CHAPTER IV

SECTION - A
LOCATION, ENVIRONMENT AND TYPOLOGY OF MEGALITHS IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT
Anantapur district may be divided into three zones on the basis of major river flow in this region, viz.,

1) The Pennar or uttara pinakini river basin consisting of Hindupur, Parigi, Roddam, Kambadur, Ramagiri, Kanaganapalli, Atmakur, Beluguppa, Kuderu, Uravakonda, Vajrakarur, Garladinne, Pamidi, Singanamala, Peddapappur and Tadapatri mandals comprising the catchment area of about 19,197 Square Kilometers.

2) The Chitravati river basin consisting of Chilamattur, Gorantla, Puttaparti, Bukkapattanam, Kothacheruvu, Chennekottapalli, Dharmavaram, Battalapalli, Tadimarri, Mudigubba and Yellanur mandals covering the catchment area of nearly 5431 Square Kilometers.

3) The Hagari or Vedavathi river basin comprising Brahmasamudram, Gummagatta, Rayadurg, Beluguppa, Kanekal, Bommanahal and D.Hirehal Mandals covers a lesser catchment area than the above two.

127 megalithic sites have been noticed in the district, (See map-3) out of which more than one hundred are fresh sites discovered by us and we have conducted minor excavations in four important sites, namely; Bandameedapalli, Budagavi, Gulyapalyam and Timmasamudram (See map-8).
A division of megalithic sites has been made on the basis of geographical location and tabulated in the first tabular column. The second tabular column distinguishes the major, intermediate and minor sites.

**TABULAR COLUMN-1**

**MEGALITHIC SITES IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Location</th>
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<th>Long.</th>
<th>Types of burials</th>
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<td>76° 52'E</td>
<td>menhirs and stone circles</td>
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<td>Location 2</td>
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12) Falavoy 12) D.Hirehal 12) Cherlopalli
13) Sunnampalli 13) Demaketeppalli 13) Cholasamudram
14) Thimmaganipalli 14) Devadulakonda 14) Damajipalli
15) Dodagutta 15) Gooty
16) Gajarampalli 16) Gongatipalli
17) Gajjalagutta 17) Gudibanda
18) Giddammbogudu 18) Gummaiahgaripalli
19) Gollapalli 19) Gummagatta
20) Gownivaripalli 20) Gutturu
21) Gudisendla 21) Hemavathi
22) Guntakal 22) Idukal
23) Hulikal 23) Kalyandurg town
24) Jammalabanda 24) Kamaiahgaripalli
25) Javanadugu 25) Kasireddipalli
26) Katamadevunikonda 26) Kavetinagepalli
27) Kondapuram 27) Kethaganicheruvu
28) Kolimipalyam 28) Kodipalli
29) Konakondla 29) Kotturu
30) Konapuram 30) Lepakshi
31) Kotnuru 31) Mallapalli
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PREVIOUS WORK

Explorations were carried out by C.J.Pelly⁴ the Collector of the then Bellary district earlier. These resulted in discovering a large number of megalithic monuments in Rayadurg and Dharmavaram taluks of Anantapur district. The megalithic structures of Rayadurg area were also recorded in the Bellary district gazetteer⁴ and further in 1912, a note was prepared on the structures by A.H.Longhurst⁵. In Kalyandurg taluk at Mudigallu, around one thousand stone alignments are described in Anantapur Gazetteer⁶ and these were later visited by some members of the Archaeological Survey of India, Southern circle, Madras⁷. Subba Rao⁸ also visited the area of Rayadurg and gave the description of megaliths and their locations.

Cornelius Cardew⁹ the then in charge of Railway Locomotive workshops at Guntakal junction, excavated the burrows and graves in 1887 and recovered an excellent
collection of iron implements and pottery belonging to megalithic culture.

Among all the explorers the contribution of Robert Bruce Foote who surveyed the northern part of the district was the most notable.

Rami Reddy,\textsuperscript{11} not only excavated the ash mound at Palavoy in which he found the megalithic strata but he surveyed briefly the south western part of the district, which yielded a few megaliths in and around Rayadurg and Kalyandurg areas.

TYPES OF BURIALS

Till now we have found sixteen burial types in Anantapur district and they are listed below (See fig. VI.1-16).

1) Anthropomorphic figures
2) Alignments
3) Avenues
4) Cairns
5) Cists (oblong type)
6) Cists (double chambered)
7) Cists (square and rectangular type)
8) Cists (Swastika type)
9) Cists surrounded by slab circle
10) Cists surrounded by stone circle
11) Dolmens
12) Dolmenoid cists with port-hole
13) Dolmenoid cists without port-hole
14) Menhirs
15) Menhirs surrounded by stone circle
16) Stone circles

DESCRIPTION OF MEGALITHIC SITES.

