II. STRUCTURAL PATTERN

YELESWARAM

The historical period witnessed building construction activity at Yeleswaram. During the excavations, stumps of columns of a mandapa were noticed throughout the entire length and breadth of the site. The trenches revealed the terminal point of the mandapa.

Below the Madhavaswamy temple, a stupa was revealed at a depth of nearly 1.24 metre from the surface level showing two distinct phases; below this stupa, vestiges of tyre of another stupa were noticed. The vestiges of stupa below and the above other structure in the same level could be safely dated to 4th or 5th century A.D.

Layer 4 contained rubbles, brick-bats and gravel mixed with sand. An enclosure wall was brought to light in this period. A brick structure appeared to have been intended for some ritualistic purposes as sockets were made at regular intervals around a raised pedestal for the erection of wooden columns to support a canopy. By the side of this ritualistic import, iron nails, iron slags and copper moulds were also recovered. A brick structure, something like a chamber, was discovered in period IV which functioned probably as a votive shrine for installing a Banalinga.

Another brick structure of the nature of votive shrine installed with a Banalinga was found. The enclosure wall was renovated during this period in the same alignment and the structure referred to above continued in use during this
period and was installed with Banalinga connected by an abhisheka.

The most noteworthy finds of the period are the five miniature votive shrines about more than 0.90 M. in height found very near the temple complex. These shrines have a low adhishtana, flat kapota and vimana of 2 steps surmounted by a semi-circular Sikhara incised with an inscription, the characters of which resemble some of the inscriptions of the Vishnukundin period datable to circa 4th century A.D. It has a Linga on the vedi inside.

The other miniature shrines have the same architectural features as described above but, they contain sculptures of Siva as Ardhanareeswara, Harihara, Umapaheswara and also a linga on a vedi. All these figures are carved in deep nitches serving as Garbhasriha.

**COLLATHAGUDI**

The excavations conducted at the site has thrown fresh light on the successive phases of construction, styles and artistic appendices of the temples. The aim of the excavations was to establish the sequence of temple construction and to unearth the profuse art pieces that once adorned the lofty spires and inner apartments of the temples which give expression to the artistic taste and cultural tradition of the age.

An extensive mound rising to an approximate height of 4 metres, composed of loose powdery earth, brick-bats and jutted out stone slabs, etc., was partly excavated bringing to view the plans of two brick temples facing east. The respective
plinths constructed in brick and stone besides porches and other related structures were exposed in the next field season.

Phase I - Temple I:

An extensive deep trench on a more stable soil that is hard morrum, revealed the large sized baked bricks, having a mud mortar-binding material in between, were provided intermittent footings to bear the dead-weight of the super-structures. The original ground level was then raised outside the temple by spreading morrum to a considerable thickness so as to arrest seepage of rain water into foundation. The walls over the plinth were built in brick with a system of bonding to which was added an other layer to give veneering effect. The surface in turn was rubbed down to achieve excellent smoothness, but practically had no purpose behind it except to adhere to the past tradition. The veneered layers being apart from the main core of the wall, began to widen in due course and the glazy finish imparted to it could not retain the lime plaster, and the applied stucco moulding for long, and thus exposed the brick work to the vagaries of weather, which finally led to the premature collapse of the temple. The short life of the temple can be inferred from a very thin representative layer that formed while the temple was in use. This thin layer sealed the layer of spread morrum and was superimposed by the actual fallen debris of the temple itself.

This temple being constructed in brick must have given ample scope to the builders for greater constructional possibilities, which is almost lost now due to its total collapse.
From the extant details available on plinth and offsets on the exterior wall, in which elegant designs were carried out, it can be seen that the necessary carved and ornamental details were chiselled out of the brick works after the walls were built. Necessary parts were left boosted for this purpose. The carvings were delineated over the joints meticulously to look as if the whole belonged to one piece. However, the builders significantly overcame the disadvantages of small units in bridging spaces by using stone for lintels, jams, sills, perforated screens, pillars, and their bases which received little ornamentation in the hands of brick-carvers, this adaptation of stone was extended to the plinth portion also in the subsequent phase of construction.

The temple was decorated with clean lime plaster applied repeatedly. Friezes of human and animal figurines, floral designs carried out in stucco over the plasters deserve a special mention. The stucco applications were painted frequently in bright colours super-imposed by red, green and yellow. These applique decorations and bright colours catch the imagination of an observer.

