



**LRF KANYAKUMARI**  
**MUSLIM ARTS COLLEGE**

*Thiruvithancode, Kanyakumari, Tamilnadu, India.*

**LEMURIA RESEARCH FORUM**  
**SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**



**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Dr/Mr/Mrs/Ms ....*C. SELVA RAI*, Associate professor of  
.....*History*..... participated in the Second International Conference of Lemuria  
Research Forum on "REVELATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION" held at MUSLIM ARTS  
COLLEGE, Thiruvithancode, on 22/08/2022 and presented a paper entitled ...*Archaeology*.....  
...*Site in Kandyman*.....

*H. M. A.*  
Lion Dr. H. MOHAMED ALI  
LRF President

*Sheela*  
Dr. G. EDWIN SHEELA  
Principal

*Amose*  
Dr. C. AMOSE  
LRF Secretary

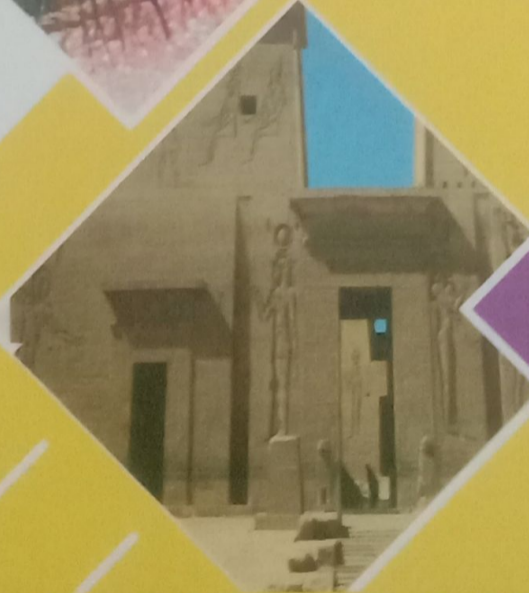
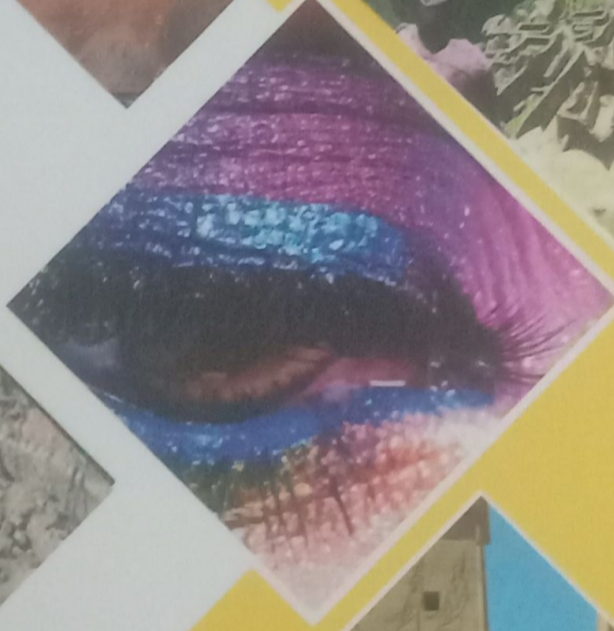
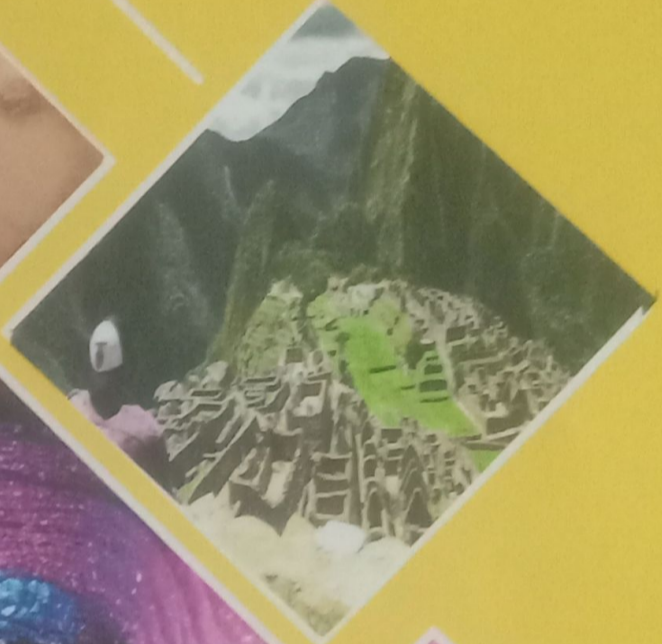
ISBN : 978-81-908060-8-4

