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Editorial

The 31th issue of "Indian Journal of Archaeology (www.ijarch.org)" has eight articles. The first one titled '**Some Observations on Nigohi Copper Hoard & Artistic Expressions of OCP Culture as Manifested on other Copper Hoard Antiquities**' by *Vijay Kumar* gives the statistical analysis of Nigohi Copper hoard. It also present the study of decorative motifs and figures engraved on copper hoard weapons. The second one titled '**Catalogue of Copper Hoard Discovered from Madarpur (District Moradabad), Bajpur (District Shahjahanpur) and Ganeshpura (District Mainpuri) in Uttar Pradesh'** by *Aakanksha Roychowdhury & Jitendra Singh* gives the details of weapons & implements found in *Madarpur, Bajpur & Ganeshpura* hoards. The third one titled '**Terracotta Collection of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Roohelkhand University, Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P. & Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.'** by *Vijay Kumar, Vijay Bahadur Yadav* and *Sanjay Agarwal* gives the catalogue of the Terracotta Collection of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Roohelkhand University, Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P. & Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly district Bareilly U.P. The fourth one titled '**Report of Excavation at Parabhadi (Sukhuapada) Tehsil Darpana, District Jajpur, Odisha (2022-2023)**' by *Dr. Dibishada Brajasundar Garnayak, Prajnya Pratim Pradhan, Umakanta Bhoi, Sadhish Sharma, Himanshu Mahajan, Y Prabakar Paul, Rajat Singh, Aditya Rathore & Arpit Tiwari* gives the details of *stupa* and antiquities found from excavations at *Parabhadi* hill and explorations in the surrounding area. The fifth one titled '**Unearthing the Mysteries: An Archaeological Survey of Ichnad Village in Aishmuqam, Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir**' by *Abdul Rashid Lone, Irfan Bashir, Subzar Ahmad, Yasir Ahmad & Rasik Ahmad* gives the details of field survey around *Ichnad* village. The authors identified a hill top check post of *Kushan* period. The sixth one titled '**Typology and Iconography of Memorial Stelae from Lolab valley in District Kupwara, Jammu and Kashmir**' by *Irfan Qayoom Shah, Ajmal Shah & Vrushab Mahesh* gives the details of memorial stones found in *Lolab* valley district *Kupwara, Jammu & Kashmir.* The seventh one titled '**Tomb of Firoz Khan at Agra: A Study in Medieval Archaeology**' by *Manvendra Kumar Pundhir* gives the description of the Tomb of Firoz Khan. The eighth one titled '**Shaping the Socio-Economic History of Manipur With Reference To Traditional Fish Preservation Techniques of the Meiteis**' by *Maisnam Luwangningthou & Oinam Ranjit Singh* gives the details of ethnographic study done for identifying the present day fish preservation techniques of Meiteis.



Vijay Kumar
Chief Editor
Indian Journal of Archaeology

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Some Observations on Nigohi Copper Hoard & Artistic Expressions of OCP Culture as Manifested on other Copper Hoard Antiquities

Vijay Kumar
Chief Editor
Indian Journal of Archaeology

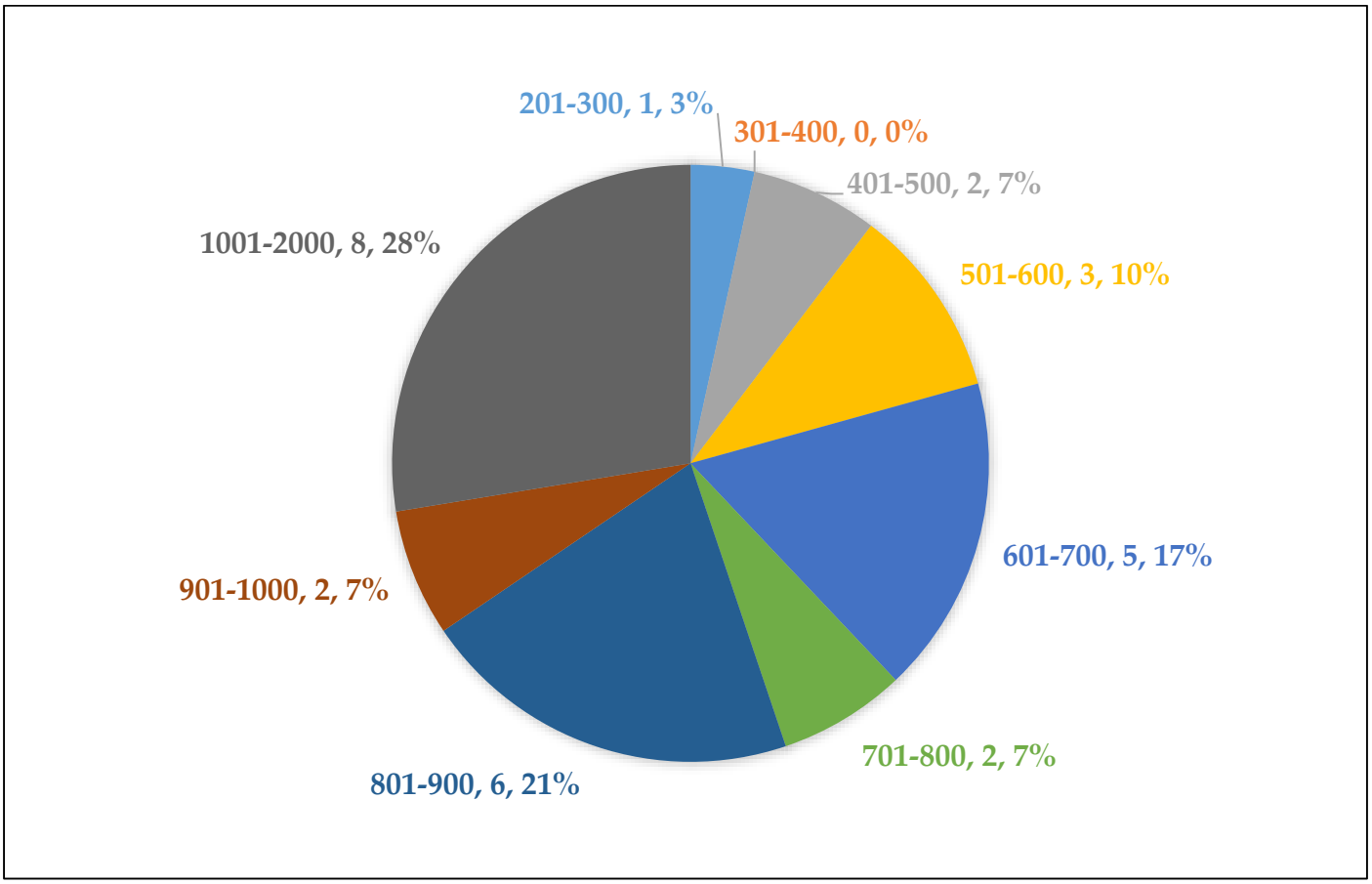
Introduction: There are total 221 antiquities in *Nigohi* copper hoard. This hoard found from *Nigohi* area, district *Shahjahanpur* U.P. India. It includes 29 shouldered axes, 8 lugged shouldered axes, 33 chisels, 17 swords, 14 anthropomorphic figures, 12 lugged spear with barb like ends of the blade, 97 harpoons, 3 thin plates of copper which looks like handguard, 2 copper foils, 3 bar celts, 1 saw, 1 chopper and 1 dagger.

Statistical Analysis of Weapons:

Shouldered axes: The shouldered axes of this hoard were studied. It appears that axes from 800 grams to 2 kilograms makes 56% of the collection. The axes of this weight were mostly used by the OCP people. The shouldered axes from 200 grams to 400 grams form 10% of the collection. The axes of the weight between 500 grams – 800 grams form 34% of the collection.

S. No.	Weight Range (in grams)	Actual Weight (in grams)	No. of Shouldered Axes
1.	201-300	278	1
2.	301-400	-	-
3.	401-500	460, 469	2
4.	501-600	520, 583, 597	3
5.	601-700	624, 635, 636, 636, 682	5
6.	701-800	772, 794	2
7.	801-900	834, 840, 840, 840, 849, 850	6
8.	901-1000	985, 999	2
9.	1001-2000	1.088, 1.210, 1.273, 1.395, 1.512, 1.592, 1.628, 1.688	8

Table No. 01: Statistical Analysis of Shouldered Axes

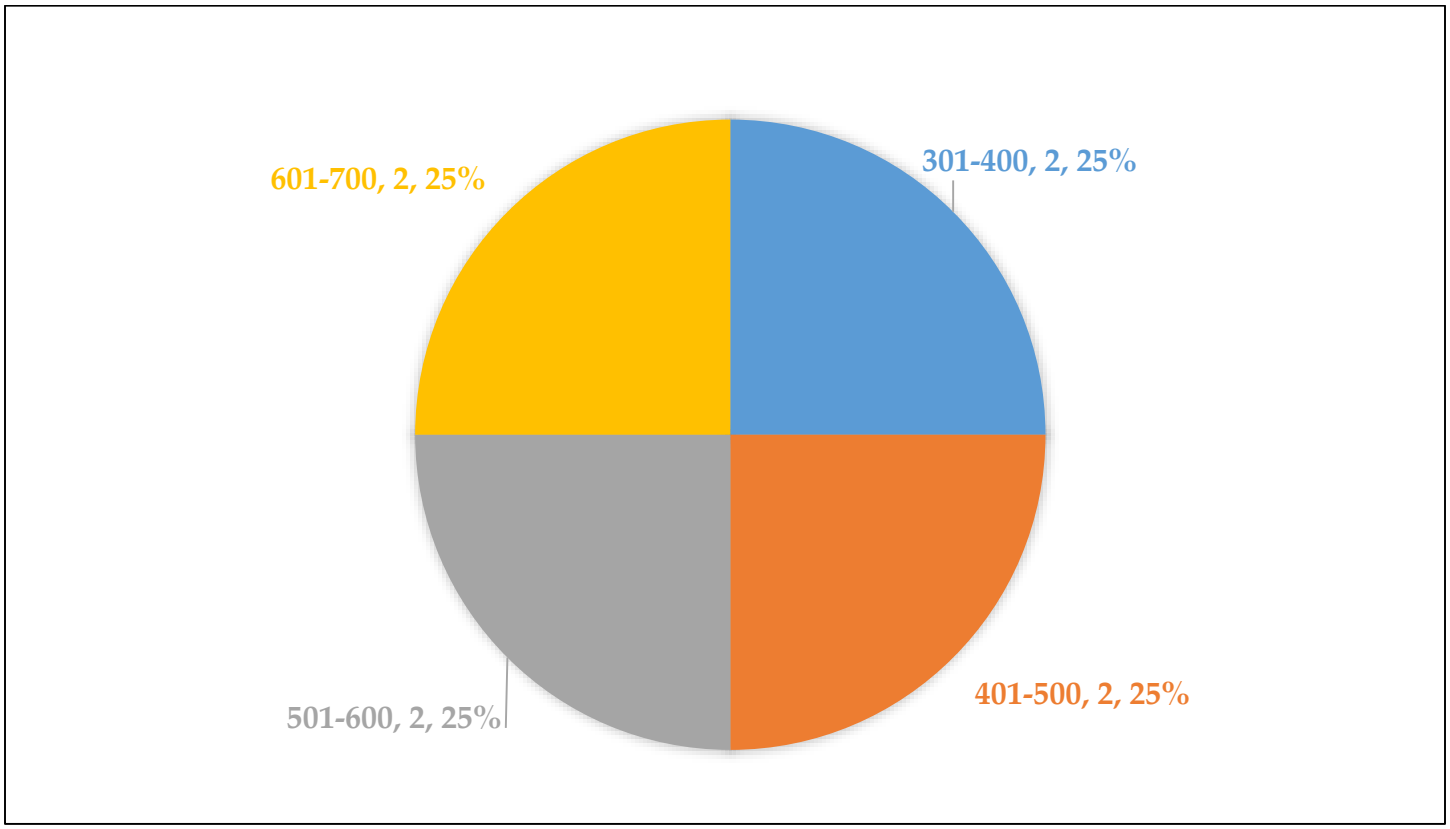


Graph No. 01: Pie Chart of Shouldered Axes

Lugged shouldered axes: In the case of lugged shouldered axes, all the four sizes shown in the table represent 25% each of the total number.

S. No.	Weight Range (in grams)	Actual Weight (in grams)	No. of Lugged Shouldered Axes
1.	301-400	318, 357	2
2.	401-500	447, 484	2
3.	501-600	501, 578	2
4.	601-700	643, 674	2

Table No. 02: Statistical Analysis of Lugged Shouldered Axes

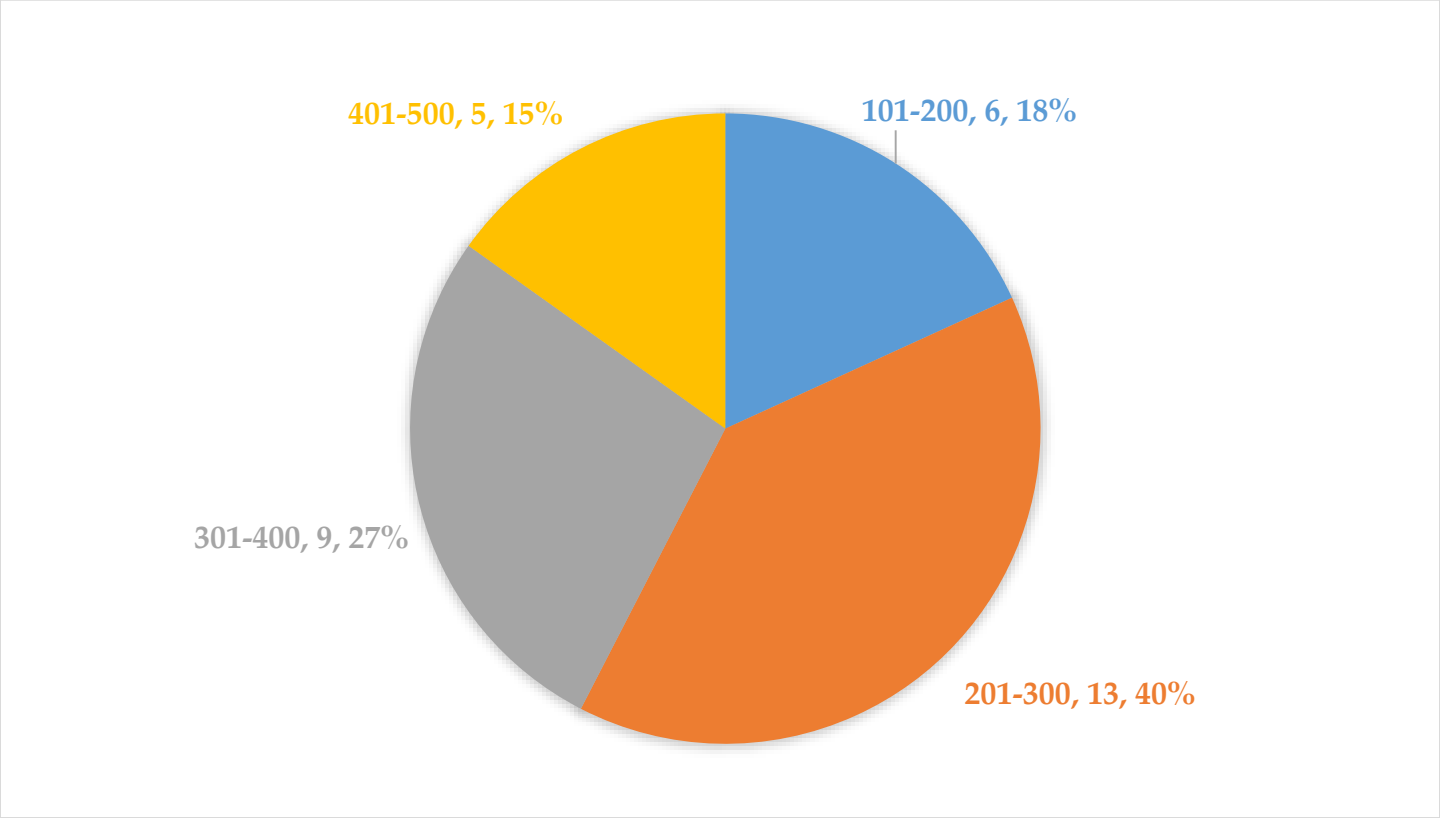


Graph No. 02: Pie Chart of Lugged shouldered Axes

Chisels: Heavy chisels weighing between 400 grams and 500 grams form 15% of the collection. Medium size chisels which weigh between 300 grams to 200 grams form 67% of the total number of the chisels. Light weight chisels weighing between 100-200 grams make 18% of the collection.

S. No.	Weight Range (in grams)	Actual Weight (in grams)	No. of Chisels
1.	101-200	115, 140, 156, 161, 170, 193	6
2.	201-300	204, 216, 237, 238, 250, 263, 265, 270, 276, 277, 293, 297, 297	13
3.	301-400	303, 311, 315, 319, 321, 335, 348, 349, 391	9
4.	401-500	404, 436, 482, 484, 486,	5

Table No. 03: Statistical Analysis of Chisels

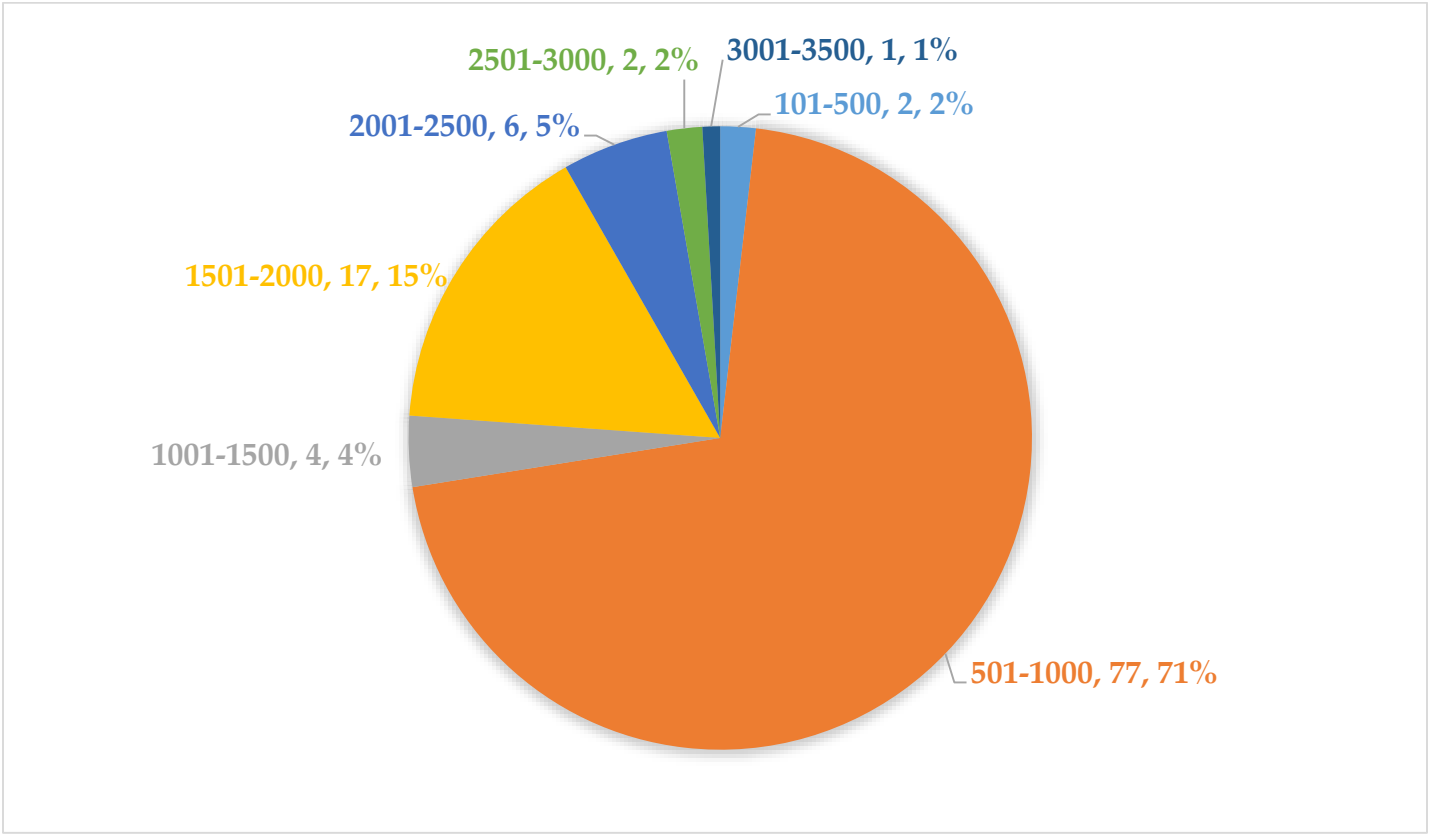


Graph No. 03: Pie Chart of Chisels

Lugged Spears & Harpoons: The study of lugged spears and harpoons is very interesting. It shows that very heavy harpoons / spears form the 1% of the collection having weight between 3 kg & 3.5 kg. The harpoons weighing between 2.5 kg & 3 kg form 2% of the collection. The harpoons / spears weighing 2 kg – 2.5 kg form 5% of the collection. The harpoons weighing from 1.5 kg – 2 kg form 15% of the total collection. The harpoons weighing between 1 kg & 1.5 kg form 4% of the total collection. The light harpoons weighing between 0.5 kg – 1 kg form 71% of the total collection. Very small harpoon weighing form 100 gram – 500 gram form 2% of the whole collection. From this data, it can be concluded that the 27% of the whole population carried heavy harpoons & spears. It indicates that around 27% of the OCP population was of heavy build. The 77% people were of the average weight. Very small percentage i.e. 2% of the people carried light weight harpoons. The light weight harpoons could be used as Javelin by fixing these to a light weight shaft. The present world record of javelin throw is 98.48 meter. The weight of the modern day javelin is 600 – 800 grams. The length is 2.2 – 2.3 meter. The average length of the throw is around 52 meters. We can surmise that in ancient days, the light harpoon could be thrown by an average OCP man to a distance about 50 meter.

S. No.	Weight Range (in grams)	Actual Weight (in grams)	No. of Lugged Spear & Harpoons
1.	101-500	250, 295	2
2.	501-1000	510, 559, 586, 588, 604, 608, 620, 644, 645, 648, 656, 663, 667, 679, 682, 695, 698, 704, 704, 707, 715, 716, 719, 723, 724, 727, 739, 739, 740, 742, 743, 750, 754, 756, 760, 760, 765, 767, 768, 769, 770, 777, 781, 783, 788, 794, 795, 796, 812, 813, 814, 817, 828, 833, 833, 834, 836, 856, 860, 865, 868, 868, 875, 876, 882, 895, 905, 908, 910, 922, 924, 927, 932, 954, 956	77
3.	1001-1500	1.082, 1.158, 1.338, 1.368,	4
4.	1501-2000	1.533, 1.574, 1.728, 1.797, 1.804, 1.830, 1.850, 1.858, 1.836, 1.852, 1.915, 1.948, 1.959, 1.980, 2000, 2000	17
5.	2001-2500	2.025, 2.044, 2.061, 2.075, 2.092, 2.136	6
6.	2501-3000	2.505, 2.775,	2
7.	3001-3500	3.500	1

Table No. 04: Statistical Analysis of Lugged Spears & Harpoons

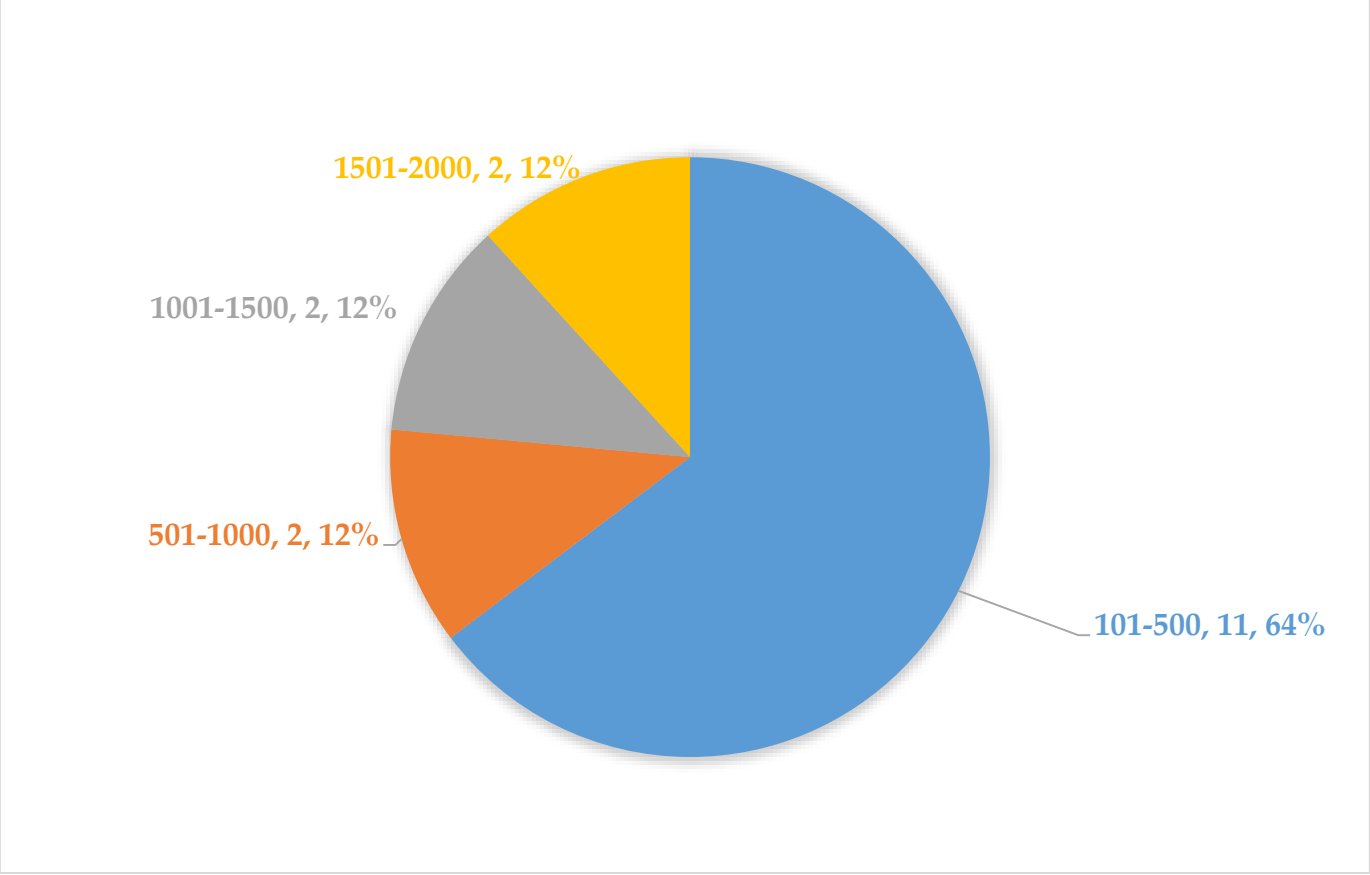


Graph No. 04: Pie Chart of Lugged Spears & Harpoons

Swords: When we study the distribution of the swords, it can be concluded that 12% people wielded swords of the weight varying from 1.5 kg – 2 kg. 12% people wielded swords of the weight varying from 1 kg – 1.5 kg. It appears that 76 % people wielded swords of the weight varying from 0.5 kg – 100 grams. This pie chart indicates that about 24% people were of large weight. Rest of the people wielded small swords. This figure matches with heavy population of the person with hefty built estimated from weight distribution of harpoons.

S. No.	Weight Range (in grams)	Actual Weight (in grams)	No. of Swords
1.	101-500	136, 146, 148, 150, 188, 223, 268, 329, 338, 387, 414	11
2.	501-1000	533, 915	2
3.	1001-1500	1.003, 1.384	2
4.	1501-2000	1.680, 1.967	2

Table No. 05: Statistical Analysis of Swords



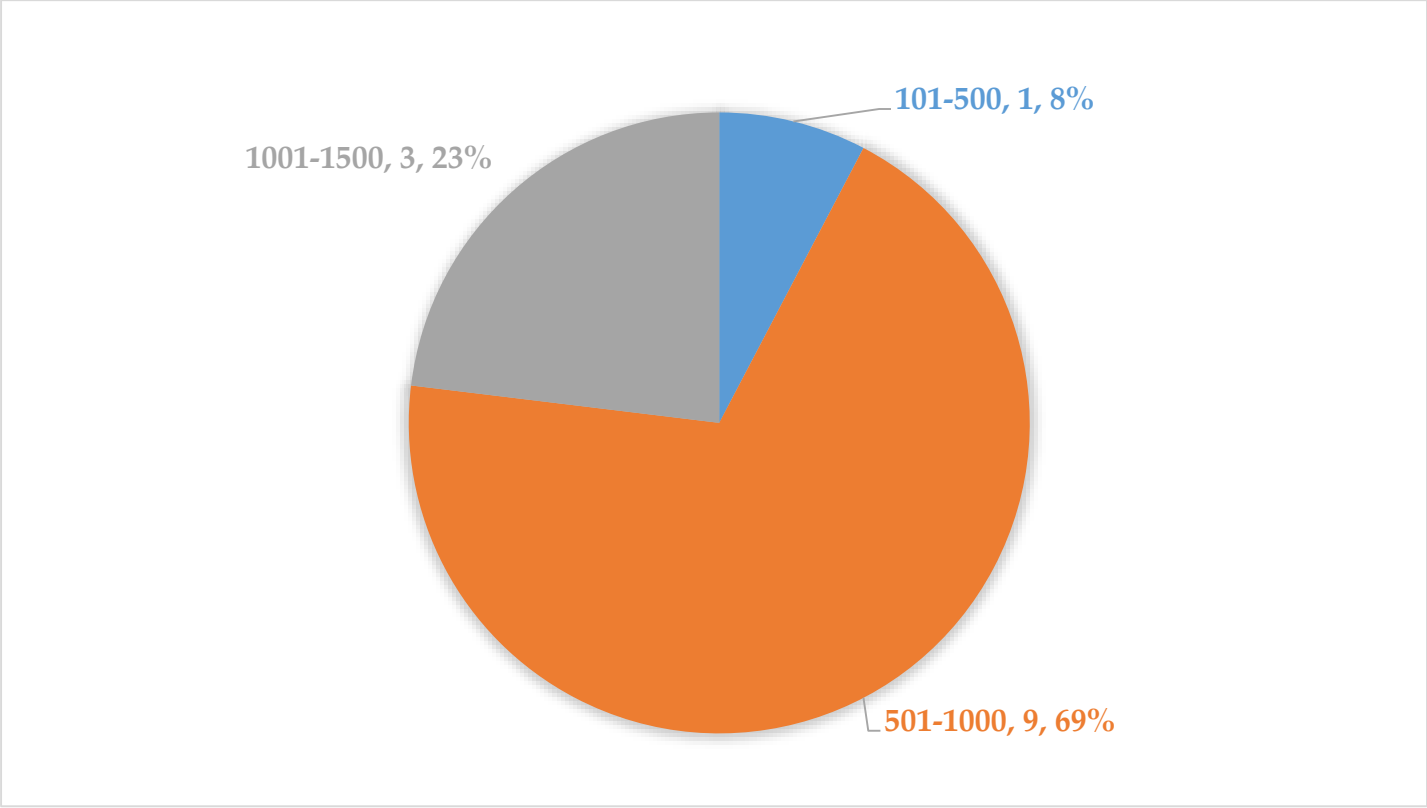
Graph No. 05: Pie Chart of Swords

Anthropomorphic figures: The population distribution of anthropomorphic figures is very interesting. 69% of the anthropomorphic figures fall between 0.5 kg - 1 kg. 8% anthropomorphic figures were light & their weight lie between 100 grams – 0.5 kg. 23% anthropomorphic figures were heavy

weights. The long legged *Kartikeya* images were heavy as compared to wide winged figure of *Garuna* and were less in number.

S. No.	Weight Range (in grams)	Actual Weight (in grams)	No. of Swords
1.	101-500	493	1
2.	501-1000	551, 567, 595, 596, 654, 668, 868, 889, 957	9
3.	1001-1500	1.067, 1.139, 1.248,	3

Table No. 06: Statistical Analysis of Anthropomorphic Figures



Graph No. 06: Pie Chart of Lugged Spears & Harpoons

Harappan intersecting circle design on Chopper: This collection has a chopper (Accessesion No. NGH-47/CPR, Size: 28x7.5x0.5 cm, Weight: 389 gram, from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*) (Fig. 01 & 02). It was used for cutting meat. Small portion of one side of the chopper covers intersecting circle design. The same design can be seen on Harappan vase (Fig. 03 & 05) and tiles of a Harappan house (Fig. 04). It appears that this design was very popular as it was can be seen on a cylindrical jar of Harappan period also. The common decorative motifs being used by Harappans and OCP peoples, point towards deep relation between the two cultures.



Obverse



Reverse

Fig. No. 01: Figure of Chopper



Fig. No. 02: Closer of Harappan intersecting circle design on Chopper



Fig. No. 03: Figure of a Harappan Vase

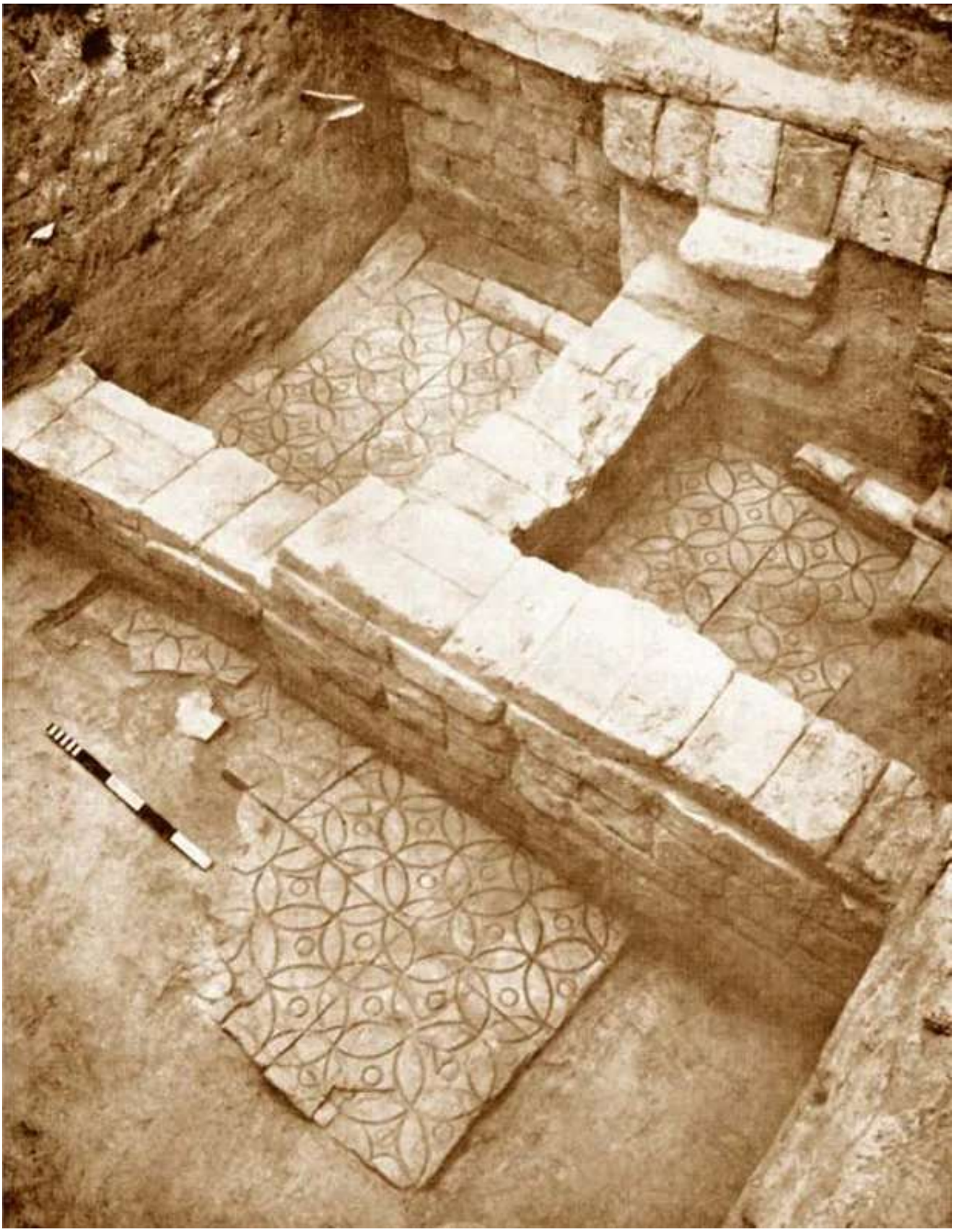


Fig. No. 04: Tiles of intersecting circles used in the paving of floor, excavated at Kalibangan (Mature Harappan phase, 2600-1900 BCE)



Fig. No. 05: Figure of a Vase (Southern Pakistan, Indus Valley Civilization, circa 2600-2450 BCE)

Copper Saw: This collection has a saw (Accessesion No. NGH-85/SW, Size: 26x5.5x0.3 cm, Weight: 155 gram, from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*) (Fig. 06), with small teeth. It must have been used for cutting wood.



Obverse

Reverse

Fig. No. 06: Saw

This saw is almost similar to the Sumerian saw with which the god *Shamash* is cutting the earth and coming out of the hole. An Adda cylindrical seal (Fig. 07) dateable to 2300 B.C. found from *Sippar, Baghdad, Iraq* presently kept in British Museum (Object. No. 89115), is shown the sun god *Shamash* is emerging from a rectangular shaped cut in the mountain, which he had made with the help of a saw, held in his left hand, flames are rising from his left shoulder.



Fig. No. 07: Adda seal

Thin Copper Plates: This collection has 3 long copper strips (Fig. 08-10) which are slightly bent. It appears that these plates were attached to leather handguards which were worn by warriors going to battle. It is a new artefact which has not been found in any copper hoard till now.



Obverse



Reverse

Fig. No. 08: Copper Handguard (Accessesion No. NGH-41/P, Size: 25x4.8x0.1 cm, Weight: 46 gram, found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*)

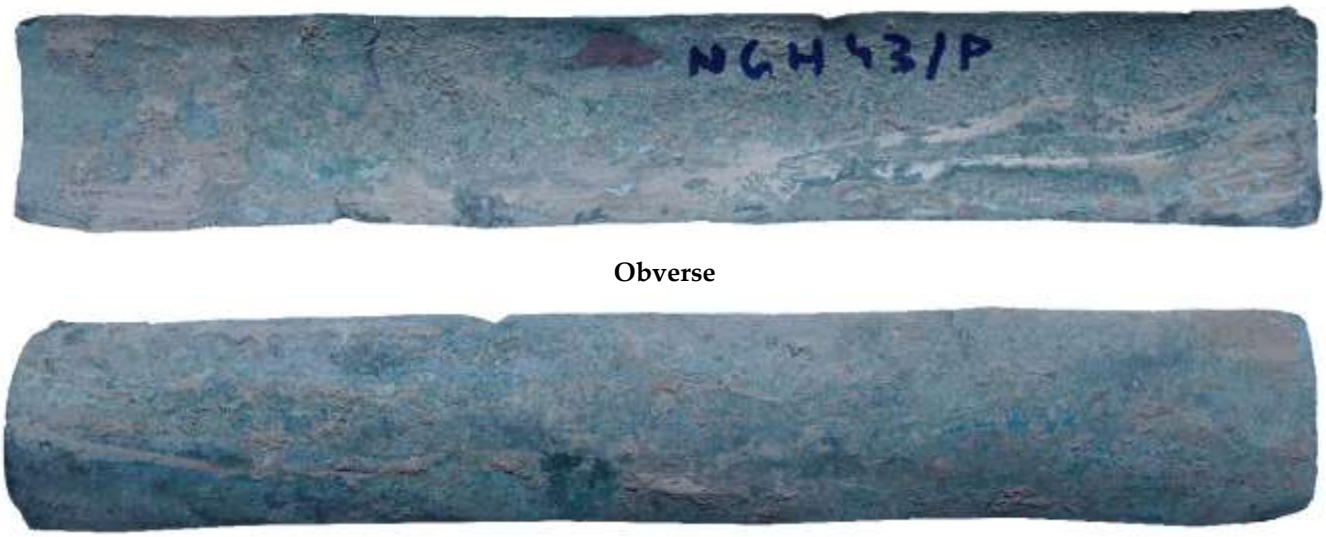


Obverse



Reverse

Fig. No. 09: Copper Handguard (Accessesion No. NGH-42/P, Size: 24x5x0.1 cm, Weight: 56 gram, found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*)



Obverse

Reverse

Fig. No. 10: Copper Handguard (Accessesion No. NGH-43/P, Size: 26x4.5x0.1 cm, Weight: 70 gram, found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*)

The Roman soldiers wore such handguards to shield their hands (Fig. 11). This handguard was made of leather on which a metal plate was attached. This shows the continuity of hand guards with metal strips from the ancient times.