ADAGUPPA

Adaguppa is a hamlet of Gollapalli village panchayat in Gummagatta mandal and is about 9 kms south-west of Rayadurg. This area is in the Hagari river basin. Steep and continuous granite and grano-diorite hills run from east to west, just adjoining the village on it's northern side. They are east to west locally called Mallammadadi, Nakkalapenta, Adaguppakonda, Biddammbogudu, Budiballidadi, perikerallagutta and Uruguddum. There is another hill line a little north of the earlier known as Nemalitippa and Pulusalaguddum. Adaguppa is rich in megalithic habitations as well as burials; C.J. Pelly\(^2\) recorded 525 burials here. He divided these structures into various groups, such as dolmens consisting of an enclosure of three upright stone
slabs topped by another slab and leaving one side open. Nearly 17 of this type were mentioned. The second and the fourth groups consisting of 31 and 24 structures have an enclosure of four upright slabs leaving one side open; but structures of all the three groups are without a top slab. Besides, one of the side slabs of the dolmen in the fourth has got a port-hole also. This description was given by him before a suitable classification of the basic types of megaliths of South India by antiquarians or archaeologists such as Wheeler, Krishnaswamy, Dikshit, Leshnic, Sundara, Agrawal, Alchin etc. Now a fresh attempt has been made to identify the available burial types here. The first group of the description could anyhow be identified as the dolmens situated on the top of a hill in site number XV (see Plan-1 for details), the second and the third groups probably with the various cists of sites numbers II, VIII, IX, XII, and XIV and the other group i.e., the fourth one with most probably of dolmenoid cists with port-holes found in the site number IV, V, VII and X of the present systematic survey.

In the present survey, we could locate as many as seventeen sites in and around the village. Acres of land strewn with pieces of pottery which include black and red black polished, black, chocolate slipped, red and
Dull-red-ware, iron slag and bone splinters attract not only the Archaeologists but layman. A few iron tools and weapons were also collected from the disturbed burials. A detailed description of the sites identified has been given below.

Site-I

This is situated about 0.5 Km to the east of the village. In the open fields, there are formations of menhirs and cists. As the land is under continuous cultivation, their original formations are disturbed and therefore it is not possible to identify their types specifically. But only one menhir appearing in hood shape is intact which measures 3.6 mts. in its height and 1.4 m in its width orienting to east. Locally this monument is called 'Rakshasabanda.' meaning the slab of giant. This is the biggest and the tallest among all the menhir types in the district (See plate-XV).

A few meters west of the above monument and very close to village, there is a dolmen consisting of an enclosure of three upright granite slabs measuring 0.90 m long, 0.80 m wide and about of the same eight topped by another slab and leaving one side open i.e., eastern side.

Site-II

About 1.5 Kms north of the village, between the northern slopes of the hills called Mallammadadi and
Nakkalapenta, and a little south of a perennial stream locally called 'Barlavanka', can be found habitation deposits. In the course of exploration innumerable black and red, black polished, black and a few chocolate slipped potsherds and bone splinters were found. Fifty cists were also identified. Many of the cists are disturbed. Only nine cists located east to west adjacent to each other are measured and given below.

1) A cist measuring 1.2 m east-west and 0.90 m north-south orienting to east (See plate-V).

2) A cist measuring 1.1 m east-west and 0.80 m north-south orienting to east.

3) An east orienting cist measuring 1.2 m east-west and 0.90 m north-south.

4) A cist measuring 1.3 m east-west and 0.90 m north-south orienting to east.

5) A cist orienting to east with the measurements of 1.2 m and 0.95 m east-west and north-south respectively.

6) A cist orienting to east with the measurements of 1.25m and 1.1 m east-west and north-south respectively.

7) A cist measuring 1.2 m east-west and 0.95 m north-south orienting to east.
8) An east orienting cist measuring 1.13 m east-west and 0.95 m north-south.

9) A cist measuring 1.25 m east-west and 1.1 m north-south orienting to east.

The rest of the cists are totally disturbed by the treasure hunters.

Site-III

A few meters west of the above site on the southern bank of the same stream towards the northern slopes of the hills, there are three dolmenoid cists surrounded by slab circles orienting to east and north-easterly direction.

1) An east orienting dolmenoid cist measuring 2.65 m east-west and 2.5 m north-south surrounded by a slab circle measuring 19 m in its circumference. As the upright slabs are broken it's height cannot be measured.

2) Another dolmenoid measuring 2.4 m east-west and 2.25 m north-south surrounded by a slab circle measuring 18 m in its circumference.

