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Ministry of Culture
Archaeological Survey of India
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No: 10/10/IAR Report/2010 – 2011/Tech/

Date: 10.02.2012.

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

KIND ATTENTION: Director (Publication)

Subject: Submission of *Indian Archaeology 2010 -11 – A Review* – regd.

Sir,

With reference to the above – cited subject, I have the honour to submit herewith the *Indian Archaeology 2010 - 11 – A Review* in respect of Dharwad Circle, Dharwad for your kind perusal and necessary action.

Yours faithfully

Superintending Archaeologist

Material in Respect of Dharwad Circle Dharwad for Inclusion in Indian Archaeology 2010 – 11 - A Review

I – SCIENTIFIC CLEARANCE

The scientific clearance work carried out for an ASI – NCF – Nauras Trust Project entitled “*Revitalization of the Deccan Sultanate Gardens at Gol Gumbaz and Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur*”. The aim of the project is to study the ancient water management system and garden culture during the Deccan Sultanate period in Bijapur and to develop a conservation and management plan for the revitalization of Deccan Sultanate Gardens with special reference to Gol Gumbaz and Ibrahim Rouza.

Project envisaged in 3 Phases:

Phase 1 to study and understand the original gardens

Phase 2 execution of the plan arrived at in Phase 1

Phase 3 publication of proceedings of the project

The Gol Gumbaz and Ibrahim Rouza has an excellent **water supply system** as suggested by the presence of a number of water tanks, tank cum fountains, tank cum lifts and wells. At present there are 28 features in Gol Gumbaz Complex and 13 features in Ibrahim Rouza Complex, which is related to ancient water supply system? The main sources of water to the Gol Gumbaz Complex are Khandaque (on the west), Masa Bawadi (on the north) and Jahan Begum Talab (on the south) and for Ibrahim Rouza is Mantapa Bavadi (on the west).

The methodology used to collect the data was through the primary and secondary data. The present phase of the project aims to study the ancient water management system of the Adil Shahi's of Bijapur with special reference to Gol Gumbaz and Ibrahim Rouza. Contemporary literary evidences, archival references, field survey of the remains of ancient water system and scientific clearance work were made use of in the course of the study.

OBSERVATION AT GOL GUMBAZ GARDEN COMPLEX:

The scientific clearance work at Gol Gumbaz Complex began with the objective to observe the ancient water management system during the Deccan Sultanate period at Bijapur. It has revealed fabulous evidence regarding water management system at Gol Gumbaz. The complex has received water from three main sources i.e. Begum Talab (4.8 kms south of GGC); Khandak or WATER TANK 28 (65 m southwest of GGC); and Masa Bavadi (185 m north of GGC). The most of the observation in the archival references were confirm through scientific clearance work (**Figure 1**).

The complex has received water from Begum Talab to WATER TANK 17, which has been established partially through the evidence of feeder channels towards south of WATER TANK 17. But due to the Sapota plantation and water logging in the south-western part of the complex, there was a hindrance in establishing the connection between Begum Talab and WATER TANK 17. But this observation is supported through the archival references.

The next source of water received by the complex is from the Khandak, which is situated on the south-western side of the complex. On the brim of this Khandak, there are two water tanks which lift the water i.e. WATER TANK 6 and 18. At WATER TANK 18 due to the disturbance at the site it was not feasible to establish the connections whereas WATER TANK 6 has lifted the water from Khandak and distribute to WATER TANK 7. At the north-eastern part of the complex, water was lifted from Masa Bavadi and distribute to WATER TANK 10. It seems to be very significant feature of engineering at this juncture where water has travelled almost 185m without any lift. WATER TANK 10 collects the water and distribute to WATER TANK 11, 12, 13, 13A, 14, 15 and 15A. The water from Masa Bavadi has concentrated only on the eastern part of the complex, which has established through scientific clearance work.

These three water sources only give the outer dimensions of the water management system whereas there are intricate inner dimensions within the complex. One of them is WATER TANK 7 at present only the bottom portion of WATER TANK 7 is remain, it has to be imagine as WATER TANK 18 and 10. WATER TANK 7 plays a vital role on the western side of Gol Gumbaz Complex, it function as a tank cum distributor, which received water from WATER TANK 6 and 17 and supply water to WATER TANK 2 via WATER TANK 23, it is also connected to feeder channel running from WATER TANK 17 to WATER TANK 9 and in reverse way it also supply water from WATER TANK 7 to 17. The position of WATER TANK 16 seems to be very important in the complex. It receives water from WATER TANK 17 and distribute to WATER TANK 8 and then from WATER TANK 8 to WATER TANK 21 (which is the main fountain within the complex). WATER TANK 17 is also an important feature in the complex, it distribute water to WATER TANK 16, 7 and 9, which further distribute to WATER TANK 16 – 8 – 21, WATER TANK 7 – 23 – 2, WATER TANK 9 – 19 and 9 – 21. Over all WATER TANK 17 covers the major portion of the water bodies within the complex. Another feature of a junction was observed between WATER TANK 20 – 21 – 27, which shows the alignment towards WATER TANK 21 – 20 – 27. Due to the disturbance at the site, this junction was not able to expose completely.