Fig. No. 11: Roman soldiers wearing handguard

Two plates (Fig. 12 & 13) has a kettle-drum shaped designs on both ends executed by making dots with a pointed chisel.



Obverse

Fig. No. 12 A: Copper Handguard (Accessesion No. 12NGH_CU FOIL (A), Size: 27x4.5x0.1 cm, Weight: 89 gram, found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*)



Fig. 12 A: Obverse



Fig. 12 A: Reverse



Reverse

Fig. No. 12 B: Copper Handguard (Accessesion No. 12NGH_CU FOIL (A), Size: 27x4.5x0.1 cm, Weight: 89 gram, found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*)



Fig. 12 B: Obverse

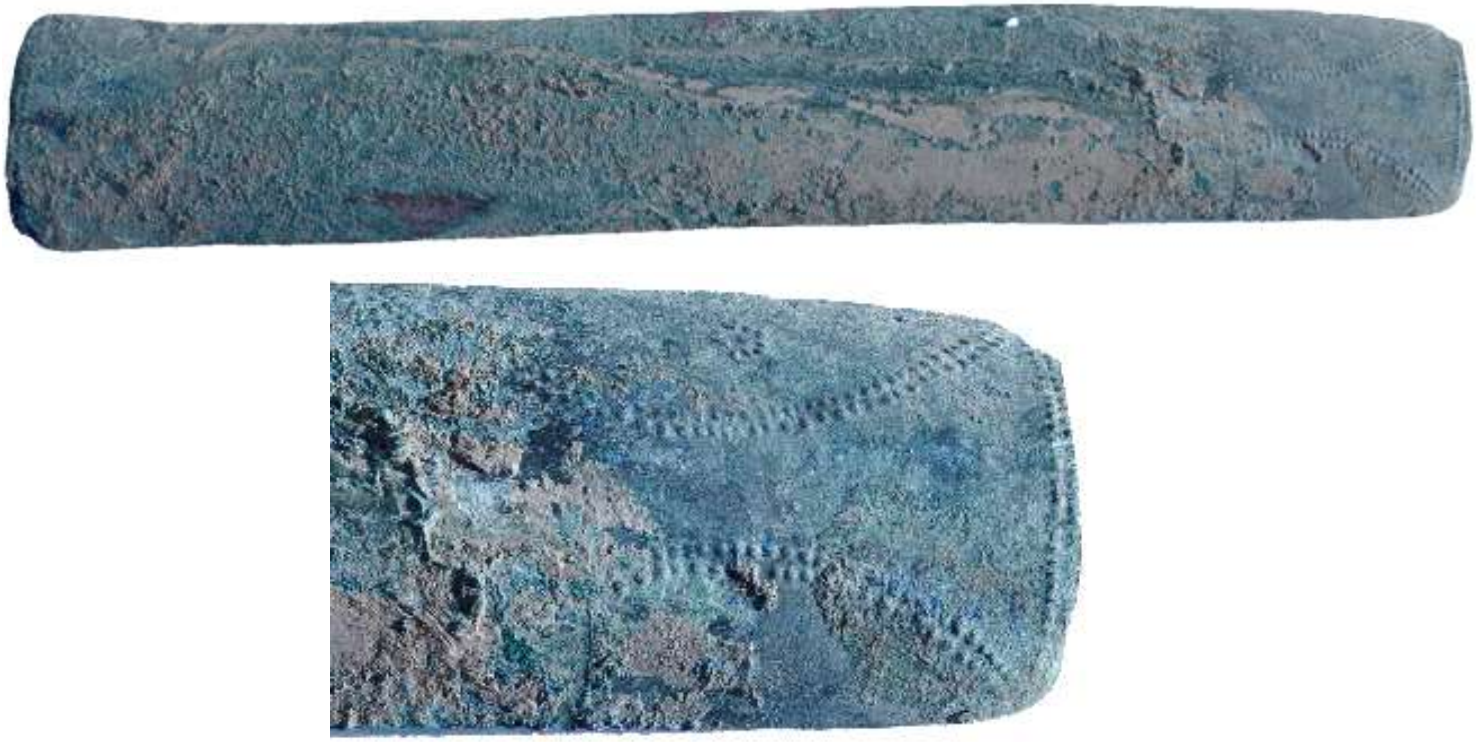


Fig. 12 B: Reverse

The strip show hour glass shape made by punching the thin plates. These figures exist on both the ends of the two such plates shown above (Fig. 13).



Obverse



Reverse

Fig. No. 13: Copper Handguard (Accessesion No. 12NGH_CU FOIL (B), Size: 26x4x0.1 cm, Weight: 70 gram, found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*)

Blue & Green Patina on the Artefacts: Some of the shouldered axes (Fig. 14-17), chisels (Fig. 18-20) show blue patina but most of the harpoons, swords and equipment have green patina.



Obverse



Reverse

Fig. No. 14: Shouldered Axe (Accessesion No. 1NGH_AXE-1(B), Size: 14x11.5x0.5 cm, Weight: 635 gram) found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*



Obverse



Reverse

Fig. No. 15: Shouldered Axe (Accessesion No. 2NGH_AXE-2(B), Size: 15x12x0.5 cm, Weight: 840 gram) found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*



Obverse



Reverse

Fig. No. 16: Shouldered Axe (Accessesion No. 3NGH_AXE-3(A), Size: 20x16x0.5 cm, Weight: 1.688 gram) found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*



Obverse

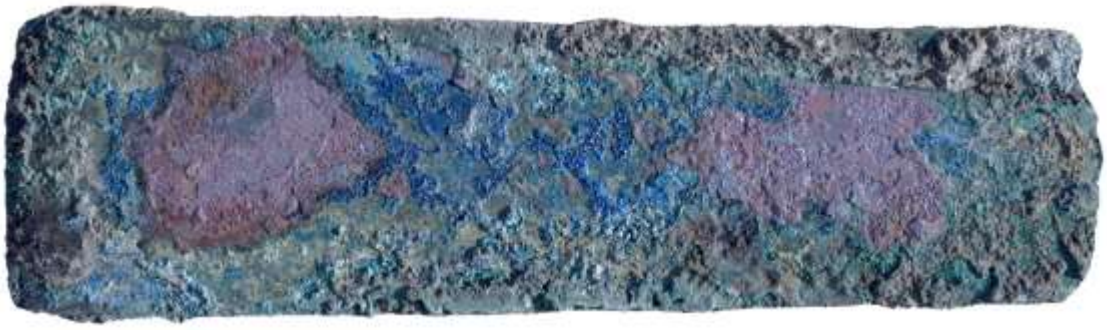


Reverse

Fig. No. 17: Shouldered Axe (Accessesion No. NGH-32/A, Size: 14x8.5x0.4 cm, Weight: 278 gram) found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*



Obverse



Reverse

Fig. No. 18: Chisel (Accessesion No. 6NGH_CHISEL-1(B), Size: 18x5x0.5 cm, Weight: 263 gram) found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*



Obverse



Reverse

Fig. No. 19: Chisel (Accessesion No. NGH-58/C, Size: 19x5.5x0.3 cm, Weight: 293 gram) found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*



Obverse



Reverse

Fig. No. 20: Chisel (Accessesion No. 6NGH_CHISEL-1(C), Size: 21x5x0.3 cm, Weight: 270 gram) found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*

The Harpoon in which a pair of barbs is attached to the rear ends of the blade: This copper hoard has a different variety of harpoons. It can be described as Lugged spears with blades having barbs. This is something between the spear without lugs and leaf shaped blade and proper multi-barbed harpoon.



Obverse



Reverse

Fig. No. 21: Lugged Spear (Accessesion No. NGH-97/H, Size: 40x9x3 cm, Weight: 2 kilogram) found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*, with barb like ends of the blade.



Obverse



Reverse

Fig. No. 22: Lugged spear (Accessesion No. NGH-99/H, Size: 38x9x3.5 cm, Weight: 1.980 kilogram) found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*, with barb like ends of the blade.

Harpoons having more than four barbs: The biggest harpoon of this size in this collection has size of 67x7x3.5 cm and weigh around 3.5 kg. It has seven sets of barbs, trailing end of blade ending into barbs and lugs at the end of the barbs (Fig). The second heaviest harpoon has the size: 53x7.5x3.5 cm, Weight: 2.505 kilogram. It has long blade ending into a barb, four pairs of barbs and a lug (Fig).

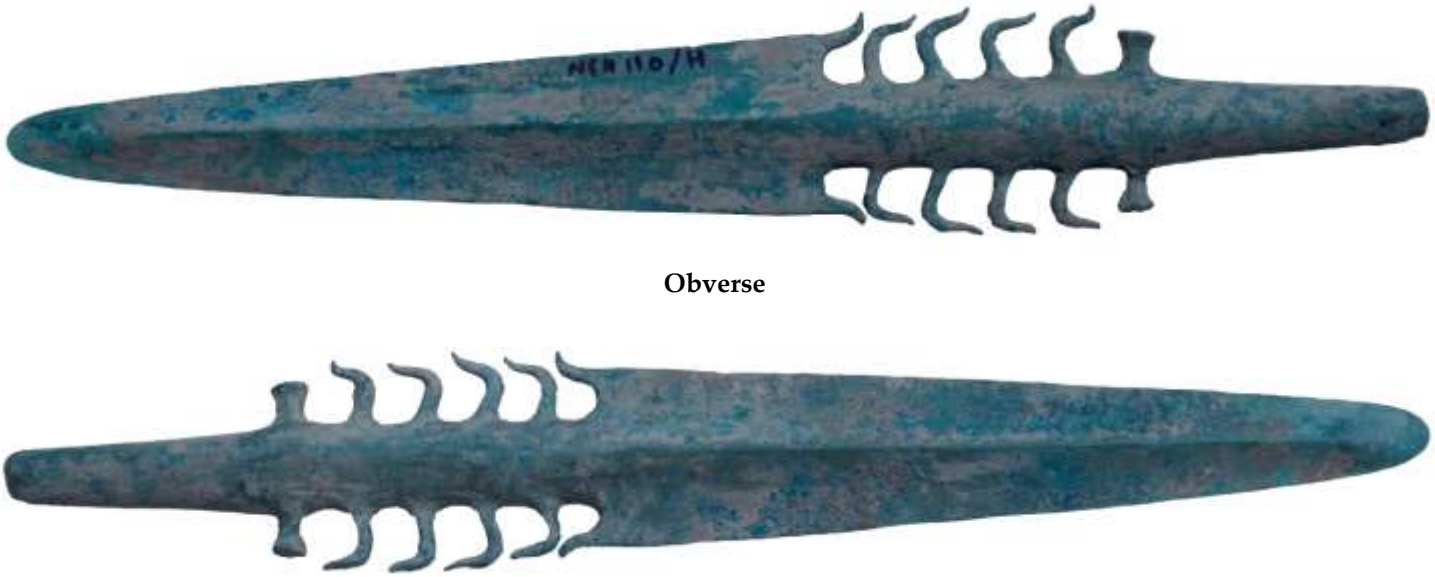


Obverse



Reverse

Fig. No. 23: Harpoon (Accessesion No. NGH-109/H, Size: 67x7x3.5 cm, Weight: 3.500 kilogram) found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*

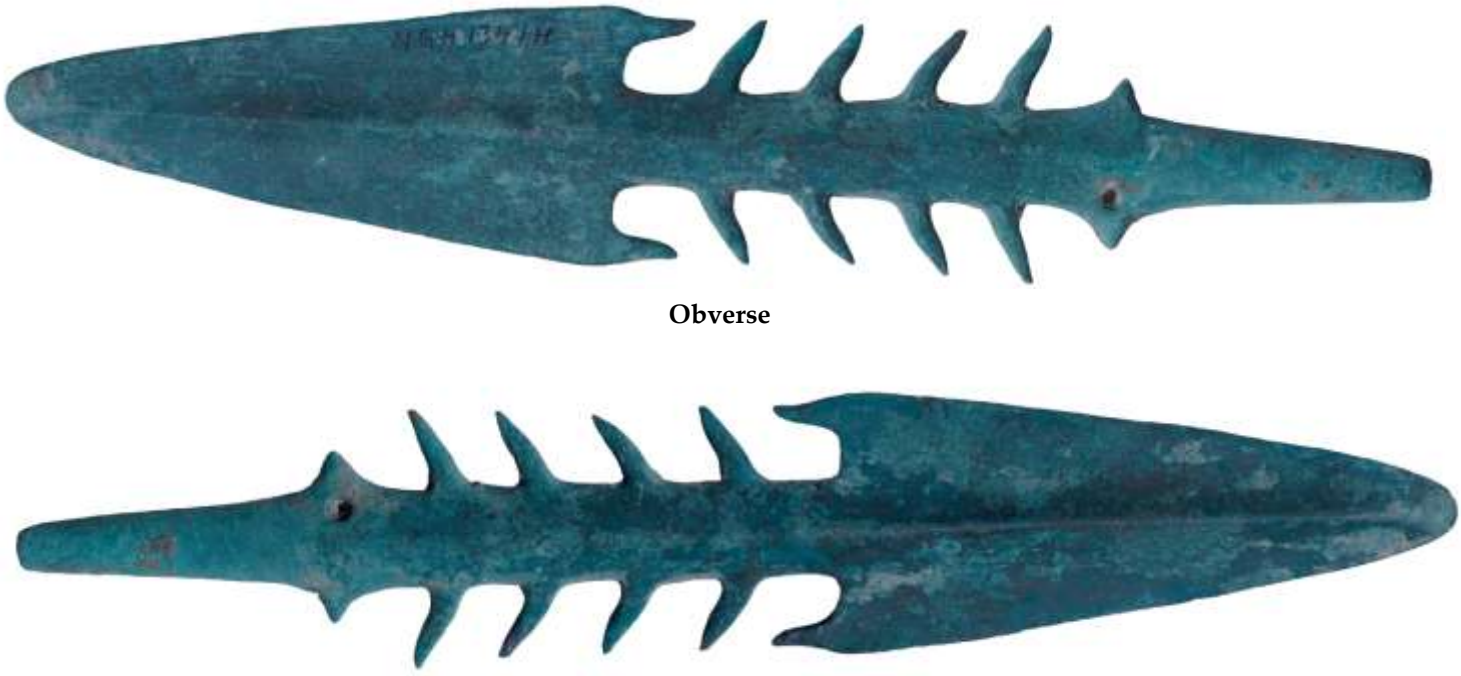


Obverse

Reverse

Fig. No. 24: Harpoon (Accessesion No. NGH-110/H, Size: 53x7.5x3.5 cm, Weight: 2.505 kilogram) found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P*.

The harpoon with four barbs:

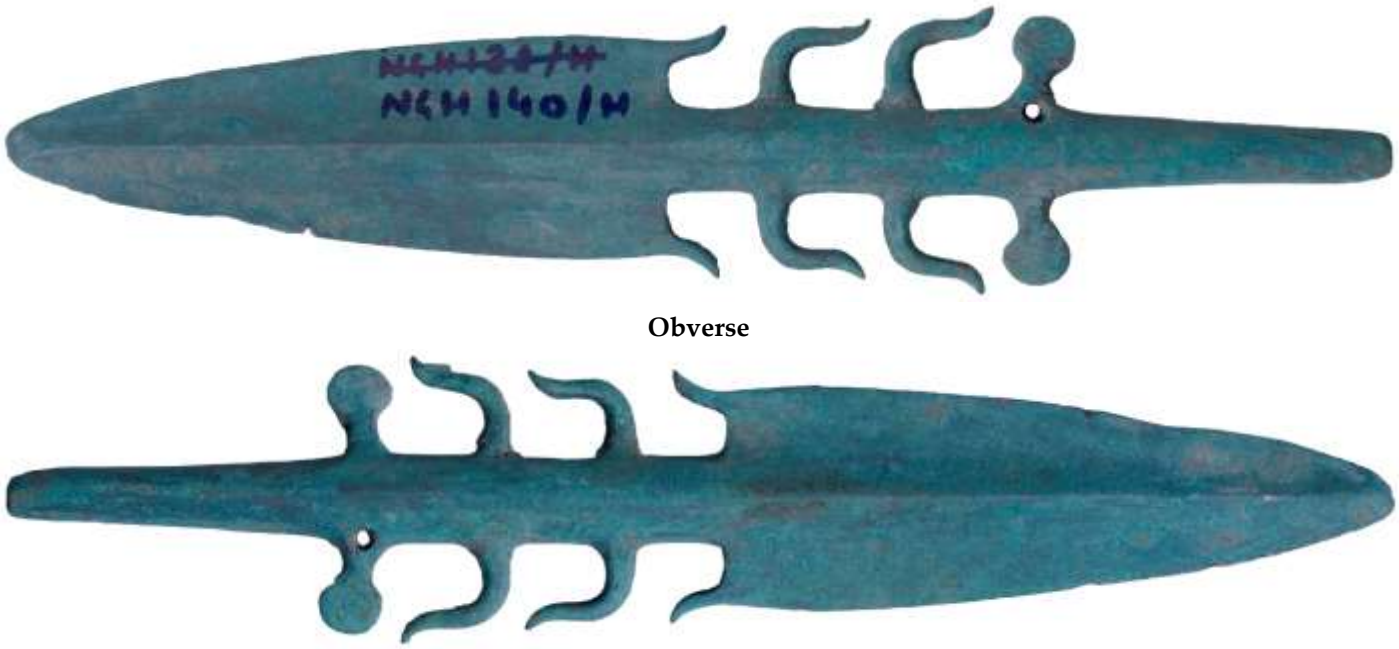


Obverse

Reverse

Fig. No. 25: Harpoon (Accessesion No. NGH-134/H, Size: 37x7x2.5 cm, Weight: 250 gram) found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P*.

The harpoon with two barbs:



Obverse

Reverse

Fig. No. 26: Harpoon (Accessesion No. NGH-140/H, Size: 34.5x6x2.3 cm, Weight: 795 gram) found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*

Light weight Harpoon:



Obverse

Reverse

Fig. No. 28: Harpoon (Accessesion No. NGH-173/H, Size: 25x5.5x1 cm, Weight: 295 gram) found from *Nigohi* p.s. *Nigohi* district *Shahjahanpur U.P.*

Crescent Shaped Antennae Sword: This is a unique antennae sword kept in a private collection. Normally the antennae of words are made straight or raised upwards / downwards but in this case the coppersmith has taken fancy to a curved antennae and he made crescent shaped flat antennae. Such piece has never been found till now.



Fig. No. 29: Crescent Shaped Antennae Sword (Size: 27.2x37x10 cm, Weight: 512 gram)

Dog shaped antennae of a sword: There is another piece of sword kept in a private collection which has antennae shaped like the head of a dog. These antennae are very short and these end into the head of a dog. The head appears to be made from molding technique, although the blade was beaten to sharpen it.



Fig. No. 30: Dog shaped antennae of a sword (Size: 25x6.5x12 cm, Weight: 281 gram)

The dog was domesticated in India during Mesolithic age around 30000 - 25000 B.C. because in Mesolithic painting shows a hunter with barbed harpoon killing a bison. He is accompanied by a dog (Fig. 31).



Fig. No. 31: Rock painting from *Matiyahi, Banda,* U.P.[1]

The Indian breed of red dog has been developed from the Indian wild dog, popularly known as *Dhole* or *Kogi*. *Dhole* hunts in pack. It resembles Indian red dog. During Pleistocene period, it was found over large part of Asia and part of Europe, around 12000 -10000 B.C. but between 18000 B.C. & 12000 B.C., it became restricted to India, South-East Asia and Central Asia. It has hairy tail and convex mouth.



Fig. No. 32: *Dhole* Dog

The dog Dingo which was introduced in Australia, later on resembles Indian wild dog *Dhole* but with less hairy tail. Dingo has splash of white in its coat. It has been said that this dog was introduced in Australia where it again evolved into wild dog Dingo. The Afghan hound and Borzoi of Russia have evolved from Indian dog in cold climate.



Fig. No. 33: Dingo



Fig. No. 34: Afghan hound dog



Fig. No. 35: Borzoi

It appears that Borzoi and Afghan hounds were breed in cold climate i.e. why they have long hair like Siberian hounds which is totally different from this breed of dogs and whose body is adapted to extremely cold climates.

It appears that during proto-historic period, dog was admired and respected in Asia & Europe. The ancient dog cults of all these areas will be examined one by one. In India, this antennae sword dateable to 2500 – 2000 B.C. indicates that the antennae of the sword was shaped like a dog because of its aggressive behavior towards strangers and enemies. In ancient times a large number of *rishis* and persons had names related to a dog. This indicates the esteem in which this animal was held by ancient Indians. *Rigveda* mentions a *rishi* named *Śunah-śepa* literally meaning the genital of a dog. He was son of *Ajigart*. The name itself suggest that the dog was much admired by Indians and they had no issue in naming themselves after its genital organ[2]. The names of the other two brothers of *Śunah-śepa* were *Śunah-pucha & Śunah-langul.* Both mean the tail of dog[3]. The *Sukta* in *Rigveda* is a prayer by *Śunah-śepa* to Vedic god *Varuna* for releasing him because he was about to be sacrificed[4]. After hearing the *sukta, Vishwamitra* who was preceding over the human sacrifice ritual, adopted him as his own son and gave him the name of *Devarat*, much to the anions of his other sons who were later on cursed by him and became *Rakshasas*[5]. *Śunah-śepa* was to be sacrificed in place of *Rohit,* the son of *Harish Chandra* who had promised to give his son in sacrifice if he was blessed with children. When he had off-spring, he refused to sacrifice *Rohit.* His son wandered in the forest and finally purchased *Śunah-śepa*, who subsequently escaped the grim fate[6]. *Yajurveda* simply says that he was seized by *Varuna*[7]. The king *Śunas-karna* meaning ear of dog, who was the son of *Sibi*[8]. Another person of the same name is mentioned in *Panchvimśa Brahman* whose father's name was *Saśikha*[9]. We find a *rishi* named *Shaunaka. Ugrashrava,* the *Suta @ Bard* / chariot maker narrated the story of *Mahabharata* to *Shaunaka* in *Naimisharanya*. Another *Shaunaka*, son of *Sunahotra* is mentioned in *Mahabharata*. *Vayu Purana* gives two genealogies for him, one is *Ruru-Sunak-Shaunaka-Ugrashrava*. Another genealogy given in *Vayu Purana* is *Dharmavraddha-Sunahotra-Grtsamada-Sunaka-Shaunaka*[10]. *Shaunaka* is reputed & believed to be author of many *Sanskrit* works. Another *Shaunka* mentioned in *Mahabharata* who went to forest with *Yudhishthira*[11]. One *shakha* of *Atharvaveda* is named after *Shaunaka*. It is especially the name of a celebrated Sanskrit grammarian, author of the *Rigveda-Prātiśākhya*, the *Bṛhaddevatā*, the *Caraṇa-vyūha* and six *Anukramaṇīs* (indices) to the *Rigveda*. He is claimed as the teacher of *Katyayana* and especially of *Ashvalayana*, and is said to have united the *Bashkala* and *Shakala Shakhas* of the *Rigveda*. In legend, he is sometimes identified with *Gritsamada*, a *Vedic rishi*. *Śunah-sakha* is the name of a man in *Mahabharata*. *Sunak* meaning a dog is name of a *rishi*. He was son of *Richik*. Another man of the same name is called the son of *Rita* in *Bhagwata Purana*. The bitch of *Indra* was called *Sarma* and her two sons called *Sarmeya* were the companions of *Yama*. *Ramayana* says that *Ambrisha* bought *Śunah-śepa* for a price of thousand cows from his father *Richik*, a *Bhargawa*. It says that *Vishwamitra* released him at *Pushkar* where he was to be sacrificed[12].

Zoroastrian religion which developed into a loose monotheism whereas *Rigveda* remained henotheistic religion. It appears that Zoroastrian religion was a later development than the *Rigvedic* religion. Dog commanded more respect in Zoroastrian tradition. He was said to have 1/3rd soul of a human being. There were elaborate laws to protect were laid down in *Vendidad-Fargard XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII & XVIX*.

Pehlevi text part I, *Shayast-la-Shayast* prescribed very important place to the dog in funeral rights. If a dead body is moved without the dog gazing at it (*Sagdeed*), its touch pollutes everyman and he incurs a great sin[13]. It mentions two dogs guarding the bridge linking this world and heaven located at *Chinwat*[14]. It prescribes that while moving on the road, one should not even put his foot violently on the road so as not to disturb the dog[15].

Greek culture also mirror Persian & Vedic legends of dogs guarding gates of heaven / hell. Greeks had three headed hound of hates who guarded the gates of hell. In their mythology, a double headed dog was the guardian of cattle. Dogs were closely associated with *Hecate, Artemis* and *Ares*.

Egyptians had Anubis, the jackal headed god of underworld. Dogs were associated with him. Dog burials were also found at *Sakkara, Egypt*.

From Babylonian period to Neo-Babylonian period, dogs were symbol of *Ninisina*, the goddess of healing and medicine. She was offered images of seated dogs.

Dogs are also associated with goddess *Gula,* known as the great physician. In *Gula* cult, the dog was used in oaths and was sometimes referred to as divinity.



Fig. No. 36: *Gula*, the goddess of healing and medicine

This respect was continued in India till Buddhist period because *Kukkur Jataka* narrates a story of a dog who was *Bodhisattva* preached to the king *Devadatta* of *Varanasi*. Northern Buddhist tradition names a saint *Kukkuripa* and says that he attained enlightment through his beloved dog[16].



Fig. No. 37: Saint *Kukkuripa* and his dog

In medieval times, *Bhairava* is shown accompanied by dogs. An image from *Karnataka* dateable to 12th century A.D. presently kept in *Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya, Mumbai, Maharashtra*, shows the god in standing posture. He is accompanied by his dog.



Fig. No. 38: Sculpture of Bhairava (13th century A.D) kept in the *Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu* Sangrahalaya, Mumbai

A modern calendar of the deity *Bhairava* shows his dog, which is standing behind him & looking towards left.



Fig. No. 39: Calendar Image of *Kal-Bhairava*

Another god who is shown accompanied by a dog is *Khandoba.* He is the regional god of *Maharashtra & Karnataka*. His most important cult center is *Jejuri* in *Maharashtra*. In the following calendar of the deity, he is shown riding a horse with his wife *Mhalsa*. They are killing a demon *Mani-Malla*.

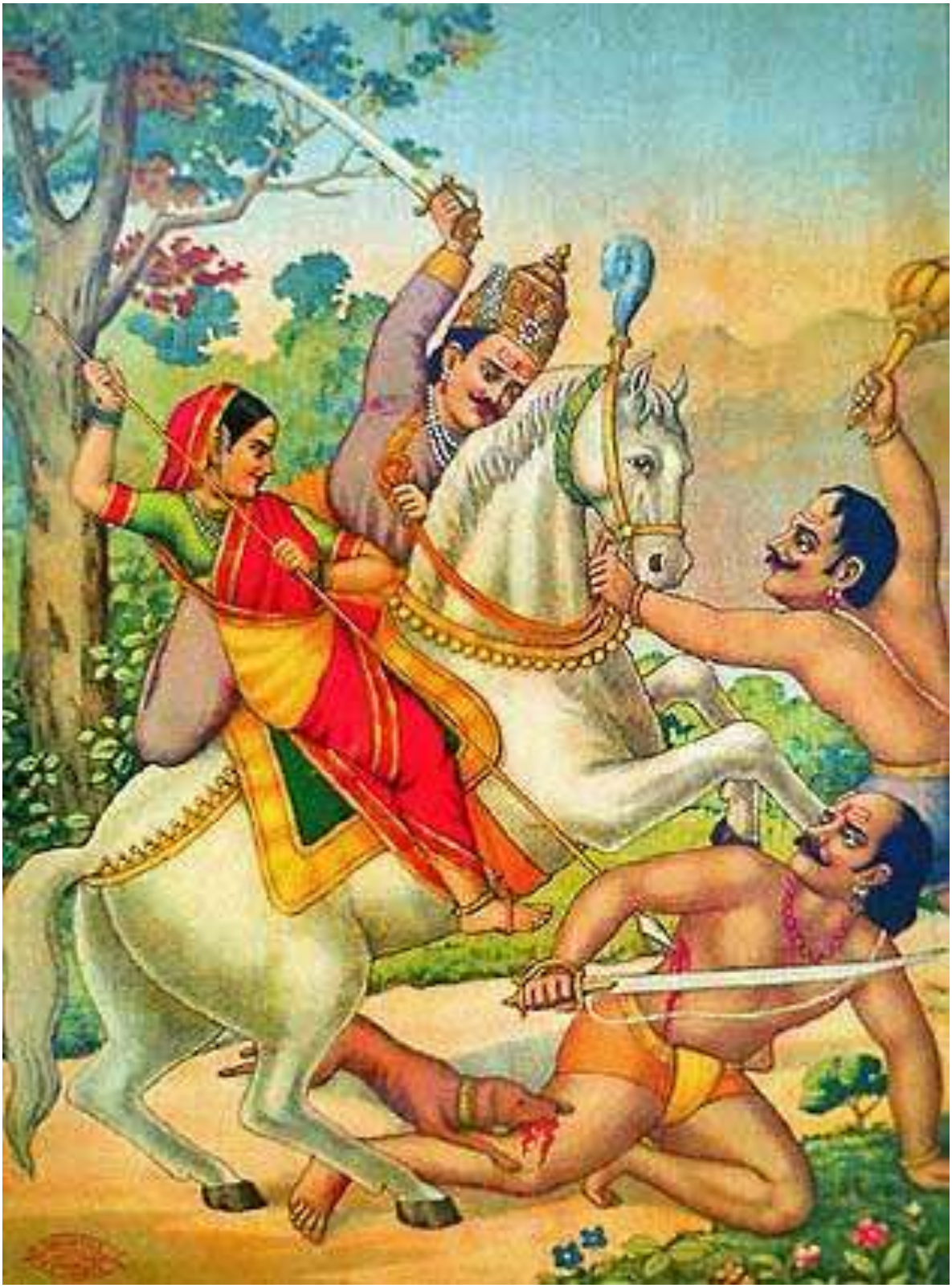


Fig. No. 40:

Dattatreya, a popular deity in *Gujarat & Maharashtra* area is shown accompanied by four puppies. It is said that he transformed *Vedas* into four puppies and they accompanied him everywhere.



Fig. No. 41: Shri *Dattatreya*, Raja Ravi Varma painting (1890)

At present, dog has lost its importance as a respected animal and he is shown accompanying *Bhairava &* at regional level, *Khandoba*. In *Vedic* period, people respected him so much that some of the great personalities of ancient period named themselves after his genital organs (*Śunah-śepa),* tail (*Sunah-pucha, Sunah-langul*) and ear (*Sunah-karna*). The name *Sunak* meaning the dog was also popular with the *Vedic* people.

The biggest anthropomorphic figure of *Kartikeya*: This is the biggest anthropomorphic figure which has size 78x43x56.5 cm. Its weight is 2.670 kg. It is the figure of *Kartikeya* because its hands are held *akimbo* and legs are very long. The top of the head has been beaten so that metal projects out of the semi-circular plate. The whole surface shows chisel marks.



Fig. No. 42: Biggest anthropomorphic figure of *Kartikeya*

Figures on flat celts/ Shouldered axes: A shouldered axe found from Bareilly is very interesting from the point of view of art of OCP culture. It shows a boar made by engraving dotted lines on the lower right side of shouldered axe. The boar has been shown on the axe because it symbolizes great power, strength and stubbornness of the wild boars. The herd of boars can uproot small plants on the roots of which they survive. In the similar way, the axes can be used to chop down trees. The figure of boar symbolizes the destructive effect of the axe on the trees. Later times, *Varaha* and sword formed the insignia on the flag of *Vijaynagar* Empire (Fig.).



Fig.



Fig. No. 43:

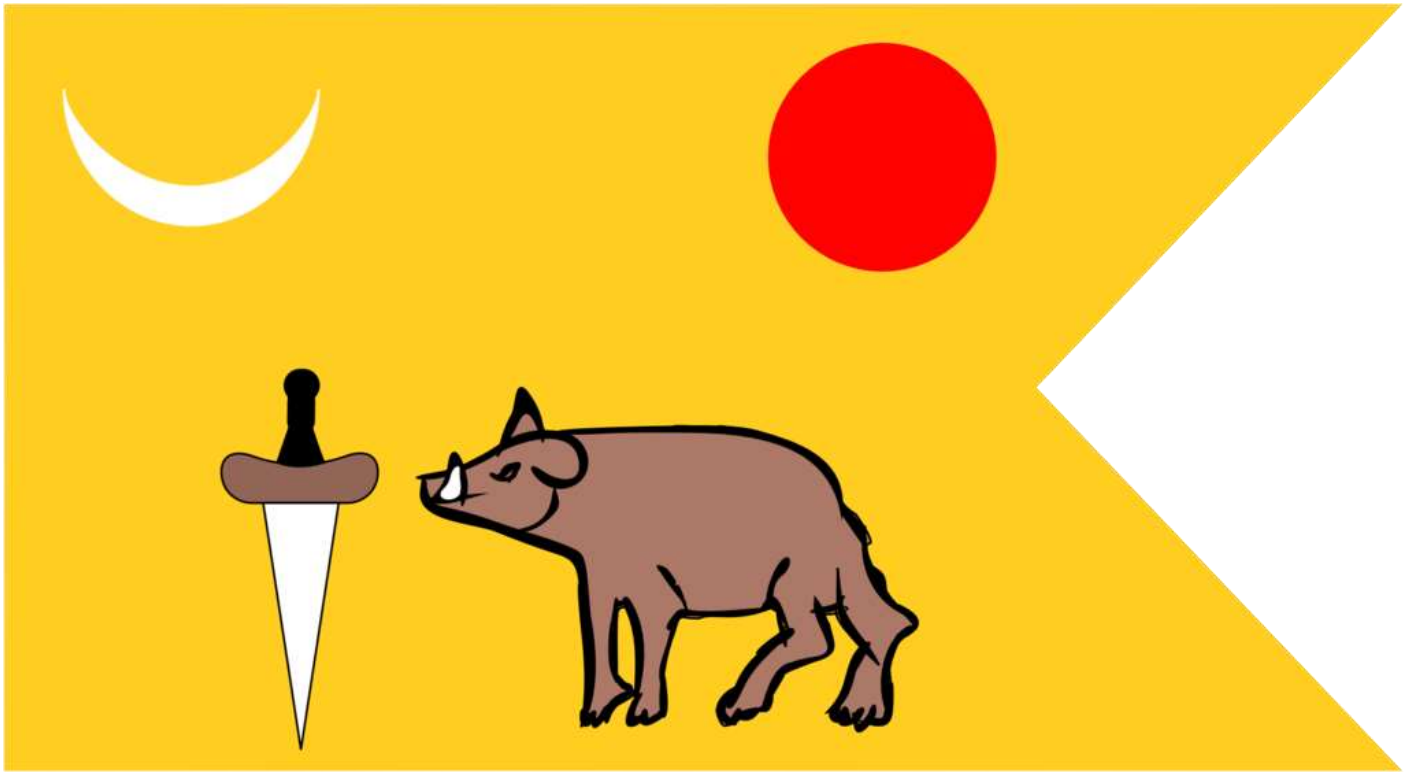


Fig. No. 44: Vijaynagar empire flag

The first image of boar in the form of deity was made in 2nd century A.D. An image of *Bhuvaraha* is made on a panel in which he is shown standing with two hands held *akimbo* and in two other hands, he is holding sun & moon[17]. This image shows the boar incarnation of *Vishnu* lifting the earth which is shown in the form of a woman. This form of *Varaha* was called *Bhuvaraha* / *Adivaraha* / *Nrivaraha*[18]. *Varaha Avatar* is mentioned in *Valmiki Ramayana, Mahabharata, Matsya Purana, Agni Purana, Vayu Purana, Brahma Purana, Padma Purana, Skanda Purana, Vishnu Dharmottar Purana, Vishnu Purana* and *Ahirabhurdhanya Samhita*[19]. Some *Purana* say that *Prithvi* was lifted by *Brahma.* Some other *puranas* ascribe this act to *Varaha avatar* of *Narayana-Vishnu*.



Fig. No. 45:

Another image of 4th century A.D. presently kept in Museum shows *Varaha* lifting *Bhudevi* on its snout. He is wearing a garland inspired from the old *Mauryan* torque. This garland made of flower and leaves was later converted into long *Vanamala* which reached knees of *Vishnu*.



Fig. No. 46: Bhuvaraha (4th century A.D)

Udayagiri Bhuvaraha of *Gupta* period is another early example of *Bhuvaraha* image.



Fig. No. 47: Udayagiri Bhuvaraha Image

The early example of *Yagya Varaha* can be seen in the boar image of *Vidisha M.P*. *Yagya Varaha* is considered to be the some total of *Vedic Yagya*. Four *vedas* are located in four hooves of the boar, tusk is considered to be *yupa* of *yagya*, the tongue is considered to be *Agni*, hair are considered to be *Kush* grass, head is considered to be *Brahma*, eyes are considered to be day & night, *kundalas* are *Vedang*, nose is considered to be clarified butter (*ghee*), mouth is considered to be *Shruva* and his grunt is said to be the singing of *Sama*[20]. His whole body is carved with the images of gods, demi-gods, *gandharvas, nagas* and oceans.

Bhagwat Purana gives the detailed story of *Vishnu* saving earth by becoming *Yagya Varaha*. *Hiranyaksha* came to fight him but *Varaha* killed him with his tusk and divided him in many pieces[21].

