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EXCAVATIONS AT KAUSĀMBĪ  
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against another one (pl. XLIII B, 3). One of the figurines shows holes in the thighs indicating that a separately-made head was intended to be fixed (pl. XLIII A, 5). In view of the universal belief in the sanctity of the cow, as revealed by the inscriptions of the early centuries of the Christian era, the complete absence of the cow from the terracotta figurines is rather surprising. Similarly no specimen of buffalo was found.

The ram along with the dog was the most favourite theme of the Kauśāmbi coroplast. Whereas all the other animals, including the dog, were rendered more or less in a realistic fashion, the rendering of the ram was peculiar to itself. Only the head and the front portion of the body were shown, with the front legs flexed resting against the chest. Such a rendering became necessary because the ram was intended as a toy-cart. Another hole was made in the neck to provide for a string. This ram toy-cart remained in vogue from Sub-period III to Sub-period VIII, though the bulk of the figurines are concentrated in the Sub-period III. Though the general features remain the same throughout, there is a progressive deterioration in the size as well as in the technique of manufacture and also in the general finish from Sub-period III to Sub-period VIII. The figurines of the Sub-periods V-VIII lack the vitality and the realistic touch of the early models. The ram is shown with two prominent horns coiled round the temples. The bushy hair is rendered by small but numerous circular dots that cover the entire body of the ram. The forehead and the neck seem to be bedecked with flowers. It is interesting to note that this animal still retains its popularity as a pet with the people of Kauśāmbi. It is not an uncommon sight to watch the villager walking to the field followed by his constant companion, the ram, full of affection for the master, bleating and running close behind his heels.

Dogs, in various breeds, were also not uncommon. About a dozen such examples were obtained (pl. XLIV A.). They were either used as toys or toy-carts.

Amongst other animals represented, mention may be made of the rhinoceros (pl. XLIV B, 2), the *nilgay* (pl. XLIV B, 3), the deer (pl. XLIII B, 1 and 2), the camel, the wild boar (pl. XLIV B, 4) and the fox. Of these the rhinoceros calls for particular attention. Its very realistic modelling indicates that the potter was fully familiar with this animal. The climate and the topography of the region, therefore, were such as to attract this animal to this region. At the present time, this area is more or less arid. It is comprehensible that in the third century B.C. much of this area was covered by forests and received a larger amount of rainfall than today. This inference is not at all unpalatable in view of the references to jungles in the vicinity of Kauśāmbi in the time of Buddha. Even during the times of the Chinese pilgrims, Fa-Hien (fifth century A.D.) and Huien Tsang (seventh century A.D.), the whole area was infested with dense forest.

Amongst animals of the water, mention may be made of the tortoise, the frog and the fish (pl. XLV A, 2-4).

Birds did not receive the same amount of attention as animals and human beings. Nowteworthy amongst the birds represented are the peacock, the dove, the owl, the woodpecker and the crane (pl. XLV B).

