



## A Rare Discovery of Stone Hut at Kunti Betta

Dr.S.G.Ramadasa Reddy

Associate professor of History

Govt. First Grade college, Kuvempunagar , Mysore  
Karnataka, India.

### Abstract ;-

Kunti Betta is a hillock near Pandavapura Taluk, head quarters in Mandya District, Karnataka state in India. Neolithic culture and Megalithic culture antiquities were discovered at this place, which is a rare and a unique discovery in the subcontinent on the top of the Kunti hill. The stone hut appears triangular in shape and seems to be constructed by the ancient man. It appears that they must have cut stone rocks and inclined in a triangular shape with a supporting heavy rock at the back and stone slabs fixed to the floor.

**Key word-** Kunti Betta, Neolithic culture, Megalithic culture, stone hut, Discovered. Evidences.

Kunti Betta is a hillock near Pandavapura Taluk head quarters in Mandya District, Karnataka state. It is a mine of ancient archeological site of importance for the researchers. Situated at about 2882 ft above the sea level, it has the evidences of Neolithic and Megalithic culture. Stone hut of the Stone Age man was discovered at this place, which is a rare and a unique discovery in the subcontinent.

At the outset, the stone hut (*fig-01*) appears triangular in shape and seems to be constructed by the ancient man. It appears that they must have cut stone rocks and inclined in a triangular shape with a supporting heavy rock at the back and stone slabs fixed to the floor. The door of the hut is of 5.7 ft width and 6.5 ft height. The inside dimension is 8 ft wide, 6.5 ft width in the middle and 8.2 ft width at the back. Considering all these details, one may come to the conclusion, that the ancient man must have used this stone hut for living purpose. Discovery of this kind of stone hut is the first of its kind in India.

Similar stone huts have been discovered in various parts of the world. For instance American Research and Preservation Department has discovered four stone huts in Colorado. (*fig-02*) There is a marked similarity between them and the stone hut discovered at Kunti Betta.

Similar stone hut has been found at Terra Amite in Mount Vernon in New York in France. This is the first discovery of the stone hut of the old Paleolithic man. Upper Paleolithic man hut was found in Israel's Bahalo II. This is considered to be the first stone hut of the ancient man.

Huts made out of the bones of the mammoth animals, were also discovered at Chi chu bu in Japan, Sub Sahara of South Africa and South Russia. The hut at Ukraine is a mammoth animal bone hut in the shape of a room of 8 ft space. Similar hut is also found at Kostenski Bershevo in Malt and Berlet sites near Masco.

Kunti Betta with all such rare evidences of ancient culture and civilization richly deserves to be taken note of by the concerned Departments so as to shed new light on the history of Ancient India by excavation, research and conservation.

For students of history kunthi Betta in Pandavapura is a must visit archeological site, text book knowledge is reinforced with Archeological evidences of prehistory which was first explored by Robert Bruce foote. Kunthi Betta is a hill near Pandavapura Taluk head quarters in Mandya District with folk and Mythological References. It is a treasure house of Archeological information and Evidences which invite the Attention of researcher

Dr. S.G Ramadasa Reddy. H.O.D. of History and N.S.S officer of Govt First Grade College, Kuvempu nagar, Mysore, along with Prof.B.S. Manjunatha. D.Banumaih's College, Mysore and NSS volunteers conducted field survey of Kunti Betta and were successful in tracing the rare stone hut of Stone Age man.



**Fig-01-kunthi Betta-stone hut**



**Fig-02- Native American Research and Preservation in Colorado.**

**Reference books**

- 1] Dr. S G Ramadasa Reddy Lokhapavani nadhiya thirayada samskruthika ondhu Adhyana , 2012 , Renukashree prakashana .
- 2] Sheshadri .M . the stone use culture of pre-historic and proto historic. Mysore.
- 3] Zohar, I. (2002) in Ohalo II—A 23,000 Year-Old Fisher-Hunter-Gatherers' Camp on the Shore of the Sea of Galilee, ed. Nadel, D. (Hecht Museum, Haifa, Israel), pp. 28-31.
- 4] Goren-Inbar, N., Werker, E. & Feibel, C. S. (2002) *The Acheulian Site of Gesher Benot Ya'aqov, Israel: The Wood Assemblage (Oxbow, Oxford)*.
- 5] Adovasio, J. M. (1997) in *Monte Verde: A Late Pleistocene Settlement in Chile*, ed. Dillehay, T. D. (Smithsonian Institute, Washington, DC), pp. 221-228.
- 6] Fowler, C. S., Hattori, E. M. & Dansie, A. J. (2000) in *Beyond Cloth and Cordage: Archaeological Textile Research in the Americas*, eds. Drooker, P. B. & Webster, L. D. (Univ. of Utah Press, Salt Lake City), pp. 119-139.
- 7] Kislev, M. E., Simchoni, O. & Weiss, E. (2002) in *Ohalo II: A 23,000 Year-Old Fisher-Hunter-Gatherers' Camp on the Shore of the Sea of Galilee*, ed. Nadel, D. (Hecht Museum, Haifa, Israel), pp. 21-23.
- 8] Rabinovich, R. (2002) in *Ohalo II—A 23,000 Year-Old Fisher-Hunter-Gatherers' Camp on the Shore of the Sea of Galilee*, ed. Nadel, D. (Hecht Museum, Haifa, Israel), pp. 24-27.
- 9] Nadel, D. & Zaidner, Y. (2002) *J. Israel Prehist. Soc.* 32 , 49-72.
- 10] Barrett, S. A. (1916) in *Pomo Buildings (Bryan, Washington, DC)*, p. 10.
- 11] New web India 123, India 26/8/2014