, Ending Depth: -334 cm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.46a.11).

• Handmade miniature bead, circular in shape; black in colour with partially broken; medium fabric and ill to medium fired (Accession no. 196 b, Diameter: 0.9 cm, Weight: 1 gm, Lot no. C10005, Trench no. C, Layer no. (7), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -310 cm, Ending Depth: -334 cm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.46a.12).

• It is a partial fragment of wheel made arecanut bead with a depressed centre from the top; black in colour and having a wash. The bead has circular groove and striation
marks; medium fired and medium fabric (Accession no. 196, Weight: 5 gm, Lot no. C10005, Trench no. C, Layer no. (7), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: 310 cm, Ending Depth 334 cm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.46a.13).

- Wheel made arecanut bead with flat top; black in colour; has wash. It is coarse in fabric and medium fired; striation marks are seen on surface and complete in condition (Accession no. 142, Diameter: 1.4 cm, Weight: 2 gm, Lot no. C10001; Trench no. C, Layer no. (6), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -251 cm, Ending Depth: -257 cm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.46a.14).

- Handmade miniature bead, circular in shape; black in colour and it has a wash. Medium fired and coarse fabric; partially broken near the tip of the hole (Accession no. 196c, Diameter: 0.9 cm, Weight: 0.5 gm, Lot no. C10005, Trench no. C, Layer no. (7), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: 310 cm, Ending Depth: 334 cm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.46a.15).

- Wheel made arecanut bead with a depressed centre from the top; bigger in size; black in colour and having a wash. The bead has striation marks on surface; partially broken, coarse fabric and ill to medium fired (Accession no. 161, Diameter: 1.2 cm, Weight: 2.5 gm, Lot no. C10002, Trench no. C, Layer no. (6), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -258 cm, Ending Depth: -271 cm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.46a.16).

- Handmade bead, oval in shape. The fabric is coarse and medium to well fired; red in colour (Accession no. 150, Lot no: C10001, Layer: (6), Starting depth: -251 cm, Ending depth: -257 cm, Diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 6 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.46a.17).

- Handmade arecanut bead, dull red in colour; it has two circular grooves around the bead; medium fabric and fired (Accession no. 100, Diameter: 2 cm, Weight: 4 gm, Lot no. B10005, Trench no. B, Layer no. (5), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -198 cm, Ending Depth: -218 cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.46a.18).
• It is a fragment of an arecanut bead; wheel made; it has a circular groove and striation marks on the surface. However, dull red in colour; section of a perforation is clearly seen; medium fabric and medium to well fired (Accession no. 73, Weight: 3 gm, Lot no. B10002, Trench no. B, Layer no. (4), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -150 cm, Ending Depth: -175 cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.46a.19).

• Wheel made arecanut bead with flat top; striation marks are clearly seen on the surface. However, dull red in colour; medium fabric and medium to well fired; partially broken (Accession no. 73, Diameter: 1.9 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Lot no. B10002, Trench no. B, Layer no. (4), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -150 cm, Ending Depth: -175 cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.46a.20).

• Fragment of a bead, made on a wheel; black in colour. Coarse fabric and ill to medium fired, bigger in size and has a striation marks (Accession no. 89, Weight: 3 gm, Lot no. B10003, Trench no. B, Layer no. (4), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -176 cm, Ending Depth: -188 cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.46a.21).

• Fragment of an arecanut bead, made on wheel with striations, dull red, medium fired and fabric (Accession no. 89, Weight: 3 gm, Lot no. B10003, Trench no. B, Layer no. (4), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -176 cm, Ending Depth: -188 cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.46a.22).

• Handmade arecanut bead, small in size; dull black in colour; crude fabric and ill to medium fired, partially broken (Accession no. 75, External Diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 3 gm, Lot no. B10002, Trench no. A, Layer no. (4), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -150 cm, Ending Depth: -175 cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.46a.23).

• Wheel made arecanut bead with bigger depression on top centre, dull red in colour and it has a wash. Striation marks on surface and completely preserved (Accession no. 53,
Diameter: 1.3 cm, Weight: 4 gm, Lot no. B10001, Trench no. B, Layer no. (3), Locality no: I, Starting Depth: -135 cm, Ending Depth: -150 cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.46a.24).

- Handmade unfinished bead, dull black, oval in shape and bigger in size, partially broken and have a wash. The fabric is coarse and ill to medium fired (Accession no. 87, Diameter: 3.8 cm, Weight: 35 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.25).

- Handmade bead, dull red in colour and irregular in shape. The fabric is medium and medium fired (Accession no. 87, Diameter: 2.9 cm, Weight: 20 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.26).

- It is a handmade bead, dull red in colour and circular in shape. Surface has a wash, medium fired and medium fabric (Accession no. 87, Diameter: 2.5 cm, Weight: 15 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.27).

- Handmade bead, black in colour with wash and depression on top centre, coarse to medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 87, Diameter: 1.7 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.28).

- Handmade tubular shaped bead, dull red, coarse to medium fabric and ill to medium fired (Accession no. 49, Length: 2.5 cm, Width: 1.9 cm, Weight: 7 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.29).

- Handmade miniature bead, black in colour; circular in shape; coarse fabric and ill to medium fired (Accession no. 16 (98), Diameter: 1.2 cm, Weight: 1 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.30).

- Wheel made arecanut shaped dull black bead with a depression on top centre, washed and striation marks on the surface, medium fabric and medium to well fired (Accession no. 13 (95), Diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 4 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.31).

- Tubular shaped handmade red in colour bead, medium in size, has a wash, medium fabric and well fired with perforation on both the ends. Fine mica dust is evident on the
surface (Accession no. 49, Length: 2.5 cm, Width: 2.3 cm, Weight: 12 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.32).

• Tubular shaped bead, bigger in size, handmade, red in colour, coarse fabric and remains of partially washed, medium fired, perforation on both the ends. Fine mica
dust evident on the surface (Accession no. 49, Length: 3.3 cm, Width: 3.2 cm, Weight: 32 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.33).

- Areca nut shaped bead with a depression over the top centre; dull black in colour and handmade, partially broken from the half of the bottom. Has a wash, coarse fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 12 (94), Diameter: 1.9 cm, Weight: 4 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.34).

- Areca nut bead having a depression in the centre, red in colour and it has a wash. It is wheel made and striation marks are seen on the surface; partially chipped off from the side; well fired and well done fabric (Accession no. 14 (96), Diameter: 2 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.35).

- Areca nut bead, dull black in colour and it has a wash; handmade; partially broken, medium fabric and fired (Accession no. 15 (97), Diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.36).

- Miniature wheel made arecanut bead, dull black in colour with polish. Striation marks over the surface with two circular grooves around the bead. (Accession no. 17 (99), Diameter: 1.4 cm, Weight: 2 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.37).

- Complete arecanut handmade bead with flat top, dull red with wash, medium fabric and well fired (Accession no. 93, Diameter: 2 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.38).

- Areca nut bead with a depressed top centre, bigger in size, dull red in colour with wash. Circular groove around the bead, coarse fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 1 (83), Diameter: 2.9 cm, Weight: 13 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.39).

- Complete arecanut bead with a depressed at centre from the top and bigger in size; dull red in colour. Wheel made, striation marks on the surface, coarse fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 2 (84), Diameter: 2.5 cm, Weight: 7 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.40).
- Areca nut handmade bead with flattop, dull red with wash. Coarse to medium fabric and medium fired, with circular groove around it (Accession no. 9 (91), Diameter: 1.7 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.41).

- Complete areca nut bead with a depressed at centre from the top; dull red in colour and has a wash. It is wheel made and striation marks are seen on the surface; medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 5 (87), Diameter: 2.3 cm, Weight: 11 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.42).

- Wheel made areca nut shaped bead with a depression at centre from the top. Dull black, with striation marks, coarse fabric and ill to medium fired (Accession no. 3 (85), Diameter: 2.5 cm, Width: 2.3 cm, Weight: 13 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.43).

- Areca nut bead with depressed at centre from top; dull red in colour and has a wash. It is handmade; ill fabric and medium fired and partially broken from the bottom (Accession no. 4 (86), Diameter: 2.2 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.44).

- Wheel made areca nut shaped bead with striation marks, dull red with wash treatment and has circular grooves. Medium fabric and medium to well fired (Accession no. 7 (89), Diameter: 2.2 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.45).

- Areca nut shaped bead with a depression on the central top and is dull black in colour. Wheel made but light striation marks are visible, coarse fabric and ill to medium fired (Accession no. 10 (92), Diameter: 1.7 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.46).

- Areca nut bead, dull red with wash treatment and has circular groove around it. Medium fabric and well fired (Accession no. 8 (90), Diameter: 1.4 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.47).

- Handmade miniature bead, circular in shape, dull red in colour, medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 101, Diameter: 0.6 cm, Weight: 1 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.48).
• Handmade tubular bead, circular in shape and red in colour with a wash. Well fired and medium fabric with a prominent perforation. The side of the bead has concave depression (Accession no. 50, Length: 2.6 cm, Width: 2.1 cm, Weight: 15 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.49).

• Handmade decorated bead with a vertical incised line at uniform distance forming elongated shape. Partially dull red and black in colour, coarse fabric and ill to medium fired (Accession no. 51, Diameter: 2.4 cm, Weight: 9 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.50).

• Complete arecanut bead, bigger in size; partially dull red and partially black in colour with wash. Wheel made and striation marks are seen on the surface; medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 52, Diameter: 3.1 cm, Weight: 22 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.51).

• Arecanut bead, partially broken and dull red in colour with a wash. Wheel thrown, striation marks, coarse fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 53, Diameter: 2.7 cm, Weight: 13 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.52).

• Complete arecanut bead, dull red in colour with a wash. Wheel made and striation marks are seen on the surface, medium fabric and medium fired. The bead is bigger in size and with a circular groove around it (Accession no. 50, Diameter: 3 cm, Weight: 20 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.53).

• Arecanut bead with a depression over the top centre, dull red, have a wash on surface with circular groove. Medium fabric and medium fired. Wheel made, medium in size and in good condition (Accession no. 54, Diameter: 2.9 cm, Weight: 15 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.54).

• Complete arecanut bead with a depression at centre from the top, dull red in colour. Wheel made and striation marks are clearly visible on the surface. Fine fabric and well fired (Accession no. 58, Diameter: 2.4 cm, Weight: 5.05 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.55).
• Handmade arecanut bead, dull black in colour, coarse fabric and ill to medium fired (Accession no. 56, Diameter: 2.7 cm, Weight: 10 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.56).

• Handmade arecanut bead, dull red in colour, coarse fabric and ill to medium fired with circular groove across and is partially broken (Accession no. 52, Diameter: 2.3 cm, Weight: 10 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.57).

• Handmade tabular bead, dull red in colour with a wash and perforation medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 53, Diameter: 2.3 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.58).

• Areca nut bead, partially broken, dull red, wheel made and is with striation marks across and has two circular grooves (Accession no. 51, Diameter: 2.3 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.59).

• Small in size, dull red in colour, coarse fabric, ill to medium fired (Accession no. 62, Diameter: 1.3 cm, Weight: 4 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.60).

• Areca nut bead with depression over the central top, dull black in colour, coarse fabric and ill fired (Accession no. 66, Diameter: 2.2 cm, Weight: 6 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.61).

• Areca nut bead with a depressed centre at the top; black in colour. Washed medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 70, Diameter: 2.1 cm, Weight: 6 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.62).

• Areca nut bead with depression over the central top and is partially broken, red in colour, coarse fabric and ill to medium fired (Accession no. 59, Diameter: 2.3 cm, Weight: 7 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.63).
• Areca nut bead with depression at the top centre, medium fabric and medium to well fired and it has an irregular circular groove (Accession no. 64, Diameter: 2.3 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.64).

• Handmade arecanut shaped bead, dull red in colour, coarse fabric and medium fired with circular groove (Accession no. 68, Diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 3 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.65).

• Areca nut bead with depression over the central top, dull red in colour, medium fabric and medium fired. Wheel made and striation marks visible on the surface (Accession no. 63, Diameter: 2 cm, Weight: 4 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.66).

• Areca nut bead with depression at the centre from top and partially broken; dull red in colour; fine fabric and medium to well fired (Accession no. 61, Diameter: 2.1 cm, Weight: 4 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.67).

• Areca nut bead with depression at the centre from top, dull red in colour and has a wash, medium fabric and medium fired. However, wheel made and striation marks visible on the surface (Accession no. 71, Diameter: 1.9 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.68).

• Unfinished bead, round in shape, red in colour, fine fabric and well fired. Wheel made and striation marks are visible on the surface (Accession no. 72, Diameter: 1.7 cm, Weight: 4 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.69).

• Handmade unfinished bead, partially broken, dull red in colour, coarse fabric and ill to medium fired (Accession no. 77, Diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 3 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.70).

• Round beads with convex circle around the perforation at the central top. Dark red in colour, fine fabric and well fired (Accession no. 74, Diameter: 1.5 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.71).
• Areacanut bead, dull black in colour, coarse fabric and ill-fired (Accession no. 80, Diameter: 2 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.72).

• Unfinished round bead, partially dull red and partially black in colour, coarse fabric and ill to medium fired (Accession no. 69, Diameter: 1.9 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.73).

• Areacanut bead with depression over the central top, dull red in colour, medium fabric and medium to well fired (Accession no. 73, Diameter: 1.7 cm, Weight: 2 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.74).

• Areacanut bead with depression at the centre from top; dull black in colour; medium fabric and ill to medium fired. Likewise, good in condition; wheel made and it has striation marks (Accession no. 65, Diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 2.05 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.75).

• Areacanut bead with depression at the centre from top; have circular grooves; dull black in colour; coarse fabric and ill to medium fired (Accession no. 78, Diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 2 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.76).

• Areacanut bead, partially broken; dull black in colour with coarse fabric and ill fired. It is wheel made and striations marks are clearly visible on surface (Accession no. 67, Diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 2 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.77).

• Miniature bead, actual shape is round but probably less than half portion has been chipped off later while retrieving from the field. Surface is smooth due to wash, well-fired and fine fabric. The bead is red in colour (Accession no. 76, Diameter: 1.5 cm, Weight: 1.05 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.78).

• Miniature round shaped bead; black and red in colour and due to wash surface is smooth. It is medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 75, Diameter: 1.4 cm, Weight: 1.05 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.79).
• Miniature bead round in shape, medium fabric and medium fired, dull red and smooth surface (Accession no. 82, Diameter: 1.2 cm, Weight: 1 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.80).

• A miniature bead, dull red in colour. It has a mica dust in the fabric which is seen on exterior surface (Fig. 2.46b.81).

• Complete miniature arecanut shaped bead, black in colour. The bead has an application of wash, appearance of the surface is smooth, wheel made and striation marks are key features and it has medium fabric and well fired (Accession no. 81, Diameter: 1.4 cm, Weight: 1 gm) (Fig. 2.46b.82).

• Miniature round in shape; partially broken and dull red in colour. The fabric is coarse and ill to medium fired, mica dust is visible on the surface of the bead (Accession no. 83, Diameter: 1.2 cm, Weight: 1 gm) (no illustration).

• Round shape of bead, dull red in colour, coarse fabric and medium fired. The mica dust is seen on the surface of the bead (Accession no. 100, Diameter: 1.4 cm, Weight: 2 gm) (no illustration).

• It is a handmade bead and is dull red in colour, coarse fabric and ill to medium fired. It is a slightly curved and straight oblique in shape (Accession no. 6 (88), Diameter: 2.3 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (no illustration).

• Areca nut shaped bead, dull red in colour, ill fired, having coarse fabric. It has a wash, visibility of striation marks indicating to be wheel thrown (Accession no: 3, Diameter: 2.3 cm, Weight: 6 gm) (no illustration).

• Areca nut shaped bead of complete with depression on the top centre, has wash, dull red with partial traces of black in colour. Wheel made and striation marks on surface, medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 55, Diameter: 2.5 cm, Weight: 10 gm) (no illustration)
b. Bangle

From the excavations, nine fragments of bangles were collected. All are fine lime coated and have plain surfaces except one which is of coarse fabric. These materials are broadly classified into two following types:
Type I: Broad and channelled circumference, i.e. with plano-concave or convex section.

Type II: Square in section.

➢ Type ‘I’

They are either plain or decorated with shallow grooves. Few are having single ridge in the centre and all are lime coated on either sides;

- A planoconvex inner surface and outer surface is plain, dull red in colour; medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 210, Lot no: C10008, Trench no: C, Diameter: 3.3 cm, Width: 1.1 cm, Thickness: 0.5, Weight: 5 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.47.1).

- Dull red in colour; inner surface is planoconvex and outer surface decorated with single shallow groove; medium fabric and fired (Accession no: 203, Lot no: C10007, Trench no: C, Diameter: 2.9 cm, Width: 1.1 cm, Thickness: 0.4, Weight: 3 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.47.2).

- Black in colour; inner surface is planoconvex; with a single ridge in the centre; outer surface coarse and flanked by incipient ridges. It is of coarse fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 243, Lot no: D10001, Trench no: D, Diameter: 1.6 cm, Width: 1.1 cm, Thickness: 0.3, Weight: 0.9 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.47.3).

- Broader in size, red in colour, medium fabric and medium fired. The inner surface is slightly coarse and the outer surface is plain and flanked by incipient ridges (Accession no: 243, Lot no: D10001, Trench no: D, Diameter: 1.9 cm, Width: 1.3 cm, Thickness: 0.2, Weight: 2 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.47.4).

- Black in coloured, planoconvex inner surface with a single ridge in the middle and outer surface is plain and coarse. Medium fabric and ill fired (Accession no: 243, Lot
A fragment broken into three pieces; dull red in colour. The inner surface is planoconvex; outer surface is decorated with three parallel shallow groove lines. It is of medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 224, Lot no: C10009, Trench no: C, Diameter: 3.4 cm, Width: 1.2 cm, Thickness: 0.4, Weight: 4 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.47.6).

- Black in colour, planoconvex inner surface with a single ridge in the centre; outer surface is plain and coarse. Coarse fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 252, Lot no: D10002, Trench no: D, Diameter: 2.2 cm, Width: 1.1 cm, Thickness: 0.3, Weight: 1.5 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.47.7).

- A fragment broken into two pieces and is dull red in colour. The inner surface is planoconvex, outer surface decorated with a single shallow groove. It is of medium fabric and well fired (Accession no: 200, Lot no: C10006, Trench no: C, Diameter: 3.3 cm, Width: 1.1 cm, Thickness: 0.4, Weight: 2 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.47.8).

- Type ‘II’

A single specimen found of this type is;

- Dull red slender and square in section, coarse fabric and is ill fired (Accession no: 87, Lot no: B10003, Trench no: B, Diameter of plan: 2.4 cm, Width: 0.5 cm, Thickness: 0.4, Weight: 2 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.47.9).

c. Ear ornaments

A total of eighteen specimens of ear ornaments were found out of them four specimens
have come from the excavation and remaining are from surface findings, details are as followings;

![Figure 2.47: Fragments of bangles from Chandankheda](Courtesy: MSDAM & RTM, NU)

- Simple handmade ear stud, cylindrical with concave sides and flat ends; crude fabric and ill fired. Partially broken and dull black in colour (Accession no: 159, Lot no: C10002, Trench no: C, Length: 2.2 cm, Diameter: 1.7 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.48.1).

- Handmade ear stud cylindrical concave sided and end shaped, coarse fabric, ill fired, has a wash and black in colour (Accession no: 263, Lot no: D10002, Trench no: D, Length: 1.5 cm, Diameter: 1.4 cm, Weight: 2 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.48.2).
- Ear stud with a cylindrical shape, both ends are flat and have a concave edge. Have a wash, black in coloured, coarse fabric and medium fired stud (Accession no. 45, Length: 2.5 cm, Width: 2.1 cm, Weight: 11 gm) (Surface finding) (Fig. 2.48.3).

- Ear stud with a cylindrical shape, both ends are flat and have a concave edge. Has a wash, black in coloured, coarse fabric and medium fired stud (Accession no. 45, Length: 2.1 cm, Width: 2 cm, Weight: 10 gm) (Surface finding) (Fig. 2.48.4).

- Ear stud of a discular shape, both ends are flat and smaller in size; slightly concave in centre. Dull red in colour, coarse fabric and ill to medium fired (Accession no. 46, Length: 1.7 cm, Width: 1.4 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Surface finding) (Fig. 2.48.5).

- Ear stud of cylindrical shape, black in colour, both ends and centre edge are concave. Has a wash, coarse fabric and ill fired (Accession no. 46, Length: 1.9 cm, Width: 1.3 cm, Weight: 4 gm) (Surface finding) (Fig. 2.48.6).

- Cylindrical shaped ear stud; big yet thinner in shape, flat sides and edge are concave. The colour is black with wash; coarse fabric and ill fired (Accession no. 47, Length: 3.4 cm, Width: 1.6 cm, Weight: 20 gm) (Surface finding) (Fig. 2.48.7).

- Cylindrical ear stud, big yet thinner, one end is flat and another is concave whereas centre edge is round. Likewise, partially black and partially dull red in colour; crude fabric and ill fired (Accession no. 47, Length: 4 cm, Width: 2.2 cm, Weight: 29 gm) (Surface finding) (Fig. 2.48.8).

- Short ear stud cylindrical in shape with flat ends and has a complete perforation from one end to another. Has a wash, dull red, coarse fabric and ill fired (Accession no. 47, Length: 2.7 cm, Width: 2.1 cm, Weight: 13 gm) (Surface finding) (Fig. 2.48.9).
• Cylindrical ear stud in dull black in colour. Both the ends are slightly concave and the central edge is round. Handmade, ill fired and course fabric (Accession no. 18, Length: 4.5 cm, Width: 2.5 cm, Weight: 50 gm) (Surface finding) (Fig. 2.48.10).

• Handmade ear stud of short discular shape. Fine fabric, well fired and dull red in colour. It has slightly concave ends and shallow concave side faces (Accession no. 16, Length: 2.7 cm, Width: 1.3 cm, Weight: 20 gm) (Surface finding) (Fig. 2.48.11).

• Handmade dull red ear stud, short discular in shape, fine fabric and well fired. Shallow depression on both end faces and straight round edge which is slightly chipped off (Accession no. 15, Length: 2.6 cm, Width: 1.6 cm, Weight: 15 gm) (Surface finding) (Fig. 2.48.12).

• Handmade ear stud, short cylindrical in shape, medium fabric and medium fired and partly dull red and partly dull black wash. The end-faces are shallow depressed and slightly concave round edge (Accession no: 17, Length: 2.6 cm, Width: 1.7 cm, Weight: 15 gm) (Surface finding) (Fig. 2.48.13).

• A complete handmade specimen of ear stud, short cylindrical in shape; concave round edge and flat ends. Dull red in colour, medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 14, Length: 3.7 cm, Width: 2.7 cm, Weight: 51 gm) (Surface finding) (Fig. 2.48.14).

• Handmade, perforation on either side of the flat end sides for inserting the thread and long cylindrical roll with concave side edge. Medium fabric and fired, dull black in colour (Accession no: 13, Length: 2.8 cm, Width: 2.5 cm, Weight: 20 gm) (Surface finding) (Fig. 2.48.15).

• Crude handmade ear ornament, cylindrical with shallow side end and is partially broken and dull black in colour. Perforated on both the side ends, crude fabric and ill fired with concave edge (Accession no. 175, Lot no: C10003, Locality: I, Layer: 6,
Trench no: C, Starting depth: 272 cm, Ending depth: 290 cm, Length: 1.9 cm, Diameter: 1.9 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Phase III) (no illustration).

- Small handmade fragment of ear ornament, cylindrical and slightly concave sides with a perforation on both the flat ends for strapping. Coarse fabric, ill fired, wash with dull black in colour (Accession no: 248, Lot no: D10002, Trench no: D, Length: 1.4 cm, Width: 1.2 cm, Weight: 2 gm, Phase III) (no illustration).

Figure 2.48: Various shapes of ear ornaments from Chandankheda
(Courtesy: MSDAM & RTM, NU)
Karṇaṭeṣṭana

A beautiful terracotta ear ornament (Accession no: 32) found on surface exploration from Chandankheda. In Ramayana it was described and identified with karṇaṭeṣṭana (Sivaramamurti 1956: 109). It measures such as length: 6.6 cm, width: 4.7 cm and Weight: 33 gm. It is moulded and red in colour; surface is coarse and has some cracks; fabric is coarse to medium and well baked. It appears as clay roll twisted in two trapezoidal parts with shaping into two squares ends. The karṇaṭeṣṭana have various bass relief depictions which can be divided into two side’s right and left and between them has a decorated central panel.

