

Archaeology of Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu

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Abstract:- Kirshnagiri district has glories historic past revealed from epigraphical records from the temples and from the Herostone inscriptions. This district has many forts built during Vijayanagara-nayakav period. But there is a lacuna in understanding the early history of Krishnagiri district. This article pertains to the recent finding from the district of Krishnagiri, by means of reconnaissance survey. The intensive exploration work in this region has brought to light a large corpse of information of the inhabitants from early phase of Krishnagiri district especially from Paleolithic to Iron Age period.

This article pertains to the recent finding from the district of Krishnagiri in Tamil Nadu state, by means of reconnaissance survey. The intensive exploration work in this region has brought to light a large corpse of information of the inhabitants of this region right from Paleolithic to Megalithic period.

I. THE REGION

The present study area, Krishnagiri district is located between 11°12'N and 12°49'N of the latitude and between 77°27'E and 78°38'E longitude (Fig-1). This district is situated on the northwestern part of Tamil Nadu. The district is bounded by Vellore and Thiruvannamalai district (Tamil Nadu) in the east, Bangalore (Karnataka) in the west, Kuppam (Andhra Pradesh) in the north and Dharumapuri district (Tamil Nadu) in the south. Geographically the present study area forms part of Tamil Nadu uplands situated at an elevation of 300 m to 1400 m above the Average Mean Sea level (AMSL). Falls under one of the terraces of Mysore plateau called Baramahal, which is characterized by the hill such as Javadi, Thierthmalai and Kalvarayans hills.

II. PREVIOUS WORK

The importance of this region archaeologically was brought to light by Robert Bruce Foote in 1887 from a site called Barugur (Foote 1916) and was subsequently followed by B. Narasimhaiah who explored this district in 1960's and have located few archaeological site near Kappalavadi. Stone tools obtained by B. Narasimhaiah was typologically categorized as pre-Neolithic tools and have conducted trial excavation at Togarapalli (Narasimhaiah 1980:60-68). K.V. Raman followed B. Narasimhaiah's work and his exploration has brought to light archaeological site called Mallapdi and

Guttur, which was later on excavated him in 1976 (IAR1977-78:50, IAR 1982-83:71-72). After, K.V. Raman, K. Rajan explored this region and have brought to light a Paleolithic site at Varatanapalli and have located many archaeological site with Megalithic, Early Historical material remains and few rockshelters with rock art (Rajan 1997:111-195). After K. Rajan, freelancers have reported many site with rock art from this area.

III. PRESENT EXPLORATION

Present exploration in this district have brought light large corpus of information on the occurrence of archeological site from Krishnagiri district. Systematic exploration by the present author of this article have brought to light new archaeological sites (refer Appendix 1 for list of sites) (Fig-2). The authors have brought to light cultural materials right from the Neolithic times to modern period. Based on previous studies by other scholars and the present exploration has yielded history of Krishnagiri District and this article pertains to syntheses the previous work and the present work to give a concise history of Krishnagiri District.

IV. PALEOLITHIC CULTURE

The first Paleolithic tools was discovered by Robert Bruce Foot a British geologist in 1887 from the crest of the rocky trap dyke ridge near Barugur, Barugur taluk of Krishnagiri District. According to him, the people of this region manufactured very crude implements and was very difficult for him to decide the age of these stone tools. He concluded that whatever the age they maybe, they can only be regarded as the workmanship of extremely clumsy beginners in the art of making implement of stone (Foote 1916). After Robert Bruce Foote, B. Narasimhaiah, who explored this region in the later part of the 1960's, located one more similar site near Kappalavadi and concludes that these tools were from pre-Neolithic phase (Narasimhaiah 1980:60-68). Later in 1977, K. Rajan explored this region and brought to light a new Paleolithic site at Varatanapalli (Fig-3). From this site, he had collected few handaxes, clevers and scraper and concluded that these stone tool belonged to Middle Paleolithic culture (Rajan 1997:111-195).

V. NEOLITHIC CULTURE

The term Neolithic culture is herein used for a stage in the progress of man's adaptation for his existence in which the domestication of animals and plants, sedentary lifestyle and the use of ground stone axes were introduced for the first time. Technologically, Neolithic culture is a culture because well polished and ground stone tools were made and used. To attain a certain level of success in this venture of clearance of land for cultivation of cereals, etc., it was imperative that some sort of tool-equipage was readily available. Here came handy the polished stone axe-adze assemblage fashioned out of stones of dyke like dolerite and gabbro in South Indian Neolithic sites. For food processing, Neolithic people have used granite, dolerite, gabbro and sandstone as querns, grinding stones, pounders and other similar tool were manufacture. Thus, we may safely state that farming inclusive of cattle raising and life in a more or less settled

habitat was the primary trait of the Neolithic culture. Concomitant factor is the manufacture and use of polished stone tools-axes, adzes etc., made mostly on dyke rocks. A little later, the technique of making earthenware vessels and weaving of cloth were understood and became secondary traits.