There are two features WATER TANK 3 and 4, which has been marked in the previous survey as a water tanks but during the clearance work it has been identified as a trough or water storing structure. The purpose of this structure is meant for domestic uses or for providing water to the animals.

While the remaining features i.e. WATER TANK 1 marked in previous survey as water tank but during clearance work it has not been identified. WATER TANK 5 identified as a gateway. WATER TANK 22 identified as a well and it has not established any connection with the water supply system. WATER TANK 24 identified in archival reference as a fountain but during clearance work fountain line was not able to found. WATER TANK 25 identified in archival reference as recharge pit but during clearance work it has not been established.

OBSERVATION AT IBRAHIM ROUZA COMPLEX:

The scientific clearance work at Ibrahim Rouza complex began with the objective to observe the ancient water management system during the Deccan Sultanate period at Bijapur. The monument is situated in low lying area in the depression forming a trough like formation, which can be easy flooded during the seasonal rain. One of the peculiar features around the monument is the formation of the natural nalla on the northern side of the monument, which can divert the seasonal water to the tank or to the monument in a control fashion. This feature has been observed through the archival references, which has not been able to attempt during the clearance work.

There is only evidence established of bringing water to the complex is through Mantapa Bavadi or Structure 1, which is situated 85 m west of the monument. This observation has been established through evidence of feeder channels running towards the monument. The monument has received water from Structure 1 to Structure 2 further it has moved to Structure 3. Structure 3 has formed a junction which receives water from Structure 2 and it distribute to Structure 4 and Structure 5. Structure 4 further distributes the water to Structure 6. It has also revealed that Structure 5 has underground tank adjacent to it on the north. Structure 6 has been identified as Vaju? or water storing structure for animals. Structure 7 is a fountain within the monument attempt has been made to identify the water line to the fountain but it has not yet been established. Whereas Structure 8 is a stepped well located to the south of the monument within the complex it has not revealed any connection towards the monument. Structure 9 is a well situated on the south-eastern corner outside the complex, which has revealed channel running towards the ancient toilet block of the monument. Structure 10 is a unique structure within the complex identified as a circular tank made of stone with mud plaster and the bottom is paved with stone pebbles. Structures 11, 12 and 13 identified as ancient pathways within the complex (**Figure 2**).

VIII – PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS

AIHOLE

1. **FORT WALL AT MEGUTI TEMPLE, AIHOLE, DISTRICT BAGALKOT:** The dismantled fallen fort wall and inner retaining wall has been reconstructed in dry masonry and mud mortar as per the original and providing flooring using sand stone slab in front of the Jaina temple (**Plate Nos 1 and 2**).
2. **GALAGANATH GROUP OF TEMPLE, AIHOLE, DISTRICT BAGALKOT:** The compound wall has been constructed around the group of temple with stone masonry and fixing angels using existing materials.
3. **BASAVANNA OR ARALIBASAPPA TEMPLE, AIHOLE, DISTRICT BAGALKOT:** The out of plumb portion of the sub-shrine has been dismantled and reconstruction of the same by using new stone blocks to the missing portion over firm concrete bed as per the original and providing sand stone flooring around the sub-shrine (**Plate No 3**).
4. **RAMESHWAR TEMPLE, BEVOOR, DISTRICT BAGALKOT:** Broken beams of the temple where replaced with new ones and the compound wall has been constructed with sand stone slabs with providing MS grill over it and match the ambience.
5. **HUCHAPPAYYA TEMPLE, AIHOLE, DISTRICT BAGALKOT:** The out of plumb portion of the fort wall has been dismantled and reconstruction of the same by using new stone blocks as per the original.

BELGAUM

6. **BHUVARAHA TEMPLE, HALASI, DISTRICT BELGAUM:** Dismantling sunken veneering wall of the main temple and reconstruction of the same as per the original.
7. **GROUP OF MONUMNETS, HALASI, DISTRICT BELGAUM:** Earth work excavation for leveling the undulated the area in front and rear side of Kalmeshwara temple. Construction of compound wall using rubble stone, laterite stone with cement mortar all round the Suvarneshwar temple with proper earth work excavation and laying CC bed.