No less than the excellence of its elevation was the grandeur of its plan, comprising of a Garbha griha adjoined by two accessory cellars on either side, a Mukhamandapa and a Mahamandapa, with its porches. The Mahamandapa was flanked by two unidentified structures on either side.

The Garbha griha was roughly square on plan measuring 3.45 metres in length by 3.37 metres in breadth, with the enclosed walls now standing to a height of one metre. The
floor paved with burnt brick was found disturbed at several places. The chamber was entered by means of a rectangular door of pale brownish granite stone, which carried a weak moulding on the margin. On either side of the *garbha griha* were two rectangular cellars measuring 3.35 metres x 1.80 mts. each separated from the *garbha griha* by a partition wall and entered through the *Mukhamandapa*. The entrances of these cellars were subsequently blocked by small squarish construction of brick blocks. The outer walls of which bear the dead load of the lost sikhara were solid and measured 3.20 metres in thickness. The back wall of the sanctum measured 16.15 metres on the outside. These walls of the *garbha griha* and that of the whole structure were very badly ruined and stood to a little height over the plinth. The *Mukhamandapa* measured 9 x 6.75 mts. It retained its northern wall to a little height whereas its southern wall was completely ruined. The remains of 25 moderately carved pillar bases in stone suggest that the roof of the *mandapa* might have rested on stone pillars which are now lost. On the northern and southern remains of the walls were found pieces of perforated screens worked out in the semi granite stone. These were originally fitted to the windows for admitting light and air besides being ornamental to the pillaster designed walls. In between the *mukhamandapa* and *Mahamandapa* there stood a partition wall with a door-way of 1.25 mts. width for entry.
The remains of the Mahamandapa were very few. However, the uniform distribution of the squarish pillar bases resting on the lime floor have given the clue that there in the past the temple had a massive pillared mandapa supported by at least 36 pillars with four centrally arranged pillars, plainly carved, carrying flat vertical bands on each of the four sides, surmounted by a squarish abacus. Again this mandapa shows the traces of having perforated screens, carved in stone fixed in the northern and southern walls. The bricks used in the entire construction are of almost uniform size measuring 39 cm. x 22 cm. and 8 cm. on an average.

**Temple-II:**

This temple is called by the local people as Gollathagudi. An elaborate pit was dug out to lay the foundation. The foundation was laid in brick and the outer gap in the foundation pit was filled with loosely knitted courses of brick pieces clodded with mud and finally well rammed. The outer ground level was raised to the height of the rammed stump against the foundation and finally paved with brick-bats, just to arrest percolation of water into foundation and to provide a rough flooring over the ground, outside the temple. At a subsequent phase of its history, once again morrum was spread to raise the ground level for the second time and stone slabs were spread over the morrum all along the length of the outer walls to strengthen the foundation. These two phases of its history also proved in the decorative elements of the super-structure.
The wall over the plinth was constructed with a type of bonding to which was added another layer of bricks giving veneering effect. Thereafter the outer surfaces of the wall were rubbed down to smooth finish to embellish with floral designs, pilasters, plasters and Chaitya arches. The tower is typically of southern order. The plain bricks before the application had linear paintings, gracefully drawn in lime. In the subsequent phase, represented by the second morrum filling, the temple was plastered with lime besides adding stuccoes, the traces of which were encountered in the long longitudinal trenches laid over the mound.

This temple facing east was built on a plan consisting of garbhagriha and a mandapa. The mandapa was raised on 12 pillars which are now lost, except three stone pillar bases and the traces of this foundation, constructed in squarish brick stumps overlaid by a stone slab to bear and distribute the weight of the squarish pillar. Morrum was used to raise the level of the mandapa to lay lime-concrete floor of about 12 cm. in thickness. A massive retaining wall was constructed all around the mandapa, now traceable only at its foundation level as they were extensively subjected to brick robbery in the past. The gap in the foundation of this wall was filled with brick courses clogged with mud, as found in the foundation of the Garbhagriha thus proving to be a contemporary one.

On the eastern side of the mandapa at a distance of 4.70 mts. was a squarish four pillared mandapa each side
measuring 1.80 cm. The whole mandapa was lost including the pillars and at present, what can be seen is only the four foundation brick stumps. No stone slab was noticed on these stumps and probably the pillars erected over the stumps might have had a weak decoration in the centre.