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEMURIA RESEARCH FORUM, KANYAKUMARI



MUSLIM ARTS COLLEGE,  
THIRUVITHANCODE

## SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LRF -2022



THE LEMURIA RESEARCH FORUM  
KANYAKUMARI



22.08.2022

## REVELATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

“அகழ்வாராய்ச்சியின் வெளிப்பாடுகள்”

# CONTENT

TITLE	PAGE NO
HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY IN INDIA Dr.C.Amose, HOD,	1
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN DRIVING DISTANCE OF DUBAI TOMBS TO ANCIENT TRADING POSTS Mrs. Jenisha J. Hannah	6
ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS AND EXCAVATIONS IN GERMANY Dr. S. Anni Shalom	8
INCREDIBLE ANCIENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA G. Easack Siga	18
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN KODUMANAL Dr. K. Thangaraj, Dr. A. Alex, Dr. C. Selvaraj	20
NATURAL DISASTERS IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT Dr.G.Emil Jeba Stepha	23
VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES S.Sheeba, Dr.D.Esther,	27
THE ARCHAEOLOGY EVIDENCE OF FLOOD, EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI Zion K, Dr.M.Glory Bai	35
AGRICULTURE IN THE EARLY TAMIL COUNTRY Dr. G. Sheela Edward	40
RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN KANAYAKUMARI DISTRICT Dr.P.RAMESH	45
ADICHANALLUR -THE PIONEER OF EXCAVATION IN SOUTH INDIA Dr. N. Hepsi Bai	51
A STUDY ON STRUCTURE AND PRINCIPLES OF ORGANISATION M. Sobhia	57
A STUDY OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION -R. Rahumath Rihana	59
THE CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION IN THE NILE VALLEY Dr. C. Nirmala Devi,	61
CHRISTIAN MISSION AND EDUCATION IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT S.Navaparvathi , Prof.Dr.C.Amose	69
LEMURIAN CONTINENT THROUGH THE AGES Subin Raja M, Dr. C. Amose	72

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN KODUMANAL

Dr. K. Thangaraj  
 Dr. A. Alex  
 Assistant Professor,  
 Anna Vinayagar College Of Education,  
 Ganapathipuram.  
 Dr. C. Selvaraj  
 Associate Professor,  
 Pg And Research Centre Of History  
 Muslim Arts College, Thiruvithancode

### ABSTRACT

*Kodumanal is a village in Erode district in Tamilnadu. It is a excavation site belongs to megalithic period. The excavation revealed the civilization of ancient Tamilaham. Kodumanal is known for the gemstone industry which belongs to 2800 years old. The state Department of Archaeology identified 250 cairn-circles. The important sites excavated near kodumanal, Arasampalayam and podiyur.*

### INTRODUCTION:

Tamilnadu the archaeological sites comprise the places which have witnessed the growth identified and decline of ancient Civilizations newly. Nearly 69 archaeological sites in Tamilnadu, Among them kodumanal is one of the important archaeological sites belongs to megalithic period. Kodumanal excavation site is located in Chennimalai union in Erode district. It was a habitation cum industrial site belongs to 2300 years old. The site was excavated by Mr.J.Ranjith Archaeology officer, Department of Archaeology Chennai.

Kodumanal is a small village located in Erode district in Tamilnadu. Ancient period it was a flourishing centre of trade called kodumanam. Sangam literature patlithu mentioned about the significance of kodumanam. Later due to natural calamities the place was damaged and destroyed. The place is located on the bank of the river Noyyal which was a tributary of the river Cauvery.

The ancient city was belonged to chera dynasty. The people were highly skilled craftsmen. They made beads and high quality of iron. As it was a industrial city close contact with kaveripoompattinam now called Poompuhar. The city played a major role in Indo Roman trade relations. It is located in the midway of Roman trade route Muziris and kaveripoompattinam. During the sangam period time the city was famous for trade.