Right side of the ear ornament on trapezoidal part has depiction of standing male who worn short (reaching the knees) lower garment (antariya) of dhoti. One end of the dhoti gathered into two pleats, tucked in at the front. The dhoti was secured on the waist by a simple girdle (mekhalā); bejeweled by a beaded necklace, small round earrings and coiled bangles or wristlet. His facial details are worn out and are not clearly visible. Left hand is raised above from the elbow and holds a thick shaft in the right-hand. The top end portion of the shaft is thick round and around it has a circular like feature. The lower end is thin not rounded but around it has two circular features. His left leg is folded and the right leg is straight. The coiffure style is trefoil hair that is rendering in the form of two side-masses and in the centre has a hair bun.

However, in besides of male figure on right side of a male figure has a sitting lion. Lion has robust body with shaggy mane; looking towards the front and both the legs stretched forward, and the tail is lifted upward. The facial features are not clearly visible and both the ears are in raised fashion and round in shape. The minute details of legs are shown clearly. Mouth opened and probably in roaring stance; the lower jaw is broken whereas the upper jaw is complete. Along with these on the top of the head of male has a square end which consists a decoration of lotus flower and the centre of it has a human head, slightly worn out. The right eye and mouth of a human are worn out whereas the left eye
is broad and elongated in shape and clearly visible; nose, upper and lower lips are prominent. Wearing round ear ornaments, apart from this, it has round face and ‘U’ shaped chin. Likewise, on left side have a similar depiction of standing male, lion and lotus with human head like of the right side but partially chipped off. All the images enclosed with a beaded or dotted line.

Between the both sides has a decorated vertical central panel. A panel depicted a three śrīvatsa like symbols and two āmalaka like motifs. After each śrīvatsa symbol, an āmalaka motif comes. At the end of the vertical panel have straight vertical bigger beaded line. Both the sides have four leaves which enclosed horizontal line on top as well as bottom by two lines; end has two loops which is used to fixed in the earlobe but broken. On the basis of stylistical features it can be placed between Phase II and Phase III (dated to 1st-2nd c. BCE to 2nd c. CE) (Fig. 2.49a, b).

Figure 2.49a: Karṇavesṭana ear ornament with various depictions from Chandankheda (Courtesy: MSDAM & RTM, NU)
d. Pendant

- Handmade pendant dull red in colour, thin top portion and the bottom is thick, flat base and near the top has a horizontal perforation, tapering, and depression on top, have a wash, medium fabric and medium fired. (Accession no. 44, Length: 4.4 cm, Width: 3 cm, Weight: 19 gm) (Fig. 2.50.1).

- Pendant black in colour, coarse fabric and ill fired. Both top and bottom are flat and big in size. Near the tip of the top has a horizontal perforation; tapering from bottom to top. (Accession no: not available, Length: 2.6 cm, Width: 2.5 cm, Weight: 10 gm) (Fig. 2.50.2).

- Handmade pendant dull red in colour, have a wash, tapering from top to bottom and the bottom is flat and broad, top is narrow with a horizontal hole near the tip of the
top. It is medium fabric and fired. (Accession no. 43, Length: 2.6 cm, Width: 1.5 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.50.3).

- Pendant black in colour, have a wash, tapering from top to bottom, bottom is flat and broad whereas top is narrow with a horizontal hole near the tip of the top. It is handmade, medium fabric and fired (Accession no. 43, Length: 2.5 cm, Width: 1.2 cm, Weight: 3 gm) (Fig. 2.50.4).

- Handmade, black, ill fired and medium to coarse fabric pendant, tapering from bottom to top (tapering towards the top), circular bottom and near the tip of the top has a horizontal perforation (Accession no: 2, Diameter: (Bottom: 3.3cm)/ (Top: 2.5cm), Height: 3.5 cm, Weight: 31 gm) (Fig. 2.50.5).

Figure 2.50: Pendants from Chandankheda (Courtesy: MSDAM & RTM, NU)

IV. Playing Objects

a. Gamesmen

Seven out of twenty-six plain gamesmen are found from the excavations and the rest are from surface collection that can be classified into following eight types;
Type ‘I’
- Tapering cylinder with convex top and flat base

Type ‘II’
- Straight cylinder with convex top and flat base

Type ‘III’
- Tapering cylinder with concave top and flat base

Type ‘IV’
- Tapering cylinder with broken top and flat base

Type ‘V’
- Tapering cylinder with concave top and concave sides

Type ‘VI’
- Tapering cylinder with concave top and straight sides, flat base

Type ‘VII’
- Tapering cylinder with concave on both the end

Type ‘VIII’
- Tapering cylinder with deep depressed top-face and flat/concave base

Type ‘I’: Tapering cylinder with convex top and flat base;

- Bigger in size with a tapering cylinder and convex top, flat base but partially broken. Handmade, dull red surface with a wash, medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 325, Lot no: C10004, Trench No: C, Height: 5.3 cm, Diameter of bottom: 3.4 cm, Weight: 56 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.51.1).
• Handmade, black slipped, medium fired and fabric. Top portion small and bottom is bigger in size (Accession no: 12, Length: 4.1 cm; Width: 2.2 cm; weight: 15 gm) (Fig. 2.51.2).

• Handmade, dull red in colour, course fabric and medium fired. Base portion is slightly broken but bigger in size and smaller top portion (Accession no: 8, Length: 4.3 cm, Width: 2.7 cm, Weight: 25 gm) (Fig. 2.51.3).

• Handmade, dull red in colour, fine fabric, well fired and have a wash (Accession no: 9, Length: 3.3 cm; Width: 2.9 cm; weight: 20 gm) (Fig. 2.51.4).

• Handmade, dull red in colour washed medium fabric and fired. Base is broken. (Accession no: 29, Length: 3.7 cm, Width: 1.6 cm, weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.51.5).

• Handmade, dull red in colour, have a wash, medium fabric and fired, slightly broken top (Accession no: 30, Length: 4 cm; Width: 1.6 cm; weight: 5.05 gm) (Fig. 2.51.6).

• Handmade, dull red in colour, have a wash, medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 33, Length: 3.3 cm; Width: 1.4 cm; weight: 5.05 gm) (Fig. 2.51.7).

• Handmade, dull red in colour, have a wash, medium fabric and fired (Accession no: 34, Length: 3.3 cm; Width: 1.4 cm; weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.51.8).

• Handmade, dull red in colour, have a wash, medium fabric and fired. Both the ends are broken (Accession no: 28, Length: 3.5 cm; Width: 1.2 cm; weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.51.9).

➢ Type ‘II’: Straight cylinder with convex top and flat base;

• Thinner in size with a straight cylinder and convex top, flat base with polished surface and black in colour. Handmade and coarse fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 279, Lot no: D10004, Trench no: D, Height: 2.5 cm, Diameter of bottom: 0.8 cm, Weight: 1 gm, Phase II) (Fig. 2.51.10).
➢ Type ‘III’: Tapering cylinder with concave top and flat base;

- Handmade medium in size with a tapering cylinder and concave top, flat base but partially broken. Crude in fabric and ill fired; black in colour, have a wash (Accession no: 248, Lot no: D10002, Trench no: D, Height: 3.7 cm, Diameter of bottom: 2.9 cm, Weight: 2.7 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.51.11).

➢ Type ‘IV’: Tapering cylinder with broken top and flat base;

- Small tapering cylinders with half-broken top and flat base. Have a wash, fabric is medium and medium fired, black in colour (Accession no: 279, Lot no: D10004, Trench no: D, Height: 1.3 cm, Diameter of bottom: 1.1 cm, Weight: 1 gm, Phase II) (Fig. 2.51.12).

- Thin in size with tapering cylinders and broken top; slightly flat base. The fabric is medium and medium fired; black in colour, have a wash (Accession no. 144, Lot no: C10002, Trench no: C, Height: 1.6 cm, Diameter of bottom: 0.9 cm, Weight: 1 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.51.13).

- Thin in size with tapering cylinders; broken top and slightly flat base. The fabric is coarse and ill fired; black in colour (Accession no. 248, Lot no: D10002, Trench no: D, Height: 3.2 cm, Width: 1.4 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.51.14).

- Thin in size with tapering cylinders; broken top and flat base. The fabric is coarse and ill fired; black in colour; have a wash (Accession no. 151, Lot no: C10001, Trench no: C, Height: 2 cm, Width: 1.2 cm, Weight: 2 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.51.15).

➢ Type ‘V’: Tapering cylinder with concave top and concave sides;

- Handmade, dull red in colour, fine fabric and well fired. Both the ends are chipped off. Bottom portion is bigger in size and top is small; it has a wash (Accession no: 2, Length: 3.7 cm; Width: 3.5 cm; weight: 50 gm) (Fig. 2.51.16).
- Handmade, dull red in colour, medium fabric and fired. It has a wash and sides are chipped off. Top is small and bottom is bigger in size (Accession no: 4, Length: 3.4 cm; Width: 3.1 cm; weight: 40.05 gm) (Fig. 2.51.17).

➤ Type ‘VI’: Tapering cylinder with concave top and straight sides, flat base;

- Handmade, dull red in colour, medium fabric and fired. It is chipped off in some parts (Accession no: 3, Length: 3.6 cm; Width: 3.4 cm; Weight: 50 gm) (Fig. 2.51.18).

- Handmade, dull red in colour, medium fabric and fired. It is chipped off on both the side bottom as well as the top side. It has a wash (Accession no: 5, Length: 3.5 cm; Width: 3.1 cm; Weight: 26.05 gm) (Fig. 2.51.19).

- Handmade, dull black in colour, medium fabric and fired. It is slightly chipped off on the side and it has a wash (Accession no: 11, Length: 3.3 cm; Width: 2.1 cm; weight: 20 gm) (Fig. 2.51.20).

- Handmade, dull red in colour, fine fabric, well fired and have a wash (Accession no: 31, Length: 3.5 cm; Width: 1.6 cm; weight: 10.05 gm) (Fig. 2.51.21).

- Handmade, dull red in colour, fine fabric, well fired and have a wash (Accession no: 6, Length: 3.1 cm; Width: 2.5 cm; weight: 20 gm) (Fig. 2.51.22).

➤ Type ‘VII’: Tapering cylinder with concave on both the end;

- Handmade, dull black, medium fabric, medium fired and have a wash (Accession no: 7, Length: 3.2 cm; Width: 2.5 cm; weight: 20.05 gm) (Fig. 2.51.23).

➤ Type ‘VIII’: Tapering cylinder with deep depressed top-face and flat/concave base;

- It is the only handmade specimen of this type that has concave bottom and is bigger in size. Dull red, have a wash, medium fired and fabric (Accession no: 1, Length: 5.6 cm;...
Width: 4.5 cm; weight: 85 gm) (Fig. 2.51.24).

- Handmade, dull black in colour, medium fabric and fired. It has a wash and good condition (Accession no: 10, Length: 4.9 cm; Width: 3 cm; Weight: 35 gm) (Fig. 2.51.25).

- Handmade, dull red, fine fabric, well fired and have a washed (Accession no: 32, Length: 3.9 cm; Width: 1.3 cm; weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.51.26).

b. Wheel

Overall, seven wheels can be stylistically classified into three groups. All are found on surface.
Type ‘I’

Wheel with broad circumference

Type ‘II’

Single toy hub wheel

Type ‘III’

Double toy hub wheel

Type ‘I’: Wheel with broad circumference

- Prepared out of red-slipped (external surface only) ware, medium fabric and medium fired. Broader in the circumference and biconvex on both sides with perforation in the centre of the wheel (Accession no: 41, Diameter: 5.4 cm; Thickness: 1 cm; weight: 35 gm) (Fig. 2.52.1).

- Made from course red ware, irregular in shape and the edge of the wheel is grounded for smoothening to get biconvex sides (Accession no: 43, Diameter: 4.9 cm; Thickness: 1 cm; weight: 26 gm) (Fig. 2.52.2).

- Handmade wheel, dull red in colour, round edges, the perforation is 0.6 cm diameter and is ill fired and medium to fine fabric (Accession no: 1, Diameter: 4.2 cm, Thickness: 0.6 cm, Weight: 13 gm) (Fig. 2.52.3).

Type ‘II’: Single toy hub wheel

- Toy hub wheel, red in colour, well fired, fine fabric and one side is projected hub and another side is flat. Hub is truncated; the wheel is straight on one side whereas the other is convex in shape. There is a small perforation in flat side whereas a bigger perforation made on hub side. It is thick wheel and has striation marks around the projected hub suggesting it is a partially handmade and also from wheel made
technique (Accession no: 48, Diameter: 4.3 cm; Thickness: 1.2 cm; weight: 20 gm) (Fig. 2.52.4).

- Hub is on one side and flat surface on the other side. Hub and surface near the circumference area of the wheel is chipped off. Hub is not projected and the opposite edge of the hub is convex in shape. It has a fine red slip and is thin in size, well-fired and fine fabric (Accession no: 49, Diameter: 4.3 cm; Thickness: 0.9 cm; weight: 15 gm) (Fig. 2.52.5).

➢ Type ‘III’ Double toy hub wheel

- Double hub handmade wheel, red in colour, red slipped course fabric and ill fired. Projected hubs on either of the facets. Presence of finger marks on the wheel indicates hubs being pressed over the facets (Accession no: 39, Diameter: 5.8 cm; Thickness: 3.2 cm; Weight: 55 gm) (Fig. 2.52.6).

- Double hub wheel, big in size, red slipped, medium fabric and medium fired, achieved through a double mould technique. The exterior hub is more projected and crescent in shape and the interior hub is flat and less projected, so that the interior hub being attached to the cart for ease movement. Edges are partially eroded or chipped off and the interior hole is bigger than exterior (Accession no: 39, Diameter: 8 cm; Thickness: 3.6 cm; weight: 73 gm) (Fig. 2.52.7).

c. Hopscotch

Total eight out of fifteen hopscotchs collected from the excavation and the rest are surface collection. They are made of various waste pieces of potsherds rounded by either cutting or rubbing the edges. The details are as follows.

- Made of burnished black-and-red ware; burnished red exterior and black burnished in interior. However, irregular in shaped; medium fabric and well fired. The edges are rough (Accession no: 291, Lot no: D10006, Trench no: D, Diameter: 2.6 cm,
Made of red slipped ware, exterior surface has red slip and interior has coarse red. The edges are rubbed and smooth; medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 233, Lot no: D10001, Trench no: D, Diameter: 3.6 cm, Thickness: 1.6 cm, Weight: 17 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.53.2).

Made of black slipped ware, exterior surface has black slip and interior coarse black. The edges are rubbed and smooth; medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 233, Lot no: D10001, Trench no: D, Diameter: 4 cm, Thickness: 0.7 cm, Weight: 15 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.53.3).

Made of red ware, very small in size; medium fabric and medium fired. The edges are rubbed and smooth (Accession no: 232, Lot no: D10009, Trench no: C, Diameter: 2 cm, Thickness: 0.7 cm, Weight: 3 gm, Phase II) (Fig. 2.53.4).
• Made of black-and-red ware; interior surface has black slip, irregular in shape. The edges are rubbed; medium fabric and ill to medium fired (Accession no: 128, Lot no: B10008, Trench no: B, Diameter: 2.5 cm, Thickness: 2.3 cm, Weight: 4 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.53.5).

• Made of red slipped ware; edges are rubbed and smooth; medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 91, Lot no: B10004, Trench no: B, Diameter: 3.7 cm, Thickness: 1.2 cm, Weight: 16 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.53.6).

• Made of red slipped ware; inner as well as outer side has red slip. The fabric is fine and well fired. The round end are rubbed and made smooth (Accession no: 44, Diameter: 3.6 cm; Thickness: 0.5 cm; Weight: 5.05 gm) (Fig. 2.53.7).

• Made of course red ware; course fabric and medium fired; the round end is smooth (Accession no: 42, Diameter: 4.4 cm; Thickness: 1.2 cm; Weight: 25 gm) (Fig. 2.53.8).

• Made of course red ware, it is partially broken. Likewise, ill-fired and medium fabric (Accession no: 27, Diameter: 5.4 cm; Thickness: 1.1 cm; weight: 50 gm) (Fig. 2.53.9).

• Made of course black and red ware, and medium fabric. Medium fired; black and red outer and black in inner side (Accession no: 47, Diameter: 3.7 cm; Width: 1.5 cm; weight: 20 gm) (Fig. 2.53.10).

• Made of red slip ware, inner side is black and outer side has slip. The round end is rubbed and made smooth; medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 45, Diameter: 2.8 cm; Width: 1.1 cm; Weight: 10 gm) (Fig. 2.53.11).

• Made of red ware, medium fabric and medium fired. The round end is rubbed and made smooth (Accession no: 46, Diameter: 2.4 cm; Width: 0.7 cm; weight: 5.05 gm) (Fig. 2.53.12).
• It is a perforated hopscotch made of red slipped ware; traces of red slip are seen on the exterior surface whereas the interior is red and has wash. The edges are rubbed and made smooth; medium fabric and fired. However, only single specimen found in excavation which has perforation and this must have been used earlier as hopscotch and latter either as spindle whorls or as wheel piece (Accession no: 163, Lot no: C10002, Trench no: C, Diameter: 4.7 cm, Thickness: 1.3 cm, Weight: 25 gm, Phase III) (no illustration).

Figure 2.53: Hopscotchs from Chandankheda (Courtesy: MSDAM & RTM, NU)

d. Sling ball

• Circular in shape and red in colour, Coarse fabric and well fired (Accession no. 57, Diameter: 2.4 cm, Weight: 8 gm) (Fig. 2.54.1).
- Brick red in colour, well fired and coarse fabric (Accession no. 60, Diameter: 2.1 cm, Weight: 7 gm) (Fig. 2.54.2).

- Dull red in colour with wash, medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no. 79, Diameter: 1.5 cm, Weight: 3 gm) (Fig. 2.54.3).

- Crude in fabric over fired and because of that it is fused, black in colour (Accession no. 87, Diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.54.4).

- It is partially broken and irregular in shape; dull red in colour. Coarse in fabric and ill fired (Accession no. 87, Diameter: 2.2 cm, Weight: 8 gm) (Fig. 2.54.5).

- Dull black in colour; ill fabric and ill fired. It has a wash and almost circular in shape (Accession no. 87, Diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.54.6).

- Coarse fabric and ill fired; dull black in colour and small in size. Likewise, not properly circular in completed form (Accession no. 85, Diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 3 gm) (no illustration).

Figure 2.54: Sling balls from Chandankheda (Courtesy: MSDAM & RTM, NU)
V. Religious Objects

a. Votive Tank

Surface collection included two votive tank fragments, they are as following;

- Handmade fragment of a votive tank, bigger in size and rectangular in shape. One angular corner is complete and the remaining three are missing. The actual tank consists of applique walled enclosure with lamps at four corners, but as of now, only two fragments of wall and single corner lamp are existing. Red slipped medium fabric and medium-fired figurine. Five applique steps in the middle of the sidewall are noticed, made of clay role applying on wall, and steps are made from a finger press technique. On the inner bottom surface of the tank, it seems to be an aquatic animal, probably snake with its face broken, measuring 7.5 cm in length (Accession no. 14, Length: 22.8 cm, Width: 11.3 cm, Height: 7 cm, Weight: 864 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.55.1).

- Handmade fragments of side walled votive tank in red slip, medium fired and medium fabric. This is probably a rectangular shaped figurine. The central fragment of the sidewall is found and has three applique steps at the corner. The artist first seems to have begun with two clay roles and applied vertically parallel over the wall at certain distance further they were joined with horizontal bands (Accession no. 15, Length: 11.4 cm, Width: 6.6 cm, Height: 9.5 cm, Weight: 325 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.55.2).

VI. Miscellaneous Object

a. Net Sinker

- A possible net sinker, dull red in colour, circular in shape with a large perforation. Medium fabric and medium fired with mica dust on the surface (Accession no. 54, Diameter: 2.6 cm, Thickness: 1 cm, Weight: 5 gm) (Fig. 2.56).
Figure 2.55: Fragments of votive tanks from Chandankheda (Courtesy: MSDAM & RTM, NU)

Figure 2.56: Net sinker from Chandankheda (Courtesy: MSDAM & RTM, NU)
b. Skin Rubber

- Rectangular concave edged skin rubber, dull red in colour and decorated with deep series of crescent like incised design on all the sides for effective rubbing of the skin. It is medium fired and coarse in fabric; circular depression with a dot in the centre over the one facet (Accession no. 16, Length: 10.8 cm, Width: 6.9 cm, Thickness: 3.3 cm, Weight: 350 gm, Phase III) (Fig 2.57).

![Decorated skin rubber from Chandankheda](Figure 2.57: Decorated skin rubber from Chandankheda (Courtesy: MSDAM & RTM, NU))


c. Head Scratcher

1. Broken wheel made head scratcher with boat-shaped top and a small perforation of 2mm diameter at the top central. Red in colour, white wash and medium to fine fabric (Accession no: 6, Length: 7.3cm, Width: 4.6cm, Thickness: 3.4 cm, Weight: 27 gm) (Fig. 2.58).
d. Weight

- Square miniature specimens probably used as weighting objects. From the centre of both facets is divided into four compartments, within which there are three incised lines and the other face each compartment bears three incised curved designs. It is handmade and red in colour; medium to fine fabric and well fired (Accession no. 29, Length: 3.2 cm, Thickness: 1.2 cm, Weight: 18 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.59).
e. Unidentified objects

- It is an unidentified object, a shallow round depression in the middle measuring 2.2cm diameter and a depth of 0.6mm. Within it, is a design of eight inscribed lines crossing each other and forming a spoke wheel like motif. Circumference area of the object is bigger and the outline is partially broken. Above the top has a circular projected knob. It is medium fabric, well fired and has a wash (Accession no. 17, External Diameter: 6.3 cm, Weight: 58 gm) (Fig. 2.60.1).

- Unidentified object having red wash, bell-shaped, parts are chipped in many places. Red in colour, medium fabric and medium fired. Shallow round depression in the middle, measuring 2.2cm in diameter and 5-millimeter in depth, which seems to be intentionally made or was discarded as a faulty piece (Accession no. 18, Height: 5.8 cm, External Diameter: 5.2 cm, Weight: 90 gm) (Fig 2.60.2).

- Unidentified object, medium fabric and medium fired. Dull red in colour and cylindrical in shape and one end is in a crescent shape. The crescent surface has two incised horizontal parallel lines, and between them are four pinhole dot designs. The other end of the object is broken and one visible feature of horizontal incised line is identifiable (Accession no. 28, Length: 4.7 cm, Width: 1.9 cm, Weight: 7 gm) (Fig. 2.60.3).

- Unidentified terracotta object, medium fabric and medium fired, red in colour with red slip traces. Cylindrical in shape but one facet end is crescent shaped. Near the crescent, the surface has two incised horizontal parallel lines between a four pinhole dot designs, and on the other facet there is a single horizontal incised line (Accession no. 23, Length: 6.5 cm, Width: 2.3 cm, Weight: 20 gm) (Fig. 2.60.4).

- Unidentified terracotta object, dull red in colour, well fired and medium fabric. Larger portion of the objects seems to be lost, but the diagnostic portion helps in describing the object. Diameter of the central portion is 1.3cm and has a design of four circles in four directions, and a clay dot in the centre, within that there are four outward facing
crescents (Accession no. 19, Length: 5.7 cm, Width: 5 cm, Weight: 72 gm) (Fig. 2.60.5).

![Image of unidentified objects from Chandankheda](image)

**Figure 2.60: Unidentified objects from Chandankheda**
(Courtesy: MSDAM & RTM, NU)

### 2.1.1.7 HAMLAPURI (21° 20’ N; 79° 19’ E)

The site of Hamlapuri is located in the south of Ramtek taluka of Nagpur district and about one km away from Nagardhan. Excavated by the Maharashtra State Department of Archaeology and Museum in 1982; revealed the Vākāṭaka structural remains. Archaeological material comprises terracotta objects, pottery, coins and beads (Sali 1998). Details are so far unpublished.
2.1.1.8 KAHALI-BRAHMAPURI (20° 37’ N; 79° 50’ E)

Kahali-Bramhapuri is located approximately 3km north of the taluka township of Bramhapuri of Chandrapur district and 120 km south-east of Nagpur. During the academic year 2001-2002 a small scale archaeological excavation was undertaken by Deccan College, Pune under the direction of S. R. Walimbe. The habitational mound could be demarcated as three small-size mounds (Walimbe 2003: 30-40).

