

**Original Research Article**

## Recent Excavations in Tamil Nadu: A Glimpse of Ancient Heritage

**Dr. Mrs. M. Tamilselvi**

*Assistant Professor, PG & Research Centre of History, Jayaraj Annapackiam College for Women (Autonomous)  
Periyakulam, Theni dist. 625601 Tamil Nadu, India*

*Corresponding author E-mail: [tamilselvihistory@annejac.ac.in](mailto:tamilselvihistory@annejac.ac.in)*

Received: 07 December, 2025 | Accepted: 02 January, 2026 | Published: 12 January, 2026

### Abstract

This research paper examines recent archaeological excavations in Tamil Nadu, focusing on the Pattaraiperumbudur and Keeladi sites, which provide significant insights into the region's ancient history and culture. Pattaraiperumbudur, located along the Korttalaiyar River in Thiruvallur District, has revealed evidence of continuous human habitation dating back about 500,000 years. Excavations have uncovered terracotta ring wells, microlithic tools, and pottery, highlighting early human settlement, advanced water management, and technological innovations. The Keeladi excavation, on the banks of the Vaigai River in Sivagangai District, has uncovered a flourishing urban settlement from the Sangam period, with brick structures, drainage systems, inscribed potsherds, Roman amphorae, and other artifacts. These findings suggest a developed urban society with extensive trade networks, including interactions with the Roman Empire, and evidence of early Tamil script. This paper emphasizes the archaeological importance of these sites, shedding light on socio-economic and cultural dynamics from the Paleolithic to the Sangam era, and calls for further preservation efforts to safeguard this rich heritage.

**Keywords:** Pattaraiperumbudur, Keeladi, Archaeological Excavations, Tamil Nadu, Sangam Period, Illuminate, Prehistoric

## Introduction

The recent archaeological excavations in Tamil Nadu have provided invaluable insights into the ancient civilizations that once thrived in the region. Excavations at significant sites like Adichanallur, Keeladi, and Vijayakariskulam have revealed a treasure trove of artifacts, burial structures, pottery, and other relics that illuminate the cultural, social, and technological advancements of the Tamil people. These findings offer a deeper understanding of their societal organization, religious practices, and day-to-day life. Additionally, the discovery of various tools, coins, and inscriptions has shed light on the region's role in international trade, linking Tamil Nadu to broader maritime networks that spanned from Southeast Asia to the Mediterranean. Through these excavations, researchers are piecing together the story of one of India's oldest and most sophisticated civilizations, one that played a vital role in the cultural and economic development of the ancient world.

## Pattaraiperumbudur: A Prehistoric and Historic Hub

Pattaraiperumbudur, a small village in Tamil Nadu's Tiruvallur district, lies approximately 58 km from Chennai. Archaeologists have established that the earliest human settlements in South India were along the Korttalaiyar River. This region, including sites like Athirampakkam and Parikulam, showcases evidence of human habitation dating back 500,000 years. With over 50 prehistoric settlements documented, Pattaraiperumbudur stands out for its significant findings, offering insights into human evolution and cultural practices over millennia. The village's proximity to early industrial sites like the Madras Industry underscores its importance in prehistoric times.

## Early Settlements and Cultural Evolution

Excavations at Pattaraiperumbudur reveal tools and artifacts from the Late Stone Age, transitioning into the Early Iron Age and the Sangam period. The Korttalaiyar River's fertile banks supported early humans, who evolved from using simple stone tools to creating sophisticated microlithic tools, bifacially sharpened cleavers, and scrapers. The discovery of shell beads and conch bangles highlights early marine resource utilization and cultural exchanges with coastal communities. The presence of both hunting tools and ornamental objects indicates a dual focus on survival and aesthetic expression, demonstrating an evolving societal structure.

## Archaeological Significance

The excavation covered three mound areas—Nathamedu, Anaimedu, and Irularthoppu—resulting in the discovery of over 200 artifacts, including a ring well containing more than 20 terracotta rings, the largest of its kind in Tamil Nadu. This advanced water management system indicates a significant population likely from the Sangam period. Similar ring wells in other Tamil Nadu sites typically contain fewer rings, underscoring the uniqueness of Pattaraiperumbudur's find. The quantity and variety of artifacts unearthed reflect a vibrant, well-organized settlement that prioritized infrastructure and resource management.