Towards further east was encountered another similar mandapa, with the foundations of brick stumps replaced by stone bases. This might be of a later addition.

Temple-III:

This one and the temple-I look alike, since no appreciable difference was noticed in their plan and execution. However, the two phases found in the filling of foundations of temple-I of the mound were repeated in this temple.

The foundation was raised in brick giving proper fittings to withhold the dead-load of the structure at a subsequent date, the ground level was once again raised by refilling it with morrum overlaid by stone slabs all along the wall, to further strengthen to the foundations.

The Garbhagriha flanked by two accessory cellars was entered from the Mukhamandapa adjoined by a Mahamandapa with a porch to it. The Garbhagriha was squarish, measuring 2.80 mts. on each side, with a squarish pedestal at the rear end measuring 40 cm. in height and 1.55 mts. on each side. The mukhamandapa was raised on pillars, the evidences of which is now manifest only in the form of their bases. The Mukhamandapa was also raised on stone pillars, the remains of which were noticed in the form of their bases resting on a foundation of squarish brick stumps capped by squarish or sometimes
irregular granite slats. The whole of the temple floor was made up of lime concrete mix. Regarding the pattern of wall execution nothing can be deduced now as they were completely ruined and the bricks ruthlessly robbed even from its ground level. However, the patches of lime plaster found in tact at one or two places below the ground level and the stucco pieces collected during excavation speak of the final decorative touches given to the exterior walls of the temple.

Temple IV:

Though brick was the dominant material during this phase, the use of stone was restricted to the foundation and plinth. The marked difference in the execution of plan and that of erecting walls point to the change of techniques.

The foundations of this temple was laid in stone slabs which were made to rest on a stone boulder pack mixed with whitish natural morrum. The depth of this foundation is much less when compared to the foundations of the temples 1 to 3 mentioned above. These stone slabs and underlying stone boulders have afforded greater stability and load bearing capacity than the solid brick used in the earlier phase. The foundation pit after laying the stone slabs was filled with natural morrum to raise the ground level and strengthen the foundation.

The walls constructed over this stone foundation were in brick, but the coursing and bonding of the bricks were of the superior quality, in that the outer layer of brick course was also well bonded with the main core of the wall. The wall
surfaces were not so smoothly finished as encountered in the other examples, temples 1 to 3. This shows a marked development in techniques of brick constructions adopted in this phase.

On plan also this temple slightly differs from those of the earlier phase. It consists of a small sanctum adjoined by a mukhamandapa and a mahamandapa entered through an elaborate porch. The Garbhagriha measured 4.10 mts. x 3.30 mts. in size and had its centre, a brick built pedestal sealed by a flat granite slab which might have served as a base to the idol. The Garbhagriha was entered from the pillared mandapa by means of a rectangular door, the jambs being fitted with massive granite stone, dressed moderately. The overall thickness of the enclosed walls ranged from 2.90 mts. to 3 mts. On account of the use of bricks the thickness was not always uniform and measured 40 cm x 20 cm x 7 cm. on the average. The chamber was paved with bricks which did not extend to the centre due to spoilage.

The mukhamandapa enclosed by a dilapidated brick wall of 1/2 mt. high was raised on 16 pillars the bases of which are still intact. The lime plastered floor was made up of lime concrete mix and finally it was plastered to achieve a smooth finish. The granite slabs fixed into the recesses of the external wall had prominent incisions on them for fixation of perforated screens into the grooves. The mahamandapa and the mukhamandapa were separated by a brick wall having a passage for entry.
The Mahamandapa was ruined almost totally leaving only the foundation of the plinth on one side and the brick wall to a height of about half a metre over the plinth on the other. This was also raised on stone pillars which is noticed by the presence of the bases. It was floored in lime concrete mix which was finally touched with lime plaster. This mandapa was entered through a porch, the vestiges of which now consist of only a part of its plinth and a few stone slabs arranged inside to form a slab floor.

