NO.10/12/A.RE/2003-2004/TECH.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,

DHARWAD CIRCLE, DHARWAD,

DATED: 17.11.03

TO
The Director General,
Archaeological Survey of India,
JANPATH, NEW DELHI - 110 011.

KIND ATTENTION OF DR. Amarendra Nath, Director (Plg)

SUB: Submission of annual Report for the year 2003-04-reg.

REF: YOUR LETTER NO. 1-6/2003-PLG, DATED:

9.10.03.

MADAM,

With reference to the subject cited above, I have the honour to submit herewith the **Annual Report for the year 2003-04** in respect of Dharwad Circle, Dharwad for your kind information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

Superintending Archaeologist

MATTER FOR INCLUSION IN THE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPT. OF CULTURE

IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2003-2004 IN RESPECT OF DHARWAD CIRCLE, DHARWAD.

I-Excavation

Excavation at Chandor, GOA

In continuation of last three seasons (2000-02) excavation was resumed in Cotta-Chandor at Temple site besides some soundings at different localities out side the Temple site towards northeast (Komtivada), further northeast (Raurura), east (Chola, Dharmatari) and south (Kolamb) to understand the land use pattern and habitation activities in different periods within Cotta Chandor.

There are altogether four structural levels in the northwest of the Temple Site in the form of lengthy rubble foundation course of an enclosure wall running in north south direction (Silaharas, 9^{th}-10^{th} cent. AD.), another laterite wall running in north south direction (Kadambas, 11^{th}-12^{th} cent.AD.), followed by another laterite wall in east west direction (Silahara/Kadamba) and a mud/laterite wall in SE-NW orientation (Portuguese) bottom to top. Below the Silaharas there are two more phases of activity encountered in the form of floors with roof tiles and brickbats belonging to Bhojas and Chalukyas. This area has evidenced the full cultural sequence of the ancient Chandrapura. The deposits clearly indicate that there was inundation during late phase of Kadambas in the form of a thick yellowish fine sandy silt deposit, followed by one more inundation of short spell which is marked by another similar deposit. Above the second inundation there was again a structural activity with the occurrence of coins, ceramics and Mangalore tiles belonging to Portuguese period.

The test pits laid at different localities in Cotta Chandor have yielded the culture sequence from the Silahara to the Portuguese times. This indicates that the occupation during Bhojas (4^{th}-5^{th} Cent.AD) and Chalukyan times (7^{th}-8^{th} cent.AD) is limited in and around the Temple Site.

The small finds include a variety of beads of glass, a few carnelian, agate and chalcedony, bangles and rings of glass, nails, knife blades, rivets fasteners rods etc., of iron and copper alloy and a few gold beads from different levels. A small circular carnelian intaglio etched with humped bull is an outstanding find from a grid in north west of the temple complex. There are a few worn out copper alloy and lead coins belonging to Portuguese and pre Portuguese times. Very interesting finds from the site are a variety of Terracotta tiles occurring in different levels from Bhojas to the Silaharas. These are well burnt flat roof tiles, having hook at one end while the other end is shaped in to either inverted 'V' or 'U', Forked, and Heart (petal) shaped. These tiles are found in abundance in varied sizes. Since Goa falls within the active rainfall zone, the roof material for the structures plays an important role. There are some more sites in the West and East Coast where such tiles were reported from the exploration and from excavated sites. Goa had a maritime trade with Arabs and South East Asian countries as attested by Copper plate grant found from Goa and which was substantiated by the archaeological evidences from the present excavations in the form of imported variety of glazed ceramics, glass ware and porcelain. The study of these finds may yield trade contacts with other parts of the world and throw some more light on Early Medieval history of Goa.

II- CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS

II a. Development of Environs,

- The thick jungle growth around Veniyargudi, Aihole, is removed for making the surrounding clean and neat.

- A garden is developed in front of the Badami Caves, the Pallava Inscriptions and Kappe Arabhatta Inscriptions, the undulated area on the rocky surface of the Malagitti Shivaslaya, Badami, is levelled for developing the environs.
- Garden is developed in the premises of the Jaina temple, Belgaum.
- A retaining wall in random rubble stone masonry is constructed on the eastern and northern sides of the Jain temple, Vakkund, to maintain the uniform level.
- Underground cellar of Avval Taluk Nizam Adalat, Bidar, is cleaned to keep the area neat.
- A garden is laid in the open area in front of Lalbagh, Solakhamba Mosque Bidar. An electrical motor is fixed to provide water supply to the garden.