Four trenches, two in mound I and other at mound II and III illustrated a five-fold cultural sequence. Period-I is divided into two IA and IB. Period IA is Early Iron age in absence of terracotta objects. Period-IB is th Pre-Mauryan level that yielded terracotta head scratcher with an engraving of Brahmi letter ‘ma’, punch mark coins, shell beads and ceramic. Period II is the Mauryan level with numismatic evidences like Janapada silver and Mauryan copper Punch-marked coin associated with terracotta animal figurine and beads. Ceramic mainly are Black-and-Red ware, Slipped and unslipped red variety. Period III belongs to the Sātavāhana levels from which terracotta beads, ear stud, disc, skin rubber and female figurine associated with Black-and-Red ware, Slipped and unslipped red ware. Period IV is late Sātavāhana and Period V is Vākāṭaka, where terracotta art object is absent in both horizons (Sawant 2003: 17; 2008; 2012: 38-39, 91). All but head-scratcher details are available and they are described as following;

I. Human Figurines

a. Female

• Female figurine of kaolin is found from Phase III but detail description is unpublished

II. Animal Figurines

• Two terracotta animal figurines were found from Phase I in the excavation but the detail description is unpublished.
III. Ornamental Objects

a. Beads
Terracotta beads are reported from Phase I and Phase III, but with the absence of the detail description.

b. Ear ornaments
Terracotta ear studs are reported from Phase III, but with the absence of the detail description.

IV. Playing Objects

a. Hopscotch/Discs
Terracotta hopscotch/discs are found from Phase III, but with the absence of the detail description.

V. Miscellaneous Objects

a. Skin rubber
Terracotta skin rubbers are reported from Phase III, but with the absence of the detail description.

b. Head Scratcher
Semi-circular head scratcher with a hollow inside is reported from a Pre-Mauryan cultural horizon (Phase III). The specimen has a smooth surface, highly well-fired and is not perforated. Over the outer surface is a decoration with the design of Brahmi ‘ma’. Sawant (2012: 39) suggests the head-scratcher as a ‘Domical-shaped ritual object’ (Fig. 2.61).
2.1.1.9 KAUNDINYAPURA (20° 55’ N; 78° 05’ E)

Kaundinyapura is located on the right bank of the river Wardha in Chandur taluka of Amravati district. Site was excavated in 1962-64 by the Education and Social Welfare Department and State Archaeology Department of Government of Maharashtra by M. G. Dikshit. Excavation revealed six cultural sequences ranging from the megalithic through Pre-Mauryan, Mauryan, Sātavāhana, Late Sātavāhana and Muslim period.

Period- I yielded terracotta bead, etched carnelian beads and crucibles. Period II did not show any high attainment or any tendencies of sophistication in cultural materials. There is an apparent break in the continuity of the period as indicated by intrusive sterile layer, probably due to the site location in fluvial environ and only terracotta beads reported. Period III reported with terracotta objects like beads and spindle whorls, associated with NBPW, Black-and-Red, Red ware and other potteries. Period- IV: Terracotta beads, animal figurines, seal, spindle whorls, Kṣatrapa coin mould and skin rubbers. Associated findings are ceramics like Red Slipped, Black, Red, Red Polished, Chocolate Slipped, Russet Coated and Black Slipped wares. Period- V: Beads, votive tanks and an animal figurine of terracotta, associated with the ceramic assemblage of Black-and-Red, Red Slipped ware, Black on Red and Chocolate Slipped verities. Period- VI yielded structural
remains of stone and brick. In terracotta, beads, skin rubber and ceramic like Red ware, pale Chocolate ware and others were collected (Dikshit: 1968).

I. Human Figurines

Terracotta human figurines are total absent in this site.

II. Animal Figurines

There are total of three animal figurines found from excavation, details are given as following;

a. Ram

- Handmade terracotta head of a ram, ears rise sideways, eyes are made through incised technique and two nostrils are made through fingertip pressing technique. Vertical channel like a hole on lower neck suggests that it was movable and attached to the body by a suitable pivot (Dikshit 1968). Both horns are thick in size and inverted or curved in position and the broad face outline and well-delineated features are prominent. Red in colour with an application of red slip on its surface, coarse fabric and medium to well fired. Over the head is horizontal band or chain that is simple plain in form, and the horn is decorated with horizontal pressing designs. Though the artefact was found at the uppermost, layers but on the basis of their workmanship and stylistic features it can be attributed to the Phase III (Dikshit 1968) (Accession no: 164, Trench no: D4, Layer: (2), Depth: 9 inches, Length: 10 cm, Width: 9 cm, Thickness: 5.5 cm) (Fig. 2.62.1).

b. Elephant

- Fragment of a hollow irregular channel with elephant figure and out-stretched shunda. It is applique elephant made gracefully on channel-spout identified as gajamukha praṇali (elephant headed channel spout). The spout is a part of unknown shaped water vessel. Pale yellow in colour with identical slip and traces of a golden paint (Accession
No: 103, Trench No: B3, Layer: (6), Depth: 5 feet 3 inches, Length: 4 and ½ inches, Width: 3 inches, Phase III) (Fig. 2.62.2).

c. Horse

- Handmade terracotta head of a horse, partially damaged mouth and the mane has deep incised lines. The eyes are made from hollow cylindrical tube or stick (Accession no: 104, Trench no: Z, Layer (8), Depth: 3 meters, Length: 5.5 cm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.62.3).

III. Ornamental Objects

a. Bead

A total of twenty-four terracotta beads were found across various periods, all are well
baked and most of them are of common forms such as arecanut (11), spherical (7), ovoid, short barrel-circular (5) and disc-shape beads. Most of them are wheel made and shows striation marks and those that are handmade are dissimilar in shape. Generally, black clay is preferred for making short barrel-circular shaped beads without any slip and all other beads are red in colour. None of beads are illustrated. The following is the detailed description of the objects:

- Square barrel bead, red in colour and made of well-levigated clay with fine clay slip application. This type of shape are commonly found in Mauryan Period (Accession no: 170, Trench no: D4, Layer: (9), Depth: 8 feet. Phase I).

- Terracotta spherical bead, decorated with three broad bands in the centre and having lotus shaped caps at both the ends in high relief. It is made of well-levigated clay with a yellowish slip all over and is well fired (Accession no: 24, Trench no: B, Layer: (2), Diameter: 2.4 cm, Phase III).

- Terracotta bead with raised circular dots all over, made through applique technique. Made of light yellowish clay that is very porous with application of reddish slip. Similar types of the bead are earlier reported from Taxila, (dated 300 BC) and from Sātavāhana layer of Kondapur in the Deccan (Dikshit 1968) (Accession no: 1, Trench no: A, Layer: (2), Phase III).

- Moulded terracotta cylindrical circular bead, decorated with five bands of small pellets on the horizontal part set within small dotted zones. It is made of light yellowish clay with clayey wash (Accession no: 263, Trench no: C, Layer: (5), Length: 2.4 cm, Diameter: 2 cm, Phase III).

• Terracotta moulded crescent shaped toggle, yellowish clay with an application of slip all over (Accession no: 123, Trench no: B, Layer: (4), Phase III).

• Terracotta convex barrel hexagonal bead; dark black clay without slip and belongs to the Phase III.

• Terracotta moulded cylindrical circular toggle, decorated with six bands of pellets and zones. Reddish in colour with an application of yellowish slip all over and belongs to the Phase III.

• Terracotta spherical bead, black in colour (Accession no: 96, Trench no: B3, Layer: (4), Phase III).

• Terracotta short barrel circular bead, with application of black slip (Accession no: 152, Trench no: B3, Layer: (8), Phase I).

• A pear or arecanut shaped bead with basal striation (Accession no: 9, Trench no: B3, Layer: (9), Phase III).

b. Ear ornaments

None of ear ornament is illustrated, detailed description of the ear ornaments are as following;

• Medium size terracotta ear plug, red in colour with application of pinkish slip on the exterior, concave groove on side walls with flat sides and well fired (Accession no: 101, Trench no: D4, Layer: (6), Diameter: 3 cm, Height: 1.7 cm, Phase III).

• Terracotta ear plug, with tapering sides, concave groove on side walls with flat sides. Red in colour with an application of pinkish slip on the exterior surface and well fired (Accession no: 138, Trench no: B3, Layer: (7), Diameter: 2.3 cm, Height: 1.8 cm, Phase III).
• Small sized terracotta ear plug with straight sides. Red in colour with an application of dull reddish slip on the exterior surface and well fired (Accession no: 135, Trench no: B3, Layer: (7), Diameter: 2.2 cm, Height: 1.8 cm, Phase III).

• Medium sized terracotta ear plug with straight sides and gritty red in colour (Accession no: 117, Trench no: B3, Layer: (6), Phase III (?).

• Medium sized terracotta ear plug with straight sides (Accession no: 26, Mound no: KDN-2, Layer: (6), Diameter: 2.1 cm, Height: 1.8 cm, Phase III).

• Terracotta ear plug, cylindrical in shape with tapering sides like a truncated cone. Red in colour with an application of reddish slip and well fired (Accession no: 99, Trench no: D4, Layer: (4), Diameter at the top: 1.9 cm and Diameter at base: 1.4 cm, Height: 2.1 cm, Phase III).

• Terracotta earplug with constricted concave wall resembling a ḍamaru shape; red in colour with slip (Accession no: 82, Mound no: KDN-2, Trench no: Z, Layer: (8), Maximum diameter: 2.0 cm and Minimum diameter: 1.5 cm, Height: 1.5 cm, Phase I).

• Terracotta ear plug with constricted wall and ḍamaru shaped (Accession no: 171, Trench no: D4, Layer: (9), Diameter: 2 cm, Height: 2 cm, Phase I).

• Terracotta earplug with deformed walls, red in colour and well fired (Accession no: 156, Trench no: B3, Layer: (8), Diameter: 1.9 cm, Height: 2 cm, Phase I).

• Medium size terracotta ear plug with tapering walls. It was probably prepared by slicing a lump of rolled clay and has an irregular perforation along the axis. Red in colour with an application of pinkish slip and is well fired (Accession no: 104, Trench no: B3, Layer: (6), Diameter: 1.7 cm, Height: 1.4 cm, Phase III).

c. Pendant

• Terracotta double leaf shaped pendant, clay pellets, made from single mould. The oval
arches consists another simple line and again same partial oval arches, and under the each leaves, symbol comprising of a decorative motif with a dot and two-pronged objects, and a *triratna* like symbol are the intrinsic art work. It is very thin, red in colour, medium fabric and is medium to well fired. The designs are repeated on both the facets; suspension loop at the top that is generally decorated with circular coil. Similar specimens were found in the excavations of Arni, Post-Mauryan to Sātavāhana cultural horizon. This specimen has also been collected from the Sātavāhana levels, therefore it suggests that such pendants were widespread during the Phase III (Length: 2 cm, Width: 2.1 cm, Thickness: 0.3 cm) (Fig. 2.63.1).

- Terracotta decorated *aṅkuśa*-shaped pendant, double moulded. Dotted lines on one end and is closing on both sides with two circular lines. Red in colour, medium fabric and medium to well fired. This type of pendant is generally found in the sculpture and terracotta figurines of Śuṅga period. They are worn for hair-knots as seen in the images of Bharhut. Similar specimen of carnelian is known from Allahabad (Deo 2000: 82). Based on other cultural context and period, this artefact can be tentatively assigned to Phase II (Length: 2.7 cm, Width: 1.3 cm, Thickness: 0.5 cm) (Fig. 2.63.2).
IV. Religious Objects

a. Votive Tank

Two fragments of votive tanks are reported from the Phase III, they are describe as following;

- Fragment of the rim of a votive tank, illustrating a bird with outstretched wings perched on its top. On the inner side of the wall, the ladder is shown by applique work of fingertip decoration. It is coarse yellowish in the core and has an application of reddish brown slip on the exterior surface (Accession no: 51, Trench no: E, Layer: (3), Length: 3 inches, Width: 2 inches).

- Fragment of a considerable portion of the rim of a votive tank, the inner wall of which is decorated with a ladder of three steps made from applique clay lump. The fabric is crude and ill fired (Accession no: 33, Trench no: C, Layer: (2), Length: 4 inches, Width: 3 and 1/4 inches).

V. Miscellaneous Objects

a. Skin Rubber

Three specimens were found from the Sātavāhana layers; out of them one is fragmented and has a perforation for hanging; details of which is as following;

- Small rectangular terracotta skin rubber, having short herringbone incisions all over the body and is well fired (Accession no: 238, Trench no: D4, Layer: (2), Depth: 2 feet, Length: 7 cm, Width: 6 cm, Thickness: 1.5 cm, Phase III).

b. Spindle Whorls

There are a total of 27 spindle whorls reported from layers (3-7) assigned to Phase I. Generally, they are made of potssherds and absent from the preceding phases.
c. Seal and Sealing

Two terracotta specimens found in the Kaundinyapura mound (KDN-2) are seal and sealing (Phase III). Details of them are as following;

- Handmade plano-convex shaped clay seal, crude in form recovered from the depth of 2.10m. It bears the figure of a majestic cock in an aggressive posture with remarkably few lines and facing to the right. Dhvajastamba topped by a triśula is projected; dhavaja or a flowing banner is indicated by a curved line. In the left, above the cock and the banner is the legend in 2nd century CE Brahmi script reading ‘Dhanapatisa’. Cock (fowl) is a symbol of ‘Skanda’ and it has been portrayed in various styles on Indian seals. The seal made of dark black clay, edges are cracked, as it was not well levigated and is ill-fired (Dikshit 1968, Gupta 1991) (Fig. 2.64).

Figure 2.64: Cock portrayed seal from Kaundinyapura (After Dikshit 1968)
• A beautiful sealing, roughly triangular in section having oval shape. On two of the faces, there are small ovoid depressions, one of which is blank. On the other there is a short legend of four letters in Brahmi script of 1st century CE. The legend reads, ‘Sav(i)tasa’. The characters are extremely small measuring 2 mm. in height, and on account of the small exergue marks are not clearly visible (Length: 1.25 cm, Width: 1.50 cm, Height: 1.20 cm, Dikshit 1968) (no illustration).

To understand the cultural sequence and to establish site chronologies, small-scale step trench at Kaundinyapura mound II was undertaken by the Deccan College under the joint direction of Sheila Mishra and B. C. Deotare during 2000-01. The excavation revealed 6.5m thick habitation deposit, Radiocarbon dated to 800-300 BCE at Kaundinyapura. The materials included potteries, botanical remains, worked bone, shell and terracotta skin rubber (Mishra and Deotare 2001: 37; Sawant 2012: 40-41).

2.1.1.10 KHOLAPUR (20° 57’ N; 77° 31’ E)

Kholapur is located on the right bank of the river Purna of Bhatkuli taluka of Amravati district. It was excavated for two seasons in 2008-09 to 2009-10 by Deccan College, Pune under the direction of B. C. Deotare. The site is located on the ancient trade route of Dakṣināpatha linking with Bhon, Nashik, Kalyan, Surat, Chaul in the west; Kaundinyapura, Paunar, Adam, Pauni in the east; Bhokardan, Paithan, Ter in southwest and Burhanpur, Vidisha in north direction (Deotare et al 2012: 50-59). The excavation was conducted in six different localities of the village and yielded six cultural sequences. The excavation yielded an archaeological material remains such as cultural materials, animal bones and archaeobotanical remains suggesting that during Early Historical period people of Purna basin had an agricultural based economy.

Period-I Pre-Mauryan (5th c. BCE) in this period terracotta art object is absent. Period II Mauryan (4th-3rd c. BCE): NBPW, Black Polished ware, Red ware, Red Slipped ware
and Black-and-Red Ware were found in association of numerous handmade terracotta objects like *triratna* amulet, decorated beads, discs, Gamesmen, pendants and weight. Period III Pre-Sātavāhana (3rd-2nd c. BCE to 1st c. BCE): Decorated terracotta beads, varieties of pendants, skin rubbers, votive tank and Gamesmen were found with the ceramic assemblage like Black and Red ware, Red ware, Red slipped ware and Black ware. Period IV Sātavāhana (1st c. BCE to 2nd-3rd c. CE): Double moulded terracotta objects such as human figurines, animal figurine, beads, votive tank, skin rubber and wheels were found with the potsherds of Black and Red ware, Red Slipped ware and Red ware (*Deotare et al* 2012: 50-59; 2013). Following are the kinds and details of terracotta figurines found in the excavations;

I. **Human Figurines**

a. **Female**

Bejeweled female figurine was found from Phase III, only with intact face and bust portions.

b. **Unidentified**

Four terracotta fragments of human figurine were found from Phase III, among them three are part of a foot and the other is just a human face.

II. **Animal Figurine**

Terracotta animals were found in Phase III but the detail descriptions of them is not yet published.

III. **Ornamental Object**

a. **Bead**

Various decorated and non-decorated terracotta beads are found (Phase I to Phase III). They are illustrated but their detail description is not given. Following are beads with illustration and description.
• Terracotta tabular shape with incised collared bead, one side collar of the bead is broken, dull black in colour with a lime coating (Fig. 2.65.1).

• Terracotta collared bead of tabular shape, dull black in colour (Fig. 2.65.2).

• Terracotta star shape bead with perforation in the centre, dull black in colour with lime wash (Fig. 2.65.3).

• Terracotta collared barrel bead, dull black in colour (Fig. 2.65.4).

• Terracotta incised collared barrel bead, dull black in colour (Fig. 2.65.5).

• Probably moulded segmented cylindrical bead with six decorated segments. All segments have a common design probably incised oblique lines on both the side of the centre line and red in colour (Fig. 2.65.6).

• Terracotta simple segmented cylindrical bead with five segments but irregular in shape and dull red in colour (Fig. 2.65.7).

• Another segmented cylindrical bead with seven incised segments but irregular in shape and dull red in colour (Fig. 2.65.8).

• Probably moulded cylindrical object with narrow top, surface have a decoration of dots; dull black in colour with a lime coating (Fig. 2.65.9).

b. Pendant

Variety of terracotta pendants were collected from the excavation belonging to Phase I and Phase III, are made from double mould technique. The detailed description is not yet published.

c. Amulet

Terracotta triratna amulets are found in Phase I, but details are not yet published.
IV. Playing Objects

a. Gamesmen

Terracotta Gamesmen found during the excavation is mentioned without description of Phase I and Phase III.

b. Wheel

Terracotta wheel was found from Phase III during the excavation is mentioned but without any description.

c. Hopscotch/Discs

Terracotta hopscotch/discs was found from Phase I during the excavation is mentioned but without any description.
V. Religious Object

a. Votive tank

Terracotta votive tanks are found from Phase II and Phase III during the excavation but a detailed description of the same is not yet published.

VI. Miscellaneous Objects

a. Skin rubber

Terracotta skin rubbers are found from Phase II and Phase III during the excavation but a detailed description of the same is not yet published.

b. Weight

Terracotta weight is found from Phase I during the excavation but detailed description of the same is not yet published.

2.1.1.11 MAHURJHARI (21° 14’ N; 79° 30’ E)

Mahurjhari is in the Nagpur rural taluka of Nagpur district. The site was excavated in 2002 by Deccan College, Pune under the direction of R. K. Mohanty. The excavations at the habitation mound spreading across 5 hectare with 1.5 cm average deposit. Excavation exposed large amount of full sized burnt bricks and brickbats of Sātavāhana and Gupta-Vākāṭaka periods. The excavation illustrated a threefold cultural sequence viz. Period I: Iron Age, Period II: Early historic (1st or 2nd c. BCE) and Period III: Gupta-Vākāṭaka. Period- I: Exposed stone bead manufacturing workshop. The terracotta art objects are absent in this horizon. Period- II: Animal figurines, bangle and beads. Period- III: Terracotta human head, as well as a plaque of Lajjāgaurī made of limestone and other objects were found. Ceramic assemblage included the potsherds of thick and thin varieties of red ware with slip on one or both sides, polished micaceous Red ware, Grey ware and few pieces of black-and-red ware, and some small quantity of pottery with applique or stamped floral designs on them (Mohanty: 2003a and 2003b).
I. Human Figurine

a. Female

Terracotta human head was found from the level of Phase IV. Round head, the lower portion of the neck is missing, broken nose and mouth shown with incised line. The details of eyes and ears are not clear. Over the head has a projected portion but broken feature (Mohanty 2003b) (Fig. 2.66). It is probably a female figurine.

![Figure 2.66: Female head from Mahurjhari (After Mohanty 2003b)](image)

II. Animal Figurine

Terracotta animal figurines are found from Phase II and Phase III during the excavation but the detail description of the same is not yet published.
III. Ornamental Objects

a. Beads

Terracotta beads are found from Phase II and Phase III during the excavation but the detail description of the same is not yet published.

b. Bangles

Terracotta bangles are found from Phase II and Phase III during the excavation but the detail description of the same is not yet published.

2.1.1.12 MANDHAL (20° 59’ N; 79° 28’ E)

Mandhal is located in Kuhi taluka of Nagpur district. The site was excavated for two sessions of 1975-76 to 1976-77 by the Department of Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, Nagpur University Nagpur, under the direction of Ajay Mitra Shastri. The trenches were laid at three different localities viz., at Bhola Hudki (BHK-I), a km away from the Mandhal, at Mandhal itself (MDL-I) and at an area lying between BHK-I and MDL-I, called MDL-II.

Excavation at BHK-I revealed a ceramic assemblage including the red ware that is comparable with the Paunar in the Vākāṭaka levels. Associated finds include a dozen sculptures of the Hindu god and goddesses that are stylistically attributed to the Gupta-Vākāṭaka period. The excavation at MDL-I revealed two phases of habitation, the earlier belonging to the Sātavāhana and the later of the Vākāṭaka period. The associated ceramic industry consisted of black-and-red and red wares. Some of the sherds of red ware bare paintings in black pigment. Trenching at a small hillock of Bhogi Hudki (BHK-II) brought to light the remains of a temple, also yielded terracotta art objects (IAR 1975-76; 1976-77; Shastri 1978).

It was again re-excavated for two sessions in 1984-85 and 1991-92 by Department of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Maharashtra. In the first season of 1985, two
bricks platforms were unearthed. In 1992, temple ground plan and disturbed brick structures were exposed. Temple plan consisted of a cell and approached through circumambulation path, encased with dressed rectangular stone blocks. Excavation also revealed beads, decorated stone pieces, few broken sculpture and iron pieces including the terracotta figurines (Sali 1998). Details are as following;

I. Human Figurine

a. Female

- Single moulded female figurine in a standing posture and the facial features are worn out/eroded. Both the feet are chipped off and plain. Dull red in colour, coarse fabric, and medium to well fired. She is wearing a karnakundala and necklace in the neck. Both hands are rested sideways. It seems that the artist has depicted her with wearing a cloth on her head/a garment hood and hanging on rear portion (Object no: 24, Trench No: A2, Layer no: (2), Depth: 76 cm, Length: 110.6 cm, Width: 4.6cm, Weight: 90 gm, Thickness: 2.7cm (min)/1.4cm (max), Phase IV) (Fig. 2.67.1).

- Female figurine, dull red in colour, coarse fabric and ill fired. Both hands are round but half-broken and straight with a slightly curved in nature. Left leg is half-broken whereas the right leg if broken from the joint portion. The left breast is prominent but right one has chipped off and even her head is missing (Object no: 27, Trench No: D4, Layer no: (2), Depth: 50 cm, Length: 4.9 cm, Width: 4.7cm, Thickness: 2.1cm (Max)/1.8cm (min), Weight: 30 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.67.2).

b. Unidentified

- Human head probably a male; almost eroded; coarse fabric and ill fired. The head portion of above is broken and right eye is completely worn out whereas the left is partially visible. Nose is visible, mouth and chin are partially seen, both the ears are broken and the lower part of the face clearly indicates a clay treatment. This is probably made of single mould and is dull red in colour (Object no: 28, Trench No:...
A4, Layer no: (1), Depth: 50 cm, Length: 4.4 cm, Width: 3.1 cm, Thickness: 3.3 cm, Weight: 25 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.68).

