

File No. 10/10/IAR/2004-05/Tech  
Government of India  
Archaeological Survey of India  
Dharwad Circle

Kalyan Nagar, Dharwad  
Date 29<sup>th</sup> November 2005

To  
The Director General  
Archaeological Survey of India  
Janpath  
New Delhi – 110 011.

**KIND ATTENTION: Dr. B.R. Mani, Director (Publication)**

Subject: Submission of materials for inclusion in Indian Archaeological – A review  
2004 –05 – reg.

Reference: Letter No. 4/4/2004 – Publication, dated 14<sup>th</sup> November 2005.

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, I have the honour to bring to your kind notice that the materials for inclusion in IAR for the year 2004-05, in respect of Dharwad Circle, Dharwad has already sent by speed post vide this office Letter No. 10/10/IAR/2004-05/Tech/7875 dated 19<sup>th</sup> July 2005.

This is for kind information and necessary action.

Encl: copy of previous letter.

Yours faithfully

Superintending Archaeologist

File No. 10/06/Mus/20003-04/Tech  
Government of India  
Archaeological Survey of India  
Dharwad Circle

Kalyan Nagar, Dharwad  
Date: 24<sup>th</sup> November 2005

To  
The Director (Museums)  
Archaeological Survey of India  
Janpath  
New Delhi – 110 011.

**KIND ATTENTION: Shri. P.B.S. Sengar, Director (Museums)**

Subject: Examination of estimates relating to the ministry of Culture – maintenance of  
monuments by ASI – reg.

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, I have the honour to bring to your kind notice that the supplementary list of points 45-48 pertaining to the museums has been incorporated in the list of points sent by the Lok Sabha Secretariat on the subject mentioned above.

This is for kind information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully

Superintending Archaeologist

## **Material for Indian Archaeology- A Review 2004-05**

### **Dharwad Circle, Dharwad**

#### **I Excavation at Pattadakal (Bachinagudda) (2004-2005):**

In continuation of previous year work (2003-04), Dharwad Circle has resumed the excavation under the direction of S.V. Venkateshaiah, assisted by J. Varaprasada Rao, M. Kasturi Bai, Kishore Raghubans, Praveen Singh, Ramesh. S Athani, Basavaraj Byadagi, Basavaraj Mayachari, Basavaraj Badigar and Sunil Kumar. Some of the grids of last season's excavation are continued in this year, in addition to the newly laid ones in Lower, Middle and Upper Terraces. In the Lower Terrace, the old trench is extended towards west, north and east in order to expose the entire plan of the brick structure exposed last year along with peripheral activities. In the Middle Terrace (MT.II), a part of the old trench was opened and extended by two more grids towards east in north south axis in order to study Megalithic habitation in larger area. The Upper Terrace trench was also extended on west and north to understand the land use pattern during Early Historical period. During this season, it is planned to lay test pits on the entire length of the mound at different intervals covering all the terraces to obtain quick results and to extend horizontally based on the potentiality of the localities. In addition to the extension of the old trenches, three test pits (TP 4-6) in Lower Terrace, seven test pits (TP1 to TP7) in Middle Terrace (MT II) and two test pits (TP 1 and TP2) in Upper Terrace are laid.

#### **LOWER TERRACE**

In the previous season, a brick temple (early medieval) consisting of a Cell and a Sixteen Pillared *Mandapa* with an entrance platform on east, was unearthed on plan. This structure has been further excavated to identify different phases of structural activity and

other associated features like *Nandi Mandapa*, entrances, pillar bases and floors outside the temple. It is found that the temple is further extending towards west and also northwest and east with some more additional structures, which requires further probing in the next season to finalize the phasing of the structure.

### **Entrance Platform of the Temple**

The partly exposed entrance feature of the temple has been further probed and uncovered the entrance brick platform with various phases. The earliest entrance was concealed by the later additions that was exposed in a cut and fill feature, in the form of brick pavement laid abutting the eastern face of the *mandapa* wall with a pillar base on the northwest side. Up on this, subsequently raised two rectangular steps of brick, enclosed by a brick wall. Further, this feature was added on east by a single width brick retaining wall using brickbats as a core fill, thereby enlarged the size of the entrance feature on east, north and south. In due course, it was further extended towards east with two more similar retaining walls with a brick flooring on top. The latest entrance platform (context No.1501) is rectangular in shape measuring 5.56 m (NS) and 4.40 m (EW) and consisted of 6 courses of bricks on its northern and eastern elevation, while the southern face of it was partly damaged and missing. The eastern face of the entrance platform is partly buried and unexcavated due to bund laid as a boundary to the field. Outside the entrance, corresponding to developmental phases of the entrance, a series of rammed lime plaster floors was found.

### **Rooms East of the Pillared *Mandapa***

Towards eastern side of the *Mandapa* and the entrance platform, encountered two brick rooms belonging to two different phases. The early phase room (1534) seems to be contemporary with the first phase of the entrance feature and existed prior to the construction

of the buttress wall of the *mandapa*. It was located 3.90m east of the *mandapa* wall. The later phase room (1353) seems to have been built during phase 3 of entrance platform and after the construction of the buttress wall. The complete plan of the rooms could not be excavated due to the boundary of agriculture field. These rooms must have existed in front of the *mandapa* in different phases, perhaps served a common purpose like entrance room or meant for entrance deity, which may be revealed in future excavation.

