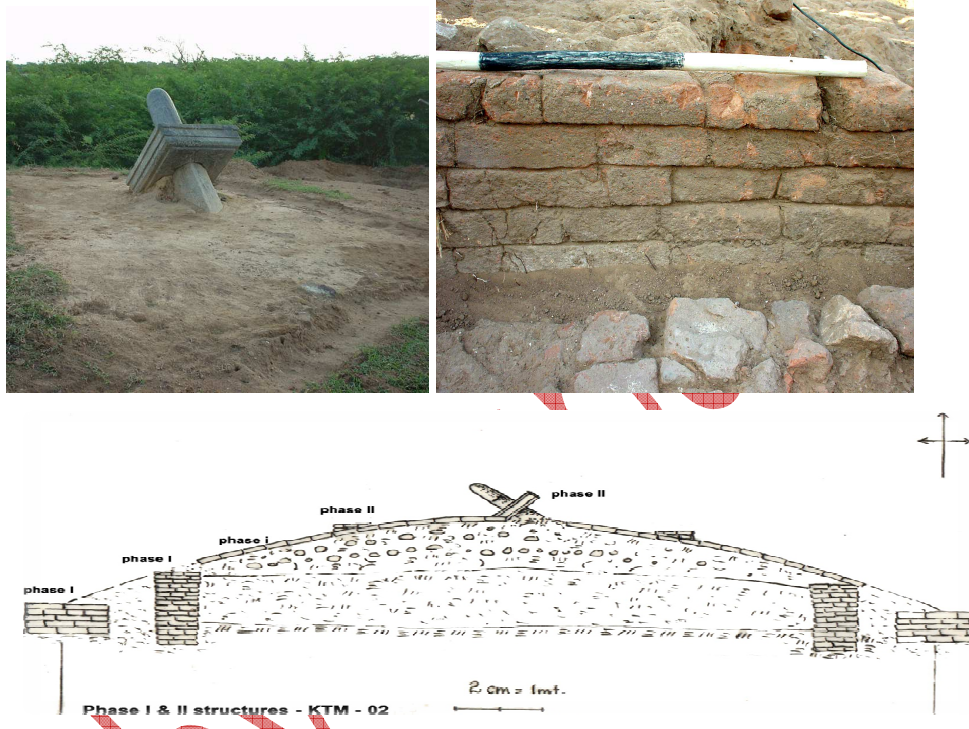


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PROF & GEO-ARCHAEOLOGIST**

2001-02

⇒ Conducted excavations at **Kattavakam**, Enathur, Kanchipuram (13.40'N & 76.25'E) district, Tamil Nadu, Southern India during 2001-02. Early Historical habital as well as religious (Buddhist & Shaiva) structures were unearthed from Kattavakam.



See article for more information -

Buddhist Evidences at Kanchipuram from recent Archaeological Excavations. *Cultural Contours of History and Archaeology*. Buddhism and other Religions. Vol VII. In honour of Snehasiri Prof. P. Chenna Reddy. In X volumes. (eds) Krishna Naik, K & E. Siva Nagi Reddy. B.R. Publishing Corporation. Delhi. 2015: 1-5. Pl 1-6. ISBN 9789350500712.

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2005-06

Conducted excavation at **Jaina Kanchi**, Vegavathi river (12.41 N Lat 79.51 E Log), near Kanchipuram during 2005-06 field season. Early Historical habitations and multipurpose Terracotta rings were traced (see e-publication – www.archaeology.org.in)