3) The third is a different type of dolmenoid cist measuring 2.5 m south-east north-west and 2.20 m north-east and south-west with a slab circle surrounded with in its 19 m circumference this is orienting in north-easterly direction.
Site-IV

In between the two hill lines locally called Mailammadadi, Nakkalapenta and Pulusalaguddum, Nemalitippa, about 2 Kms north of the village, on the southern bank of the same stream there are twenty one megalithic monuments most of which are dolmenoid cists with port-hole. Except one in which case three fourth of the structure has been disturbed, the rest of all the cists were dug out or devastated in search of treasure. The only dolmenoid cist with port-hole measures 2.5 m east-west and 2.4 m north-south with a port-hole 1.3 m in it's circumference pierced on its eastern slab. It's height can not be measured as it is destroyed. The existing slab probably belonging to the same cist might have fallen down and it measures 1.3 m which may be taken as its height.

Site-V

A little bit west of the above site, there are traces of nearly 27 megalithic monuments, i.e., dolmenoid cists with out port-hole. Among these only one can be measured.

A dolmenoid cist without port-hole, measures 2.45 m east-west and 1.45 m north-south. It's height cannot
be measured as it is destroyed. Abundant pot sherds of black and red, dull red ware and bone splinters have been scattered here.

Site-VI

This appears to be probably a habitational site that consists of a few circular house floor like appearances spreading about 50 m all along the western foot of the hill called Pulusulaguddum about 2.5 km north-west of the village, and on the western bank of the stream. These are noticed being in the devastating condition. One of such floors measures 5.4 m north-south and 5.6 m east-west in its diameter. The rest of them also measure more or less the same.

Site-VII

A few meters west of the above floors there are formations of nearly forty eight dolmenoid cists with port-hole occupying closely in an acre. The greedy treasure hunters destructed them. As a consequence of the above, innumerable black-and-red red and dull red ware pot sherds and bone splinters scattered in the entire site. One of such disturbed burial (See plate-VII), could yield a few pot sherds and bone splinters including a sickle and an arrow-head measuring 24 cms x 2 cms and 14.5 cms x 4 cms in
length and breadth wise respectively (See plate-XIX-1 and 10).

Site-VIII

A few meters west and almost adjacent to the above site, there are formations of nearly 19 swastika patterned cists arranged both in clock-wise and anti-clock-wise spread in an area of nearly 0.5 acres. Among these a few are very small comparatively in their measurements which probably of child burials. Among the 19 cists the following four are of common cists and the last mentioned is probably of child burial.

1) A cist measuring 1.4 m east-west and 1.2 m south-north vice versa clock-wise orienting to east.

2) A cist measuring 2.1 m east-west and 1.4 m south-north vice versa clock-wise orienting to east.

3) A cist measuring 1.35 m east-west and 1.25 m south-north vice versa clock-wise east orienting.

4) A north orienting cist measuring 1.1 m north-south and 1.0 m west-east vise versa arranged in anti-clock-wise (See plate-VI).

5) A child burial cist measuring 0.90 m east-west and 0.60m south-north vice versa clock-wise orienting to east.
The above mentioned cists are all in swastika pattern and the rest of the cists cannot be measured because of their disturbance.

Site-IX

A few meters north of the above site, there are again formations of 31 swastika patterned cists occupying an area of nearly 0.75 acres. Like the dilapidation of the other cists in this area, these are also mostly dilapidated. The only three cists that can be measured are as follows.

1) A swastika patterned cist measuring 1.65 m east-west and 1.5 m south-north vice versa arranged in clock-wise orienting to east.

2) An east orienting cist measuring 1.4 m east-west and 0.95 m south-north vice versa clock-wise.

3) This is a north orienting cist measuring 1.9 m north-south and 1.6 m west-east vice versa arranged in anti-clock-wise.

There are innumerable pieces of granite orthostats of the local swastika cists showing the outcome of their disturbance scattered in and around the entire site.
Site-X

About 2.75Kms north-west of the village Adaguppa, at the western end of the hill called Budiballidadi and at the eastern beginning of an another hill called Perikerallagutta, nearly 53 megalithic burials i.e., dolmenoid cists with port-holes occur. Among these monuments five dolmenoid cists with port-hole are measurable. One of it is totally dug out and the rest of the four are intact. We could collect an iron plough-share and a nail measuring 21 cms x 4.5 cms and 26 cms x 2 cms in length and breadth wise respectively from the debris (See plate-XIX-4 and 8). The rest of the cists are as follows.

