



RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION OF

KOTDIJI REMAINS

DISTRICT KHAIRPUR MIR'S.



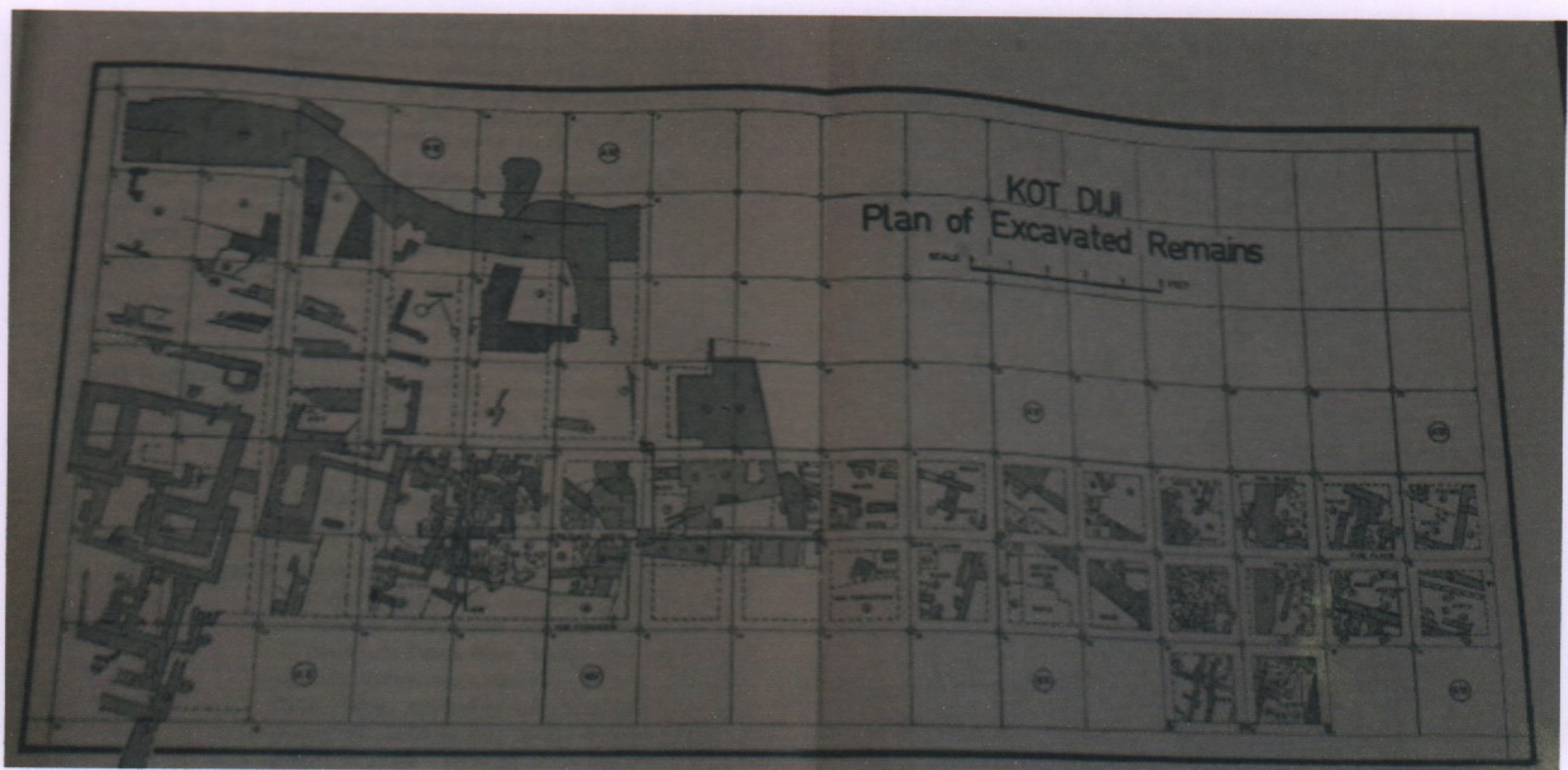
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE PROPERTY.

Archaeological remains of Kot Diji site situated between Ranipur and Khairpur on the old National highway from Hyderabad, at the east bank of the Indus close to Rohri. The discovery of Kot Diji provides the evidence that there is a civilization before Mohen-jo-daro. Archaeologists say that the discovery of this pre-historic site has furnished information of high significance since it pushed back the pre-historic of Pakistan by at least another 300 years from about 2,500 B.C. to 2,800 B.C.