See article for more information -

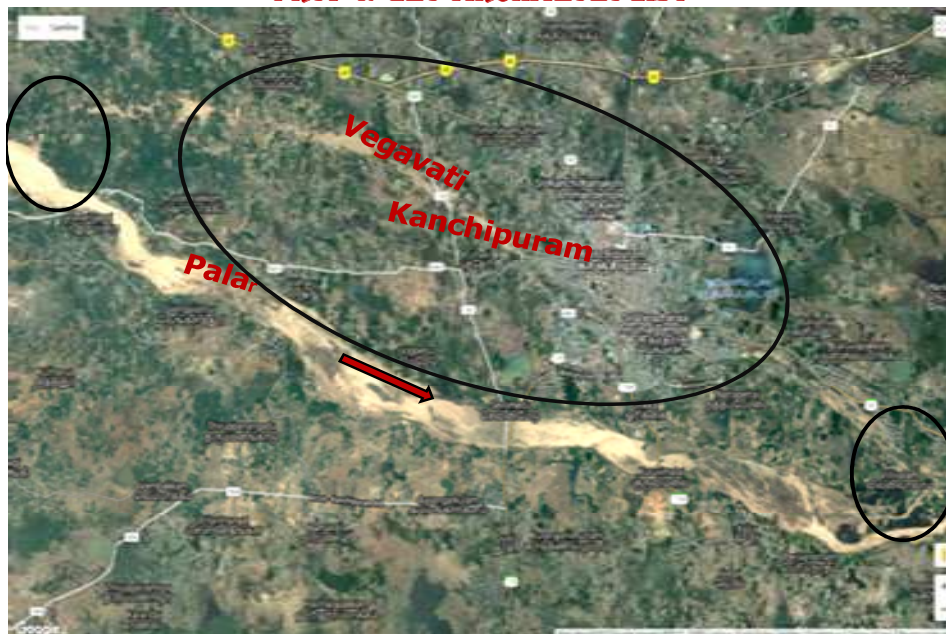
The River Vegavathi at Kanchipuram: Myth & Archaeology. *Vijnana Jhari*, Research Journal. I. SCSVMV University. Kanchipuram. 2011 : 184-194. ISSN – 2231-5195.

<http://web.stanford.edu/dept/archaeology/cgi-bin/archaeolog/?cat=5&paged=3>

2007-08

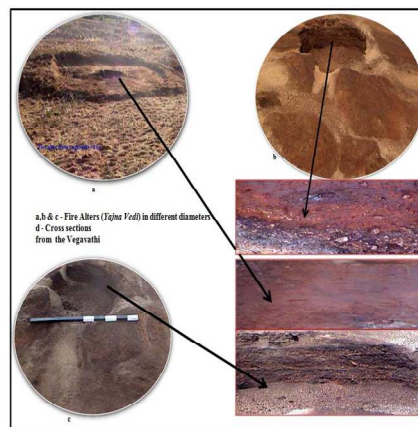
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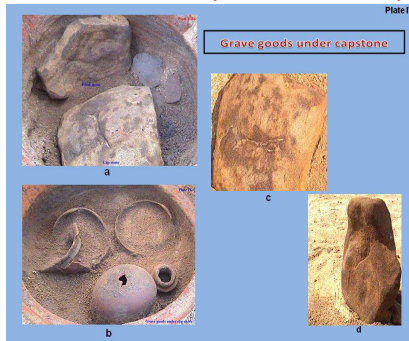


Location of the river Vegavathi & Kanchipuram

⇒ Conducted excavations at **Vegavathi-Palar river basin**, near Jaina Kanchi, Kanchipuram dist. during the field season. Terracotta rings in burial architecture – a unique cultural trait has been noticed from the Vegavathi river dried channel at Kanchipuram. Besides, Fire Alters, Temple Vestiges, etc., from the river Vegavathi were also traced.



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- ❖ 2011. *Multipurpose Terracotta Rings: from the river Vegavathi Excavations at Kanchipuram.* Agama Kala Prakashan. Delhi. ISBN - 978-81-7320-097-0.
- ❖ 2012. Memorialize the Dead: Some observation on early traditions. *Arpitam: Multifaceted studies in South Asian Archaeology (Festschrift to Professor Vidula Jayaswal)*. Pisipaty, S.R.K. (ed). British Archaeological Reports International Series 2361. Oxford: 37-42. ISBN-9781407309484.
- ❖ 2013. Memorialize the Dead: New Evidences from South Indian Excavations. (ed) Anura Manatunga. International Conference on Asian Art, Culture and Heritage. 21th - 23rd August 2013. Sri Lanka Foundation, Colombo, Sri Lanka: 124

https://www.archaeology.lk/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/international_conference_on_asian_art_culture_and_heritage_colombo_sri_lanka_2013_august_final.pdf.