## Economic and Trade Networks

The discovery of rouletted ware pottery suggests Roman traders visited this region, highlighting its role in an extensive trade network. Pattaraiperumbudur likely served as a regional hub for the production and exchange of goods, including carnelian beads, terracotta ornaments, and incense burners. The precision in crafting these items reflects advanced technological expertise. These artifacts point to a thriving economy, with local industries

producing high-quality goods that were in demand across distant regions. The site also showcases how global trade routes connected even small settlements to major cultural and economic centers.

### **Religious and Social Practices**

Artifacts like the incense burner provide insight into Sangam-era practices involving aromatic substances, suggesting ritual or spiritual uses. The beautifully perforated terracotta vessel, intact and unique to Tamil Nadu excavations, resembles modern incense stick holders and was likely used in elite households or trade hubs. Its design reflects a blend of functionality and artistry, signifying the cultural sophistication of the inhabitants. The presence of such items also indicates stratification within society, with certain objects reserved for the wealthy or influential.

### **Chronological Continuity**

The stratigraphy reveals continuous habitation from the Late Stone Age through the Sangam period. Fine stone tools, painted pottery, and engraved artifacts mark the transition from prehistoric to historic periods, showcasing the region's evolving technology and societal structures. Inscribed pottery signifies the advent of written history in the area, representing a critical juncture in the development of communication and record-keeping. This continuity emphasizes Pattaraiperumbudur's importance as a living settlement adapting to changing eras and technologies.

### **Future Prospects and Educational Value**

The findings highlight Pattaraiperumbudur's potential for more extensive excavations that could yield further insights into Tamil Nadu's ancient history. As an educational and heritage resource, the site illuminates South India's prehistoric and historic legacy, providing valuable learning opportunities for future generations. With additional resources and research, Pattaraiperumbudur could contribute to redefining our understanding of ancient human settlements and their cultural evolution. Its rich archaeological record positions it as a crucial site for scholars and history enthusiasts alike.

### **Keezhadi - Ancient Settlement Excavation**

The Keezhadi excavation is one of the largest archaeological endeavors in Tamil Nadu, conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). This excavation has been pivotal in unearthing new insights into the ancient history and culture of Tamil Nadu. The findings have bridged gaps in understanding the urbanization of ancient Tamil societies, particularly during the Sangam period. It underscores the region's historical significance and its connection to advanced civilizations.

### **Location of Keezhadi**

Keezhadi is a quaint village situated in the Tiruppuvanam taluk of the Sivaganga district, along the serene banks of the Vaigai River. The village is geographically significant, lying 38 km from Sivaganga, 12 km from Madurai, and 491 km from Chennai. The proximity to the Vaigai River highlights its role in sustaining ancient settlements and trade activities. This region's natural resources and strategic location have made it a focal point for historical studies and archaeological excavations.

### **Keezhadi Excavation Significance**

The Keezhadi excavation has been monumental in discovering over 300 ancient Sangam-era villages through detailed surface surveys by the Tamil Nadu State Archaeological Department. This discovery is a testament to the widespread settlements and intricate trade networks that existed in Tamil Nadu. Evidence of Roman interaction at

Keezhadi further emphasizes its importance as a cultural and economic hub. The findings have helped rewrite the narratives of Tamil history and civilization.

### **Keezhadi in History**

The Keezhadi excavation site is surrounded by historically rich villages like Manalur and Kunthakai, which have deep-rooted connections to the Pandya dynasty. Kunthakai, believed to represent Kunthidevi Sathurvedimangalam, reflects the enduring influence of Tamil kings, as indicated by temple inscriptions. These insights provide a richer context to the interconnectedness of ancient Tamil villages and their rulers. The findings are not just artifacts but stories of Tamil Nadu's glorious past.

### **Keezhadi Excavation**

Excavations at Keezhadi, specifically in Keezhadi Pallikondai, have revealed a treasure trove of artifacts and structures. These findings include building foundations, pottery, and large vats used for storage or industrial purposes. The meticulous work of archaeologists has not only unearthed physical remnants but also offered a glimpse into the everyday lives, trade practices, and societal organization of the Sangam period people. The discovery of advanced construction techniques highlights the ingenuity of ancient Tamil society.

### **Artifacts**

Artifacts found at Keezhadi include a variety of beads, pottery, and tools that showcase the craftsmanship and daily activities of its inhabitants. The discovery of gaming pieces and dice suggests a cultural emphasis on leisure and intellectual pursuits. These findings reveal a society that valued both practicality and creativity, balancing daily life with artistic and strategic engagements. Each artifact serves as a window into the sophistication and cultural richness of ancient Tamil society.