1) The first three dolmenoid cists in a row from south to north measure with the same measurements i.e., 2.15 m east-west, 1.8 m north-south with the height of 1.3 m above the ground level. The capstone that covers the upper part of the cist is considerably bigger and wider with 0.4 m thick and undressed. The eastern slab of the cist consists of a port-hole which measures 1.4 m in its circumference. All the three cists are east oriented.
2) This is the only north-east orienting dolmenoid cist with port-hole measuring 2.2 m south-east and north-west, 1.5 m south-west and north-east with a height of nearly 1.2 m above the ground level. The capstone is also as thick as 0.35 m. The north-east slab consists of a port-hole nearly 1.35 m in its circumference (See plate-XI).

Site-XI

In the northern side of Perikeralla gutta a few meters north-west of the above site, there are a few more formations of circular house floor appearances among which only two are in tact. The debris of those, probably walls collapsed are about 1.2 mts in their height above the ground level and measure 8.4 m east-west and 8.8 m north-south and 10.5 m east-west and 9.4 m north-south in their diameter, respectively. There are number of pebbles and gravel scattered in and around them.

Site-XII

About one Km west of the above site, in the cultivable and uncultivable land situated inbetween the western end of Perikerallagutta and eastern end of another dressed granite hill called uruguddam, there are numerous burials Among them eleven stone circles, seven cairn packings, nineteen oblong cists and four menhirs are in tact.
Stone Circles

In the open field, there are 11 stone circles as per the following measurements. Which extend north to south.

1) A stone circle measuring 4.5 m east-west and 4.8 m north-south in its diameter.

2) A stone circle measuring 4.6 m east-west and 4.7 m north-south in its diameter.

3) This is a stone circle measuring 4.1 m east-west and 4.2 m north-south in its diameter.

4) It is also a stone circle measuring 4.1 m east-west and 4 m north-south in its diameter.

5) A little south of the above stone circles there are three more stone circles measuring 3.9 m east-west and 4.1 m north-south respectively in their diameter.

6) The rest of the 4 stone circles also measure with the same measurements as 3.9 m east-west and 4.1 m north-south respectively in their diameter.

Cairn Packings

All the seven cairn packages, which are in tact are thickly covered by the locally available pebbles
and a kind of gravel packings. The average measurement of the packings recorded as 3.9 m east-west and 4.1 m north-south in their diameter which are exposed about 0.23 m high above the surface.

Cists

There are formations of innumerable cists but most of them are disturbed. We could collect a few potsherds of black and red, red and dull red ware, pieces of iron slag and bone splinters. 19 cists are counted and found partly disturbed. Among these cists the biggest is measured as 1.5 m north-south and 0.80 m east-west and the smallest as 1.3 m east-west and 0.64 m north-south. Some are east oriented and the other are north oriented.

Menhirs

Amidst the stone circles, cairns and cists there are four menhirs located west to east. All are east-orienting and their measurements are as follows.

1) A menhir measuring 1.6 m high and 0.6 m wide at its ground level and 0.3 m at its top which is conic in appearance.

2) An east orienting menhir measuring 1.4 m high and 0.5 and 0.2 m wide at its ground level and top respectively.
3) A menhir that measures 1.7 m high and 0.5 m and 0.3 wide at its ground level and top respectively. This is also east orienting.

4) A little south of the above three menhirs, there is one more menhir measuring 1.6 m high and 0.35 m and 0.5 m wide at its top and ground level respectively. Like the other menhirs this is also east orienting.

Site-XIII

2.5 Kms north-west of Adaguppa at the western foot of Perikerallagutta, there are thirteen cairn packings occupying an area of nearly half an acre. All these are mostly rubble packings of locally available pebbles and gravel. Among them, the biggest measures 7.8 m north-south and 5.7 m east-west in its diameter, whereas the smallest is of 3.9 m east-west and 3.8 m north-south in its diameter.

Site-XIV

1.5 Kms west of Adaguppa, in the cultivable land located to the south of Perikerallagutta and a few furlongs west of Adaguppakonda in the open fields there are innumerable cists. Their present condition is absolutely under disintegration and degeneration due to ploughing. About thirty formations of such cists which
shapes were damaged could be counted but none of it could
give measurements. As the land possessing these cists is
under continuous cultivation, inevitably these are destined
for the destruction. A few potsherds of black and red,
iron slag and bone splinters could be collected along with a
few stone balls which also occur hither and thither.