BIDAR

8. **HAZAR KHOTRI, BIDAR, DISTRICT BIDAR:** Providing fresh lime mortar plaster and applying colored enamel paint and fixing grill and diamond mesh (**Plate Nos 4 and 5**).
9. **GAGAN MAHAL, BIDAR, DISTRICT BIDAR:** Providing fresh lime mortar plaster and lime mortar concrete for bed (**Plate Nos 6 and 7**).
10. **ALI BARID, IBRAHIM BARID AND AMIR BARID, BIDAR, DISTRICT BIDAR:** Earth work excavation and providing and laying lime mortar concrete for bed.
11. **MADARASA OF MAHMUD GAWAN, BIDAR, DISTRICT BIDAR:** Providing lime mortar concrete for bed. Dismantling and constructing out of plumb portion of fallen stone masonry wall and merlons. Providing MS grill and diamond mesh (**Plate Nos 8 and 9**).

BIJAPUR

- 12. ARQILLA AT BIJAPUR, DISTRICT BIJAPUR:** Debris clearance by earth work excavation, construction of missing portion of ancient wall with arches using C.R rubble stone, providing lime plastering the wall, arches surface and preparation of mouldings cornice and pointing to the stone masonry joints to the existing ancient wall (**Plate Nos 10 and 11**).
- 13. Mecca Mosque at Bijapur, DISTRICT BIJAPUR:** Removing the dead lime plaster over the leaky roof and dome, grouting for the roof of dalans and mosque and providing lime plastering to the wall surface (**Plate No 12**).
- 14. Gates, Walls, City & Citadel Bijapur, DISTRICT BIJAPUR:** Removing the ancient barrier draft fallen wall & de-settled random style dressed stone masonry wall. Providing & construction random style size stone masonry work as per the original using trap / granite stone block. And providing pointing to the fortification wall using lime mortar.

HAVERI

- 15. MADHUKESHWAR TEMPLE, BANAVASI, DISTRICT UTTARA-KANNADA:** Construction of compound wall in the premises of museum building using laterite cement mortar and development of lawn using sand, red soil, compost, grass and suitable plants.
- 16. VEERBHADRESHWARA TEMPLE, HANGAL, DISTRICT HAVERI:** Providing and fixing hara stones for missing portion using schist stone block around the monument and resetting veneering wall using schist stone block & undulation interior stone flooring.
- 17. GALGESHWARA TEMPLE, AT GALAGANATHA, DISTRICT HAVERI:** Removal of existing undulated steps and reconstruction of steps to the main temple using available schist stone and granite stone. Providing and paving pathway using schist stone over CC bed.
- 18. SOMESWARA TEMPLE HARLAHALLI, DISTRICT HAVERI:** Construction of dwarf compound wall using rubble and cement mortar with fixing MS grill over it and dismantling of sunken sub shrine stones and re fixing the same. For better ambience lawn has been developed using sand, red soil, compost, grass and suitable plants.
- 19. TARKESWARA TEMPLE AT HANGAL, DISTRICT HAVERI:** Providing and fixing outer veneering wall using schist stone block, water tightening the roof with lime concrete and lime mortar and paving schist stone apron and curbing around the sub shrine (**Plate No 13**).
- 20. BILLESHWARA TEMPLE AT HANGAL, DISTRICT HAVERI:** Reconstruction of missing portion of porch using schist stone block and construction of rubble masonry wall for landscaping the area to prevent sliding earth of the monument.
- 21. KADAMBESHWAR TEMPLE, RATTIHALLI DISTRICT HAVERI:** Providing hara stones for missing portion using schist stone block, laying schist stone paving and curbing all around the monument and removing rubble masonry partition wall of Mandapa and kept as per the original. For better ambience lawn has been developed using sand, red soil, compost, grass and suitable plants (**Plate Nos 14 and 15**).

22. **MUKTESHWAR TEMPLE, CHAUDADANAPUR, DISTRICT HAVERI:** Construction of dwarf compound wall using rubble and cement mortar with fixing MS grill over it. For better ambience lawn has been developed using sand, red soil, compost, grass and suitable plants.
23. **NAGARESHWARA TEMPLE, BANKAPUR, DISTRICT HAVERI:** Water tightening the roof with lime concrete and lime mortar after removing the dead lime concrete and plaster (Plate No 16).

UTTARA KANNADA

24. **FORT AT MIRJAN, DISTRICT UTTARA-KANNADA:** Restoration of moat wall on the eastern side and bastion over it. The open wells inside the fort have been provided with suitable grills and mesh over it to prevent mishaps. The stepped entrances to the open wells, arch openings are provided with suitable grills. The Eastern and Northern entrances have been provided with grill gates to prevent unauthorized entry in to the fort area.
25. **GROUP OF MONUMENTS, GEROSOPPA, DISTRICT UTTARA-KANNADA:** The heavily damaged doors of all the four entrances of Chathurmukha Basadi have been replaced with new teak wood doors to prevent any untoward incidents.

Superintending Archaeologist