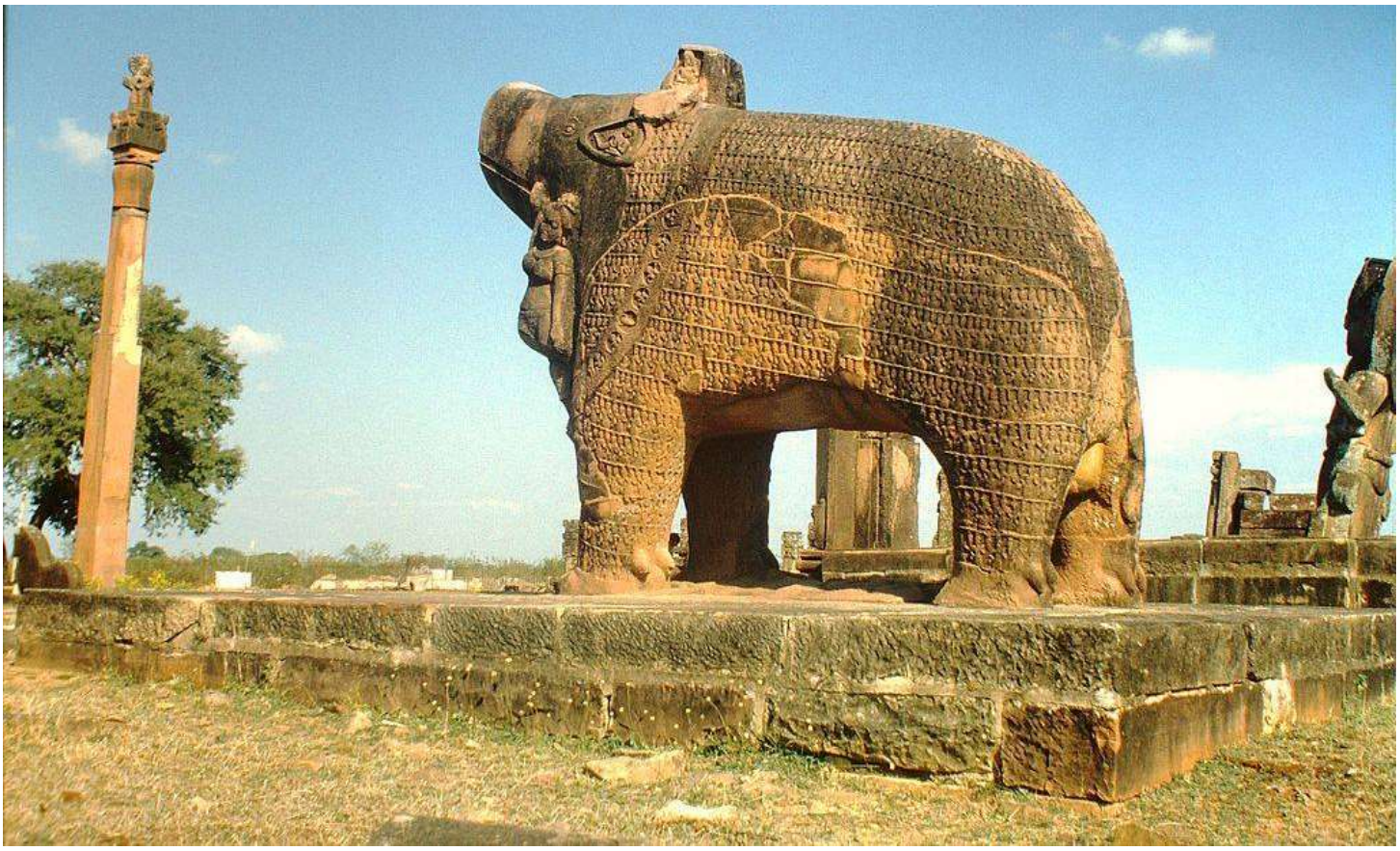


Fig. No. 48: Bhuvaraha (11 feet high, statue of Varaha, the Wild Boar, avatar of Vishnu) from Vidisha MP

Buddhist also adopted boar as the chariot pulling animals of goddess *Marici,* as the 9th century A.D. image kept in Ethnological Museum, Berlin shows. The seven pigs pulling the chariot and *Rahu* as charioteer, mirrors the iconography of sun in which his chariot is being pulled by seven horses. His charioteer is *Arun*, the brother of *Garuna*.



Fig. No. 49: Image of Marichi (9th century A.D.)

After 3rd century A.D., as *Vaishnavism* became popular, the image of *Varaha avatar* became popular.

Figures engraved on flat celts: The flat celts kept in a private collection show figures of 'V', plant, snakes, deer, geometrical figures, *Swastika* symbol, composite figure of bull headed animals, scorpion, flowers and fish tailed bull.

This flat celt shows a figure shaped like inverted 'V'. It has been engraved on the weapon.



Fig. No. 50: Flat Celt shows figure of inverted 'V'

This flat celt shows three flowers kept in one line.



Fig. No. 51: Flat Celt shows figure of a three flowers

This flat celt shows a snake.



Fig. No. 52: Flat Celt shows figure of a snake

This flat celt shows a deer in standing posture. The figure is stylized and the body & legs make the English letter 'U'.



Fig. No. 53: Flat Celt shows English letter 'U'

This flat celt is engraved with a rectangular geometrical design with looped corners. The shape has been engraved.



Fig. No. 54: Flat Celt shows geometrical design

This flat celt shows the *Swastika* symbol engraved on the one side of the celt.



Fig. No. 55: Flat Celt shows figure of *Swastika*

This flat celt shows the head of a bull attached to the tip of arrow head placed on another arrow head.



Fig. No. 56: Flat Celt shows the head of a bull

This flat celt shows a flower engraved on one side of a flat celt.



Fig. No. 57: Flat Celt shows figure of a flower

This flat celt shows the figure of scorpion engraved on one side of the celt.



Fig. No. 58: Flat Celt shows figure of a scorpion



Fig. No. 59: Flat Celt shows figure of a scorpion

The two flat celts show the figure of scorpion engraved on one side of the celt. Scorpion is a poisonous insects which bites humans as well as its victims. The celt is probably seen as something which will cut the trees and this process is equated to the scorpion bite.

One Harappan sealing shows two scorpions along with a frog and a 'T' shaped figure probably on a sealing.



Fig. No. 60:



Fig. No. 61: Indus Valley Terracotta Dish 2000 BC with 3 Scorpions encircling and Raised Center - Authentic Kulli Culture Nindowari style

This flat celt shows two bulls sitting face to face but their rear portion is made like that of fish. This is a unique bull-fish composite animal.



Fig. No. 62: Flat Celt shows two bulls sitting face to face



Fig. No. 63: Flat Celt shows two bulls sitting face to face

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Catalogue of Copper Hoard Discovered from Madarpur (District Moradabad), Bajpur (District Shahjahanpur) and Ganeshpura (District Mainpuri) in Uttar Pradesh

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Introduction: The objective of this paper is to put information regarding the chance discovery of copper hoards in public domain for students and research scholars. Each object discovered from Madarpur (district Moradabad), Bajpur (district Shahjahanpur) and Ganeshpura (district Mainpuri) is described in detail including its measurements, weight, probable functions and photographs. The chemical composition is analyzed using non-destructive XRF (handheld) scanner. The interested researchers can go through this for further research and analysis to bring out the unknown aspects of these copper hoards found in the areas mentioned above.

Detailed Description of Sites and Copper Hoard:

Madarpur Copper Hoard, District Moradabad: In January 2000, the then Superintending Archaeologist of Agra circle Sh. D.V. Sharma, received information about a chance discovery of some copper objects from a village near Thakurdvara in district Moradabad. Subsequently, a technical team of archaeologists visited the site to authenticate the reported finds. A hoard of 31 copper anthropomorphic figures was recovered from the local police of Thakurdvara.

The site lies near a seasonal rivulet locally called Japti Nala / Jabdi Nala, which is a tributary of Ram Ganga. It flows on eastern side of the site. The find spot of copper hoard is located near a brick kiln in village Madarpur in tehsil Thakurdvara. During the course of primary investigation the site was surveyed thoroughly. The Ochre Colored Pottery (OCP) and its associated coarse red

ware were found concentrated around the find spot of copper hoard. The co-relation between the copper hoard objects and OCP culture is based on circumstantial evidence.

Madarpur is a single culture site. The entire copper hoard was found at a depth of approximately 1.8 m below the current surface level and the total OCP habitational deposit is not more than 35-48 cm above natural soil. The soil composition was compact in nature and very hard to dig. The color of the soil varied from yellowish brown to very light brown.

The habitational area near the find spot was excavated. Discovery of evidences of mud floor, post-holes and ash from an open burnt place were important findings unearthed during the course of excavation. A total of 45 antiquities including perforated potsherd (OCP), graffiti mark with incised design and in bas relief on potsherd (OCP), T.C. toy cart frame, T.C. toy cart wheels, T.C. sling ball and stone objects like fragments of stone pestles made of granite and quartzite were also discovered.

In respect of Madarpur out of 31 objects discovered in the copper hoard, 28 objects were available for the study and remaining 03 objects were temporarily shifted to National Museum, New Delhi for display. The detailed information including description and photographs of copper hoard objects discovered from Madarpur, district Moradabad are described in Table A1 and A2.

Table A1 - List of Copper Objects Discovered From Madarpur, District Moradabad

SR. NO.	ACCESSION NO.	TYPE OF OBJECT	WEIGHT (GM)	DIMENSION (L X B CM)	THICKNESS (CM)			CONDITION OF OBJECTS
					Tip	Middle	Handle	
1.	MDR 04	Anthropomorphic Figure	1468	23.5 x 19.5	0.8	0.8	0.2	Good
2.	MDR 05	Anthropomorphic Figure	847	17.5 x 22.7	0.7	1	0.2	Good
3.	MDR 06	Anthropomorphic Figure	1346	20 x 25.2	0.8	1.2	0.2	Broken
4.	MDR 07	Anthropomorphic Figure	1282	21.1 x 17	0.7	0.9	0.3	Broken
5.	MDR 08	Anthropomorphic Figure	987	18.5 x 23	0.9	0.8	0.3	Good
6.	MDR 09	Anthropomorphic Figure	1298	21.8 x 20	0.9	0.9	0.3	Broken
7.	MDR 10	Anthropomorphic Figure	1094	24 x 18.5	0.9	1.1	0.1	Good
8.	MDR 11	Anthropomorphic Figure	482	18.5 x 14.9	0.6	0.7	0.3	Good
9.	MDR 12	Anthropomorphic Figure	947	19.2 x 19	0.7	0.7	0.3	Broken
10.	MDR 13	Anthropomorphic Figure	788	19.5 x 22.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	Broken
11.	MDR 14	Anthropomorphic Figure	919	18.1 x 24.5	0.9	0.8	0.2	Broken

12.	MDR 15	Anthropomorphic Figure	983	17.1 x 22.7	1	1	0.1	Good
13.	MDR 16	Anthropomorphic Figure	1090	20 x 25.5	1.0	0.8	0.3	Broken
14.	MDR 17	Anthropomorphic Figure	757	17.5 x 22.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	Good
15.	MDR 18	Anthropomorphic Figure	1148	18.7 x 24.3	0.9	0.8	0.1	Good
16.	MDR 19	Anthropomorphic Figure	1260	20.8 x 28.7	0.9	0.8	0.2	Good
17.	MDR 20	Anthropomorphic Figure	1217	21.2 x 28.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	Good
18.	MDR 21	Anthropomorphic Figure	741	16.7 x 22.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	Broken
19.	MDR 22	Anthropomorphic Figure	1174	21.8 x 25.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	Good
20.	MDR 23	Anthropomorphic Figure	709	16.5 x 22.7	0.9	0.6	0.1	Good
21.	MDR 24	Anthropomorphic Figure	989	18.8 x 25.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	Good
22.	MDR 25	Anthropomorphic Figure	1022	18.2 x 23.6	0.8	0.7	0.1	Good
23.	MDR 26	Anthropomorphic Figure	1338	22.6 x 28	1.1	0.7	0.2	Good
24.	MDR 27	Anthropomorphic Figure	1481	20.5 x 21	1.2	1	0.3	Broken

25.	MDR 28	Anthropomorphic Figure	1399	20.7 x 28.7	0.9	1	0.1	Good
26.	MDR 29	Anthropomorphic Figure	1093	22 x 26	0.7	0.8	0.2	Broken
27.	MDR 30	Anthropomorphic Figure	848	18.7 x 26	0.7	0.7	0.2	Good
28.	MDR 31	Anthropomorphic Figure	1248	21 x 19.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	Broken

Table A2 - Description and Photographs of Copper Objects from Madarpur, District Moradabad

SR. NO.	ACCESSION NO.	TYPE OF OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PHOTOGRAPHS
1.	MDR 04	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. One arm raised upwards and other downwards. The tip of upward arm is chipped.	 Fig(1) Obverse  Fig(2) Reverse
2.	MDR 05	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. Tip of one hand slightly chipped. Foot portion is slightly angular in shape with a sharp edge.	 Fig(3) Obverse  Fig(4) Reverse

3.	MDR 06	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Tip of right arm is broken. Several grooves on whole surface of the object. Short feet slightly curved upwards. The head portion is thick.	 Fig(5) Obverse	 Fig(6) Reverse
4.	MDR 07	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. Concave shaped foot portion. Left arm is broken at the shoulder. Tip of right arm is chipped.	 Fig(7) Obverse	 Fig(8) Reverse
5.	MDR 08	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Tip of left arm is broken and right arm is chipped. Several grooves on whole surface of the object. Uneven shoulders. Foot is blunt edged and slightly curved upwards at both corners.	 Fig(9) Obverse	 Fig(10) Reverse

6.	MDR 09	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Left arm was found broken during recovery. The detached arm measures 3 cm x 1 cm. The broken piece is available and can be joined together. The foot portion is slightly angular in shape.	 Fig(11) Obverse	 Fig(12) Reverse
7.	MDR 10	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. Arms are long and curved inwards. Both corners of foot are sharp edged.	 Fig(13) Obverse	 Fig(14) Reverse
8.	MDR 11	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. Blunt edged head and foot portion.	 Fig(15) Obverse	 Fig(16) Reverse

9.	MDR 12	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. Right arm was found broken. The legs are angular.	 Fig(17) Obverse	 Fig(18) Reverse
10.	MDR 13	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Tip of left hand is broken. The head portion is very thick and blunt. The legs are uneven in length.	 Fig(19) Obverse	 Fig(20) Reverse
11.	MDR 14	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	The tip of left hand is broken. The shoulders and length of arms is uneven. Both arms are curved inwards. Foot portion is short and concave.	 Fig(21) Obverse	 Fig(22) Reverse

12.	MDR 15	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. Both arms are curved inward. The foot portion is almost flat.	 Fig(23) Obverse	 Fig(24) Reverse
13.	MDR 16	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. Tip of right arm and left foot is broken. Right arm is wider and left arm is narrower.	 Fig(25) Obverse	 Fig(26) Reverse
14.	MDR 17	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. Both arms are even and curved inwards. The foot portion is short and almost flat.	 Fig(27) Obverse	 Fig(28) Reverse

15.	MDR 18	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. Both arms are long and curved inwards. The head I well rounded and the feet are angular.	 Fig(29) Obverse	 Fig(30) Reverse
16.	MDR 19	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. The head, arms and legs are uneven.	 Fig(31) Obverse	 Fig(32) Reverse
17.	MDR 20	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. The head portion is well rounded. The arms are curved inwards. The feet are angular and wide apart.	 Fig(33) Obverse	 Fig(34) Reverse

18.	MDR 21	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. The tip of left arm is broken. The feet are angular, short and curved upwards.	 Fig(35) Obverse	 Fig(36) Reverse
19.	MDR 22	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. The head portion is blunt and thick. The arms are uneven. The foot portion is almost flat.	 Fig(37) Obverse	 Fig(38) Reverse
20.	MDR 23	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	The tip of the right leg is broken. Several grooves on whole surface of the object. The head portion is blunt.	 Fig(39) Obverse	 Fig(40) Reverse

21.	MDR 24	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. The head portion is very thick and blunt. The arms are curved inwards and uneven in length. The foot portion is angular.	 Fig(41) Obverse	 Fig(42) Reverse
22.	MDR 25	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	The head portion is thick. Both arms are even, thin and curved inwards. Tip of right leg is chipped.	 Fig(43) Obverse	 Fig(44) Reverse
23.	MDR 26	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. There are two holes in the middle portion. Tip of right arm is slightly bent upwards. The foot portion is blunt.	 Fig(45) Obverse	 Fig(46) Reverse

24.	MDR 27	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Right arm is broken at the shoulder. Head portion is thick and blunt. Left arm is curved inwards. Legs are uneven and foot portion is angular.	 Fig(47) Obverse	 Fig(48) Reverse
25.	MDR 28	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. The head portion is very thick. Both arms are uneven. The foot is sharp edged.	 Fig(49) Obverse	 Fig(50) Reverse
26.	MDR 29	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. The tip of right arm is broken. The foot portion is almost flat.	 Fig(51) Obverse	 Fig(52) Reverse

27.	MDR 30	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Several grooves on whole surface of the object. The head is thick and blunt. Both arms are curved inwards. The middle portion is thin and elongated. The foot portion is wide apart and short.	 Fig(53) Obverse	 Fig(54) Reverse
28.	MDR 31	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	The head is short and blunt. Right arm is broken at the shoulder, left arm is thin, short and curved inwards. The foot is concave shaped and edges of the feet are rounded.	 Fig(55) Obverse	 Fig(56) Reverse

Bajpur Hoard from Bajpur, District Shahjahanpur: In October 2013, a copper hoard of nine harpoons was accidently discovered during seasonal ploughing of field from the village Bajpur in district Shahjahanpur and reported in the local media. After receiving the information the then Superintending Archaeologist Sh. N. K. Pathak responded immediately and dispatched a technical team of archaeologists to take possession of the copper hoard objects from police station Sinhauli, district Shahjahanpur on dt. 24th October, 2013.

The find spot is situated towards south-east side of village Bajpur on the left bank of river Khanaut. Primary investigation lead to the conclusion that these copper hoards objects were isolated findings in this area. Out of the 09 copper harpoons, 07 objects were intact and 02 were found broken. During the course of further exploration in the area very few sherds of Ochre colored Pottery (OCP) were found scattered in the field.

The detailed information including description and photographs of catalogue of copper hoard objects discovered from Bajpur, district Shahjahanpur is given in Table B1 and B2.

Table B1 - List of Copper Objects Discovered from Bajpur, District Shahjahanpur

SR. NO.	ACCESSION NO.	TYPE OF OBJECT	WEIGHT (GM)	DIMENSION (L X B CM)	THICKNESS (CM)			CONDITION OF OBJECTS
					Tip	Middle	Handle	
1.	759	Barbed Harpoon	529	27 x 5.1	0.3	1.7	1.4	Good
2.	760	Barbed Harpoon	625	28 x 5.4	0.4	1.8	1.8	Good
3.	761	Barbed Harpoon	826	31.5 x 6.2	0.4	2.1	1.4	Good
4.	762	Barbed Harpoon	785	28.9 x 6.1	0.3	2.0	1.7	Good
5.	763	Barbed Harpoon	772	30.5 x 6.4	0.4	2.1	1.3	Good
6.	764	Barbed Harpoon	813	31 x 6.5	0.4	2.0	1.4	Good
7.	765	Barbed Harpoon	809	31.2 x 6.2	0.2	2.0	1.3	Good
8.	766	Barbed Harpoon	577	22.7 x 2.6	-	1.6	1.3	Broken tip
9.	767	Broken arrow head of Harpoon	172	10.9 x 5.6	0.2	1.1	1.3	Broken tip and lower portion

Table B2 - Description and Photographs of Copper Objects from Bajpur, District Shahjahanpur

SR. NO.	ACCESSION NO.	TYPE OF OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PHOTOGRAPHS
1.	759	**Barbed Harpoon**	Thin, sharp and curved edges of the head of harpoon. The tip is round. One edge is chipped off. Thick raised mid-rib. The end is flattened. Three pair of sharp pointed denticulation and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Hook on one side in the lower portion.	 Fig (57)Obverse  Fig (58) Reverse
2.	760	**Barbed Harpoon**	Thin, sharp and curved edges of the head of harpoon. The tip is round. One edge is chipped off. Thick raised mid-rib. The end is flattened. Two pairs of sharp pointed denticulation and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Hook on one side in the lower portion.	 Fig (59)Obverse  Fig (60) Reverse
3.	761	**Barbed Harpoon**	Thin, sharp and curved edges of the head of harpoon. The tip is round. Prominently raised mid-rib. The end is flattened. Two pairs of sharp pointed denticulation and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Hook on one side in the lower portion.	 Fig (61)Obverse  Fig (62) Reverse

4.	762	**Barbed Harpoon**	Thin, sharp and curved edges of the head of harpoon. The tip is round. Thick raised mid-rib. The end is flattened. Two pairs of sharp pointed denticulation and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Hook on one side in the lower portion.	 Fig (63)Obverse	 Fig (64) Reverse
5.	763	**Barbed Harpoon**	Thin, sharp and curved edges of the head of harpoon. The tip is round. Thick raised mid-rib. The end is flattened. Two pairs of sharp pointed denticulation and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Hook on one side in the lower portion.	 Fig (65)Obverse	 Fig (66) Reverse
6.	764	**Barbed Harpoon**	Thin, sharp and curved edges of the head of harpoon. The tip is round. Thick raised mid-rib. The end is flattened. Two pairs of sharp pointed denticulation and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Hook on one side in the lower portion.	 Fig (67)Obverse	 Fig (68) Reverse

7.	765	**Barbed Harpoon**	Thin, sharp and curved edges of the head of harpoon. The tip is round. Thick raised mid-rib. The end is flattened. Two pairs of sharp pointed denticulation and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Hook on one side in the lower portion.	 Fig (69)Obverse	 Fig (70) Reverse
8.	766	**Barbed Harpoon**	Thin sharp edges of head of harpoon. Tip is broken. Mid-rib is moderately raised. The end is flattened. Two pairs of sharp pointed denticulation and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Hook on one side in the lower portion.	 Fig (71)Obverse	 Fig (72) Reverse
9.	767	**Broken arrow head of Harpoon**	Thin sharp edges and used marks on surface. Thick raised mid-rib. Tip and lower portion are broken.	 Fig (73)Obverse	 Fig (74) Reverse

Ganeshpura, District Mainpuri: Another chance discovery of Copper Hoard was reported in local media of District Mainpuri of Uttar Pradesh on 11th June, 2022. After receiving the information through a journalist, a technical team of archaeologists lead by Dr. Raj Kumar Patel, Superintending Archaeologist, Agra Circle responded immediately.

Total 77 copper objects including 'anthropomorphic' figures, big swords, barbed harpoons and spearheads in different shapes and sizes were found at village Ganeshpura. During the inspection some potsherds of Ochre Colored Pottery (OCP) culture were also collected close to the finding spot of copper hoard. The available section was scrapped and two trial trenches were taken for proper recording (photography and drawing) of potsherds, antiquarian remains and cultural strata close to the finding spot. The strategy for section scrapping in all the directions was essential as most of the cultural deposit was destroyed during the course of excavation through JCB.

During the course of further investigation it is confirmed that the site belongs to the single culture i.e. Ochre colored Pottery (OCP) and having cultural deposit of 60 cm approximately. Discovery of a hearth and a potter's kiln are important findings which were found during the course of excavation at the site.

The detailed information including description and photographs of catalogue of copper hoard objects discovered from Ganeshpura, district Mainpuri are described in Table C1 and C2.

Table C1 - List of Copper Objects Discovered From Ganeshpura, District Mainpuri

SR. NO.	TYPE OF OBJECT	WEIGHT (GM)	DIMENSION (L X B CM)	THICKNESS (CM)			CONDITION OF OBJECTS
				Tip	Middle	Handle	
1.	Spearhead	313.50	24.4 x 7.0	0.3	1.3	1.9	Good
2.	Spearhead / Dagger	398.00	39.0 x 9.0	0.5	1.2	1.5	Good
3.	Spearhead / Dagger	699.00	38.5 x 8.3	0.5	1.3	1.7	Good
4.	Spearhead (broken piece)/ Dagger	650.00	51.0 x 8.2	0.3	1.2	1.6	Broken
	4(i) Handle Side	504.50	32.3 x 8.2	1	1.3	1.6	
	4(ii) Tip side	146.00	18.6 x 3.7	0.3	0.9	1	
5.	Spearhead	547.00	27.6 x 7.5	0.4	1.2	2.3	Good
6.	Barbed Spearhead	658.00	31.5 x 7.3	0.3	1.9	2.1	Good
7.	Barbed Spearhead	842.50	34.3 x 7.2	0.4	2	2.3	Good
8.	Barbed Spearhead	992.00	36.8 x 7.0	0.4	2.1	2.3	Good
9.	Barbed Spearhead	844.50	31.8 x 6.2	0.3	2.3	2.2	Good
10.	Barbed Spearhead	1024.00	34.5 x 7.3	0.6	2.2	2.2	Good
11.	Barbed Spearhead	679.00	28.3 x 5.9	0.3	2.3	2.2	Good
12.	Barbed Spearhead	804.00	34.4 x 6.7	0.3	2.4	2.2	Good
13.	Barbed Spearhead	811.50	33.5 x 6.5	0.3	2.1	2.2	Good
14.	Barbed Spearhead	753.00	30.7 x 6.5	0.3	2.1	1.9	Good
15.	Barbed Spearhead	761.00	30.6 x 6.4	0.4	2.5	2.6	Good
16.	Barbed Spearhead	831.00	31.6 x 6.3	0.4	2.6	2	Good
17.	Barbed Spearhead	847.50	33.0 x 6.9	0.4	1.9	2.3	Good
18.	Barbed Spearhead	794.00	30.6 X 6.1	0.6	2.3	2.2	Good
19.	Barbed Spearhead	843.00	32.7 x 5.2	0.4	2.4	2.2	Good

20.	Barbed Spearhead	772.00	29.7 x 6.2	0.4	2.6	2.7	Good
21.	Barbed Spearhead	789.50	30.8 x 6.5	0.4	2.6	2.3	Good
22.	Barbed Spearhead	723.50	27.8 x 5.7	0.5	2.5	2.5	Good
23.	Barbed Spearhead	803.50	30.5 x 5.6	0.5	2.7	2.3	Good
24.	Barbed Spearhead	747.50	28.5 x 5.1	0.4	2.5	2.5	Good
25.	Barbed Spearhead	751.00	25.5 x 6.0	0.3	2.2	2.1	Good
26.	Barbed Spearhead	699.50	36.1 x 6.2	0.4	1.7	1.9	Good
27.	Barbed Spearhead	423.40	22.6 x 8.6	0.3	1.4	2	Good
28.	Barbed Spearhead	790.50	30.3 x 5.0	0.5	2.3	2.6	Good
29.	Barbed Spearhead	882.00	35.3 x 6.8	0.3	2	2.1	Good
30.	Barbed Spearhead	535.00	29.9 x 5.5	0.3	1.9	2.2	Good
31.	Barbed Spearhead	767.50	32.5 x 6.6	0.5	1.7	2.1	Good
32.	Barbed Spearhead	749.00	31.7 x 6.7	0.4	2	2.5	Good
33.	Barbed Spearhead	808.50	33.4 x 7.7	0.4	1.8	2.1	Good
34.	Barbed Spearhead	811.00	32.7 x 5.6	1.7	2	2.1	Good
35.	Barbed Spearhead	2060.00	54.2 x 8.3	0.3	2.1	2.8	Good
36.	Barbed Spearhead	1090.50	55.2 x 6.4	0.4	1.8	1.8	Good
37.	Sword	1578.00	67.3 x 8.7	0.3	1.4	1.4	Good
38.	Sword	1572.50	70.2 x 9.2	0.3	1.4	1.4	Good
39.	Sword	1009.00	55.3 x 8.6	0.3	1.2	1.2	Good
40.	Sword	1046.50	52.3 x 7.2	0.4	1.4	1.5	Good
41.	Anthropomorphic Figure	1175.00	23.5 x 36.5	0.2	0.8	1	Good
42.	Anthropomorphic Figure	2221.00	30.5 x 19.5	0.2	1	2.3	Broken
43.	Anthropomorphic Figure	591.00	19.6 x 19	0.2	0.7	0.5	Broken
44.	Anthropomorphic Figure	742.50	22.5 x 24.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	Broken
45.	Anthropomorphic Figure	703.00	19.2 x 29.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	Good

46.	Anthropomorphic Figure	1182.50	23.2 x 31.2	0.3	0.8	1.2	Broken
47.	Anthropomorphic Figure	899.00	20.7 x 22.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	Broken
48.	Anthropomorphic Figure	1150.00	32.5 x 34.5	0.3	0.7	0.9	Good
49.	Anthropomorphic Figure	900.50	20.5 x 32.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	Good
50.	Anthropomorphic Figure	737.00	20.5 x 23.5	0.3	0.7	0.9	Good
51.	Anthropomorphic Figure	748.00	18.5 x 25.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	Good
52.	Anthropomorphic Figure	773.50	20.5 x 29.5	0.3	0.7	0.9	Good
53.	Anthropomorphic Figure	850.00	20.5 x 32.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	Good
54.	Anthropomorphic Figure	1397.50	23 x 36.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	Good
55.	Anthropomorphic Figure	1353.00	22.5 x 37.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	Good
56.	Anthropomorphic Figure	1357.00	23.00 x 36	0.2	0.9	1.1	Good
57.	Barbed Spearhead	578.50	35.00 x 6.2	0.3	1.3	2.1	Good
58.	Barbed Spearhead	813.50	35.4 x 7.00	0.4	2.0	2.5	Good
59.	Spear Head	814.50	41.00 x 6.1	0.2	1.5	1.7	Good
60.	Spear Head	455.00	37.00 x 5.6	0.2	1.1	1.0	Good
61.	Spear Head	422.50	32.6 x 8.5	0.2	1.1	1.7	Good
62.	Barbed Spearhead	866.50	32.8 x 6.5	0.2	1.9	2.6	Good
63.	Barbed Spearhead	798.00	35.8 x 6.7	0.3	1.3	2.3	Good
64.	Barbed Spearhead	767.50	35.4 x 6.4	0.3	1.6	2.0	Good
65.	Barbed Spearhead	883.00	36.8 x 6.8	0.2	1.7	2.2	Good
66.	Barbed Spearhead	831.50	36.3 x 6.7	0.3	1.7	2.3	Good
67.	Barbed Spearhead	1107.50	42.4 x 7.1	0.4	2.1	2.3	Good
68.	Barbed Spearhead	831.00	31.5 x 7.00	0.5	1.9	2.00	Good
69.	Barbed Spearhead	754.50	31.00 x 6.9	0.4	1.7	1.9	Good
70.	Barbed Spearhead	739.50	32.3 x 6.1	0.4	1.7	2.2	Good
71.	Barbed Spearhead	782.00	30.1 x 6.6	0.4	1.7	2.0	Good

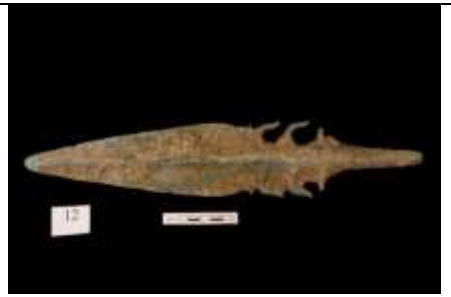
72.	Barbed Spearhead	588.00	31.2 x 6.3	0.3	1.3	1.9	Good
73.	Barbed Spearhead	757.00	32.9 x 5.3	0.3	1.8	2.5	Good
74.	Barbed Spearhead	832.00	31.3 x 5.1	0.3	2.1	2.5	Good
75.	Antenna Sword	1245.00	66.5 x 8.7	0.2	1.1	1.0	Good
76.	Hooked Sword	1301.50	64.6 x 7.6	0.3	1.3	1.3	Good
77.	Big hooked Sword	2330.00	98.7 x 9.4	0.4	1.1	1.7	Good

Table C2- Description and Photographs of Copper Objects from Ganeshpura, District Mainpuri

SR. NO.	TYPE OF OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PHOTOGRAPHS
1.	**Spearhead**	Top half slightly curved. Tip is rounded and slightly raised midrib. Tang is rounded. Ends of edges of the spear are upsided. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Object is intact. Edge is chipped off at few places due to weathering	 Fig (75)Obverse  Fig (76) Reverse
2.	**Spearhead / Dagger**	Pointed spearhead. Long, straight working edge. Tip is pointed. Object is intact. Ends of edges of the spear are upsided. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is observed on surface. Slightly raised midrib.	 Fig (77)Obverse  Fig (78) Reverse
3.	**Spearhead / Dagger**	Pointed spearhead. Long straight edge. Pointed tip. Ends of edges of the spear are upsided. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is observed on surface. Slightly raised midrib. Object is intact.	 Fig (79)Obverse  Fig (80) Reverse

4.	**Spearhead (broken piece)/ Dagger** **4(i) Handle Side** **4(ii) Tip side**	Pointed spearhead. Long spearhead with short tang at end. It is broken into two halves. Ends of edges of the spear are upsided. Freshly broken. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is also observed on surface. Midrib is not very prominent.	 Fig (81)Obverse	 Fig (82) Reverse
5.	**Spearhead**	Leaf shaped spearhead. Prominent tang at end. Both side edges are straight and tip is rounded. Edges of the spear are ending in pointed and subsided. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is also observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (83)Obverse	 Fig (84) Reverse
6.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Long straight edges and tanged end. Denticulate harpoon with slightly raised mid-rib. Edges of the harpoon head are ending in upsided. Two pairs of denticulation on either side. One pair of denticulation is subsided and another pair is pointed. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is observed on surface.	 Fig (85)Obverse	 Fig (86) Reverse

7.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Long straight edges with rounded tip and tang. Denticulate harpoon with slightly raised mid-rib. Two pairss of subsided and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (87)Obverse  Fig (88) Reverse
8.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Long straight edges and tanged end. Denticulate harpoon with slightly raised mid-rib. Two pairss of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (89)Obverse  Fig (90) Reverse
9.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Long straight edges and tanged end. Tip is round. Denticulate harpoon with slightly raised mid-rib. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of sharp pointed denticulation on either side. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (91)Obverse  Fig (92) Reverse

10.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Long straight edges and tanged end. Two subsided and one pointed denticulation on either side. Harpoon has rounded tip. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is observed on surface. Edges are chipped off due to weathering at some places. Raise midrib is observed.	 Fig (93)Obverse  Fig (94) Reverse
11.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Long straight edges, tanged end and pointed tip. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Tip is chipped off. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is observed on surface. Perforation at lower end of harpoon.	 Fig (95)Obverse  Fig (96) Reverse
12.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Long straight edges, tang end and round tip. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (97)Obverse  Fig (98) Reverse

13.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Long straight edge and having rounded tip. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is observed on surface.	 Fig (99)Obverse  Fig (100) Reverse
14.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Long straight edge on one side and other side edge is uneven. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is observed on surface.	 Fig (101)Obverse  Fig (102) Reverse
15.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Long straight edges and pointed tip. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (103)Obverse  Fig (104) Reverse

16.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Long straight edges and pointed tip. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition (light brown, silt soil) is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (105)Obverse  Fig (106) Reverse
17.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with uneven edges and broken tip. Two pairs of subsided and one pointed denticulation on either side of tang. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition (light brown, silt soil with mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (107)Obverse  Fig (108) Reverse
18.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges and pointed tip. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either sides. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition (light brown, silt soil) is observed on surface.	 Fig (109)Obverse  Fig (110) Reverse

19.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges and rounded tip. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition (light brown, silt soil) is observed on surface.	 Fig (111)Obverse  Fig (112) Reverse
20.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long uneven edges and rounded tip. Two pairs of subsided denticulation and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition (light brown, silt soil) is observed on surface.	 Fig (113)Obverse  Fig (114) Reverse
21.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges and rounded tip. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side of tang. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition (light brown, silty soil) is observed on surface.	 Fig (115)Obverse  Fig (116) Reverse

22.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is curved and slightly fractured recently. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side of tang. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition (light brown, silty soil) is observed on surface.	 Fig (117)Obverse	 Fig (118) Reverse
23.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side of tang. Raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition (light brown, silty soil) is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (119)Obverse	 Fig (120) Reverse
24.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with slightly curved edges in the lower and upper portion. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (121)Obverse	 Fig (122) Reverse

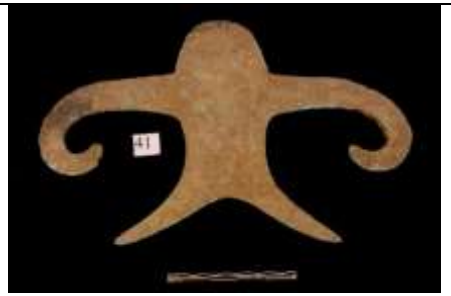
25.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two vpair of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is observed on surface.	 Fig (123)Obverse  Fig (124) Reverse
26.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (125)Obverse  Fig (126) Reverse
27.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight and thin edges. At few places edge is uneven and grooved/ worked. Tip is rounded. One pair of subsided denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition (light brown, silty soil) is observed on surface.	 Fig (127)Obverse  Fig (128) Reverse

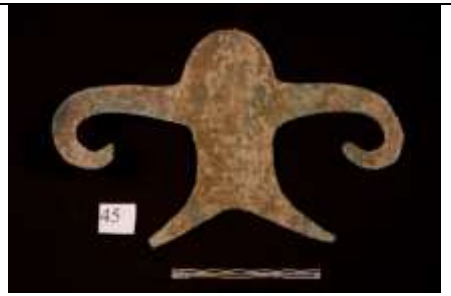
28.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of sharp denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (129)Obverse  Fig (130) Reverse
29.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is pointed. Two pairs of subsided denticulation and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side at lower end. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation is observed. Soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (131)Obverse  Fig (132) Reverse
30.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is pointed. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Raised mid-rib. Tip of ends of harpoon head is upsided. Green colored patina and salt encrustation and soil deposition is observed on surface.	 Fig (133)Obverse  Fig (134) Reverse

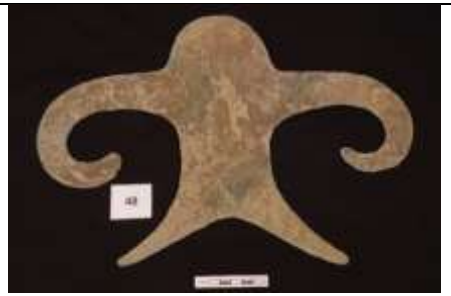
31.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Preserved in very good condition. Copper harpoon with long straight thin and sharp edges. Tip is rounded. Object is intact. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Tip of ends of harpoon head is upsided. Prominent raised midrib. Green colored patina is observed.	 Fig (135)Obverse  Fig (136) Reverse
32.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Preserved in very good condition. Object is intact. Prominent raised midrib. Green colored patina is observed.	 Fig (137)Obverse  Fig (138) Reverse
33.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. End of harpoon blade is straight and linear. Total five pair of denticulation on either side. Out of these three pair are subsided. Fourth pair one is subsided and one is pointed. Fifth pair is pointed. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition is observed.	 Fig (139)Obverse  Fig (140) Reverse

34.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with four edges. Tip is broken. All the edges are thin and sharp. There is three pair of subsided denticulation on one side. On the other side there are three pair of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition is observed.	 Fig (141)Obverse  Fig (142) Reverse
35.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges, chipped off at several places. Tip is rounded. Four pair of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (143)Obverse  Fig (144) Reverse
36.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges, chipped off at several places. Tip is rounded. Four pair of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (145)Obverse  Fig (146) Reverse

37.	**Sword**	Copper sword with long straight thin edges. Tip is rounded. Hook on one side at the end and raised mid-rib. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (147)Obverse  Fig (148) Reverse
38.	**Sword**	Copper sword with long straight thin edges. Tip is pointed. Hook on one side at the end and raised mid-rib. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (149)Obverse  Fig (150) Reverse
39.	**Sword**	Copper sword with long straight thin edges. Tip is pointed. Hook on one side at the end and raised mid-rib. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (151)Obverse  Fig (152) Reverse

40.	**Sword**	Copper sword with long straight thin edges. Tip is pointed. Hook on one side at the end and raised mid-rib. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (153)Obverse  Fig (154) Reverse
41.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure. One arm slightly bent. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (155)Obverse  Fig (156) Reverse
42.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure. One leg highly uneven and tip of leg is curved inward. Both arms are broken. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (157)Obverse  Fig (158) Reverse

43.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure Both arms are broken. Both legs are asymmetrical. Tip of one leg is round and another is broken. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (159)Obverse	 Fig (160) Reverse
44.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure. One arm and tip of one leg are broken. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (161)Obverse	 Fig (162) Reverse
45.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure. Tip of one leg is slightly chipped off. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (163)Obverse	 Fig (164) Reverse

46.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure. One leg is bent. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (165)Obverse	 Fig (166) Reverse
47.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure. One arm is freshly broken. One leg is also broken. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (167)Obverse	 Fig (168) Reverse
48.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface. Object is intact. Both arms and legs are symmetrical.	 Fig (169)Obverse	 Fig (170) Reverse

49.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (171)Obverse  Fig (172) Reverse
50.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure. One arm freshly broken. Very thin object. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (173)Obverse  Fig (174) Reverse
51.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure. Tip of one leg broken. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (175)Obverse  Fig (176) Reverse

52.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (177)Obverse  Fig (178) Reverse
53.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure. One arm broken and ends of both legs broken. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (179)Obverse  Fig (180) Reverse
54.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (181)Obverse  Fig (182) Reverse

55.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure. One arm bent. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (183)Obverse  Fig (184) Reverse
56.	**Anthropomorphic Figure**	Copper Anthropomorphic figure. One leg slightly bent. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (185)Obverse  Fig (186) Reverse
57.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Long edge, uneven and chipped off at few places. Having pointed tip. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Prominently raised mid-rib. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil) is observed on surface.	 Fig (187)Obverse  Fig (188) Reverse

58.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Long straight edge and rounded tip. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil) is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (189)Obverse	 Fig (190) Reverse
59.	**Spear Head**	Pointed spearhead. Long, straight working edge. Tip is pointed. Object is intact. Ends of edges of the spear are truncated. Slightly raised midrib. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil) is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (191)Obverse	 Fig (192) Reverse
60.	**Spear Head**	Long and thick edges. Tip is rounded. Raised mid-rib. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil) is observed on surface. End of spearhead is chipped off and broken.	 Fig (193)Obverse	 Fig (194) Reverse

61.	**Spear Head**	Long and thin edges. Tip is Pointed. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil) is observed on surface. Tip of both edges is upsided.	 Fig (195)Obverse  Fig (196) Reverse
62.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation and soil deposition is observed on surface.	 Fig (197)Obverse  Fig (198) Reverse
63.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil) is observed on surface.	 Fig (199)Obverse  Fig (200) Reverse

64.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil) is observed on surface.	 Fig (201)Obverse	 Fig (202) Reverse
65.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil) is observed on surface.	 Fig (203)Obverse	 Fig (204) Reverse
66.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges, chipped off and uneven at few places. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Prominently raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation and soil deposition is observed on surface.	 Fig (205)Obverse	 Fig (206) Reverse

67.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edge and sharp barbs on either side. Tip is rounded. Slightly raised midrib. Four pair of barbs and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Green colored patina and salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil) is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (207)Obverse  Fig (208) Reverse
68.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Prominently raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation and soil deposition is observed on surface.	 Fig (209)Obverse  Fig (210) Reverse
69.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of truncated denticulation on either side. Prominently raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation and soil deposition is observed on surface.	 Fig (211)Obverse  Fig (212) Reverse

70.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Prominently raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation and soil deposition is observed on surface.	 Fig (213)Obverse	 Fig (214) Reverse
71.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Prominently raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation and soil deposition is observed on surface.	 Fig (215)Obverse	 Fig (216) Reverse
72.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation and soil deposition is observed on surface.	 Fig (217)Obverse	 Fig (218) Reverse

73.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Prominently raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation and soil deposition is observed on surface.	 Fig (219)Obverse  Fig (220) Reverse
74.	**Barbed Spearhead**	Copper harpoon with long straight edges. Tip is rounded. Two pairs of subsided and one pair of pointed denticulation on either side. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina and salt encrustation and soil deposition is observed on surface.	 Fig (221)Obverse  Fig (222) Reverse
75.	**Antenna Sword**	Double antennae sword with long straight thin edges. Tip is pointed. Slightly raised mid-rib. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface. Object is intact.	 Fig (223)Obverse  Fig (224) Reverse

76.	**Hooked Sword**	Sword with long straight thin edges. Tip is pointed. Slightly raised mid-rib. Edges are chipped at several places. Hook on one side only. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (225)Obverse  Fig (226) Reverse
77.	**Big hooked Sword**	Sword with long straight thin edges. Tip is pointed. Slightly raised mid-rib. Edges are chipped at several places and cracks on surface. Hook on one side only. Green colored patina, salt encrustation and soil deposition (light brown, silty soil with traces of mica) is observed on surface.	 Fig (227)Obverse  Fig (228) Reverse

Metallurgical Analysis: We have also conducted XRF study of the copper objects kept in antiquity room of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) Agra circle office.