Site-XV

About 1.5Kms north-west of the village Adaguppa between the two hills called Giddammabogudu and Perikerallagutta, also adjoining the Budiballidadi there is a small hillock on the surface of which there are sixteen dolmens consisting an enclosure of three upright granite slabs topped by another slab and leaving one side i.e., eastern side open. These are also called cists with entrance chamber. Subba Rao\textsuperscript{20} illustrates an exposed list with port-hole at Bollapalli and another cist with entrance chamber at Mallapuram both the places located very near to Rayadurg. All the granite slabs used for these dolmens are undressed. Almost all are east orienting. The measurements of eleven dolmens are also the same being 1.2 m long east-west, 0.95 m wide north-south and about 1.0 m high.

Site-XVI

About 1 Km west of Adaguppa towards the
western side of the Adaguppa hill an area of nearly thirty acres is diffused and thickly strewn by innumerable pot sherds, bone splinters, fragments of stones, brick pieces, debris of dwelling materials and also ancient wells, temples, 'mandapas,' Hero stones, Sati stones including inscriptions showing the antiquity of the place in its continuous habitation even to the present time. Hither and thither there are formations of megalithic burials. This site seems to have been once the habitation of the early forming communities flourished through the ages till the modern times.

Site-XVII

The feet of Adaguppa hill is thickly deposited by debris of dwelling materilas, temples, fort debris, inscriptions, moat and other Hero stones as well as Sati stones. Though this is not a megalithic site, there is allprobably of link between the megalithic people and those of the later who lived here. The future researches should unravel the significance behind it.

2) AGALI

Agali is a village and the mandal head quarters lying in the south-western part of Anantapur and located about 175 Kms from Anantapur. A small river called
Swarnamukhi flows through this area, and on the southern banks of the river, about 3 Kms north of the village there are three dolmens which measure, 1) a dolmen situated directly on the southern banks of the river Swarnamukhi consists of an enclosure of three upright granite slabs measuring 1.3 m east-west, 1.1 m north-south with the height of nearly 1.0 m and is topped by another slab leaving eastern side open, 2) this is a dolmen situated a little east of the above dolmen with almost the same measurements and east orienting, 3) a dolmen situated a little south of the above with the measurements of 1.2 m east-west, 1.0 m north-south and nearly 1.0 m high east orienting.

3) AKKAMMAKONDA

It is a steep granite hill about 2 Kms north-east of Kalyandurg town. The name Akkammakonda is in vogue due to the hill goddess 'Akkamma' residing at the north-western foot of the hill. Rami Reddy, mentioned a number of stone circles and menhirs here. To the east of the hill in the open fields were identified number of menhirs surrounded by stone circles. Owing to continuous cultivation and digging for treasure by the treasure-hunters the present condition of them is under total destruction. Consequently a few pot sherds of black and red, black, chocolate slipped and coarse gray ware were picked up. We
also identified four menhirs surrounded by stone circles being intact, 1) a menhir with a height of nearly 1.3 m east orienting has been surrounded by a stone circle measuring 10.0 m in its diameter, 2) a little south of the above, there stands another menhir with a height of 1.2 m east orienting has a stone circle measuring 12.0 m in its diameter, 3) a little south-east of the above there is a small menhir with a height of 1.2 m east orienting surrounded by a stone circle with 10.5 m in its diameter, 4) in addition to the above there is one more menhir with a height of 1.1 m east orienting surrounded by a stone circle that measures about 7.2 m in its diameter situated south-west of the above menhirs.

4) AKKAMPALLI (KAMAKKAPALLI)

It is a hamlet of Kalyandurg about 8 Kms south of Kalyandurg on the Kalyandurg-Kambadur road. There are two dolmens situated to the right and left side of the road respectively, 1) a dolmen situated to the right side of the road measures 1.0 m east-west, 0.96 m north-south and about 0.76 m high east orienting, 2) a dolmen that is situated to the left side of the road measures 1.2 m east-west, 1.0 m north-south and about of the same height of the above, orients to east.
Amidalagondi is a small village in the Madakasira mandal and is about 7 Kms north of Madakasira on the Madakasira-Pavagada road. During the explorations we found three dolmens lying in the field just east of the road of which one is converted into a small shrine. All the three dolmens possessed the same measurements, i.e., 1.2 m east-west, 1.1 m north-south and about 1.0 m high from the ground level orienting to east. The orthostats fixed towards eastern side of the two dolmens are missing.

Andepalli

It is a hamlet of Kambadur village about 28 Kms south-east of Kalyandurg on the Kalyandurg-Pavagada road. Rami Reddy located a couple of ashmounds and a few megaliths, namely menhirs bounded by stone circles here. But these structures could not be traced out. A thorough exploration in and around the village and 'Durgammakonda' yielded a few megaliths. Beside the road, in a tamarind grove, are found three dolmens. All the three dolmens are more or less with the same measurements, i.e., 1.0 m east-west, 0.90 m north-south and about a height of 0.90 m and east orienting. One of the three dolmens is converted into a shrine and even white washed. Besides the above
dolmens there are two ashmounds at this site. One is undisturbed and is measured nearly 50 m east-west and 46 m north-south with a height of 4.7 m above the ground level and located 1 Km north-east of the village. The other is at the western foot of the hill called 'Durgammakonda,' which measures 29 m east-west and 26 m north-south and about 2.2 m high above the ground level. It is partly disturbed.