<https://www.scribd.com/document/6189483/pisipaty2>

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2008-09

- ⇒ Conducted excavations at **Buddha Akaram** (11.12'71" N 78. 65' 69" E), Kanchipuram dist. During the field season. Excavations revealed the early human activities from Early Stone Age (Palaeolithic) to New Stone Age (Neolithic) in the area. Tool typology of the Early Stone Age or Lower Paleolithic Culture the middle Pleistocene and early part of the upper-Pleistocene, approximately covering a period from about half-a-million to 50000 year B.P. Besides, Early Historical settlements (pre-Pallava) were also noticed.



- 2017. Archaeology of Kanchipuram. *Pristine glory of Kanchipuram*. National Seminar Proceedings. Held on 12-13 August 2017. Kanchipuram. (ed) Pisipaty, S.R.K. ISBN : 978-83-5281-388-9: 120-143
eBook –
<http://www.kanchiuniv.ac.in/sanskrit/National%20Seminar%20Proceedings%20%201.pdf>

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2009-10

⇒ During the field season, excavations were conducted at Singadivakam (12.96'78" N 79.94'37" E) in Kanchipuram dist. Traced Early Stone Age human activities in the region. Hundreds of Palaeolithic, probably those tools belongs to the transitional period from Lower to Middle, finished and unfinished, raw material, hammer stones, flakes, etc. Besides, many microlithic tools in different raw material was also unearthed from the same region.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/Largest-stone-age-settlement-found-near-Chennai/articleshow/6622838.cms>



2017. Archaeology of Kanchipuram. *Pristine glory of Kanchipuram*. National Seminar Proceedings. Held on 12-13 August 2017. Kanchipuram. (ed) Pisipaty, S.R.K. ISBN : 978-83-5281-388-9: 120-143

eBook –

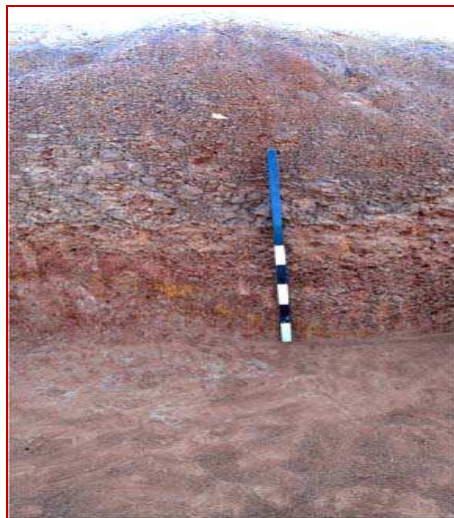
<http://www.kanchiuniv.ac.in/sanskrit/National%20Seminar%20Proceedings%20%201.pdf>

<http://deepak-indianhistory.blogspot.com/2010/09/80000-year-old-stone-tools-weapons.html>

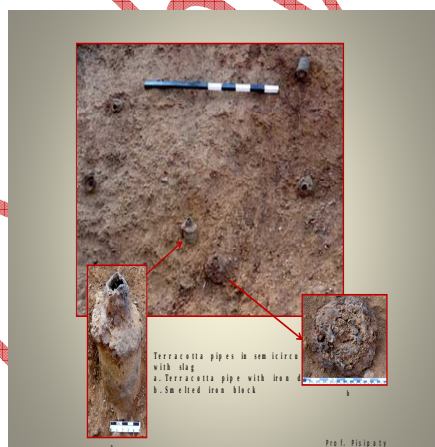
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2010-11

⇒ At Bondur (11.12'71" N 78.65'68" E), Sriperambattur tq. in Kanchipuram dist., excavations were conducted in 2010-11 field season. Earlier deposit in the region belongs to the Middle Palaeolithic. Microlithics and early Iron Age pottery have yielded in the upper levels. An early Iron Age workshop (wootz or rust free iron) with raw material and unfinished objects were unearthed. Besides, a post-Pallava temple evidences with carved Vishnu, etc., statues were unearthed from Palnerllur, a village near to Bondur.