**Temple V:**

This temple was also constructed on stone foundations and plinth. The foundation rests on the second morrum filling this falling into the second phase, subsequent to the construction of the temples 1 to 3. The lowest slab of the foundation resting over the boulder pack was given dentitions on the under surface to provide grip and stability to the entire edifice. No foundation trench was traceable as it was constructed in between temples 1 and 3 in a spread of debris of the original two temples. A few centimetres gap between this temple and temple 3 at this lowest plinth level was compactly filled with lime concrete so as to check a possible foundation drift. This is more clearly manifested where a roughly hewn stone beam was tightly inserted between the foundation slab of this temple and brick foundations which was actually cut vertically for this purpose. The walls were constructed in brick well bonded. The brick wall of Garbha griha measures 7.55 metres on the western exterior and 5.75 metres on the northern and southern exteriors while the thickness
measures 1.75 metres. The Garbhagriha was slightly rectangular measuring 3.90 x 2.30 metres. At the rear end of the Garbhagriha were seen traces of brick pedestal construction intended to erect the deity.

A notable feature in the development of the plan of this complex of structures was found in this temple i.e. an antarala like ante-chamber was roughly 1.50 metre deep. The two circular pedestal bases on either side of the ante-chamber were probably meant for subsidiary deities. This practice was not unknown in the temples well developed on this plan. The mandapa of this temple lies in between the mandapas of temple-1 and temple-3. It is not known whether this mandapa had ever a ceiling like thing since no pillar bases were found erected in this mandapa, while the garbhagriha and ante-chamber were well floored with the usual lime mix concrete, this mandapa had no traces of such lime concrete but was plastered with fine lime over a paved brick base. This flooring might have been added subsequently. The outward decorations of the wall are not known with any certainty since it is in an utterly ruinous condition; only few lime plaster pieces were seen on the wall but the stucco pieces collected in the course of excavation from the debris, points to the lavish decoration made to catch the eye.

Temple 6:

This represents the latest phase of construction activity on the site. This phase witnessed complete departure of age old tradition of brick construction and shows a developed
plan with regular antarala which has been met with in an incipient nature in the second phase itself in temple 3. A change to maturity has been reached in stone carving.

A stone temple much restricted in size, had in it, all the necessary parts required for a temple. This was thoroughly ruined and now only the plinth and the foundations are to be seen in situ. The massive slabs, well carved outwardly on the traditions of stone work, were completely fallen from the plinth. Not even a single slab was in its original position to understand its actual form.

On plan this temple has a garbhagriha, an antarala, a mandapa, and probably a porch. The sanctum measures 8.50 mts. x 5.35 mts. It was floored with lime but the quality of flooring is much inferior to the floors of the earlier phases. Neither the pedestals were seen in existence nor any traces of them were left behind to glean the religious affinity. The antarala measuring 7.1 x 2.67 mts. was similarly floored. The mandapa measured 11.20 x 11.20 mts. Only one single pillar base in stone was found in this mandapa.

Temples 7 (a) (b) (c):

Three temple plans, all oriented east-west, were brought to light during the excavations. Temple (a) was built on a plan containing a garbhagriha, a pillared mandapa and an entrance porch on the east.

Temple (c) consists of a garbhagriha and an entrance constructed in between these two temples. Temple (b) originally stood on a simple plan having a garbhagriha facing
east and a pillared mandapa with a northern entrance. The latter was subsequently added on the eastern side with an east facing mandapa raised on a stone plinth. Still later a flight of stone steps were given to the left side of the eastern entrance. Adjoining the added mandapa on its northern side was constructed a chamber on a stone foundation probably for housing temple properties.

The development of plans shows a unilinear pattern starting from a single cell and an entrance, passing through an intermediary stage having a Garbhagriha and mandapa, and an entrance porch, and finally culminating in a complex plan initially containing a Garbhagriha and mandapa and later added with an additional mandapa adjoined by a chamber and a flight of stone steps.

**KEESARAGUTTA**

An early Saivite temple of brick was brought to light during the minor excavations conducted by the Department of Archaeology and Museums some years ago. The temple is square in plan with a square brick pedestal in the middle to insert possibly a square based linga. Now, the linga is missing, but on the evidence of a covered drain on the north-east corner for conducting out the water of ablution and the floor inside the temple being paved with brick it must be a shrine dedicated to linga worship. This shrine is situated just opposite the western gate-way of the fort. Post-holes were noticed over the corners of the square pedestals, possibly to support wooden pillars. A running varandah and possibly
existed on all the sides outside the shrine, supported by wooden pillars based on granite slab pedestals. The granite slabs with grooves in the middle are found outside the temple along the walls at regular intervals of 2.01 mts.

A thorough exploration over the top of the hill revealed extensive fortification walls all around the hills encompassing an approximate area of 3 to 4 square kms. The fort wall was constructed of rubble and the superstructure was raised with bricks measuring 50 x 25 x 8 cms. Evidently the brick and the fortification wall with which it was constructed belong to the early historical period.