7. BALAMPALLII

It is a small village of Hindupur mandal and is about 9 Kms north-east of Hindupur on the Hindupur-Kadiri road. In the tamarind grove two dolmens and a stone circle were noticed. Among the dolmens only one is in tact which is measured 0.76 m east-west, 0.76 m north-south and about 0.61 m high above the ground level leaving the eastern side open orienting to east. A few meters south of these dolmens, there is a stone circle measuring 1.92 m east-west and 1.61 m north-south. It appears there are still megalithic burials in and around the village. A few black ware sherds were recovered here.

8. BASAVANAHALLI

It is a small village of Amarapuram mandal and is about 30 Kms west of Madakasira on Madakasira-Amarapuram road. There are a couple of dolmens lying in the open fields to the north of the road. Among
them one is completely ruined and the rest is measured 1.1 m east-west, 0.90 m north-south with a height of nearly 1.0 m east orienting. There appears a few more ruined megaliths.

9. BASTARAPALLI

It is a village in the mandal of Kundurpi about 30 Kms south-west of Kalyandurg. A few furlongs to the south of the Kalyandurg-Kundurpi road there are three stone circles. As these stone circles have been disturbed, their measurements can not be taken.

10. BEEDAREDDIPALLI

It is a hamlet of Chilamattur mandal and about 11 Kms south-west of Gorantla on the Gorantla-Kodikonda road. There exists a single dolmen in tact amidst thorny plants just to the west of the village which measures 1.4 m east-west, 1.2 m north-south and is about 0.7 m high east orienting.

11. BHAIRAVANITIPPA

Bhairavanitippa is a village under the jurisdiction of Brahmasamudram mandal about 19 Kms south of Rayadurg town. There is an anicut built across the river A few sherds of coarse gray ware, black and red and dull red were, are picked up from here. Because of the irrigational activities most of the megalithic monuments are disturbed.
But still there are remnants of four cairn packings adjacent to the dam-site measuring roughly 2.7 m east-west and 2.7 m north-south. To the south of the village in the thorny plants there are two more dolmens measuring 1.2 m east-west 0.90 m north-south and about a height of 0.90 m having the eastern orthostat open, and orienting to east.

12. BORAMPALLI

It is village in the Kalyandurg mandal and is about 6 Kms east of Kalyandurg-Anantapur road. About 2 Km south-west of the village on the eastern bank of a stream locally called 'Turukonivanka' there are nearly seven dolmens consisting an enclosure of three upright stone slabs topped by another slab leaving east open. The measurements of five of them from south-north in a row are, 1) a dolmen measuring 1.55 m east-west, 1.35 m north-south and about 0.70 m high with its east opening, 2) a dolmen measuring 1.4 m east-west, 1.1 m north-south and about 0.5 m high with its east opening, 3) an east orienting dolmen with the measurements of 1.4 m east-west, 1.3 m north-south and 0.65 m high, 4) a dolmen measuring 2.5 m east-west, 1.8 m north-south and about 0.7 m high east orienting, 5) the fifth dolmen is of the same measurement of the above one. About 15 mts. east of the above five dolmens there are two more dolmens which measure, 1) a dolmen measuring 1.7 m east-west, 1.6 m
north-south and about 0.5 m high east orienting, 2) an east orienting dolmen with the measurements 1.4 m east-west, 1.35 m north-south and 0.65 m high. The top slab is missing. All these monuments are locally called 'Daddaganigullu'.

13. BOTTUVANIPALLI

It is a hamlet of Kodipalli village in the Kalyandurg mandal and about 12 Kms east of Kalyandurg town on the Kalyandurg-Dharmavaram road. There is a dolmen lying in the catchment area of the local tank, to the south of the main road. This dolmen is totally disturbed. But the orthostats used for the construction are in tact which measures 0.9 m and 0.6 m wide. There is another dolmen lying to the south-east of the village measuring 1.2 m long east-west, 1.1 m wide north-south and is about 1.0 m high east orienting.

