ARCHAEOLOGY ARTICLES:


This article deals with the mineralogical composition and textures of ceramic shreds recovered from the archaeological site of Vijayanagara. The study was based on the identification of modals species in their sections. The ceramic shreds from Vijayanagara, were found to be quite homogeneous in composition of commonly occurring minerals.


This article deals with the different aspects of archaeology in interpreting the different aspects of Historical Problems. Here an attempt is made to understand Vijayanagara through the help of archaeology.


This article traces the Virabhadra Sculptures found at Hampi. The different forms of Virabhadra sculptures and their location are explained. The general features, the depiction on boulders and the relief sculptures are mentioned.

Balasubramanya, Hampe Utthanana Vivara, *Karmavira*, (Dipavali Special), Loka Sikshana Trust, (Kannada), Bangalore, 2000, pp. 24-25.

See in Magazines – Annual.


It deals with the excavations conducted by State Archaeology Departments in Hampi at (1) mint enclosure (2) Virupaksha bazaar, (3) Nobel men’s palace area (4) North east of Hazara Rama Temple (5) Singarada Hebbagilu and other are as, the salient features of the palaces are explained.


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This article explains the Vijayanagara period settlement near Venkatapura. This settlement covers the eastern slope of the outcrop and low lying area at its base. This settlement is a part of the imperial capital in the metropolitan region.


This article deals with the earthenware pottery found in the Noble men’s palaces 1 and 2. Here the importance is given to technological and functional aspects and also the distribution of ceramic forms across the site.


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This article discuss in detail about the analysis of ceramics found at Noblemen quarters. Islamic quarters, eastern valley. In Noblemen’s area through ceramics, many places like the cooking area, food storage area or serving areas and the refuse deposit areas are identified.


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This article deals with pottery, and explains how it contributes to the knowledge of economic, spatial and social organization of the city. The social organization of the city is also discussed.

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Carl M. Sinopoli, Approaches to Ceramic Studies in Archaeology, The Ceramics of Vijayanagara, South India. (ms 1987).

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This article deals with the pottery, which had not received great attention. The organization of ceramic productions and distributions at the site and the workshops in which the vessels were made are discussed. The production Techniques, the Variety of wares, vessel forms and decorative treatment are taken note off during the study of ceramics.

This article discusses in detail about the analysis of ceramics found at Noblemen’s and Islamic quarters. In Noblemen’s area though ceramics found at various places some are identify as cooking area, food storage area and refuse deposit area etc.


This article speaks about the metropolitan areas of Vijayanagara. The agricultural base of the capital, the agricultural facilities like the canals, tanks, are discussed. The production and distribution of the goods at and around the capital are explained but the craft production within the capital was not noticed. Here an attempt is made to locate some places for the craft production connected with agriculture and daily life.


This article narrates the Vijayanagara period road system and associated temples and tanks. The roadways were a transportation route over the out crop and to the temple complex in the settlement under report. The road identified in this article is a pedestrian route, wheeled traffic could not have traversed in this route. Many temples and temple complexes explained in this article are not exhibiting any datable inscription or otherwise.

Carala M. Sinopoli, *Seeking the Past through the Present, Recent Ethnoarchaeological Research, in South Asia*, *Asian Perspectives* 30(2[December]) **. 1991 c.

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This article speaks about the ceramics found in the Islamic Quarters. The ceramic classification, ceramic densities, ceramic distributions use of vessels by different classes. These are explained in this article.


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Carla M. Sinopoli,


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Bibliography on Hampi – Archaeology Articles
Carla M Sinopoli, See Kathaleen D. Morrison, 1996.

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Carla M. Sinopoli, Earthen ware Pottery of Vijayanagara some observations, Ed. M. S. Nagaraja Rao, Vijayanagara Progress of Research, 1979-83, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, pp -

This article deals with the pottery of Vijayanagara. The study includes the pottery collected in the excavated sites but also in the various suburbs of Vijayanagara. The production, distribution, marketing of pottery are dealt here. There are illustrations of various pottery.