Evidence of new cultural elements of pre-Mohen-jo-daro time has been found at Kot Diji. Excavations have proved that the Indus Valley Civilizations borrowed or developed some of the basic cultural elements of the Kot Dijians. The site consists of two parts: one comprising of the citadel area on the high ground where the ruling elite lived and an outer area inhabited by common man.

The Kot Diji culture is marked by well-furnished, well-made pottery and houses built of mud-bricks on solid stone foundations. In fact, the Kot Dijian ceramics, though different in form and technique, are in no way less artistic than the sophisticated back-on-red pottery of Mohen-jo-daro civilization.

Excavation plan of Kot-diji remains:



Block of houses in citadel area were also met including reassembling of Some blocks used for to check floods from nearby stream were also carried out at pre Harappan site of Kotdiji.

PRESENT CONDITION OF SITE BEFORE CONSERVATION.

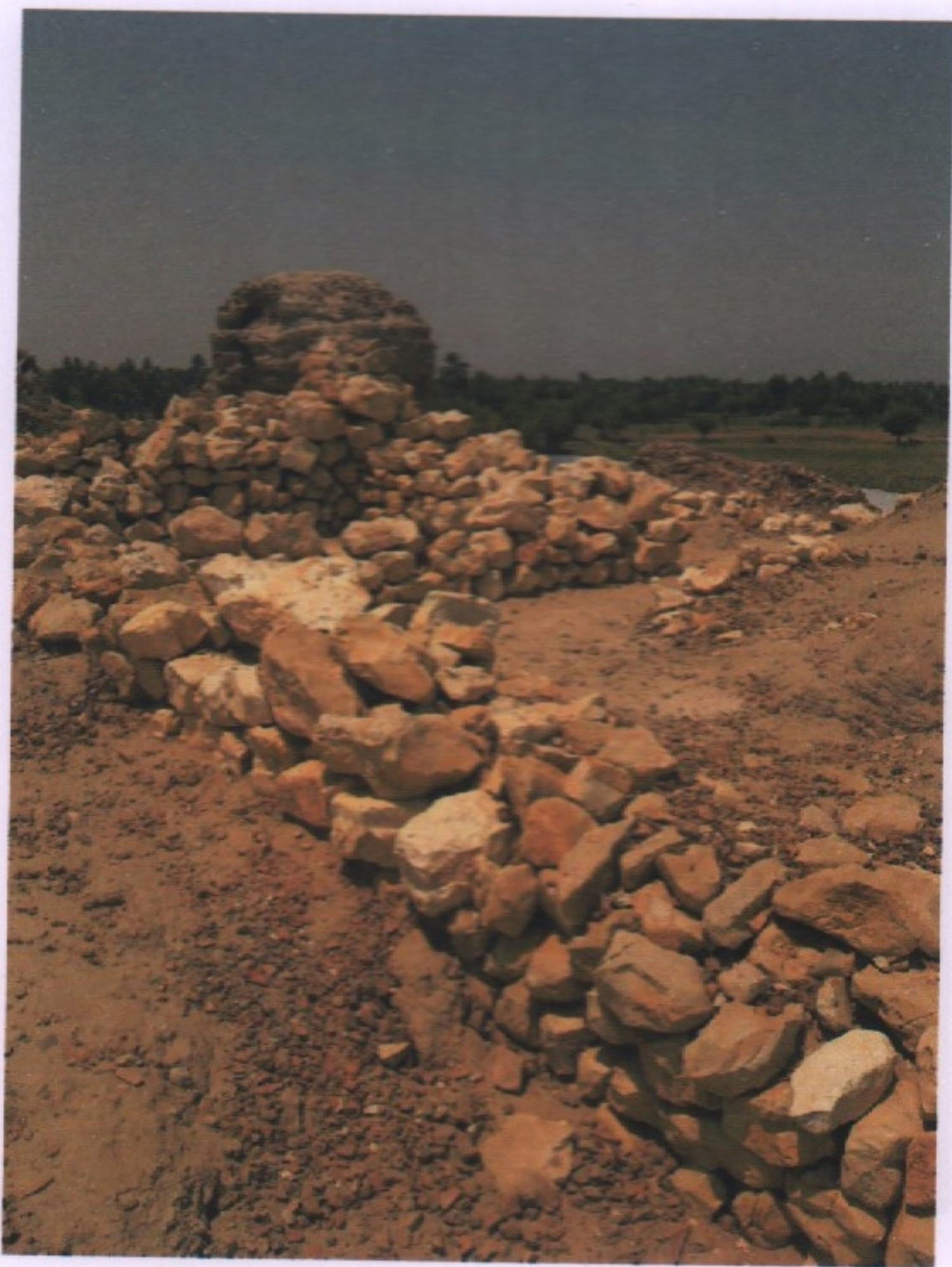
The ruins constructed of undressed stone blocks laid in mud mortar exposed for many years after excavations faced both man made and environmental vandalism and long neglect. The stone boulders displaced from their original position and scattered all around the site. Due to the alarming and pathetic situation the conservation crew got help from the original reports and maps of excavations for relaying of stone boulders with mud mortar and some were relaid dry according to the excavation plans.