*Pl. XLIV B*

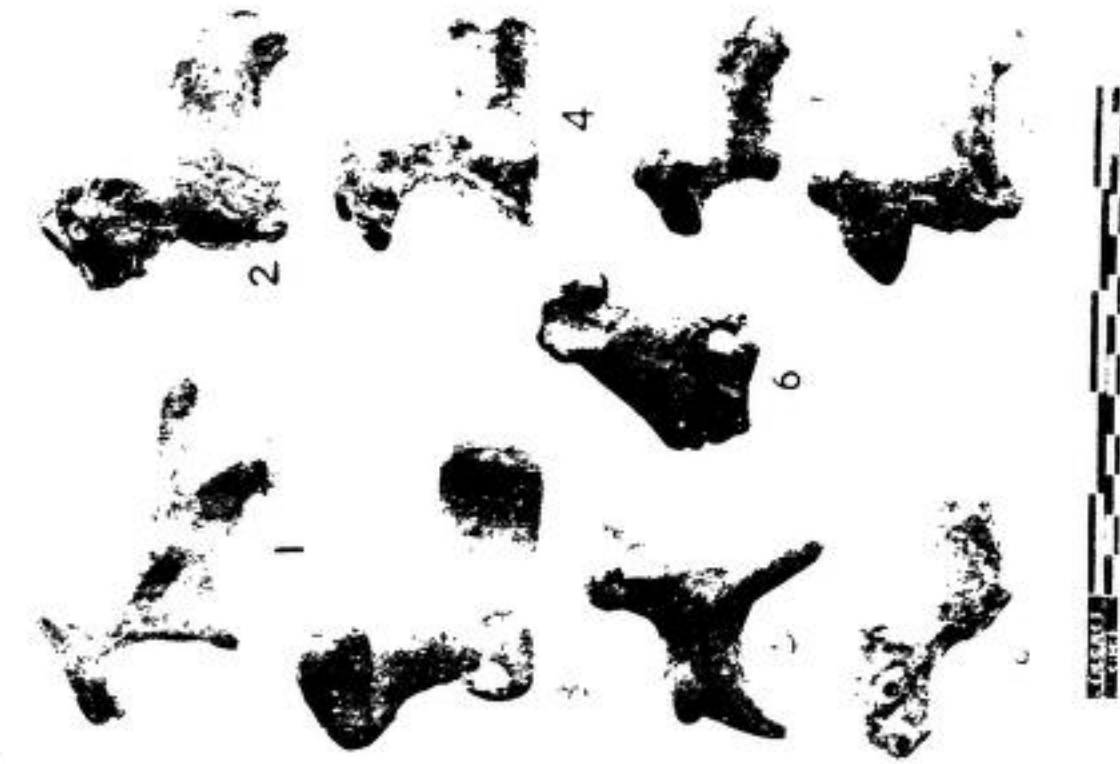
1. Tiger. The animal is represented as quite powerful and massive with a round and heavy head.  
Hand-made. Sub-period III.
2. Rhinoceros. It is the best animal figurine in the entire collection. The rendering of the horn, the mouth, the eyes, the nose and the head deserves particular attention.  
Hand-made. Has deep red ochre paint. Sub-period I.B.
3. *Nīḡāy*. This is a rather worn out specimen but a comparison with other similar figurines in the surface-collection fully confirms the identification.  
Hand-made. Sub-period VII.
4. Boar. It has a prominent stout and strong tusks.  
Hand-made. Sub-period VIII.
5. *Nīḡāy*. Same features as those of no. 3 above.  
Hand-made. Sub-period VIII.
6. Boar. A small and poor specimen.  
Hand-made. Sub-period IV.
7. Porcupine. The identification is doubtful.  
Hand-made. Sub-period VI.

*Pl. XLV A*

1. Snake. It is a standardised and conventional representation. The body is decorated with oblique grooves and punched circles. Its wide distribution and standardization are indicative of its votive character.
2. Tortoise. It is a flat piece rounded at the back. The sides have parallel grooves. The mouth is formed by pinching the clay and is indicated by a slit.  
Sub-period VIII.
3. Frog. The rendering of the neck with deep grooves, the ears, the mouth and the collar is very realistic.  
Sub-period VIII.
4. Fish. It is very elaborately rendered. The scales are shown by oblique grooves on the body rising from the central line indicated by indentations. The eyes are indicated by two holes on the dies.  
Sub-period VI.

*Pl. XLV B*

1. Identity not certain. It may perhaps be a crane.  
Sub-period V.
2. Peacock. Its wings are folded. The figure is not realistic and was perhaps used as a toy-cart.  
Sub-period VI.
3. Identity not certain. It may perhaps be an owl.  
Sub-period VI.
4. Peacock. It is shown with wings outstretched, though the wings, the feet and the tail are undigitated.  
Sub-period VIII.



*A' terracotta animal figurines, 1, 3 and 6, SP VII, 4 and 8, SP V, 5 and 7, SP VIII, 9, SP VI, 2, SP VII*



*B. terracotta animal figurines, 1, SP III, 2, SP IB, 3, SP VII, 4 and 5, SP VIII, 6, SP IV and 7, SP VI*