Figure 2.67: Female figurines from Mandhal (Courtesy: MSDAM)

Figure 2.68: Human head from Mandhal (Courtesy: MSDAM)
II. Animal/Bird/Reptile Figurine

a. Cow

- Cow figurine in red, bigger in size; both the rear legs are partially broken and the front legs are in preserved state. The legs are solid whereas the body is hollow suggesting partly wheel made and partly handmade technique. The clay is not fine; it contains a lot of mica dust and the same is spreading across the exterior surface of the body. The tail is applique and twisted on a left side of the leg. The left side horn is complete whereas the right side is broken from the joint. It has hump; neck chain completely eroded with few left over on the surface. Above the joint of a horn on the right side have two incised line whereas the left one eroded. The eyes are made through pellet method and they are partially eroded. Right ear is present and left is eroded. The muzzle and nostril portion is seen in the form of incised line. It was found in BHK-II (Bhogi Hudki-II) area of Mandhal. The lower portion of the tail has a big hole that is hollow inside (Accession No: 201, Trench no: 2 D1, Layer no: (1), Length: 15.20 cm, Width: 6.3 cm, Height: 19.1 cm, Weight: 740 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.69).

Figure 2.69: Figurine of cow from Bhogi Hudki-II of Mandhal (Courtesy: RTM, NU)
b. Snake

- Snake hood; top portion of the hood is broken and it has a chocolate slip, red in colour. Medium fabric and medium fired. Coiled snake and its tail is partially broken. Similar type of snake are found in stone from same site (Object no: 9, Trench No: B1, Layer no: (3), Depth: 80 cm, Length: 3.5 cm, Width: 2.6cm, Thickness: 0.7cm (min)/0.8cm (max), Weight: 8 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.70).

![Figure 2.70: Figurine of snake with different view from Mandhal-I (Courtesy: MSDAM)](image)

III. Ornamental Objects

a. Beads

- Bigger arecanut-shape bead, dull red in colour. The top is flat and complete in size. Along with this, it also has wash; medium to coarse fabric and medium fired. On its outer surface appears a fine mica dust and made by hand (Object no: 1, Diameter: 2.5 cm, Height: 2cm, Weight: 7 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.71.1).

- Areca nut shaped bead, smooth in surface and little heavy in weight. Dull red in colour, medium fired and medium to coarse fabric. The striation marks visible at the lower
half surface suggests it is wheel made and the upper surface is somewhat weathered (Object no: 2, Outer diameter: 2.4 cm, Height: 1.9cm, Weight: 8gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.71.2).

- Handmade bead, black in colour, medium fired and is of coarse to medium fabric. The top and bottom are flat with fine mica dust over the visible exterior surface (Object no: 3, Diameter: 1.4 cm, Height: 1cm, Weight: 2gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.71.3).

- *Ghaṭa* shape bead, dull red in colour and due to wash the surface is smooth. It is of medium fabric and is medium fired. One of the facet of the bead is broken (Object no: 4, Trench no: b2, Layer no: (3), Depth: 1.65 cm, Diameter: 2.7 cm, Weight: 10 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.71.4).

![Various beads from Mandhal](image)

Figure 2.71: Various beads from Mandhal (Courtesy: MSDAM)

IV. Miscellaneous Object

a. Net Sinker

- Round object probably a net sinker. Chocolate red in colour, coarse fabric and medium fired with smoothened edges and large perforation within a circular groove (Object no: 161
17, Trench no: H2, Layer no: (1), Depth: 10 cm, Diameter: 3.1 cm, Thickness: 0.8 cm, Weight: 8 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.72).

Figure 2.72: Net sinker from Mandhal (Courtesy: MSDAM)

2.1.1.13 MANSAR (20° 24’ N; 79° 17’ E)

The site of Mansar is in Ramtek taluka of Nagpur district was excavated for four seasons during 1994-95 by the Nagpur Excavation Branch of Archaeological Survey of India under the direction of Amarendra Nath. The excavation was conducted in the Hidimba Tekadi where the Vākāṭaka remains were found. On the eastern side of hillocks a structural remain of the great monastery complex is located. Terracotta art objects such as coin-moulds, moulded human skull, tortoise, bead, figurines of demons and divinities were found associated with the ceramics red ware, un-oxidized dull red ware, micaceous red ware and polished red ware with different types of shapes and designs (IAR 1994-95).

During the excavations of 1998 to 2000 at Hidimba Tekadi which is known as MNS-3 (Mansar-3) by Bodhisattva Nagarjun Smarak Sanstha Va Anusandhan Kendra under the license of Archaeological Survey of India and in joint direction of J. P. Joshi and A. K. Sharma revealed four successive periods viz. Pd. I: Mauryan-Śuṅga (300 BCE to 200
BCE); Pd. II: Sātavāhana (200 BCE to 250 CE), Pd. III: Vākāṭaka (275 CE to 550 CE) and Pd. IV: Viṣṇukuṇḍin. (Joshi and Sharma: 2000; 2005; Sharma and Joshi 2015).

Terracotta bangles were found in Period-I in association with potsherds of micaceous red ware, red slipped ware, red ware and a large number of red polished ware. Period-II yielded a male figure, coin-dyes, bangles, beads and hopscotch’s of terracotta. Associated ceramic are red polished ware (dominated), black polished ware, amphora and bright red slipped ware were profusely used. Along with these, some stone sculptural fragments of Brahmanical deities were recovered. During the Sātavāhana Period number of terracotta circular coin-dyes (both obverse and reverse sides) of Gautamiputra Sātakarni is found; made of well-levigated clay and is well fired. On the obverse side, the dye depicts Ujjain symbol, three hills with flowing river below and legend of Brahmi character of 2nd century CE.

Period-III yielded terracotta beads; along with these a factory site of clay sealings was located in the north-eastern corner, just at the base of the northern row of the shrines. The numbers of semi-backed sealings in different stages of preparation were recovered. Baked clay sealings have legend in box-headed Brahmi character. Some of the sealings are depicted with elephant, indicating great importance to the eastern Vākāṭaka. Along with these structural remains of the palace, as well as Brahmanical shrines and stone sculpture were found during the excavation (Joshi and Sharma 2000; 2005).

There are total one hundred and twenty-five terracotta art objects found in the excavation and few from surface findings. Despite of such an enormous terracotta evidences, Eighty-two objects are from Period II and thirty-five from Period III but none of them are found to be illustrated (Sharma and Joshi 2015).

The excavations during 2001-03 were consistently held at Mansar Lake by M. D. Kajale to study palaeoecological conditions where flourishing occupational evidences were in existence. Various antiquities and sub fossils of microliths, brass ring, potsherds, bivalves, shells tooth, charcoal, sub fossils and semi-carbonized wood were found along with terracotta beads (Ansāri 2009: 255).
I. Human Figurine

a. Male

Terracotta male figurine was found from Phase III during the excavation but details of the same are not yet published (Joshi and Sharma 2000; 2005).

b. Unidentified

Terracotta moulded human skull was found from Phase IV during the excavation but details of the same is not yet published (IAR 1994-95).

II. Animal/Bird/Reptile Figurine

Total of eight terracotta animal/bird/reptile figurines were found in the excavation. All are made of locally available clay containing mica. All are dull red in colour and seems to be of double mould varieties with solid bases but crude or coarse in appearance (Sharma and Joshi 2015: 161-164). A tortoise figurine found from Hidimba Tekadi (IAR 1994-95).

a. Bull

- Head of a bull figurine has slightly projected snout with double incised marks just above them. It has applique chain around the neck. Similar applique band or chain is also made above the horns with decoration of full circular applique dots. The excavator has identified it as a horse (Sharma and Joshi 2015: 162) but it seems to be bull as the animal is with horns (Registration no: 1264, Length: 11.8 cm, Thickness: 5.6 cm, Width: 4.5 cm, MNS-3, Phase IV, Plate. 136B) (Fig. 2.73.1).

b. Elephant

- Stylistically depicted head of an elephant with upraised trunk (Height: 3.5 cm, Width: 6.8 cm, Phase IV; Plate 137A).
c. Horse

- A fragmented saddle horse figurine, the left front leg and right rear leg are broken. The legs and tails are short and sturdy. The eyes, ears and saddle are made by applique technique (Registration no: 562, MNS-3, Length: 12.6 cm, Height: 10.1 cm, Phase IV, Plate 136A) (Fig. 2.73.2).

![Figure 2.73: Animal figurines from Mansar (After Sharma and Joshi 2015)](image)

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d. Bird

- A fragmented core of a bird figurine with segments of brownish slip (Registration no: 911, MNS-3, Height: 3.3 cm, Width: 5 cm, Phase IV, Plate. 137 B).

e. Tortoise

- A terracotta tortoise figurine is found from Phase IV during the excavation but its detail is yet to be unpublished (IAR 1994-95).

f. Unidentified

- Unidentified broken animal figurine with only rear leg and left foretop portion has remained (Registration no: 846, MNS-3, Height: 2.6 cm, Width: 4.8 cm, Phase IV).
• Unidentified fragment of the animal figurine with two slight limb projections and cracked torso (Length: 3 cm, Phase IV).

• Terracotta fragment of toy animal leg (Registration no: 1263, Width: 4.9 cm, Height: 3 cm, Phase IV).

• Horn of an animal (Phase III).

III. Ornamental Objects

a. Beads

Various types of terracotta beads were found in the excavation, and the details are as following;

• Terracotta arecanut bead with circular groove (Registration no. 77, MNS-3, Phase IV).

• Terracotta arecanut bead with groove (Registration no: 1222, MNS-3, Phase IV).

• Terracotta arecanut shaped circular bead (Registration no: 167, MNS-3, Phase IV).

• Terracotta short bicone shaped circular bead (Registration no: 1204, MNS-3, Phase III).

• Terracotta short bicone shaped circular bead (Registration no: 829, MNS-3, Phase III).

• Terracotta globular shaped bead (Registration no: 633, MNS-3, Phase IV).

• Terracotta circular bead (Registration no: 633, MNS-3, Phase IV).

• Terracotta globular shaped bead (Registration no: 1203, MNS-3, Phase IV).

• Terracotta globular shaped bead (Registration no: 339, MNS-3, Phase IV).

• Terracotta globular shaped bead (Registration no: 585, MNS-3, Phase IV).
b. Bangles

Most of the terracotta bangles found in the excavation have concave-convex section and their diameters are varying from 4 cm to 6.5 cm. Their details are as following:

- Terracotta bangles with concave-convex section (Registration no: not available, MNS-3, Phase III).
- Terracotta bangle with concave-convex section (Registration no: 557, MNS-3, Phase III).
- Terracotta bangle with rectangular section (Registration no: 213, MNS-3, Phase III).

c. Pendant

- Terracotta star shaped pendant with central perforation (Registration no: 673, MNS-3, Width: 5 cm, Thickness: 2 cm, Phase III).

IV. Playing Objects

a. Gamesmen

- Gamesmen mad of brick bat having rubbed and smoothed surface (Registration no: 530, MNS-3, Diameter: 3.1 cm, Height: 2.2 cm, Phase III).
- Terracotta Gamesmen, square in shape with irregular flattish sides made of ill baked clay (Registration no: 1079, MNS-3, Phase III).
- Terracotta Gamesmen, square in shape with five dot hole and well baked (Phase III).

b. Wheel

- Terracotta fragment of a toy cart wheel, rectangular in shape with rounded corners and edges with a bigger perforation in the centre (Registration no: 457, MNS-3, Thickness: 4 cm, Width: 3.9 cm, Height: 2 cm, Phase IV).
c. Hopscotch/Disc

Terracotta hopscotch’s or discs were found in the excavation and details are as following;

- Terracotta hopscotch made out of the potsherd of micaceous red ware with edges rubbed to give smooth finish. Medium fabric and firing with the traces of wash treatment (Diameter: 8.6 cm, Thickness: 1.5 cm, Phase IV).

- Terracotta hopscotch made out of the potsherd of micaceous red sherd with edges rubbed to give smooth finish and is ill fired (Registration no: 125, MNS-3, Diameter: 2 cm, Thickness: 3 cm, Phase IV).

d. Dice

- Terracotta cuboid shape dice well oxidized and burnished. Similar kind of specimen was found from the upper level of the same period (Registration no: 777, MNS-3, Width: 2.4 cm, Diameter: 2 cm, Phase III).

e. Sling ball

- Terracotta sling ball, ill fired with use marks are seen on the body (Registration no: 4, MNS-3, Diameter: 2 cm, Phase IV).

V. Miscellaneous Objects

a. Net sinker

- Terracotta net sinker made out of potsherd of red ware with perforation at the centre, edges were rubbed to get a smoothened surface and circular shape. Due to constant use of the object, the sides of the perforations are abraded. The fabric is medium with granulated pores (Registration no: 1109, MNS-3, Diameter: 4.3 cm, Thickness: 1.2 cm, Phase IV).
• Terracotta fragment of net sinker with central perforation; broken in the middle. It is well oxidized with a fine smooth finish, burnished and have slip (Registration no: 843, MNS-3, Diameter: 4.7 cm, Thickness: 7 cm, Phase IV).

b. Skin rubber

• Rectangular skin rubber with round edges and having a decoration of uniformly packed with short circular notches looking like honey comb (Registration no: 368, MNS-3, Length: 5.8 cm, Width: 4.6 cm, Thickness: 2 cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.74).

![Figure 2.74: Skin rubber from Mansar (After Sharma and Joshi 2015)](image)

c. Spindle whorls

• Terracotta spindle whorl is found from Phase III, made of rubbed sherd with a wide hole in the centre and circular in section.

• Terracotta spindle whorl is found from Phase III, made of rubbed sherd with a wide hole in the centre and having a regular circle.

d. Coin mould

Terracotta coin moulds are found from Phase III during the excavation but the details are not yet published.
e. Sealing

From Phase IV has yielded a factory site of terracotta sealings near the north eastern corner, bearing the legend ‘Pravareshwarasya’ and ‘Shri Jaivirdhi’ with animal motifs on few objects (Joshi and Sharma: 2000: 130). Out of the sealing assemblage, only two of them are published by Ajay Mitra Shastri (2002: 176-177).

Both of the sealings are oval in shape and red in colour. Deep depression over the sealings suggests that they were impressed while the clay was wet/moisture/leather hard. The impression of legends is in a good relief/positive and is engraved in the Southern Brahmi of 5th-6th century CE.

One sealing bears a legend reading Pravareshvarasya meaning ‘it belongs to god Pravareshvara’. Similar type of sealing reading sri, is prefixed as honour. According to Shastri, this might be attached to some consignment sent from the shrine of god Pravereshvara. The word Pravereshvara, might have been addressed here to Shiva deity of Paunar of Wardha district, Maharashtra (Shastri 2002: 176).

Another sealing bears a legend yavriddhi that might stand for jayavriddhi as it is found on several other sealings of the same site. However, such legends are generally seen on the coins of Vākāṭakas, particularly at Paunar that is commonly known as Pravarapura (the capital of the latter members of Pravara Sena II of Padmapur-Nandivardhana-Pravarapura branch of the Vākāṭakas).

There are coins baring legend-reading jaya or box headed Brahmi reading vriddhi over the obverse, and retrograde swastika or concentric circles within the beaded circle on reverse. A similar type of depiction is found in the unique coin of Prithivi Sena, who was probably the second king of the same name. Other coins with the legends of vriddah are found on the obverse and the same device on the reverse. Therefore, it can be stated that the Vākāṭaka kings might have issued their coins of virudas or titles but not with their names in the regions of the Deccan and South India. Shastri (2002:177) opines that the word vriddha formed the terminal of their gotra name, Vishnuvriddda.
f. Cake

- Terracotta circular cake rubbed to smoothen the brickbat (Registration no: 531, MNS-3, Diameter: 7.1 cm, Thickness: 2.5 cm, Phase I).

- Terracotta circular cake, red in colour (Registration no: 1216, MNS-3, Diameter: 7.6 cm, Thickness: 2.2 cm, Phase III).

g. Unidentified objects

- Terracotta conical fragment with perforation in the horizontal axis, tapering body and well defined upper face having a regularly radiating pinched linear decoration (Registration no: 131, MNS-3, Diameter: 4.7 cm, Length: 5.5 cm, Phase III).

- An unidentified triangular shaped sherd with a smoothened sharp connected edge of red ware (Registration no: 209, MNS-3, Length: 2.7 cm, Width: 4 cm, Phase III).

- Terracotta circular fragment of tablet decorated with a flower motif of twelve fully bloomed petals, short skin with two thick rounded dots which could be leaner on its either side and with a pair of birds on its top (Registration no: 272, MNS-3, Diameter: 5.3 cm, Thickness: 5 cm, Phase I).

- Terracotta object tapering with the marks of vertical leveling over the shaft and irregular octagonal section (Registration no: 599, MNS-3, Length: 5.7 cm, Thickness: 1.5 cm, Phase III).

- Terracotta sharply pointed fragmented, tear drop shaped, unidentified object, is well oxidized with round section (Registration no: 797, MNS-3, Length: 1.9 cm, Thickness: 5 cm, Phase III).

- Unidentified terracotta bevelled object with square section and thickly pointed squarish end with single side perforation (Registration no: 844, MNS-3, Length: 5.1 cm, Thickness: 2 cm, Phase III).
2.1.1.14 NAGARA (21° 29’ N; 80° 13’ E)

The site of Nagara is in Gondia taluka of Gondia district. It was explored and excavated in 1979-80 by the Department of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Maharashtra under the direction of A. P. Jamkhedkar. This site has spread across for more than a km and it is fortified area. The excavation revealed the remains of a brick temple of the Vākāṭaka period. The rectangular plinth of the temple is 28.75 x 26.30m with an extant height of 3m. The east-west orientation of the plinth is discontinued by alternative projections and recesses respectively that are 2.15 and 1.45m wide. The vertical faces of the plinth consist of different mouldings at the base with niches on top. Another structure, a brick-built cistern with traces of a stone-cut channel spilling water to the cistern was also traced. Human-faced makara-prāṇāla was also unearthed. However, a most important finding of this excavation is a crystal seal with the legend reading Nārayano in Brahmi characters dated to the Vākāṭaka period. Terracotta art objects are found associated with pottery, beads and broken sculptures (IAR 1979-80; Sali: 1998). Details of the terracotta objects reported from the excavations are as following;

I. Human Figurine

a. Female

- Female figurine with missing head. The right hand is broken from the joint of shoulder and the left hand is partially broken, prominently projected breast that is applique in technique, and the lower portion of the figurine is missing. Over the waist are traces of applique circular pellet, probably it is a girdle. The body form is disproportionate. Coarse in fabric, ill fired and red in colour (Object no: 15, Trench No: C2, Layer no: (3), Depth: 1.55 cm, Length: 8.2 cm, Width: 5.4 cm, Thickness: 3.7, Weight: 95 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.75).
II. Ornamental Objects

a. Beads

- Barrel collared bead; right side collar is broken, coarse in fabric, ill fired, dull red in colour and the striation marks are clearly visible (Accession no: 20, Trench no: E8, Layer no: (1), Depth: 40 cm, Length: 2 cm, Width: 1.9 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.76.1).

- Tubular shaped bead, with a thick coating of chocolate red slip, coarse fabric and is ill fired. The exterior surface is partially chipped off (Accession no: 107, Trench No: C2, Layer no: (1), Length: 1.5 cm, Width: 1.4 cm, Weight: 3 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.76.2).

- A miniature round shaped bead, coarse in fabric and is ill fired, partially red and black in colour (Accession no: 18, Trench No: G8, Layer no: (1), Depth: 40 cm, Diameter: 0.7 cm, Weight: 0.5 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.76.3).
III. Playing Objects

a. Hopscotch

- Small circular hopscotch made of red potsherds, coarse in fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 26, Trench No: D7, Layer no: (3), Diameter: 2.6 cm, Thickness: 0.6 cm, Weight: 6 gm, Phase IV) (Fig 2.77.1).

- Small hopscotch made of dull red ware sherds, medium in fabric and is medium fired (Accession no: 118, Trench no: D8, Layer no: (1), Depth: 15 cm, Diameter: 1.6 cm Thickness: 0.3 cm, Weight: 3 gm, Phase IV) (Fig 2.77.2).

- Pottery disc with perforation in the centre and is elongated in shape. The disc is made of red ware sherds, coarse in fabric and medium fired (Object no: 107, Trench No: C2, Layer no: (1), Length: 3.4 cm, Width: 2.9 cm, Thickness: 0.6 cm, Weight: 6 gm, Phase IV) (no illustration).
2.1.1.15 NAGARDHAN (21° 21’ N; 79° 20’ E)

The site of Nagardhan is situated 6 km south of Ramtek taluka place of Nagpur district. It is a Vākāṭaka period site of which is represented by ceramic especially sprinkler, sculpture, bronzes of Buddha. At present above the Vākāṭaka deposit have a Late Medieval fort of Muslim-Maratha period. In 2012 during the digging of the adjacent area for a renovation of the fort by the Department of Archaeology and Museums, the government of Maharashtra, Nagpur Division, has found a large amount of pottery, stone object and sculpture of Vākāṭaka period. Terracotta objects have been found with various kinds of cultural materials but its context or details are not available (Deotare et al 2013).

2.1.1.16 PACHKHERI (20° 55’ N; 79° 30’ E)

The site of Pachkheri is situated in the Kuhi taluka of Nagpur district. It was excavated by Nagpur Excavation Branch, Nagpur of the Archaeological Survey of India in 1992-93 under the direction of Amarendra Nath. It is a burial-cum-habitation site and excavation was conducted in three different localities; ancient habitation (PKD-1) associated with the remains of menhirs (PKD-2) and pit-circle with a cairn (PKD-3). Excavation has
illustrated five-fold cultural sequence; Period I and Period II are Mesolithic and Iron Age respectively, terracotta art objects are absent from these periods. Period III belongs to Mauryan age, from where the terracotta annular beads and ear-studs were collected, in association with ceramics similar to Ahichchhatra 10A type and Black and Red ware bowls generally occurring in the NBPW horizon of the Gangetic plains. The ceramic traditions introduced at this level were coarse dull red ware and micaceous red ware. Period IV belongs to Sātavāhana period, with the findings of terracotta beads, spindle-whorls and votive tanks. We see a decreasing trend in the ceramic density with an exclusive appearance of red and brown-slipped ware. The stamped ceramics read *triratna* at regular intervals engraved over the shoulders of vases at lower part of the rim are reported from this period (IAR 1992-93; Nath: 2002).

I. Ornamental Objects

a. Beads

The terracotta beads like annular and other types are found from Phase I and Phase III during the excavation but no detailed publication is available.

b. Ear stud

Terracotta ear studs are found from Phase I during the excavation but their detailed description of the same are unpublished.

II. Religious Object

a. Votive tank

Terracotta votive tanks are found from Phase III during the excavation but their detailed descriptions of the same are unpublished.
III. Miscellaneous Object

a. Spindle whorl

Terracotta spindle whorls are found from Phase III during the excavation but their detailed descriptions of the same are unpublished.

2.1.1.17 PAUNAR (20° 47’ N; 78° 41’ E)

The site of Paunar is located on the right tributary stream bank of Dham of Wardha system. The site was excavated in 1967 by Department of Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, Nagpur University under the direction of S. B. Deo and M. K. Dhavalikar. The excavation has yielded a four folded cultural sequence; Period I (1000 BCE to 800 BCE), Period II is divided into two sub-phases, Period II A and II B. Period II A is dated to 4th-3rd c. BCE to 1st c BCE. Ceramic assemblage consists of black-and-red (Burnished), coarse black-and-red, black burnished, tan, red-slipped, coarse red and coarse red micaceous variety. Terracotta net sinkers, lid-cum-cover (have animal and birds-head like a knob), a spindle whorl, animal toys and votive tanks were found. Period II B is dated to 1st c. BCE to 2nd-3rd c. CE. It was during this period for the first time red polished ware and Amphora was introduced, and the other associated wares were coarse micaceous ware, black-and-red ware, fine micaceous ware and red slipped ware. Terracotta art object consisted of beads, ear plug, discs, animal figurines, spindle whorl and applique lion mask. Period III is dated to 3rd c. CE and 8th c. CE, from where varieties of ceramic are collected. Based on their fabric and treatment they can be classified into seven categories. In terracotta objects mainly human figurine, bead of various shapes, ear plug or ear stud, bangles, a head-scratcher, lamp, pendant, stopper, lid-cum-cover (have animal and birds-head like a knob), Gamesmen, spindle whorl and animal toys have also occurred (Deo and Dhavalikar 1968). The detailed description of the terracotta figurines are as following;
I. Human Figurines

a. Female

- Handmade fragment of a female figurine, lime coated with red ochre bands resembling on the exterior surface. The head is broken; end of the left leg is broken whereas right leg is partially present near the joint. Leg is round and breasts are prominent but left breast is partially chipped off. Left hand is completely missing whereas the end of right hand is broken and chipped off. Likewise, rear side is flat; red in colour; coarse fabric and medium fired. (Accession no: 507, Layer no: (5), Length/Height: 8.9cm, Width: 4.1 cm, Thickness: 3.1cm (max)/1.4cm (min), Weight: 56gm, Phase IV (Fig. 2.78).