Evidence of Neolithic material remains were brought to light with the help of exploration and excavation conducted by Narasimhaiah in the Krishnagiri region. He identified one Neolithic factory site and two habitation sites in this region. The Neolithic tools are mostly made of dolerite and some of the tools are made hornblende gneiss, granite and syenite. According to the Narasimhaiah (Narasimhaiah 1980:60-68) based on the occurrence of Microliths along with Neolithic artifacts, he has divided the Neolithic into three Periods and Period III is further subdivide into 3 Phases and they are as follows:

Period I- Pre-Neolithic stone industry	-	3500BCE?
Period II-Pre-Pottery Neolithic Culture	-	3000-2800 BCE
Period III-Neolithic Culture	-	Phase I - 2800-2200BCE
		Phase II - 2200-1800BCE
		Phase III - 1800-500BCE

Table 1

The occurrence of large quantities of polished stone axes with microliths in the same stratigraphic position and the absence of ceramics, led him to believe that there could be a pre pottery Neolithic phase. These three Neolithic phases were established after trial digs at Togarapalli. Red ware was the predominant pottery type in the second phase of the Neolithic culture at Togarapalli along with few gray ware pieces of pottery and stone blades. After B. Narasimhaiah, K.Rajan's exploration has brought to light Neolithic axe at Modur, Vedarthattakkal and Kolahattur in association with Black-and-Red ware. The present exploration by the author of this article has yielded Neolithic axes at sites like Melpatti, Kunadalakunda, Venkatapuram, Thiruchitrambalam (Fig.-4), Kodugur, Chinnamattarampalli, Gangadevanahalli, Kendiganapalli, Sakkilinattam, Tholuvabetta (Fig.-5), Kundthukottai, Aganelli and Enibenda. These sites are collected Neolithic axe along with Black-and-Red ware. The evidence of Neolithic from this district is though prolific in numbers, data obtained from sites lack the resolution in understanding the culture in complete. Future research work in the form of excavation would reveal the chronostratigraphy and the significance this culture from the study area.

VI. MEGALITHIC CULTURE

Iron Age in Tamil Nadu succeeds Neolithic culture, where Black-and-Red ware became the most significant pottery type. In Tamil Nadu, Megalithic culture is to be corresponding to the Iron Age. The word Megalith comes from two Greek words, *megas* meaning big and *lithos* meaning stone. Megalithic tombs and related monuments were constructed usually of large slabs or blocks of stone, either in their natural or roughly quarried and trimmed manner. The Iron Age in India mainly during the first millennium BCE was a period when the social transformation towards the formation of urban society and states occurred in various part of the region. Since the first discovery of Megalithic burials by Babington in 1823 at Malabar in north Kerala, many scholars took interest and many Megalithic burials were discovered and excavated. The Megaliths culture represent a widespread phenomena and its geographical significance varies from place to place.

VII. LOCALE OF THE MEGALITHS

The Megalithic people buried their dead ones very close to the availability of raw material for erecting memorials. The availability of the raw material in the nearby area or in some approachable distance played a major role is selecting the graveyard. There are different types of burials noticed from this part of Tamil Nadu and they are, 1. Cairn-circle, 2. Cairn-circle with cist, 3. Dolmen, 4. Dolmenoid cist, 5.Cairn-

circle with porthole cist, 6.Cairn-circle with urn, 7.Cairn circle with Sarcophagus. For constructing all these types of burials, availability of stones are the most important factor. The Megalithic people for burying their dead ones in the burial they utilized the locally available raw material. The location of all Megalithic burials from Krishnagiri District clearly demonstrate that the stones used in burials are available within the distance of 1 or 2 kilometer. They used boulders for the circles and slabs for the orthostats chambers. The cists were made of both undressed and dressed slabs and capstones were generally undressed ones. Majority of the dolmens and the associated slab were built of dressed stones only. The dolmenoid cist used big flat capstone rested on boulders or walls made of rubble.

VIII. TYPES OF BURIAL

Based on the structural features, these burials can be broadly divided into two groups, namely, cairn circle, cairn circle with cist, urn and dolmens from this region.

➤ *Cairn Circle*

The cairn circles were constructed using round boulders with a limited cairn packing in the centre (Fig.-6). As noted above, their height above the ground depended upon the nature of the terrain. If the land was soft with sediments either the cist or urn was placed about 30 to 60 cm below the ground level and then the pit was covered and entombed with cairns packing. In this case, the cairns were not raised more than 60 cm and the cist is projected out to one to two meters above the ground level. The diameter of the circle varied from 6 to 20 mts.

➤ *Dolmen*

Is a burial chamber, which has walls on three sides of a rectangular slab placed as a floor slab and it had a wide opening on one side. The direction of the slope decides direction of the opening. The side walls were built of rectangular-shaped stone blocks and this structure was closed with flat capstone (Fig. 7, 8 and 9). They were generally raised on the rocky surface on die hill top.

➤ *Cist Burial*

The Cist is a box-like rectangular or square structure constructed of four orthostats kept in clockwise or anticlockwise direction on the floor and is covered with a capstone. The eastern orthostat has invariably a round porthole at the centre (Fig.10). Due to the hidden nature of the cist, it is premature to say anything on its further classification.

IX. DISTRIBUTION PATTERN

The observation made in a few selective sites like Oramagunda, Moongilputhur and Pachikanapalli in Krishnagiri district containing more than 100 burials of different types yielding some clues on their distribution pattern. If a site has more than one burial type, each type occupies a separate portion within the complex. Krishnagiri district most of the burials are located in the elevated field or were close to the foothill and few burial complex are located in the land. The distance between two adjacent burials was normally two to five meters. An interesting observation made at Mallachandram, Enibenda, Kattchuvadi, Bootherikottai and Kundhani that there were small dolmens at regular intervals and comparatively bigger dolmens encircled with boulders and slabs are another type.