Each and every object of the metal hoard was analyzed using non-destructive technique ED-XRF (handheld). In respect of Ganeshpura, district Mainpuri all the 77 objects in the copper hoard were studied to assess their original source of mining and trace the history of manufacturing. Similarly, in respect of Bajpur, district Shahjahanpur all 09 objects discovered in the copper hoard are made available for the study.

In respect of Madarpur, district Moradabad out of 31 objects discovered in the copper hoard, 28 objects are made available for the study and remaining 03 objects are temporarily shifted to National Museum, New Delhi for display.

Three different locations on each object were analyzed to get an average reading of compositional elements and trace elements. The details are as follows:

1. The Major compositional element of the metal hoards discovered from Madarpur, district Moradabad is copper which is reported at maximum (88.90% to 97.56%) with tin, titanium, nickel and iron in trace amounts. Whereas lead (1.72% to 10.65%) also identified in the composition of metal hoards.
2. The Major compositional element of the metal hoards discovered from Bajpur, district Shahjahanpur is copper which is reported at maximum (97.12% to 99.45%) with tin, titanium, nickel, iron and lead in trace amounts.
3. The Major compositional element of the metal hoards discovered from Ganeshpura, district Mainpuri is copper which is reported at maximum (78% to 99.15%) with iron, titanium, tin and nickel as trace in amount. Whereas lead (0.69% to 30.26%) also identified in the composition of metal hoards because lead is commonly found naturally with the ores of copper in the antiquities.

Due to constraints of time the detailed study of above sites will be published in separate paper.

Conclusion: Though the discovery of copper hoards is mostly confined to upper Ganga-Yamuna *doab* region but, they are also reported from beyond this region. They are generally discovered as chance findings during ploughing / leveling of fields. Mostly they are isolated finds and are reported from single culture sites as seen above.

In respect of Madarpur and Ganeshpura, firstly chance discovery of copper hoard are reported in local media, subsequently after recovery of objects, trial excavation and section scrapping is undertaken at the find spot. The find spot of copper hoard objects are often associated with scattered potsherds of Ochre colored Pottery (OCP). Some burning activity is also noticed during the course of excavation in the form of open burnt place and hearth respectively. In the case of Bajpur after recovery of copper hoard objects no excavation was undertaken at the find spot.

Thus, further research in this region needs to be undertaken in the form of extensive explorations and planned excavations, particularly at those sites where OCP potsherds are noticed

on the surface during explorations. This will help to establish a proper co-relation between copper hoards and OCP culture.

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Terracotta Collection of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Roohelkhand University, Panchal Museum Bareilly District Bareilly U.P. & Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

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Terracotta Collection of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Roohelkhand University, Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P. & Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

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Introduction: The terracotta collection kept at Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Roohelkhand University, Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P. & Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly district Bareilly U.P. It includes antiquities of Pre-*Mauryan, Mauryan, Kushan, Gupta* and Medieval period.

The catalogue of the Terracotta Antiquities kept in Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Roohelkhand University, Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P. is as follows:

Pre-*Mauryan* Period:



Fig. No. 01: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	6.8x5.6x2.6 cm
Period	-	Pre-*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 02: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	6.7x4.2x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Pre Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 03: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	5.7x4.6x1.1 cm
Period	-	*Pre Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure with stump like hands.



Fig. No. 04: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	7.5x5.3x1.4 cm
Period	-	*Pre Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 05: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	5.3x4.3x1.3 cm
Period	-	*Pre Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 06: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	6.2x3.7x1.1 cm
Period	-	*Pre. Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 07: T.C. Bird

Period	-	Pre-*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bird.

Mauryan Period:



Fig. No. 08: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	10.5x6.0x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 09: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	4.1x3.5x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 10: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	9.4x6.3x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 11: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	4.5x3.2x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic female figure.



Fig. No. 12: Anthropomorphic figure

Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 13: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	7x3x1 cm
Period	-	Mauryan
Provenance	-	Kept at State Museum Lucknow U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 14: Anthropomorphic Mother goddess

Size	-	7.5x6.1x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken mother goddess figure.



Fig. No. 15: Bust of goddess

Size	-	12.0x9.0x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bust of a goddess.



Fig. No. 16: Human figure

Size	-	11.5x7.8x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human figure.



Fig. No. 17: Human figure

Size	-	9.4x6.4x3.2 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. human figure.



Fig. No. 18: Human head

Size	-	4.5x2.5x2.7 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 19: Male figure

Size	-	11.7x6.3x3.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece showing a male in standing posture.



Fig. No. 20: Male head

Size	-	6.8x3.5x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 21: Male head

Size	-	8.2x5.1x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 22: Male figure

Size	-	7.8x5.6x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. figure of a male.

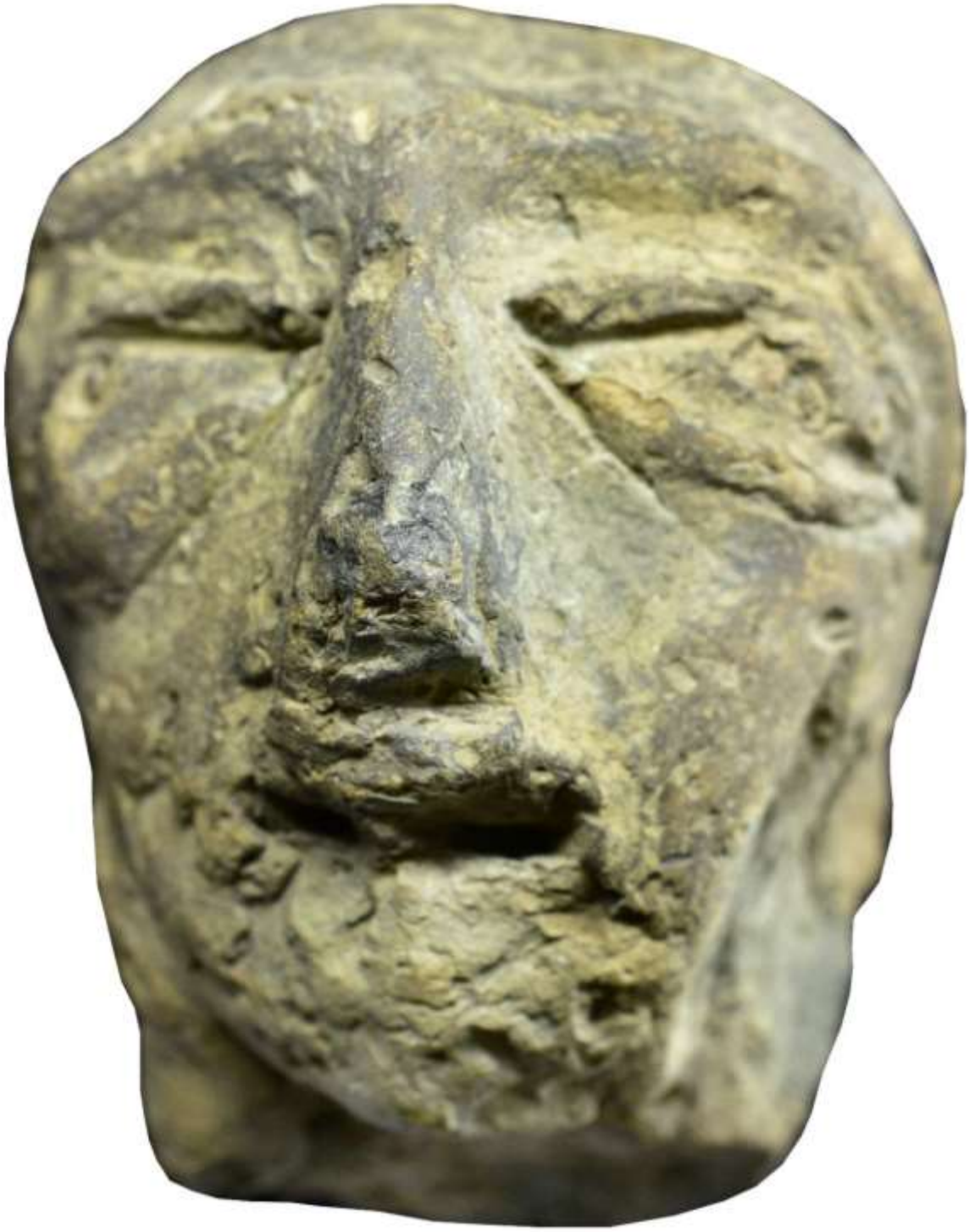


Fig. No. 23: Male head

Size	-	7.5x4.5x5.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 24: Middle portion of a male

Size	-	5.0x4.0x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. middle portion of a male deity.



Fig. No. 25: Female head

Size	-	5.8x5.4x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 26: Female head

Size	-	4.6x3.2x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 27: Female head

Size	-	3.2x3.5x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 28: Female head

Size	-	6.1x2.8x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 29: Female head

Period - *Mauryan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 30: Female head

Size	-	4.8x2.6x1.4 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 31: Female with a child

Size	-	6.0x4.5x1.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female with a child.



Fig. No. 32: Human head

Size	-	4.2x3.4x2.9 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 33: Human head

Size	-	6.2x4.7x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 34: T.C. bull

Size	-	7.0x7.2x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a grey color t.c. bull.



Fig. No. 35: T.C. Bull



Fig. No. 36: T.C. Bull

Size	-	9.2x6.0x4.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull.



Fig. No. 37: T.C. Bull

Size	-	5.4x5.5x2.3 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. head of bull.



Fig. No. 38: T.C. Bull



Fig. No. 39: T.C. Bull



Fig. No. 40: T.C. Bull

Size	-	1.6x3.3x2.8 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull



Fig. No. 41: T.C. Bull

Size	-	5.5x4.2x2.8 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. bull.



Fig. No. 42: T.C. Bull

Size	-	5.8x5.6x5.1 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. head of a bull.



Fig. No. 43: T.C. Bull head

Size	-	4.5x5.3x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. bull head.



Fig. No. 44: T.C. Bull

Size	-	5.4x4.6x1.8 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull head.



Fig. No. 45: T.C. Bull

Size	-	5.1x5.0x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull head.



Fig. No. 46: T.C. elephant

Period - *Mauryan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken t.c. elephant decorated with stamped designs and incised lines.



Fig. No. 47: T.C. elephant

Size	-	6.4x5.2x3.4 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an elephant.



Fig. No. 48: T.C. elephant

Size	-	6.8x4.3x3.2 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a grey color t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 49: T.C. elephant

Size	-	7.5x4.0x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 50: T.C. elephant

Size	-	10.9x7.1x4.8 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 51: T.C. elephant

Size	-	8.2x6.2x4.4 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 52: T.C. elephant

Size	-	6.0x4.5x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 53: T.C. elephant

Size	-	8.1x6.6x3.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 54: T.C. elephant

Size	-	9.4x7.5x4.3 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 55: T.C. elephant

Period - *Mauryan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is an elephant.



Fig. No. 56: T.C. elephant

Size	-	6.4x5.1x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 57: T.C. elephant

Size	-	5x7.8x3.3 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an elephant.



Fig. No. 58: T.C. elephant

Size	-	5.0x6.5x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an elephant.



Fig. No. 59: T.C. elephant

Period - *Mauryan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken elephant.



Fig. No. 60: T.C. elephant

Size	-	4.0x3.6x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a toy elephant.



Fig. No. 61: T.C. elephant

Size	-	4.4x4.4x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a toy elephant.



Fig. No. 62: T.C. elephant

Size	-	11.2x6.5x4.2 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken figure of an elephant decorated with stamped designs.



Fig. No. 63: T.C. elephant

Size	-	4.5x9.0x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken head of an elephant.



Fig. No. 64: T.C. elephant

Size	-	5.2x3.5x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. elephant head.



Fig. No. 65: T.C. elephant head

Size	-	9.0x6.9x5.7 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an elephant head.



Fig. No. 66: T.C. elephant head

Size	-	9.3x6.8x5.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the broken head of an elephant.



Fig. No. 67: T.C. boar

Size	-	7.0x4.2x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. boar.



Fig. No. 68: T.C. ram

Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. ram.



Fig. No. 69: T.C. ram

Size	-	4.5x6.5x5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. ram head.



Fig. No. 70: T.C. ram



Fig. No. 71: T.C. horse

Size	-	8.0x5.6x5.4 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 72: T.C. horse

Period - *Mauryan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 73: T.C. horse

Size	-	5.5x2.4x1.7 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 74: T.C. horse

Size	-	4.2x4.3x1.7 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse head.



Fig. No. 75: T.C. horse

Size	-	6x6x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse head.



Fig. No. 76: T.C. horse

Size	-	4.4x2.6x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is broken t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 77: T.C. horse

Size	-	7.0x3.3x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the broken head of a horse



Fig. No. 78: T.C. horse

Period - *Mauryan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a horse shaped toy cart.



Fig. No. 79: T.C. toy cart

Period - *Mauryan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. elephant toy cart.



Fig. No. 80: T.C. serpent

Size	-	14.1x6.6x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing a serpent deity.



Fig. No. 81: T.C. animal head

Size	-	5.7x2.6x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. animal head.



Fig. No. 82: T.C. animal head

Size	-	9.5x3.2x5.2 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken animal head.



Fig. No. 83: T.C. animal head

Size	-	7.0x7.0x5.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an animal head.



Fig. No. 84: T.C. dice

Size	-	3.4x1.1x1.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a dice.



Fig. No. 85: T.C. lid

Size	-	5.1x4.9x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a piece of knobbed lid.



Fig. No. 86: T.C. stamp

Size	-	3.8x3.1x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a triratna stamp.



Fig. No. 87: T.C. stamp

Period - *Mauryan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. double sided stamp. One side as triratna symbol and the side has simple circular design with short lines along the periphery.



Fig. No. 88: T.C. piece

Size	-	6.7x4.4x1.7 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 89: T.C. piece

Size	-	6.6x5.2x1.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept in *Panchal* Museum *Bareilly* district *Bareilly* U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken T.C piece.

Shunga Period:



Fig. No. 90: T.C. male figure

Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male figure seated on a couch.



Fig. No. 91: T.C. male figure

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. male figure holding some object in his right hand.



Fig. No. 92: T.C. male figure

Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. plaque showing a bust of a male.



Fig. No. 93: T.C. male figure

Size	-	7.2x4.4x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken plaque showing a male in standing posture his remaining right hand is held akimbo.



Fig. No. 94: T.C. male figure

Size	-	7.4x5.3x1.8 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken plaque showing a man in standing posture.



Fig. No. 95: T.C. male figure

Size	-	7x6x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing the lower portion of a male.



Fig. No. 96: T.C. male figure

Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an image of male in standing posture.



Fig. No. 97: T.C. male figure

Size	-	7.4x6.3x3.6 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. male figure.



Fig. No. 98: Figure of Surya

Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. figure showing *Surya* on chariot.



Fig. No. 99: T.C. human figure

Size - 7.3x4.4x3.6 cm

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken plaque showing lower portion of a standing human figure.



Fig. No. 100: T.C. human figure

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken t.c. plaque showing a human figure.



Fig. No. 101: T.C. female figure

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. plaque showing a female in standing posture and holding a flower with long stalk.



Fig. No. 102: T.C. female figure

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. plaque showing a female in standing posture with her hands held akimbo.



Fig. No. 103: T.C. female figure

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. plaque showing a lady in standing posture. Her left hand is held akimbo.



Fig. No. 104: T.C. female figure

Size	-	9.5x5x1 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing a female in standing posture.



Fig. No. 105: T.C. female figure

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. piece showing a lady in standing posture.



Fig. No. 106: T.C. female figure

Size	-	7.5x5.5x1.9 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an image of female in standing posture.



Fig. No. 107: T.C. female figure

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. plaque showing a female in standing posture.



Fig. No. 108: T.C. female figure

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken plaque showing upper part of *Pancha-chuda*.



Fig. No. 109: T.C. female figure

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a plaque showing a female in standing posture.



Fig. No. 110: T.C. female figure

Size	-	4.5x7.7x2.3 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stamp of a lady in standing posture.



Fig. No. 111: T.C. female figure

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. plaque showing lady holding bunch of mangos in her right hand. She has a female attendant on her right.



Fig. No. 112: T.C. female figure

Size	-	5.0x3.3x0.9 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken T.C Plaque showing a female figure.



Fig. No. 113: T.C. female figure

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a headless female standing in *tribhanga mudra*.



Fig. No. 114: T.C. female figure

Size	-	8x7x1 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken female figure.



Fig. No. 115: T.C. female figure

Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. plaque showing a female deity.



Fig. No. 116: T.C. female figure

Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. winged female.



Fig. No. 117: T.C. female figure

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. plaque showing a lady with a parrot.



Fig. No. 118: T.C. mother figure

Size	-	13.3x7.6x3.3 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the mould showing mother with a child.



Fig. No. 119: T.C. female figure

Size	-	8.6x5.9x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the middle portion of a female in standing posture.



Fig. No. 120: T.C. female figure

Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. plaque showing lower portion of a lady.



Fig. No. 121: T.C. female figure

Size	-	7.2x5.7x2.3 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing the lower portion of the female.



Fig. No. 122: T.C. female figure

Size	-	8.5x5.3x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the lower portion of a lady in standing posture.



Fig. No. 123: T.C. female figure

Size	-	5.3x6.4x2.1 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. plaque showing lower portion of a lady.



Fig. No. 124: T.C. female figure

Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. plaque showing female flanked by two female attenders of small size.



Fig. No. 125: T.C. figure of a couple

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. plaque showing a couple.



Fig. No. 126: T.C. couple figure

Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. plaque showing a lady and a man.



Fig. No. 127: T.C. toy cart

Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart.



Fig. No. 128: T.C. toy cart

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. toy bullock cart.



Fig. No. 129: T.C. toy cart

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a toy cart in the shape of chariot drawn by four horses.



Fig. No. 130: T.C. horse

Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. plaque showing a horse.



Fig. No. 131: T.C. fish

Size	-	9.4x4.2x2.8 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. fish.



Fig. No. 132: T.C. wheel

Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. wheel.



Fig. No. 133: T.C. wheel

Size	-	6.8x6.6x1.0 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.



Fig. No. 134: T.C. wheel

Size	-	4.5x4.6x1.0 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.



Fig. No. 135: T.C. stamp

Size	-	6.2x6.0x3.9 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 136: T.C. stamp

Size	-	5.2x4.2x1.4 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 137: T.C. piece

Size	-	6.5x6.3x1.8 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 138: T.C. piece

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a defaced t.c. plaque.

***Kushan* Period:**



Fig. No. 139: T.C. Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	8.3x4.5x2.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 140: T.C. Anthropomorphic figure

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is an anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 141: T.C. *Mahisasuramardini*

Size	-	18.7x11.2x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque of *Mahisasuramardini*.



Fig. No. 142: T.C. *Mahisasuramardini*

Size	-	15.0x8.0x4.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing *Mahisasuramardini*.



Fig. No. 143: T.C. *Mahisasuramardini*

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. plaque showing *Mahisasuramardini*.



Fig. No. 144: T.C. *Mahisasuramardini*

Size	-	10.5x12.8x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken *Mahisasuramardini* plaque.



Fig. No. 145: T.C. *Mahisasuramardini*

Size	-	6.5x10.2x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken plaque showing *Mahisasuramardini*.



Fig. No. 146: T.C. *Mahisasuramardini*

Size	-	12.5x11.6x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. plaque of *Mahisasuramardini*.



Fig. No. 147: T.C. *Mahisasuramardini*

Size	-	7.0x7.8x2.1 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken plaque showing *Mahisasuramardini*.



Fig. No. 148: T.C. *Mahisasuramardini*

Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is early image of *Mahisasuramardini* having *Shunga* influence.



Fig. No. 149: T.C. *Mahisasuramardini*

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is t.c. *Mahisasuramardini*.



Fig. No. 150: T.C. *Shashti*

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is t.c. image of *Shashthi* seated on a couch.



Fig. No. 151: T.C. *Hariti*

Size	-	19.5x10.5x5.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken image of *Hariti*.



Fig. No. 152: T.C. *Hariti*

Size	-	22.0x18.0x13.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a figure of *Hariti*.



Fig. No. 153: T.C. *Hariti*

Size	-	9.5x8.6x9.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. headless image of *Hariti*.



Fig. No. 154: T.C. *Hariti*

Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken image of a *Hariti*.



Fig. No. 155: T.C. *Hariti*

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken headless image of *Hariti* seated on a couch.



Fig. No. 156: T.C. *Hariti*

Size	-	8.5x4.0x5.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a figure of *Hariti*.



Fig. No. 157: T.C. *Hariti*

Size	-	11.5x11.8x7.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken image of *Hariti*.



Fig. No. 158: T.C. *Hariti*

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is broken image of *Hariti*.



Fig. No. 159: T.C. *Hariti*

Size	-	11.1x11.5x5.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece showing the part of *Hariti*.



Fig. No. 160: T.C. *Shiva* head

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a *Shiva* head with vertical third eye on his for head.



Fig. No. 161: T.C. *Naigamesha*

Size	-	7.0x6.4x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a *Naigamesha*.



Fig. No. 162: T.C. *Naigamesha*

Size	-	7.2x7.3x1.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a Naigamesha.



Fig. No. 163: T.C. *Naigamesha*

Size	-	6.2x7.2x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the bust of Naigamesha.



Fig. No. 164: T.C. *Naigamesha*

Size	-	5.2x4.6x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. *Naigamesha* head.



Fig. No. 165: T.C. *Naigamesha*

Size	-	5.4x5.0x2.3 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a Naigamesha.



Fig. No. 166: T.C. *Naigamesha*

Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a Naigamesha.



Fig. No. 167: T.C. *Naigamesha*

Size	-	11.3x5.8x1.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken image of Naigamesha.



Fig. No. 168: T.C. *Naigamesha*

Size	-	7.5x3.5x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken figure of Naigamesha.



Fig. No. 169: T.C. *Naigamesha*

Size	-	9.8x6.6x1.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a figure of *Naigamesha*.



Fig. No. 170: T.C. *Naigamesha*

Size	-	3.2x2.6x1.9 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a Naigamesha head.



Fig. No. 171: T.C. *Naigamesha*

Size	-	11.5x8.3x cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. Naigamesha.



Fig. No. 172: T.C. *Naigamesha*



Fig. No. 173: T.C. *Naigameshi*

Size	-	7.7x5.0x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a figure of Naigameshi.



Fig. No. 174: T.C. ***Naigameshi***

Size	-	5.8x5.6x2.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the broken head of Naigameshi.



Fig. No. 175: T.C. *Naigameshi*

Size	-	5.6x5.2x3.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken head of Naigameshi.



Fig. No. 176: T.C. *Naigameshi*

Size	-	9.5x7.4x3 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a figure of Naigameshi.



Fig. No. 177: T.C. *Naigameshi*

Size	-	8.0x5.6x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a figure of *Naigameshi*.



Fig. No. 178: T.C. *Naigameshi*

Size	-	6.5x5.5x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken figure of Naigameshi.



Fig. No. 179: T.C. *Naigameshi*

Size	-	7.1x6.8x1.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a figure of *Naigameshi*.



Fig. No. 180: T.C. *Naigameshi*

Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a Naigameshi.



Fig. No. 181: T.C. *Naigameshi*

Size	-	8.3x6.0x1.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a figure of Naigameshi.



Fig. No. 182: T.C. *Naigameshi*

Size	-	6.6x8.5x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken figure of *Naigameshi*.



Fig. No. 183: T.C. *Naigameshi*

Size	-	6.5x6.8x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. *Naigameshi*.



Fig. No. 184: T.C. *Naigameshi*

Size	-	12.5x9.8x8.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. Naigameshi.



Fig. No. 185: T.C. head of a deity

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a plaque showing head of a deity wearing *Kirita Mukuta* and halo behind his head.



Fig. No. 186: T.C. Male head

Size	-	6.5x6.2x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 187: T.C. Male head

Size	-	11.5x8.1x5.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 188: T.C. Male head

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 189: T.C. Male head

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 190: T.C. Male head

Size	-	6.8x6.0x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 191: T.C. Male head

Size	-	5.5x4.0x4.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 192: T.C. Male head

Size	-	10x6x5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 193: T.C. Male head

Size	-	6.8x5.2x3.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 194: T.C. Male head

Size	-	9.7x7.3x4.1 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 195: T.C. Male head

Size	-	8.0x5.5x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 196: T.C. Male head

Size	-	12.6x7.3x6.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 197: T.C. Male head

Size	-	7.5x7.8x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 198: T.C. Male head

Size	-	7.5x5.6x3.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 199: T.C. Male head

Size	-	6.0x4.6x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 200: T.C. Male head

Size	-	6.6x4.1x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 201: T.C. Male head

Size	-	6.3x4.5x3.1 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 202: T.C. Male head

Size	-	8.5x6.4x3.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 203: T.C. Male head

Size	-	7.4x5.0x3.3 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 204: T.C. Male head

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 205: T.C. Male head

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 206: T.C. Male head

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 207: T.C. Male head

Size	-	8.5x5.5x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 208: T.C. Male head

Size	-	8.0x8.5x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 209: T.C. Male head

Size	-	9.0x7.0x7.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 210: T.C. Male head

Size	-	3.5x4.3x3.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a grotesque male head.



Fig. No. 211: T.C. Male head

Size	-	4.0x3.7x1.3 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 212: T.C. Male head

Size	-	4.5x6.2x5.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 213: T.C. Male head

Size	-	4.3x3.2x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken male head.



Fig. No. 214: T.C. Male head

Size	-	7.0x5.5x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone upper portion of a male head.



Fig. No. 215: T.C. Male figure

Size	-	14.5x6.8x5.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male figure.



Fig. No. 216: T.C. Male figure

Size	-	8.2x5.1x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male figure.



Fig. No. 217: T.C. Male figure

Size	-	9.5x7.2x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken male figure.



Fig. No. 218: T.C. Male figure

Size	-	5.6x6.2x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a headless human torso.



Fig. No. 219: T.C. Male figure

Size	-	7.2x4.6x1.7 cm
Period	-	Kushan
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male figure seated on a low couch.



Fig. No. 220: T.C. Male figure

Size	-	5.7x4.6x1.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male figure with both hands are raised.



Fig. No. 221: T.C. Male figure

Size	-	6.2x4.5x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a crudely made man figure.



Fig. No. 222: T.C. Male figure

Size	-	19.2x9.5x9.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. middle portion of male in standing posture.



Fig. No. 223: T.C. Male torso

Size	-	5.3x5.0x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken male torso.



Fig. No. 224: T.C. Male figure

Size	-	11.2x6.4x4.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken image of man seated on couch.



Fig. No. 225: T.C. Male torso

Size	-	14.5x10.5x4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken male torso.



Fig. No. 226: T.C. Male bust

Size	-	3.6x3.0x2.1 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male bust.



Fig. No. 227: T.C. Male bust

Size	-	6.1x4.6x1.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a bust of a male.



Fig. No. 228: T.C. Male bust

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken male bust.



Fig. No. 229: T.C. Male bust

Size	-	10.3x6.6x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. defaced male bust.



Fig. No. 230: T.C. Male bust

Size	-	6.9x4.6x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken male bust.



Fig. No. 231: T.C. Male bust

Size	-	11.3x6.4x4.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male bust.



Fig. No. 232: T.C. female bust

Size	-	4.5x3.7x1.9 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female bust.



Fig. No. 233: T.C. female bust

Size	-	5.4x2.6x1.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken female figure.



Fig. No. 234: T.C. female figure

Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. female figure in standing posture.



Fig. No. 235: T.C. female figure

Size	-	10.0x9.0x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c female figure.



Fig. No. 236: T.C. female figure

Size	-	5.2x3.1x1.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan- Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a bust of a female.



Fig. No. 237: T.C. female figure

Size	-	9.3x4.4x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a figure of women with child.



Fig. No. 238: T.C. female head

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 239: T.C. female head

Size	-	7.6x8.2x4.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 240: T.C. female head

Size	-	5.3x4.0x2.5 cm
Period	-	Kushan
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 241: T.C. female head

Size	-	8.0x5.1x4.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 242: T.C. female head

Size	-	17.2x7.5x5.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 243: T.C. female head

Size	-	6.3x3.5x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 244: T.C. female head

Size	-	6.7x7.7x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 245: T.C. female head

Size	-	7.5x7.0x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken female head.



Fig. No. 246: T.C. female head

Size	-	12.2x9.9x8.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 247: T.C. female head

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 248: T.C. female head

Size	-	8.0x6.8x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 249: T.C. female head

Size	-	6.5x4.7x4.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 250: T.C. female head

Size	-	12.0x11.0x6.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 251: T.C. female head

Size	-	5.5x5.0x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 252: T.C. female head

Size	-	8.5x7.0x5.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 253: T.C. female head

Size	-	7.0x3.5x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 254: T.C. female head

Size	-	6.5x4.5x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 255: T.C. female head

Size	-	10.0x6.0x4.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 256: T.C. female head

Size	-	7.5x6.3x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 257: T.C. female head

Size	-	12.5x7.3x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 258: T.C. female head

Size	-	5.8x4.0x3.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 259: T.C. female head

Size	-	9.8x8.0x4.3 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 260: T.C. female head

Size	-	7.5x5.4x5.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 261: T.C. female head

Size	-	4.7x3.6x1.9 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 262: T.C. female head

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 263: T.C. female head

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 264: T.C. female head

Size	-	6.4x5.0x2.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 265: T.C. female figure

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. standing female figure.



Fig. No. 266: T.C. female figure

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. female sitting on the couch.



Fig. No. 267: T.C. female bust

Size	-	5.5x5.3x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female bust.



Fig. No. 268: T.C. female bust

Size	-	6.4x3.6x2.3 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a headless bust of female.



Fig. No. 269: T.C. female bust

Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a headless female bust.



Fig. No. 270: T.C. female figure

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c female figure.



Fig. No. 271: T.C. girl head

Size	-	5.0x5.3x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a head of a girl.



Fig. No. 272: T.C. female bust

Size	-	8x8.1x4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a piece showing female breast.



Fig. No. 273: T.C. toddler

Size	-	7.2x4.5x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken figure of a toddler.



Fig. No. 274: T.C. toddler

Size	-	6.4x5.0x1.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the image of a toddler.



Fig. No. 275: T.C. toddler

Size	-	5.8x2.5x1.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toddler eating something.



Fig. No. 276: T.C. toddler

Size	-	5.6x5.0x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. torso probably of a young boy.



Fig. No. 277: T.C. Human figure

Size	-	12.7x9.7x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing two standing human figures.



Fig. No. 278: T.C. Male figure

Size	-	11.0x10x7.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. image showing a man in standing posture.



Fig. No. 279: T.C. Human figure

Size	-	11.2x7.6x3.3 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a crudely made human figure.



Fig. No. 280: T.C. Human bust

Size	-	9.8x7.2x2.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human bust.



Fig. No. 281: T.C. Human figure

Size	-	8.1x2.4x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the upper portion of a broken human figure.



Fig. No. 282: T.C. Human head

Size	-	11.5x9.3x4.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 283: T.C. Human head

Size	-	9.7x7.5x5.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 284: T.C. Human head

Size	-	9.2x9.9x4.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 285: T.C. Human head

Size	-	7.8x5.6x3.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 286: T.C. Human head

Size	-	7.5x6.4x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 287: T.C. Human head

Size	-	5.7x6.3x2.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 288: T.C. Human head

Size	-	11.0x7.5x7.3 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 289: T.C. Human head

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 290: T.C. Human head

Size	-	4.8x3.4x3.1 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 291: T.C. Human head

Size	-	3.6x2.4x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 292: T.C. Human head

Size	-	3.2x2.1x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head



Fig. No. 293: T.C. Human head

Size	-	13x8x8.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 294: T.C. Human head

Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 295: T.C. Human head

Size	-	5.5x4.2x3.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 296: T.C. Human head

Size	-	4.6x5.5x3.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 297: T.C. Human head

Size	-	7.1x7.3x4.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 298: T.C. Human head

Size	-	5.2x4.6x3.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 299: T.C. Human head

Size	-	6.1x4.8x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 300: T.C. Human head

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 301: T.C. Human head

Size	-	5.5x4.5x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 302: T.C. Human head

Size	-	11.5x7.4x6.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 303: T.C. Human head

Size	-	6.6x3.0x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken human head



Fig. No. 304: T.C. Human head

Size	-	8.2x5.1x3.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken human head.



Fig. No. 305: T.C. Human head

Size	-	8.0x4.8x4.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 306: T.C. Human head

Size	-	3.5x2.6x1.9 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 307: T.C. Human head

Size	-	6.5x5.5x5.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 308: T.C. Human head

Size	-	6.2x4.1x2.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 309: T.C. Human head

Size	-	6.0x5.6x5.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 310: T.C. Human head

Size	-	10.5x7.0x3.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 311: T.C. Human head

Size	-	7.6x4.5x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken human head.



Fig. No. 312: T.C. Human head

Size	-	15.0x7.0x5.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 313: T.C. Human head

Size	-	6.0x4.5x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 314: T.C. Human head

Size	-	6.5x7.0x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 315: T.C. Human head

Size	-	6.7x5.4x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a damaged human head.



Fig. No. 316: T.C. Human head

Size	-	2.8x2.3x1.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 317: T.C. Human head

Size	-	8.5x8.0x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a piece of human head.



Fig. No. 318: T.C. Human head

Size	-	2.4x2.1x0.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a grotesque human head



Fig. No. 319: T.C. Human head

Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. head.



Fig. No. 320: T.C. Human head

Size	-	6.6x2.7x3.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 321: T.C. Human head

Size	-	5.9x4.8x3.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 322: T.C. image of a deity

Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an image of a fierce deity.



Fig. No. 323: T.C. image of a deity

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. plaque showing snake deity.



Fig. No. 324: T.C. drum player

Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. drum player.



Fig. No. 325: T.C. image of a dwarf

Size	-	7.2x6.5x3.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken image of a dwarf.



Fig. No. 326: T.C. Human feet

Size	-	16.5x21.5x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece showing two feet of a person.



Fig. No. 327: T.C. Human figure

Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human figure.



Fig. No. 328: T.C. Human figure

Size	-	15.7x8.5x6.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. human figure.



Fig. No. 329: T.C. Human hand

Size	-	5.0x4.0x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken hand holding a spherical object.



Fig. No. 330: T.C. Human foot

Size	-	9.5x4.5x4.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken foot.



Fig. No. 331: T.C. horse

Size	-	6.2x5.5x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken horse.



Fig. No. 332: T.C. horse

Size	-	9.0x6.8x4.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 333: T.C. horse

Size	-	9.2x5.9x3.1 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 334: T.C. horse

Size	-	11.1x4.2x4.3 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 335: T.C. horse

Size	-	9.2x5.1x4.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 336: T.C. horse

Size	-	6.2x2.2x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 337: T.C. horse

Size	-	6.5x5.7x2.3 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 338: T.C. horse

Size	-	9.2x5.7x1.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse decorated with incised lines.



Fig. No. 339: T.C. horse

Size	-	7.5x4.2x2.3 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken head of a horse.



Fig. No. 340: T.C. horse

Size	-	8.8x9.4x4.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse head.



Fig. No. 341: T.C. horse

Size	-	6.8x5.5x3 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse head.



Fig. No. 342: T.C. horse

Size	-	4.0x5.0x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse head.



Fig. No. 343: T.C. bull

Size	-	10.7x5.2x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull.



Fig. No. 344: T.C. bull

Size	-	5.6x2.9x0.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece showing stylized bull.



Fig. No. 345: T.C. ram

Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken figure of ram.



Fig. No. 346: T.C. ram



Fig. No. 347: T.C. elephant

Size	-	7.6x7.9x4.9 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. elephant



Fig. No. 348: T.C. elephant

Size	-	4.0x7.5x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an elephant head.



Fig. No. 349: T.C. elephant

Size	-	11.2x12.5x7.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an elephant head.



Fig. No. 350: T.C. animal

Size	-	6.0x3.6x2.9 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken animal head.



Fig. No. 351: T.C. votive tank

Size	-	12.5x8.5x3.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a piece of t.c. broken votive tank with showing a bird. It is drinking from water basin.



Fig. No. 352: T.C. votive tank

Size	-	9.3x5.8x2.3 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a piece of t.c. votive tank showing a bird drinking from a basin.



Fig. No. 353: T.C. bird

Size	-	6.0x4.0x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bird.



Fig. No. 354: T.C. animal head

Size	-	5.2x2.6x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken piece of animal head.



Fig. No. 355: T.C. stamp

Size	-	4.2x2.2x1.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. Triratna stamp.



Fig. No. 356: T.C. stamp

Size	-	3.5x3.2x2.9 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stamp of Triratna symbol.