![Figure 2.78: Female figurine from Paunar (Courtesy: RTM, NU)](image)

b. Unidentified

- A crude handmade human figurine. Head is completely missing, legs are short and facial features are absent. Black in colour; crude fabric and ill fired. The excavator identifies the figurine to be of a female (Deo and Dhavalikar 1968), but after having a close observation from the point of prominent features identifiable in the female figurines; it is not convincing (Accession no: 396, Layer no: (4), Length: 5.1cm,
Width: 2.7 cm, Thickness: 1.3cm (max)/0.3cm (min), Weight: 16gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.79.1).

- Fragment of half legs from knees, legs are standing on round pedestal. Below the round pedestal is another circular groove red in colour, medium fired and is of crude fabric. The rear portion is plain and legs are round and upper portion from the knee is missing (Accession no: 396a, Layer no: (4), Length: 5.7cm, Width: 4.4 cm, Height: 5.7 cm, Thickness: 4cm (max)/2.5 cm (min), Weight: 68gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.79.2).

![Figure 2.79: Fragment of Human figurines from Paunar (Courtesy: RTM, NU)](image)

**II. Animal Figurine**

**a. Elephant**

- Handmade figurine with trunk (broken) and missing four legs. Ears are applique and long, partially eroded, tusks are made of small clay ball. Likewise, eyes and other facial features are absent; mouth shown through incised line and the tail is shown with a dot of clay. Red in colour, medium fired and medium fabric object (Object no: 711,
Layer no: (7), Length: 8.8 cm, Height: 4.5 cm, Width: 3.8 cm, Thickness: 3.6 cm (max)/2.6 cm (min), Weight: 97gm, Phase I) (Fig. 2.80.1).

- Fragment of an elephant head, red in colour and has dark red slip and both ears are broken. The trunk is long and partially broken whereas both tusks are also broken. Eyes are applique (pellet eye); right eye is partially worn out whereas the left eye is completely missing and extra clay added to project the mouth (Object no: 532, Layer no: (5), Length: 6.2cm, Width: 4.7 cm, Thickness: 4.8 cm, (max)/2.5 cm (min), Weight: 67gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.80.2).

b. Horse

- Handmade horse with high curved neck and end portion of all legs are broken. The mouth is pinched; tail and both ears are mad by applique technique. Due to over burning the surface has become crude. Red in colour with lime wash all over; coarse fabric (Registration no: 570, Layer no: (5), Length: 10 cm, Height: 7.5 cm, Width: 5 cm, Thickness: 4.2 cm (max)/1 cm (min), Weight: 95gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.80.3).

- Fragment of handmade horse head with pinched mane, ears are broken and jaw is projected. The eyes and other features are absent, red in colour, coarse fabric and ill fired (Object no: 630, Layer no: (6), Length: 5.5cm, Width: 3.3 cm, Weight: 44gm, Height: 5.5 cm, Thickness: 3.8cm (max)/1.1 cm (min), Phase III) (Fig. 2.80.4).

c. Monkey

- Head of a monkey with the broad mouth; ears are shorts and upwards whereas eyes are made through a pinhole technique. Head is round, mouth is shown with incised line and it has lime slip all over. Facial features are not in proper proportion; handmade and red in colour (Accession no: 852, Length: 3.4cm, Height: 3.5 cm, Width: 3.2 cm, Thickness: 3.2cm (max)/1.5 cm (min), Weight: 21gm, Surface finding) (Fig. 2.80.5).
III. Ornamental Objects

a. Beads

Twenty two terracotta beads were collected from the excavations out of them one is from Pd. IIA, four from Pd. IIB and 17 from Pd. III (Deo and Dhavalikar 1968). Based on their shapes, they are classified into four types;

- Arecanut shaped bead with a flat base (Accession no: 229, Layer no: (4), Phase IV).
- Small arecanut shaped bead with a flat base (Accession no: 502, Layer no: (5), Phase IV).
- All the three specimens are of globular shaped bead but no details.
- It is complete imperforate standard biconvex square shaped bead (Accession no: 502, Layer no: (5), Phase IV).
• A single specimen of segmented cylinder shaped bead is found (Accession no: 663, Layer no: (6), Phase III).

b. Bangle

• Fragment of a bangle with thick round section, external surface treated with dark brown slip. Above the surface is slanting incised lines or oblique lines; medium fired and coarse to medium fabric (Object: 506, Layer no: (5), Length: 4.1 cm, Thickness: 1.4 cm, Weight: 10 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.81).

Figure 2.81: Fragment of bangle from Paunar (Courtesy: RTM, NU)

c. Ear ornaments

Five specimens of ear ornament is classified into three types, few are described as following;

• It is a complete ear plug with flat ends and straight sided. Likewise, it is plain thick cylindrical in size and black in colour. Ill to medium fired and coarse in fabric (Accession no: 891, Layer no: (6), Length: 1.3 cm, Thickness: 0.9 cm, Weight: 2gm, Phase III).
• Ear plugs (stud); cylindrical and concave sided, with complete and flat ends. Black in colour, ill to medium fired and coarse in fabric (Accession no: 492, Layer no: (4), Length: 1.9 cm, Width: 1.6 cm, Weight: 3 gm, Phase IV).

• Ear plug, short cylindrical shaped and thin in size (Accession no: 889, Layer no: (5), Phase IV).

d. Pendants

• Handmade pendant with a cylindrical body vertically ribbed and its sideways are horizontally projected and perforated. Concave bottom base, black in colour, medium fabric and medium to fine fired (Accession no: 572, Layer no: (5), Length: 2.9 cm, Width: 1.9 cm, Weight: 4 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.82.1).

• Pendant is elongated conical-shaped with tapering sides and flat circular base. It has perforation near the tip of the tapering end. Dull red in colour, medium fired and is coarse to medium fabric. Similar pendant like this is also found in period III levels (Accession no: 598, Layer no: (5), Length: 3.1 cm, Thickness: 0.6cm (min)/1cm (max), Weight: 2gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.82.2).

Figure 2.82: Pendants from Paunar (Courtesy: RTM, NU)
e. Amulet

- *Triratna* amulet, globular lower potion with three-pronged attachment, the central one being indifferently portrayed depending on the convenience. But one side attachment is broken and middle of it has horizontal perforation which is used for insertion of a strap. This symbolizes the triple gems: Buddha, *Dhamma* and *Saṅgha* (Deo 2000: 81). It is made from two separate moulds separate and further attached together, dull red in colour, medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 572, Length: 4.4 cm, Width: 4.3 cm, Thickness: 0.8cm (min)/1.8cm (max), Weight: 15gm, Period: Surface finding) (Fig. 2.83).

![Figure 2.83: Triratna amulet from Paunar (Courtesy: RTM, NU)](image)

IV. Playing Objects

a. Gamesmen

Four handmade specimens are found in the Phase IV and all are cylindrical but with tapering sides.

- It is a complete specimen with a flat base, tapering sides and pinched top with red wash treatment (Accession no: 383, Layer no: (4), Phase IV).
b. Hopscotch/Disc

- A single specimen of pottery disc made of Red ware sherds. This might have been used by children as an object for playing/gaming (Phase III).

V. Religious Objects

a. Votive Tank

A single specimen of a votive tank found from Period IIA level. Similar object are reported from Taxila in the Indo-Parthian levels, and a wide variety is reported from Ahichchhattra in A.D. 100-200 levels. At Nevasa, they are from levels of the Indo-Roman. The Paunar specimen also falls in the same line (Deo and Dhavalikar 1968).

- Handmade circular votive tank with flat base, high walls, with a central boss a hollow boat-like arrangement by its side, and an applique crocodile or lizard. There are four finger-tipped steps at one side and remains of possibly a lamp at the periphery of the high wall (Accession no: 714, Layer no: (7), Phase III) (Fig. 2.84).

Figure 2.84: Fragment of circular votive tank from Paunar (After Deo and Dhavalikar 1968)
b. Lamp

- A complete lamp with flaring sides and flat discoid base; it has a remains of soot marks internally (Accession no: 400, Layer no: (4), Phase IV).

VI. Miscellaneous Objects

a. Net Sinker

There are ten specimens of net sinkers ranging 4cm in diameter found from Phase I and Phase III;

- Complete specimen of a net sinker, big in size, plain and circular in shape. Perforation in the centre and has a thick side. Dull red in colour, partially black in colour with a close dense striation marks. Smooth surface, medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 748, Layer no: (8), Diameter: 3.7 cm, Thickness: 1.7 cm, Weight: 17 gm, Phase I) (Fig. 2.85).

![Net Sinker from Paunar](figure2_85.png)

Figure 2.85: Net sinker from Paunar (Courtesy: RTM, NU)

b. Head Scratcher

Two specimens are found in the Phase IV, and both are of brownish in colour and is well-
fired. One of them bears dotted decoration on the internal ridge. Such similar head-scratchers have been reported from Nevasa and Pauni.

- It is a broken head scratcher, dull red in colour, medium in fabric and is medium fired. Hollow inside and domical outline from exterior; blind hole on top and the external surface bear an incised design resembling Brahmi alphabet ‘ma’ (೪). Likewise, it has two dotted decoration on external ridge dotted lines (Accession no: 542, Layer no: (5), Length: 7.3 cm, Thickness: 0.4cm (min)/2.5cm (max), Width: 4.3 cm, Weight: 51gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.86).

![Head scratcher from Paunar](image)

Figure 2.86: Head scratcher from Paunar (Courtesy: RTM, NU)

c. Spindle Whorl

Seven spindle whorls were found in the excavation; out of them, five have come from Phase I and one each from Phase III and Phase IV. All are handmade objects, circular in shape, with a maximum diameter of 5cm.

d. Stopper

- Flat circular top with a grooved around and has a tapering body. Black in colour, ill-fired and coarse fabric (Accession no: 139a, Layer no: (4), Length: 3.6 cm, Width: 2.9 cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.87).
e. Seal

The seal was collected from surface at the south-west mound of the Paunar site. This was procured by Dr. V. B. Kolte, former Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University and was handed over to the excavators. It is a terracotta seal, oval in shape having plano-convex section; it measures 70 x 80 mm. The legend begins in anti-clockwise direction

‘Nama Purushottam’

It is one of the important seals. Paleographically this seal is early and may be assigned to the early Christian era. If the present date is considered to be correct, then the reading of the legend will get an added significance. As *purushottama* is one of the epithets of Lord Viṣṇu, and if so, then the seal has a religious importance and can be considered Pre-Vākāṭaka Vidarbha with an existence of Vishnu cult.

f. Lid-cum Bird Motif

- Fragment of a lid with bird head-cum knob at both faces and eyes are perforated. The lid is broken; jaw is projected forward and rounding in the end. Dull red in colour; medium fabric and medium fired (Accession no: 749, Layer no: (8), Length/Height:
3.2cm, Width: 2.6 cm, Thickness: 2.6 cm (max)/1.2 cm (min), Weight: 12 gm, Phase I) (Fig. 2.88.1).

- Fragment of a lid with bird-head-cum-knob and probably with tapering sides. Red in colour, medium fired and medium fabric (Accession no: 242, Length: 5.5 cm, Width: 5 cm, Weight: 30 gm, Period: Surface finding) (Fig. 2.88.2).

**g. Lion-mask**

- Fragmentary lion mask with realistic features, applied to the surface of a pot was found from the levels of Phase III (Accession no: 124, Layer no: (6).

![Figure 2.88: Lid with bird head-cum-knob from Paunar (Courtesy: RTM, NU)](image)

**2.1.1.18 PAUNI-I (20°48’ N; 79°39’ E)**

The site of Pauni is situated on the right bank of the river Wainganga, Pauni taluka, Bhandara district (85 km south-east of Nagpur city). It was excavated in 1968-70 by Nagpur University Department of A. I. H. C and Archaeology and Archaeological Survey of India Nagpur excavation branch under the joint direction of the S. B. Deo and J. P. Joshi. This excavation was conducted on three different mounds locally known as Jagannath tekadi, Chandakapur tekadi and Hardolala tekadi to uncover the Stupa relics.
The Stupa of Jagannath tekadi was built in three different phases. Phase I is Mauryan; NBPW and Punch mark coins found whereas terracotta was absent. Phase II Śuṅga terracotta beads associated with NBPW and Śuṅga sculptural remains found. Phase III belongs to Sātavāhana-Kṣatrapa terracotta animal figurines, wheels, Gamesmen and hopscotch were collected. Along with the coins of Sātavāhana-Kṣatrapa, ceramic of Red Polished ware and Red Slipped ware were also collected. It had a specimen of decorated terracotta bangle but found at an unstratified layer. Almost all terracotta art objects have appeared from the Phase III level (Deo and Joshi 1972).

I. Human Figurine

There are no human figurines found from the excavations of stupa at Pauni.

II. Animal Figurines

a. Bull

- Handmade fragment of bull, eyes and horns are made by applique with pinched decoration on the neck (unstratified) (Accession no. 751).

- Handmade fragment of unidentified animal figurine probably it is a bull with vertical chain and horizontal incised lines (Accession no. 208).

b. Elephant

- Handmade fragment of an elephant, red in colour; crude fabric and medium fired. The facial details, trunk and tusks all are missing and the ear is made by applique technique. Missing right ear and the left one is partially broken. Front right leg is completely missing whereas left leg is half-broken, right rear leg is completely present whereas left leg is half broken and the tail is applique and twisted towards the right leg. Deo and Joshi (1972) identify the figurine as of a dog. On the contrary, based on their heavy body pattern and applique ear and tail show similar stylistic features of elephant figurines that were found at the very same site (Accession no: 157, Length:
Handmade fragment of an elephant and the rear portion is completely missing, front right leg is complete and has pointed end whereas the left one is missing. The right eye is missing whereas the left eye is partially damaged, left ear is present and right ear is completely missing. Dull red in colour, coarse in fabric and is ill fired. The facial appearance is not clearly visible and is completely eroded (Object no: 4, Length: 8.6 cm, Width: 4.1 cm, Weight: 80 gm, Height: 7.1 cm, Surface finding).

A miniature handmade figurine probably an infant elephant with all the four legs projected/pointed trunk. Red in colour; have some remains of red slip on a surface. The tail is applique and twisted towards left side, eyes and ears are eroded, medium fabric and is well fired (Object no: 5, Length: 5.3 cm, Width: 1.9 cm, Weight: 12 gm, Height: 2.3 cm, Surface finding) (Fig. 2.89.2).

Handmade fragment of an elephant head, rear portion is completely broken. The front two legs are partially broken from the end, left ear is broken whereas the right ear is partially broken and so is the trunk. Eyes are eroded and are not clearly visible; it is red in colour, medium fabric and medium fired. (Object no: 6, Length: 6.5 cm, Width: 4.5 (max)/4.4 cm (min), Weight: 66 gm, Height: 6.7 cm, Period: Surface finding)

Handmade elephant figurine, red in colour with some remains of red slip on the surface, coarse fabric and medium fired. Both front legs are half broken from the end whereas rear legs are completely missing. Tip of the tail is present and the remaining part of it is missing; eyes are completely eroded and both ears are missing. The trunk is long and partially broken from the end, and both the sides of the trunk have two projected tusk in applique. Mouth is made by applique technique in a crescent form (Object no: 10, Length: 11.5 cm, Width: 4.8 cm, Weight: 131 gm, Thickness: 1.6 (min)/4.5 cm (maxi), Height: 5.5 cm, Surface finding) (Fig. 2.89.3).
• Handmade elephant, red in colour with remains of red slip on the surface; coarse fabric and medium fired. All legs are broken from joint; the left ear is missing whereas the right ear is partially broken. The trunk is half broken from the end and right tusk is complete whereas the left one is missing. The tusks is made by applique technique, mouth is made with incised line and tip of tail is present and the remaining part missing (Object no: 11, Length: 10.2 cm, Width: 4.8 cm, Weight: 107 gm, Thickness: 2.7 (min)/4.1cm (maxi), Height: 5 cm, Surface finding) (Fig. 2.89.4).

• Handmade fragment of elephant probably, red in colour with remains of red slip on a surface. All four legs and both ears are missing; coarse fabric and medium fired. The tail is made by applique technique and twisted on right side; along with this all facial as well as trunk and the tusk is missing (Object no: 12, Length: 9.1 cm, Width: 4.8 cm, Weight: 125 gm, Thickness: 2.4 (min)/4cm (maxi), Height: 5.2 cm, Period: Surface finding).

• Handmade fragment of an elephant, slightly bigger in size; dull red in colour, coarse fabric and medium fired. Both the ears are completely present and trunk is partially broken whereas tusks are completely missing. However, eyes are probably eroded; rear side is broken and only front left leg is complete and pointed in end whereas right leg broken from the joint. The tail is partially present which is twisted on right side (Object no: 13, Length: 8.4 cm, Width: 3.8 cm, Weight: 97 gm, Thickness: 2.4cm (min)/2.8cm (maxi), Height: 6.9 cm, Period: Surface finding).

• A fragment of a animal toy (Accession no: 151; Phase IV).

III. Ornamental Objects

a. Bead

• Handmade cog-wheel shape bead have perforation from both ends; slightly chipped off. It is ill to medium fired and coarse fabric; has wash and dull chocolate red in colour (Accession no: 625, Length: 4.5cm, Width: 4.2cm, Weight: 56 gm, Unstratified) (Fig. 2.90).
- Small arecanut bead, found in the mid-level of Phase II (Accession no: 163).

- Arecanut bead, worn out surfaces; found in the early level of Phase III (Accession no: 274).
• Pear-shaped bead, have striations marks on the surface; found in the early level of Phase III (Accession no: 93).

b. Bangle

• Decorated bangle found in surface exploration, is made of pure clay, well fired. Negative incised motif of a female figure with lotus on top rolling across the bangle circumference that can be classified into negative decoration and positive impression. Negative Decoration: Round in section with negative decoration along the thickness of the circumference (Fig. 2.91a).

Positive Impression: the positive impression of the motif depicts a standing female with lotus motif overhead. Also have a fanned headdress, heavy necklace, prominent breast, open navel and sāri tuck-in with wearing heavy girdle (Fig. 2.91b).
IV. Playing Objects

a. Gamesmen

- Fragment of a Gamesmen (Accession no: 9; Phase III).

b. Wheel

- The double convex wheel with an impressed design of sixteen spokes on one face (Accession no: 409; Phase III) (Fig. 2.92.1).

- A fragment of handmade double hub wheel, bigger in size and red in colour with a wash. Coarse fabric and medium fired, heavy in weight and both hubs are well projected (Object no: 15, Diameter: 9.3 cm, Weight: 187 gm, Thickness: 0.8cm (min)/1.2cm (maxi), Surface finding) (Fig. 2.92.2).

- A small handmade double hub wheel, both hubs are projected; dull red in colour with remains of red slip, coarse fabric and medium fired. The right hub is little smaller than the left hub with perforation (Object no: 16, Diameter: 5.5 cm, Weight: 33 gm, Thickness: 0.9 cm, Surface finding) (Fig. 2.92.3).

- Single hub moulded wheel, the outer hub is decorated and closed, not perforated and has a circle around it. The inner side has a bigger hole and flat surface suggesting provision for the axel. Based on circular edges, it appears to be made of a double mould; dull red in colour with coarse fabric and medium fired (Object no: 17, Diameter: 6.6 cm, Weight: 46 gm, Thickness: 0.8 cm, Surface finding) (Fig. 2.92.4).

c. Hopscotch/disc

- Fragment of small disc-shaped hopscotch (Accession no: 208; Phase III).

- Fragment of small disc-shaped hopscotch but thicker in size (Accession no: 21; Phase III).

- A small disc-shaped wheel with central perforation (Accession no: 500; Phase III).
V. Miscellaneous Objects

a. Stopper

- A handmade a stopper; dull red in colour; coarse surface, medium fabric and ill to medium fired. The above half portion is broad and below half have pointed like knob which is used as seal off the bottle mouth (Object no: 18, Diameter: 2.7 cm, Height: 2.5 cm, Weight: 10 gm, Surface finding) (Fig. 2.93).
b. Unidentified object

- Fragment of a cylindrical object with perforation in the horizontal axis, the body is decorated with incised lattice pattern and the upper face has radiating incised linear decoration (Accession no: 151; Phase III).

2.1.1.18b PAUNI-II (20°48’ N; 79°39’ E)

In 1994, Archaeological Survey of India Nagpur excavation branch under the direction of Amarendra Nath, laid trenches in the habitation area and revealed a five-fold cultural sequence. Period I is Pre-Mauryan, in this period only terracotta beads with potsherds of Red Slipped ware, Black-and-Red ware, Red ware, Grey ware and Red ware with other varieties was recovered. Period II is Mauryan, terracotta like beads, head scratcher, pendant and Gamesmen were recovered. Along with these ceramics like NBPW, Black ware of medium fabric, medium to coarse fabric Red ware, Grey ware of medium fabric and medium fabric Black-and-Red ware were found. Period III is Śuṅga-Bhadra; important findings are terracotta beads, human figurines, head scratcher and spindle whorl. In ceramics NBPW, Black-and-Red and Red ware of other varieties were recovered. Period IV is Sātavāhana, in terracotta mainly beads, human figurines, coin
mould, bangle, pendant, votive tanks, animal figurines, skin rubbers, head scratcher, spindle whorl, and Gamesmen’s were recovered. Ceramics like Red ware, Black ware, Kaolin ware; Black-and-Red ware, Brown Slipped Black, Red Polished ware and Red Slipped red ware of different variety were found. Period V belongs to the Vākāṭaka, in terracotta art objects only beads are reported (Nath 1998a). Detailed descriptions of the figurines found from the above levels are as following;

I. Human Figurines

There are a number of human figurines made of single mould reported from Phase II and double mould varieties from Phase III, they can be broadly classified into following four types;

a. Male figurines

- Double moulded fragment of a male head, portions of left eye and forehead is chipped off and the right eye is elongated and complete. Closely fitted headgear and has broad nose with thick lips (Accession no: 336, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.94.1).

- Double moulded fragment of a terracotta head of a male figurine with a broad coiffure. Elongated eyes and smiling face; under-relief of jatā-mukūṭa type (Accession no: 164, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.94.2).

- Double moulded miniature fragment of a torso of a male figurine, wearing a beaded necklace and the rear portion is identical. According to the excavators this represents some divinity (Accession no: 127, Phase III, Nath: 1998a) (no illustration).

b. Female

- Single moulded terracotta female torso, head is missing, left-hand rest on akimbo; broad plaited scarf covering both the shoulders. She is wearing a beaded kanṭhahāra and lotus shaped wristlet. The breasts are prominent; below portion from knees is missing (Accession no: 765, Phase II, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.95.1).
Figure 2.94: Double mould fragments of male figurine from Pauni-II (After Nath 1998a)

- Double moulded fragment of a terracotta female head, showing an elaborate coiffure of three flower designs with decorated medallion on both the side of a head. The central portion of forehead bares three dots, probably taboo-marks. Eyes are elongated, long nose, both the ears are present. The lower lip is thick and the upper lip is thin (Accession no: 214, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.95.2).

- Double moulded fragment of a female figurine, portion of the upper left back is showing stylised hair-do of leaf-shape. Cross belt running across the left shoulder, coiled armlet in the left hand (Accession no: 160, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.95.3).

- Fragment of a terracotta female figurine, probably single mould; the right front portion of a torso is heavily ornamented with beaded kanṭhahāra. The thick coiled armlet and wristlet; beadedmekhāla around the waist and right breast is prominent. (Accession no: 238, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.95.4).
• Double moulded terracotta female figurine, both hands rest over kaṭi-bhaṅga. Holding bunch of flowers, bejeweled with the ear ornaments, beaded necklace, coiled armlets on the hands, thick wristlets and mekhalā. Both the end portion of legs is broken (Accession no: 189, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.95.5).

![Figure 2.95: Female figurines from Pauni-II (After Nath 1998a)](image)

c. Plaque

• Single moulded terracotta fragment of a mithuna plaque; right portion of male and portion below the waistline of female are missing. The elaborate coiffure can be
compared with those reported at other Śuṅga sites. On the left side has a female figurine with prominent breast with a necklace, armlets and wristlets (Accession no: 390, Phase II, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.96).