X. ROCK ART

The first discovery of rock paintings at Mallapadi village in Krishnagiri district by K.V. Raman, University of Madras in 1978 initiated a new beginning in the study of rock art in Tamil Nadu. The rock art in Krishnagiri region, which is covered with many hills and hillocks of the Eastern Ghats, contains several rockshelters with paintings, particularly in the taluks of Krishnagiri and Barugur, Soolagir and Hosur. Nearly 30 rock art sites have been identified in this region. The rock paintings in this area fall into two categories, those found on the ceiling of rock shelters and those on the interior part of dolmens. The rock shelter are found at Thalapalli, Oppathavadi, Oramanakunta, Myiladumparai, Mallapadi (Fig.11), Venkatapuram (Fig.12) in Krishnagiri taluk and at Mudippinayanapalli in Hosur taluk. The second type of rock art are noticed at Mallachandram (Fig.13), Maharajakadai, Malththampatti, Kuruvinyanapalli, Oramanakunta, etc. In this district Rock Painting were made invariably using both white and red pigment. The site of Myiladumparai (Fig.14) has the evidence of superimposition of white pigments over the red pigment. The most commonly used material for preparing pigment in all periods was ferric oxide for red pigment and kaolin for white pigment. From the study area, same materials could have been used to extract different colours.

➤ *Themes*

The painting from the study area has the depiction of fighting scene, plowing the field with the help of two cattles, group of dancing, riding horse and elephant, man with cattle, etc., are some of the scenes portrayed by them. In few cases, the bow and arrow were raised above the head of the man in a position of charging an arrow pointing upward. Otherwise, men are shown in a fighting posture, holding the bow and arrow against each other. This recalls the sculptural panel of the later-day herostones found in the area. The contenders fight with a shield in one hand and by holding a strap of the horse in the other hand. Geometrical symbols are noticed in this district particularly in the Periyakottapalli and Andimalai

are depicted approximately 100 symbols are located on the ceiling.

Recent exploration in this region have brought to light 6 new rock art site in Krishnagiri district they are Venkatapuram, Melpatti, Kappalavadi, Thalapalli, Senrayampatti and N. Thattakal. Except Venkatapuram other rock art sites are depicted with white pigment and Venkatapuram has evidence of the use of red and white pigment. This rock art sites has a hunting scenes, riding horse and elephant with sword, group dancing and geometrical symbols.

XI. CHRONOLOGY

In the absence of C¹⁴ dates for the cultural materials found in the habitation deposits and burials of this region, based on relative dating a satisfactory chronological basis for the districts. From the available evidence it seems that the Neolithic culture falls in the 3500 BCE, some of the Neolithic axes seems to be used in Megalithic culture dating to 1800-500BCE (Narasimahaiah 1980).

The megalithic culture falls in the time bracket anywhere between 1000 BCE to 100 CE. These transepted cists noticed from Parasagowdanapalayam (AP), Bailur, Gundi Malla, Kallidoddi, Martalli, etc is dated to 5-4th centuries BCE and a date of 3rd Century BCE from Kodumanal in Noyyal river valley in Coimbatore. On a relative grounds as these (Parasagowdanapalayam (AP), Bailur, Gundi Malla, Kallidoddi, Martalli and Kodumanal in Noyyal river valley) sites are closer to Krishnagiri region, the transepted cists burials from the study area could be dated to at least to 400 BCE.

In near future systematic study with the help of exploration and excavation of a habitation-cum-burial site assisted by scientific dating of different types of burials will throw light on the chronology of Megalithic burials from this region.

XII. DISCUSSION

Exploration of this district has brought to light the evidence of continuity in culture right from prehistoric time till Early Historic period. It is interesting to note that, the stone tools from the site of Barugur and Vartanapalli previously explored by Robert Bruce Foote (1878) and K. Rajan (1997) had been dated to Palaeolithic or pre-Neolithic period based on typological analysis. The recent exploration at these two site have yielded stone tools which look like handaxe, but are actually from Neolithic Period. If the findings of tools from these two sites are compared with the stone tools found from Sanganakallu-Kupagal Complex, it is quite evident that the handaxe like stone tools from Barugur and Vartanapalli are actually Neolithic Axe, which are in various stages of reduction. Moreover the evidence of thinner butt

end or border bit and thicker pointed end indicates that these are not handaxe, but they are Neolithic axe.

➤ *Facts Relating to Megalithic Culture in Krishnagiri*

With regard to the distribution patterns of Megalithic burials, the burial monuments like cairn-circles are found on the slopes of the foothills and hillocks overlooking rivers., whereas, Cairn circles with porthole cist were found mostly in the present densely forested areas and the cairn circles with urn burial were found in and around small hillocks. The dolmens and dolmenoid cists were located on the top of the high, rocky grounds or hills overlooking a tank or near perennial ponds. It seems that an elevated area was always preferred for cemeteries. Major part of this district is so undulated that the megalithic people never found it difficult to select a land to meet their purpose.

Unlike the other part of Tamil Nadu, the present study area has shown the evidences of inflow of two different Megalithic traits but confined interesting to two geographical zones. The first of the megalithic culture containing the cairn circle variety seems to have entered into this region along the river Kaveri from the Mandya district in Karnataka. The second one contains the dolmen and dolmenoid cist variety entered via Kuppam and other passes from the Kolar district along the Pennaiyar River. The above said two traits, it seems, got mingled with indigenous urn burials. The concentration of cairn circles with portholed cists could be observed in the Balaghat region comprising the Hosur, Denkanikottai, Soolagiri, Barugur and Krishnagiri taluk. This is extension of Mysore tableland and resembles Mysore in general features. As the region had close link with the Mysore plateau, naturally the cultural traits also had the same impact. The distribution of Cairn circles with cist burial was concentrated north of Melagiri, Rayakottai and west of Ankusagiri. The location of burials was identified in river valleys like the Sanatkumaranadi (Chinnaru), Kaveri and pennaiyar and in the basins of Natrapalayam, Anchetti and Urigam. The second geographical zone east of Ankusagiri and Markandanadi river and north of Kaveripattinam and mattur facing against the Kuppam and Tirupattur passes had much concentration of dolmen sites and a few dolmenoid sites. This is the area just above the plains and almost covers the entire Krishnagiri taluk. Few cairn circles were also observed in this region mostly confined to the southern part of this zone.