Fig. No. 357: T.C. stamp

Size	-	4.2x2.2x1.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a swastika stamp.



Fig. No. 358: T.C. disc

Size	-	7.4x7.5x1.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a decorated t.c. disc.



Fig. No. 359: T.C. figure

Size	-	9.8x7.4x3.1 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken T.C figure.



Fig. No. 360: T.C. torso

Size	-	9.2x5.5x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a headless t.c. torso.



Fig. No. 361: T.C. piece

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken t.c. piece.

***Gupta* Period:**



Fig. No. 362: T.C. *Ganesh*

Size	-	10.5x8.4x3.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing the image of *Ganesh*.



Fig. No. 363: T.C. *Ganesh*

Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken image of *Ganesha*.



Fig. No. 364: T.C. *Naigameshi*

Size	-	11.8x11.1x1.3 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the figure of *Naigameshi*.



Fig. No. 365: T.C. *Naigamesha*

Size	-	7.8x5.2x1.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a *Naigamesha*.



Fig. No. 366: T.C. female goddess

Size	-	7.4x4.4x1.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. piece showing a female goddess in standing posture with both hands held akimbo. There is round halo behind her head.



Fig. No. 367: T.C. female figure

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken female figure.



Fig. No. 368: T.C. female figure

Size	-	7.3x3.9x2.3 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a standing female figure.



Fig. No. 369: T.C. female figure

Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken female figure.



Fig. No. 370: T.C. female figure

Size	-	8.8x3.8x2.3 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a standing female figure.



Fig. No. 371: T.C. female figure

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a female seated on a couch



Fig. No. 372: T.C. female figure

Size	-	5.5x4.4x1.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken plaque showing middle portion of a female.



Fig. No. 373: T.C. female figure

Size	-	12.4x10.4x3.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. plaque showing the broken image of a female.



Fig. No. 374: T.C. female figure

Size	-	19.5x14.8x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. panel showing female seated on the couch.



Fig. No. 375: T.C. female figure

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken image of a winged lady.



Fig. No. 376: T.C. female figure

Size	-	5.2x3.4x1.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing the upper portion of a lady.



Fig. No. 377: T.C. female figure

Size - 9.5x5.4x1.4 cm

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. piece showing a headless figure of a lady in standing posture.



Fig. No. 378: T.C. female figure

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is the image of a lady leaning on the ground.



Fig. No. 379: T.C. female figure

Size	-	5.9x4.0x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. plaque showing a lady in standing posture both her hands are joined.



Fig. No. 380: T.C. female figure

Size	-	7.6x3.2x1.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. image of lady in standing posture.



Fig. No. 381: T.C. female head

Size	-	11.0x10.0x6.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 382: T.C. female head

Size	-	9.2x6.3x3.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 383: T.C. female head

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 384: T.C. female head

Size	-	3.9x2.7x1.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 385: T.C. female head

Size	-	8.4x5.3x3.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 386: T.C. female head

Size	-	9.0x5.5x4.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 387: T.C. female head

Size	-	5.2x4.5x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 388: T.C. female head

Size	-	6.6x5.0x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 389: T.C. female head

Size	-	3.2x3.9x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken female head.



Fig. No. 390: T.C. female head

Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken female head.



Fig. No. 391: T.C. female head

Period - Gupta

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a female head.



Fig. No. 392: T.C. female head

Size	-	3.9x3.8x1.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 393: T.C. female head

Size	-	3.9x4.0x2.1 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head



Fig. No. 394: T.C. female head

Size	-	6.2x4.2x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken female head.



Fig. No. 395: T.C. female head

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a female head.



Fig. No. 396: T.C. female head

Size	-	3.6x2.6x1.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 397: T.C. female head

Size	-	2.8x2.6x1.7 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 398: T.C. female head

Size	-	3.2x3.4x1.1 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 399: T.C. female head

Size	-	3.4x1.9x1.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 400: T.C. female head

Size	-	2.3x2.0x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 401: T.C. female head

Size	-	11.8x7.6x6.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.

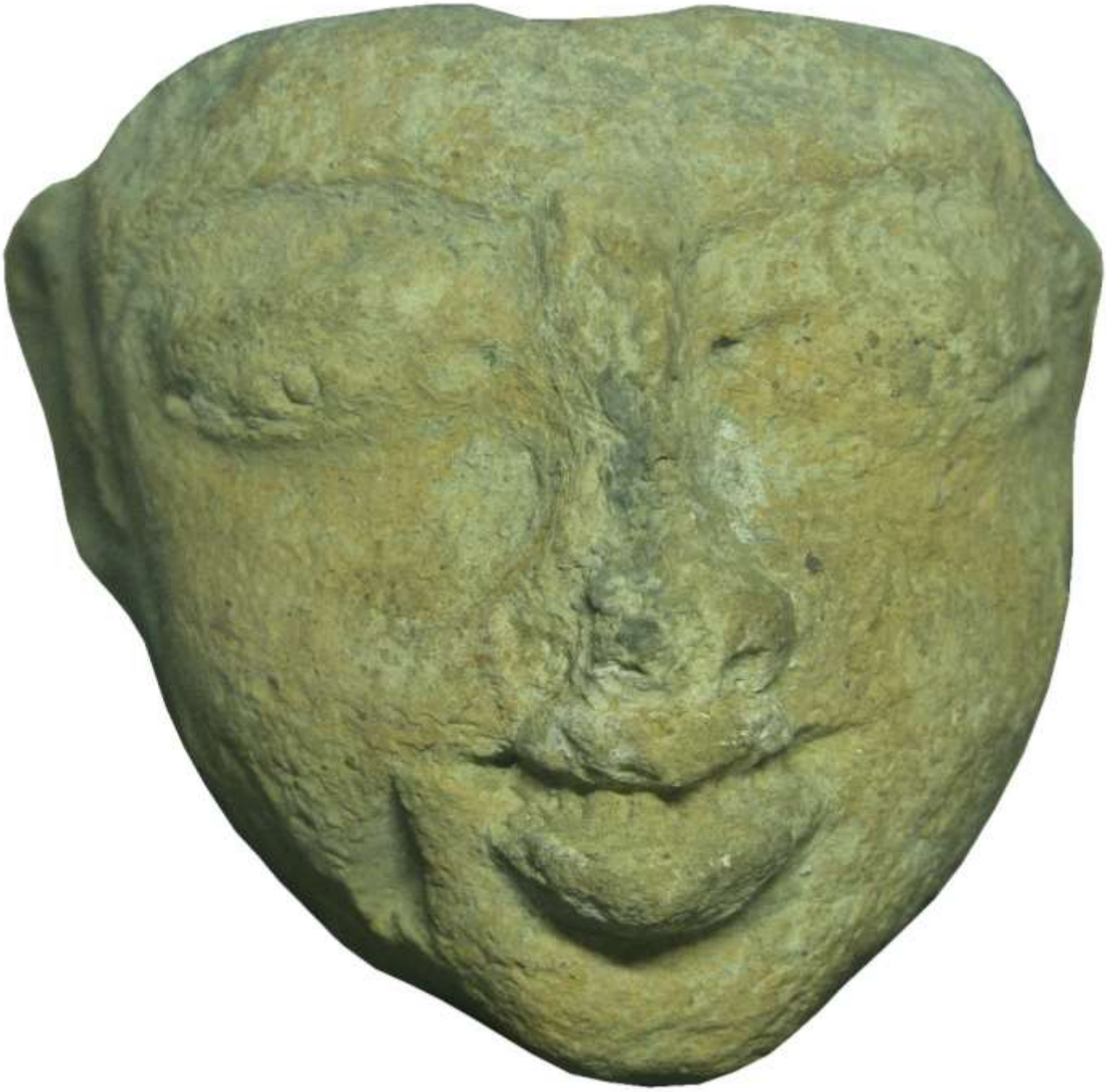


Fig. No. 402: T.C. female head

Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 403: T.C. female head

Size	-	7.5x6.3x3.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 404: T.C. female head

Size	-	2.8x2.2x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 405: T.C. female head

Size	-	3.9x3.1x1.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 406: T.C. female head

Size	-	4.9x4.2x3.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 407: T.C. female head

Size	-	6.8x5.1x2.7 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 408: T.C. female head

Size	-	8.4x7.3x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 409: T.C. female head

Size	-	3.3x3.2x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 410: T.C. female head

Size	-	4.0x2.8x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 411: T.C. female head

Size	-	4.6x3.4x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 412: T.C. female head

Size	-	6.2x5.3x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 413: T.C. female head

Size	-	3.8x3.4x1.1 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 414: T.C. female torso

Size	-	9.6x7.8x4.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing headless female torso.



Fig. No. 415: T.C. female torso

Size	-	3.7x4x1.1 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female torso.



Fig. No. 416: T.C. female torso

Size	-	9.9x8.6x6.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a headless torso of a female.



Fig. No. 417: T.C. female bust

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. panel showing female bust.



Fig. No. 418: T.C. female bust

Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. plaque showing the bust of a female.



Fig. No. 419: T.C. female bust

Size	-	5.3x3.4x1.9 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female bust.



Fig. No. 420: T.C. male figure

Size	-	6.3x4.2x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken male figure holding some object in his right hand.



Fig. No. 421: T.C. male torso

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. broken male torso.



Fig. No. 422: T.C. male torso

Size	-	14.2x9.6x6.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male torso.



Fig. No. 423: T.C. male figure

Size	-	8.5x7.7x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a lower portion of a male in standing posture.



Fig. No. 424: T.C. male figure

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. piece showing a male warrior with sword hanging on his left side.



Fig. No. 425: T.C. male figure

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken t.c. male figure.



Fig. No. 426: T.C. male figure

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. male figure.



Fig. No. 427: T.C. male figure

Size	-	6.4x4.2x2.1 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male bust made from a mould.



Fig. No. 428: T.C. male head

Size	-	3.0x3.0x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 429: T.C. male head

Size	-	5x3.7x2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 430: T.C. male head

Size	-	9.5x6.0x6.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 431: T.C. male head

Size	-	3.9x3.3x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 432: T.C. male head

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 433: T.C. male head

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c male head.



Fig. No. 434: T.C. male head

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 435: T.C. male head

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 436: T.C. male head

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 437: T.C. male head

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a male head.



Fig. No. 438: T.C. male head

Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 439: T.C. male head

Size	-	3.2x2.2x0.9 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 440: T.C. piece

Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece showing torque worn by a male.



Fig. No. 441: T.C. male head

Size	-	9.5x5.4x4.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 442: T.C. male head

Size	-	6.8x4.4x3.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head



Fig. No. 443: T.C. male head

Size	-	11.5x8.6x6.7 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. head of a male.



Fig. No. 444: T.C. male head

Size	-	5.2x4.5x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 445: T.C. male head

Size	-	3.6x2.3x0.9 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 446: T.C. male head

Size	-	5.1x3.3x2.7 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 447: T.C. male head

Size	-	5.8x4.7x1.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 448: T.C. male head

Size	-	5.7x4.0x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 449: T.C. male head

Size	-	6.7x4.0x5.3 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 450: T.C. male head

Size	-	4.0x2.5x2.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 451: T.C. male head

Size	-	8.5x7.3x4.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 452: T.C. male head

Size	-	14.4x11.3x7.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 453: T.C. male head

Size	-	11.7x10.3x5.7 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 454: T.C. male head

Size	-	5.0x3.9x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 455: T.C. male head

Size	-	5.6x4.2x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 456: T.C. male head

Size	-	4.4x2.7x1.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 457: T.C. male head

Size	-	5.4x3.4x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 458: T.C. male head

Size	-	3.4x3.0x1.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 459: T.C. male head

Size	-	4.7x4.2x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 460: T.C. male figure

Size	-	5.9x4.4x4.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a much damaged upper portion of the image of a male.



Fig. No. 461: T.C. male bust

Size	-	6.8x7.0x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bust of a male.



Fig. No. 462: T.C. human figure

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. human figure.



Fig. No. 463: T.C. human figure

Size	-	8.5x7.5x5.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. middle portion of a man.



Fig. No. 464: T.C. couple

Size	-	7.7x5.4x0.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in *Panchal* Museum *Bareilly* district *Bareilly* U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. plaque showing a couple.



Fig. No. 465: T.C. couple

Size	-	3.6x4.4x1.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is upper portion of a t.c. plaque showing a couple.



Fig. No. 466: T.C. toddler

Size	-	11.2x12.5x4.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. image of toddler.



Fig. No. 467: T.C. human head

Size	-	9.3x5.8x5.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 468: T.C. human head

Size	-	4.9x3.8x2.3 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 469: T.C. human head

Size	-	3.5x2.8x1.3 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 470: T.C. human head

Size	-	3.0x1.5x0.7 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 471: T.C. human head

Size	-	4.1x2.9x1.3 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 472: T.C. human head

Size	-	9.2x3.0x5.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 473: T.C. human head

Size	-	6.0x4.8x5.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 474: T.C. human head

Size	-	7.0x6.4x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. head.



Fig. No. 475: T.C. human head

Size	-	5.5x4.8x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken human head.



Fig. No. 476: T.C. human head

Size	-	6.2x6.5x7.1 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. piece showing lower portion of a human head.



Fig. No. 477: T.C. human head

Size	-	5.0x4.7x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 478: T.C. human head

Size	-	4.5x3.8x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 479: T.C. human head

Size	-	7.2x4.7x3.1 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 480: T.C. human head

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. plaque showing a human figure seated on the ground.



Fig. No. 481: T.C. human head

Size	-	11.2x13.8x5.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. middle portion of a human figure wearing tunic.



Fig. No. 482: T.C. human figure

Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. human figure.



Fig. No. 483: T.C. human figure

Size	-	4.5x2.3x1.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. human figure.



Fig. No. 484: T.C. human bust

Size	-	10.0x7.5x5.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a part of headless human bust.



Fig. No. 485: T.C. goddess

Size	-	14.8x8.8x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. plaque showing two right side hands of goddess.



Fig. No. 486: T.C. deity

Size	-	9.8x7.0x0.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. image of deity.



Fig. No. 487: T.C. human head

Size	-	6.4x5.5x2.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the head of deity.



Fig. No. 488: T.C. human figure

Size - 4.6x3.0x0.8 cm

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a stamp showing the figure in standing posture and holding some object.



Fig. No. 489: T.C. human hand

Size	-	10.0x6.4x3.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. piece showing the hand of a person.



Fig. No. 490: T.C. human hand

Size	-	7.4x9.6x7.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture showing hand of a person.



Fig. No. 491: T.C. human hand

Size	-	9.4x5.2x4.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. plaque showing right hand of a person.



Fig. No. 492: T.C. human head

Size	-	4.4x3.6x2.1 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing head of a person.



Fig. No. 493: T.C. human torso

Size	-	11.0x8.0x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a figure of headless torso.



Fig. No. 494: T.C. human figure

Size	-	4.4x6.0x5.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. lower portion of a person in standing posture.



Fig. No. 495: T.C. human hand

Size	-	9.8x5.6x4.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. piece showing a hand.



Fig. No. 496: T.C. elephant

Size	-	5.6x5.4x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 497: T.C. elephant

Size	-	4.0x3.2x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 498: T.C. elephant

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 499: T.C. elephant

Size	-	3.3x3.8x1.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an Elephant made from a mould.



Fig. No. 500: T.C. elephant

Size	-	5.2x5.4x2.1 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an elephant made from a mould.



Fig. No. 501: T.C. elephant

Size	-	7.6x7.5x3.1 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken elephant made from double mould.



Fig. No. 502: T.C. elephant

Size	-	5.5x4.3x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an elephant made from double mould.



Fig. No. 503: T.C. elephant

Size	-	11.6x9.7x1.3 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken *Gajalakshmi* plaque showing an elephant.



Fig. No. 504: T.C. elephant

Size	-	7.8x5.7x2.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an elephant rider made from double mould.



Fig. No. 505: T.C. *Nandi*

Size	-	11.2x7.2x1.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a nandi seated on the ground.



Fig. No. 506: T.C. *Nandi*

Size	-	3.5x2.3x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. Nandi.



Fig. No. 507: T.C. *Nandi*

Size	-	4.4x4.0x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the image of a Nandi in sitting posture.



Fig. No. 508: T.C. *Nandi*

Size	-	4.3x6.2x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a Nandi in standing posture.



Fig. No. 509: T.C. bull

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a figure of a bull.



Fig. No. 510: T.C. bull

Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull toy.



Fig. No. 511: T.C. elephant

Size	-	4.2x3.2x2.1 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an elephant made from double mould.



Fig. No. 512: T.C. lion

Size	-	7x3.5x2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. lion.



Fig. No. 513: T.C. lion

Size	-	7.5x5.0x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken head of a lion.



Fig. No. 514: T.C. horse

Size	-	8.2x7.3x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a horse rider.



Fig. No. 515: T.C. horse

Size	-	5.2x4.3x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken image of horse rider.



Fig. No. 516: T.C. horse

Size	-	7.4x5.4x3.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a prancing horse.



Fig. No. 517: T.C. horse

Size	-	6.8x4.5x1.7 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken horse head.



Fig. No. 518: T.C. boar

Size	-	6.3x4.4x1.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. boar.



Fig. No. 519: T.C. boar

Size	-	5.9x4.0x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken figure of a boar.



Fig. No. 520: T.C. boar

Size	-	6.5x3.7x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an image of boar.



Fig. No. 521: T.C. pig

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. pig.



Fig. No. 522: T.C. crocodile

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken crocodile.



Fig. No. 523: T.C. crocodile

Size	-	6.5x2.0x1.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a head of a crocodile.



Fig. No. 524: T.C. monkey

Size	-	1.6x2.6x2.1 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken figure of a seated monkey.



Fig. No. 525: T.C. monkey

Size	-	4.2x2.3x1.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken figure of a monkey.



Fig. No. 526: T.C. animal head

Size	-	5.8x1.9x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human headed animal.



Fig. No. 527: T.C. animal head

Size	-	9.0x4.3x3.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken animal head.



Fig. No. 528: T.C. peacock

Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken figure of peacock.



Fig. No. 529: T.C. bird

Size	-	5.0x6.5x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bird.



Fig. No. 530: T.C. bird

Size	-	6.1x4.4x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a T.C bird.



Fig. No. 531: T.C. bird head

Size	-	1.7x1.8x1.1 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a bird head.



Fig. No. 532: T.C. bird

Size	-	8.1x7.0x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bird.



Fig. No. 533: T.C. image of a mother

Size	-	7.6x4.8x1.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. image of mother with child.



Fig. No. 534: T.C. carved brick

Size	-	5.6x4.1x2.3 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. carved brick showing a flower with five petals.



Fig. No. 535: T.C. dice

Size	-	4.9x1.8x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. dice.



Fig. No. 536: T.C. wheel

Size	-	2.1x2.6x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a wheel with spokes.



Fig. No. 537: T.C. flower

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. piece showing a lotus flower.



Fig. No. 538: T.C. lid

Size	-	4.8x4.5x1.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a knob of a lid.



Fig. No. 539: T.C. female head

Size	-	4.9x3.8x1.6 cm
Period	-	8th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture showing a female head.

Early Medieval **Period:**



Fig. No. 540: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	7.0x4.2x1.5 cm
Period	-	Early Medieval
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure



Fig. No. 541: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	6.1x3.2x1.2 cm
Period	-	*Early Medieval*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 542: T.C. image of a sun

Size - 17.5x14.2x1.5 cm

Period - *Early Medieval*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a plaque showing image of a sun riding a chariot drawn by seven horses and with the chariot siting between his booted legs.



Fig. No. 543: T.C. elephant

Size	-	4.4x4.6x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Early Medieval*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy elephant.



Fig. No. 544: T.C. horse

Size	-	8.8x6.1x3.2 cm
Period	-	*Early Medieval*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 545: T.C. horse

Size	-	10.5x5.4x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Early Medieval*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse head.

Medieval Period:



Fig. No. 546: Stone image of *Tirthankara*

Size	-	8.5x5.5x3.7 cm
Period	-	9th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken stone image of a *Tirthankara* sitting in *dhyana mudra*.



Fig. No. 547: ***Ganesh***

Size	-	5.8x7.9x2.5 cm
Period	-	9^{th} – 10^{th} century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken stone sculpture piece showing head of Ganesha.



Fig. No. 548: Stone image of a couple

Period - 9^{th} – 10^{th} century A.D.

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken stone sculpture piece showing a couple.



Fig. No. 549: Stone female head

Size	-	11.0x5.8x7.0 cm
Period	-	9th – 10th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken sculpture female head.



Fig. No. 550: Stone piece

Size	-	8.2x4.7x2.2 cm
Period	-	9th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a sculpture piece showing a floral scrolls.



Fig. No. 551: Stone male figure

Size	-	6.0x2.2x1.2 cm
Period	-	9th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture piece showing a male in standing posture.



Fig. No. 552: Stone head of *Parvati*

Size	-	11.0x5.5x4.5 cm
Period	-	10th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. head of *Parvati*.



Fig. No. 553: Stone hand

Size	-	9.5x6.8x4.8 cm
Period	-	10th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture piece showing hand of Vishnu holding chakra.



Fig. No. 554: Stone image of a deity

Size	-	8.8x6.0x1.1 cm
Period	-	10th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a votive figure of a deity.



Fig. No. 555: Stone female head

Size	-	9.1x9.0x4.0 cm
Period	-	10th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture piece showing a female head.



Fig. No. 556: Stone female head

Size	-	8.8x6.7x4.5 cm
Period	-	10th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture piece showing a female head.



Fig. No. 557: Stone figure of a man

Period - 10th century A.D.

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a stone sculpture piece showing a man sitting on the ground.



Fig. No. 558: Stone female figure

Size	-	7.8x11.0x5.6 cm
Period	-	10th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture piece showing a female in standing posture.



Fig. No. 559: Stone human head

Size	-	10.5x7.2x5.2 cm
Period	-	10th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture piece showing a human head.



Fig. No. 560: Stone mother goddess

Size	-	6.9x6.9x1.4 cm
Period	-	10th - 11th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. plaque showing upper portion of mother goddess.



Fig. No. 561: Stone figure of *Vishnu*

Size	-	7.5x6.4x2.3 cm
Period	-	10^{th}-11^{th} century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken stone votive plaque showing Vishnu in standing posture.



Fig. No. 562: Stone figure of deity

Size	-	6.4x5.6x1.5 cm
Period	-	10^{th}-11^{th} century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone votive plaque showing upper portion of deity.



Fig. No. 563: Stone figure of a deity

Size	-	5.2x3.5x1.3 cm
Period	-	10th-11th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone votive plaque showing upper portion of deity.



Fig. No. 564: Stone female head

Size	-	10.5x11.5x6.0 cm
Period	-	11th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture showing the head of a female.



Fig. No. 565: Stone *Ganesha*

Size	-	7.7x4.5x1.9 cm
Period	-	11th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing *Ganesha*.



Fig. No. 566: Stone human head

Size	-	8.0x9.6x cm
Period	-	11th- 12th Century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture piece showing a human head.



Fig. No. 567: Stone mother goddess

Size - 8.5x5.6x1.3 cm

Period - 11th – 12th century A.D.

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken portion of a votive plaque showing upper mother goddess.



Fig. No. 568: Stone image of *Vishnu*

Size	-	9.8x7.2x1.6 cm
Period	-	12th century A.D.
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture piece showing middle portion of Vishnu.

Modern Period:



Fig. No. 569: Stone image of a girl

Size	-	8.8x3.8x1.4 cm
Period	-	*Modern*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a headless t.c. piece showing middle part of a girl.



Fig. No. 570: Stone male figure

Size	-	11.4x7.2x2.1 cm
Period	-	*Modern*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. male figure.



Fig. No. 571: Stone male figure

Size	-	8.5x5.5x1.6 cm
Period	-	*Modern*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. male figure.



Fig. No. 572: Stone figure of a soldier

Size	-	9.6x4.7x1.1 cm
Period	-	*Modern*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the broken piece of the soldier holding a rifle.



Fig. No. 573: Stone female figure

Size	-	5.5x3.8x1.1 cm
Period	-	*Modern*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken figure of a lady.



Fig. No. 574: Stone female figure

Period - *Modern*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a figure of a seated lady.



Fig. No. 575: Stone human torso

Size	-	8.9x3.6x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Modern*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a headless human torso.



Fig. No. 576: female figure

Size	-	7.6x4.4x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Modern*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. female figure.



Fig. No. 577: male head

Size	-	5.1x4.4x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Modern*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 578: T.C. piece

Size	-	9.0x4.5x1.7 cm
Period	-	*Modern*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 579: T.C. human figure

Size	-	5.7x6.5x2.3 cm
Period	-	*Modern*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken middle portion of a human figure.



Fig. No. 580: T.C. plaque

Size	-	8.5x5.2x1.8 cm
Period	-	*Modern*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. plaque showing the feet of two persons.



Fig. No. 581: T.C. toddler head

Size	-	7.6x6.3x4.5 cm
Period	-	*Modern*
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a head of a toddler.

Miscellaneous Antiquities:



Fig. No. 582: Figure of a deity

Size	-	12.0x8.3x8.0 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken stone sculpture showing upper portion of a deity wearing *Kirita Mukuta*.



Fig. No. 583: Stone sculpture

Size	-	10.2x6.0x3.5 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a crude stone sculpture.



Fig. No. 584: Stone female figure

Size	-	12.7x10.2x5.8 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture showing a female in dancing posture.



Fig. No. 585: Stone figure of *Vishnu*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a deface t.c. plaque showing the image of Vishnu.



Fig. No. 586: Stone devotee figure

Size - 10.5x6.1x4.8 cm

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a stone sculpture piece showing a divine attendant and a seated devotee.



Fig. No. 587: T.C. plaque

Size	-	5.6x3.7x1.4 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. plaque showing a lion seated on the ground.



Fig. No. 588: T.C. Bead

Size	-	7.5x3.2x1.8 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bead for animals.



Fig. No. 589: Stone figure of *Ganesh*

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a stone sculpture piece showing dancing *Ganesh*.



Fig. No. 590: Stone *Shaiva* deity

Size	-	12.2x8.8x6.7 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a hand of a *Shaiva* deity holding *trishula* in his right hand.



Fig. No. 591: Stone piece

Size	-	10.2x8.4x6.3 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a sculpture piece showing two hands of a deity.



Fig. No. 592: Figure of a deity

Size	-	13.7x8.5x3.3 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken sculpture piece showing a deity in standing posture.



Fig. No. 593: Stone piece

Size	-	8.4x8.2x4.9 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture showing a hand holding a *Shankha*.



Fig. No. 594: Female head

Size	-	9.2x7.6x3.4 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture piece showing a female head.



Fig. No. 595: Figure of a female

Size	-	8.8x7.0x4.8 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture piece showing an upper portion of a female in standing posture.



Fig. No. 596: Horse rider

Size	-	8.3x5.0x1.7 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. horse rider.



Fig. No. 597: T.C. piece

Size	-	8.1x3.2x2.6 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 598: T.C. bead

Size	-	5.0x4.1x2.2 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a T.C bead for animals.



Fig. No. 599: T.C. piece

Size	-	3.8x1.8x1.3 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 600: T.C. Marble

Size	-	1.5x1.5x1.5 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. marble.



Fig. No. 601: T.C. Stamp

Size	-	5.1x4.9x2.6 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp



Fig. No. 602: T.C. piece

Size	-	8.5x4.2x3.0 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. piece marked with 6 circular punch marks.



Fig. No. 603: T.C. house

Size	-	7.5x8.5x5.5 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a miniature house.



Fig. No. 604: T.C. piece

Size	-	4.9x5.0x1.5 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 605: T.C. image of *Tirthankara*

Size - 10.0x5.0x5.0 cm

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. *Tirthankara* image standing in *kayotsarga mudra*.



Fig. No. 606: T.C. piece

Size	-	7.1x6.5x6.9 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 607: T.C. flower

Size	-	8.5x5.4x2.0 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. piece showing a four petaled flower.



Fig. No. 608: T.C. pendant

Size	-	2.7x2.5x2.3 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. pendant.



Fig. No. 609: T.C. male figure

Size	-	9.0x6.6x2.5 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken male figure in standing posture.



Fig. No. 610: T.C. piece

Size	-	4.5x4.2x3.6 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 611: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	6.0x4.6x1.5 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 612: T.C. piece

Size	-	4.8x4.0x1.0 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. plaque piece.



Fig. No. 613: T.C. stamp

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken stamp piece.



Fig. No. 614: T.C. stamp

Size	-	1.7x1.4x2.3 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 615: T.C. disc

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. disc.



Fig. No. 616: T.C. disc

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. disc.



Fig. No. 617: T.C. plaque

Size	-	5x3x1 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. plaque showing middle portion of a woman.



Fig. No. 618: T.C. animal figure

Size	-	6.8x7.5x3.0 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. animal figure.



Fig. No. 619: T.C. piece

Size	-	6.5x4.6x0.8 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 620: T.C. piece

Size	-	6.0x6.0x3.5 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 621: Stone plaque

Size	-	6.2x4.3x1.6 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a votive plaque of stone.



Fig. No. 622: Stone plaque

Size	-	6.6x4.7x1.3 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a votive stone plaque.



Fig. No. 623: Middle portion of a deity

Size	-	6.2x4.4x2.3 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken stone middle portion of deity seated on couch.



Fig. No. 624: Figure of a man

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is an image of a naked man in standing posture.



Fig. No. 625: T.C. piece

Size	-	9.0x7.0x3.8 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 626: T.C. piece

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 627: T.C. piece

Size	-	8.5x3.3x2.8 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t broken t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 628: T.C. piece

Size	-	3.4x3.0x2.6 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 629: T.C. piece

Size	-	5.8x4.3x2.5 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 630: Stone male figure

Size	-	5.4x5.3x2.1 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone votive figure.



Fig. No. 631: T.C. piece

Size	-	9.8x6.5x1.6 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 632: Stone cup

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken t.c. small cup probably part of another pottery.



Fig. No. 633: Middle portion of a female

Size - 8.6x10.5x2.0 cm

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. piece showing middle portion of a female in standing posture.



Fig. No. 634: T.C. piece

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken t.c. piece showing two horses.



Fig. No. 635: T.C. piece

Size	-	7.2x4.2x1.6 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece showing a portion of horse riding figure.



Fig. No. 636: T.C. piece

Size	-	7.5x6.0x2.0 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 637: T.C. piece

Size	-	8.5x11.2x4.6 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 638: T.C. animal figure

Size	-	4.6x4.3x1.1 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken animal figure.



Fig. No. 639: Four handed deity

Size - 11.3x8.5x3.6 cm

Provenance - Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a plaque showing a four handed female deity in standing posture.



Fig. No. 640: Figure of *Nandi*

Size	-	7.5x8.0x4.3 cm
Provenance	-	Kept in Panchal Museum Bareilly district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the broken piece of Nandi in sitting posture.

The catalogue of the Terracotta Antiquities kept in Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly district Bareilly U.P. is as follows:

***Mauryan* Period:**



Fig. No. 641: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	5.6x5.1x1.9 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure of a deity.



Fig. No. 642: Figure of a male

Size	-	9.5x4.8x5.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the figure of a male holding something in both hands.



Fig. No. 643: Head of a lady

Size	-	3.1x3.5x0.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the broken piece of image showing the head of a lady.



Fig. No. 644: Head of a couple

Size	-	4.8x7.1x1.8 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken piece of plaque showing the upper portion of a couple.



Fig. No. 645: T.C. Elephant

Size	-	10.6x9.0x3.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. Elephant.



Fig. No. 646: T.C. Elephant

Size	-	11.5x7.8x3.3 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 647: T.C. Elephant

Size	-	7.2x4.3x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 648: T.C. Elephant

Size	-	7.3x5.2x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 649: T.C. Elephant

Size	-	6.4x3.3x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 650: T.C. Elephant

Size	-	8.0x4.4x4.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 651: T.C. Elephant

Size	-	5.3x7.3x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 652: T.C. Elephant

Size	-	6.5x5.8x4.2 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 653: T.C. Elephant

Size	-	4.2x6.5x3.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 654: T.C. bull

Size	-	6.3x6.2x3.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull head decorated with stamped designs.



Fig. No. 655: T.C. bull

Size	-	9.0x4.5x4.3 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull.



Fig. No. 656: T.C. bull

Size	-	4.0x5.9x3.2 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. bull.



Fig. No. 657: T.C. bull

Size	-	6.0x5.2x3.2 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull



Fig. No. 658: T.C. bull

Size	-	7.0x7.4x3.8 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull.



Fig. No. 659: T.C. bull

Size	-	7.5x7.5x4.4 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull.



Fig. No. 660: T.C. bull

Size	-	7.6x6.8x3.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull.



Fig. No. 661: T.C. bull

Size	-	7.0x6.1x2.1 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull.



Fig. No. 662: T.C. bull

Size	-	7.8x5.6x4.4 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull.



Fig. No. 663: T.C. bull

Size	-	2.3x2.4x1.1 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull.



Fig. No. 664: T.C. bull

Size	-	4.9x3.7x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull decorated with stamped designs.



Fig. No. 665: T.C. Ran

Size	-	4.8x5.1x4.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. ram



Fig. No. 666: T.C. Ran



Fig. No. 667: T.C. Ran



Fig. No. 668: T.C. Horse

Size	-	6.5x4.3x2.3 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 669: T.C. Horse

Size	-	6.3x5.8x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 670: T.C. Horse

Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 671: T.C. Horse

Size	-	2.5x3.1x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse head.



Fig. No. 672: T.C. Tortoise

Size	-	4.0x2.8x1.2 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a tortoise.



Fig. No. 673: T.C. Crocodile

Size	-	4.2x8.8x5.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken crocodile toy cart.



Fig. No. 674: T.C. Crocodile

Size	-	4.2x8.8x5.0 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken crocodile toy cart.



Fig. No. 675: T.C. Stamp

Size	-	7.5x7.2x2.2 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 676: T.C. Stamp



Fig. No. 677: T.C. Stamp

Size	-	6.8x6.2x0.7 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 678: T.C. Stamp



Fig. No. 679: T.C. Stamp

Size	-	x6.8x3.6 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp



Fig. No. 680: T.C. Stamp



Fig. No. 681: T.C. Stamp



Fig. No. 682: T.C. Stamp

Size	-	10.1x8.4x0.9 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c stamp.



Fig. No. 683: T.C. Stamp



Fig. No. 684: T.C. Stamp

Size	-	7.2x6.1x1.3 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 685: T.C. Stamp

Size	-	4.0x4.5x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 686: T.C. Stamp



Fig. No. 687: T.C. disc

Period - *Mauryan*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. disc.



Fig. No. 688: T.C. Gamesman

Size	-	6.4x4.2x4.9 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. gamesman.



Fig. No. 689: T.C. lid

Size	-	7.2x6.1x1.3 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. lid with a knob.



Fig. No. 690: T.C. disc

Size	-	3.0x1.4x2.8 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. disc.



Fig. No. 691: T.C. wheel

Size	-	4.0x3.9x0.3 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.

***Shunga* Period:**



Fig. No. 692: T.C. figure of a lady

Size	-	6.6x7.3x1.2 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing a lady in standing posture both her hands are raised above her head.



Fig. No. 693: T.C. figure of a lady

Size	-	4.3x3.2x0.5 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing a lady in standing posture.



Fig. No. 694: T.C. couple

Size	-	8.1x7.4x1.0 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing a couple.



Fig. No. 695: T.C. figure of a lady

Size - 3.8x6.0x1.1 cm

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is the broken plaque showing upper portion of a lady in standing posture.



Fig. No. 696: T.C. figure of a lady

Size	-	4.2x6.1x1.2 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the broken plaque showing upper portion of a lady in standing posture her right hand is help up and left hand is in akimbo.



Fig. No. 697: T.C. figure of a couple

Size	-	7.4x5.6x1.7 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken plaque showing a couple.



Fig. No. 698: T.C. head

Size	-	4.6x3.6x3.4 cm
Period	-	*Mauryan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. head.



Fig. No. 699: T.C. plaque

Size	-	3.2x3.7x0.9 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing female standing with folded hands.



Fig. No. 700: T.C. figure of a male

Size	-	5.6x5.4x0.7 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken image showing upper portion of a male.



Fig. No. 701: T.C. male head

Size	-	3.5x4.6x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. plaque showing a male head.



Fig. No. 702: T.C. female head

Size	-	3.3x4.4x0.8 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the broken plaque showing the head of a lady.



Fig. No. 703: T.C. female head

Size	-	2.7x2.6x0.7 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. plaque showing a female head.



Fig. No. 704: T.C. wheel

Size	-	5.8x5.8x0.3 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.



Fig. No. 705: T.C. wheel

Size	-	6.4x6.4x1.0 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.



Fig. No. 706: T.C. wheel

Size	-	6.4x5.6x1.1 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.



Fig. No. 707: T.C. wheel

Period - *Shunga*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.



Fig. No. 708: T.C. wheel

Size	-	5.5x6.0x0.6 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.



Fig. No. 709: T.C. wheel

Size	-	4.6x4.8x1.0 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.



Fig. No. 710: T.C. wheel

Size	-	4.7x4.8x0.7 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.



Fig. No. 711: T.C. wheel

Size	-	4.5x5.0x1.3 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.



Fig. No. 712: T.C. bird

Size	-	5.5x6.0x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bird with decorative circular holes. The wheels are of *Shunga* period.



Fig. No. 713: T.C. bird



Fig. No. 714: T.C. plaque

Size	-	6.2x4.3x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. plaque. It has holes to hang on wall.



Fig. No. 715: T.C. stamp

Size	-	6.2x6.4x0.6 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 716: T.C. stamp

Size	-	6.2x6.4x0.6 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 717: T.C. stamp



Fig. No. 718: T.C. stamp

Size	-	6.0x5.8x3.1 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 719: T.C. stamp



Fig. No. 720: T.C. plaque

Size	-	5.1x2.9x0.4 cm
Period	-	*Shunga*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing floral design.

***Kushan* Period**:



Fig. No. 721: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	9.0x3.8x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 722: T.C. ***Naigameshi***

Size	-	12.1x9.5x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a Naigameshi.



Fig. No. 723: T.C. *Hariti*

Size	-	11.8x6.3x4.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a *Hariti* seated on the couch.



Fig. No. 724: T.C. *Hariti*

Size	-	6.7x6.1x6.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. figure of *Hariti*.



Fig. No. 725: T.C. *Hariti*



Fig. No. 726: T.C. *Parvati* head

Size	-	6.6x5.6x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the head of goddess *Parvati*.



Fig. No. 727: T.C. *Mahisasuramardini*

Size	-	4.9x4.0x1.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is broken *Mahisasuramardini* plaque.



Fig. No. 728: T.C. female head

Size	-	8.8x5.7x6.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 729: T.C. female figure

Size	-	13.5x4.5x6.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. piece showing a female.



Fig. No. 730: T.C. female head

Size - 9.6x8.7x6.3 cm

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 731: T.C. female head

Size - 1.6x3.3x1.8 cm

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 732: T.C. female head

Size	-	6.6x2.7x4.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 733: T.C. female head

Size	-	7.6x5.3x4.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 734: T.C. female head

Size	-	6.8x5.7x4.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 735: T.C. female head

Size	-	8.2x5.3x3.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 736: T.C. female head

Size	-	7.0x4.6x1.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 737: T.C. male bust

Size	-	12.3x17.4x8.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male bust.



Fig. No. 738: T.C. male bust

Size	-	5.5x4.7x2.1 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a bust of a male.



Fig. No. 739: T.C. male head

Size	-	13.5x5.5x5.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 740: T.C. male head

Size	-	4.2x4.1x2.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. plaque showing a male head.



Fig. No. 741: T.C. male head

Size	-	7.1x6.8x3.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 742: T.C. male head

Size	-	3.3x2.4x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 743: T.C. male head

Size	-	5.6x3.6x3.4 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 744: T.C. male head

Size	-	5.8x4.4x4.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 745: T.C. male head

Size	-	6.0x5.2x1.8 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male head.



Fig. No. 746: T.C. male head

Size	-	11.2x10.5x6.3 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 747: T.C. male head

Size	-	6.5x5.7x3.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 748: T.C. male head



Fig. No. 749: T.C. human head

Size	-	11.8x9.2x5.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a human head.



