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Metalwork of the Bronze Age in India

by

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curls slightly inward. Eyes appear as indentations, subsequently articulated by chasing. The ear laps are indented. Small gouges on the foot indicate nails. No genitals are visible. The small ears and firm corporeality suggest a young animal. The surface, damaged by corrosion but essentially intact, has been thoroughly cleaned. It is full of tiny bubbles and minor flaws (*Pl. 2, 36*). – ASI presently on loan to the Prince of Wales Mus. Bombay (74.3/1). – Dawn of Civ. pl. 43; Deshpande, M.N. 1979, 29 pl. 25A; Rao, S.R. 1978, 62–63; Dhavalikar, M.K. 1978, 203–211 fig. 6; Sankalia, H.D. 1979, 91–93; Dhavalikar, M.K. 1980, 21–23; Sankalia, H.D. 1981, 23–24; Allchin, B./F.R. Allchin 1982, 279 fig. 10, 14b.

37. Daimabad, Dist. Ahmedabad, Mah. – Buffalo sculpture. Provenance: see above. $24.0 \times 16.0 \times 26.5$ cm, Cu 95.06%, Sn 4.43%, Pb –, tr: Fe, Ni,⁵ 9.8 kg. Like the elephant sculpture, this figure is rendered standing and posed on a rectangular base. Stylistically it is a mixture of schematization and naturalistic observation. The massively cast body is separate from the four wheels and two axles, all of which are fitted together. On the head of the animal two raised and incised eyes, two dot-like nostrils and ribbed horns are visible. The muzzle is formed by a simple truncation of the head with a horizontal slit for the mouth. Below the horns two ears hang obliquely. Cloven hooves, fetlocks and hocks are differentiated. At the croup the skin flanking the tail is concavely contoured. A male sex organ is rendered. The front wheels are smaller than the rear ones. This figure has been cleaned and, owing to hundreds of tiny casting bubbles, has a rough surface. Damaged (anciently?) are the right rear strut and front right platform (*Pl. 3, 37*). – Purana Qila Coll. Delhi (74.76/2). – Dawn of Civ. pl. 45; Rao, S.R. 1978, 62–63; idem. 1978a, 74–75; Dhavalikar, M.K. 1978, 203–211 fig. 8; Deshpande, M.N. 1979, 29 pl. 25C, 1; Sankalia, H.D. 1979, 91–93 pl. 15; Dhavalikar, M.K. 1980, 21–23; Sankalia, H.D. 1981, 23–24; Allchin, B./F.R. Allchin 1982, 279–280 fig. 10, 14c.

38. Daimabad, Dist. Ahmedabad, Mah. – Rhinoceros sculpture. Provenance: see no. 36. $24.7 \times 15.1 \times 29.0$ cm (including wheels). Two analyses: Cu 98.93%, Sn 0.85%, Pb tr, tr: Fe, Ni. Cu 92.51%, Sn 6.51%, Pb tr, Fe tr, Ni –.⁶ Unlike the elephant and buffalo, this figure does not stand on a base. Rather, the hind and forelegs each rest on an integrally cast platform. This massive sculpture is composed of seven separate parts which are pieced together: the body, two axles and four wheels. The front legs are extended and the hind ones half

crouched which results in the figure standing aslant. The head is long with a sharp protruding lower jaw and short horn. The eyes and brows are rendered at the front and not sides of the head, as they appear in nature. The skin appears to be folded behind the head and at the shoulder and hip joints. Two vertical folds on the back are joined at a ninety degree angle by a fold which runs horizontally. At the croup another L-shaped fold is visible. The treatment of the folds suggests a saddle or covering rather than stylized folds of the skin. No genitals are indicated. Nails are rendered on the feet by simple indentations. The tail bends slightly to the animal's left. The cleaned surface is intact and shows innumerable tiny bubbles (*Pl. 3, 38*). – ASI presently on loan to the Prince of Wales Mus. Bombay (74.6/3). – Dawn of Civ. pl. 44; Rao, S.R. 1978, 62–63, idem. 1978a, 74–75; Agrawal, D.P. et al. 1978, 45–46; Deshpande, M.N. 1979, 29 pl. 25B; Dhavalikar, M.K. 1978, 203–211 fig. 7; idem. 1980, 21–23; Sankalia, H.D. 1979; 91–93; idem. 1981, 23–24; Allchin, B./F.R. Allchin 1982, 278–279 fig. 10, 14a.

39. Daimabad, Dist. Ahmedabad, Mah. – Chariot drawn by two bulls. Provenance: see no. 36. $50.5 \times 17.2 \times 23.2$ cm, bull's hindleg: Cu 91.48%, Sn 5.36%, Pb 0.93%, Fe 0.49%, Ni tr; abdomen: Cu 93.08%, Sn 4.58%, Pb 0.32%, Fe 0.68%, Ni 0.39%; chariot wheel strut: Cu 93.97%, Sn 5.03%, Pb tr, Fe tr, Ni –.⁷ Six component pieces form this sculptural group. The two humped bulls are cast together, the front and hind legs of which rest respectively on platforms. The yoke and pole fit snugly into a socket at the front of the chariot. The charioteer, the chariot itself and the axle struts form one piece. The wheels are fitted onto an axle.