There are many brick temples scattered all over the area. The transition from brick to stone is clearly discernible in this place.

Structure I:

The recent excavations concentrated on the north-bank of the tank at the lower gradient of the Keesaragutta hill revealed a huge brick structure with five rooms prefaced by a rectangular hall, a square porch and flight of steps. The external walls are about 2 mts. broad and it is likely that a superstructure with 0.5 mts. broad wall, must have been raised. Considering the breadth of the wall it is likely that it must have been a multi-storeyed building. The flat roof made of rectangular terracotta tiles and plastered with lime was laid over horizontal rafters supported by wooden pillars, raised outside the walls.
Structure II:-

Facing this building on the north was found another elaborate flight of steps with a chandrasila leading to another building consisting of five rooms with a central hall. The entire complex was protected by a brick enclosure wall and connected by the flight of steps. This structure consisted of three rooms in two rows probably with a central hall of middle path-way. The building is situated on the extreme left of the steps and it is possible that a similar building must have existed on the right. During further excavations a series of trenches were sunk between structure-I and the compound wall with the aim of connecting structure-I and II and to find out the extension of the enclosure of the compound wall of structure I. The ground level to a length of 20 mts. was exposed which is the intervening space between structure I and the flight of steps noticed in the compound wall. The flight of steps, seven inside and four outside, have been provided for the main gate. The top step at the level of the door slab has two granite pedestals with sockets for possibly supporting the door jambs to carry a 'torana'. The steps are two metres broad and the descent has handrails. On either side of the steps are noticed heaps of lime concrete possibly stored for repairing the roofs of some buildings. The flights of steps have ended with Chandrasila on both the sides. The entrance of the place complex was raised to a height of 1.22 metres from the ground level. The devise was adopted to make entrance into the palace a little difficult.
Inside the enclosure wall and exactly on the north-east of the structure I, another structure with multiple projections and recesses was exposed, a typical architectural feature of some of the buildings of the early historical period.

RAJAHMUNDY

A brick wall on the slopes of the Godavari bund near the old staircase intended for the bathing ghat running from east to west is discernable. The size of the bricks used in construction of the wall is 51 x 23 x 7" and 46 x 23 x 7 cms.

The structural activity of the earliest period consists of the remains of a wall-like structure encompassing a circular construction in brick. The bricks used in this construction measure 46 x 23 x 7 cms. The plan of the structure could not be exposed to view since it was fully superimposed by the cellas of the later structure.

The layer that overlies the earliest one associates with the remains of a temple complex that contain the brick of the size of 46 x 23 x 7 cms. A brick temple of two rectangular cellas was constructed with foundations sunk into the underly layer. The temple was badly ruined and no superstructure except the foundation is extant. No presiding deity is found in the cellas. The floor of the cellas is devoid of any kind of pavement. Eastern cella measures 2.3 x 1.7 mts. inside and 4.5 x 3.5 mts. outside. The bricks used in this construction measure 30 x 20 x 7 cms. Similar bricks were also used in the construction of a contemporaneous wall running east-west a
few metres away from the temple on the north. This wall must have been intended to close the temple, but its construction was abruptly stopped for reasons unknown. This incomplete wall is seen in bits in the same alignment, each bit having ends with successively receding courses. The bricks are bonded with mud in all the periods, use of lime could not be traced. Burnt bricks were used. They vary in size from period to period.