XIII. CONCLUSION

The preliminary investigations carried out in the Krishnagiri district have provided a glimpse on the existence of human settlement in the rugged terrain. Further, intensive investigations are needed to understand the archaeological potentiality of the region.

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APPENDIX-1

➤ List of Archaeological Sites in Krishnagiri District

Sl. No	Name of the Site	Lat.	Long.	Taluk	Archaeological Remains	Reference
1.	Aganelli	12°25'53.96"N	77°42'56.29"E	Denkanikottai	Dolmonied Cist, Labyrinth and Neolithic Celt	Discovered by Present Author
2.	Alathi	12°25'10.64"N	77°44'16.35"E	Denkanikottai	Dolmen	Discovered by Present Author
3.	Anasandram	12°47'33.00"N	77°59'14.00"E	Hosur	Cairn Circle with Cist	Rajan 1997:182
4.	Andimalai	12°24'56.55"N	78°15'25.88"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle, Rock Art	Rajan 1997:182
5.	Attanur	12°39'50.00"N	78°0'19.00"E	Soolagiri	Cairn Circle with Urn	Rajan 1997:182
6.	Ayyur	12°24'59.00"N	77°50'52.00"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:182
7.	Balanapalli	12°35'29.00"N	78°0'2.00"E	Hosur	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:183
8.	Balinayanapalli	12°29'53.66"N	78°18'12.73"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:183
9.	Baleguli	12°30'20.65"N	77°51'48.09"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen	Rajan 1997:183
10.	Bannelliputtur	12°23'9.58"N	78°10'23.32"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle with Urn	Rajan 1997:183
11.	Baranthur	12°37'18.65"N	77°47'9.23"E	Denkanikottai	Dolmen, Herostone, Inscription	Discovered by Present Author
12.	Barugur	12°32'9.39"N	78°21'21.94"E	Krishnagiri	Paleolithic tools, Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:183
13.	Basthalapalli	12°39'48.76"N	78°4'19.58"E	Hosur	Dolmen, Habitation Site, Temple, Fort, Sculpture	Rajan 1997:183
14.	Belur	12°34'43"N	77°51'12"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle with Cist	Rajan 1997:183
15.	Bettamukulalam	12°22'39"N	77°53'37"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle with Cist, Dolmen	Rajan 1997:183
16.	Bilalam	12°24'50.41"N	77°48'38.63"E	Denkanikottai	Neolithic Celt, Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:183
17.	Bilikal	12°19'5.35"N	77°35'12.81"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle, Habitation Site	Discovered by Present Author
18.	Boganapalli	12°32'13.18"N	78°14'24.25"E	Krishnagiri	Neolithic and Pottery (BRW) Foot of the hill	Discovered by Present Author
19.	Bolumalai (Thimarayanahalli)	12°26'3.23"N	78°5'4.67"E	Krishnagiri	Stone Aligment, Dolmen, Temple	Discovered by Present Author
20.	Bootherikottai	12°23'53.94"N	77°45'41.12"E	Denkanikottai	Stone circle with cist	Discovered by Present Author
21.	Chandraputtapara i	12°37'29.74"N	78°18'58.05"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen	Rajan 1997:183

22.	C.Gettur	12°30'55.94"N	78°4'4.99"E	Krishnagiri	Rock Art	Discovered by Present Author
23.	Chennasandram	12°38'35.37"N	78°7'53.58"E	Hosur	Dolmen, Habitation Mound, BRW, BW, RW, RSW, Memorial Stone, Inscription	Rajan 1997:183
24.	Chettipalli. A	12°43'37.64"N	77°59'39.01"E	Hosur	Cairn Circle with Cist	Rajan 1997:183
25.	Chinnabellarampalli	12°29'57.21"N	78°8'54.95"E	Krishnagiri	Rock Art, Dolmen	Discovered by Present Author
26.	Chinnakotthur	12°42'26.79"N	78°7'10.36"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen, Habitation site, Labyrinth	Discovered by Present Author
27.	Chinnamattarapalli	12°36'28.69"N	78°18'33.69"E	Krishnagiri	Neolithic tool, Herostone	Discovered by Present Author
28.	Dasiripalli	12°39'26.58"N	78°9'27.41"E	Krishnagiri	Herostone	Discovered by Present Author
29.	Desupalli	12°35'38.84"N	78°17'48.64"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmonied Cist, and Rock Art	Discovered by Present Author
30.	Devermukkulam	12°19'30.68"N	78°10'16.37"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle, Rock Art, Memorial Stone	Rajan 1997:184
31.	Doddamanchi	12°17'59.84"N	77°47'44.29"E	Hosur	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:184
32.	Doddattimmanahalli	12°37'22.12"N	77°50'46.19"E	Denkanikottai	Dolmen, Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:184
33.	Echchanahalli	12°29'43.47"N	78°1'46.64"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:184
34.	Eddrapalli	12°41'21.56"N	78°7'36.80"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen	Discovered by Present Author
35.	Ekalnattam	12°39'30.55"N	78°0'31.11"E	Hosur	Dolmen	Rajan 1997:184
36.	Ennagolpudur	12°34'0.04"N	78°6'32.92"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen	Discovered by Present Author
37.	Enibanda	12°26'11.14"N	77°43'38.38"E	Denkanikottai	Neolithic Celt, Dolmen	Discovered by Present Author
38.	Enusonai	12°36'58.39"N	78°0'44.19"E	Hosur	Stone Circle	Rajan 1997:184
39.	Erumuthanapalli	12°20'53.97"N	77°41'43.21"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle	Discovered by Present Author
40.	Gangadevanahalli	12°27'32.00"N	77°44'53.42"E	Denkanikottai	Dolmonied Cist, Neolithic Celt, Herostone	Rajan 1997:184
41.	Gangaleri	12°30'45"N	78°09'42"E	Krishnagiri	Stone Circle, Dolmen, Cist, Rock Art, Memorial Stone	Rajan 1997:184
42.	Gangavaram	12°24'19"N	78°19'28"E	Pochampalli	Cairn Circle, Rock Art, Memorial	Rajan