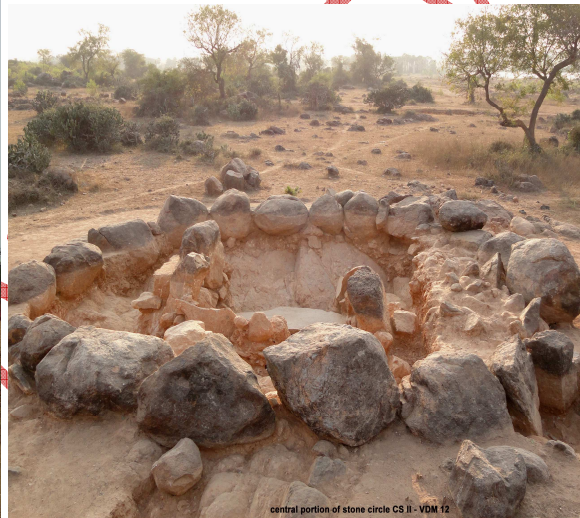
Excavation at Bondur



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2011-12

⇒ Excavations were conducted at Vadamangalam (12°57'50"N 79°54'17"E) during the field season and traced hundred of Early Iron Age stone circles to protected cists, rock cut chambers and dolmenoid cists were traced on an elevated area (small hillock). Completely rude big boulders (megaliths) in different shapes arranged in perfect circle forms were noticed in the area. These structures resemble different zoomorphic form like turtle, reptile, etc. which are reported for the first time in the history of Early Iron Age Megalithic architecture. Further, there are no any human remains, either primary or secondary throughout the area.



<https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/chennai/history-of-localities-to-be-documented/article19583640.ece>

<https://www.pressreader.com/india/the-times-of-india-new-delhi-edition/20100925/282046208436769>

<http://archive.asianage.com/india/3000-year-old-turtle-shaped-tomb-found-kancheepuram-459>

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2012-13

- ⇒ Discovered an Early Iron Age Settlements & Iron Smelting furnaces near Vadamangalam in Kanchipuram district during field season. The earliest smelting method, known as bloomery smelting or the 'direct method', was used from around the 8th century BCE, is reported for the first time in the region. Bloomery smelting took place in a furnace may be built from clay in round shape. Hundred of Slag and blocks in square (15 X 15 X 15) and cylindrical (15 (in diameter) & 20 cm) shapes, have appeared from the area. Pipes (for wind blowing & to cool the molten iron) in different sizes are also noticed. Early Human activities in this area have appeared from the Stone Age. Pebble tools, Flake tools and Microlithic tools have been appeared on the other side of the village, near Karimankalani eri. Black-and-Red ware, Red ware, etc., pottery have appeared from the habitational area.



Discovered Early Iron Smelting furnace
in Karimankalani village, near Vadamangalam



Boulders in circular alignment
(may be dwelling with perishable materials roof)

Prof Pisipaty, SCSVMV University



Wind pipe & hole
Bloomery furnace
Karimankalani village, near Vadamangalam, Tamil Nadu, South India

Publications for more information

2013. Advent of Iron and Genesis of Socio-Cultural Changes in India. *Modernization of Culture: Paradigms of Cultural Changes*. (Eds) Vladimir Ionesov & Svetlana Soloviova. Samara State Academy of Culture and Arts. Samara. Russia: 80-90. ISBN 978-5-88293-334-9. Ebook – ISBN 978-5-88293-334-9.