14. BOYILAPALLI

It is a village in Kambadur mandal and is on the Kalyandurg-Kambadur road about 18 Kms south of Kalyandurg. There is a dolmen totally disturbed lying in the open fields to the east of the road. The slabs are measured 1.2 m long and 1.1 m wide.
15. **B. SETTIPALLI**

It is a village in the Chilamattur mandal and is about 11 Kms south-west of Gorantla on the Gorantla-Kodikonda road. A single dolmen lying in the thorny bushes to the west of the village measures 1.6 m east-west and about 1.6 m north-south and about 1.2 m high orienting to east. The villagers said that there were many such structures before their occupation. there were many of such structures here before they occupied this land with the pattas having been given by the revenue authorities.

16. **BUDIDIGADDAPALLI**

It is a village about 6 Kms south-west of Gorantla lying on the south-eastern banks of the Chitravati river. This village is very rich in megalithic and early historic habitational deposits occupying nearly an area of not less than 50 acres. Abundant pottery from surface such as black and red, red, dull red, black polished and Russet coated painted ware sherds, bons splinters etc. were collected. The discovery of human and animal bones together very close to the river bed indicate that the culture once flourished might have ended abruptly because of natural calamities. A Km south-east of the village amidst thorny bushes, there are two stone circles and a dolmen
measuring, 1) A stone circle 3.7 m east-west and 3.4 m south-north in its diameter, 2) the stone circle also measures the same. 3) a little south of the above there is a dolmen with three upright slabs having one side open covered by an orthostat measuring 1.2 m east-west, 1.0 m north-south and about 1.0 m high east orienting.

17. BUDILI

It is a village in the Gorantla mandal and is located just 9 Kms south-east of Gorantla and can be reached by bus. There are four dolmens situated in the cultivable land to the east of the village. Because of continuous cultivation their actual constructional mode and orientation are totally disturbed. Their existence could be testified by the scattered orthostat fragments in the field. There is also one more dolmen lying in the field just a Km south-east of the village measuring 1.72 m north-south 1.37 m east-west and about 1.2 m high north orienting.

18. BULASAMUDRAM

It is a village in the mandal of Madakasira and is about 6 Kms east of Madakasira on the Madakasira-Hindupur road. A single dolmen situated in the open field just beside the road measuring 1.3 east-west, 1.0 north-south and about 0.90 m high east orienting.
19. CHAKRAYIPETA

Chakrayipeta is a village of Singanamala mandal and is about 24 Kms north-east of Anantapur on the Anantapur-Tadapatri high way. A few furlongs east of the village on the western banks of a perennial stream, there are about eight stone circles in the patta land owned by Boya Thirupathaiah. But unfortunately most of them have been destroyed by the land owner himself. A few red ware sherds are picked up here. The Partially disturbed two stone circles measure 2.6 m east-west and 2.6 m north-south respectively.

20. CHALAMAIAHGARIPALLI

It is a village of Borantla mandal and is about 11 Kms north-east of Borantla on the Borantla-Kadiri road. There are a few dolmens just beside the road measuring, 1) a dolmen measuring 1.32 m north-south, 1.21 m east-west and about 0.7 m high north orienting, 2) a dolmen that measures 1.12 m east-west, 1.18 m north-south and about 0.80 m high north orienting and situated north of the above.

21. CHAPIRI

It is a village in the Kalyandurg mandal and is about 7 Kms north of Kalyandurg on the
Kalyandurg-Beluguppa road. At the south-western foot of the hill locally called 'Kundulagutta' in the patta land of Paleti Thimmarayudu there are nearly five stone circles and they measure 3.3 m east-west and 2.8 m north-south in their diameter.

22. CHENNEKOTTAPALLI

It is a mandal head quarters and is about 47 Kms south of Anantapur on the Anantapur-Bangalore high way. About 2 Kms south of the town on the north-western bank of a seasonal stream in the cultivable land, is a dolmenoid cist measuring 2.70 m east-west, 2.10 m north-south and about 0.90 m high east orienting. On the banks of the same stream to the north-east of the town there are formations of seven stone circles. But they are totally disturbed by the farmers. The small boulders of the stone circles are still used by the local people as boundary stones.

23. CHERLOPALLI

It is a village in the Hindupur mandal and is about 13 Kms north-east of Hindupur in the Hindupur-Kadiri road. A Km east to the road, in the field, there are three dolmens consisting of an enclosure of three upright stone slabs closed by another slab and leaving one side open with the measurements, 1) a dolmen
measuring 1.36 m east-west, 1.1 m north-south and 0.90 m high east orienting, 2) a dolmen measuring 1.36 m east-west, 1.1 m north-south and 0.90 m high east orienting and is situated just east of the above, 3) this is also of the same type east orienting with the measurements 1.1 m east-west, 0.90 m north-south and 0.75 m high a little south of the above two.