					Stone	1997:184
43.	Gidalur	12°25'21.31"N	78°20'51.92"E	Pochampalli	Cairn Circle with Cist	Rajan 1997:184
44.	Gullaty	12°22'53.12"N	77°49'31.54"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle with cist	Discovered by Present Author
45.	Gollapalli	12°33'21.22"N	78°13'36.04"E	Krishnagiri	Neolithic Site, Habitation Mound, Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:185
46.	Gummanur	12°26'50.13"N	78°0'49.28"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:185
47.	I.Kothapalli	12°26'42.64"N	78°17'54.81"E	Krishnagiri	Rock Art, Cairn Circle	Discovered by Present Author
48.	Ittikal-Agaram	12°31'9.63"N	78°5'11.27"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle with Cist, Inscription	Rajan 1997:185
49.	Jagadevi	12°28'43.31"N	78°19'12.43"E	Krishnagiri	Rock art, Fort, Habitation site	Discovered by Present Author
50.	Jenur	12°36'2.04"N	78°8'59.92"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle, Sarcophagus	Discovered by Present Author
51.	Karagur	12°21'25.33"N	78°13'37.47"E	Krishnagiri	Rock Art	Discovered by Present Author
52.	Kalkottur	12°21'33.35"N	78°11'29.60"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle	Discovered by Present Author
53.	Kallavi	12°14'44.32"N	78°27'6.48"E	Uthangarai	Cairn Circle, Habitation mound	Rajan 1997:185
54.	Kandekavundana halli	12°31'5.27"N	78°1'21.21"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:185
55.	Kannukanur	12°21'47.65"N	78°27'21.62"E	Krishnagiri	Megalithic Habitation site	Discovered by Present Author
56.	Kappalavadi	12°29'19.99"N	78°21'59.49"E	Krishnagiri	Paleolithic tools (Factory Site), Cairn Circle with Cist	Narasimhai ah 1980:60-68
57.	Karigavundanur	12°21'50.44"N	78°15'58.03"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle with Cist	Rajan 1997:185
58.	Karuvanur	12°15'18.72"N	78°27'29.94"E	Uthangarai	Cairn Circle with Urn	Rajan 1997:186
59.	Keelpallam	12°24'5.58"N	77°45'13.91"E	Denkanikottai	Dolmonied Cist, Inscription	Discovered by Present Author
60.	Kendikanapalli	12°31'6.46"N	77°44'48.64"E	Denkanikottai	Dolmen	Discovered by Present Author
61.	Kodugur	12°29'54.00"N	78°3'47.00"E	Krishnagiri	Neolithic Celt, Dolmen, Habitation Site, Herostone	Rajan 1997:186
62.	Koothandaparai (Bootherikottai)	12°22'53.80"N	77°46'2.57"E	Denkanikottai	Dolmen	Discovered by Present Author
63.	Korakurki	12°44'4.00"N	78°59'33.00"E	Hosur	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:186

64.	Kottaiyur	12°16'37.95"N	77°37'22.60"E	Denkanikottai	Stone Circle	Discovered by Present Author
65.	Kottur	12°26'29.00"N	78°24'42.00"E	Pochampalli	Cairn Circle	Discovered by Present Author
66.	Koothapalli	12°37'42.39"N	77°52'2.83"E	Hosur	Cairn Circle	Discovered by Present Author
67.	Kovalli	12°17'43.78"N	77°36'10.11"E	Denkanikottai	Stone circle	Discovered by Present Author
68.	Krishnagiri	12°32'15.59"N	78°12'49.87"E	Krishnagiri	Microlithis, Rock Art, Fort	Discovered by Present Author
69.	Kundalakunda	12°30'12.94"N	78°21'43.69"E	Krishnagiri	Neolithic tool	Discovered by Present Author
70.	Kundhani	12°42'20.43"N	78°7'3.76"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen	Discovered by Present Author
71.	Kunthukottai	12°25'30.93"N	77°44'47.87"E	Denkanikottai	Neolithic Celt, Dolmen, Urn, Habitation Site, Herostone	Rajan 1997:186
72.	Kurampatti	12°23'34.37"N	78°16'19.17"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle, Habitation Mound, BRW, RW, RSW	Rajan 1997:187
73.	Kurubarahalli	12°35'6.70"N	78°9'21.02"E	Hosur	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:187
74.	Kuruvinayanapalli	12°38'29.00"N	78°18'26.60"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen, Rock Painting	Rajan 1997:187
75.	Kuruvikarankottai (Thalialli)	12°23'58.28"N	78°15'28.63"E	Krishnagiri	Rock Art	Discovered by Present Author
76.	Lakshachandiram	12°31'08"N	77°51'04"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle with Cist	Rajan 1997:187
77.	Maharajakadai	12°38'02"N	78°15'52"E	Krishnagiri	Rock Art, Dolmen, Herostone	Rajan 1997:187
78.	Maidandapalli	12°34'23"N	77°45'50"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle with Cist	Rajan 1997:187
79.	Mallasandram	12°38'22"N	78°05'15"E	Hosur	Dolmen, Rock Art	Rajan 1997:187
80.	Mallikarjunadurgam	12°26'55.91"N	77°44'50.62"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:187
81.	Manchugondapalli	12°16'4.88"N	77°32'51.01"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:187
82.	Marigampalli	12°30'14.57"N	78°7'51.86"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen	Discovered by Present Author
83.	Mariyalam	12°22'57.70"N	77°42'40.95"E	Denkanikottai	Rock Art? Cist burial	Rajan 1997:188
84.	Marudapalli	12°31'01"N	78°16'27"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen	Rajan 1997:188
85.	Mattur	12°23'39.56"N	78°24'2.16"E	Pochampalli	Cairn Circle	Discovered by Present Author