### **The "Bagadikai"**

The game pieces referred to as "Bagadikai" discovered at Keezhadi are a remarkable link between Tamil culture and ancient texts like the Mahabharata. The detailed carvings on the dice and their strategic use in games underscore the intellectual prowess of the people. These discoveries not only enrich Tamil history but also demonstrate the global connections and influences that shaped its culture. It is a testament to the leisure and mental acuity of ancient Tamil society.

### **Pottery Fragments**

Keezhadi's pottery fragments, inscribed with Sangam-period names like "Dhisaan" and "Ethiran," offer a linguistic connection to Tamil's historical evolution. The presence of black-red pottery and Roman-style pottery further signifies Keezhadi's role as a melting pot of cultures. These discoveries provide tangible proof of the integration of local traditions with international influences. Pottery serves as both an artistic expression and a utilitarian artifact, illustrating the lives of the ancient inhabitants.

### **Foreign Pottery Fragments**

The foreign pottery fragments found at Keezhadi, such as "Rouletted Arretine" ware, highlight the global trade networks that Tamil Nadu participated in. These fragments, smooth and intricately crafted, reflect the advanced techniques of their origin. The discovery underscores the region's pivotal role in maritime trade and its ability to attract traders from distant lands. Keezhadi was not an isolated settlement but a thriving node in an international web of commerce.

## Architectural Areas

The architectural remains unearthed at Keezhadi, including drainage systems and water reservoirs, reveal the advanced engineering skills of the Sangam period people. The discovery of herbal extracts used as bonding agents in bricks indicates a sophisticated understanding of materials and construction. These findings suggest that the settlement was not only well-planned but also emphasized sustainability. The architectural ingenuity of Keezhadi provides insights into urban planning and community living in ancient Tamil Nadu.

## Roman Visits to Tamil Nadu

Artifacts like Roman pottery and gemstones found at Keezhadi emphasize Tamil Nadu's prominence in ancient global trade. The Roman interest in Tamil goods, such as pearls and gemstones, highlights the region's reputation for quality and artistry. These interactions enriched Tamil culture and economy, fostering a dynamic exchange of ideas and technologies. Keezhadi stands as evidence of Tamil Nadu's enduring connections with global civilizations.

## Keezhadi as a Trade Hub

The structural discoveries at Keezhadi, near the Pallichandai Thidal village, underline its role as a bustling trade hub during the Sangam period. The word "thidal," signifying a marketplace, reflects its importance in the local and regional economy. This vibrant trade center would have facilitated interactions between various communities and cultures, making it a melting pot of diversity. Keezhadi's significance transcends local history, showcasing Tamil Nadu's role in shaping ancient trade dynamics.

## Excavation at Vijayakaraisalkulam

The excavation at Vijayakaraisalkulam, near Vembakottai in Virudhunagar district, has brought to light fascinating insights into the ancient history and culture of Tamil Nadu. Spanning a vast area of 25 acres, the site, referred to as "Tolliyal Medu" or "Ucchi Medu," is considered a treasure trove of archaeological wealth. The ongoing work has not only yielded thousands of artifacts but has also provided a glimpse into the region's craftsmanship, trade, and daily life in ancient times.

## Details of the Excavation Phases

### First Phase (2022–2023)

The first phase of excavation covered two acres and involved 16 trenches, resulting in the discovery of 3,254 artifacts. Among these were pottery fragments, terracotta figurines, and various tools, each offering insights into the material culture and daily activities of the inhabitants. This phase laid the foundation for understanding the site's significance and its potential for further exploration.

### Second Phase (2023)

The second phase of excavation, which began on April 6, 2023, expanded the scope to three acres, with 18 trenches meticulously examined. This phase unearthed 4,660 artifacts, an increase of 1,406 items compared to the first phase. The artifacts included terracotta figurines, smoking pipes, earrings, weights, pendants, trade seals, conch bangles, gold ornaments, and a unique dice crafted from elephant tusks. These finds underscore the advanced craftsmanship and the region's involvement in trade and cultural exchanges. The phase concluded on October 19, 2023, with the artifacts displayed for public viewing, sparking interest and curiosity among scholars and visitors alike.

### Third Phase (2024)

The third phase of excavation concentrated on another three acres with 16 trenches, yielding over 2,600 items, including terracotta figurines, beads, conch bangles, and chess pieces. The intricately designed terracotta beads and ornamental conch bangles stand out as evidence of the artistic excellence and the thriving crafts industry of the region. The discoveries further reinforce the site's role as a center of skilled craftsmanship and trade during ancient times.