- A garden is laid in the open area of Madarasa of Mahmmad Gawan, Bidar, to develop a garden and a bore well is also sunk to provide Water facility.
- A bore well is sunk and commissioned to provide water facility along with water pipe line to develop garden to the Banashankari Devi temple, Amargol, District Dharwad.

II b. Conservation

- Major structural repairs including dismantling and resetting of the Jaina Temple at Pattadakal, and Jaina temple at Vakkund, District Belgaum, (both are deposit works), Huchchimalligudi (stepped ancient tank), Ambigergudi, *navaranga* portion of Chakragudi and Nadar Gudi, all are at Aihole, Kalmeswara temple at Balambeedu, Amruteswara temple, Annigeri, District Dharwad, Fort wall at Mirjan and Gulbarga, etc., are in various stages of progress.

- The sub-shrines , in the Ravalphadi Cave complex, Aihole are dismantled and reconstructed, as per original using new stone members wherever necessary.

- The dry stone masonry wall on the eastern and southern sides of the Veniyargudi Complex, Aihole are dismantled and reconstructed after consolidating the foundation.

- The damaged and bulged out compound wall of the cave no.1, Badami, District Bagalkot is dismantled and reconstructed using new sand stone blocks to a height of 2.00m. The joints are pointed and dressed coping stones are provided.

- A Compound wall on sand stone blocks in dry masonry is constructed to the north fort, Badami, enclosing the protected area on the north side of the Agasthy Tirtha. The Joints are pointed. A crimped wire mesh is also fixed over the stone coping of the compound wall and a gate. The bulged out and fallen portions of the fortification wall and bastions leading to the *Kappe Arre Bhatta* inscription on the eastern and southern sides are dismantled and reconstructed with available original materials and new stones wherever necessary.

- .New cut stone steps in sand stone is provided to the approach leading to the Malagitti Shivalaya temple, Badami, District Bagalkot including landing at regular intervals. The leaky roof of the temple is rendered watertight by grouting the joints, pointing and providing new hood stones to the missing portions.

- Undulated rubble masonry steps of the Tippu's treasury above the upper fort, Badami, are dismantled and cut stone steps in sand stone slab is provided. The dead plaster from the walls is removed and re-plastered with fresh lime mortar. The missing parapet of upper Sivalaya is constructed in size stone masonry.

- The missing roof portion and the outer veneering walls of Chandrashekhara temple, Pattadakal, are provided with new dressed sand stone slabs. The *nandi- Mandapa* is provided with stone pavement.

- The out of plumb and dislodged sub-shrines of the group of (world heritage) monuments, Pattadakal, located on the north-east corner of the Virupaksha temple are dismantled and reconstructed using the original materials after duly consolidating the damaged stone members. The interior of the sub shrines is provided with dressed sand stone flooring over a bed of cement concrete.

- The Bulged and out of plumb of the Jaina temple, Pattadakal, is carefully dismantled with the help of mechanical device after proper numbering, documentation and detailed drawing. The work of reconstruction is under progress.

- Out of plumb and bulged out portions on eastern side of the Jaina temple, Vakkund, is carefully dismantled after proper numbering and documentation and the reconstruction is under progress.

- Uncoursed rubble masonry compound wall is constructed on the north-eastern and southern sides of the Kamala Basti, Belgaum. Crimped wire mesh frame is fixed over it for security purposes. Plinth protection course is provided around the monument using new dressed schist stone slabs over a sand bed to prevent seepage of water in to the foundation.

- The dead lime mortar is removed on both interior and exterior of the ceiling and wall portions of the Avval Taluk Nizam Adalat, Bidar, and re plastered with fresh lime mortar. The leaky roof is rendered watertight by laying lime concrete and finished with plain A.C.Sheet. The dead plaster of the steps leading to the terrace has been removed and re plastered with fresh lime plaster.

- The missing portions of the uncoursed rubble masonry revetment wall of Arquilla, Bijapur, on the northern side is reconstructed .

- An uncoursed rubble masonry compound wall is constructed on western side to Asar Mahal, Bijapur, to a height of 1.8 m, and to a length of 489 m.

- The over hanging damaged barbed wire fencing on the southeast side of the Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur, is dismantled and an uncoursed rubble masonry compound wall is constructed to a length of 220 m. Up to a height of 2.50 m, to avoid scaling and to prevent encroachment. The leaky roof of *dalans* on the southern side is made watertight by grouting the cracks and finished with lime mortar. The joints of stone masonry wall are pointed in cement mortar. The undulated area inside the dalan is levelled by raising the height with filling materials. The arched openings of dalan are provided with security grill to prevent misuse.