Fig. No. 750: T.C. human head

Size - 13.6x10.5x7.6 cm

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a human head.



Fig. No. 751: T.C. human head

Size - 14.3x9.4x4.3 cm

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a human head.



Fig. No. 752: T.C. human head

Size - 11.3x8.4x8.6 cm

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a human head.



Fig. No. 753: T.C. human head

Size - 14.6x11.7x9.3 cm

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken t.c. human head.



Fig. No. 754: T.C. female head

Size	-	15.5x11.8x7.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 755: T.C. human head

Size	-	10.3x6.7x4.6 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a human head.



Fig. No. 756: T.C. human head

Size - 10.0x6.9x6.2 cm

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description - It is a human head.



Fig. No. 757: T.C. lion head

Size - 5.3x5.2x1.0 cm
Period - *Kushan*
Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. lion head.



Fig. No. 758: T.C. lion head

Size - 3.1x6.0x2.5 cm

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. lion head.



Fig. No. 759: T.C. lion

Size	-	4.3x3.8x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. lion.



Fig. No. 760: T.C. horse

Size - 9.0x7.5x2.1 cm

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 761: T.C. horse



Fig. No. 762: T.C. horse



Fig. No. 763: T.C. horse

Size	-	5.8x3.8x1.3 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 764: T.C. horse

Size	-	5.0x9.0x3.2 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. horse



Fig. No. 765: T.C. horse



Fig. No. 766: T.C. ram

Size	-	9.3x8.3x4.7 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. ram.



Fig. No. 767: T.C. ram



Fig. No. 768: T.C. ram



Fig. No. 769: T.C. duck

Size	-	9.5x3.0x2.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. duck.



Fig. No. 770: T.C. duck



Fig. No. 771: T.C. bird

Period - *Kushan*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. bird.



Fig. No. 772: T.C. bird



Fig. No. 773: T.C. stamp

Size	-	5.6x3.7x4.5 cm
Period	-	*Kushan*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. conical stamp.



Fig. No. 774: T.C. stamp



Fig. No. 775: T.C. stamp

***Gupta* Period**:



Fig. No. 776: T.C. female head

Size	-	4.4x4.5x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 777: T.C. female head

Size	-	4.6x4.3x2.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 778: T.C. female head

Size	-	3.3x2.6x1.1 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a. female head.



Fig. No. 779: T.C. female head

Size	-	9.0x7.8x3.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 780: T.C. female head

Size	-	9.4x7.0x3.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 781: T.C. female head

Size	-	4.4x4.1x1.7 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a female head.



Fig. No. 782: T.C. female head

Size	-	5.1x3.8x1.9 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 783: T.C. female head

Size	-	3.3x2.9x1.2 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. female head.



Fig. No. 784: T.C. female figure

Size	-	7.1x6.8x2.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing upper portion of a lady.



Fig. No. 785: T.C. female figure

Size	-	11.3x7.8x2.3 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is the figure of a lady in dancing posture.



Fig. No. 786: T.C. female figure

Size - 11.6x4.5x1.5 cm

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is the broken figure of a female in standing posture.



Fig. No. 787: T.C. female figure

Size - 4.3x3.2x1.6 cm

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken piece of image showing the burst of a lady.



Fig. No. 788: T.C. female figure

Size - 8.6x5.4x2.9 cm

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is the upper portion of a lady.



Fig. No. 789: T.C. female figure

Size - 7.5x4.7x1.6 cm

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. upper portion of a lady.



Fig. No. 790: T.C. female figure

Size - 7.1x5.1x3.2 cm

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description - It is a t.c. upper portion of a lady.



Fig. No. 791: T.C. male figure

Size - 6.6x3.3x1.8 cm
Period - *Gupta*
Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. male figure.



Fig. No. 792: T.C. male head

Size - 2.3x2.5x cm

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 793: T.C. male head

Size - 3.5x2.6x1.4 cm

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a male head.



Fig. No. 794: T.C. male head

Size - 3.3x2.1x1.3 cm

Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 795: T.C. male head



Fig. No. 796: T.C. male head

Size	-	6.4x4.3x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. plaque showing head of a male deity.



Fig. No. 797: T.C. male bust

Size	-	4.9x3.3x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a male bust.



Fig. No. 798: T.C. male head

Size	-	4.3x3.2x2.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 799: T.C. male head

Size	-	4.1x4.5x2.9 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 800: T.C. male head



Fig. No. 801: T.C. male head



Fig. No. 802: T.C. male head

Size	-	5.7x4.3x2.7 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 803: T.C. male head

Size	-	4.6x2.9x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 804: T.C. male head

Size	-	4.3x3.0x1.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 805: T.C. male head

Size - 4.4x4.2x1.3 cm

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description - It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 806: T.C. male head

Size - 3.3x3.0x1.6 cm
Period - *Gupta*
Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description - It is a t.c. male head.



Fig. No. 807: T.C. human figure

Size	-	3.4x2.7x1.6 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. human figure.



Fig. No. 808: T.C. couple

Size	-	4.5x4.1x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. plaque showing a couple.



Fig. No. 809: T.C. lion

Size	-	6.6x5.2x3.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. lion.



Fig. No. 810: T.C. lion

Size	-	7.1x4.8x4.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. lion headed animal.



Fig. No. 811: T.C. lion



Fig. No. 812: T.C. elephant

Size	-	3.0x3.0x1.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 813: T.C. elephant

Size	-	7.7x5.0x3.0 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. elephant.



Fig. No. 814: T.C. elephant

Size	-	8.1x4.4x3.7 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. elephant rider.



Fig. No. 815: T.C. horse

Size	-	9.0x9.5x3.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 816: T.C. horse

Size	-	4.6x4.1x1.5 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 817: T.C. horse

Size	-	6.0x5.5x2.7 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. horse.



Fig. No. 818: T.C. bull

Size - 6.9x6.0x3.3 cm

Period - *Gupta*

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. bull.



Fig. No. 819: T.C. bull

Size	-	4.2x3.5x1.4 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bull sitting on the ground.



Fig. No. 820: T.C. monkey

Size	-	6.4x4.8x1.8 cm
Period	-	*Gupta*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. monkey with its baby.

Medieval Period:



Fig. No. 821: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	3.1x3.2x0.9 cm
Period	-	*Early Medieval*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 822: T.C. Elephant

Size	-	15.6x12.5x5.5 cm
Period	-	*Early Medieval*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a head of an elephant.



Fig. No. 823: T.C. bird

Size	-	3.5x4.2x1.2 cm
Period	-	*Early Medieval*
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. bird.



Fig. No. 824: Stone head of a woman

Size	-	18.3x11.4x4.3 cm
Period	-	10th century
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone sculpture piece which shows the head of a woman carrying a water pot.



Fig. No. 825: Head of *Vishnu*

Size	-	25.5x15.3x10.5 cm
Period	-	10th century.
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone head of *Vishnu* wearing *Kirita Mukuta*.



Fig. No. 826: Stone head of *Vishnu*

Miscellaneous Antiquities:



Fig. No. 827: Human figure

Size	-	6.8x3.9x2.4 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. human figure



Fig. No. 828: T.C piece

Size	-	11.0x0.8x6.5 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 829: T.C lion

Size	-	10.8x10.0x6.2 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken stone lion head.



Fig. No. 830: T.C lion



Fig. No. 831: Stone human head

Size	-	8.8x6.3x3.1 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone human head.



Fig. No. 832: T.C pendant

Size - 6.5x3.5x4.0 cm

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. pendant for animals.



Fig. No. 833: T.C pendant



Fig. No. 834: Stone piece

Size	-	11.0x8.1x2.8 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone image of a sow suckling.



Fig. No. 835: T.C gamesman

Size	-	3.5x2.5x2.5 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a conical gamesman.



Fig. No. 836: T.C disc

Size	-	1.9x1.9x0.8 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a circular disc.



Fig. No. 837: T.C Seal

Size	-	1.3x1.3x0.7 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a seal.



Fig. No. 838: T.C piece

Size	-	3.5x2.8x0.5 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 839: T.C horse

Size	-	3.8x4.0x1.0 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. horse head.



Fig. No. 840: Anthropomorphic figure

Size	-	5.5x5.7x2.2 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is an anthropomorphic figure.



Fig. No. 841: T.C stamp

Size	-	7.7x7.7x4.1 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 842: T.C stamp



Fig. No. 843: T.C plaque

Size	-	7.6x5.4x1.4 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. plaque showing a flower.



Fig. No. 844: T.C piece

Size	-	5.6x3.6x1.0 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece.



Fig. No. 845: T.C piece

Size	-	5.0x4.1x0.4 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a broken t.c. piece decorated with leaf and flower motif.



Fig. No. 846: T.C disc

Size	-	2.1x2.6x0.2 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. disc.



Fig. No. 847: T.C wheel

Size	-	2.3x2.3x0.3 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.



Fig. No. 848: Stone image of mother goddess

Size - 6.6x5.5x1.6 cm

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a broken stone votive image of a mother goddess.



Fig. No. 849: Figure of a lady

Size	-	9.6x6.5x2.7 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a plaque showing a lady in standing posture accompanied by a female attendant.



Fig. No. 850: Figure of a lady

Size - 8.8x4.4x1.4 cm

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a plaque of lady in standing posture.



Fig. No. 851: T.C. Stamp

Size	-	5.4x5.4x0.3 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 852: T.C. figure of a boy

Size - 4.2x4.4x2.4 cm

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. upper portion of a boy.



Fig. No. 853: T.C. Stamp

Size	-	9.0x8.8x3.0cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 854: T.C. Stamp



Fig. No. 855: T.C. Stamp



Fig. No. 856: T.C. Stamp

Size	-	9.5x7.9x3.4 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 857: T.C. Stamp



Fig. No. 858: T.C. Stamp



Fig. No. 859: T.C. Stamp

Size	-	8.5x8.5x4.0 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 860: T.C. Stamp



Fig. No. 861: T.C. wheel

Size	-	6.0x5.6x0.3 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.



Fig. No. 862: T.C. wheel



Fig. No. 863: T.C. wheel

Size	-	5.5x6.0x0.6 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.



Fig. No. 864: T.C. disk

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. disk.



Fig. No. 865: T.C. disk

Size	-	5.5x6.0x0.6 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. disk.



Fig. No. 866: T.C. wheel

Size	-	5.6x5.5x0.8 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. wheel.



Fig. No. 867: T.C. wheel

Size	-	5.1x5.3x0.3 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.



Fig. No. 868: T.C. wheel



Fig. No. 869: T.C. wheel

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. wheel.



Fig. No. 870: T.C. wheel

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. wheel.



Fig. No. 871: T.C. disk

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. disk.



Fig. No. 872: T.C. skin rubber

Size - 8.2x9.6x1.7 cm

Provenance - Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.

Description - It is a t.c. triangular skin rubber.



Fig. No. 873: T.C. skin rubber

Size	-	8.2x9.6x1.7 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a triangular skin rubber.



Fig. No. 874: Stone disk

Size	-	12.5x7.3x1.4 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a stone disc.



Fig. No. 875: T.C. wheel

Size	-	7.6x7.6x0.9 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. toy cart wheel.



Fig. No. 876: T.C. Stamp

Size	-	7.7x5.4x4.8 cm
Provenance	-	Kept at Indian Veterinary Research Institute district Bareilly U.P.
Description	-	It is a t.c. stamp.



Fig. No. 877: T.C. Stamp



Fig. No. 878: T.C. Stamp

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Report of Excavation at Parabhadi (Sukhuapada) Tehsil Darpana, District Jajpur, Odisha (2022-2023)

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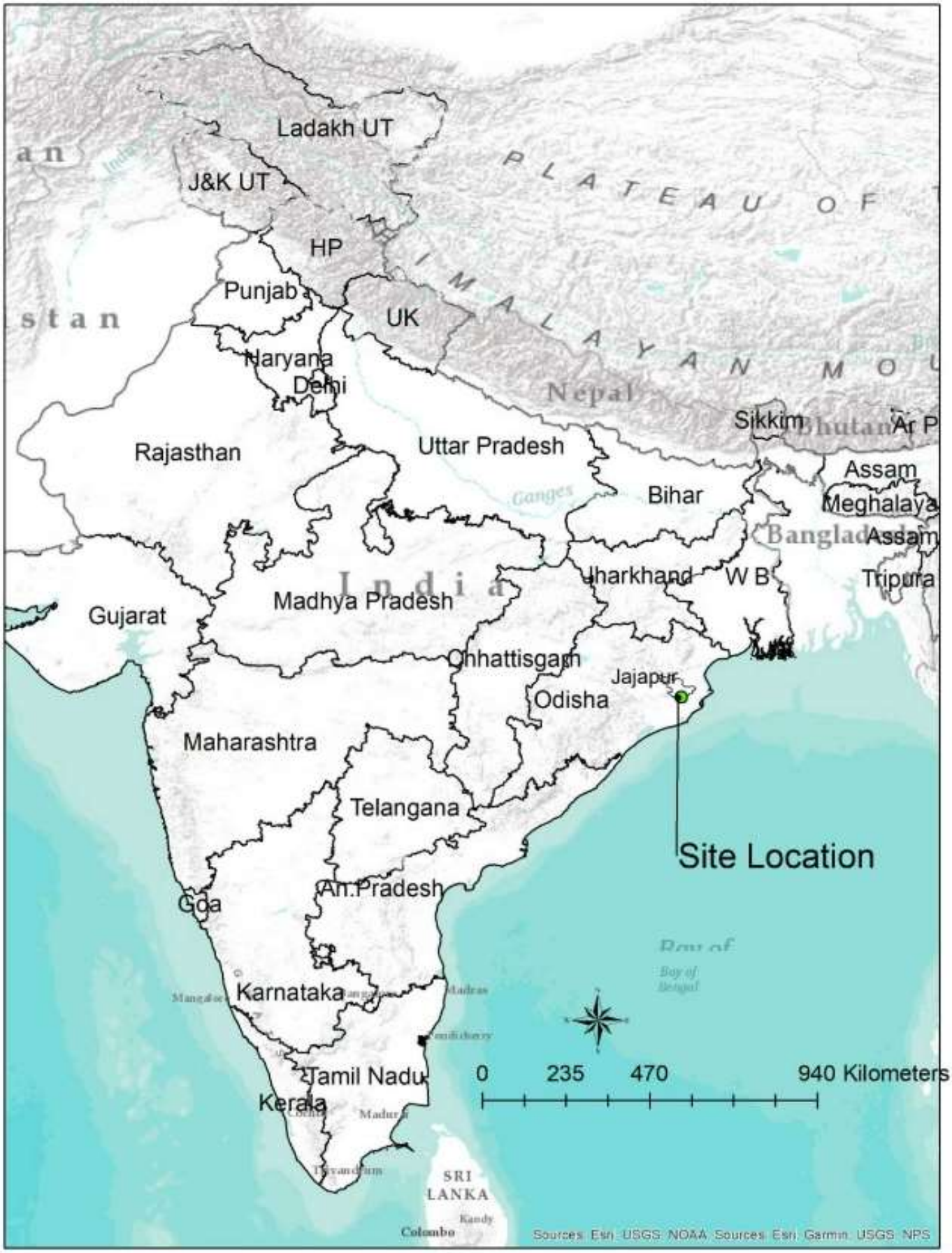
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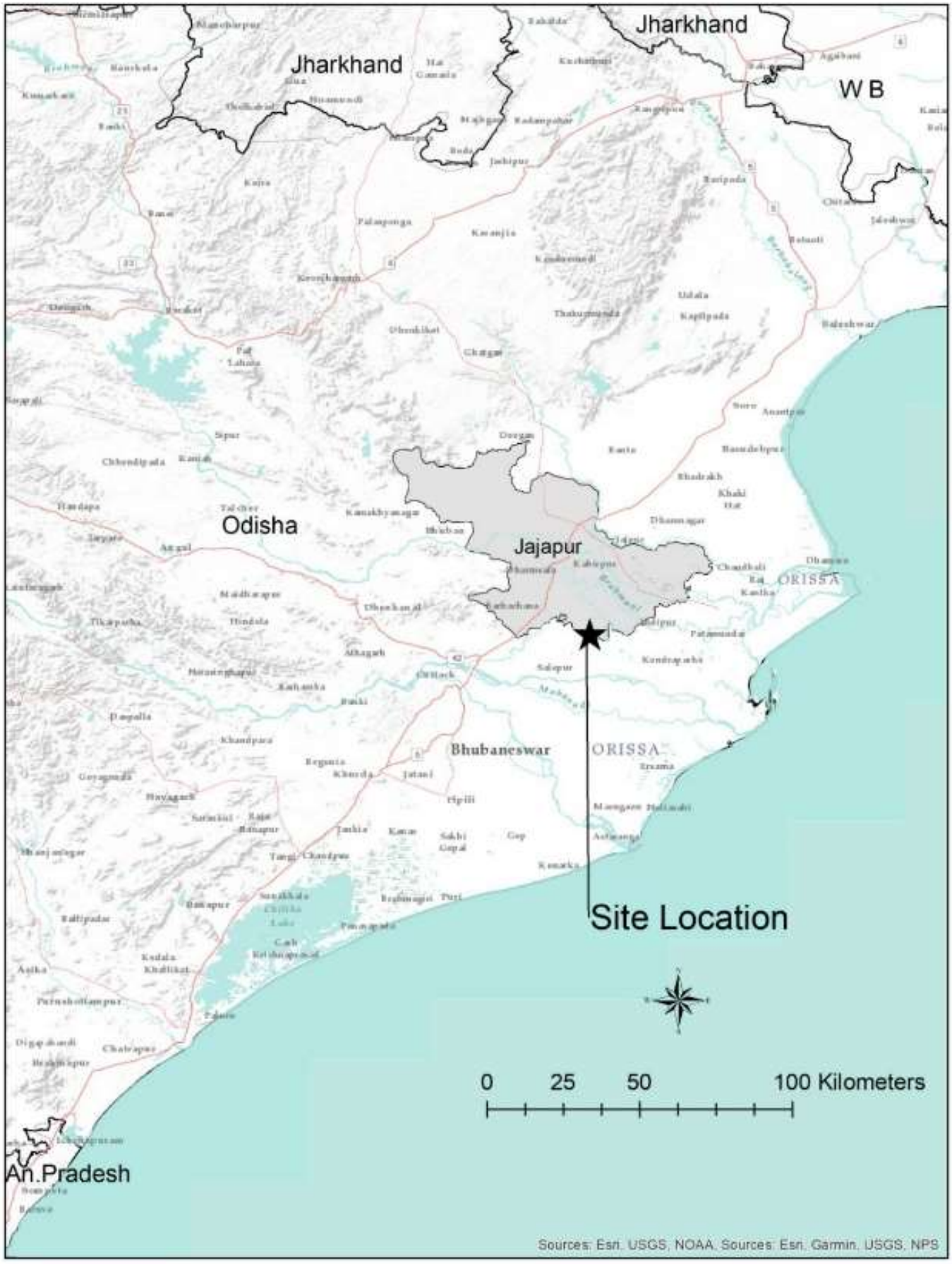
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Introduction: The Excavated site at the top of the Parabhadi hillock (Latitude 20° 35′ 40″ N, Longitude 86° 15′39″ E and MSL -137.487m) is in the Darpana Tehsil, Jajpur District of Odisha. The hillock is oriented along Northeast – South west axis extending around 1.5km. It is a part of the Assia range, an offshoot of eastern ghat hill range (Map-1; A & B). The site is located at a distance 5.5km from Balichandrapur, a nearby town on the national highway-53 running from Hajira in Gujarat and Paradeep port and about 80 kms north-east of Bhubaneswar, the state capital of Odisha.


Ladakh UT
J&K UT
HP
Punjab
UK
Haryana
Delhi
Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh
Bihar
Sikkim
Assam
Meghalaya
Assam
Tripura
Jharkhand
W B
Madhya Pradesh
Gujarat
Chhattisgarh
Jajapur
Odisha
Maharashtra
Telangana
Site Location
An.Pradesh
Goa
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Kerala
SRI LANKA
Colombo
0 235 470 940 Kilometers
PLATEAU OF
HIMALAYAN MOU
Nepal
Bhutan
Ganges
India
Bay of Bengal
Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA Sources: Esri, Garmin, USGS, NPS

A



B

Map. No. 01 (A & B): Map showing the location of the site.

Parabhadi hill (also called Sukhuapada hill) surrounded by Sukhuapada village in the south, Bandareswar in the north-east and Lalitagiri in the south-west, Kesharaipur village in the north (Map-2). At present the heritage hillock lying in the Jajpur and Cuttack districts is significant for its rich archaeological vestiges in term of brick mounds, scattered stone structural remains, rock-cut caves, and images. The local legend refers the Parabhadi hillock (*para* = pigeon, *bhadi* = storey/house) as the shelter of pigeon built by the king to train pigeon to carry message to different locality in ancient times.

The close surroundings of the hills are formed by a vast stretch of low-lying fertile plain made by sediments deposited by the Gobari *nullah (*stream*)*, a tributary of the Chitrotpala. The low-lying plains around Lalitagiri is always susceptible to annual floods during high rain fall. This natural phenomenon perhaps provoked the villagers to settle on the higher areas, hence the present congested locality found concentrated at the foot hills of Nandapahada and the Parabhadi.



Map. No. 02: Map showing Parabhadi hill and its archaeological environment

The Parabhadi hill is composed of lateritic soil and khondalite rock boulders at a north-south stretch of 1.5km in length and 0.5km east-west in width. The hillock is covered with modern Eucalyptus, Casuarina, and Cashew plantation as well as Pipal, Banyan and Neem trees. The northern slope near mouza Kesharaipur contained seven minor Buddhist rock-cut caves on its western face. In early part of 20th century sculptural remains from the site were shifted to Lalitagiri sculpture shed. Prior to this, few sculptures were removed by Rama Prasad Chanda, now housed in the Indian Museum, Kolkata. The hill was subjected to merciless and large-scale quarrying for soil and stone boulders for laying modem roads and construction of houses. The present excavation at the top of

the hill exposed a large stone-built stupa which is visible from a longer distance i.e., from the national highway 53.

Archaeological Environment: The present archaeological site is surrounded by Lalitagiri, Udayagiri, Ratnagiri, Langudi, and Radhanagar heritage sites. Lalitagiri is the closest Buddhist site seems to be a part and parcel of Parabhadi in ancient time. The rock cut caves in the north-east portion of the Parabhadi hillock are locally named as Hathikhal.

Hathikhal is a series of 7 rock-cut chambers hewn out in the vertical rock surface of Parabhadi facing north-west. These rock-cut chambers are horse-shoe shaped in different sizes adjacent to each other (Fig. 1). Besides this, there was a gallery of life-size images of Bodhisattvas and weathered roof of a structure covered with lichen and moss in early 1950s. Presently, there is still a trace of rock-cut stairs adjacent to Cave-1 on the left side climbing up to the hillock. The rock-cut chambers are empty and the images found here are presently housed in the Indian Museum at Kolkata by C S Banerjee. Apart from this there is a rock-cut image of Buddha (Padmapani) housed in the wrecked rock cut cave on the southern slope near the present exposed stupa site and presently under worship by the local as *Ghantiasuni thakurani* (Fig. 2).



Fig. No. 01: Rock-cut caves locally known as *Hathikhal*



Fig. No. 02: Rock-cut Buddha image (*Ghantiasuni thakurani*) near stupa.

As far as Buddhism is concerned, *Odisha* is well known for its association with two important events when it was known as *Utkala* & *Kalinga* in ancient time. The first two disciples of Buddha (Tappasu & Bhallika) hailed from Utkala as narrated by Vinaya texts (*Mahavagga & Angattura Nikaya).* The famous Kalinga war of emperor Asoka fought at Dhauli in 261 B.C.E. not only transformed Chandasoka to Dharmasoka but also transformed Buddhism from a local religion of the Himalayan Tarai region to an international religion and the Buddha as the light of Asia.

The next period in the history of Buddhism from 1st century BCE/CE to 3rd century CE in the geographical region of Odisha is marked with the local ruling dynasties i.e., *Nagas, Mahameghavahanas, Matharas, Sailodbhavas, Bhaumakaras, Somavamsis*, etc. as attested by the evidences from *Lalitagiri, Udayagiri, Ratnagiri, Radhanagar (Kankia)*, and *Langudi*. The well-planned fortified settlement was emerging during this period which shows the political, economic stability and growth of religious edifices affiliated mainly to Buddhism, Jainism and Brahmanism.

The number of Stupas, Chaityas, terracotta figurines, inscriptions found from the above sites suggests that like north India, Buddhism was in an affluent state in Odisha. The structural remains like Stupa, Rock-cut caves, and apsidal chaitya at *Lalitagiri, Udayagiri, Langudi, Khandagiri*, and *Udayagiri* makes us understand that important Buddhist settlements existed in Orissa.

Later, the early *Bhaumakara* rulers were staunch followers of Buddhism and under the royal patronage of *Bhaumakaras*, the Buddhism became state religion. It was the time period when

Mahayana Buddhism evolved in to Tantricism which is generally divided into three distinct schools viz., *Vajrayana, Kalachakrayana* and *Sahajayana*. Finally, Buddhism was under decline during the rule of Somavansis when Saivism and Vaishnavism were under steady progress.

Archaeological Excavation 2022-2023: The present excavation work was carried out on the top of the Parabhadi (Sukhuapada) hillock after a detailed survey conducted by the team for Buddhist remains. Initially the hillock revealed a big piled of stone making on the top of the hillock covered with dense vegetation all over (Fig. 3). After clearing the vegetation carefully, it revealed a periphery for a stone structure. Once the boundaries and extensions of the structure were marked, the spade work began. The entire structure was covered with soil and debris. After removing earth from the north-west quadrant, an enormous amount of dressed stone architectural members in dilapidated and scattered manner were found. The systematic spade work (Fig. 4, 5 & 6) at the site revealed a stone build ashlar masonry stupa of a distinctive architectural plan in comparable to the neighbouring stupas of *Udayagiri, Lalitagiri* and *Ratnagiri*. It is square in plan over a prepared surface of 10.80m square, resting directly over the natural rock surface at the top of the hillock known as Parabhadi at MSL – 137.487m. The square *medhi* measuring 8.60m square having one projection at the centre measuring 2.30m on all four sides. The height of the existing dilapidated stupa is 4.50m from the surface level. The stone masonry is anchored with iron clamp and fixed with riveted pin head and the annular space are filled with specialized mud mortar mixed with stone chips and potsherds. During the spade work fourteen artifacts made of stone and terracotta has been retrieved. An aerial view of the stupa before and after excavation (Fig. 7 & 8) was recorded using high resolution drone camera to identify and document the extensions and boundaries of the stone made stupa on the top of the hillock. A trial-pit was made on the western slope of the hillock to find out the traces of the structural remains. The trial-pit (Fig. 9) revealed the basement of a structure made of random rubble stones and brick.



Fig. No. 03: View before Excavation – Parabhadi (Sukhuapada)



Fig. No. 04: During Excavation



Fig. No. 05: During Excavation



Fig. No. 06: During Excavation



Fig. No. 07: Aerial view of the Stupa before excavation.



Fig. No. 08: Aerial view of the Stupa after excavation.



Fig. No. 09: Trial-pit revealing structural activity.

Pottery: The ceramics retrieved from the site are dominated by red ware followed by grey ware varying from light to dark colour made of medium to coarse fabric having coarse sand as tempering material as noticed in numbers of sherds. The shapes of the ceramics include *handi*, globular pot, necked jars, shallow and deep basins, and vases (Sl. No 1-20) (Fig.10). Most of the ceramics are found with eroded outer surface with a few indicating the presence of slip and wash.

1. Fragment of a *handi* of grey ware with a beaked rim having carination at its neck.
2. Fragment of a *handi* of red ware with flared horizontal beaked rim having carination at its neck with a concave profile.
3. Fragment of a *handi* of grey ware with a beaked rim having carination at its neck.
4. Fragment of a *handi* of grey ware with horizontal splayed-out beaked rim having concave profile.
5. Fragment of a *handi* of dull grey ware with flared beaked rim having carination at its neck.
6. Fragment of a basin of grey ware with beaked rim having carination at its neck.
7. Fragment of a basin of dull red ware with flared thickened rim with internally carinated neck. It has incised design on its inner surface of rim between two grooved lines. It has a concave profile with a ridge on its inner side.
8. Fragment of a basin of grey ware with, out turned flared rim having a ridge running at its exterior neck. It has a concave profile with a ridge at its inner surface.

9. Fragment of a vase of grey ware having out turned splayed rim with a groove running around the edge of the rim.
10. Fragment of a vase of grey ware dull red ware having out turned flared rim with reduced grey core.
11. Fragment of a necked jar of grey ware having flared rim with a ridge at its neck and groove at its internal rim.
12. Fragment of a *handi* of grey ware having out turned flaring rim with concave profile and medium fabric.
13. Fragment of a necked jar of grey ware having thickened rim, medium fabric and decorated externally with a ridge at its neck.
14. Fragment of a globular pot of grey ware having out curved thickened rim with groove at its rim. A thick ridge running at its neck has series of incised designs. The shoulder portion has multiple incised lines.
15. Fragment of a globular pot of grey ware having out turned beaked rim having flat top surface with shallow depression.
16. Fragment of a necked vase of grey ware having out curved thickened rim with an incised groove at its neck at external surface.
17. Fragment of a necked vase of grey ware having out curved thickened rim having two incised grooves at its neck.
18. Fragment of a necked vase of grey ware having out curved thickened rim having multiple incised lines at its neck.
19. Fragment of a necked vase of grey ware having out curved thickened rim having multiple shallow grooves at its neck.
20. Fragment of a necked vase of grey ware having out curved thickened rim having multiple incised grooves at its neck.

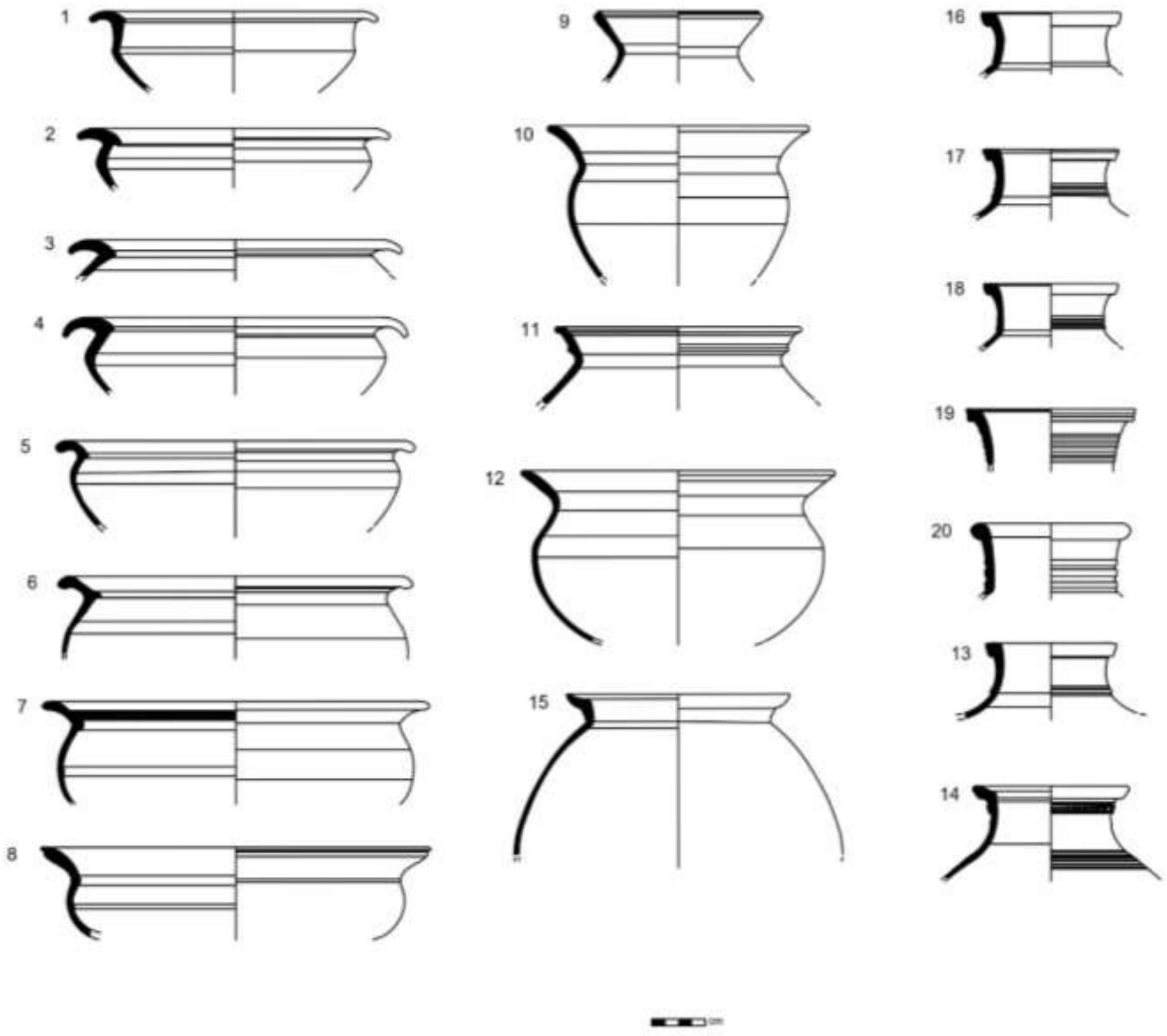


Fig. No. 10: Potteries of Parabhadi (Sukhuapada)

Antiquities: The total number of 14 antiquities made of stone and terracotta were retrieved from the excavation which are, discs, sling balls, pestle, terracotta plaques, broken sculpture fragments, a broken fragment of *chhatravali*, and broken sculptures (table-1).

S. No	Object	Material	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Remarks
1	Disc	Stone	43.39	-	13.32	Round, smoothened edges, dark brownish in colour (Fig.11a).
2	Disc	Stone	27.98	-	10.7	White in colour, red patination, round, smoothened edges, few chippings at the edges, layered stone, uneven thickness (Fig.11b).
3	Sling ball	Stone	17.41	-	-	Uneven sphere, dark brownish, marks of grinding and polishing (Fig.12).

4	Sling ball	Terracotta	20.81	-	-	Round, partially broken, heavily patinated/slipped (Fig.13).
5	Pestle	Stone	17.8	57.42	43.85	Elongated, cylindrical with oval cross-section, flattened ends due to pounding, smooth and polished surface, pale brownish in colour (Fig.14).
6	Pestle	Khondalite stone	60.17	51.65	41.91	Broken at top, partially broken at bottom, local khondalite stone with reddish spots, oval in cross section, layer at bottom and tapering at top, ground, and polishing (Fig15a).
7	Pestle	Stone	78.34	53.58	36.53	Broken at top, brown coloured, elliptical cross section, chippings at working surface, round, and polished surface (Fig.15b).
8	Pestle	Sandstone	68.65	53.20	42.15	Roughly elliptical in cross section with broad round bottom and tapering top. Presence of quartz particles.
9	Terracotta plaque	Terracotta	55.75	49.10	15.59	A broken terracotta plaque arrayed with an image of Dhyani Buddha in *Dharmachakra-pravartana* mudra. Small votive stupas are flanked near the head, above the shoulder portion of the God (Fig.16).
10	Terracotta plaque	Terracotta	49.48	43.39	16.78	A small broken worn-out terracotta plaque which retains the head portion of Buddha (Fig.17).

Table. No. 01: List of antiquities with its descriptions





Fig. No. 11, A & B: Stone Discs



Fig. No. 12: Slingball - stone



Fig. No. 13: Slingball – terracotta



Fig. No. 14: Stone Pestle.



Fig. No. 15, A & B: Stone Pestle.



Fig. No. 16: Terracotta plaque



Fig. No. 17: Terracotta plaque

Structure: The structure is erected at the top of the hillock on an undulating natural rock boulder formation. To level the surface, few courses of stones were placed to make a common square platform measuring 10.8m x 10.8m, above which the stupa was erected (Fig.18). The stupa has a square base measuring 8.60m x 8.60m in plan and 4.50m in elevation constructed of ashlar masonry fashion.

The square base (*medhi*) of the stupa has a central projection about 2.3m x 0.45m on each side. The height of the basement measures 1.61m (average of all sides) having seven courses of stone masonry. Each course from bottom to top measuring 27cm, 28cm, 17cm, 24cm, 18cm, 25cm and 23cm respectively. Among these seven courses, course 1, 3 and 6 have specially carved edges (Fig.20).

Above the basement, 10 to 11 courses of stones were placed in circular plan in receding fashion from bottom to top, which forms a semi-circular super structure (*anda*). The stone masonry is anchored with iron clamp and fixed with rivetted pin head. The annular spaces between the stones are filled with specialized mud mortar mixed with stone chips and potsherds. A broken fragment of carved stone pillar was found in the debris at south-east corner. This pillar fragment has a square base and circular shaft with four lotus buds on the corners. A conjectural elevation of the stupa with pillar is shown for the reference (Fig.19).