86.	Mayiladumparai	12°26'43.11"N	78°19'55.34"E	Krishnagiri	Mesolithic Factory Site, Excavated, Celt, Rock Art, Habitation Mound, TB Ins Potsherds	Rajan 1997:188
87.	Mealkottai (Othikuppam)	12°36'37.66"N	78°19'51.25"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen, Rock Art	Discovered by Present Author
88.	Mealpatti	12°32'31.49"N	78°13'48.91"E	Krishnagiri	Rock art	Discovered by Present Author
89.	Meganachinnapalli	12°35'3.79"N	78°14'42.60"E	Krishnagiri	Rock Art	Discovered by Present Author
90.	Melumalai	12°37'34.57"N	78°4'33.09"E	Hosur	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:188
91.	Melur	12°24'20.90"N	77°50'29.86"E	Denkanikottai	Stone circle with cist	Discovered by Present Author
92.	Mettuparai	12°33'5.97"N	78°8'59.80"E	Krishnagiri	Stone circle with cist	Discovered by Present Author
93.	Milithiki	12°20'47.89"N	77°40'1.36"E	Denkanikottai	Cupmark on a boulder, herostones, inscriptions	Discovered by Present Author
94.	Mittapalli	12°31'8.53"N	78°17'56.10"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle with Cist	Rajan 1997:188
95.	Moongilpudur	12°33'5.92"N	78°7'48.09"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle with Cist, Dolmen	Rajan 1997:188
96.	Mottur	12°26'14.94"N	78°24'41.28"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle, Memorial stone	Rajan 1997:188
97.	Moramaduku	12°28'59.09"N	78°6'39.28"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle with Cist, Dolmen	Discovered by Present Author
98.	Muluvanapalli	12°28'18.44"N	77°43'40.09"E	Denkanikottai	Dolmen	Discovered by Present Author
99.	Nagamangalam	12°30'17"N	78°19'11"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle with Cist	Rajan 1997:189
100.	Natarapalayam	12°15'55.42"N	77°43'50.38"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle, Memorial Stone	Rajan 1997:189
101.	Nedungal	12°21'56.41"N	78°15'24.72"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen	Discovered by Present Author
102.	N.Thattakal	12°22'21.58"N	78°17'29.74"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen with cairn circle Rock Art, Herostone and Sculpture	Discovered by Present Author
103.	Oramanagunta	12°35'45.47"N	78°22'55.67"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen, sarcophagus Rock Painting	Rajan 1997:190
104.	Oppattavadi	12°33'53.00"N	78°23'32.00"E	Krishnagiri	Rock Art	Rajan 1997:190
105.	Pachchihanahalli	12°29'44.00"N	78°8'35.00"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle, Cist, Dolmen, Habitation Mound, Memorial Stone	Rajan 1997:190
106.	Palaguri	12°30'5.00"N	78°7'52.00"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:190
107.	Palaiyamkottai	12°29'33.79"N	77°42'13.16"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:190

108	Panaiyur	12°24'12.06"N	77°42'36.42"E	Denkanikottai	Cist burial	Discovered by Present Author
109	Pattakapatti	12°23'18.98"N	78°19'28.95"E	Pochampalli	Cairn Circle with Cist, Transepted Cist	Rajan 1997:191
110	Periyakottapalli	12°35'40.99"N	78°14'50.15"E	Krishnagiri	Rock Art	Discovered by Present Author
111	Puram	12°40'30.92"N	78°8'35.72"E	Hosur	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:191
112	Ratnagiri	12°28'36.82"N	77°52'39.20"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:192
113	Rayakottai	12°30'41"N	78°01'32"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle, Fort	Rajan 1997:192
114	Salivaram	12°25'27.01"N	77°46'48.08"E	Denkanikottai	Dolmen	Discovered by Present Author
115	Santanapalli	12°28'09"N	77°48'57"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle, Dolmen, Habitation Mound, Memorial Stone, Inscription, Siva temple	Rajan 1997:192
116	Sathanur	12°38'59.56"N	77°41'28.29"	Hosur	Cairn Circle	Discovered by Present Author
117	Seengkottai	12°19'40.47"N	77°44'56.40"E	Denkanikottai	Cist	Discovered by Present Author
118	Sembatamuttur	12°33'1.02"N	78°4'45.02"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:192
119	Sengodachennaha halli	12°33'46.32"N	78°1'48.66"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:192
120	Sokadu	12°28'29.84"N	78°7'10.90"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle with Cist	Rajan 1997:192
121	Soolagiri	12°40'25.79"N	78°0'59.45"E	Hosur	Habitation, Herostone , Stone circle	Rajan 1997:192
122	Sulamalai	12°30'7.79"N	78°15'46.91"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen	Rajan 1997:193
123	Sulikunta	12°32'56.02"N	78°3'37.88"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen	Rajan 1997:193
124	Sundekuppam	12°27'56.09"N	78°13'27.91"E	Krishnagiri	Habitation Mound, Rock Painting	Rajan 1997:193
125	Tadikallu	12°28'35.65"N	77°51'51.85"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:193
126	Talapalli	12°31'26.91"N	78°11'28.29"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen, Rock Art	Rajan 1997:193
127	Tavalam	12°30'49.71"N	78°7'13.97"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle, Habitation Mound, Memorial Stone	Rajan 1997:193
128	Thakkati	12°19'48.04"N	77°38'52.85"E	Denkanikottai	Herostone, inscription	Discovered by Present Author
129	Thiruchitrabalam	12°34'12.79"N	78°19'10.72"E	Krishnagiri	Neolithic tool, Habitation site	Discovered by Present Author
130	Tholuvabetta	12°20'56.10"N	77°50'11.61"E	Denkanikottai	Neolithic tool, Cist	Discovered by Present Author