### ***Nandi Mandapa***

Towards the eastern end and in the nave portion of the *Mandapa*, was built a rectangular rammed platform bordered by a brick wall (*Nandi Mandapa*). The inner area of the platform was packed and rammed with stone pebbles and brickbats. The brick wall was built of full size bricks and preserved on the south (472), partly on the west (1436) with an extant of 5 courses and east (1520) and requires further probing of *Nandi Mandapa*. It measures 4.92 m in NS and 4.00 m in EW. It was bonded with the *mandapa* wall on the eastern side indicating its contemporaneity with the *mandapa*. Presently there was a big tamarind tree occupying in the center of the platform, which prevented probing of the other associated features.

### **Entrance to the Cell (*Garbhagriha*)**

Entrance feature was provided at the center of the eastern wall of the Cell and shows two phases of activity. The early phase entrance (1425) had two steps flanked by balustrades on either side. The entrance was renovated by adding two more steps and also raising the height of the balustrade in late phase (465). Each tread had two courses of bricks. The entrance feature measures 1.78m in north south and 1.16m in east west direction.

## **Enclosure wall**

This enclosure wall seems to have been built attached to the western wall (back wall) of the Cell on its northern and southern ends, when the back wall was collapsed. The evidence on the north west corner of the Cell shows that this enclosure wall was raised right up on the extant bottom most two courses of the damaged back wall, running from south to north and taken turn to west, while the evidence on the south west corner is lost due to cut and fill feature. These walls are partly preserved. The extant length of southern wall (1446) measures 8.08 m x 1.10 m and the northern wall (1445) measures 3.13 m x 0.88 m while on the west, yet to be probed. These walls are enclosing the square Chamber (1447) and the *Pradakshanapatha*.

## **Brick Chamber on western side of the Cell**

Extension of the previous season's trench on the western side unearthed a square brick Chamber (1447) measuring 2.45 x 2.55 m, behind the Cell (*Garbhagriha*) built in the same axis. A test pit inside the above Chamber, exposed 9 extant courses of bricks laid in regular masonry. The four corners of the Chamber were provided by a single brick width apron on its exterior as a support to the main wall and consisted of 7 courses of bricks from bottom to top.

This square brick Chamber seems to have been enclosed by a brick enclosure wall and the latter is partly preserved. As per the evidences revealed on the site, this chamber was built later than the Cell, when the back wall (western wall) of the Cell was collapsed. The Cell could have served as a *Garbhagriha* in the early phase, which was damaged due to some calamity there by necessitated to build a new *Garbhagriha* (sanctum) towards further west in the same axis. When the new sanctum was built, the floor level of the Cell and the

*Pradakshina patha* around the new sanctum was raised with thick greyish brown clayey silty sand deposit. It seems the width of the *Pradakshina patha* around the sanctum was limited subsequently by laying stone pebble-packing (960, 1512, 1514 and 1515) with intermittent postholes as an enclosure inside the brick enclosure wall. This feature is yet to be probed.

### **Roof Tiles Deposit**

During previous season excavation, outside the *Mandapa* wall on north, a scatter of roof tiles were encountered and left unexcavated. This season, the dig is extended towards further north and exposed a large spread of roof tiles to an extent of 3.00 m in width, 25.00 m in length that indicates a tiled roof over the brick structure, which was collapsed later on. These roof tiles belong to the latest phase of the temple. Three varieties of tiles have been noticed and they are flat having bent at right angle on one end; while the other end shows either petal, pronged or square end and measures 22 x 14 x 2.5 cm.

### **MIDDLE TERRACE**

Of the three localities the Middle Terrace (MT), the Locality 1 (MT.I) lies on the extreme southern slope, Locality 2 (MT.II) on the middle portion and Locality 3 (MT.III) on the extreme north of the mound. Last year the Locality 2 (MT II) had yielded evidences for Megalithic habitation. Hence this year (2005) more area is taken up for excavation by laying seven test pits to study the Megalithic settlement system in MT.II.

In the Test Pits 2 and 3 encountered the Megalithic habitation levels with intact floors. Later these two test pits were joined covering an area of 15m x 20m for horizontal digging. After removal of the three surface deposits, encountered three major deposits running in northwest and southeast direction. The western part of the excavated area was occupied by a thick, less compact pale grey clayey sandy silt deposit laid against the centrally

occupied pebbly cobbly gravel deposit, the latter had the intrusions of weathered coarse sand/gravel of pinkish colour deposit. The eastern side was occupied by brown silty sand deposit abutting central pebbly, cobbly gravel deposit. The above deposits lying on west and east sides were stratigraphically later than the centrally occupied pebbly, cobbly gravel deposit. The pebbly cobbly gravel deposit was running in slightly northwest and southeast orientation and measuring 25.00m in length and width is yet to be determined. This feature was identified as a bund (1133), which was intentionally laid to store the rainwater that used to drain from the hill slopes on the west (rain water harvesting). This bund measuring 15.00m was encountered further south in one of the grids at a distance of 42.5 m, there by the total extant length of the bund is calculated to 82.5 m.