- An uncoursed compound wall is constructed to Ibrahim-Rouza, Bijapur.
- A security grill is provided on northern side of Abdul Razaq Dargah of Jod Gumbaz and an ornamental grill is fixed over the dwarf uncoursed rubble masonry wall on the eastern side as a security measure, The area around the well is enclosed with uncoursed rubble masonry wall as a security measure.
- The dead and decayed material laid over the roof of the Karimuddin Mosque, Bijapur, is removed to bring down the damaged heavy roof members for re-fixing after proper consolidation.
- The leaky roof of Dalan of Mehtari Mahal, Bijapur, is rendered water tight by grouting the cracks and the arched openings are provided with security grill.
- A dwarf compound wall in uncoursed rubble masonry is constructed and grill is fixed over the Malik-e- Maidan Gun, Bijapur. Hand railing is provided to the steps for easy ascending, descending and to avoid accidents. A collapsible gate is also provided to prevent unauthorized entry.
- The dislodged and out of plumb portions of the *navaranga* of the Shankarlinga temple, Nimbal, is dismantled and reconstructed using new stone members wherever necessary. The leaky roof is rendered watertight.
- The bulged out and out of plumb sub-shrine of Amruteswara temple, Annigeri, is dismantled and reconstructed as per original using new dressed stone members.
- The damaged, over hanging barbed wire fencing of the two fort Gates, Dharwad, is removed and uncoursed rubble masonry compound wall is constructed and a grill is fixed over it. The joints of the stone masonry are pointed.
- The leaky roof of the Someswara temple, Dambal, district Gadag is rendered water tightening. Stone apron is provided around the temple.
- The damaged over hanging barbed wire fencing around the excavated Site, Kanganahalli (Sannati), is removed and provided with crimped wire mesh frame

fixed to the existing iron angle posts as a security measure. Security lighting is also provided. The excavated site at Benagutti is also provided with crimped wire mesh frame fixed to '*L*' angle post, in cement concrete.

- The out of plumb and bulged out fortification wall of fort Gulbarga, is dismantled and reconstructed.

- The damaged and dead plaster on the interior of the great mosque, Gulbarga is removed and re plastered with fresh lime mortar.

- The dislodged and out of plumb of the Kalmeswara temple, Balambeedu, District Haveri is dismantled and reconstructed using new stone members wherever necessary.

- The damaged stone flooring on the *jagati* portion of the *Chandrasala* and *navaranga* of the Chandranatha Basti, Haduvalli, District Uttara Kannada is removed and provided new schist stone slabs. On the eastern side the basti, a barbed wire fencing is provided and on the western side a compound wall in laterite stone masonry is constructed to enclose the area. The leaky roof of the sub shrines are rendered watertight.

- An approach road of 4 m width, and 188 m length is laid to reach the monument of Chaturmukha Basti, Gersoppa, District Uttara kannada On either side of the approach road of the basti, an earthwork excavation for drainage is done and cement concrete is laid to drain out the rainwater. Granite stone steps are provided and rubble stone masonry pitching is provided on either side of the steps to prevent sliding of earth. The dead and damaged brick jelly concrete is removed and the roof is rendered watertight by grouting and pointing besides complete electrification of the monument. The uneven and undressed granite stone flooring in the interior of the Basti is removed and re-laid over sand bed duly dressing the same. The joints are pointed suitably.

- The bulged out portions on southern and south-eastern sides of the fortification wall at Mirjan, District Uttara Kannada are dismantled and reconstructed in laterite stone masonry.

- A shelter is provided to the hero stones (Viragals), at Bedkani, District Uttra Kannada A dwarf compound wall in laterite stone masonry is constructed to enclose the protected area and security grill has been fixed over it.

III. MUSEUMS.

- The damaged and worn out plywood and Sunmica veneering of the pedestals in the gallery No.I, of the Archaeological Museum, Badami, District Bagalkot has been replaced with new ones for better aesthetic look.
- Fiberglass screen partition was provided to the earthen jars and small cannons displayed in gallery Nos.IV and VI of the Archaeological Museum, Bijapur, District Bijapur to prevent touching the exhibits by the visitors. Venetian blinds were provided to the windows of the first floor of the museum to prevent dust and to regulate the natural light. A Teakwood reception cum sale counter was prepared and placed in the entrance gallery for selling the departmental publications. New ones replaced the damaged and ugly looking plywood and sunmica veneering of the double-faced showcases. Lightening conductor is provided to the museum building.