



Fig. 4. - Plan of post holes of a circular house.

posts to which are attached bamboo screens over which clay was plastered both internally and externally. A circular hut was sometimes only 3 to 4 feet in diameter, the largest being 8 feet in diameter. The floor was made of cow-dung¹⁵.

Plans of at least two circular huts have been exposed during the Tekkalakota excavations. One of them is an independent unit, a house of 20 feet diameter surrounded by natural boulders (plate: *c* and fig. 3). The inhabitants of this house have taken advantage of the natural position of the rocks and have levelled the sloping surface by means of a bedding of stone-chips over which they had a structure as evidenced by the debris and antiquities. Since the plan of the house is circular, the roof might have been conical. Quite a number of complete pots, 3 child burials and an adult burial were found here thus proving not only that it was a house but that the inhabitants buried their kith and kin just within and without their residence.

The other plan of a circular structure is provided by the post holes in a large trench, dug into the natural moorum (disintegrated granite) thus showing that even the first inhabitants of the site lived in circular huts (fig. 4).

Thus the evidence from Navda Toli, Daimabad and Tekkalakota show that the present day circular huts of the Boyas are the surviving links of the remote past.

¹⁵ SANKALIA, H. D., *l. c.*, p. 198.