![Fragment of mithuna plaque from Pauni-II (After Nath 1998a)](image)

**d. Unidentified**

- Double mould terracotta human head; eyes are broad and elongated and ears are partially long (Accession no: 241, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.97.1).

- Moulded fragment of a vertical half of right shoulder of the human figurine with right hand raised and broken from wristlets, ornaments like kanṭhahāra, channavira and armlet (Accession no: 206, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.97.2).

- Double moulded terracotta fragment of raised right hand and armpit of human figurine; wearing ornaments like coiled armlet which have a flower design. Along with that it wearing three rows beaded wristlet and the finger shown with three incised lines (Accession no: 237, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.97.3).
- Fragment of right arm holding a ball like object (Accession no: 891, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.97.4).

Figure 2.97: Fragments of human figurine from Pauni-II (After Nath 1998a)

II. Animal Figurines

Both handmade and double-moulded animal figurines were yielded from the excavation. However, Phase III has largest number of animal figurines; among these, representations of elephants are more than any other animal.

a. Bull

- Handmade terracotta fragment of humped bull, crude in workmanship. The rear half portion is missing; both front legs are broken from the end (Accession no: 743, Phase III, Nath 1998a).
• Handmade terracotta fragment of a humpless bull figurine (Accession no: 822, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.98.1).

b. Ram

• Handmade terracotta fragment of a ram figurine with punched eyes; drooping horns bear a series of notches (Accession no: 913, Phase III, Nath 1998a).

• Handmade terracotta fragment of a ram used as a wheeled toy, head portion and looted to wheel turned globular body showing perforation marks. The horns are drooping; mouth is with incised line (Accession no: 550, Phase III, Nath 1998a).

c. Elephant

• Handmade terracotta head of an elephant with incised eyes, fan-shaped right ear and lower portion survives flat base. The trunk is half broken (Accession no: 373, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.98.2).

• Handmade terracotta fragment of an elephant, trunk is broken from the end; all legs are completely broken. The tail is twisted at the right side (Accession no: 352, Phase III, Nath 1998a).

• Handmade terracotta fragment of an elephant, rear portion is missing. The trunk is half broken and both front legs are completely missing (Accession no: 892, Phase III, Nath 1998a).

d. Horse

• Double moulded terracotta fragment of a horse, only rear portion survives. The tail is twisted on the right side; right leg is complete and has thick anklet; flat base (Accession no: 322, Phase III, Nath 1998a).
• Handmade terracotta fragment of the head of a horse, fine workmanship. The jaw is projected, eyes are elongated and broad; the mouth is incised (Accession no: 625, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.98.3).

• Double mould terracotta caparisoned horse, majestically standing on flat base. The mane is prominently shown with incised lines and neatly trimmed. Likewise, it has a lace around the neck, also going above from head and joined near the neck with a circular pellet. Another lace is passing through both nostrils and joined near the neck. The tail is twisted on the right side (Accession no: 997, Phase III, Nath 1998a).

e. Dog

• Handmade terracotta animal figurine, of a dog; complete. However, the tail is small and face is simple with projected jaw (Accession no: 159, Phase II, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.98.4).

• Handmade terracotta fragment of an animal figurine, of a dog. The front left leg is complete and the rear is missing; whereas both right legs of front and rear are half broken (Accession no: 579, Phase III, Nath 1998a).

f. Lion

• Double moulded terracotta head fragment of a stylized lion, heavily manned and robust face and neck section bears a perforation across (Accession no: 602, Phase III, Nath 1998a).

III. Ornamental Objects

There are a number of ornamental objects has been occurred from the excavation such as various beads, bangles, ear studs and pendants. Details are given below
a. Beads

Out of 276 beads collected from the excavation. It total of fifty-six (Phase I), forty-six (Phase II) and 174 (Phase III) are reported. They are classified on the basis of forms to seventeen shapes/some are as following;

- Double moulded terracotta elliptical double collared shaped bead. Entire surface area except the collars shows decorative patterns all around. Over the central surface of the bead is a flower decoration and both sides have three vertical lines and in between dotted lines within them. (Accession no: 409, Phase I, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.99.1).

- Double moulded terracotta bead; octagonal barrel double collar shape with different pattern of decoration. This bead was probably never used, as its perforation has a fused, which could have happened while baking. The end faces of both collars have floral designs; all eight octagonal parts have various designs such as wavy lines, flowers, zigzag lines with dots and crisscross patterns (Accession no: 464, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.99.2).
• Segmented cylindrical shape bead with six segments (Accession no: 155, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.99.3).

• Terracotta, barrel collared shape with a deeply grooved surface bead (Accession no: 590, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.99.4).

• Terracotta unfinished bead segmented cylindrical shape with four segments. The hole is fused drilled and round in section (Accession no: 709, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.99.5).

• Pendulous shaped bead, thin top with perforation whereas the bottom is round and thick (Accession no: 320, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.99.6).

• Cylindrical with a transverse hole in the centre appears to be as a spacer bead (Accession no: 532, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.99.7).

• Terracotta decorated collared bead of tabular shape. Double moulded with floral motif on its surface (Accession no: 710, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.99.8).

**b. Bangles**

• Fragment of a terracotta bangle; planoconvex in section and thick in size (Accession no: 072, Phase III).

• Fragment of a terracotta bangle; circular in section, centrally grooved and side bears oblique cut at regular intervals (Accession no: 686, Phase III).

**c. Ear ornaments**

• Ear stud (cylindrical) decorated on one side with curved radiating lines, space in between is filled with a series of pellets (Accession no: 286, Diameter: 2 cm, Phase III, Nath 1998a).
Figure 2.99: Various shapes of beads from Pauni-II (After Nath 1998a)

- A terracotta ear stud (cylindrical) bearing incised dots extensively on either side, without forming any pattern (Accession no: 972, Diameter: 2.8 cm; Phase III, Nath 1998a).

d. Pendant

- Pendulous bell shaped with hexagonal section pendant. Above the top of it has sideways horizontally projections and perforation; broken on one side; this might be used for inserting the strap (Accession no: 819, Phase II, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.100.1).

- A terracotta *nandipāda* shaped pendant (Accession no: 548, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.100.2).

- Elongated pendant, conical-shaped; top portion has horizontal perforation and is handmade (Accession no: 925, Phase I, Nath 1998a).
IV. Playing Objects

a. Gamesmen

- Handmade Gamesmen with tapering sides and circular flat base, depression on top (Accession no: 964; Phase I, Nath 1998a).

- Handmade cylindrical shaped Gamesmen with tapering sides and flat circular base, top broken (Accession no: 978; Phase III, Nath 1998a).

b. Wheel

- A toy wheel made of gritty micaceous red ware with a hole in the centre to facilitate axle (Accession no: 511; Phase II, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.101.1).
- Fragment of a terracotta wheel showing on one side spokes, each of the bars running from hub to rim of the wheel (Accession no: 354; Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.101.2).

- Wheel with biconvex sides and projected central hub. According to excavator, it’s a spindle whorl (Nath 1998a: 81), but similar type of double hub wheel specimens are found from Pauni stupa excavation (Deo and Joshi 1972) (Accession no: 627; Phase III) (Fig. 2.101.3).

- Wheel with biconvex sides with a bigger projected central hub (Accession no: 627; Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.101.4).

![Various types of wheels from Pauni-II](After Nath 1998a)

Figure 2.101: Various types of wheels from Pauni-II (After Nath 1998a)

c. Hopscotch/Disc

- Fragment of a terracotta disc has a couple of perforations decorated with dotted incisions forming incomplete geometric design (Accession no: 977, Diameter: 5.5 cm; Phase III, Nath 1998a).
d. Dice

- Fragment of an oblong shaped dice shows four faces, each bears circles in varying number (Accession no: 23, Length: 4 cm, Width: 1.5 cm; Phase III, Nath 1998a).

V. Religious Objects

a. Mother Goddess

- Fragment of a single moulded mother goddess, very lively; wearing a big circular ornament on the right ear (Accession no: 633, Phase II, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.102.1).

- Double mould terracotta mother goddess, lower knee and above forehead is broken. She worn a necklace and waist band (Accession no: 240, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.102.2).

Figure 2.102: Fragments of mother goddesses from Pauni-II (After Nath 1998a)

b. Votive Tanks

The excavation yielded about half a dozen of votive tanks reported from Phase III. A foreign origin has been suggested and is attributed to the Parthians who are said to be associated with the mother goddess cult (Nath 1998a).
• Handmade fragment of a votive tank, consist of a fragmentary walled enclosure attached with steps, a common element in representing votive tanks is noticed in the Early Historical sites (Accession no: 070, Phase III, Nath 1998a) (Fig. 2.103).

![Figure 2.103: Fragment of votive tank from Pauni-II (After Nath 1998a)](image)

VI. Miscellaneous Objects

a. Skin Rubbers

Five specimens of oblong and square skin rubbers are found from Phase III. All have series of notches on both the sides for an effective rubbing of the skin.

b. Head Scratcher

• Head-scratcher of red ware bearing white slip, on either side of it, can be seen three interconnected loops, each terminating in spirals, separated by two horizontal lines of cord impression (Accession no: 965, Phase I, Nath 1998a).
• Head-scratcher of red ware, exterior surface treated with white polished slip, bears decoration of a fish and a cord impression forming two loops along its side edge (Accession no: 896, Phase I, Nath 1998a).

• Fragment of a head-scratcher, red ware and exterior surface bears decoration of incised design of connected opposite spirals (Phase II, Nath 1998a).

• Head-scratcher of plain variety with a flat top and diminishing sides, oval in section having a perforation in the centre of a base (Accession no: 055, Phase III, Nath 1998a).

c. Weight

• A small rectangular-shaped sponge tablet of terracotta having a porous surface, possibly used as weight (Accession no: 582, Length: 3.5 cm, Width: 2.2 cm, Height: 1.5 cm, Phase III, Nath 1998a).

2.1.1.19 SHIRKHANDA (21°17’N; 79°31’E)

The site of Shirkhanda is situated on the left bank of river Sur, a tributary of the Wainganga in Mauda taluka about 75 km northeast of Nagpur. The site was excavated for two sessions in 1991-92 and 1993-94 by Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Nagpur University, under the different direction. The first season director was Ajay Mitra Shastri and second season director was Chandrasekhar Gupta and Ismail Kellellu.

Overlapping Chalcolithic-Megalithic cultural complex revealed ceramics, microliths, iron objects, mud/rammed floors, hut plan etc. The important terracotta art findings are mainly of beads, hopscotch’s and rotary quern. Ceramic remains consists Black Painted Red ware, Black ware, Black Slipped ware, Red ware, Red-Slipped ware, Micaceous Red ware and Black-and-Red ware. Ceramic have different varieties of linear and geometrical and painted designs (IAR 1991-92).
The second season of excavation revealed brick well attributed to Early Historical period. Along with this in ceramic remains, Red wares of both slipped and unslipped with stamped designs were found. Terracotta objects recovered are beads, hopscotch’s and human figurine (IAR 1993-94; 1994-95).

I. Human Figurine

Terracotta double-moulded human figurine was found from Early Historical level during the excavation but the details are not yet published.

II. Ornamental Object

a. Beads

Terracotta beads are found from Early Historical level during the excavation but the details are not yet published.

III. Playing Object

a. Hopscotch

Terracotta hopscotches are found from Early Historical level during the excavation but the details are not yet published.

2.1.1.20 THARSA (23° 13’ N; 79° 23’ E)

The site of Tharsa is located in Mauda taluka of Nagpur district. The ancient mound with an approximate height of 6m is situated just on the left bank of the river and is presently occupied by the villagers of Tharsa. The Department of Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology of Nagpur University has conducted an excavation at the site, in two different seasons 1985-86 and 1989-90 under the direction of Ajay Mitra Shastri. Excavation conducted on different parts of the mound revealed a five-folded cultural sequence; ranging from Period I Chalcolithic/Megalithic (culture betraying some
affinities with the Chalcolithic culture), Period II Pre-Sātavāhana and Sātavāhana, Period III Vākāṭaka, Period IV Medieval and Period V Modern British.

Period I yielded terracotta objects like hopscotch, spindle whorls and beads. Associated ceramics were Black ware, Black-and-Red ware, Red ware, Tan ware, Micaceous Red ware and Black Painted on Red ware. Some potsherds are slipped while the other are burnished. Period II is represented by terracotta beads, ear stud, amulet, hopscotch, Gamesmen and toy cartwheels, human and animal figurines and other objects. Associated ceramics are Red ware, Grey ware and Micaceous Black as well as Red ware. A single terracotta fragment illustrating head with sharp facial features and a turban-like headgear shows double-mould technique. In Period III terracotta animal figurines represent both solid and hollow bodies, applique decorations, found alongside the beads and associated with the typical pottery such as Red ware, Black ware, Black-and-red ware, Red Polished ware. Terracotta objects are absent in period IV and V (IAR 1985-86; 1989-90). The details are as following;

I. Human Figurines

a. Male

- A double moulded human head of terracotta, male figurine; red in colour with application of red slip; the lower chin portion is missing. Both the ears and partially the head are damaged. Wearing a headgear similar to a turban with three horizontal straps used for knotting the turban, a knot is in the left side, beaded line is made, the eyes are broad and is indicated by a double incision. It has a prominent long nose, a moustache, lips are worn out and thick in size, chin is in ‘U’ shaped. The turban is broken on the right side, chin also is partially chipped off, it is medium to fine fabric and well fired (Accession no: 283 (363), Trench no: A1I, Height: 5.4cm, Width: 5cm, Weight: 29 gm, Thickness: 1.3cm (min)/2.6cm (max), Phase III) (Fig. 2.104.1).

- Handmade miniature male figurine, both hands are parallel to the body having pointed end, head is missing. The legs are round and point ended, coarse fabric and ill to
medium fired (Accession no: 236, Trench no: A1I, Depth: 228cm, Height/Length: 4.2cm, Width: 3.2cm/1.9cm, Weight: 11 gm, Thickness: 1.4cm (max)/0.9cm (min), Phase II) (Fig. 2.104.2).

- Handmade human figurine of a male, black in colour, crude fabric and ill to medium fired. The hands are straight stretched round and a point ended. Facial details are absent rear side of the top of the head is chipped off (Accession no: not available, Height: 3.5 cm, Width: 4.4 cm, Weight: 14 gm, Thickness: 1.7cm, Phase II) (Fig. 2.104.3).

II. Animal Figurine

a. Bull

- Fragment of a bull head with missing body parts, the left horn is half-broken whereas the right one is completely broken. Left horn has an incised line; between the two horns is a knot with the absence of hump. Applique decorated vertical chain coming from the forehead and is joined by applique bridle near the nostril. It has a design of horizontal incised lines. Above the forehead is horizontal applique chain with a design
of vertical incised line. Both connected to ear that are partially worn out. The eyes are applique and closed to the appliqué circle. Eyes are made of eyeballs; the nose is perforated within which the strap can be inserted. Mouth is shown with incised line; upper jaw has five incised vertical lines. Likewise, there is another applique chain made around the neck with finger pinched as well as fingertip pressed design. The bull is beautifully decorated and is red in colour, coarse to medium fabric and medium fired (Object no: 28, Trench no: A1II, Depth: 80 cm, Layer: (4), Length: 6.9 cm, Thickness: 5.9 cm, Height: 6.6 cm, Weight: 198 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.105.1).

- A handmade bull figurine, red in colour and having a wash. The muzzle portion is broken; it has two horns which are very short. Horns have incised lines. The eyes are made of applique clay ball, left eye is complete with incised lines above; a very small portion of the right eye has remained. Ears are well preserved, it has an applique chain on a forehead of a bull passing horizontally and joining both the ears, another applique chain is thin and broken in the middle. It has a chain of eight applique clay balls around the neck. Hump is prominently seen and above of it has simple applique chain around the neck and jointed near the hump. The hump has tang that might be made from luting purpose, head is separately made and joined together with the body. Coarse to medium fabric and medium fired (Object no: 32, Trench no: A1I, Depth: 80 cm, Layer: (4), Length: 5.9 cm, Width: 3 cm, Thickness: 2.7 cm, Weight: 47gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.105.2).

b. Horse

- Fragment of a horse head, red in colour; has a red slip. The jaw is projected, nostril made of pinch technique; the mouth is eroded not seen clearly and eyeballs are made of applique technique but not in proper proportion. Left eye is slightly above the right eye, the mane is prominently made above the neck. The left ear is a upwards, straight and round but its tip is slightly broken whereas the right ear is partially broken. Coarse to medium fabric and medium fired, mica dust is present on the surface (Accession no:
345, Trench no: ZA1, Depth: 120 cm, Length: 6.5 cm, Thickness: 2.7 cm, Height: 6 cm, Weight: 66 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.105.3).

![Figure 2.105: Animal figurines from Tharsa (Courtesy: RTM, NU)]

III. Ornamental Objects

a. Beads

Terracotta beads are found from Phase III and Phase IV during the excavation but their details are not yet published.

b. Ear ornaments

- A short cylindrical ear stud having partially concave sides and flat ends. It has a wash and is partially chipped off, coarse to medium fabric and is medium fired. Dull red in colour, mica dust is seen on the surface (Accession no: 265, Trench no: A1I, Depth: 250 cm, Diameter: 2.1 cm, Weight: 6 gm, Thickness: 1.7 cm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.106).

c. Amulet

- It is a miniature bull/nandi, coarse fabric with mica dust over the surface and is dull red in colour. The bottom is flat and head is round. From head to rear portion, straight incised line divides the object into two parts. *Nandi* is handmade in a sitting posture.
and the legs are not made (Object no. not available, Length: 2.3 cm, Width: 1.9 cm, Height: 2.2 cm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.107).

![Figure 2.106: Cylindrical ear stud from Tharsa (Courtesy: RTM, NU)](image)

Figure 2.106: Cylindrical ear stud from Tharsa (Courtesy: RTM, NU)

![Figure 2.107: Miniature nandi from Tharsa (Courtesy: RTM, NU)](image)

Figure 2.107: Miniature nandi from Tharsa (Courtesy: RTM, NU)

IV. Playing Objects

a. Gamesmen

- Probably a Gamesmen, both top and bottom is flat. It is tapering from bottom to top and cylindrical in shape. Handmade, dull red in colour with wash, coarse to medium
fabric and medium fired (Object no: 42, Trench no: A1II, Depth: -95 cm, Layer: 5, Diameter: 2.5 cm, Weight: 14 gm; Phase III) (Fig. 2.108.1).

- Gamesmen, cylindrical in shape and tapering from bottom to top. It is partially red and black in colour with wash. There is a shallow depression from top and bottom. Medium in fabric and is ill fired (Object no: 226, Diameter: 2.5 cm, Weight: 11 gm, Length/height: 3.9 cm, Width: 2.2 cm (max)/1.8 cm (min); Phase III) (Fig. 2.108.2).

- Gamesmen, straight side and has a shallow depression in the bottom. Cylindrical in shape and bigger in size. Crude with wash surface, coarse to medium fabric, ill fired and dull red in colour (Object no: 376, Trench no: A1I, Depth: 325 cm, Diameter: 3.5 cm, Weight: 40 gm, Length/height: 3.1 cm, Width: 2.2 cm (max)/1.8 cm (min); Phase III) (Fig. 2.108.3).

- Gamesmen, cylindrical in shape and both the ends have shallow depression. Dull red in colour with wash, coarse to medium fabric and medium fired (Object no: 389, Trench no: A1III, Depth: -260 cm-268 cm, Weight: 3 gm, Length/height: 2.5 cm, Thickness: 1.3 cm (max)/1.2 cm (min); Phase III) (Fig. 2.108.4).

- Gamesmen, thin in shape and tapering from bottom to top with a flat base. It is black in colour with wash, coarse to medium fabric and is ill fired, partially broken. (Accession no: 306, Trench no: A1I, Depth: 267 cm, Height: 1.7 cm, Weight: 3 gm, Thickness: 1.5 cm (max)/1 cm (min); Phase III) (Fig. 2.108.5).

b. Wheel

- Fragment of a double hub wheel, red in colour, edges are round and coarse to medium fired. Striation marks are visible on the surface (Accession no: 100, Trench no: A1I, Depth: 130 cm, Diameter: 6.2 cm, Weight: 33 gm, Thickness: 1.2 cm; Phase III) (Fig. 2.109.1).
A handmade wheel; a lump of clay made around and after that pressed from the top and circular; convex sides and in the centre is a hole. It is chipped off from both sides. Dull red in colour with remains of wash, coarse to medium fabric and medium fired; both sides have deep marks (Accession no: 244, Trench no: A1II, Depth: Pit 20 - 235cm, Diameter: 4.8 cm, Weight: 34 gm, Thickness: 1.2cm (min)/2.2cm (maxi)) (Fig. 2.109.2).

A handmade wheel, double hub and partially chipped off; small in size and small perforation. It is dull red in colour with wash; ill fired and coarse to medium fabric. Due to wash surface is smooth (Object no: 168, Trench no: A1II, Depth: Pit 20 - 187cm, Diameter: 4 cm, Weight: 17 gm, Thickness: 0.5cm (min)/2cm (maxi)) (Fig. 2.109.3).

A handmade double hub wheel, probably made by a child because it has small finger impressions (pressing). It is not properly circular and some parts are chipped off, perforation made in a centre and small in size. Red in colour, coarse to medium fabric and medium fired. It has a mica dust seen on a surface of the wheel (Object no: 44,
Trench no: A1I, Depth: 100 cm, Diameter: 4 cm, Weight: 28 gm, Thickness: 0.7 cm (min)/2.8 cm (maxi); Phase III) (Fig. 2.109.4).

- Fragment of a handmade wheel, small in size and irregular in shape. It is partially broken from one side; dull red in colour with wash; coarse to medium fabric and medium fired (Object no: 95, Trench no: A1I, Depth: 128 cm, Diameter: 3.3 cm, Weight: 12 gm, Thickness: 0.8 cm (min)/1.9 cm (maxi); Phase III) (Fig. 2.109.5).

- A fragment made of black and red ware; exterior surface has red slip. The centre has a perforation, edges are round and smooth (Object no: 353, Trench no: A1II, Depth: 255 cm, Weight: 2 gm, Diameter: 3 cm, Thickness: 0.6 cm; Phase III) (Fig. 2.109.6).

Figure 2.109: Various types of wheel from Tharsa (Courtesy: RTM, NU)

**c. Hopscotch**

- Hopscotch made of black ware, small in size and not round in shape; round edge is smooth. It might have been made of a shoulder portion of the pot shard; coarse to
medium fabric and medium fired (Object no: not available, Weight: 10gm, Diameter: 3.8 cm, Thickness: 0.6 cm; Phase III) (Fig. 2.110.1).

• Miniature hopscotch made of red ware; smooth surface. Burnishing external and interior surface, slightly coarse; round edge is partially chipped off, medium to coarse fabric and medium fired (Object no: not available, Weight: 3gm, Diameter: 2.5 cm, Thickness: 0.6 cm; Phase III) (Fig. 2.110.2).

• A thin in size just 0.2 cm; made of black and red ware. Both sides have a smooth surface and fine mica dust seen on surface; irregular in shape; medium fabric and medium fired (Object no: 324, Weight: 1gm, Diameter: 2.3 cm, Thickness: 0.2 cm; Phase III) (Fig. 2.110.3).

• Made of red ware, interior and exterior surfaces are smooth; exterior have slightly dull red in colour whereas interior has fine polish. It is thick in size; not exact round edge but smooth surface; medium to fine fabric and medium fired (Object no: not available, Weight: 13gm, Diameter: 3.8 cm, Thickness: 0.9 cm; Phase III) (Fig. 2.110.4).

• Fragment, made of red-slipped ware; external has red slip and interior is dull red in colour. It has mica content; coarse to medium fabric and medium fired; edge are chipped off but slightly round (Object no: not available, Weight: 27gm, Diameter: 6.4 cm, Thickness: 1.1 cm; Phase III) (Fig. 2.110.5).

• Made of black and red ware; red in exterior and black in the interior. It is irregular in shape but the edge is smooth; coarse fabric and medium fired; it has a wash (Object no: not available, Weight: 20gm, Diameter: 3.9 cm, Thickness: 1.1 cm; Phase III) (Fig. 2.110.6).