This article elucidates the Vijayanagara metropolitan survey work carried out to document the archaeological evidences from the area surrounding the core of Vijayanagara capital. The Forts and roads, the agricultural and craft production area, the sacred sites are some of the points which are dealt in this article, In the greater area there are many sites of which some are considered to be sacred, and some others are of the Muslim habitation.


This article deals with the excavations conducted in the main area at Hampi and the details of the important finds are noted.


This article deals with the excavations conducted by Archaeological Survey of India, near Kings audience hall and the mint area. The different structures exposed during excavation are recorded.


This article deals with the excavation conducted in the Royal Enclosure area particularly Kings audience hall, Mahanavimi Dibba and in Mint area. The different structural phases are noticed in the excavation.

This article narrates the conservation of different structures in Hampi. The conservation of Noblemen’s palaces, Virupaksha bazaar and the monuments north of Virupaksha bazaar are narrated in detail.


This article deals with the excavations conducted at Noblemen’s palace area. The excavation of Nobelman’s Palace 1 and 14, Temple No.2 in Noblemen’s palaces area, Structure No.1 North of Hazara Rama temple are discussed. The details of the structures and the important antiquities found in the excavations are recorded.


This article deals with the excavation undertaken by the team of excavators under the directions of the Director is recorded. The excavation of Noble men palaces 4b, 4D, 5, 6 7, 8, 8A, 9, 10, 12 are explained in detail.


This article describes the conservation of Noblemen’s palace No. 7, and 8, fortification North of Hazararama Temple. While in the Virupaksha Bazaar, Southern mantapa No. 2, Northern mantappa No. 5, Ancient Road, and Nandi mantappa were conserved.


This article describes the excavations conducted in Nobleman’s palace 15,16, enclosure north east of the Ramachandra Temple and the Structures near the Singarada Hebbagilu. The antiquities found during excavation are also recorded.

This article narrates the conservation undertaken by the department during 1988-91 in detail. The conservation of Nobleman’s palace, 9, 10, 12, 14, enclosures north-east of the Ramachandra Temple, Mantapas in Snanagatta, Virupaksha bazaar and Singarada hebbagilu are explained.


This article narrates in brief the different conservation works undertaken by the Department. The appropriate photos of the monuments before and after the conservation are given.


This article traces the hydraulic Technology developed during 14th to 16th centuries at Vijayanagara. The domestic water storage facilities are actually inside the walled area of the Royal Centre. The Agricultural water supply system, the tank irrigation, the anicuts and canals of Vijayanagara are discussed. The travelogues of Domingo Paes, and Fernao Nuniz speaks of the ill fated Raya bund and the number of workers used in building the bund are narrated in this article.


This article narrates the works undertaken by the team of archaeologists at different places of Hampi. Much concentration is given to the Royal centre, Zanana, Ranga Temple and underground Temple. All these structures are measured and the drawings are prepared.

George Michell,

See John M. Fritz, 1984b

George Michell,


George Michell,

See John M. Fritz, 1985 b
George Michell,

See John M. Fritz, 1985c

George Michell,

See John M. Fritz, 1991


This note speaks about the excavations conducted by Archaeological survey of India in the Royal enclosure area, Jaina Temple complex behind elephant stables. The excavations conducted by the State Archaeology Department in Hampi, exposition of structures No. 8, 9, 10 and 12 at Nobel men’s palace area are explained.


This article deals about the city of Vijayanagar, major objective of investigation problems and methods of investigation, types and sources of data, documentation of the sacred centre, irrigated valley, urban core, greater metropolitan region, gateways and evolved platforms. References are made from the different texts like Rayavachakamu, Hemakuntakanda, Pamamahtmya and other related texts.


This article speaks about the features indicating roads and the layout of roads, the significance of roads to the overall organization of the city. The general layout of the roads and the significance of roads are explained. The author opines that main radial roads led from the centre of the royal enclosures, through the districts of the city and its suburbs to the distant reaches of the empire.


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Bibliography on Hampi – Archaeology Articles

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This article gives a complete picture of the field work carried by the authors and their team from January, 1983 to February 1984.