Some evidences belonging to the late phase of Iron age were encountered in the southern side grids of TP.2 and 3 in the form of fire places with vitrified clay and ash indicating some temporary episode features, wherein burnt bones and pottery were recovered. These occurrences were noticed on the intermittent deposits while laying the bund. This evidence confirms that the laying of the bund belongs to Late Megalithic phase. Two small terracotta anthropomorphic figurines are the significant finds from the late Megalithic levels, which recall the Megalithic burial practices. In fact, this bund was raised right on the regular occupation deposits of the Megalithic period. These deposits are yet to be excavated and studied in the next season.

Further north of test pits 1-3, just below the Upper Terrace, 4 test pits were laid (TP 4-7). Test Pit 7 was subjected for vertical digging to find out the cultural sequence of the area. The Test Pits 4, 5 and 6 were joined later on for horizontal digging measuring an area of 17.00m x15.00m, since these have yielded good evidences for early Historic habitation. The results in the extended area include rammed floors with postholes making rectangular house plans, hearths, fireplaces, pits and dumps. There are 4 units of house plans arranged in such a



way leaving a central courtyard for common usage. Shallow pits were found cutting in to the floor and dumped with kitchen waste comprising of broken pots, broken bones of cattle, birds, fish and fresh water shells along with ash. There are a good number of broken and full pots and bowls recovered from the pits. The pottery includes red, black, russet coated painted ware and black-and-red ware. The small finds include coins of uninscribed and inscribed belonging to *Maharathis* along with beads of semi precious stones and terracotta, bangles of shell and iron tools.

## **UPPER TERRACE**

This area is the highest point of the mound yielding evidences for Early Historical period. During last season's dig series of rammed floors were unearthed running in northwest and southeast direction covering the entire diagonal length of the trench. These floors were raised repeatedly having different smith's activities on either side. The last year trench is extended on west and on north making 20.00m x16.00m trench to know different Early Historical activities. In the present season (2005) the above series of rammed floors are reidentified as a road or pathway raised successively, based on the circumstantial evidence series. On either side of the pathway or road encountered number of furnace activities yielding lime slags, iron slags/ore and vitrified clays with an evidence of intensive burning activity. The extant length of the road measures 25.00 m having a width of 3.00 m.

Of the two test pits laid on this terrace towards further west, north west, the test pit 2 is excavated more than a meter, which has yielded scree with sub angular pebbly cobbly gravel indicating non-use of the surface during early Historical times. The test pit 1 which is nearer to the old trench has yielded substantial evidence for Early Historical period in the form of floors with hearths and fire places, dumps and pits consisting of broken pots, lot of bones, ash and limestone slags. The excavation is incomplete.

The Early Historical deposits have yielded uninscribed and inscribed lead and copper coins and a few silver punch marked coins. A few names of new Maharathi kings have come into light in a stratified context, which can throw some light on the genealogy of the dynasty at this site. Besides, beads of various semi precious stones, glass, shell and terracotta, shell bangles, couple of terracotta figurines and iron tools were obtained. A half broken terracotta sealing is found with partly preserved inscription mentioning 'Ma ha ra thi sa na ya ...'. A tiny terracotta locket depicting a round figure of a goddess in yoga mudra is worth mentioning found from Chalukyan levels.

## MUSEUMS

### INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY – A REVIEW 2004 – 2005

#### DHARWAD CIRCLE, DHARWAD

##### V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, AIHOLE

The faded and damaged wooden pedestals are replaced with stone masonry pedestals veneered with finely dressed sand stone slabs for permanent display and free from maintenance. The crowded display is avoided by reorganizing the display with new objects from the Reserve. The store is vacated and newly designed wall showcases have been provided for displaying material on art & architecture and epigraphy. Translides are fixed to display some of the important views of the monuments and environs belonging to before and after maintenance. The reserve collection has been displayed on newly constructed iron racks. The front portion of the mud pathway leading to the museum has been leveled and stone pavement was laid over a PCC bed. The damaged rolling shutters have been removed and replaced with new shutters for the security purpose. The environs of the museum building has been solar electrified. The interior of the galleries has been white washed for aesthetic appearance. Digital documentation of the antiquities is completed.

##### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, BADAMI.

The wooden pedestals in the gallery No. 1 & 3 are replaced with stone masonry pedestals veneered with finely dressed sand stone slabs for permanent display and free from maintenance. The crowded display is avoided by reorganizing the display with new objects from the Reserve. The office is vacated and provided wall showcases for displaying material on art and architecture and epigraphy. The reserve collection has been improved by leveling the undulated surface laid with sand stone pavement over PCC bed, CCTV (11

cameras) have been fixed in the vantage points in the galleries and the verandahs for enhancing the safety and security of the displayed antiquities. Brass railing has been provided to the Lajjagauri sculpture to avoid touching by the tourists. Extended labels have been provided to some of the important sculptures like Makara torana, Lajjagauri, Krishna narrative panels etc. The old museum board has been replaced with a new brass letter museum for aesthetic appearance. Solar electrical fittings have been provided in the gallery No. 3 and the exterior of the Museum building. The interior of the galleries has been painted with suitable color for the aesthetic appearance. Two sets of brass plaque of Chalukyan emblem have been prepared one each for Aihole and Badami Museum.

