APPENDIX

ROCK PAINTINGS AND BRUISINGS OF SOUTH-WESTERN ANDHRA PRADESH

In the present exploration rock paintings and bruisings were found at two neolithic sites, namely, Adoni and Velpumadugu respectively.

Paintings:

Paintings in red ochre were noticed on a big granite boulder a few meters to the east of the made ground on the top of Fateh Mahal hill to the east of Adoni town. These paintings were, however, in a much faded condition.

About a km. west of the town in a rock shelter on the hills are paintings of a deer and an elephant, the colour of which has much faded.

Bruisings: (Pl. C, No.4)

Bruisings of two bulls facing each other occur on a big granite boulder facing west, a little east of the fortified hill at the site of Velpumadugu. At the same place on another boulder facing north were located bruisings of a bull and a sketch of human figurine behind the bull.

The granite rock surface, on which these bruisings were made, has suffered weathering. The rocks retaining the bruisings are located near and around the vicinity of neolithic settlements.

Unlike the paintings at Adoni, bruisings at Velpumadugu were found on weathered and exposed rock surfaces. Similar is the case with other neolithic sites in the South.

The technique of making these bruisings most probably involved pecking on a weathered granite rock surface with a hammer or
pointed tool.

The Velpumadugu bulls have long and slightly curved horns, high hump with rectangular body and tail. The horns do not show trifurcations like those of Piklihal (Alchin 1960 : 14, Pl. 12 and 13a) and Sanganakallu. There is no indication of crossing of their heads showing bull-fighting - a feature characteristic of Piklihal specimens.

The style of Velpumadugu bulls is naturalistic while that found at other sites in the South is mostly stylistic.

The purpose for which these bruisinga were made on rock surfaces is not clear. It may, however, be presumed that the makers of these bulls had an artistic taste. It also indicates that the bulls were domesticated by the people of those times.

It is difficult to determine the age of these rock bruisinga. But, as they occur in the vicinity of neolithic settlements we can guess that these were made during the Neolithic times. The deeply weathered surface of the rock on which these were made also supports the view of their deep antiquity. Further, at most of the neolithic sites in the South including Palavoy, plenty of animal bones mostly belonging to long-horned *Bos indicus* occurred showing that these animals, ox/cows, were bred by the Neolithic people. Hence, it is reasonable to trace them back to Neolithic times.