The authors have developed a map series on Vijayanagara wherein the monumental remains, structures and other features of the city are marked in the maps. In recent years due to avarice of stone grabbers, vandalism by both human and nature many features are disappearing. Here is an attempt to mark them in their original position.


This article deals with the report conducted by the author and his team from 1980 to 1984. The documentation of cultural features found on the surface of Vijayanagara is done. The skeleton maps of different sections was under taken during this period are supplied.


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This report deals with the works undertaken by the authors emphasis is given for material form of Vijayanagara both the design of individual structures, and their spatial relationships. The architectural, drawings, mapping, photographs, done during this period are dealt in this article.


This article deals with documentation of the Royal center, Documentation of the urban core, documentation of the greater metropolitan core, documentation of the Hemakunta Hill, Virupakasha temple. Further the documentation of pre and the early Vijayanagara Temples, were explained in this article.


This article deals with the research conducted in the year 85-86 and the survey of the Metropolis is explained.


This article deals with the city of Vijayanagara, its layout in accordance with the *silpastras*. The *sastric* elements present at Vijayanagara, the comparison with *sastric* models are explained here.


Bibliography on Hampi – Archaeology Articles
This article deals with the documentation of the physical remains of the settlement as they are visible on the surface at Vijayanagara. This helps us to understand the life of this city as the capital of the most powerful Hindu empire of pre-modern South-India. In this article the problems and methods of investigation, types and source of data, accomplishments of the project are explained.


This article reports the documentation of two structures in the irrigated valley. The three bayed structures, the embankment and the canal in the irrigated valley are explained. The feature of the structures and their probable use is also discussed.


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This report traces about the Vijayanagara city and its meaning in detail. The mapping by a professional surveying team, the different types of cultural features and portable artefacts have been drawn up. The preliminary conclusion drawn on various aspects are mentioned in this article.

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John M. Fritz,  

See John McKim, n.d.c.


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This article explains the archaeoastronomy of Vijayanagara. The study includes the orientation of temples, palaces and other structures. Apart from these the role of hills and other geographic features in the organization of the city are also discussed. The placement of structure in relations with the hills were also studied. The structures are constructed with a perfect orientation with other structures. These points are discussed in the article.
John McKim Malville,


This article narrates the cosmic landscape and urban layout of the city. The location of temples and complexes and their axial alignments are dealt. The alignment of Anjanadri, Pampa Sarovar, Chinthamani Math, Valikostha are considered as one group, like wise, Vitthala, Malyavantha, Prasanna Virupaksha are treated as another group. It is opined that there are abundant evidences to suggest, that the city was conceived with an overall cosmological and spatial geometry in mind. The importance of Matanga and Anjanadri hills are highlighted in this article.


This article deals with the excavations and resetting of structures in Hampi during 1986-87, particularly in citadel and in Royal enclosure area. Resetting the excavated structures are explained here.


It deals with the excavations in the Royal enclosure area, Hazara Rama Temple complex for combing out any possible structure in this areas as it forms the nucleus of the Vijayanagara city. Apart from this the southern passage leading from Hazara Rama to the south-west corner of the Royal enclosure is also subjected to work.


This article deals with the excavation of structure in Royal enclosure and near the Hazara Rama Temple complex. The excavation has brought to light many structural remains, a stone pavement, the aqueducts and water channels. It also speaks of conservation in Hazara Ramachandra Temple, Pattabhirama Temple, Royal enclosure, Zanana enclosure and Krishna Temple.


Bibliography on Hampi – Archaeology Articles

This article speaks about the understanding the city of Vijayanagara within its regional context, and the course of work from 1987. The exploratory transects radiating outward from the urban in order to know the variability of cultural remains in the area work done during this period is explained.


This article deals with the reservoirs or tanks which play an important role in agricultural economy. The three embankments within the twenty square Kilometre are studied. These small scale soil and water control features highlight the diversity of Vijayanagara agricultural strategies and the intensity of land use in the Vijayanagara metropolitan region.