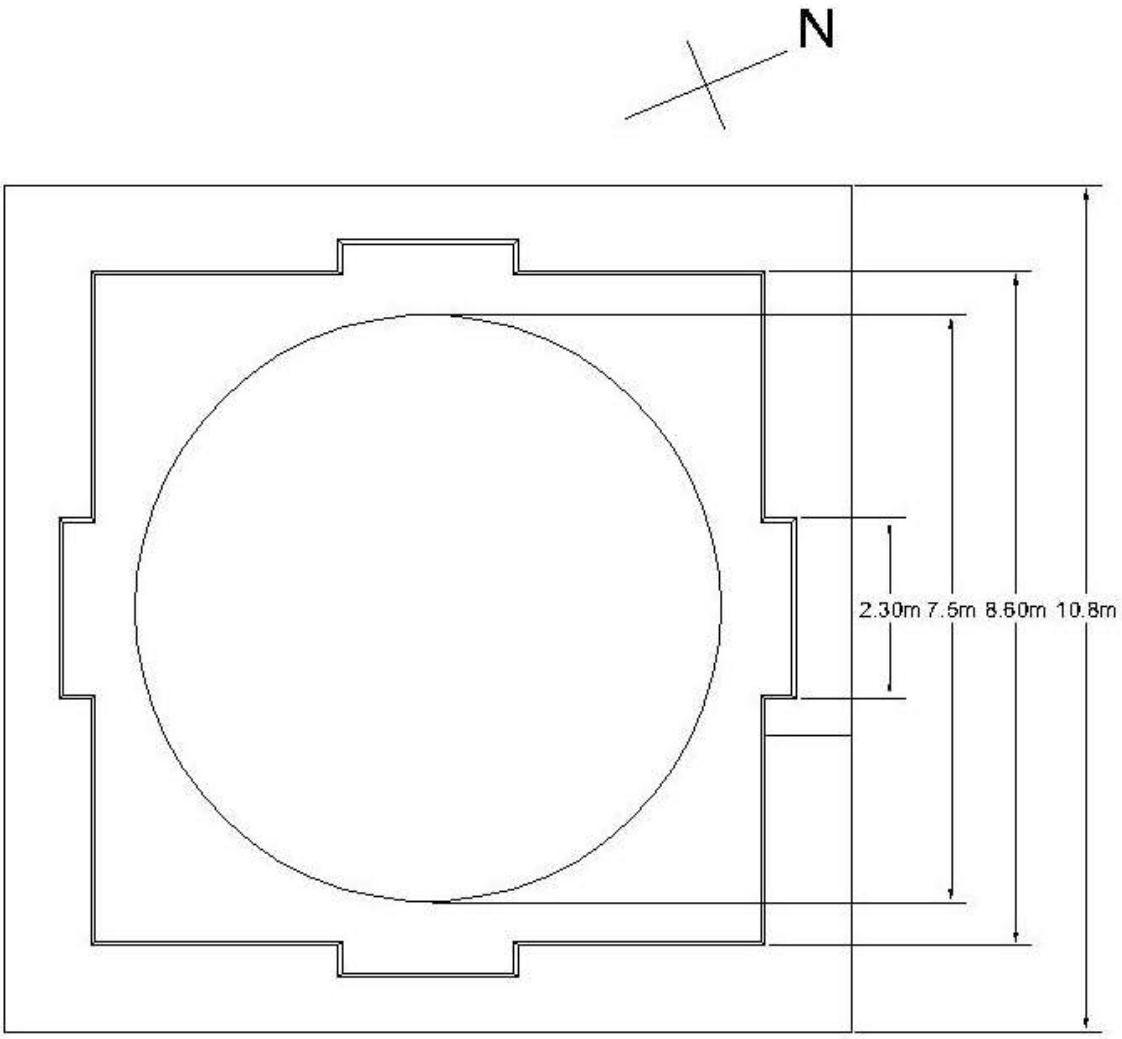


Fig. No. 18: Ground plan of Stupa

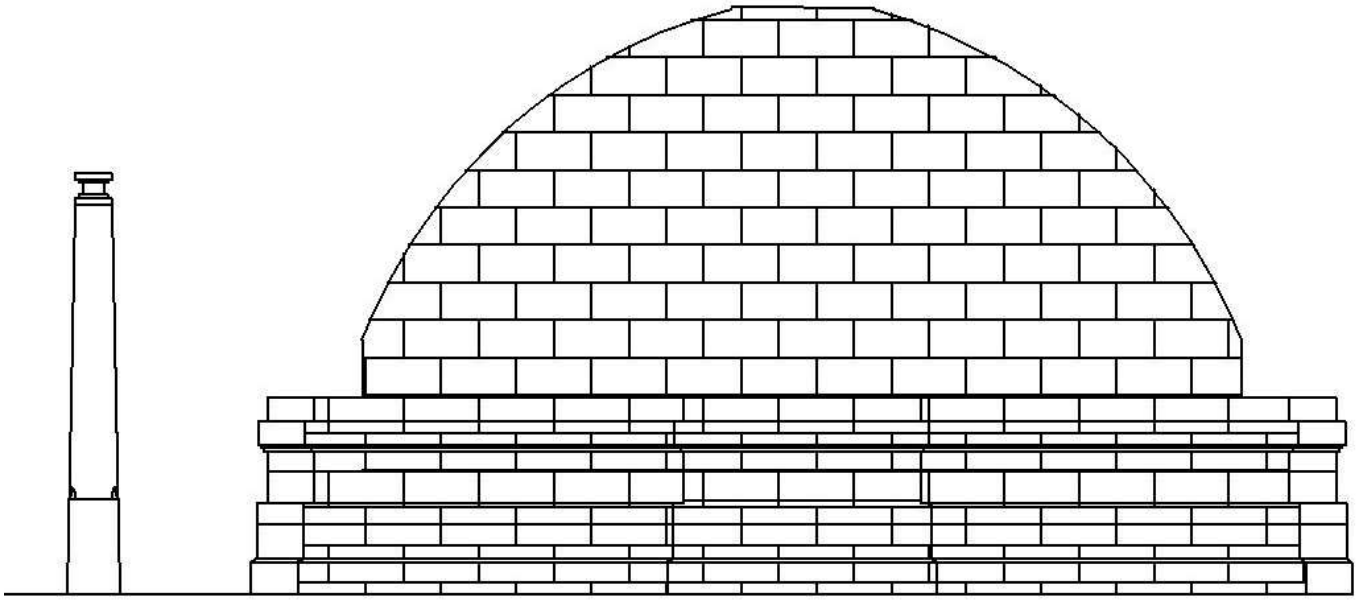


Fig. No. 19: Conjectural drawing of Stupa – Parabhadi.

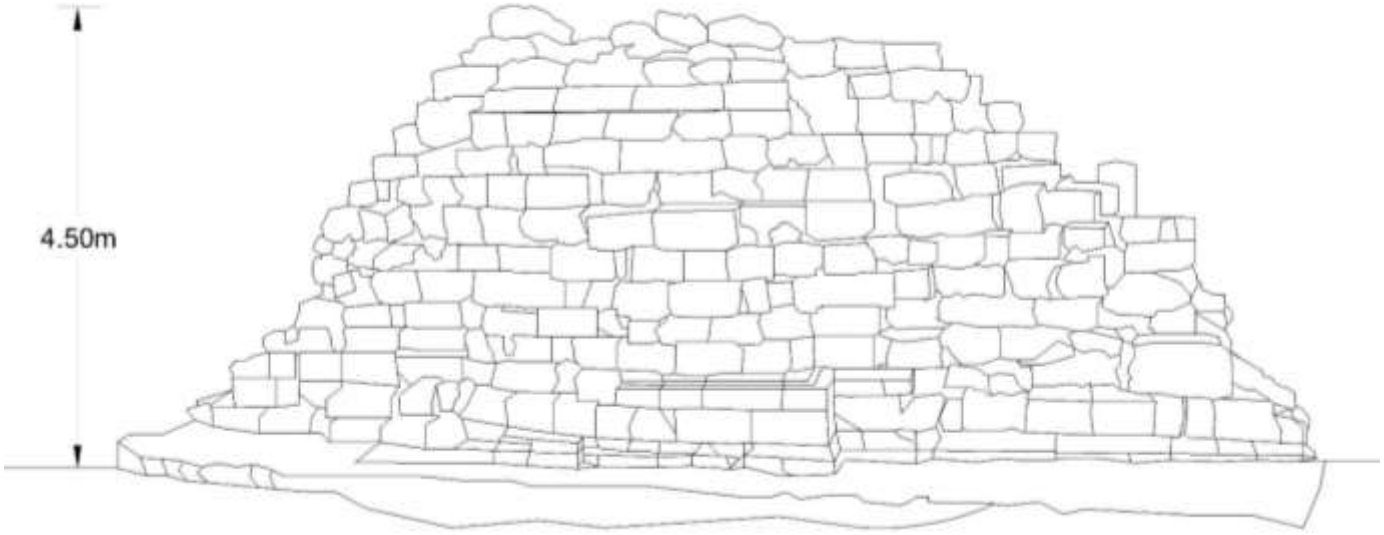


Fig. No. 20: Elevation of Stupa facing south-east.

Sculptures:

Fig. No. 21. Image of Dhyani-Buddha seated on *padmasana,* mounted on a *simhasana* with *padmabandana* moulding. The pedestal has two roaring lions on the sides. The head and hands are broken.



Fig. No. 21: ***Dhyani Buddha***

Fig. 22. Image of Buddha seated on *padmasana*, mounted on a *simhasana* having a *padmabandana* moulding. The pedestal has two lions on the sides. Left hand shown in dhyana mudra is broken from the elbow. The upper part of the chest & head are missing.



Fig. No. 22: ***Dhyani Buddha***

Fig. 23. Image of a broken fragment of an architectural member identified as *chhatravali*, probably of a votive stupa.



Fig. No. 23: Fragment of ***Chhatravali***

Fig. 24. Image of a broken fragment of a sculptural panel identified as *Vidyadhara* – the celestial nymph.



Fig. No. 24: Sculptural fragment of *Vidhyadhara*

Conclusion: The excavation work revealed a stone build ashlar masonry stupa dated to 7th-8th century CE affiliated to Mahayana Buddhism. It might have been built under the patronage of Bhaumakara's and survived till 14th-15th century CE. The excavated stupa had a developed architectural form with unique features such as the carved basement of square plan with projections at all sides. The spade work as well as the pedestrian survey on the hillock also brought to light several Buddhist structures such as rock cut caves and chambers, sculptures, and brick and stone structural remains. The glory of Odisha's Buddhism continued till 12th century CE and later declined due to lack of royal patronage by later dynasties and come to an end with the death of last Hindu King *Mukunda* deva who was killed by the iconoclast Suleiman *Karrani* (Kalapahara), the general of Bengal Sultan. The death of *Mukunda* deva in 1568 CE brought the solidarity of the state to an end. Thus, Odisha with its chequered career of Buddhism could not sustain after sixteenth century CE and the glorious chapter of history of Buddhism in Orissa came to an end.

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Unearthing the Mysteries: An Archaeological Survey of Ichnad Village in Aishmuqam, Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir

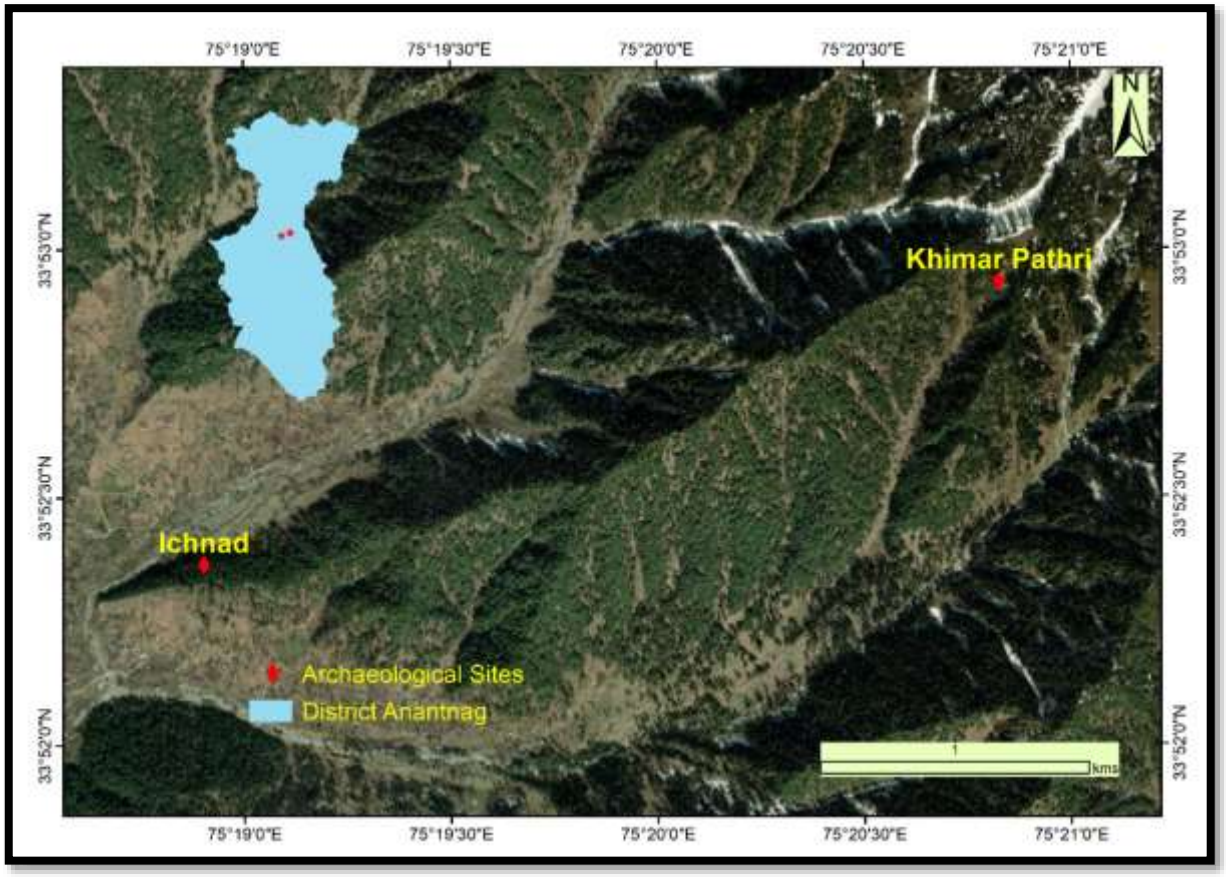
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Introduction: Ichnad is a small modern village located in between two hill ranges of the Pir Panjal Mountains in the southern part of the valley of Kashmir in Aishmuqam area of Anantnag district. The village lies at a distance of about five kilometres from Aishmuqam on eastern side. The landscape of this area is quite interesting and significant from many perspectives. This area is historically rich and has provided many clues about its habitation in the past centuries.

The historical importance of this area became clear in a village-to-village survey conducted by the authors in the spring of 2022, when *Kushan* period bricks were recovered from the northern slopes of the hill (33°52″13.16′ N; 75°18″53.90′ E) (Map.1) along with some potsherds and a broken stone sculpture, at an elevation of 2122 Masl (Fig. 01). The brickbats were found heaped at the corner of a levelled field used for cultivation by the locals, who claim that these bricks were part of a masonry wall of a structure which was removed some years ago. Adjacent to this field is a spring (*naag*), presently providing irrigation facilities to the surrounding cultivable fields of the village. Two brickbats measuring 19×17.5×5 cms and 24×17×5 cms (Fig. 02 A, B) were collected for further analysis. During the survey, the geographical and archaeological features of the area were documented for further examination, which hinted towards the occupation of the settlement during the *Kushan* period. The analysis of the finds opened new vistas about the settlement archaeology of the forests in this area and hence tempted us to revisit this site. While collecting the oral traditions, we were informed about a fort (*qila*) and pottery jars at another place on the top of the hill on its northern side.



Map. No. 01: Location of archeological site at Ichnad (Source: Google Map)



Fig. No. 01: Broken stone fragment of a sculpture (Photo: Yasir)



A **B**

Fig. No. 02: A, B. *Kushan* period brickbats (Photo: Yasir)

Settlement Pattern: During the next field survey carried in October 2022, we approached this settlement which is located on the top of the hill, locally known as *Khimar Pathari* (33˚52″57.0′ N; 075 ˚20″39.6′ E) situated at an elevation of 3034 masl. A steep track of about 4.5 kilometres led us to the top of the hill where this site is located. While trekking towards the top, burnt bricks were noticed at many spots on the foothill, probably belonging to the *Kushan* period.

The site of *Khimar Pathri* is nestled on the top of the hill and is fortified with a rubble masonry stone wall on all sides. It is a rectangular in shape, traces of which were located and documented during the survey. The length and breadth of the rectangular enclosure walls are 15.36 and nine meters, respectively. It occupied an roughly an area of 138 square meters with a perimeter of 48 metres. The height of the wall on the south-western side is around 1.8 metres (Fig. 3). The wall is visible on all sides, however, some portions of the rubble wall on the southeast and northwest have disappeared. The entrance of the settlement could not be located, but a stone slab measuring 121× 52 ×16 cms was found lying in the north-eastern corner of the rectangular fortification. The stone slab is rectangular in shape and bears concave marks; a small cuboid measuring 23x10x4 cms, and some circular cup marks. The design of the slab hints towards its utility as a lower member of a wooden door, probably a sill/door jamb, having proper locking holes. (Fig. 4). These rectangular holes and cup marks probably acted as locking holes, a technique prevalent during early medieval times in Kashmir, whose evidences are also visible in the stone blocks and slabs used in the entrances of the Martand temple.



Fig. No. 03: Masonry rubble wall at *Khimar Pathri* (Photo: Yasir)



Fig. No. 04: Stone sill (Lower member of a door) (Photo: Yasir)

In the centre of the rectangular fortification, a masonry stone wall was noticed, half visible beneath the ground, adjacent to the heaped rubble and mud debris, which seems to be the remains of a temporary shelter constructed of stone, wattle, and daub. In the north-western corner of the settlement, a huge storage jar was noticed buried in the ground. Its rim and body portion was exposed and documented (Fig. 5). This storage jar is made of burnt clay, and its section is two cms thick. Adjacent to the storage jar on the northern side, four circular pit-like features were also noticed, indicating the remnants of more storage jars buried inside the ground, whose actual evidence was not noticed. One local who accompanied us to the site informed us that these four pit-like features were actually the remnants of the similar huge storage jars buried beneath the ground, as were seen by locals few years ago.



Fig. No. 05: Body portion of a big terracotta Storage jar (Photo: Yasir)

Ceramic Analysis: While scanning the ground inside the stone masonry wall of the site, in addition to the storage jars, some diagnostic and non-diagnostic pottery sherds were also seen and collected for further analysis. The collected pottery was washed and cleaned for documentation. The initial typology led us to divide the sherds into six different types basing our observation on the colour, slip, inclusions, and condition of each potsherd as was visible to the naked eye. The pottery types varied from thick to medium sections varying in profile thickness from 0.8 to 0.4 cms. One sample of a huge storage jar was also collected with a maximum profile thickness of 2.2 cms. The clay used in making of these potsherds was not well levigated and bear witness to large grains of sand used as temper. The visible porosity, especially in the profile of the sherds, mostly those which are thicker, hints towards the use of organic inclusions in the clay matrix of the pottery. The colour of the profiles of these potsherds varied from red to greyish and black and even buff red. Some of the sherds also bear slip on the external surface varying in colour from red to deep red. However, the huge storage jars were devoid of any slip. (Fig**.** 6).



Fig. No. 06: Pot sherds (Photo: Yasir)

Three rim shreds varied in diameter from 2.6 cms to 5.1 cms. These rim shreds represented open-mouthed vessels, including saucers and possibly a cooking pot with a thick, out-turned rim. Additionally, a miniature vessel was represented by a sherd that had thickness of 0.4 cms and a wide mouth with a rim having diameter of 5.1 cms. Lastly, one diagnostic sherd of a bowl base with thickness of 0.7 cms was also collected and documented. (Fig. 7)

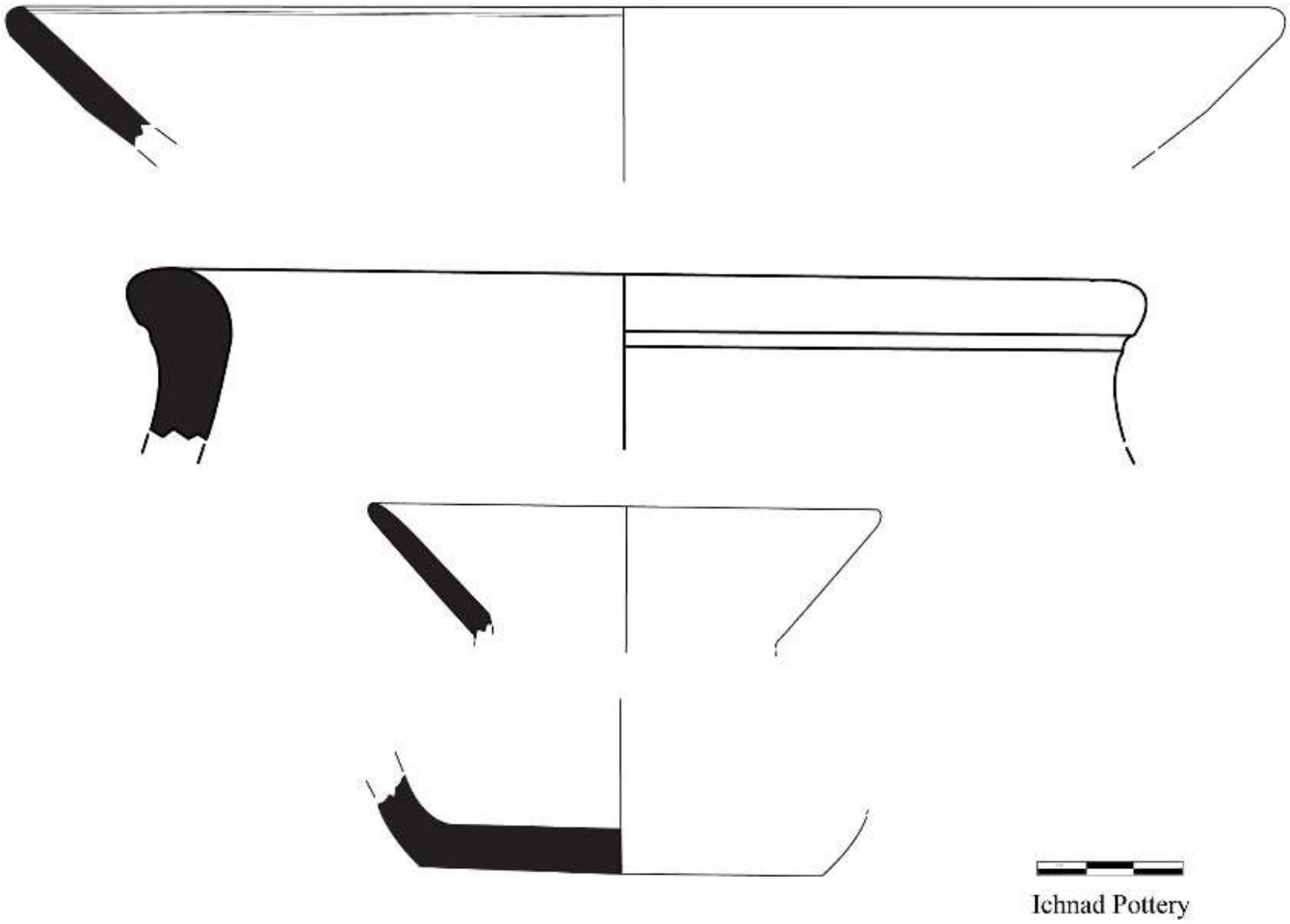


Fig. No. 07: Drawing of the diagnostic wares (Source: Rashid)

Discussion: The location of this settlement in a forest has opened new vistas in the settlement archaeology of Kashmir, where the relationship between the people and their environment could be visualised most accurately. Geographically speaking, the settlement at Ichnad probably started in the lower terraces of the hillock, very close to the foothills where the present village is located. The evidence recovered during the survey placed the earliest date of the settlement, possibly to the *Kushan* period.

Pertinently, the standard brick size commonly found from many *Kushan* period settlements in Kashmir as at *Kanispora* is 27x19x5 cm.[1] The evidence from Ichnad corresponds to this universal brick size of the Kushan period hinting towards the occupation of this settlement initially by the *Kushan*s in the forest region of south Kashmir. While climbing the steep hill towards its top, some brick bats were also noticed at a couple of isolated spots at irregular distances hinting towards the presence of more structures on the slope of the hill. This assumption is supplemented by the recovery of the copper coins of the *Kushan* period by the locals from the field in addition to stone sculptures etc. [2]

The presence of the Kushan antiquities from the lower foothills at the village thus seems important. The presence of similar antiquities from other *Kushan* period settlements like at Lidroo (33˚58″21.7′ N; 75˚19″53.7′ E) (2283 masl) and Daradkut, Huthmura (33˚46″01.1′ N; 075˚13″28.9′ E) (1737 masl) on the other side of the same mountain range speaks volumes about the communication

linkages of many settlements during the early historic times. These mountain ranges and passes continued to occupy strategic positions as far as the functioning of trade and communication routes resting places and security posts are concerned. Majority of the *Kushan* period settlements in the Liddar valley of south Kashmir are located on these strategic mountain peaks overlook the mountain passes, which were frequently passed by traders, merchants, students, and even by pilgrims.

The settlement at Ichnad nestled at the top summit of the mountain known as *Khimar Pathri* probably was not a permanent residential site, rather this could have been a temporary shelter. The isolated location and the elevation of the settlement and the presence of the material remains could be explained from many perspectives.

The recovery of few diagnostic sherds at the site hints towards the presence of a temporary shelter at this altitude which could had accommodated only few persons. Given the geographical location of the top summit of the mountain at an elevation of 3034 metres above sea level, the presence of a storage jar hints towards the idea of storage of the grains for consumption by probably those who were part of the security system or perhaps by some hermits or ascetics. The premise that soldiers guarded the valley of Kashmir on these high-altitude mountain peaks holds ground here. Among the ceramics observed at the site, only the storage jars are comparable to those found inside the Martand and Awantipora temple complexes,[3] belonging to the early medieval period of Kashmir. These storage jars were manufactured to store surplus (tribute) in the temples. However, their nature and functionality of these varied. At Ichnad, they also served as storage space for perhaps grains or food for longer survival periods at these isolated mountain peaks, which are not easily accessible especially during the harsh and snowy winters of Kashmir.

Since the valley of Kashmir is engulfed by mountain ranges of the Himalayas and the Pir Panjal in all directions, it was approachable only through various passes located in different directions. These passes had played a vital role in the rise and fall of many cultures and historical civilizations of the region. Mention may be made of firstly Mihirakula, who entered the valley through Pir Panjal pass near Hirpora, Surapora of the *Rajatarangini* of Kalhana, via the Mughal road;[4] and secondly of Hiuen Tsang who entered the valley from the Baramulla pass[5] and left it via the Tosamaidan pass towards Punch.[6] Throughout its history the guarding and protection of these mountain passes was mandatory for the rulers of Kashmir to save it from foreign invasions, to keep a check on the movement of pilgrims and students and most importantly to facilitate the to-and-fro movement of traders and merchants.

The historical sources of the region particularly the *Rajatarangini* of Kalhana, often mentioned these watch stations as *dranga* and *dhaaka* during the early medieval times.[7] Kalhana also talks about the *dvaras* which are actually the passes that connect Kashmir with the rest of the world.

The settlements like *Khimar Pathri* could have also served as check post or entry points thereby taking care of the arrival and departure of the people from the Valley. This phenomena of establishing watch stations in Kashmir became common during the Karkota rule which emerged as a very powerful military empire during the early medieval times, particularly under Lalitaditya.

'The term *dranga* signifies a watch station established near mountain passes for the double purpose of guarding the approaches to the valley and of collecting customs revenue'[8] known as octroi duty, which was a type of tax levied on goods that were brought into a particular country or city for use or sale. In the early medieval times of Kashmir evasion of paying taxes to rulers was a norm. R.S. Sharma, while quoting *Kathasaritasagara* of Somadeva, an 11th century CE treatise of Kashmir, describes how in order to evade the octroi tax liability, certain merchants frequently approached the valley through the forests.[9]

The term dranga has linguistically survived even upto the modern times as in case of village name Ferozpur dranga, a modern-day hamlet in Tangmarg area of north Kashmir, which was known as 'Karkotadranga' in the pre-Muslim era of Kashmir.[10] This post controlled the Tosamaidan route to Punch (ancient parnotsa).[11]

Conclusion: One can conclude by saying that the archaeological importance of the Ichnad village is considerable. This village seems to had been occupied initially during the *Kushan* period and continued upto the early medieval times, especially the *Khimar Pathri* area at the peak of the mountain.

The geographical distribution of the material culture in the village hints towards the widespread habitation of the area during the early historic times. This probably acted as an important trading route also as is evidenced by the location of another settlement at the peak of mountain at *Khimar Pathari* which acted perhaps as a watch station as well as a custom station. The present survey could only unfold the part of the secret of this settlement, much needs to be done in order to highlight the true nature of this archaeological settlement in the forested area of south Kashmir.

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Typology and Iconography of Memorial Stelae from Lolab valley in District Kupwara, Jammu and Kashmir

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Introduction: The bowl-shaped Lolab (34° 25' and 34° 42' N latitude and 74° 15' and 74° 32' E longitude) valley is nestled in the North-east of Kashmir starting from Zangil in Kupwara, surrounded by green forests, ringed by spectacular mountains with snow-capped peaks and well known for breathtaking scenery. The valley has comparatively low hills on its eastern and southern sides. It is bordered by the Kupwara town in the south and the Neelum Valley to the north, and is separated by Nagmarg meadows from Bandipore to the east. It consists of three major divisions, viz; Puthnai, Brunai, and Kalaroos (Fig. 1). Earliest literary reference from Rajatarangini bears witness to numerous historical events that transpired in Lolab valley. The name Lolab has etymological roots in the Sanskrit term "*LAULAHA*," attributed to a King named Lava who founded the town and constructed many stone buildings nearby[1].

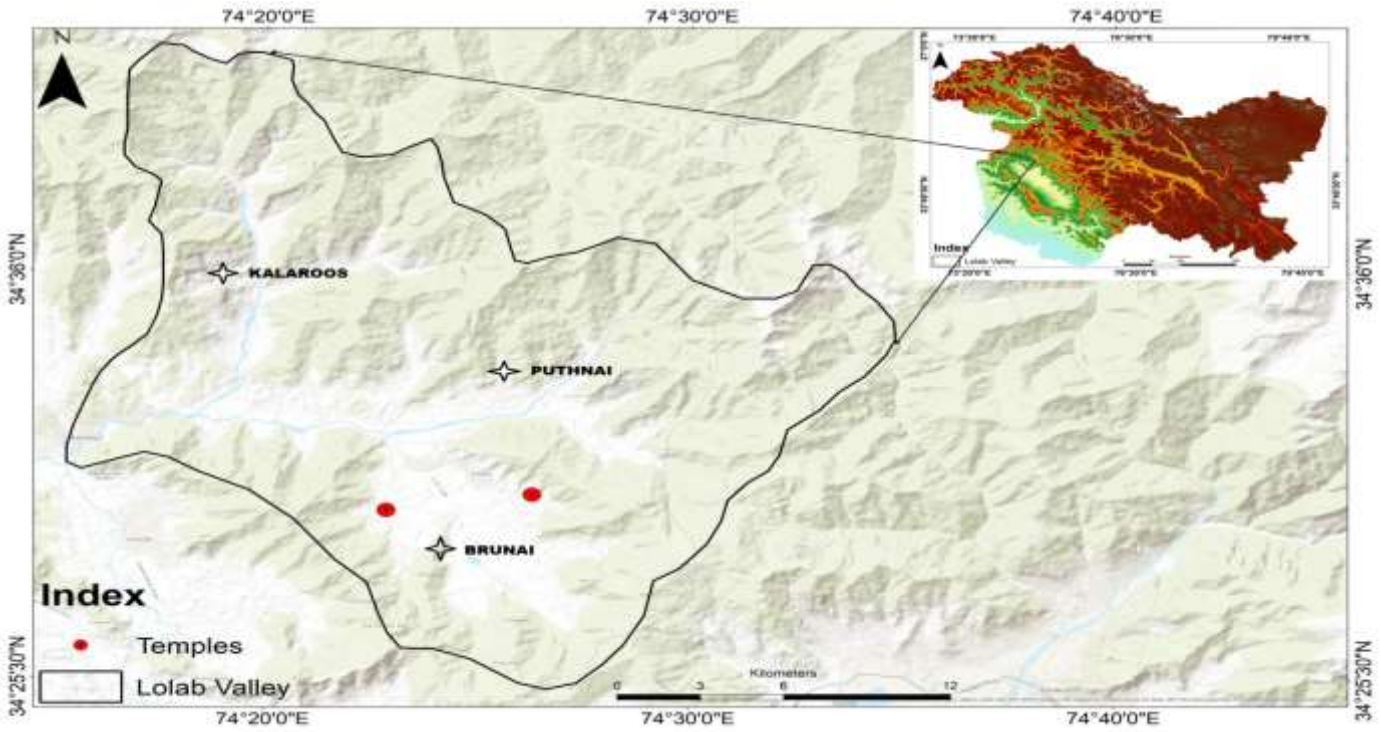


Fig. No. 01: Location of Lolab valley

Lolab valley holds prominent place in the art and architecture of Kashmir valley, boasting an abundance of archaeological structures, including the Satbaran (a monolithic rock), numerous ancient temples, and a variety of other archaeological sites spanning from early historic to later historic periods[2].

The practice of erecting memorial stones has been observed across the Indian subcontinent. Surprisingly, the memorial stones in Kashmir have not received any scholarly attention until now. However, a passing reference of existence of funerary stelae bearing a partially preserved inscription in a spring (*Nag*) in Khunmoh area near Srinagar is referred as *Damodaranaga*[3]. These memorial stones not only offer insights into the artistic expressions of the region but also provide valuable historical evidence that contributes to our understanding of the history of the valley.

Memorial stelae are dedicated to noble deaths in ancient India, such as sacrifice of one's life in protection of interests of one's society and in safeguarding one's honour. Those who sacrificed their lives during cattle raids, skirmishes, battles as well as widows who immolated themselves on her husband's pyre came to be regarded as heroes & heroines[4].

The textual record of Indian sub-continent refers to numerous instances of such noble deaths and the tangible manifestations of such beliefs are visible in the numerous forms of memorial types that are seen across the region[5]. The reasons for such variations in the memorial stone records lies perhaps in the variations in the socio-cultural norms within the society that glorified deceased heroes along with the availability of raw material used for making these. The same is also reflected in the diversity in the nomenclature with which the memorials are referred to. During the period preceding Muslim rule, Kashmir was governed by three significant Hindu dynasties from 5th to early 14th century A.D. while certain scholars argue that Hero stones

featuring horse riders may serve as memorials for the individuals belonging to Rajput clan of India[6], it's noteworthy that Rajputs did not hold any dominion over Kashmir at that time. Instead, Kashmir was under the rule of Karkota dynasty from 600 to 855 AD[7]. Especially during the reign of King Lalitaditya, the territorial expanse of Kashmir witnessed significant expansion. Under his leadership, numerous military campaigns were undertaken, resulting in resounding victories[8]. These triumphant battles, however, exacted a heavy toll in terms of the lives of many valiant soldiers who made the ultimate sacrifice on the field for their kingdom. As a testament to the valor and memory of these fallen warriors, commemorative stones were erected in their honor. Possibly the tradition of making memorial stones of Kashmir, can be traced back to the early Hindu period and more precisely these can be attributed to Karkota dynasty of Kashmir.

The extensive field survey[9] undertaken in the Brunai region of Lolab Valley led to the discovery of eleven memorial stelae, including both inscribed and non-inscribed ones. These memorial stelae are present in Sogam Shiv Temple *(34°29.8360'N 74°22.8630'E)* and Lalpora Shiv Temple (*34°30.2510''N-74°26.2920''E)* (Fig. 01). Despite the lack of regional nomenclature or documented historical records for the existing memorials, ethnographic interviews conducted with the local inhabitants revealed that these commemorative stones are recognized by the local term "*Budh*" and local Pandits refer them as Hindu Icons and worship them regularly.

Major types of memorial stelae documented so far belong to those having Sculptural embellishments alone. They mostly carry representations of deceased heroes holding bow and arrow or sword and dagger in their hands. The inscriptions on memorial stelae are in Sharda script that traces its origins to the 8th century CE in Kashmir and adjoining regions. Subsequently, the prevalence of this script gradually vanished or was supplanted by the Nagari script, a transformation believed to have taken place sometime during or after the 11th to 13th century CE[10]. Thus, presence of Sharda script on memorial stones tentatively dates these from the 8th century CE in Kashmir valley.

Iconography of Hero stones of Lolab valley

Hero with or without horse riders: In Indian sub-continent, the memorial commemorating a male individual shows them as either on foot or horseback or camel or riding a bullock cart and armed with various weapons such as bow and arrow, sword, spear/lance and a shield. The representations of these weapons besides emphasizing the martial qualities of the deceased have been argued to also imbibe symbolic meanings[11]. Stylistically few memorial stones (Fig. 2 and 3) having standing depiction of hero or on horseback are of this type. The inscription on the memorial stones may refer to the name of the deceased and in many cases the circumstances in which he died.



Fig. No. 02: Hero memorial depicting horse rider



Fig. No. 03: Hero memorial depicting horse rider with inscription

Sati stones depicting a Sati: The raised arms of the sati are a visual documentation of practice wherein the sati having blessed the gathering before entering the funeral pyre concurrently symbolizes the purity of Sati[12]. Sati stones depicting representations having raised arms decked with bangles and holding a lemon or a citrus fruit or wedding veil are seen as the depictions represent the traits of the Sati[13]. Similarly, the Sati stones of Kashmir are carrying similar motifs as depicted in rest of the Indian subcontinent (Fig. 4, 5, 6 and 7). It's noteworthy to mention here that sati stones representing Namaskara pose (Fig. 7) (two palms together), expresses devotion to attainment of afterlife and devotion to one's husband[14]. Nevertheless, the representation of the lotus motifs on various memorial stones at Lolab valley symbolizes prosperity and fertility. A few broken memorial stones depicting *Kalasha* or funerary urn are also noteworthy (Fig.8).



Fig. No. 04: Depiction of Sati on memorial stone



Fig. No. 05: Depiction of Elevated arm in memorial stones



Fig. No. 06: Depiction of bride in Sati memorial.



Fig. No. 07: Broken Sati memorials having a female depiction in Namaskar pose

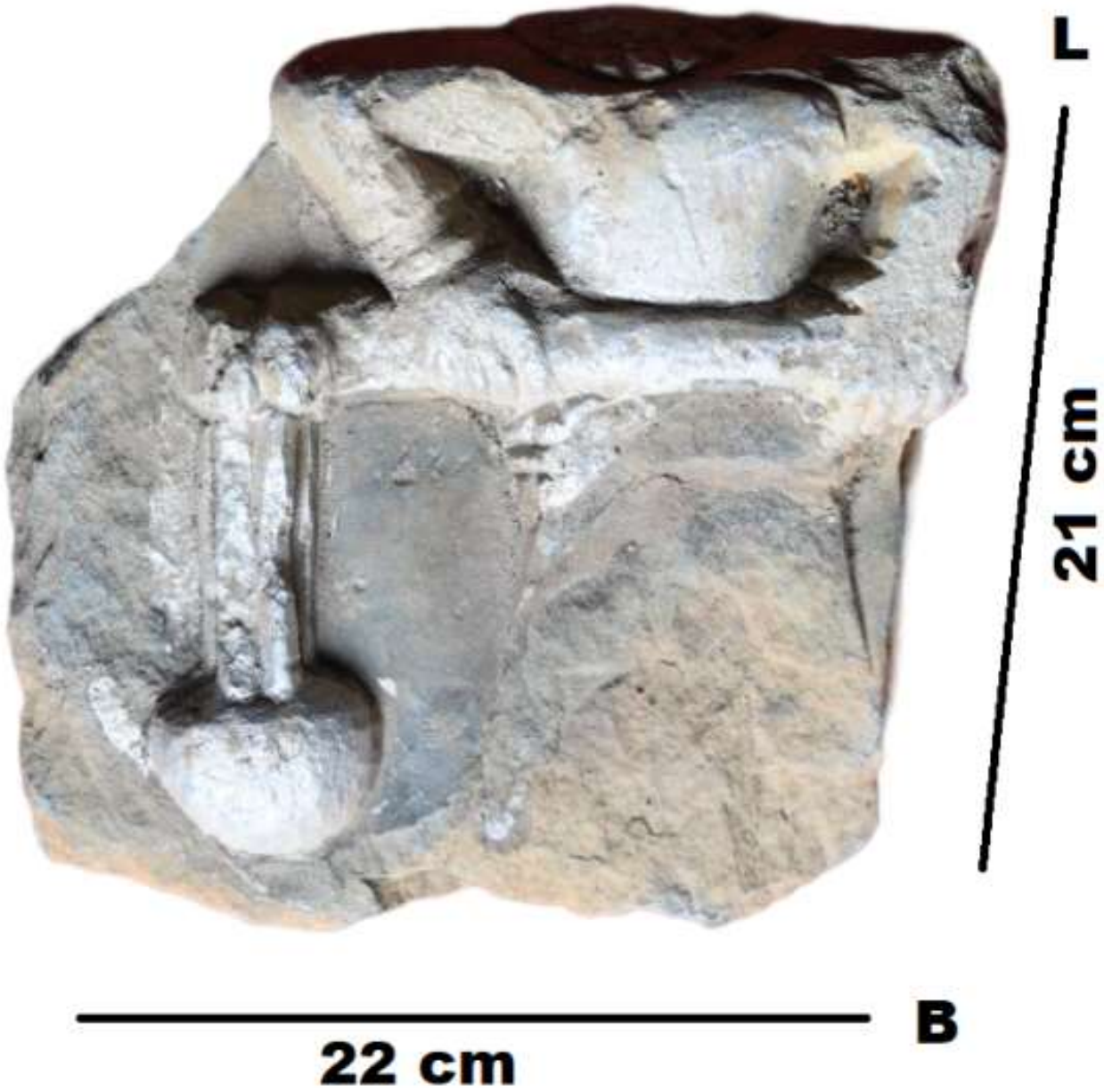


Fig. No. 08: Depiction of funerary urn

The memorial stones presented in this paper share similar iconographic symbols with those found in southern and central India, as well as neighboring region of Sindh in Pakistan. They include trefoil niches, a common design element found throughout the Indian subcontinent, wherein these images are carved. However, the memorial stones found in the Lolab valley of Kashmir also showcase distinctive indigenous characteristics, portraying singular or dual events rather than presenting multiple events. The custom of erecting memorial stones for the deceased is no longer actively practiced in Kashmir, which were once glorified by the past societies and commemorated through these memorials.