Besides this the ditches occurred due to scouring of rains runoff were filled with sweet earth and giving them proper slope.

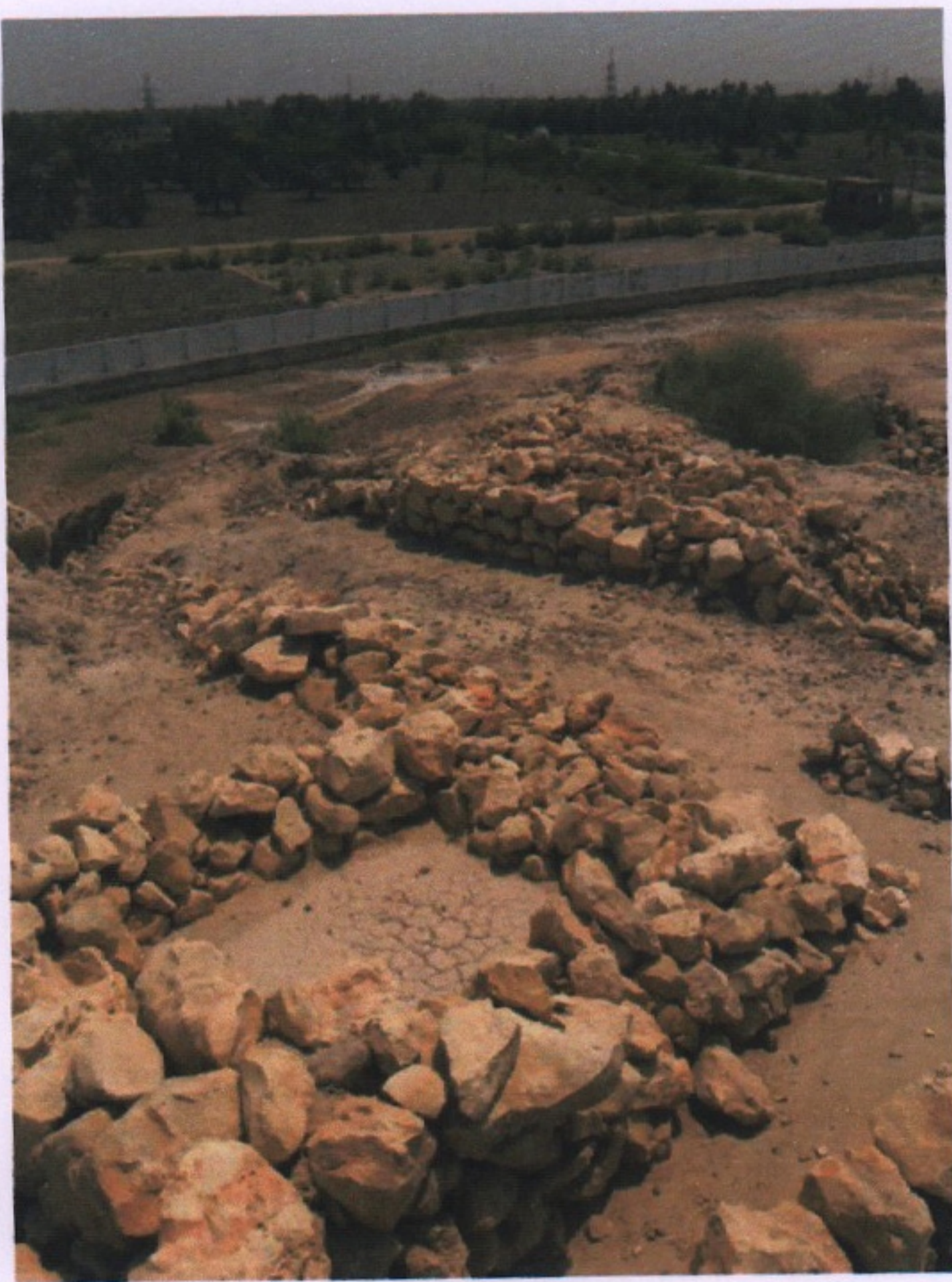
Restoration of fortification wall of Kotdiji ruins to the citadel which was built-in stone and mud revetted with mud and mud bricks have been completed. The wall fell into disuse in later Kotdijian times, when its top was occupied for habitation purposes. The average thickness of the walls is from two to three and half feet; their surviving height varies from one to four feet. Stone structural remains with