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, BIJAPUR**

The faded and old paints of varying colors provided to the interior wall and ceiling surfaces of the museum and office building were removed. The voids, cracks, holes, etc. in the walls and ceilings were neatly finished with POP. The damaged corners of the walls and arches were remodeled and white acrylic emulsion paint was provided to maintain uniformity and elegance. For covering the cuts, patches etc. caused due to concealed wiring and ugly looking slabs of varying colors besides for enhancing the aesthetic appeal and neat presentation, the floor of gallery V & VI is provided with quality venoleum flooring of matching color and texture. The old faded polish along with dust, incrustations over the large teakwood showcase (in which carpets, arms and weapons etc. are exhibited), was removed and neatly repolished after attending to minor repairs. The G.I. pipe and iron chain railing provided earlier in gallery IV & VI was removed. New brass pipe pillar and chain railing is installed to give pleasant look as well as to avoid visitors touching the displayed antiquities. The small arches in the walls of the office and VIP rooms are covered with teakwood frames

with backlit transslides films of portraits of films of portraits of Adilshahi Kings fitted in between glass and acrylic sheets.

The well-carved torso of a royal person in round, which is fashioned in many parts, stored in the reserve collection is exhibited in a newly designed glass covered island pedestal with arrangements for slow rotation of 1 r.p.m. Moderately carved traditional type of Rihal box cum book resets were prepared for displaying and storing the paper manuscripts in the museum. A fumigation chamber in teakwood fitted with glass door is prepared for frequent fumigation treatment of the manuscripts, sanads, firmans and other antiquities in the paper medium in the collection of the museum. Four more wall showcases with teakwood frame and glass fittings are prepared and installed in gallery VI for exhibiting color enlargements of masterpieces of Adilshahi and Deccan miniature paintings, to provide a glimpse of the miniature-painting heritage of medieval Deccan. New trilingual gallery direction boards are prepared in an attractive manner and installed at vantage points. Bilingual extended labels for important groups of antiquities (like Adilshahi paintings, locks and keys, Chinese Porcelain etc.) are prepared and installed at appropriate places, for providing additional information to visitors.

Two more close circuit TV cameras are installed at vantage points in galleries for enhancing security and safety of the displayed antiquities besides scrutinizing the movement of the visitors and staff on duty. 35mm slide projector and other audiovisual accessories are acquired for the museum and color slides of monuments, select antiquities etc. are prepared for arranging extension lecturers in the museum and educational institutions for creating Cultural Awareness among the public.

Museum Day was celebrated in the premises of the Archeological Museum, Bijapur, on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2005. As part of the observance on the spot essay writing and painting contests were held and prizes were distributed. A special photo exhibition highlighting the

‘Archaeological Museums of South India and representative Antiquities in them was put up for creating cultural awareness amongst the people about the Movable Cultural Property of the country.

## **VII PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS**

### **Indian Archaeology – A Review 2004-05**

#### **Dharwad Circle, Dharwad**

**1. MALLIKARJUNA TEMPLE, AIHOLE, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

Removal of silt from the ancient well after pumping the water and filling the gaps with gravels and boulders is completed. The work of reconstructing the same with dressed stone blocks is in progress.

**2. NADAR GUDI, AIHOLE, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

Reconstruction of the dismantled stone members of the ancient gate, dressing & fixing of missing stone members such as roof slabs, hood stones, etc. as per the original on the northern, eastern & western portion of the wall, the work is in progress.

**3. YOGINARAYAN SUB SHRINE, AIHOLE, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

Dismantling of undulated & dislodged portion of the backside wall of the temple and foundation of Yogi Narayan sub shrine, the work is in progress.

**4. JYOTIRLINGA TEMPLE, AIHOLE, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

Construction of uncoursed rubble masonry wall and dressing of the missing stone members for construction of plinth and side wall of the temple, is being carried out after proper documentation as per the original.

**5. AGASTYA TEERTHA (BHUTANATHA) TANK, BADAMI, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

The work of desilting of the tank near Yallamma temple and Bhutanatha temple by removing the silt and disposed and also garbage thrown by the locals was removed

and made presentable. The fallen / out of plumb ancient steps of the tank were removed and refixed over concrete bed to its original place.

**6. BHUTANATHA GROUP OF TEMPLES ON THE EAST OF TANK AND TEMPLES, BADAMI, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

The sand stone flooring is provided around the Bhutanatha Group of Temples over a concrete bed. The opening of the temples is provided with teak wood doors.

**7. CAVE NO. 1, BADAMI, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

The undulated ugly looking flooring in front of the Cave is provided with sand stone slab flooring.

**8. JAINA & VAISHNAVA CAVES, BADAMI, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

Dwarf wall with sand stone veneering has been constructed and provided with coping stone and M.S. grills over it.