2013. Memorialize the Dead: New Evidences from South Indian Excavations. (ed) Anura Manatunga. International Conference on Asian Art, Culture and Heritage. 21th - 23rd August 2013. Sri Lanka Foundation, Colombo, Sri Lanka: 124 <https://www.archaeology.lk/wp->

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content/uploads/2013/09/intenational conference on asian art culture and heritage colombo sri lanka 2013_august_final.pdf.



Media report

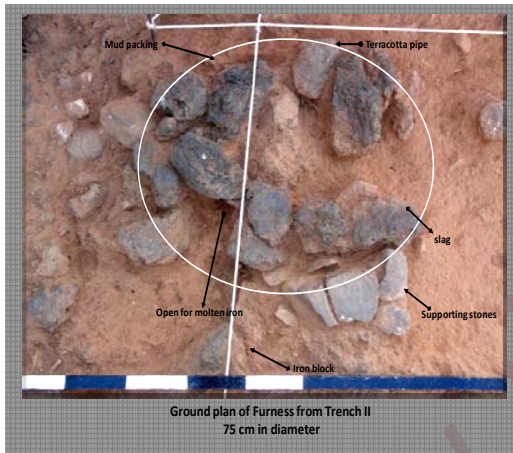


Early Iron Age Dwelling pattern at Vadamangalam region

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2013-14

During this field season's excavations were conducted at Vadamangalam habitation site in Kanchipuram district. On the southern side of the memorial mound where huge structures were constructed with mega-liths, hundreds of iron smelting areas and residential complexes were noticed and some excavated upto natural soil. Early Iron smelting method i.e. direct or bloomery method have adopted by the smiths of this areas for preparing iron blocks. Dwellings were constructed in circular ground plan with big boulders boundary and walls as well as roof with perishable materials like bamboo, thatched, coconut leave, etc. this is not only first evidences in this region but also very rare evidence reported from an Early Iron Age megalithic burial sites.



2017. Early Iron smelting Technologies: new evidences from archaeological excavations conducted on southern part of India. Modernization of Culture: From Human Being of Tradition to Creative Personality. Samara State Institute of Culture, Samara, Russia: 150-166. ISBN 978-5-88293-391-2 (ч. I) & 978-5-88293-389-9.

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2014-15



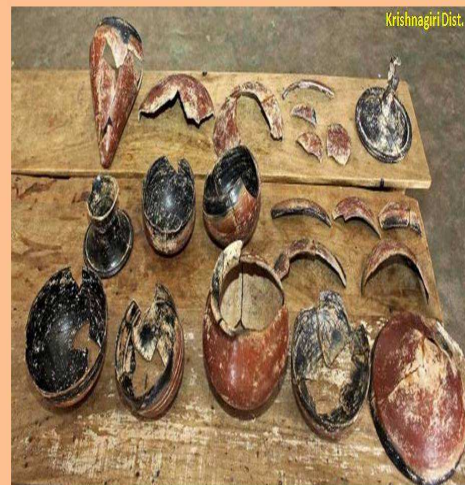
Location Map

Archaeological excavation work started in March 2015 at Varamalakunta (N 12° 37' .839' E 078° 22' .671'), Krishnagiri district, Tamil Nadu. Early Iron Age deposits, funerary architecture with mega-liths along with rock paintings, etc., have noticed from the site. Black and red ware, Red ware and Black ware pots in bowls in different sizes, plates, conical jar, stands, etc., shapes were unearthed from the cists. Graffiti on pottery is an important feature of the grave goods in the region. Iron objects and different sizes of bones were also retrieved from the cists.