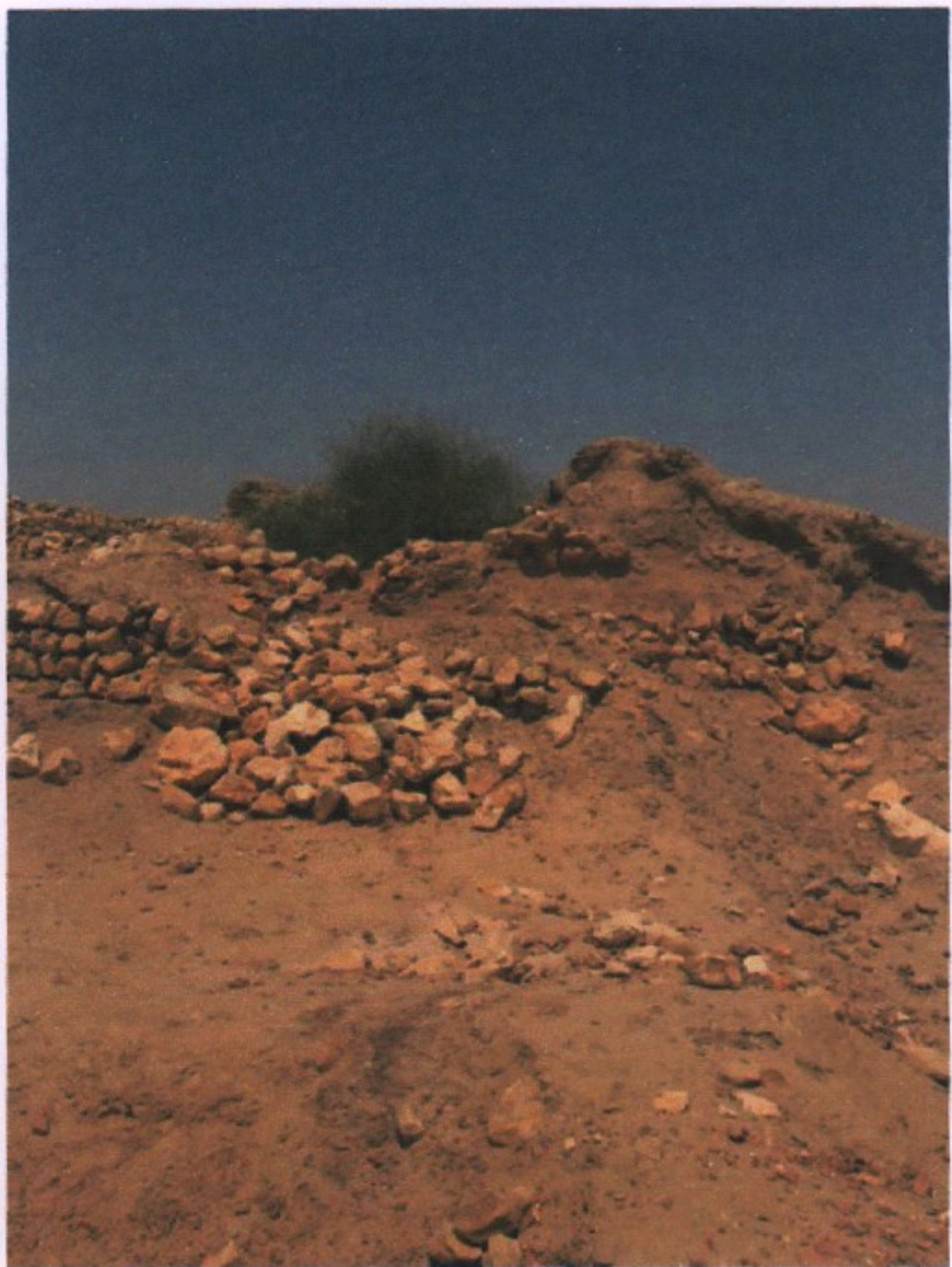
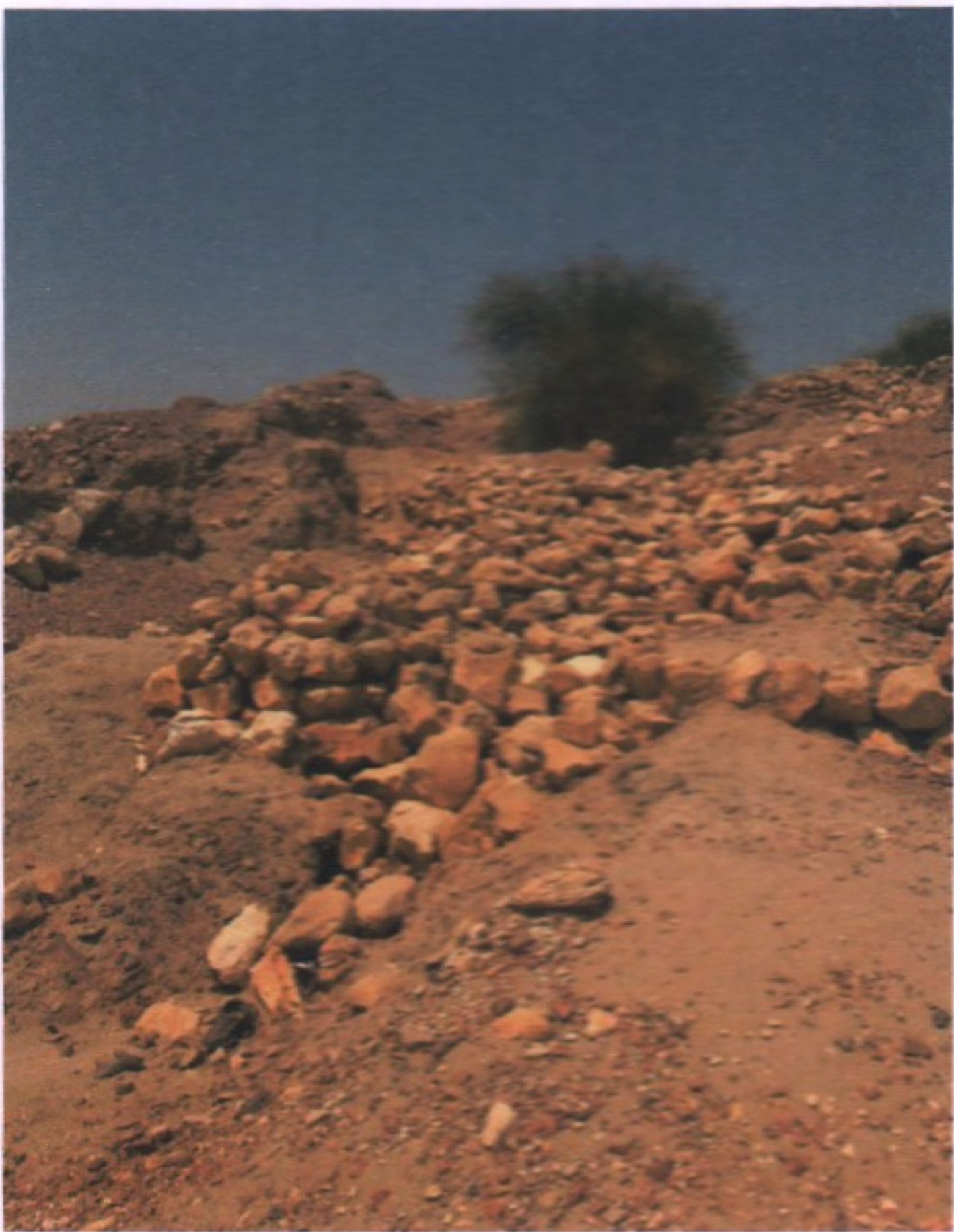