**9. JAINA & VAISHNAVA CAVES, BADAMI, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

The existing rubble stone masonry wall is plastered in lime mortar with rock finishing matching to the adjoining area. Sand stone flooring over a concrete bed is provided near Cave No. 4. Bore well is dug for providing drinking water facilities to the visitors.

**10. KAPPE ARABHATTA INSCRIPTIONS, BADAMI, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

The area around the Kappe Arabhatta inscription is developed by laying garden including water pipe line and sprinkler. Dwarf wall using sand stone slabs and crimped wire mesh is provided all along the pathways to stop the entry of animals inside the protected area.



**11. LARGE SEATED IMAGE ROCK CUTTING NATURAL UNDER THE CLIP OF SOUTH EAST BHUTANATHA TEMPLES (KOSHTRAYA CAVES), BADAMI, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

Sand stone slab veneering is constructed to the already existing wall with coping and the same is also provided to drain of the rainwater.

**12. NAGANATH TEMPLE, NAGARAL, BADAMI, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

The area around the monument has been provided with dwarf wall with sand stone veneering and coping stone and fixed grill over it. A sand stone apron around the temple is provided.

**13. NORTH FORT AND TEMPLES CONTAINING UPPER AND LOWER SHIVALAYA, BADAMI, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

The undulated area around the monument is leveled and developed by laying a garden including PVC pipeline, sprinkles etc. Dwarf wall using sand stone slabs is provided around the protected area.

**14. PALLAVA INSCRIPTIONS, BADAMI, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

The fallen and out of plumb fort wall due to penetration of tree roots near Pallava inscription was dismantled and constructed as per the original.

**15. TEMPLES ON THE KNOLL UNDER THE BASTION OF THE NORTHERN FORT LOCALLY KNOWN WAS MALAGITTI SHIVALAYA, BADAMI, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

The area around the Malagatti Shivalaya has been developed by laying a garden including water pipe line, sprinklers and bore well to provide drinking water facility to the visitors.

**16. GROUP OF TEMPLES, PATTADAKAL, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

The ugly looking UCR stone wall around the World Heritage Site at Pattadakal was dismantled and dwarf wall covering with sand stone veneering and M.S. grills over it with coping sand stone slab is provided matching to the ambience.

**17. JAINA TEMPLE, PATTADAKAL, DISTRICT BAGALKOT**

Reconstruction of dismantled stone members of roof slab, wall portion, beams, capitals, and pillars is completed. The missing portion of outer enclosure wall of the *garbhagriha* is provided with new sand stone blocks. The entrance of the temple is provided with new sand stone steps. The opening of the temple is provided with sand stone windows with design as per the original.

**18. CHAUKHANDI OF HAZARAT KHALLILULLA SHAH, ASHTUR BIDAR, DISTRICT BIDAR**

As a security measure and to stop encroachment, the area around the Group of Monument is fenced by constructing size stone masonry compound wall. Lightening conductors are provided to prevent lighting. The undulated flight of steps leading to the monument has been reset by replacing the damaged and missing stones. The damaged lime flooring from main building was laid with fresh lime concrete and finished with thin coat of lime plaster.

**19. FENCING TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA AROUND INNER FORT, BIDAR, DISTRICT BIDAR**

The ugly looking barbed wire fencing was removed and size stone masonry compound wall is constructed around the inner fort. Compound wall in size stone masonry around the inner fort.

**20. GATEWAY OF ALI BARID'S TOMB MOSQUE ATTACHED TO THE TOMB OF ALI BARID AND ON UDGIR ROAD ONE MILE FROM CITY BIDAR, DISTRICT BIDAR**

Thick vegetation growth around the Ali Barid Area, accumulated debris near-by graveyard within complex area 74 .10 acres is removed.

**21. GROUP OF MONUMENTS (CONTAINING 16 TOMBS) AT ASTHUR, DISTRICT BIDAR**

Thick rank vegetation growth over the Chaukhandi of Hazarat Khallilulla Shah at Ashtur (containing 16 tombs) is removed with the help of rope ladder.

**22. GROUP OF MONUMENTS AT ASHTUR, BIDAR, DISTRICT BIDAR**

As a security measure and to stop encroachment, the area around the Group of Monument is fenced by constructing size stone masonry compounds wall. Lightening conductors are provided to prevent lighting.

**23. GROUP OF MONUMENTS WITHIN INNER FORT, BIDAR, DISTRICT BIDAR**

Roads and pathways within inner fort are leveled and provided with gravel. Size stone masonry compound wall was constructed up to 1.20 m. height and up on it was provided with stone Marlons matching to the fort to prevent encroachment. M.S. grill gate is provided at the entrance.

**24. MADARASA MAHMUD GAWAN, BIDAR, DISTRICT BIDAR**

Masonry pillars are constructed for the compound wall and M.S. gate is provided. Curbstones are provided for the edges all along the pathways. Pipeline for water supply and sprinklers are provided for the garden.

**25. QASIM BARID GROUP OF MONUMENTS, BIDAR, DISTRICT BIDAR**

Thick vegetation growth over the structure of Qasim Barid, Khanja Barid, Chand Sultana Tomb, Nagarkhana, and Mosque is removed with the help of rope ladder.