Conclusion: This paper highlights for the first time the deeply ingrained tradition of erecting memorial stelae, which holds a significant association with the socio-political life of the people in

Kashmir valley with a particular focus on the Lolab valley. These stelae served as poignant markers to commemorate various sacrificial events. Evidently, the practice of erecting such memorial stones may have its origins rooted in the early historic times, possibly has emerged from the Karkota dynasty of Kashmir. Memorial stelae were erected for honoring of individuals who bravely offered their lives in service to the monarch or the community during times of conflict, skirmish, cattle raids, or while defending the well-being and honor of women against wrongdoers. The individuals who unwaveringly devoted their lives to safeguarding their fellow villagers and their possessions, ascended to a revered status akin to that of demigods, emerging as the champions of the community. As a tribute to their memory, the inhabitants of the village or their relatives erected stones, positioned prominently near the temples or *Nags* (springs) or *baoli's*.

The inscriptions found on these memorial stones once deciphered may offer a valuable and insightful glimpses into the historical narrative thereby aiding in the reconstruction of past events in the region. The memorial stelae discovered in other districts of Jammu and Kashmir exhibit similar characteristics to those observed in the present study area, establishing a cohesive thread of tradition within the region. The significance of studying these memorial stones extend beyond the archaeological value. It plays a crucial role in unveiling the historical, social and cultural milieu of the region in broader context. However, it is essential to emphasize that further systematic investigations are necessary in the Lolab valley, and the present survey should be pursued with more comprehensive and intensive explorations. This research has provided a preliminary assessment of the archaeological context within the limited time frame, serving as a foundational study for future research in the region.

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Tomb of Firoz Khan at Agra: A Study in Medieval Archaeology

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When the newly established Mughal Empire declared Agra its capital in 1558 AD[1], it marked a significant turning point in the history of Indian towns as Agra gained prominence and experienced tremendous expansion. Foreign travelers[2] noted and documented remarkable growth of Agra circle in 1638 AD[3], German traveler Johann Albrecht von Mandelslo described Agra as at least twice as large as Ispahan, and other sources referred to it as one of the world's largest cities[4]. The Yamuna River, known as Jun5 to the Mughals, served as the foundation for Agra's physical growth along the riverbanks.

From Babur to Aurangzeb, every Mughal emperor constructed a vast array of structures of different types, shapes, and nature, all appropriate to the dignity of the Mughal city. These monuments are essentially made up of a variety of different types of buildings, including gardens, pillared pavilions, tomb buildings, mosques, Mughal mansions, the Gateway to Sarais, and Riverside towers.

Presently an attempt is made to study the Tomb of Firoz Khan with the help of archaeological tools.

The tomb of Firoz Khan is situated between 27°08'16.32" north of latitude and 78°00'07.26" east of longitude* in the southern part of Agra. It is located in the locality of Hastinapur existing on the western side of Agra Gwalior National Highway in Agra.

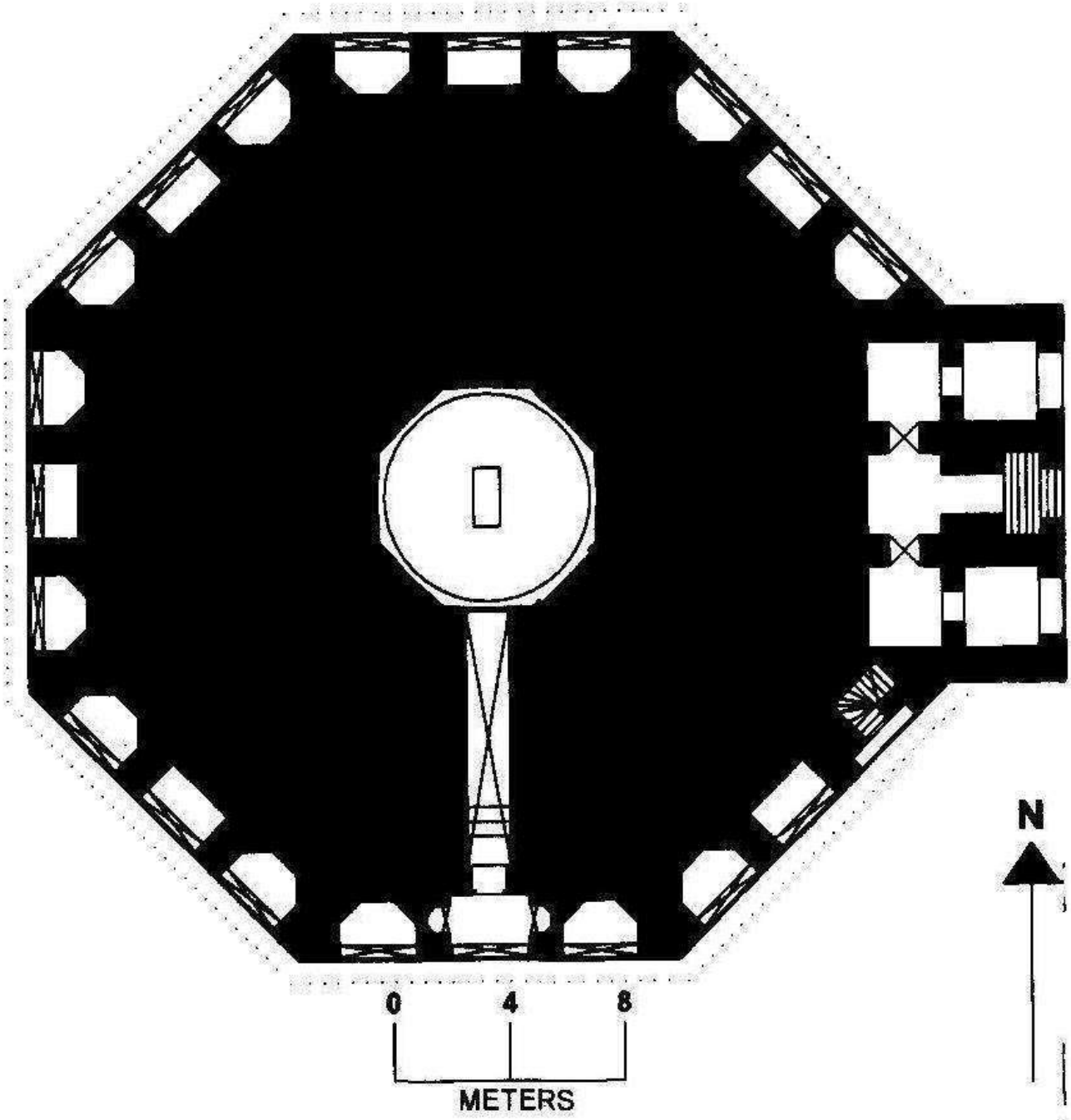
Tomb of Firoz Khan is the mausoleum of Firoz Khan who was the incharge (*khwajasarai*) of Mughal Haram under Shahjahan[6]. He died in 1647[7]. The court historian of Shahjahan, Lahori mentions him as Firuz Khan *Nazir-i-Meshkuyah Iqbal* and *Firuz Khan Nazir –i-Mahal* which indicate his position as an in charge of *Haram*[8]. He was awarded the mansab of 3000/1500[9].

The Tomb of Firoz Khan once existed in the centre of a water body. A portion of the Water body still exists on eastern side of the Tomb. The existence of masonry pond associated with Tomb has also been reported by Carlleyle in 1871-72[10]. Seal Chand in his work *'Tafrih-ul-Imarat'* informs that the *Firoz*

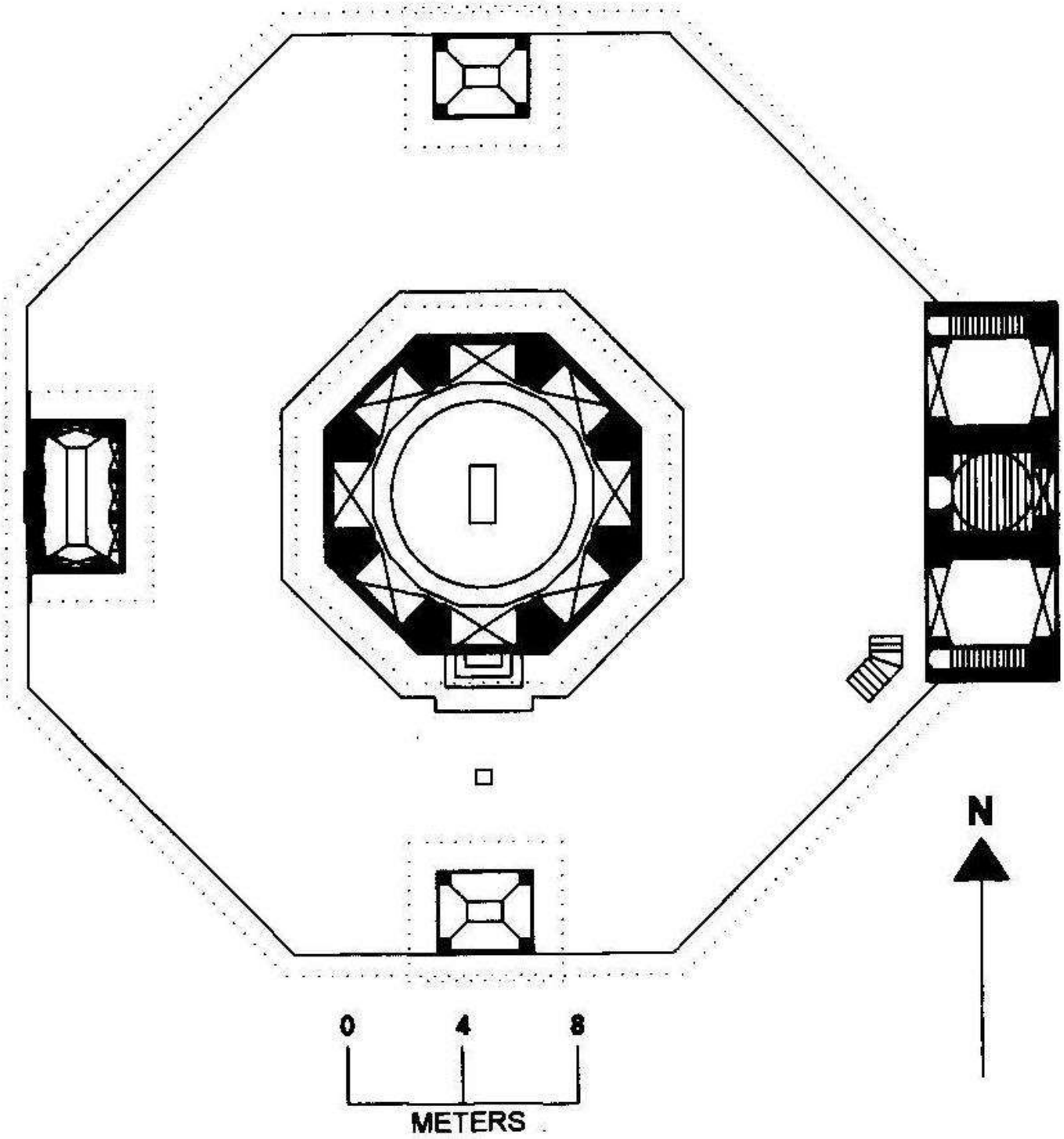
Khan ka Talab occupied an area of 510 *bigha* and 10 *biswas* and both the mausoleum and tank were surrounded by garden that occupied an area of only 6 *bighas*[11].

The garden and the water body have been encroached upon the wanton expansion of urbanization. Presently tomb building is situated in a small enclosure which is surrounded by the public houses. Water tank which had masonry embankment in the past but at present it has disappeared and is presently being used for dumping waste and sewerage.

The Tomb of Firoz Khan (Plan 1 & 2) is aligned on east west axis (Fig. 1, 4, 5). It is a double storey structure (Plate I, IV, V) (Fig. 1, 4, 5 embellished with a double story gatehouse. The Tomb exists on low plinth of 0.15 metre height (Plate I, IV, V) (Fig. 1, 4, 5). It is built on octagonal plan. Each side of the octagon measures 13.10 metres. The first storey (Plan 1 & Plate IV, V) (Fig. 1, 4, 5) of the Tomb of Firoz Khan is composed of a central chamber and alcoves sunk in each side.



Plan. No. 01: Ground Plan, Tomb of Firoz Khan



Plan. No. 02: Plan of 1st Floor, Tomb of Firoz Khan

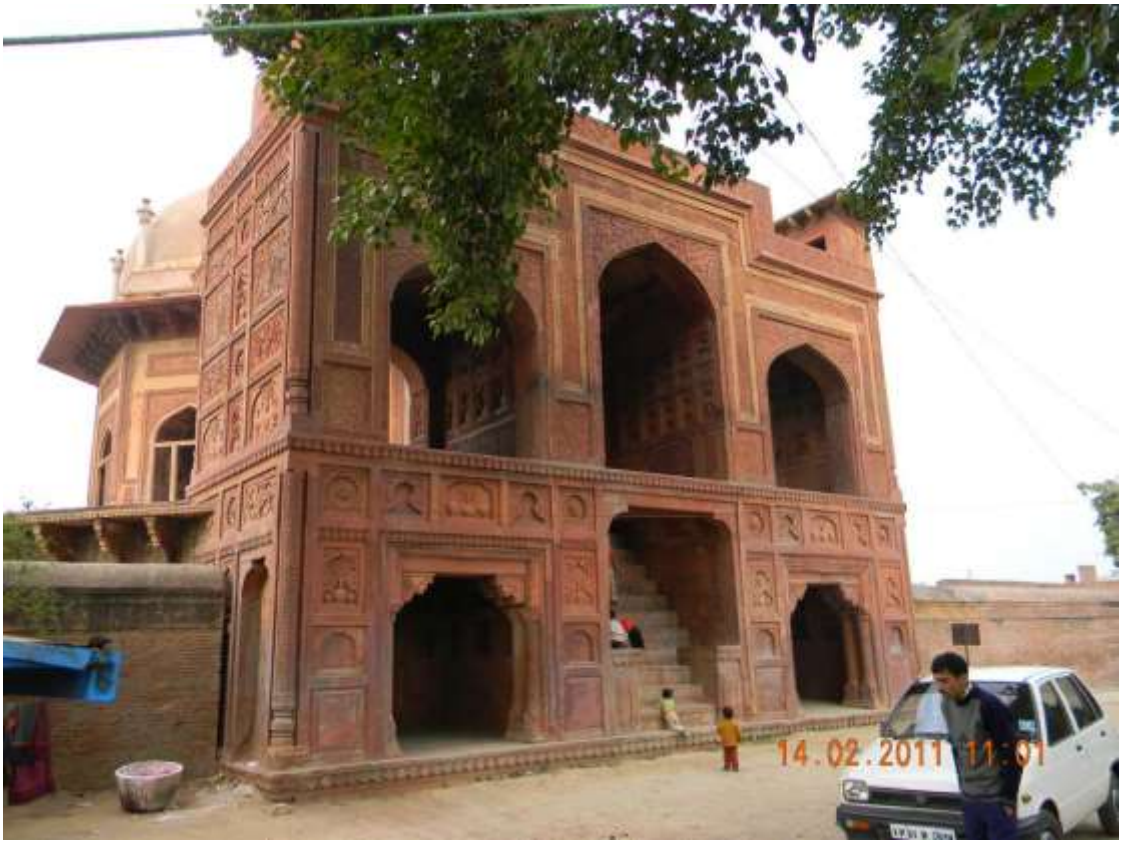


Fig. No. 01: Entrance House, Tomb of Firoz Khan



Fig. No. 02: A General View, Tomb of Firoz Khan



Fig. No. 03: A Diagonal View, Tomb of Firoz Khan

The central chamber (Plan 1 & Fig. 4 & 5) is built on octagonal plan measuring 3.10 metres each side. Each inner façade (Plan 1 & Fig. 5) of the central chamber has an arch recessed in it. In the point of arches air ducts has been built which open in the side central alcoves (Fig. 5). The central chamber (Fig. 5) has concaved ceiling. The central chamber (Plan I & Fig. 4) can be approached by a passage given on south side. This passage is roofed with vault. Its width is 1.50 metres. This passage opens in the central alcove given on south side. The chamber once enshrined two tombs of white marble which have been removed by Marathas[12].



Fig. No. 04: Entrance & Inner View, Crypt, Tomb of Firoz Khan



Fig. No. 05: Inner View, Crypt, Tomb of Firoz Khan

Each side or façade is composed of three alcoves sunk inside the octagon of the first storey. These alcoves are 2.65 in width. Central alcove is oblong while side alcoves are hexagonal. Central alcove is 1.70 deep in the structure. Central and Side alcoves are built with half vault ceilings and faced with an arch with moulding. The half vault parts of the alcoves are decorated with squinch arches and arch netting. Flanking portions of the alcoves are provided with stone panels. These panels are plain and devoid of any carving. Each façade is surmounted with projected eaves supported on stone corbelled brackets.

The tomb has been provided with a very beautiful and monumental gate on eastern side. The gate has been conceived in the form of gatehouse. The gatehouse structure is aligned on north south axis. It is an oblong structure which is merged in one side of the octagon of the tomb building. The projection of the gatehouse is 3.40 metres towards eastern side while its length is 12.90 metres stretching from north to south. The gatehouse is of double storey and exists on the plinth. The gate house is composed of a compartment of double storey height containing staircase in the centre flanked by two rooms arranged parallel to the staircase. These side rooms are oblong on plan measuring 2.80 by 2.60 metres. Behind the central stairs another i.e. central room exists. All three rear rooms are similar in dimensions and are interconnected by arched gates between them. Side rear rooms open in the side front rooms by trabeated gates. Front rooms flanking the central stairs have trabeated openings towards outer side i.e. eastern side. Twin pillars half merged in the side walls support the corbelled brackets which in turn support the lintels above. The pillars are composed of foliated base, fluted shaft and corbelled capital. The opening is fixed in rectangular frame. Central stairs lead to the second storey of the tomb building. The central compartment containing stairs are divided into double storey by using lintel at the roof level of lower storey.

The second storey of the gatehouse is composed of central compartment containing stairs and flanking rooms on both sides. Flanking rooms have arched opening on both sides i.e eastern and western side. The soffits of these arched openings are decorated with *qalib kari* and a medallion in the centre of joint of both arches in carving. The central compartment has arched opening on eastern side and a trabeated gate on the western side. The second storey of the gatehouse is flat roofed. The central compartment is elevated more than the flanking side rooms by one metre.



Fig. No. 06: Rear View, Entrance, Tomb of Firoz Khan



Fig. No. 07: Soffit Decoration, Tomb of Firoz Khan

The eastern façade of the gatehouse is composed of trabeated opening at the lower storey and three arched openings on the second storey. At the roof level the western façade is equipped with projected dropping eaves. Lower storey's central trabeated opening i.e. entrance to stairs, is elevated more than the flanking openings. In the same way second storey's central arched opening is more elevated than the flanking ones. The corners of the facades of both storey are build in the form of nook shafts. Interiorly and exteriorly the structure of the gatehouse has been so profusely decorated with engraved panels that even an inch has not been left without engraving. The engraved panels contain the varieties of themes; some engraved with surahi and pot motifs, some are carved with segmented arch, others contain floral designs, some with medallion. Engraved niches containing arches of various types are also found in the flanking rooms of the second storey. Some panels are carved with geometrical designs i.e. intersecting triangles. Double holed niches; one arch and a floral motifs above are also used in the gatehouse. The panels are fixed in such a way that it give many storey effects to the structure of the gatehouse.

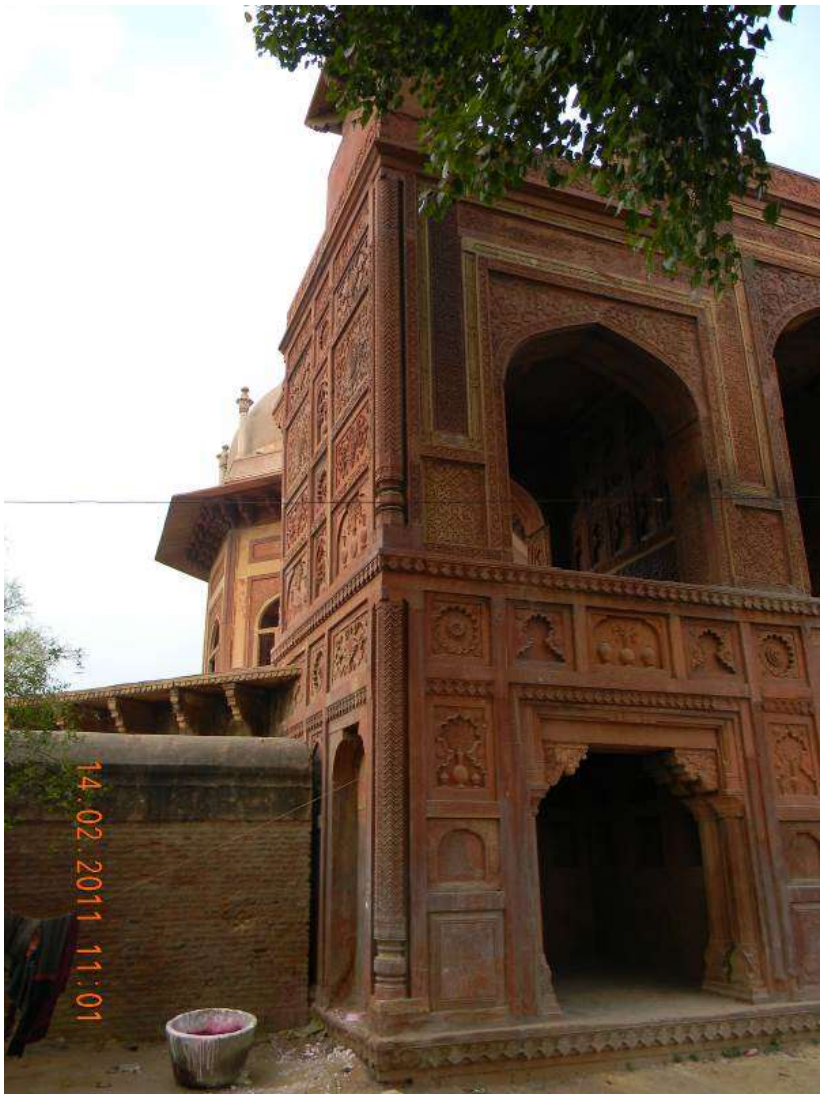


Fig. No. 08: Side Wing, Entrance House, Tomb of Firoz Khan



Fig. No. 09: Surface Decoration, Tomb of Firoz Khan



Fig. No. 10: Surface Decoration, Tomb of Firoz Khan



Fig. No. 11: Niche Decoration, Tomb of Firoz Khan



Fig. No. 12: Wall Decoration, Tomb of Firoz Khan

The second storey of the tomb building is composed of a central chamber and two pillared pavilions and a small mosque on the western side. The central chamber exists in the centre of the terrace exactly above the central chamber containing grave of lower storey.



Fig. No. 13: Central Pavilion, Upper Storey, Tomb of Firoz Khan



Fig. No. 14: Mosque, Upper Storey, Tomb of Firoz Khan



Fig. No. 15: Side Pillared Pavilion, Upper Storey, Tomb of Firoz Khan

The central chamber exists on raised plinth. The central chamber is built on octagonal plan. It measures 4.55 metres on each side. Each façade of the central chamber contains an arched opening in the centre fixed in rectangular frame surmounting an oblong panel. Each corner of the angle has been built in the form of nook shaft. At the roof level projected eaves supported on corbelled brackets are built. The central chamber is surmounted by a very huge and prominent dome which is based on the octagonal drums. At each angle the dome is surrounded by small fluted turrets surmounted by finial. The dome is crowned by inverted lotus and a finial. In the phase of transition, squinches have been used which are surmounted by circular base of the concaved ceiling. The concaved ceiling has been constructed by rings of different shape of stone slabs put alternatively. The centre of the ceiling contains a flowered key stone surrounded by the petal of flower carved in stone.



Fig. No. 16: The Phase of Transition, Central Pavilion, Tomb of Firoz Khan



Fig. No. 17: Inner View of Ceiling, Central Pavilion, Tomb of Firoz Khan

At the cardinal point of northern and southern sides, square pavilions are built. These pavilions are composed of four pillars which consisted of foliated pyramidal base, fluted shafts and four sided pendulous capitals. These pillars provide support to the corbelled brackets which hold the lintels. At the lintel level projected dropping eaves are built. These pavilions are roofed by four sided vaults based on square drum.

On the western side cardinal point a very small mosque has been built with white marble. It is an oblong structure measuring 5.10 by 3.16 metres. It is divided into central nave and side aisles with the help of pillars. Outer side of the side aisles are covered by walls containing an arched opening in the centre. The pillars used in the structure of the mosque are same as found in the side pavilions in orientation and in ornamentation. Above the lintel the three sides of structure i.e. eastern, northern and southern are given projected dropping eaves. The mosque is roofed by four fluted vault based on raised oblong drum. Drum in mid elevation is embellished with cornice. The nave has a *qibla* in the western wall in the form of an arch. The central portion of the rear façade accommodating qibla has been projected towards western side.



Fig. No. 18: Blind Arch & Niche, Tomb of Firoz Khan

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Shaping the Socio-Economic History of Manipur With Reference To Traditional Fish Preservation Techniques of the Meiteis

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Introduction: The study of indigenous food of different cultures has been an area of recent interest among scholars. Numerous societies have developed diverse means to preserve food resources like fish so to ensure an all-round availability throughout the year and fishes due to its perishable nature were preserved in a variety of ways using traditional techniques such as limited drying, smoking, salting and fermentation[1]. The use of fermented fish products such as a fish sauce, fish paste or salted fish in many societies throughout the world, dates all the way back to ancient times[2]. The eating habits of the Meiteis consist of rice meals either with a dry fish or a paste locally known as *ametpa* made from fermented fish (*Ngari*). However, these products are typically produced at the family or village level using traditional methods in the region to be sold at the local market for local consumption[3]. This is done by adopting old aged traditional technique to generally meet the requirement of the people residing in the state.

Fermentation, salting, drying and smoking are the principal methods which are commonly practised in the preservation of fish in Southeast Asia[4]. In the Indian subcontinent, the fermented fish, other food and beverages, prepared by using local food crops and other biological resources have been going on since a long time and is a common practice even today[5]. In India, preserved fish products are popular and various types of preserved fish products have been reported from north-eastern region[6]. For many centuries, North-Eastern region of India has been known for the preparation and consumption of many varieties of traditionally processed- smoked, sundried,

fermented and salted fish products[7] although the techniques are almost similar, however there are slight variations from one region to another region.

Abundance of the *Pats* (water bodies) like *Loktakpat*, *Yaralpat*, *Loukhoipat, Waithoupat* etc, as well as various rivers and ponds creates a conducive environment for fishing to flourish during the rainy season in Manipur. The primary reasons for the preservation of fish in this region since ancient times are the seasonal availability of fish and its scarcity during the off-season or long dry months where fishes are not available in large quantities. The fish catching sites being far off from the market place and the uncertainties of their sale in the market, there are chances that fish decomposes. Hence, immediate preservation and processing become the prior necessities to prevent deterioration to retain quality with a minimal loss of flavour, taste, odour, nutritive value and digestibility of the flesh and also for transportation of it to the market in good usable condition.

Indigenously preserved fish products contribute to a large proportion of daily intake of the people of Manipur. It is used as a regular food item in every household which are consumed directly or as an ingredient while preparing various ethnic cuisines of the Meiteis. In addition, it is also a source for low-cost dietary protein which substitutes the fresh fish at the time of scarcity.

Materials and Methods: An inter-disciplinary method has been adopted as a methodology for the present paper. Accordingly, the work is primarily based on field investigations which included participation, observation, interview etc. for collecting first hand data and also based on all published and unpublished works. The collected data -both primary and secondary have been analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively wherever necessary.

Results and Discussion: Inquiries into the aspects of the traditional method of fish preservation techniques for the communities of North East India with reference to the Meiteis by utilizing all the available sources in particular has been marginal and neglected. Although some scholars have carried out the work exhaustively in their respective fields, a thorough investigation and treatment on a wide canvas is still awaited. The traditional methods of food preservation are still retained by the Meiteis with or without modification. The preserved food items have a great significance in socio-economic and cultural life of the Meiteis apart from its consumption.

The Meiteis have a long history of association with fishing and its related activities. Both men and women took an active part in catching, preservation and marketing the fishes but the preservation of fish and marketing the preserved fish products, it is generally carried out by the women. *Panthoibi Khonggul*, an ancient text (*puya*s) of the Meiteis referred that *Panthoibi* often goes to rivers, lakes and pond to catch fish (*lemlei nga*) using *inn* (fishnet)and the technique of catching fish is called '*inn chingba*' which clearly indicated that Meiteis women in particular are associated with fishing and related activities[8].The British accounts also recorded the technique of fishing mentioned by T.C. Hudson, in his book, '*The Meitheis*' mentioning that fishing is a source of employment for both men and women and special care is taken to prevent monopolisation of fishing rights by reserving a number of jheels and pats (lakes) which are open to the public at

certain times of the year. "Dried fish is an important diet of the Meiteis and the women dried fish vendors are allotted a separate place in the Nupi Keithel an exclusively women's market"[9]. One important feature in the history of Manipur was its constant association in conflicts, trade, alliances and marriages with the Burmese and in a Shan account of the Shan Kingdom of Pong, Samlong, a brother of the Pong King of Shan dynasty found the Meiteis masticating bits of dried fish as an universal habit amongst them[10]. Fishes also played an important role in the socio-cultural life of the Meiteis which is supported from the fact that a universal shout of *'Nga-Chak'* (Fish and Rice) on the occurrence of an earthquake as a prayer so that the supply of fish and rice be not diminished[11].

In certain rite, ritual, ceremonies and seasonal festivals of the Bodo, the preserved food items were made compulsory[12]. In the case of the Meiteis too, there were certain rite, rituals and ceremonies in which preserved fish items like ngari and dry fish were necessary. The agility or the movement of a particular type of fish (*Ngamu, Ociocephalus harcourtbutleri*) in the various *Ushin* divination, carried out both in the public and private life of the Meiteis, were taken as a sign whether the coming year will be prosperous or not[13]. After performing *'saroi khangba'* a rite performed to ward off the evil spirit, the women had a refreshment of *singju*, a food item made of raw vegetables, salt, chilli and fermented fish called *ngari*[14]. To keep the newborn safe from common ailments like cough and cold a garland of seven *'Ngari'* i.e., fermented fish, a basket full of paddy, ginger, cotton and tobacco leaf was offered to the deity '*Loklao Leima'*. A ceremony called '*Mitam Nga Thaba'* is generally conducted during the wedding rituals by two elderly ladies from both the bride and groom's side wherein they go to a nearby pond or river and set free two '*Ngamu*' fish to observe an omen whether it is a good or bad sign. It is generally concluded that if both the fish swim together with vigour, it signifies that the future of the newlywed would be prosperous, else the couple would suffer[15].

The techniques used by the Meiteis for the preservation of fishes was one of the traditional and economical methods. These methods are briefly described as follows:

i) *Nga-Ayaiba*: (Smoking and Drying)

Nga-Ayaiba was one of the most indispensable food items of Manipur which was a non-fermented preserved fish product prepared from raw fishes by drying technique. *Nga Ayaiba* was a widely known dried fish that was economically viable particular in Manipur. The fishes were sorted in a regular manner and spread over flat, shallow bamboo baskets called *kharai* (Metal-net). It was then placed over the fireplace at a height of about 3 to 4 feet[16] in such a manner that smokes were made to produce for drying the fishes. When the lower sides of the fishes were dried it was then turned with the help of another metal-net which continued for about 10-14 minutes. The whole process took about half an hour. After that the fishes along with the metal-net was covered by a thin clothes and kept on the furnace for about 4-6 hours or as long as the kitchen hearth produced heat. The smoked fishes were than stored in specially made bamboo basket locally known as *ngarubak* and kept above the kitchen hearth at a height

of 6-8 feet[17] where smoke produced, to be consumed for the rest of the year. Both men and women were engaged in catching fishes, but preservation of fish in any form were confined mostly to the women. Ngammu (lata fish) and various other varieties of fish like *Ngakha, Ngapemma, Ngakra* (catfish), *Samjet nga, Ngasep, Ngapai*, were common fish species used for drying[18].

ii) ***Nga-louba*: (Roasting)**

In this technique the fishes were spread on metal-net in an irregular manner and firewood was burned inside the family hearth to produce heat for drying the fishes. Although the roasting methods were somewhat similar with that of smoking technique, the main distinction was that the fishes were kept at a lower height (1-1.5feet)[19] so that more heat was generated when the firewood was burned. Usually, only dry firewood was used in the beginning of the roasting process. However once both the sides of the fish were fully burned, both dry and non-dry firewood were used to increase the amount of smoke similar to the smoking method. The time consumed was about 30 minutes and the fish were kept on the furnace for some hours, usually 4-6 hours or as long as the *phungga/leirang* (family hearth) generate heat. The roasted fishes were traditionally kept in clay pots known locally as c*hafu*, and the size of the pots varies according to quantity of the preserved fish. The lids of the pots were then securely sealed with cow-dung paste to enable storage for future consumption. The technique of preserving roasted fish in such clay pots was abandoned and are replaced nowadays by tin or plastic cans for both future consumption and for sale in the market[20].

iii) ***Nga-phak* (Gutted)**

The fish which were mainly used in preparing *Ngaphak* were common carp, grass carp, silver carp and *Porom* (Murrel fish). The fresh fish were cut dorsally from head to tail and the intestinal parts were removed. After the completion of this process the fish was washed very thoroughly with clean hygienic water. The dissected fish was treated with some amount of common salt to lower its decomposition rate and also to increase the taste of the fish. The fish was then kept on a sieve and smoked into flames at *leirang* (family hearth) for about half an hour. The process of smoking continued till the colour of the colour of the fish got changed into yellowish brown and the quality of *ngaphak* thus produced depended highly on the skill of the person smoking the fish[21]. After removing the fish from the *phungga/leirang* (family hearth) and kept overnight in open air above the kitchen hearth at a height of about 6-8ft in-order to protect it from rats and domesticated animals like cat etc. After that the fishes were covered by a specially made fishnet to protect it from flies which signified that the Meitei people had the knowledge of hygiene and the preserved fish were sundried for the next 2 or 3 days, in-order to

preserve it for a long time and to protect it from fungus and mould etc. When the sun drying of the *ngaphak* was over they were stored in a basket known locally as *ngarubak* made of bamboo and the item were highly demanded[22].

iv) ***Thangji*** **(Gutted and cut into pieces)**

When using the method of *thangji*, bigger fishes especially grass carp, common carp, rohu, mrigal, etc were mostly used. The *thangji* method was almost similar to the *ngaphak* technique however the main distinction between them was that in the *thangji* method after removing the intestines, the fishes were chopped into pieces of approximately an inch to 1½ inch thickness and then thoroughly washed with clean hygienic water. Hereafter, the technique was almost similar to the *ngaphak* method wherein the chopped pieces of fish were place regularly in a metal net locally known as *kharai* and kept over the *leirang* (family hearth) and smoked. Smoking continued just like the process of *ngaphak* method, until the colour of the fish turns into yellowish brown. The quality of the fish thus produced depended highly upon the skill of the person smoking the fish. After the fishes were removed from the *leirang* (family-hearth) and covered by a specially made fishnet to protect it from flies it was then sundried for the next 2 or 3 days to be stored in specially made basket locally known as *ngarubak* for future used[23].

v) ***Ngaprum*** **(Swamped eels*) thupleng*.**

In this case, the swamp eels were folded first and then kept on a sieve and placed over the *leirang* (family-hearth) at a height of 2 to 3 feet to be exposed towards heat and smoke for about half an hour or until the colour of the *ngaprum* changes to black. After the completion of the process, the *ngaprum* were removed from the *phungga/ leirang* (family hearth) and then sundried for at least 2 -3 days by covering it with a specially made fishnet for the protection of flies so that the production was done under sanitary condition. The taste and quality of the smoked eels were of a very high quality and many of the Meiteis were experts in this technique. The smoked *ngaprum* thus produced were than stored in *ngarubak*[24].

vi) ***Hentak***(**Fermented Fish Paste)**

It is a traditionally made fermented fish paste made from specific local fish species viz. *Phabou nga, Ngasang, Mukanga, Ngakha, Ngapemma.* The preparation of *hentak*, begin with the removal of frequently occurring small fish species along with the above-mentioned fishes. The fishes were than thoroughly washed, drained and sun-dried. The sun-dried fishes were then pounded in the wooden mortar (*Sumban* in Manipuri) along with the wooden pastel/malate (*Suk* in Manipuri) to made it into powder. Slices of washed petioles of *Hongu* or *Lampal* were mixed up to form a well-homogenized paste and

pounded/crushed together thoroughly with the powdered fishes. The paste was then rolled in rounded/spherical/elliptical shapes, sealed airtight and stored in earthen pots and allowed to ferment for at least two weeks. The crushing was repeated at regular intervals for better homogenization to increase the storage time and the final products were stored in small earthen pots for more than one year[25].

vii) ***Utong-ngari/Ngari*** **(Fermented Fish)**

Utong-ngari is fermented fish stored in hollow bamboo stick. Nowadays known simply as *ngari*, the tradition of storing it in hollow bamboo stick was more or less replaced by *ngari chafu*. *Ngari* is one of the most important products amongst the fermented foods of the Meiteis and an essential component in the daily cuisines of the Meiteis mostly in the form of *eromba, ametpa, kangsoi, singju* etc. Freshwater fish species locally called *Phabou nga* were selected for the preparation of *"ngari."Phabou nga* of different sizes mostly collected during the months from October to January were sundried to reduced it into half decay or rotten state and mixed together to be stored in *utong* (hollow bamboo stick) which were replaced nowadays by dried gunny bags. Before the process of fermentation, the unwanted living and non-living materials like other undesired fishes, snails, weeds, fibres, etc. are taken off and segregated. The half decay or rotten *phabou nga* were washed thoroughly with water in porous bamboo baskets, locally called *"polang*" and then drained overnight and sun-dried. After having dried up the *phabou nga*, was spread on *phoura* (mat made of bamboo) and this was covered with another *phoura*. After this process it was then stamped and pounded with a typical long handled pounding hammer locally called (*Droomboos/ Tamper)* to crush or soften the head and bones for quicker and better fermentation. The crushed and softened dried fish was filled tightly in the *Utong* without any air spaces by pressing hard using wooden pestle/mallet, locally called *"Shuk*." The technique of storing in hollow bamboo has been replaced by a pot locally called *"Ngari-chafu." Ngari-chafu* are thick earthen pot tightly netted with thick strong iron wires on outer wall for strengthening the pots. Mustard oil was applied in the inner walls of the pot repeatedly to avoid lower wall absorption during fermentation. New pots required 8-10 times oil coating with an interval of 1 to 2 weeks, while a single coating was sufficient for old pots, for quality fermentation[26]. Around 45-50 kg per pot was packed tightly and sealed airtight with polythene sheet, fish scales, oil slurry and smeared with mud/sand and cow dung slurry[27]. It was than stored by stacking in proper order in the dark at room temperature for fermentation to occur naturally[28]. The fermentation was completed in 3 to 6 months and matured in 12 months, producing a characteristic aroma[29]. The fermented fish were ready to eat from the third month onwards, however the taste was best from the 12th month and were stored in *utong*/earthen pots to be used in the daily cuisines of the Meiteis[30].

Conclusion: The traditional methods for the preservation of various types of fishes are still retained by the Meiteis with or without much modification. These techniques of preserving fishes have been learned by the Meiteis from their ancestors and passed down from one generation to another generation. The work starting from catching the fish and preserving the fish was generally distributed between the men and women. While men were mostly engaged in catching fishes, women were also active in processing fish to meet household needs as well as for sale of dried, smoked and fermented fish in the markets. Marketing of the preserved fish products were almost dominated by women, an example of which was the very unique exclusive women's market *Nupi Keithel*. Many entrepreneurs are now producing *ngari* under better sanitary condition and more hygienic packaging increasing the commercial prospects of *ngari.* Community fishing practices was also a unique cultural heritage of Manipur where women also participate along with the men. There is no doubt that in the various *ushins, mitam nga thaba* and *saroi khangba* the preserved food items have a special place as well as significance in the socio cultural life of the Meiteis owing to its festive, cultural, ethnic and nutritive values since remote past.

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