### KODUMANAL SITES

Kodumanal is an Iron Age habitation cum burial site and was studied previously by V.N Srinivasa Desikan, S. Raju and Nagaswamy. The site was excavated in four periods during the years 1985, 1989 and In 1999. In 1999 excavation was carried out by Director of excavations Dr.Y. Subrayalu by the Department of Epigraphy. and Archaeology, Tamil University, Tanjavur in association with the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, Madras University and the Tamil Nadu State Archaeology Department. Forty eight

trenches were laid in the habitation area and 13 megalithic burials were opened in the cemetery area.

The present section of excavations are conducted by the Pondicherry Central University (Director of excavations Dr. K. Rajan) When the Pattanam team visited the site the excavations were drawing to a close and the excavators had left key features and artifacts in situ for the benefit of the visitors. The habitation mound covers an area of 50 acres. The river Noyyal is to the South of the habitation area and the trenches are laid at a distance of about 100-200 meters from the river. Kodumanal is ideally located in close proximity to different raw material sources that have contributed to its functioning as a multi-industrial site. Looking from the trenches to the south, on the opposite bank of the river, the hillock of Padiyur is located to the left and Arasampalayam of the right side. Padiyur is a beryl mine and is currently protected by the Geological Survey of India (GSI). It is inaccessible to the public. Arasampalayam is a source of quartz. The ore is granite based magnetite ore. The method of steel manufacturing practiced here is decarburisation. From the surface, pieces of slag and tuyere are identified. In addition to these, a variety of non-local materials is found from the site. These include carnelian, lapis lazuli, copper, gold and silver.

In the habitation area, four trenches were laid separated by baulks. The total deposit is one meter and has three different floor levels. The trenches, are the evidences of quartz working and shell working and remains of a furnace fixed with clay were found. Pieces of quartz could be seen close to the surface level. A cluster of conch shells mixed with bangle pieces of conch were also unearthed. The ceramic types

found include Russet Coated Painted Ware and Black and Red Ware. The ceramics are in excellent condition for preservation, possibly due to the relative lack of disturbance and lower water content in the soil.

A large number of sherds have graffiti marks and total of 105 sherds with Brahmi script were recovered. These are personal names inscribed on the shoulder of the pots. In cases where the style of writing is cursive. The burial area is to the East and North of the habitation area and has a spread of 100 acres. Dr. Rajan is of the opinion that the earlier burials must have been located in the eastern part and it later spread to the South. The commonest type of carnelian beads found from the site is disk-shaped etched carnelian beads. The most common pattern of etching is to give a border of shortparallel-etchedlines. A few beads of barrel and cylindrical shapes are also found.

Arasampalayam is a quartz mining site. Large quartz boulders can be seen on the surface. Sub surface quartz formations could also have been exploited. In association with the quartz formation, semi-vertical pinkish feldspar layers as well as sheets of black mica is also found.

### MEGALITHIC TOMBS

Recently the archaeological department of India conducted explorations. Many important sites were deciphered and Excavation has been carried out. Here the layers of megalithic cum early tombs, different layers have been identified. Also male and female human skelton were recovered from this site. Nearly 300 megalithic tombs of different types and sizes were recorded in this area. Archaeologist identified the period between

2nd century B.C. to 2nd century AD and it is a megalithic site.

#### Conclusion

It is evident that this site was a centre of producing iron and steel furnaces. This shows the technical advancement of the people. The excavated sword bit contained spherical graphite phase. This shows people of the city were experts in

manufacturing the finest iron. Iron objects like arrow heads swords roman artifacts, beads, shell bangles, porleries and tamizhi scripts were collected.

The excavation of kodumanal revealed that the mutli ethnic groups lived in the village. The Excavation in kodumanal are is not completed.

#### REFERENCES

1. Athiyaman N and Rajan, K. Traditional Gemstone Cutting Technology of Kongu Region in Tamil Nadu, Indian Journal of History of Science, 2004.
2. Buchanan, Francis, A Journey from Madras through the Countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar, London 1807.
3. Mahadevan, Iravatham. Early Tamil epigraphy from the earliest times to the sixth century A.D 2003.
4. Rajan, K. Archaeology of Tamil Nadu (Kongu Country). Delhi 1994.
5. Chinnian P. "Megalithic Monuments and Megalithic Culture in Tamil Nadu" madras 1983.
6. Subramanian S.V & Dr. K. D. Thirunavukkarasu (Ed), International Institute of Tamil Studies, madras 1993.