**26. ROYAL HAMMAM, BIDAR, DISTRICT BIDAR**

Provided pipeline and sprinklers for the development of garden.

**27. SOLA KHAMBHA MOSQUE, BIDAR, DISTRICT BIDAR**

Deplastering of decayed and dead lime plaster of interior walls is completed and replastering is in progress. Removal of dead lime plaster over the top of roof of Sola Khambha Mosque and water tightening the same in lime concrete is in progress.

**28. ALI – II ROUZA, BIJAPUR, DISTRICT BIJAPUR**

The damaged and dead lime, which was damaged resulting growth of vegetation, was removed and laid with fresh lime concrete. The damaged entrance steps were dismantled and reconstructed in size stones and provided with M.S. railing.

**29. JOD GUMBAZ, BIJAPUR, DISTRICT BIJAPUR**

UCR stone masonry partition wall was constructed and provided with coping and M.S. grills to stop the entry of bad elements. Missing portion of parapet wall of the ancient well is constructed by using trap stones masonry.

**30. MAHAL IN THE FIELD, AINAPUR, DISTRICT BIJAPUR**

The area around the monuments fenced by providing size stone masonry dwarf wall and M.S. grills over it.

**31. MALIK-E-MAIDAN GUN, BIJAPUR, DISTRICT BIJAPUR**

The collapsed breached portion of the fort wall on the southern side of the Malik-E-Maidan Gun is constructed as per the original. M.S. railing with cast iron post as per the original is provided around the Gun.

**32. CHIKKADEVA TEMPLE, KONNUR, DISTRICT BELGAUM**

Dressing new stones with carvings and reconstructing the temple portion is in progress.

**33. SHIVA TEMPLE, BELGAUM, DISTRICT BELGAUM**

Fixing of lintel beams and providing *coba* for the roof is in progress. The compound wall has been constructed around the monument with M.S. grills over it.

**34. SUVARANESWARATEMPLE, HALGI, DISTRICT BELGAUM**

Dismantled portion of *Garbhagriha* and *Anatralla* has been reconstructed by using available stones & new stones for missing / damaged portion.

**35. DODDA BASAPPA TEMPLE, DAMBAL, DISTRICT GADAG**

Area has been fenced by providing veneered compound wall and M.S. Grill over it. The bore well has been dug to providing drinking water facilities to the visitors and developing garden.

**36. KASIVISWESWAR TEMPLE, LAKKUNDI, DISTRICT GADAG**

The UCR compound wall, which was giving ugly look is provided with veneering wall matching to the monument.

**37. NANESWAR TEMPLE, LAKKUNDI, DISTRICT GADAG**

Area has been fenced by providing compound wall and M.S. grill over it. The bore well has been dug for providing drinking water to the visitor and developing garden.

**38. SOMESWAR TEMPLE, DAMABAL, DISTRICT GADAG**

The UCR stone masonry compound wall with veneering stone is provided all around the monument.

**39. BALAHISSAR LOCALLY KNOWN AS RANAMANDALA IN FORT, GULBARGA, DISTRICT GULGARBA**

The missing basements of huge merlons on top of *Ranamandala* have been reconstructed in lime mortar by using special size stones as per the original. Missing Merlons were also constructed in special size stones.

**40. FORT WITH BASTION AND GUNS, GULBARGA, DISTRICT GULGARBA**

Missing circular fort wall of bastion on left side of main entrance of the fort is reconstructed in special size stone blocks in lime mortar mixed with natural ingredients like *Vajram, Kadhkari, Jagery, Jute* after well grinding the lime mortar. Missing basements on either side of main entrance of fort is also reconstructed as per original.

**41. GREAT MOSQUE IN FORT, GULBARGA, DISTRICT GULGARBA**

The peeled off lime wash was scraped and coat of lime wash was applied to the interior walls of the mosque. The leaking domes of the Mosque were water tightened in lime concrete. The damaged octagonal and round ceiling were deplastered and replastered in lime mortar.

**42. HAFT GUMBAZ COMPLEX, GULBARGA, DISTRICT GULGARBA**

The decayed / damaged lime plaster of the walls of Ghayashudin were deplastered carefully without damaging original mouldings and art motifs etc., and replastered in lime mortar. The missing rare jali work is also attended as per the original to the ventilators of doors of Ghayashudin, Mujahid and Dhawood Shah Tombs. A bore well is also dug for providing drinking water facility to the tourists and garden maintenance.

**43. GALAGESHWAR TEMPLE AT GALAGANATHA, DISTRICT HAVERI**

The sunken stone flooring around the temple is removed and re-laid over a concrete base.

**44. SIDDESWARA TEMPLE, HAVERI, DISTRICT HAVERI**

The dilapidated and sunken flooring around the monument has been provided with new schist stone flooring with proper slope to drain off the rainwater. The dilapidated car shed, which was inside the garden, has been dismantled and shifted to

northeastern corner and constructed in size stone masonry and provided with flooring and gate.