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Kathleen D Morrison, Supplying the city the Role of Reservoirs in an Indian Urban Landscape, *Asian Perspectives* Vol , 32(2), 1993, pp. 133-151.

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Kathleen D Morrison, Monitoring Regional Fire History through Size-Specific Analysis of Microscopic Charcoal, the Last 600 Years in South India, *Journal of Archaeological Science*, Rol,21, 1994 b, pp 675-685.

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This report deals with the Archaeological Survey in Vijayanagara Metropolitan Region in 1990 by the authors and their team. The project is designed to explore the structure and content of the Vijayanagara landscape. The different settlements, agricultural features, temples, fortifications, topography etc., are recorded in this survey.


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Kathleen D. Morrison,


Kathleen D. Morrison,


Kathleen D. Morrison,

Carala Sinopoli 1995.

Kathleen D. Morrison,

Carla Sinopolis 1995.

Kathleen D. Morrison,

Carla Sinopoli n.d.a.


This article speaks about the different monuments of Hampi and also various vestiges. The description of temples is also given.


The article describes about Hampi right from pre historic times till Vijayanagara period and its importance as a religious centre from 2nd Century A.D. during Kadambas and Hoysalas are narrated. The grandeur of the capital is explained.

This article speaks about at Hampi with special reference to the findings of Neolithic culture at Mosalayyanagudda, near Vithala temple in Hampi area. The article also refers to other pre-historic sites near by Hampi and surrounding areas like Sanganakallu and Pilklihalu etc.


Articles presented in the seminar conducted during Festival at Hampi - 98 articles pertaining to Hampi - like palaces, Malyavantha Raghunatha temple, VijayaVithala temple and Sri Virupaksha temple. There are some articles regarding Vijayanagara empire, art and architecture of that period.

Linda Witman Oscar Carlberg, Sheerrock Features West of the City Walls, [ms 1993].


This article deals with earthen pottery from Vijayanagara. The relationship between the morphology of pottery vessels and the functions they serve in the households which purchase them and the stylistic consistency of the pottery in producing certain morphological effects on functional classes are discussed.


This article deals with the conservation works in and around Krishna Temple. Here the various measures taken for the conservation at Krishna, Vithala and other temples are explained.


This article speaks about the raw material procurement, production, distribution, use, and discard of finished products. The siliceous materials in the form of building stones, grinding stones, agricultural implements and chipped stone tools are important components of technological organisation of the society. The lithic technology played an important role, albeit minor, in the hinterland of the capital after the Vijayanagar period.

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Mahadeva C, Purattava Shoda, Srilaxmi Prakashana, Srirangapattana, 2001, pp……

Some article in this book refers to Vijayanagara city, the early rulers of Vijayanagara, the political and cultural history of Vijayanagara empire.

Mahapatra, S.K, Indian Archaeology – A review 1989-90, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, 1996, pp. 36-37, and p. 158.

Deals with the excavation at Hampi near the Royal enclosure and the Hazarra Ramachandra temple complex. An attempt is made to establish with the earlier structures. The conservation at Krishna Temple, Narsingha Statue, Achyutraya Temple and Vitthala Temple are dealt in detail.


This article gives the critical analysis of the skeletal remains found in the North-East of Ramachandra Temple i.e. in enclosure XIII. The disarticulated human skeletal remains and some animal bones were found in the pit. Probably found due to the disruption in the traditional modes of disposal of the body. There are 32 individuals, 27 adults and 5 children represented by crania, but only 21 by post cranial remains. The article narrates about these skeletal remains.


This article deals with the excavation conducted in the season under report. The excavations at, Virupaksha bazaar, Nagaeswara Temple and Siva Temple in the Sacred centre, Residence No.1 and 2 and Rangasala at mint area, Noblemen’s palace 1 and 2 are reported in detail.

This article narrates the clearance work undertaken at Krishna Temple, Ahmed Khan’s Dharmasala in the Eastern Valley, Vishnu Temple in Pansupari Bazaar, Gateway on the main road from Ramachandra Temple and Gateway opposite to the boulder called Kuderekallu in the core area of Hampi. The different clearance operations in these places were undertaken are reported in detail.