### Significant Artifacts and Their Implications

#### Terracotta Figurines

The terracotta figurines unearthed at the site provide insight into the cultural and religious life of its ancient inhabitants. These figurines might have been used in rituals or as decorative items, showcasing the artistic sensibilities and spiritual beliefs of the community.

#### Conch Bangles and Beads

The conch bangles and beads are particularly noteworthy due to their intricate designs, which suggest advanced ornament-making techniques. These artifacts also indicate the community's involvement in long-distance trade, as conch shells likely originated from coastal areas, highlighting the settlement's connection to wider trade networks.

#### Dice from Elephant Tusks

The discovery of a dice made from elephant tusks is an intriguing find, shedding light on the recreational activities of the people. The craftsmanship involved in creating such an artifact suggests access to valuable resources and a sophisticated understanding of materials.

#### Trade Seals and Gold Ornaments

The trade seals provide evidence of organized trade practices and administrative systems, indicating the presence of a structured economy. The gold ornaments further point to the affluence of the settlement and their expertise in working with precious metals.

### Historical and Archaeological Significance of Vijayakariskulam

The archaeological significance of Vijayakariskulam lies in its strategic location and the wealth of artifacts it has yielded. Situated in the fertile Virudhunagar district, the site appears to have been a thriving center for crafts, trade, and cultural activities. The diversity of items found—ranging from terracotta figurines to gold ornaments—suggests that the settlement supported a vibrant and resourceful community.

The proximity to water sources such as Vijayakariskulam would have been vital for sustaining the settlement, supporting various industries like pottery and ornament-making. This natural advantage also made the site an attractive destination for traders and craftsmen, reinforcing its role as an economic and cultural hub. The artifacts provide evidence of the settlement's integration into regional and possibly international trade networks, linking it to other ancient centers of commerce and craftsmanship.

### Future Prospects of Excavation

The discoveries at Vijayakariskulam indicate that much remains to be uncovered, and archaeologists are optimistic about revealing further layers of history. Future excavation efforts could uncover more evidence of the region's connection to other ancient settlements in Tamil Nadu and beyond. The systematic study of the artifacts



already found could offer deeper insights into the socio-political organization, economic systems, and cultural practices of the past.

These findings not only enhance our understanding of Tamil Nadu's ancient history but also emphasize the need for preservation and continued exploration of such culturally rich sites. Vijayakariskulam stands as a testament to the ingenuity and sophistication of its ancient inhabitants, serving as a bridge to the past and a source of inspiration for future generations.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the ongoing archaeological excavations in Tamil Nadu have substantially expanded our understanding of early South Indian history, showcasing the region as a cradle of ancient civilization. The artifacts and remains discovered from sites like Adichanallur, Keeladi, and Vijayakariskulam not only reveal the material culture of the Tamils but also highlight their advanced craftsmanship, urban planning, and social organization. Furthermore, these findings emphasize Tamil Nadu's pivotal position in ancient India's trade, culture, and technological development, influencing regions across the Indian Ocean. As excavation work continues, the discovery of new sites and relics is poised to offer even more profound insights, further unveiling the complexities of Tamil history and its lasting impact on the region's cultural legacy. Ultimately, these excavations not only enrich our understanding of ancient civilizations but also reaffirm the importance of preserving our shared cultural heritage for future generations.

## References

1. Rajan, K. *Archaeological Gazetteers of Dharmapuri District*. Mano Pathipagam, Tanjore.
2. Ramachandran, K. S. *Archaeology of South India: Tamil Nadu*. Sundeep Prakashan, Delhi, 1980.
3. Selvaraj, S. *Puthayunda Thamizhagam*. Naam Tamizhar Publications, Chennai, 2018.
4. Selvaraj, S. "Gangaikondacholapuram." *Tamil Civilization Journal*, vol. 5, Thanjavur, 1987.
5. Sridhar, T. S. *Excavation of Archaeological Sites in Tamilnadu: Alankulam, An Ancient Roman Port City of Tamilnadu*. Department of Archaeology, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2005.
6. Vethachalam, V., and S. Tekla. *Tholliyal Suvadugal*. New Century Book House, Chennai, 2011.
7. Wheeler, R. E. M., and A. Ghosh. *Ancient India*. Vol. 2, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.