**45. TARAKESWARA TEMPLE, HANGAL, DISTRICT HAVERI**

The sunken and damaged stone slab of the apron around the temple has been removed and refixed using new stone slabs for missing portion over a firm bed and provided Curb stones.

**46. ANCIENT MOUND, KOPPAL, DISTRICT KOPPAL**

The UCR compound wall has been constructed and fixed M.S. grill is in progress.

**47. BHUVARAH NARASIMHA TEMPLE, HALASI, DISTRICT UTTAR KANADDA**

The out of plumb and damaged water tank / cistern has been reconstructed in laterite size stone masonry matching with existing structure. M.S. gate has been provided at the entrance. Garden / Lawn has been laid around the monument. Bore well has been dug for providing drinking water to the visitors and developing garden.

**48. FORT AT MIRJAN, DISTRICT UTTAR KANADDA**

Reconstruction of fallen portion of moat, retaining wall of fort towards north east side of bastion with dressed laterite stones matching with the original structure is completed.

**49. GROUP OF MONUMENTS AT BHATKAL, DISTRICT UTTAR KANADA**

The schist stone flooring all around the Ketpai Narayana Temple is provided over a bed concrete. Electrification has been provided to Joshi Shankara Temple.

**50. GROUP OF MONUMENTS AT BILIGI, DISTRICT UTTAR KANADDA**

The dislodged out of plumb roof portion of Virupakasha temple was dismantled and reset in plumb at proper place. The missing Chajjas were provided with new schist stone slab.

**51. JATTAPPANAYAK CHANDRANATHA BASTI AT BHATKAL, DISTRICT UTTAR KANADDA**

The broken roof stone slabs were replaced with new ones matching the original. The dilapidated compound wall was dismantled and reconstructed in laterite stone masonry.

**52. RATNATRAYA BASTI AT BILIGI, DISTRICT UTTAR KANADDA**

Resetting of fallen, out of plumb and sunken portion of Mini Shrine is completed. Missing floor portion inside the monument is provided with schist stone flooring. The construction of compound wall around the monument is in progress.

## **MUSEUMS**

### **INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY – A REVIEW: 2004 – 2005**

#### **DHARWAD CIRCLE, DHARWAD**

##### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, AIHOLE.**

The faded wooden pedestals are replaced with newly constructed masonry pedestals veneering with fine dress sand stone slabs for permanent display. Wall showcase has prepared for displaying transslides on conservation, art & architecture and excavations. The reserve collection has been displayed on newly constructed iron racks. The front portion of the mud pathway leading to the museum has been leveled and stone pavement was laid over a PCC bed. The damaged rolling shutters have been removed and replaced with new shutters for the security purpose. The environs of the museum building has been solar electrified. The interior of the galleries has been white washed for aesthetic appearance. Digital documentation of the antiquities is completed.



## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, BADAMI.**

THE WOODEN PEDESTALS IN THE GALLERY NO. 1 & 3 ARE REPLACED WITH NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MASONRY PEDESTAL VENEERING WITH FINE DRESS SAND SLABS FOR PERMANENT DISPLAY. WALL SHOWCASE HAS BEEN PREPARED IN THE GALLERY NO. 3 FOR DISPLAYING TRANSLIDES PREPARED ON THE CONSERVATION, ART AND ARCHITECTURE AND EXCAVATIONS. THE RESERVE COLLECTION HAS BEEN IMPROVED BY LEVELING THE UNDULATED SURFACE LAID WITH SAND STONE PAVEMENT OVER PCC BED, CCTV (11 CAMERAS) HAVE BEEN FIXED IN THE VANTAGE POINTS IN THE GALLERIED AND THE VERANDAHS FOR ENHANCE THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF THE DISPLAYED ANTIQUITIES. BRASS RAILING HAS BEEN PROVIDED TO THE LAJJAGAURI SCULPTURE TO AVOID TOUCHING BY THE TOURISTS. EXTENDED LABELS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED TO SOME OF THE IMPORTANT SCULPTURES LIKE MAKARA TORANA, LAJJAGAURI, KRISHNA NARRATIVE PANELS ETC. THE OLD MUSEUM BOARD HAS BEEN REPLACED WITH A NEW BRASS LETTER MUSEUM FOR AESTHETIC APPEARANCE. SOLAR ELECTRICAL FITTINGS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED IN THE GALLERY NO. 3 AND THE EXTERIOR OF THE MUSEUM BUILDING. THE INTERIOR OF THE GALLERIES HAS BEEN PAINTED WITH SUITABLE COLOR FOR THE AESTHETIC APPEARANCE. TWO SETS OF BRASS PLAQUE OF CHALUKYAN EMBLEM HAVE BEEN PREPARED ONE EACH FOR AIHOLE AND BADAMI MUSEUM.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, BIJAPUR**