This article reports the conservation work undertaken at Virupaksha Temple, Virupaksha Bazaar, Nagareswara Temple, Noblemen’s Palaces and Ahmed Khan’s Dharmasala. The conservation of protected monuments like Virupaksha Temple and the other temples and structures which are unearthed during excavation are conserved as per the archaeological principles; these are reported here.


This article traces the different sculptures found in Hampi area. It is described that every inch of land at Hampi appears to have something or another to an enquiring eye. The relief sculptures of Ganesha, Hanuman, Virabhadra etc., are found at various places, along with these several inscriptions are noticed. The brief description of these inscriptions are given.


This note deals with the excavations conducted by the State Archaeological Department in the year 1982-83. The exposure of structures in Noble men’s palace area is also explained.


This article deals with the excavations conducted by State Archaeological Department. The Noblemen’s palaces No. 3 and 4 were excavated in this year under report and also there is a narration about the continuation of excavation work in this area.


This note deals with the location of Hampi. The opinions of the foreign travellers about Hampi are explained. The different teams working at Hampi are also narrated.

This article speaks about the road which runs from the royal centre through the Ramachandra Bazaar, passes through the valley of two hills leading to Talarighat and from there people would crossover to Anegondi, across the river Tungabhadra. This road was known as Pedda Angadi Veedhi, to a certain length and then it was known as *Pansupari bazaar*, Car street etc., This main road obtained different names at different places at Vijayanagara.


This article deals with the different facts of conservation and the problems faced. Recently by developmental activities in the surrounding villages and fields. Many dry lands are converted into wet lands and construction of bridges is underway are discussed. The measures taken by state and central archaeology departments and also the efforts of ‘UNESCO’ are highlighted. The author has suggested, to motivate the local people participation in the protection of their heritage and its developments.

Narasimhaiah B.,


The different monuments of Hampi and the descriptions of Domingo Paes are explained. The excavation conducted under S.R. Rao is dealt here.


This article deals with the bedrock used in building structures in a variety of ways. The rock cut rectangular sockets for pillars, cubical holes for pegs are used for building walls encountered in the more densely built-up areas of the city. The importance of the bedrock are explained in this article.

Patil C.S.,


This article describes the different sculptures found at Kotilinga, situated opposite to Kodanda Rama temple. The sculptures are carved on the boulders, in and on the edges of the river Tungabhadra. The sculptures include Rama, Narasimha, different forms of Rishis, Surya, Mahishasuramardhini etc.

Patil C.S,


Patil. C.S. Ed.

See Krishnappa M.V, 1999.


The article refers to the discovery of Terracotta and stone seals found in the excavations at Hampi. The legend Sree Vira Bukkaraya with Sun and Moon and sword are engraved in the seal and thus it is established that the seal belongs to Vira Bukkaraya of Vijayanagara.


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Richard Blurton,


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This article deals with the terracotta figurines found at Hampi and they are compared with Gandhara style of Sculptures. Trade contacts with distant lands is also dealt.

This note explains about the excavation at Noblemen’s palace, in the Royal enclosure area and other places. The explorations conducted in and around Hampi in locating the prehistoric paintings are discussed.


This note deals with the excavation at Hampi and the purpose of the excavations is emphasised.


This note is about the prehistoric findings in and around Hampi and there is also a note on the excavations conducted near King’s Audience hall, and Mahanavami platform.


This note deals with the excavation conducted by Archaeological Survey of India near King’s audience hall.


This book is a micro-study on the irrigational tanks of Hampi environs. The book mentions about the various irrigational tanks Vijayanagara Period situated in Hospet Taluk and mentions about the tanks that were located within the capital city. The work has many photographs.

Venkateshaiah S.V,

See Poonachcha, 1993.


The article discusses about the excavations carried out at Hampi for over a decade, since 1976. The article focuses on the excavations at Royal enclosure, Guards Quarter, Mint area. Hydraulic architecture, Temple complexes, Sculptures, Coins of gold and copper, Weapons, Ornaments and Utensils of daily usage supported by photographs are explained.