**GUMMADAM**

A mound situated about one and half kilometres away from the village towards east has been excavated by the Department of Archaeology and Museums, where a Saiva shrine belonging to 3rd or 4th century A.D. and a Jaina shrine surrounded by one enclosure wall are found side by side in east west orientation. The sanctum sanctorum is square in shape which is constructed with bricks of the size of 40 x 20 x 6 centimetres. Linga and Panavatta are partly broken and uprooted. The Linga is made of lime stone and there are no brahma sutras on it. Garbhagriha is 3.70 metres in length, stone slabs are used at the foundation level and the walls are constructed with bricks. The walls are 75 cm. in width and 30 cm. in height. The outlet is 1.45 cm. in length and 43 cm. in width. The length and width of the panavatta are 1.50 mts. and 15 cm. respectively. Antarala is 1.45 mts. in length and width of the wall is 75 cms. At the entrance of the antarala, broken shale slabs are present. The enclosure wall on the northern side of the temple is about 27 1/2 mts. in length. While exposing the structures of the
Saiva temple, another brick structure of an earlier phase is found on the top of the mound. The structure and the composite layer are formed and strengthened with loose morrum mixed with small pellets of gravel and sand particles. The underlying deposit associated with the structural level is formed with brick-bats and lime earth. The size of the brick that is used here is 40 x 20 x 6 cms. At a depth of 55 cms, pottery such as vases, lids, jars of coarse pale red-ware, some of them washed in deep red are recovered. The brick structure is built on stone slabs. A deposit of morrum is laid to the height of 15 cm. from bottom. The brick wall is constructed over a single brick projecting on the inner side of the cell; over this projecting single brick a brick wall is constructed to the height of 90 cm. The length of the outer wall is 3.60 mts. on all the four sides. Innerside of the wall is 2 mts. in length. On each side of the brick wall a brick structure is projecting outside at a distance of 10 cm. and at a length of 1.40 mts. on the brick wall in the centre of the wall. In the middle of the brick cell a basement is constructed measuring 1.10 mts. in length and 90 cm. in breadth, over the basement a deposit having morrum is raised to the height of 32 cm. and on this deposit a shale stone slab with a thickness of 5 cm. is placed. Probably this is intended for installing an idol, but the idol is missing now.
About ten Buddhist sculptures were discovered at Nelakondapalli in a private land while digging for pati earth. The pit where the idols were discovered was extended exposing the brick structures constructed with 46 x 28 x 7 cms. size bricks nicely lime plastered to a thickness of over 2.5 cms. In the course of the operation hidden and visible sculptural wealth consisting a number of broken fragments essential for moulding the broken idols were collected. Very interesting brick structures relating to the manufacture and preservation of the marble Buddhist idols were traced. A number of trough like structures measuring 4.45 mts x 1.96 mts. x 0.80 mts. three in alignment separated by a drain were also brought to light. A thick deposit of lime is noticed in the tub. It is quite probable that these troughs were intended for preserving the idols under lime plaster and that they were subsequently given high polish.

The stratigraphy of the trial trenches taken in the mound has shown two brick structures one over the other separated by a layer containing morrum and fine sand. The first phase of the construction was made with brick, mud and mortar. An Ikshvaku coin containing the symbol of an elephant with raised trunk is found associated with this brick structure. The brick wall in the second phase was constructed with lime mortar. The flooring and the walls were thickly plastered with lime. A Vishnukundin coin with lion on the obverse and a Kalasa flanked by a lamp stand on either side inside a rayed circle on the reverse was recovered from this layer.
Fragments of pottery met with at the site include decorated and designed storage jars, water jars, and vessels of red polished ware and the fabric varying from coarse to fine. A beautiful terracotta human figurine with two horns on either side of head is found which resembles the horned dwarapalakas in the cave, and other structural temples of the Vishnukundin period. An excellent piece of 'Nandi-pada' carved on a lime-stone is also recovered in the fields along with other antiquities.

VIRATARAJA-GADDA or ERRAGADDA

After fixing the central point and dividing mound into four quadrants, two trenches were taken on the south-eastern quadrant and dug upto a depth of about 4.80 mts. In trench one the circular end of the Anda was traced and exposed to a depth of nearly 5.60 mts. and brought to light 52 layers of bricks. Each brick measuring 46 x 23 x 7 cms. In the corner of the trench under the baulk brick alignments in the shape of steps were noticed. About 1.40 mts. away from the circular end of the Anda an enclosure wall with a thickness of nearly 1.50 mts. was noticed. At a depth of 5.60 mts. a fine brick flooring was noticed connecting both the structures.

In the second trench regular steps in different stages were noticed buttressing the enclosure wall leading to the foot of the mound.
It appears that the enclosure wall served as a raised platform from where vertical steps leading to the Hanaika are seen in the bulk. Both burnt and unburnt or half burnt bricks were used in the construction. The brick noticed in the topmost portion of the mound is red in colour fully burnt whereas the Anda and enclosure wall were constructed of unburnt or half burnt bricks. These bricks are very brittle and easily dissolved in water. The average size of the brick also differed in both these categories. Hence it is quite likely that the stupa was conserved at a later date establishing two phases of constructional activity. Except a redware pot no other antiquities were noticed in course of trial exploration at this mound.

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