THE FADED AND OLD PAINTS OF VARYING COLORS PROVIDED TO THE INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING SURFACES OF THE MUSEUM AND OFFICE BUILDING WERE REMOVED. THE VOIDS, CRACKS, HOLES, ETC. IN THE WALLS AND CEILINGS WERE NEATLY FINISHED WITH POP. THE DAMAGED CORNERS OF THE WALLS AND ARCHES WERE REMODELED AND WHITE ACRYLIC EMULSION PAINT WAS PROVIDED TO MAINTAIN UNIFORMITY AND ELEGANCE. FOR COVERING THE CUTS, PATCHES ETC. CAUSED DUE TO CONCEALED WIRING AND UGLY LOOKING SLABS OF VARYING COLORS BESIDES FOR ENHANCING THE AESTHETIC APPEAL AND NEAT PRESENTATION, THE FLOOR OF GALLERY V & VI IS PROVIDED WITH QUALITY VENOLEUM FLOORING OF MATCHING COLOR AND TEXTURE. THE OLD

FADED POLISH ALONG WITH DUST, INCRUSTATIONS OVER THE LARGE TEAKWOOD SHOWCASE (IN WHICH CARPETS, ARMS AND WEAPONS ETC. ARE EXHIBITED), WAS REMOVED AND NEATLY REPOLISHED AFTER ATTENDING TO MINOR REPAIRS. THE G.I. PIPE AND IRON CHAIN RAILING PROVIDED EARLIER IN GALLERY IV & VI WAS REMOVED. NEW BRASS PIPE PILLAR AND CHAIN RAILING IS INSTALLED TO GIVE PLEASANT LOOK AS WELL AS TO AVOID VISITORS TOUCHING THE DISPLAYED ANTIQUITIES. THE SMALL ARCHES IN THE WALLS OF THE OFFICE AND VIP ROOMS ARE COVERED WITH TEAKWOOD FRAMES WITH BACKLIT TRANSLIDES FILMS OF PORTRAITS OF FILMS OF PORTRAITS OF ADILSHAHI KINGS FITTED IN BETWEEN GLASS AND ACRYLIC SHEETS.

THE WELL-CARVED TORSO OF A ROYAL PERSON IN ROUND, WHICH IS FASHIONED IN MANY PARTS, STORED IN THE RESERVE COLLECTION IS EXHIBITED IN A NEWLY DESIGNED GLASS COVERED ISLAND PEDESTAL WITH ARRANGEMENTS FOR SLOW ROTATION OF 1 R.P.M. MODERATELY CARVED TRADITIONAL TYPE OF RIHAL BOX CUM BOOK RESETS WERE PREPARED FOR DISPLAYING AND STORING THE PAPER MANUSCRIPTS IN THE MUSEUM. A FUMIGATION CHAMBER IN TEAKWOOD FITTED WITH GLASS DOOR IS PREPARED FOR FREQUENT FUMIGATION TREATMENT OF THE MANUSCRIPTS, SANADS, FIRMANS AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES IN THE PAPER MEDIUM IN THE COLLECTION OF THE MUSEUM. FOUR MORE WALL SHOWCASES WITH TEAKWOOD FRAME AND GLASS FITTINGS ARE PREPARED AND INSTALLED IN GALLERY VI FOR EXHIBITING COLOR ENLARGEMENTS OF MASTERPIECES OF ADILSHAHI AND DECCAN MINIATURE PAINTINGS, TO PROVIDE A GLIMPSE OF THE MINIATURE-PAINTING HERITAGE OF MEDIEVAL DECCAN. NEW TRILINGUAL GALLERY DIRECTION BOARDS ARE PREPARED IN AN ATTRACTIVE MANNER AND INSTALLED AT VANTAGE POINTS. BILINGUAL EXTENDED LABELS FOR IMPORTANT GROUPS OF ANTIQUITIES (LIKE ADILSHAHI PAINTINGS, LOCKS AND KEYS, CHINESE PORCELAIN ETC.) ARE PREPARED AND INSTALLED AT APPROPRIATE PLACES, FOR PROVIDING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO VISITORS.

TWO MORE CLOSE CIRCUIT TV CAMERAS ARE INSTALLED AT VANTAGE POINTS IN GALLERIES FOR ENHANCING SECURITY AND SAFETY OF THE DISPLAYED ANTIQUITIES BESIDES SCRUTINIZING THE MOVEMENT OF THE VISITORS AND STAFF ON DUTY. 35MM SLIDE PROJECTOR AND OTHER AUDIOVISUAL ACCESSORIES ARE ACQUIRED FOR THE MUSEUM AND COLOR SLIDES OF MONUMENTS,

SELECT ANTIQUITIES ETC. ARE PREPARED FOR ARRANGING EXTENSION LECTURERS IN THE MUSEUM AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR CREATING CULTURAL AWARENESS AMONG THE PUBLIC.

MUSEUM DAY WAS CELEBRATED IN THE PREMISES OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, BIJAPUR, ON 18<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2005. AS PART OF THE OBSERVANCE ON THE SPOT ESSAY WRITING AND PAINTING CONTESTS WERE HELD AND PRIZES WERE DISTRIBUTED. A SPECIAL PHOTO EXHIBITION HIGHLIGHTING THE 'ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUMS OF SOUTH INDIA AND REPRESENTATIVE ANTIQUITIES IN THEM WAS PUT UP FOR CREATING CULTURAL AWARENESS AMONGST THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MOVABLE CULTURAL PROPERTY OF THE COUNTRY.