Cist burial with grave goods

2500 year old Iron Age Megalithic Burial Site found in Bargur

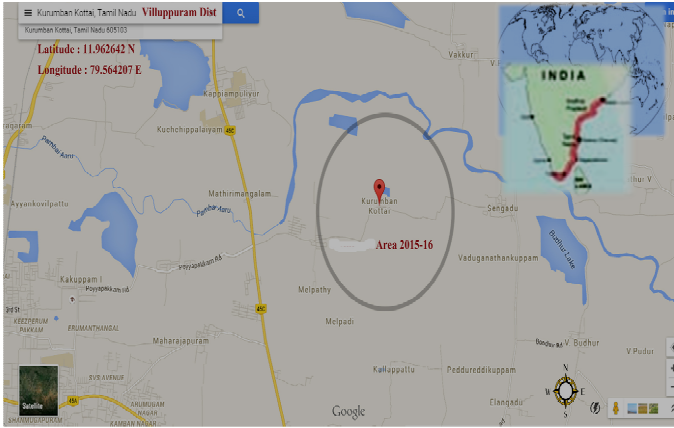


Krishnagiri Dist.

Pisipaty

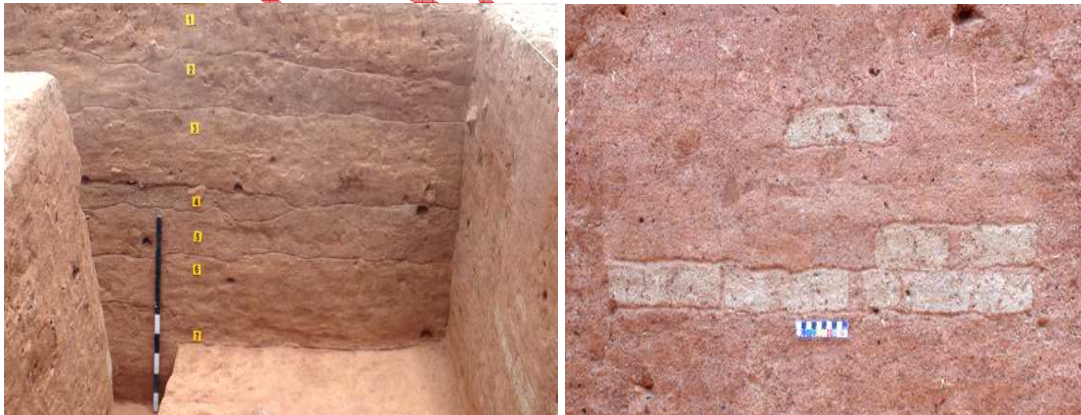
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2015-16



Location Map

Conducted archaeological excavations during 2015-16 field season at Kurumbankottai (Lat & Long N 11° 96' E 079° 56'), Villupuram taluk & district, Tamil Nadu. Early Historical settlements have been noticed in the area. Massive brick structures, dwellings with tiled roofs and well fired and sundried bricks, mud and lime floors, etc. were retrieved from the excavations. Granaries with charred rice were also unearthed from the area. Beads in different materials, tiles, Red ware in different shapes, metal objects, well fired bricks, etc. were retrieved from the excavation. Micro-liths and flak tools were also found in the lower level. Entire region tree and animal fossils have been appeared in different sizes. A few pebble tools were also collected on the surface in exploration.



Section showing sundried bricks

[https://www.academia.edu/27488280/Excavation at Kurumbankotti 2016](https://www.academia.edu/27488280/Excavation_at_Kurumbankotti_2016)



2.35 X 1.80 m tree fossil

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1. குறுப்பன்சேட்டை அகழ்வாய்வு பகுதியில் கிடைத்த கட்டிடக்கலை பொருள். 2. கட்டிடக்கலை பொருள். 3. கட்டிடக்கலை பொருள். 4. கட்டிடக்கலை பொருள். 5. கட்டிடக்கலை பொருள்.

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Felicitated by Kurumba Association on 14th August 2016

In 2017-18, conducted archaeological exploration in Uttaramerur region and discovered a Glass beads manufacturing centre at Vadavur, Utteramerur tq., Kanchipuram Dist., Tamil Nadu.