131	Timijipalli	12°30'15.78"N	77°56'50.71"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle, Memorial Stone	Rajan 1997:193
132	Tograpalli	12°26'10"N	78°20'00"E	Krishnagiri	Neolithic Habitation Mound, Cairn Circle with Cist	Narasimhai ah 1980:60-68
133	Torapalli	12°41'15.44"N	77°52'55.85"E	Hosur	Dolmen	Rajan 1997:194
134	Uddanapalli	12°34'37.42"N	77°55'40.17"E	Hosur	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:194
135	Udubarani	12°20'56.58"N	77°36'43.69"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle, Labrinth	Discovered by Present Author
136	Ulibande	12°23'29.49"N	77°38'27.33"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle	Discovered by Present Author
137	Ullatti	12°31'51.18"N	77°58'30.14"E	Hosur	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:194
138	Udedurgam	12°31'29.83"N	77°56'0.46"E	Denkanikottai	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:194
139	Varagachandiram	12°41'24.07"N	78°8'1.38"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen	Rajan 1997:194
140	Varattampatti	12°23'31.10"N	78°11'7.14"E	Krishnagiri	Dolmen	Rajan 1997:194
141	Varattanapalli	12°34'37.10"N	78°18'44.19"E	Krishnagiri	Paleolithic tools, Dolmen, Habitation, Rock Art and	Discovered by Present Author
142	Vedartattakkal	12°23'35.39"N	78°18'36.35"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn Circle, Habitation Mound, Cup Marks on cap stone,	Discovered by Present Author
143	Velampatti	12°14'56.11"N	78°27'43.75"E	Uthangarai	Cairn Circle	Rajan 1997:194
144	Velampatti	12°23'45.01"N	78°17'10.65"E	Krishnagiri	Rock Art	Discovered by Present Author
145	Venkatapuram	12°30'50.36"N	78°21'17.58"E	Krishnagiri	Rock Art	Discovered by Present Author
146	Veppalappalli	12°22'33.95"N	78°3'41.83"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn circle	Discovered by Present Author
147	Viramalai	12°20'18.60"N	78°18'55.79"E	Krishnagiri	Cairn circle	Rajan 1997:194