Two humped bulls, side by side, draw the chariot. Each is rendered with the head held high, with the forehead slanting at some sixty degrees, with a slender rib cage and a croup exaggerated in size. The partially free standing tails issue from the croups vertically as to suggest attentiveness. These bulls are rendered with fetlocks, hocks and cloven hooves. The line of the forelegs continues in relief over the shoulder into the hump. Male sexual organs are manifest. Under each of the two platforms two lugs run lengthwise.

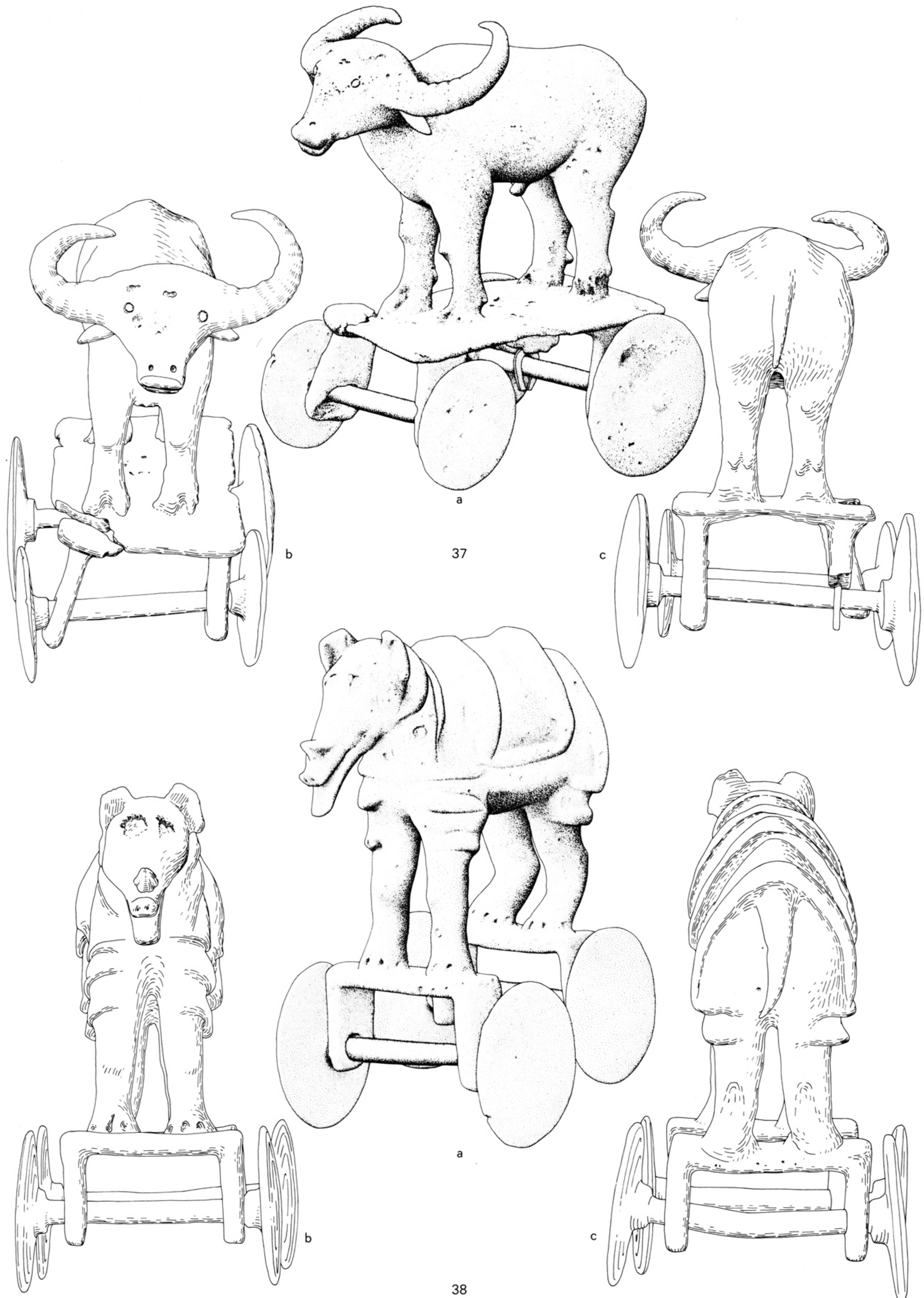
The yoke is dentated on its edges. It rests in front of the humps of the bulls.

The chariot floor is formed of a diamond-shaped platform from which a socketed rod extends to meet the pole. Flanking the platform, two anvil-like side panels extend downward as axle struts and stand erect

⁵ S.A. Sali provided me with this unpublished analysis. Supra note 3.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.



37. 38 Daimabad.

Scale 1 : 3