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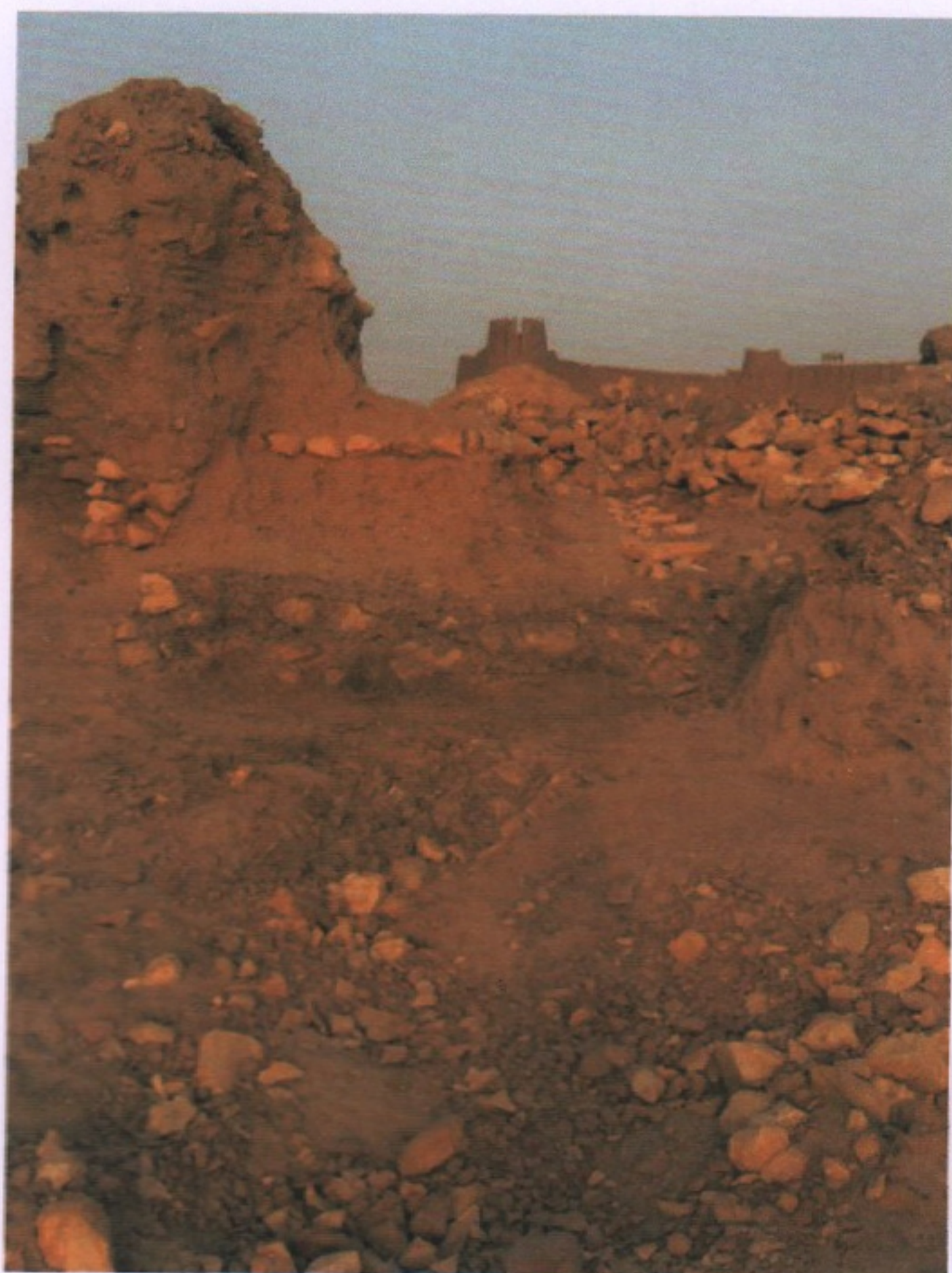
















Excavation work at Koldiji remains.



Some glimpsis of conservation, restoration work at Kotdiji remains.