Table 2:- List of Archaeological Sites in Krishnagiri District

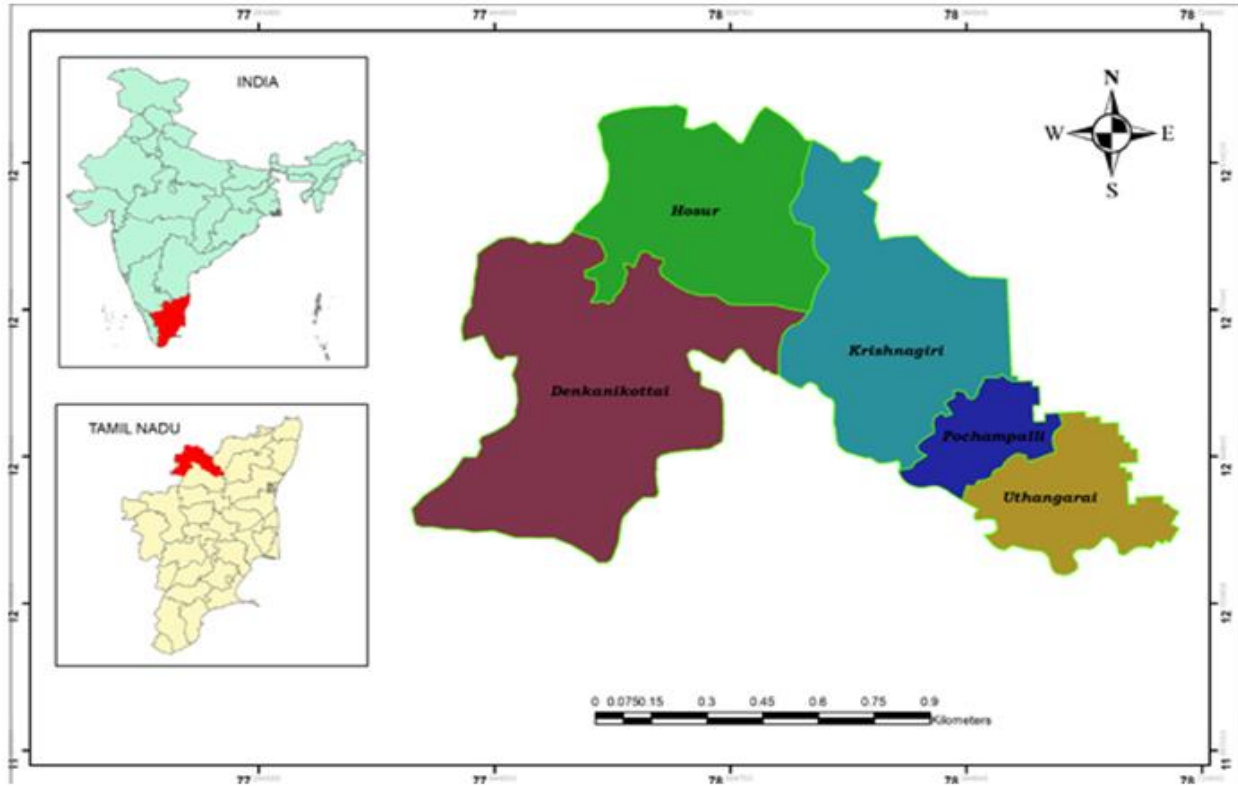


Fig 1:- Location of Study area

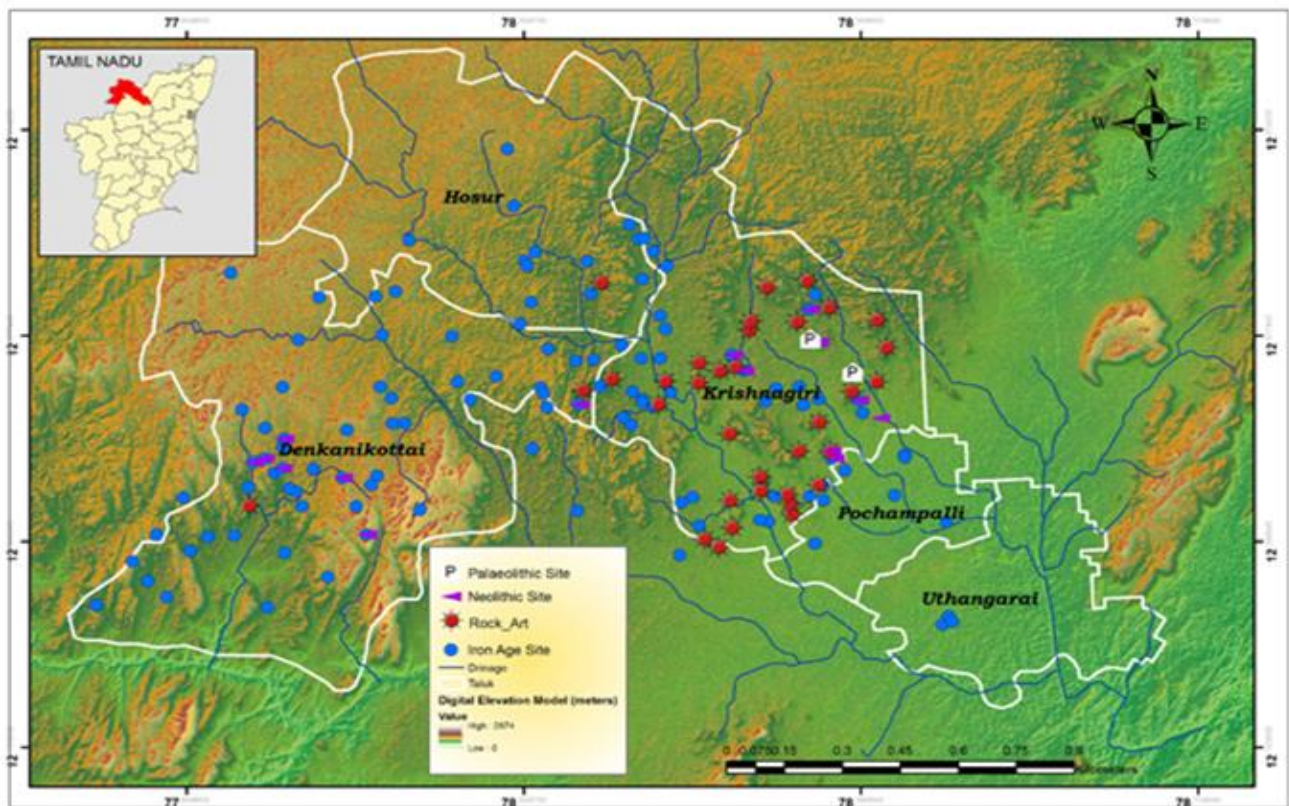


Fig 2:- Map Showing Archaeological Remains in Krishnagiri district, Tamilnadu



Fig 3:- Pre-Neolithic tool, Varatanapalli, district Krishnagiri, Tamilnadu



Fig 4:- Neolithic tools, Thiruchitrambalam, district Krishnagiri, Tamilnadu



Fig 5:- Neolithic tools, Tholuvabetta, district Krishnagiri, Tamilnadu



Fig 6:- Cairn Circle, Kottaiyur, district Krishnagiri, Tamilnadu



Fig 7:- Dolmen, Gangaleri, district Krishnagiri, Tamilnadu



Fig 8:- Dolmen, Booterikottai, district Krishnagiri, Tamilnadu



Fig 9:- Dolmen, Othikuppam, district Krishnagiri, Tamilnadu



Fig 10:- Cist burial, Seengkottai, district Krishnagiri, Tamilnadu



Fig 11:- Rock Art, Mallapadi, district Krishnagiri, Tamilnadu



Fig 12:- Rock Art, Venkatapuram, district Krishnagiri, Tamilnadu



Fig 13:- Rock Art, Mallachandram, district Krishnagiri, Tamilnadu



Fig 14:- Rock Art, Myladumparai, district Krishnagiri, Tamilnadu