• Made of coarse black ware, have mica dust content; crude fabric and medium fired, edges are not round (Object no: not available, Weight: 33gm, Diameter: 5 cm, Thickness: 1.5 cm; Phase III) (Fig. 2.110.7).
d. Sling Ball

All are handmade; detail description is as following;

- Sling ball, medium in size and smooth surface with a black patch. Dull red in colour; medium fired and coarse to medium fabric (Object no: 375, Trench no: A1I, Depth:-307cm, Weight: 10gm, Diameter: 2.2 cm; Phase III) (Fig. 2.111.1).

- Sling ball, similar like above but partially bigger in size. Dull red in colour, coarse to medium fabric and medium fired; smooth surface (Object no: 214, Trench no: A1II (pit-1), Depth:-218cm, Weight: 11gm, Diameter: 2.3 cm) (Fig. 2.111.2).

- Sling ball, medium in size; coarse surface. Red in colour and round in shape; it has an incomplete hole; probably made faulty, medium fired, coarse to medium fabric (Object no: 221, Trench no: A1I, Depth: 220cm, Weight: 5gm, Diameter: 1.9 cm; Phase III) (Fig. 2.111.3).
• A small sling ball, smooth surface; dull red in colour; coarse to medium fabric and medium fired (Object no: 76, Trench no: A1I, Depth: 131cm, Weight: 3gm, Diameter: 1.7 cm; Phase III) (Fig. 2.111.4).

Figure 2.111: Sling balls from Tharsa (Courtesy: RTM, NU)

2.1.1.21 WASHIM (20° 6’N and 77° 7’E)

The habitation site of Washim is located in Fuktapur taluka and Washim district. It was explored in 1990-91 and excavated in two different seasons i.e., 1991-92 and 1994-95 by Maharashtra State Department of Archaeology and Museum and identified with ‘Vatsagulma’ an ancient capital of the second branch of the Vākāṭaka. However, in terracotta art object are mainly human and animal figurines; ornamental objects, religious objects and other terracotta art object. Other important associated findings are pottery; the Vākāṭaka and Kṣatrapa coins and oval structure which mark the beginning of the use of star-shaped plan for a temple. This oval shaped plan is made up of bricks (Sali 1998). Details of terracotta objects found at the site are as following;
I. Human Figurines

a. Female

- Fragment of a handmade torso of a female figurine, above part of the breast, is missing. The right hand is broken from the shoulder but below it is complete and parallel to the body; the left hand is almost broken only part of it is hanging on the waist. Portion below knee is missing. It is in standing posture and perfect female figure, simple on the rear side bears bamboo impression. Likewise, red in colour, coarse fabric and ill fired (Object no: 5, Trench No: E1, Layer: (2), Depth: 70 cm, Length: 6 cm, Width: 3.8 cm, Weight: 30 gm, Thickness: 1.7cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.112.1).

- According to excavator, it is head of a female figurine; red in colour; handmade; medium fabric and well fired. Due to erosion, all the facial details are not clear and it is also chipped off from many sides. But on the basis of their outline features it might be a female (Object no: 50, Trench No: I5, Layer: (3), Depth: 87 cm, Length: 4.8 cm, Width: 2.8 cm, Weight: 20 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.112.2).

Figure 2.112: Female figurines from Washim (Courtesy: MSDAM)
b. Unidentified

- A standing human figurine and broken above from belly portion. It has single half broken right-hand parallel to the body. The foot details are not seen due to erosion; red in colour; medium fabric and medium to well fired. It has a flat pedestal and rear side is flat; probably moulded (Object no: 5, Trench No: A2, Layer: (2), Depth: 80 cm, Length: 5 cm, Width: 2.7 cm, Weight: 15 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.113.1).

- It is made of red ware sherd; through engraving as well as rubbing method. The object can be divided into three parts from top to bottom. First head portion and above it has three pointed crown like decoration; second body portion but plain with no details. Third includes waist and two legs showing of two projections. According to excavator it is mother goddess but it is more or less appearing as a human figure (outline) (Object no: 10, Trench No: F5, Layer: (2), Depth: 83 cm, Length: 3.6 cm, Width: 2 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Thickness: 0.7 cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.113.2).

Figure 2.113: Human figurines from Washim (Courtesy: MSDAM)
II. Animal/Bird/Reptile Figurines

a. Ram

- A fragment of a ram head and other body portion is missing. The right horn is partially broken left is complete and half rounded; due to erosion no facial details are seen. It is handmade; coarse fabric and medium fired; dull red in colour (Object no: 32, Trench No: B1, Layer: (1), Depth: 20 cm, Length: 5.1 cm, Width: 4 cm, Weight: 23 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.114.1).

b. Sparrow

- Handmade fragment probably a sparrow; the head is completely missing; base and conical rear portion are partially broken. Applique wings are visible but both are broken partially; dull red in colour; coarse fabric and ill fired. The surface is coarse (Object no: 7, Trench No: J13, Layer: (2), Depth: 37 cm, Length: 6.1 cm, Width: 4.4 cm, Weight: 40 gm, Thickness: 3.7, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.114.2).

Figure 2.114: Animal and bird figurine from Washim (Courtesy: MSDAM)
c. Unidentified

- Animal-headed spout with an application of red slip; a mouth is elongated and shown with an incised line. At the end of the spout, two holes of nostril are clearly seen but the right hole of the nose is partially broken; it is made of pinhole design. Above the nose there are two oblique design and the eyes are also made with of pinhole technique. First spout was made following that with extra clay animal features were made. It appears like a crocodile (Object no: 42, Layer: (1), Depth: 45 cm, Length: 4.2 cm, Width: 3.7 cm, Weight: 21 gm, Thickness: U-1.7/ B-3.7cm, Phase IV).

III. Ornamental Objects

a. Bead

- Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of the top, red in colour; coarse fabric and ill fired. The top surface is course and some part is chipped off (Object no: 59, Trench No: D2, Layer: (2), Depth: 60cm, Outer diameter: 2.7cm, Weight: 9gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.116.1).

- Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of top, dull red in colour with a wash. It is made on the wheel as striation marks are seen on the exterior surface and above of it has a circular groove. The fabric is coarse and ill fired; complete condition (Object no: 71, Trench No: H2, Layer: (2), Depth: 30cm, Outer diameter: 2.3cm, Weight: 8gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.2).

- Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of top, dull red in colour, with a wash; partially chipped off and the base is flat. It is wheel made as striation marks are seen on the surface; coarse fabric and ill fired (Object no: 70, Trench No: E3, Layer: (2), Depth: 90cm, Outer diameter: 2.2cm, Weight: 7gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.3).

- Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of the top, dull red in colour with a wash; partially broken; circular grooves around the bead (Object no: 70,
Trench No: E3, Layer: (2), Depth: 90cm, Outer diameter: 2.1cm, Weight: 5gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.4).

- Arecanut bead, red in colour with a wash; medium fabric and well fired. It is wheel made as striation marks are seen on surface; complete condition (Object no: 17, Trench No: H4, Layer: (2), Depth: 42 cm, Outer diameter: 1.5 cm, Width: 2.2cm, Weight: 10gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.5).

- Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of top, dull red in colour with a wash; partially broken on top and perforation is incomplete. It is wheel made as striation marks are clearly seen on the surface. The bead has a crack which shows a manufacturing error; crude fabric and medium fired (Object no: 54, Trench No: D2, Layer: (3), Depth: 1 meter, Outer diameter: 2.5 cm, Weight: 7gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.6).

- Arecanut bead, on top of it, has an incised circular groove and in the centre have shallow cup-like depression. The surface is rough, coarse fabric and medium fired; red in colour (Object no: 44, Trench No: E5, Layer: (2), Depth: 62cm, Outer diameter: 2.4cm, Weight: 7gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.7).

- Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of top; wheel made as striation marks are seen on the surface. It is dull red in colour; coarse fabric and medium fired (Object no: 45, Trench No: E5, Layer: (2), Depth: 62cm, Outer diameter: 1.8cm, Weight: 4gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.8).

- A miniature arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre; dull red in colour. It is a wheel made as the striation marks are visible surrounding circular groove, coarse fabric and ill fired (Object no: 38, Trench No: G5, Layer: (2), Depth: 79 cm, Outer diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 3 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.9).

- Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of a top; black in colour. It is wheel made as striation marks are seen on the surface but not clearly visible;
• Arecanut bead, dull red in colour with a wash and around the bead has a circular groove. The surface is smooth; medium fabric and medium fired (Object no: 21, Trench No: E2, Layer: (2), Depth: 30 cm, Outer diameter: 2.1 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.11).

• Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of top, brick red in colour; coarse fabric and over fired. It has circular groove and coarse surface (Object no: 34, Trench No: H1, Layer: (2), Depth: 70 cm, Outer diameter: 1.8 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.12).

• Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of top; slightly big in size and partially chipped off. It is red in colour with a wash; medium fabric and medium fired (Object no: 31, Trench No: G6, Layer: (2), Depth: 80 cm, Outer diameter: 2.3 cm, Weight: 6 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.13).

• Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of top; circular groove around. It is dull black in colour; coarse fabric and medium fired (Object no: 5, Trench No: I13, Layer: (2), Depth: 75 cm, Outer diameter: 2 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.14).

• Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of the top; eroded surface. There is a circular groove around the bead but partially worn out, bottom portion is broken partially. It is red in colour; coarse fabric and medium fired (Object no: 30, Trench No: 07, Layer: (2), Depth: 68 cm, Outer diameter: 2.7 cm, Weight: 10 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.15).

• Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of the top; complete condition. It is wheel made as striation marks are seen on the surface; around the bead have incised circular groove. Dull black in colour with a wash; medium fabric and
medium fired (Object no: 48, Trench No: I5, Layer: (3), Depth: 87 cm, Outer diameter: 2.7 cm, Weight: 7 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.16).

- A miniature round bead; dull black in colour with a wash; ill fired and coarse fabric (Object no: 13, Trench No: L12, Layer: (1), Depth: 20 cm, Outer diameter: 1.4 cm, Weight: 2 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.17).

- Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of the top; it has a circular groove around the bead. It is wheel made as striation marks are seen on the surface. Dull black in colour with a wash; coarse fabric and ill fired (Object no: 16, Trench No: I6, Layer: (1), Depth: 11 cm, Outer diameter: 2.1 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.18).

- A fragment probably of *ghaṭa* shaped bead; around the hole has a circular incised lines. It is red in colour with a wash; medium fabric and medium fired (Object no: 15, Trench No: K5, Layer: (1), Depth: 25 cm, Outer diameter: 2.4 cm, Weight: 6 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.19).

- Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of the top; black in colour with a wash. It is wheel made as striation marks are seen on the surface; coarse fabric and is ill fired (Object no: 12, Trench No: P11, Layer: (2), Depth: 71 cm, Outer diameter: 2.3cm, Weight: 6 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.20).

- Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of the top and around it has a circular groove. It is wheel made as striation marks are seen on the exterior surface; red in colour with a wash; medium fabric and well fired (Object no: 55, Trench No: L9, Layer: (3), Depth: 97 cm, Outer diameter: 2.4 cm, Weight: 7 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.21).

- Arecanut bead partially broken with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of the top and it has a circular groove around the bead. It is wheel made as striation marks are seen on the exterior surface; black in colour with a wash; coarse fabric and ill fired
Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of top and wash and around of it has a circular groove. Dull black in colour; wheel made as striation marks are seen on the exterior surface and is partially chipped off (Object no: 28, Trench No: P10, Layer: (2), Depth: 64 cm, Outer diameter: 2.2 cm, Weight: 6 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.23).

Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of the top and partially broken. Dull red in colour; ill fabric and ill fired (Object no: 27, Trench No: K12, Layer: (2), Depth: 45 cm, Outer diameter: 2.2 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.24).

A miniature arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of the top and around the bead has a circular incised groove. Dull red in colour with a wash; coarse fabric and ill fired. It is complete and striation marks are not clearly seen on the surface (Object no: 26, Trench No: I13, Layer: (3), Depth: 92 cm, Outer diameter: 1.5 cm, Weight: 2 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.25).

Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of the top and coarse surface. Dull red in colour; striation marks are not clearly visible; medium fabric and medium fired (Object no: 18, Trench No: J6, Layer: (2), Depth: 72 cm, Outer diameter: 2.5 cm, Weight: 8 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.26).

Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of the top and around the bead has a circular groove. Dull red in colour; medium fired and fabric. It is wheel made as striation marks are clearly seen on the exterior surface of the bead (Object no: 42, Trench No: D/2, Layer: (3), Depth: 1.25 cm, Outer diameter: 2.1 cm, Weight: 6 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.27).
• Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of top and surface is coarse due to a long gap. Brick red in colour; well fired and medium fabric (Object no: 44, Trench No: H/15, Layer: (1), Depth: 10 cm, Outer diameter: 2 cm, Weight: 5 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.28).

• Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of the top and around the bead has a circular incised groove. Due to wash, surface is smooth; dull red in colour; medium fired and medium fabric (Object no: 14, Trench No: I 2, Layer: (2), Depth: 50 cm, Outer diameter: 2 cm, Weight: 4 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.29).

• Arecanut bead with shallow cup-like depression in the centre of the top and partially broken; it has a circular groove but worn out. It is eroded; red in colour; medium fabric and fired (Object no: 20, Trench No: M3, Layer: (2), Depth: 80 cm, Outer diameter: 2.1 cm, Weight: 4 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.30).

• A short truncated barrel shaped bead; red in colour with an application of red slip. Well fabric and well fired; one end has small hole whereas other ends has big hole (Object no: 40, Trench No: J3, Layer: (2), Depth: 1.10 cm, Outer diameter: 0.9 cm, Weight: 1.5 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.31).

• Arecanut bead; dull red in colour with a wash. It is wheel made striation marks are seen above the half part of a bead. On top portion has circular incised groove and the centre of it has different marks; medium fabric and medium fired (Object no: 1, Trench No: E3, Layer: (1), Depth: 30 cm, Outer diameter: 2.6 cm, Weight: 7 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.32).

• A half broken bead; red in colour; medium fabric and well fired (Object no: 48, Trench No: E5, Layer: (3), Depth: 1.20 cm, Outer diameter: 1.3 cm, Weight: 2 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.115.33).

• Handmade square shaped spacer bead, partially broken, has a concentric square design (three) made one above the other. Part of a necklace as it is seen in the female kaolin
figurine of Ter of the Sātavāhana period. The bottom portion is smooth and plain with two perforations at longer axis. One of the facet has finger impression of the artist; red in colour, medium fabric and medium fired (Object no: 36, Trench No: E5, Layer: (1), Depth: 10 cm, Length: 1.5 cm, Width: 1.2 cm, Weight: 3 gm, Thickness: 0.8 cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.116).

Figure 2.115: Various beads from Washim (Courtesy: MSDAM)
b. Bangle

- Fragment of a decorated bangle; inner surface is smooth, outer surface bears connected circles in relief, bordered by dotted line. Red in colour; coarse fabric and medium fired (Object no: 79, Trench No: E4, Layer: (2), Depth: 83cm, Length: 3.3cm, Width: 1.4cm, Weight: 5gm, Thickness: 0.7cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.117).

d. Ear Ornament

Ear ornaments or ear stud are divided into two types, details are as following;
• Hollow inside and bigger flaring mouth with a long stem (bell type with elongated stem), ridge in the middle and is bigger in size. The hole in the centre is for insertion of a strap; ill fabric and medium fired; dull red in colour (Object no: 23, Trench No: H4, Layer: (2), Depth: 83 cm, Length: 3.1 cm, Diameter of flaring mouth: 3.3cm, Weight: 8 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.118.1).

• Small specimens with bigger flaring mouth and short stem (bell type with elongated stem); hollow inside; partially broken. It has perforation in the centre for insertion of a strap; ill fabric and fired; dull red in colour (Object no: 23, Trench No: H4, Layer: (2), Depth: 83 cm, Length: 3 cm, Diameter of flaring mouth: 2.8cm, Weight: 6 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.118.2).

• The object is broken vertically into two parts but complete; flaring mouth with a long stem (bell type with elongated stem). It has perforation in the centre for insertion of a strap; dull red in colour, coarse fabric and is ill fired (Object no: 19, Trench No: H4, Layer: (2), Depth: 42 cm, Length: 2.5 cm, Width: 2.5cm, Weight: 5 gm, Thickness: 1.2 cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.118.3).

• Cylindrical ear stud; concave circular edge and flat on both the sides; it has a hole in the centre. It is brick red in colour with a wash; fabric is medium and well fired (Object no: 8, Trench No: 13, Layer: (1), Depth: 20 cm, Length: 3.5 cm, Width: 1.6 cm, Weight: 15 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.118.4).
c. Pendant

- Pendant, circular disc in shape with pointed tenon which is used for knotting a strip. It is eroded and simple no carving or design is seen on it; there is a circular outline on the front portion. The rear portion is flat; red in colour; medium fabric and medium to well fired (Object no: 54, Trench No: H6, Layer: (3), Depth: 1.8 cm, Length: 2.7 cm, Width: 2.2 cm, Weight: 3 gm, Thickness: 0.6 cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.119).

![Figure 2.119: Circular disc pendant from Washim (Courtesy: MSDAM)](image)

IV. Playing Objects

a. Wheel

- Handmade double hub wheel, small in size and both sides have nail marks. Dull red in colour; coarse fabric and medium fired (Object no: 2, Trench No: E3, Layer: (1), Depth: 30 cm, Diameter: 3.4 cm, Thickness: 1.4cm (maxi) 0.5 cm (min), Weight: 8 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.120.1).

- A wheel made of red ware, the outer surface has a red slip and dull red interior. It is bigger in circumference and the centre has a hole; during the excavation, it was broken into two parts but is later mended. Round in shape and smooth circular edge; medium
fabric and medium fired (Object no: 25, Trench No: E1, Layer: (2), Depth: 1 meter, Diameter: 4.2cm, Thickness: 0.8cm, Weight: 13gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.120.2).

- A wheel made of red-slipped ware, the outer surface has a red slip and inner is red in colour. It is irregular in shape and centre has a hole. Medium fabric and well fired (Object no: 21, Trench No: M3, Layer: (2), Depth: 80 cm, Diameter: 3.7 cm, Thickness: 1.3 cm, Weight: 9 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.120.3).

b. Sling Ball

- Sling ball dull red in colour, coarse fabric and is ill fired (Object no: 31, Trench No: G6, Layer: (2), Depth: 80 cm, Length: 1.8 cm, Width: 1.6cm, Weight: 5 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.121).

V. Religious Objects

a. Gaṇeṣa

- Fragment of a Gaṇeṣa figurine with abraded facial features and left side has twisted trunk, both the ears are small and slightly circular. Near the ear, some types of
circular projection were seen it may be an ear ornament or part of raised hand. The rear side is flat and single moulded. Dull red in colour; coarse to medium fabric and medium fired (Object no: 21, Trench No: K5, Layer: (3), Depth: 1.20 cm, Length: 4.1 cm, Width: 3.9 cm, Weight: 15 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.122).

Figure 2.121: Sling ball from Washim (Courtesy: MSDAM)

Figure 2.122: Gaṇeṣa fragment from Washim (Courtesy: MSDAM)
VI. Miscellaneous Objects

a. Skin Rubber

- A rectangular skin rubber, above the surface, have 24 square incised box designs and all are not equal in size. The base is flat; red in colour and coarse surface; coarse fabric and medium fired (Object no: 11, Trench No: I13, Layer: (3), Depth: 1.16 cm, Length: 5.7 cm, Width: 3.9 cm, Weight: 40 gm, Thickness: 1.9 cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.123).

![Figure 2.123: Skin rubber from Washim (Courtesy: MSDAM)](image)

b. Unidentified Object

- An unidentified object, shape like a pyramid and is partially broken on one side. The bottom is flat, red in colour; well fired and medium fabric. It might be a weight (Object no: 13, Trench No: C2, Layer: (2), Depth: 58 cm, Length: 8.1 cm, Width: 7 cm, Weight: 208 gm, Height: 7 cm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.124.1).

- A triangular shaped cake; both the sides are flat and two sides are angular and has as pointed edge. Could have been used either for ritual purpose or as a skin rubber; coarse fabric and medium fired (Object no: not available, Trench No: H1, Layer: (2), Depth: 1.30 cm, Thickness: 3.1, Length: 10.8 cm, Width: 7.4 cm (max), 1.5 cm (min), Weight: 212 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.124.2).
• Fragment of a bird; its feathers and head portion are partially broken whereas rear portion is completely missing. Perforated across the central body, red in colour; medium fabric and medium fired (Object no: 7, Trench No: H1, Layer: (2), Depth: 1 meter, Length: 4.1 cm, Width: 3.3 cm, Weight: 11 gm, Phase IV) (Fig. 2.124.3).

• Miniatures object probably ear ornament. One end has circle within it have clay pellet and circle; it is going narrow and long in shape. There are two oblique holes across the circle. Red in colour; coarse fabric and is ill fired (Object no: 49, Trench No: D2, Layer: (2), Depth: 76 cm, Length: 2.1 cm, Width: 1 cm, Weight: 2 gm, Thickness: max 1 cm/min 0.5 cm, Phase IV).

Figure 2.124: Unidentified objects from Washim (Courtesy: MSDAM)
2.2 CATALOGUE OF TERRACOTTA ART OBJECTS OF EXPLORED SITES (26 NO.)

2.2.1 EXPLORED SITES

Increasing number of explorations are conducted during last five decades across Vidarbha region by the individual scholars, organizations/Institutions. They have brought to light the evidences of terracotta art objects in association with the other kinds of cultural materials belonging to megalithic, early historic and medieval period (potteries and other archaeological remains). In this section, an attempt is made to identify those reported/reported but unidentified and unanalysed figurines (Though it is challenging to seek for their size, shape, style pattern and their manufacturing techniques). They are addressed in site Table 2.

2.2.1.1 ADAM (21° 00’ N; 79° 28’ E)

Adam is situated on the left bank of the river Waghor a tributary of the Waingangā drainage system in Kuhi taluka of Nagpur district. Terracotta art objects were found in surface exploration which is in the private collection of Dr. Manohar Naranje. Details of these objects are as following;

I. Human Figurines

a. Female

- Handmade female figurine or yakṣi, big in size, squatting posture; eroded surface and both hands are broken from shoulder. It has prominent breast and on the neck has a locket like an ornament; it might be a part of a necklace as it is eroded too that is difficult to identify. The facial features are completely worn out whereas ears are partially seen. It has two big circular earrings. On the top of it has a remain of horizontal band, a part of headgear. Right leg is partially broken from ankle and left leg is completely broken. It has a big belly and the centre has navel achieved through a pinhole technique.
Lower half of rear side is broken whereas the upper half is partially broken from a left side and is flat in shape. Red in colour with coarse fabric and ill to medium fired. The clay not been properly sieved is suggested by dense mica dust present over the external surface along with sand particles. Ear ornaments are made by applique technique. The yakṣī figurine appears in sitting position with upper body pushed in such a way that she is relaxing. Squatting position is very commonly seen in the kaolin figurine of the Sātavāhana period (Object no: 1, Length/Height: 14.3 cm, Width: 6.6 cm, Thickness: 6.5 cm (max)/3.5 cm (min), Weight: 467 gm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.125).

![Female figurine or Yakṣī from Adam (Courtesy: M. Naranje)](image)

Figure 2.125: Female figurine or Yakṣī from Adam (Courtesy: M. Naranje)

II. Animal Figurine

a. Elephant

- Handmade elephant figurine, red in colour; coarse fabric and medium fired. Legs and trunk are broken while the right ear is broken and left ear is partially broken. Both eyes
are completely worn out. The tail is twisted to the right. The clay contains sand particles and mica dust (Object no: 2, Length: 10.7 cm, Width: 4.9 cm, Thickness: 3 cm, Weight: 185 gm) (Fig. 2.126).

![Figure 2.126: Elephant figurine from Adam (Courtesy: M. Naranje)](image)

III. Ornamental Object

a. Ear ornament

- Handmade ear stud, concave ends and also sides; black in colour. It is chipped off, crude fabric and ill fired (Object no: 3, Length: 2.5 cm, Weight: 14 gm) (Fig. 2.127).

![Figure 2.127: Ear stud from Adam (Courtesy: M. Naranje)](image)
IV. Playing Object

a. Wheel

1. Handmade fragment of a double-hub wheel with broken at the circular circumference. Red in colour; coarse in fabric and ill to medium fired. One hub is bigger than the other. Clay contains mica dust and sand particles (Object no: 4, Length: 6.7 cm, Width: 5.9 cm, Weight: 105 gm) (Fig. 2.128).

![Figure 2.128: Fragment of double-hub wheel from Adam (Courtesy: M. Naranje)](image)

2.2.1.2 ADEGAON

Adegaon is situated in the Kuhi taluka of Nagpur district. Three acres of area was explored by Maharashtra State department of Archaeology and Museum in 1990-91 at Adegaon. It is located 25 km east of the excavated site of Mandhal. The surface collection from Adegaon includes broken terracotta object, beads and pottery (Sali: 1998). Associated finding is Megalithic and Śuṅga-Sātavāhana cultural potteries like Black and Red ware, Red Slipped ware, Red ware and Black ware (Khobragade: 2000).

This site was disturbed by an irrigation project. The Students of Department of Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology of Nagpur University visited the site under the
guidance of Dr. Pradip Meshram. During the inspection of the site the terracotta mother goddess was found by a student Miss. Chitralekha Tupsundare.

I. Religious Object

a. Mother Goddess

- This is an ageless human figurine, handmade and solid in nature. Both hands are partially finished and made through pinching technique. It is very small and partially round in shape. The head is round but the front central portion is slight in relief showing two eyes and nose in the centre that is made through pinched method. Waist is slightly curved and stomach is in high relief; crude in fabric and brick red in colour (Height: 5.4 cm, Width: 3 cm, Thickness: 1.5 cm, Phase II) (Fig. 2.129).

![Figure 2.129: Mother goddess from Adegaon (After Kho bragade 2000)](image)

2.2.1.3 ARAMBHA (20° 34’ N; 78° 59’ E)

Arambha is located in flood plains of Vena and Pothara rivers which are tributaries of river Wardha at Samudrapur taluka of Wardha district. In 1989-90 Amarendra Nath of the Excavation Branch (I), assisted by A. K. Sharma and S. B. Ota of the Nagpur
Prehistory Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India had explored the site. They have reported terracotta toy wheel with projected hubs, a spindle whorl, hopscotch and circular spool-like terracotta spacer bead but details are not yet published. Associated finding are megalithic ceramics Black-and-Red with graffiti marks, Micaceous Red and Chocolate-Slipped Red ware. Along with these terracottas, early historical ceramic types like Red ware and both Slipped and unslipped types are predominantly present. Several structural remains in stone and burnt bricks were noticed on the surface and from the exposed sections of the mound. A brick structure, seemingly circular on plan, imposingly is at south-eastern part of the present day village (IAR 1989-90).

2.2.1.4 ASOKNAGAR (VAIGAON) (20° 52’ 45” N; 78° 07’ 30” E)

It is located in the Tivsa taluka of Amravati district. In 1996-97 N. G. Nikoshey of Nagpur Prehistory branch of the Archaeological Survey of India carried out exploration in the area of submergence of the lower Wardha river project reporting Early Historical and medieval remains. The main findings are terracotta wheel but detail not yet published. Associated findings are pottery like Red ware, Coarse Red ware, Black-and-Red ware, Micaceous Red ware, Red Slipped ware, Black Painted Red ware and thick medieval Grey ware. Along with these sling ball and muller made in basalt stone and iron slag; burnt ash with charcoal was also reported (IAR 1996-97).

2.2.1.5 BHANDAK

Bhandak is located in Varora taluka of Chandrapur district. In 1981-82 R. C. Agrawal and Amarendra Nath of the South-western Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India explored the site and they found terracotta hopscotch, Black-and-Red ware and saddle-quern of stone of the Sātavāhana period but details not yet published (IAR 1981-82).
2.2.1.6 BHASTAN

Bhastan is located in the Shegaon taluka of Buldhana district. In 1994-95, N. G. Nikoshey assisted by Gayasuddin and R. G. Katole of Prehistory branch Nagpur of the Archaeological Survey of India. The exploration was carried out in an area to be submerged under Khadakpurna and Jigaon irrigation projects on the river Purna reporting an historical mound. The important archaeological findings are terracotta beads associated with shell bead, Red ware, Black Slipped ware, Black-and-Red ware, stone pestle and remains of the brick structure but details not yet published (IAR 1994-95).

2.2.1.7 BORGAON (20° 55’ 00” N; 78° 15’ 00” E)

Borgaon is located in the Arvi Taluka of Wardha district. In 1996-97 N. G. Nikoshey of Nagpur Prehistory branch of the Archaeological Survey of India carried out exploration in the area of submergence of the lower Wardha river project reporting an habitation mound of early historical and medieval period. The important findings are terracotta arecanut-shaped bead associated with pottery like Coarse Red ware and medieval Grey ware but details not yet published (IAR 1996-97).

2.2.1.8 CHANDANKHEDA (20° 16’ N; 79° 13.30” E)

Chandankheda is at Bhadravati taluka of Chandrapur district. It has ancient habitation mound where Shri. Surendra Singh Gautam found two terracotta sealings. Prior to this a Sātavāhana terracotta sealing was published by Ashok Sing Thakur in News bulletin of the Chandrapur Coin Society. Though he did not interpret the text but he identifies the sealing to be of a Sātavāhana king Siri Sātakarni, further on palaeographical basis it is assigned to 1-2 century CE (2005: 2). The same specimen was studied in detail by Shailendra Bhandare (2005: 1). Further Prashant Kulkarni (2007), P. S. Meshram and D. Y. Chawdhary (2009: 3-4) and Harry Falk (2009: 197-206) have worked on interpreting and associating the sealing to fit into the chronology and genealogy frames. Another
sealing was published by Ashok Sing Thakur (2007: 1) and P. S. Meshram and D. Y. Chawdhary (2009: 3-4).

I. Miscellaneous Objects

a. Sealing

- The terracotta sealing measures 65 x 70 mm (millimetre) and slightly squarish in shape; red in colour. It has four line of script in Brahmi ascribed to the period Sātavāhanas. Shailendra Bhandare (2005: 1) was the first person who described it in detail as following;

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ramnyo Siri Satakani} \\
\text{Tisa Sawachhare Sawa} \\
\text{tobhada Daanamukhasa Ka} \\
\text{paasasa ka Tukaara}
\end{align*}
\]

He interpreted it as ‘the seal of Kapaasa, the chief at the Sarwatobhadra Daana, (a Brahmanic ceremony) on his 30th year of king Satakarni. However reading ‘ka Tukaara’ is very unclear/ uncertain, especially the second syllable which seems to have a retroflex/palatal hard T consonant, but rest of the reading above is quite certain.

After him, Kulkarni (2007) re-deciphered the sealing as following,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Raṁño Siri Sātakamni} \\
sa tisa saṁvachhare sava \\
tobhada donamukhasa ka \\
pisa sakatakāram
\end{align*}
\]

He decoded it as ‘The Brāhamanical ceremony involving animal (sacrifice) held at the headquarters of the 400 villages, whose chief named as Sakaṭakāra or the cart maker, in the 30th year of King Śri Sātakarni’.
Later on P. S. Meshram and D. Y. Chawdhary gave their new reading (2009: 3-4), and re-interpreted the readings of the Kulkarni. Their reading is as following;

\[ \text{Ramino Sīrī Satakamini} \]
\[ \text{sa tīsa saṃvachhare sava} \]
\[ \text{tobhada donamukhāsak} \]
\[ \text{pīsa sakatakaram} \]

First two lines are being read uniformly whereas the later words such as \text{savatobhada donamukhāsakapīsa} and \text{sakatakaram} need to discussed in detailed manner.

Harry Falk (2009: 197-206) another scholar who read this sealing satisfactorily which as following;

\[ \text{raño sīrī sātakaṇṇī-} \]
\[ \text{sa tīse saṃvachhare sava-} \]
\[ \text{tobhada-donamukhāsak-} \]
\[ \text{pāsasa kaṭakāraṃ} \]

He on a very certain basis said that as ‘in the year thirty of king śrī-Sātakaṇṇī-(this is) the toll in cotton harvest of the Droṇamukha named Sarvatobhadra’.

The readings of Kulkarni (2007) and Falk (2009) are differing with one letter and due to this; the final interpretation or constructions have remained alternative. Kulkarni reads the last two letters of the third line and the subsequently fourth line as ‘kapīsa sakaṭakāraṃ’ whereas Falk read same line as ‘kapāsasa kaṭakāraṃ’. According to Kulkarni’s interpretation word Sarvatobhadra was used to mean a decorated wheel kind of seat with designed places for divinities used for religious purposes. While for Falk it is a name of the district. Likewise, both are agreeing on reading and interpretations of \text{droṇamukha} as headquarter of 400 villages which were mention in Kauṭīlyas \text{Arthaśāstra} 2.1,4 (Kulkarni 2007; Falk 2009: 199).
Apart from this, Kulkarni reads the last line as *kapisa sakāṭakāraṃ* and interpreted Kapisa must be place name where this sacrifices ceremony was performed. Along with this, he also gave another opinion i.e. Kapisa is simply a monkey or animal who will be *yajña* with animal sacrifice looks more plausible. He is not sure with last reading sakāṭakāraṃ but if it stands for a person’s name, then it should be a person who is a cart-maker. While Falk reads it as *kapāsasa kaṭakāraṃ* and interpreted the word kapāsasa as cotton and kaṭakāraṃ can be divided into two parts composing as the first *kāra* (tax, duty, revenue) and *kaṭa* as simply *kṛta* from karoti “done, cleared”. In short, there were local taxes paid in loads of cotton (it’s cut or spun fibres) (Falk 2009: 200) (Fig. 2.130).

**Figure 2.130:** Sātavāhana sealing from Chandankheda (After H. Falk 2009)

Below the inscription there are three symbols such as Ujjain symbol, sacrificial post (*yupa*) enclosed by railing and third is two *nandipāda* in triangle-on-stand. On the palaeographical grounds it can be dated between 1st c. BCE to 1st c. CE (Phase III).

- The terracotta seal is round in shape and it has a perforation in the centre; yellowish brown in colour. It has four-lettered legend in Brahmi script and Prakrit language, on palaeographical grounds, it belongs to Phase III. (Diameter: 5 cm; Weight: 30.27 gm)
First published by Ashok Singh Thakur and he read the legend as *ru da sā [-] sa*, identified as Rudra and compared with a short inscription of Sri Rudasachi-hu which was located at right door jamb of the entrance of Vijasan cave of Sātavāhana period of Bhadravati. It was first deciphered by Alexander Cunningham and decodes it as a pilgrim. However, Thakur suggests that, instead of the pilgrim, Rudra must be the chief or ruler of Bhadravati during the Sātavāhana time (2007: 1).

After him, P. S. Meshram and D. Y. Chawdhary gave their new reading and explanation (2009: 3-4). According to them, the first letter which earlier author read as *Ru* does not exist in Prākrit and third letter must be *Vi* instead of *Sa*. Hence, the final reading will be *Udavi sa*. However, they also claim that palaeography of the sealing has close similarity with the Pauni, Chandala, Bhivakund and Devtek inscriptions, thus, it can be dated 1st century BCE. They compared the person named Udai with businessman, officer, chief of commerce or the chief of four hundred villages as the word *dronamukha* comes in other Sātavāhana sealing which means four hundred villages and palaeography also same (Meshram and Chawdhary 2009: 3) (Fig. 2.131).

![Terracotta seal from Chandankhed](image)
2.2.1.9 DAHILI (210 9.325’ N; 790 22. 341’ E)

The site is situated on the left bank of river Kanhan in Mauda taluka of Nagpur district. It is almost 30 km away from Nagpur city. It is explored by Shantanu Vaidya and R. K Mohanty (Vaidya & Mohanty 2010) of Deccan College, Pune. There were two habitation mounds which are located 100 m away from the village. The mound covers an area of almost 7-8 acres. In the exploration they found terracotta bull associated with pottery of Early Iron Age and Early Historic period.

I. Animal Figurine

a. Bull

- It is handmade having a broad facial appearance with prominent hump. The eyes are made by applique technique. A small ball of clay that was later on applied over the face i.e. pallet eyes which is very much eroded because of long gap and exposure. It has a simple applique clay band or chain around the neck which is slightly made over a hump but eroded at some parts. It has a clay band or chain made over the head and merged near the ear. Ears are also made up of appliqué clay but some portion of right side ear is broken while the left side ear is in good condition. Appliqué horns; face and a rear body portion of the bull is broken, so it is difficult to have a complete picture of the animal figure. Behind the hump, it has some projection that might be used for luting purpose. There is a circular groove around the projected portion; this may be because of moving a head of the bull. There is plain baked surface over the groove which is suggests that head and body portion was made separate and luted together. It was used as a toy. On the basis of their physical appearance, it can be said that figurine was crude in workmanship, and poor in quality.

The black clay was used for making image was not a fine and is with an extra ingredients like mixed sand and fine mica that is visible on the surface of the figurine. It was medium fired and dull red in colour. In has stylistic appearance, Dahili bull figurine can be compared with bull figurine (pg. no. 87, artefact no.5/Plate no. LI)
yielded from Pauni (Deo and Joshi 1972) excavation. On the basis of stylistic appearance, Dahili bull can be tentatively dated to Phase III (Pardhi and Vaidya 2016) (Length: 5.2 cm, Width: 7.6 cm, Thickness: 4.5 cm, Weight: 170 gm) (Fig. 2.132).

2.2.1.10 DEULGAON-RAJA

It is located in Deulgaon-Raja taluka of Buldhana district. In 1981-82, R. C. Agrawal of the South-Western Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India explored a highly deposited habitation mound. On the surface of a mound he found a terracotta votive tank, stone pestle and Black-and-Red ware. Based on archaeological findings, it is attributed to the Sātavāhana period but details not yet published (IAR 1981-82).

2.2.1.11 GAVALI TEKDI

Gavali Tekdi is located in Kuhi taluka of Nagpur district. In 1984-85, Prof. Chandrasekhar Gupta of the Department of Ancient Indian History Culture and
Archaeology, Nagpur University, discovered this early historical site. In surface findings terracotta object associated with Black and Red ware, Red Slipped ware and broken sculpture of Narasimha was reported but details not yet published (IAR 1984-85).

2.2.1.12 GHUGGUS

The site of Ghuggus is located in the Chandrapur taluka/district, and the site was explored by Maharashtra State Department of Archaeology and Museum. This habitation site is big in size having a deposition thickness of 5 m. Brick structure with pottery, beads and stone objects with terracotta rolling pin (belan) which is normally made of wood and is used for making chapatti was collected but details not yet published (Sali: 1998).

2.2.1.13 GHUGUSGAD

The site of Ghugusgad located in the Parshivni taluka of Nagpur district. It was explored by Maharashtra state Department of Archaeology and Museum. It is situated on the top of the hill in the deep forest near the village Kolitmara and it is fortified. It’s a huge habitation site extended over 3 to 4 km area and large size brick constructions are noticed spread in different localities. The fortification wall, whenever damaged, was supported by cyclopean walls. A number of platforms constructed with burnt bricks and measuring 7.50 x 7.50 m were found along the fortification wall, possibly used for defence purposes. On the basis of platforms and fortification wall, one can visualise the nature of the site and also the strength. The site is rich in antiquities. Important findings are large numbers of terracotta objects associated with small images and stone plaques. Some of the noteworthy findings are such as a large Viṣṇu image, image of Lajjāgaurī, Narasimha, Mahiśāsuramardini and seven Kṣatrapa coins (Sali: 1998).
2.2.1.14 HAMLAPURI (21° 21’ N; 79° 19’ E)

Hamlapuri is located in the Ramtek taluka of Nagpur district and one km away from the Nagardhan. Earlier it was explored and excavated by State Archaeology department but they could not report any terracotta objects (Sali: 1998).

The site was re-explored in 2009 by Kanchan Bhaisare as a part of her doctoral research and she reported remains of the Vākāṭaka period such as structure, pottery, glass object, stone object and terracotta object. In terracotta mainly mother goddess, beads, bangles, ear ornaments, and skin rubber are reported (Bhaisare 2012: 204-207). Details are given as following;

I. Ornamental Objects

a. Bead

- A complete arecanut-shaped bead, above half is with the groove and black in colour (Fig. 2.133.1).

- A complete tubular-shaped bead with big perforation. Coarse in fabric with mica and sand particles (Fig. 2.133.2).

- A fragment of a bead of circular shape coarse in fabric.

Figure 2.133: Beads from Hamlapuri (Courtesy: K. Bhaisare)
Ib. Bangle

There are total of three fragments of bangle with a biconvex section, medium thick and plain surface. Two specimens are dull red in colour while the third one is dull black (Fig. 2.134).

![Figure 2.134: Bangles from Hamlapuri (Courtesy: K. Bhaisare)](image)

c. Ear ornament

There are three specimens found from Phase IV, details are as following:

- Fragment of a bell-shaped specimen with coarse fabric (Fig. 2.135.1).
- Complete bell-shaped specimens, hollow inside with a small steam. Top is concave with a hole at the centre for insertion of the strap (Fig. 2.135.2).
- Bell-shaped specimen, hollow inside with a slightly concave and short stem. The lower part is shaped by five petals (Fig. 2.135.3).
II. Playing Object

a. Wheel

Handmade toy wheel round in shape with perforation in the centre. It has a smooth surface and slightly heavy in weight.

III. Religious Object

a. Mother Goddess

A complete handmade terracotta ageless mother goddess with round base. It has two pointed straight hands and appears like star shaped; dull red in colour (Fig. 2.136).

IV. Miscellaneous Object

a. Skin rubber

- Terracotta skin rubber of rectangular shape; the surface is porous and one end is partially broken, dull red in colour and coarse in fabric (Fig. 2.137).
2.2.1.15 HINGNA

Hingna is located in Jalgaon taluka of Buldhana district. In 1994-95, N. G. Nikoshey assisted by Gayasuddin and R. G. Katole of Prehistory branch Nagpur of the Archaeological Survey of India. The exploration was carried out in an area to be submerged with the Khadakpurna and Jigaon irrigation projects on the river Purna and they have reported an historical period mound. The important archaeological findings are

2.2.1.16 KATE

It is located in the Malegaon taluka of Washim district. This site was explored in 1991 by Maharashtra State Department of Archaeology and Museum. The ancient site is located about 20 km away from Washim and is spreading along the river Kate-Purna. The site is extended more than 3 acres. Section cutting of the mound exposing plinth of a temple measuring 7 m with 7-8 brick course. The brick size is comparable to that of excavated bricks. Other archaeological findings are terracotta figurines associated with pottery and beads (Sali: 1998).

2.2.1.17 Kharbi

Kharbi is located in Umarkhed taluka of Yavatmal district. During the exploration of Kharbi Lokade found terracotta bead and figurine; along with these various types of potteries of Black-and-Red, fine Red Slipped, Painted and Coarse Red and other objects were collected (Lokade 1989: 50-55).

2.2.1.18 Kholapur (20° 57’ N; 77° 31’ E)

Kholapur is located in Bhatkuli taluka of Amravati district. In 1979-80 village to village survey was carried out by the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Nagpur University under the direction of Ajay Mitra Shastri and Chandrasekhar Gupta. The course of exploration noticed large habitation mound covering a large area of the village. The mound is extended right from the modern village to the temple of Kholesvara. The Kholesvara was one of the Yādava Generals and the village’s named after him as mentioned in the Ambejogāī inscriptions of the Yādava king Singhana. On the surface finding fragmentary evidence of the terracotta leg of a human figure, bull figurine and beads were found but details not yet published. Along with
theses variety of pottery Red Polished ware Black ware, Red ware, and Coarse Red ware were as well as semi precious beads, coins of Indo-Sassanian types and few medieval coins are reported (IAR 1979-80).

2.2.1.19 NAGARA (210 29’ N; 800 13’ E)

It is located in the Gondia taluka of Gondia district. Site was explored and excavated by Maharashtra State department of Archaeology and Museum. This site is extended over more than a km area and is fortified. The terracotta is found associated with pottery, beads and broken sculptures (Sali: 1998).

2.2.1.20 NAGARDHAN (210 21’ N; 790 19’ E)

It is located in Ramtek taluka of Nagpur district. In 1981-82, R. C. Agrawal and Amarendra Nath of the South-western Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India have explored Nagardhan and they found terracotta animal figurine, hopscotch and spindle-whorl but details not yet published. Associated findings are stone pestle, the fragment of a soapstone bowl and early historical pottery of various shapes and miniature pots with buffing mica (IAR 1981-82).

2.2.1.21 PACHKHERI (200 55’ N; 790 30’ E)

It is located in the Kuhi taluka of Nagpur district. It was explored by Department of Archaeology and Museum, Maharashtra State. The site is spread across area of 5 acre. The terracotta is found associated with pottery and beads (Sali: 1998).

2.2.1.22 PANDHARABODI

It is located in the Ramtek taluka of Nagpur district. It was explored by Department of Archaeology and Museum, Maharashtra State. It is situated about 15 km away from Nagardhan. This site covers around six acres of area and has a deposition of about 10
meter. The archaeological findings are mainly of terracotta objects associated with ceramics, Kṣatrapa coins and several red sand stone sculptures (Sali: 1998).

2.2.1.23 PAUNAR (200 47’ N; 780 41’ E)

Paunar is situated on the right bank of the river Dham a tributary of Wardha River. The site is located in Wardha taluka/district. One bullae was found by the villager that is still in a private collection. Its details are as following;

I. Ornamental Object

a. Bullae

The obverse side has a Roman bust; having diadem; all within a border of dots. The object has a horizontal loop in built on top to pass a strap for using as an ornament. Above which has four simple vertical lines and three dotted lines within. However, reverse side is blank and flat (Measurement: 23x17mm; Weight: 1.51gm, Phase III) (Meshram 2009) (Fig. 2.138).

Figure 2.138: Different view of Bullae from Paunar (After Meshram 2009)
2.2.1.24 PAUNI (20° 48’ N; 79° 39’ E)

Pauni is located on the right bank of the river Waingangā, and is about 85 km south-east of Nagpur city at Pauni taluka headquarter. While digging house foundation in 2003, Shri Prithviraj Motiramji Shradhe found a terracotta female figurine and a bead, and they are in his personal collection (Naranje 2013: 363-365). Details of the terracotta objects are as following;

I. Human Figurine

a. Female

- It is a female figurine, made through pressing with a double moulding. The eyes are broad and indicated by a double incision appearing as spectacles. She has a straight nose with broad nostrils; lower lip is thick, whereas upper one is thin, and having prominent breasts. The eyebrows are in curved-shaped and between them is urṇa. Nevertheless, she wears a single beaded necklace and a bigger necklace of double bead strings attached with two-pipal leaf-shaped pendant in the right side and in the middle is probable object of a heart-shaped pendant. She also wears the yajñopavita or a sacred strap.

According to the custodian earlier figurine was in a squatting posture that is common in kaolin human figurines of the Sātavāhana period. The actual measurements before cementing are roughly 10 cm in height, 4.5 cm in thickness and 5.5 cm in width (Naranje 2013: 364). Both the ears have beaded kuṇḍala type of ear ornaments resting on shoulders. The whole mass of hair is combed into a topknot on the head and has some decoration but is not much clear. In the centre of forehead have a rosette with spoke like decoration. Both the side of rosette has slightly horizontally organized hair style with pearl string over it. On the left side above the ear has a decorated small ornamented knot. On the rear side, hair rolls are divided into three parts; straight hairs in the middle and either sides shown as an elongated circular hairstyle and they fall over all along the shoulders through reaching to the arms.
Right hand is folded from elbow and is resting on the belly, holding something that is not clearly visible. While the left hand is resting probably on the waist, there is something sitting on her hand probably parrot. On the left hand generally parrot is shown perching which are commonly reported in many human Kaolin figurines (Dhavalikar 1975-76: 67). The armlets are decorated with beaded bands and bejeweled with crests and rosette on both the sides. Red in colour; fine fabric and is well fired (Length: 12 cm, Width: 7 cm, Thickness: 7 cm, Phase III) (Fig. 2.139).

Figure 2.139: Female figurine from Pauni (Courtesy: P. Khobragade)

II. Ornamental Object

a. Bead

A bigger shape bead with double hub and have incised lines appearing like a spoke wheel. It has the perforation in the centre and is black in colour (Fig. 2.140).
2.2.1.25 UDAPUR

Udapur is located in Brahmapuri taluka of Chandrapur district. The habitation site was explored in 1978-79 by Dr. G. K. Mane of the South-Western Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India. On the surface of a mound, various terracotta figurines were found along with brick structures of Sātavāhana period (IAR 1978-79).

2.2.1.26 VIVEKANANDPUR

The site of Vivekanandpur is located in the Chamorshi taluka of Gadchiroli district. The site is spread across an area of five acres, which is presently a modified landscape from the agricultural activities. The archaeological remains were mainly broken terracotta objects associated with pottery, beads and worked sandstone fragments (Sali: 1998).