24. CHERUVUDODDI

It is a hamlet of Gollapalli village in Gummagatta mandal and is about 9 Kms south-west of Rayadurg town. Very close to the road in a tamarind grove, there are nearly 79 cists occupying the entire area. The cists are sepulchral in character. Another interesting feature noticed here is that all most all the cists measure more or less give same measurements. A keen observation proved that a few cists oriented to east and a few more to the north and north-west also. Almost the orthostats protruding above the ground are either broken or missing. According to the sayings of the local that those slabs were used as gravel for laying down the approach roads by the contractors. The site is diffused by a few black, red, and black and red ware sherds.
25. CHIKKAVEEERANNAKATTA

It is a hamlet of Kekathi revenue village in the Gudibanda mandal and is about 9 Kms east of Gudibanda mandal head quarters. The tank situated here is said to have been an old one and is now reconstructed. Very close to the catchment area of the tank there are number of cists surrounded by slab circles. Nine of them are found in tact which measure more or less the same measurements such as 2.1 m east-west and 1.25 m north-south. A few orient to north-east and the other to east surrounded by slab circles measuring 9 to 11 m in their diameter. A north-east orienting monument measures 1.5 m south-east and north-west and 1.25 m south-west and north-east surrounded by a slab circle measuring about 11 m in diameter (See plate-VIII). This area is very thick in megalithic burial deposits. In the field survey, most of the megalithic monuments were found either dug out or disturbed. A few black and red and red ware sherds are collected here.

26. CHOLASAMUDRAM

It is a village in Lepakshi mandal and is about 8 Kms east of Hindupur on the Hindupur-Lepakshi road. A few meters east of the tank, under a tree, there situated a dolmen measuring 1.2 m east-west, 1.0 m north-south and
One of the orthostats is missing. There scattered a few pieces of orthostats suggesting the existence of a few more megaliths.

27. Chowdepalli

It is a village of Obula Devura Cheruvu mandal and is about 19 Kms north-east of Borantla on the Borantla-Kadiri road. On the western bank of a stream, very close both to the road and village, two dolmenoid cists are situated in the field. They measure, 1) A dolmenoid cist of 1.65 m north-south, 1.5 m east-west and about 0.85 m high interestingly north orienting. 2) This is also a dolmenoid cist with the measurements 1.6 m north-south, 1.45 m east-west and about 0.76 m high north orienting. The slabs used for orthostats are well dressed. There is one more of such type but two orthostats of it are missing.

28. Dadulur

This village is about 36 Kms north of Anantapur on the Anantapur-Bangalore highway. It is a village of Kanaganipalli mandal. A perennial stream flows close to the village towards the eastern side. A furlong north of the village on the south-eastern bank of the stream locally called 'Paleru vanka' there is a menhir and a dolmen. The menhir measures 1.80 m high and 0.65 m wide at
its ground level and 0.20 m at its top and orients to east. The local people tell a story about the menhir to the effect that their cattle was petrified by some curse. A few meters north of the above menhir beside the road, there is again a dolmen measuring 1.2 m east-west, 1.0 m north-south and about 1.0 m high orienting to east. The local people have converted this into a shrine.

29. DAMAJIPALLI

This is a hamlet of Chennekottapalli and is about 2.5 Kms to the northern side of Chennekottapalli. The village is on the northern bank of a stream. In the cultivable land there are formations of four stone circles. Owing to continuous cultivation, their shape and measurements could not be taken. But the stones used for stone circles could be seen at present used by the local farmers as boundary fence for their present lands. Hither and thither black and red ware sherds occur.

30. DEMAKETEPALLI

This village under the jurisdiction of Chilamattur mandal is about 19 Kms east of Hindupur on the Hindupur-kodikonda road. Demaketepalli is a neolithic factory site where there are signs of stone cutting on the boulders. Innumerable flakes are scattered in and around the place. A Km south of the village in the open fields there
are formations of stone circles. Because of continuous cultivation they are totally disturbed. Two of them have been identified but could not be measured. A few sherds of coarse gray and dull red ware could be picked up here.

31. DEVADULAKONDA

C.J.Pelly described the location of the village to the south-east of Dharmavaram and did not mention at what distance the place was situated. Efforts were made by us to trace the place but could not locate it. Pelley reported 104 structures, which he called dwellings at this place. During the course of exploration, we came across a village of the same name mentioned by C.J. Pelley not in Dharmavaram area but in the Kalyandurg area. The types of burials also differ from those types mentioned by him. The village Devadulakonda is in Kalyandurg mandal and is located about 3.5 Kms east of Kalyandurg town on the Kalyandurg-Anantapur road. Interestingly avenues consisting of two rows of menhirs situated just beside the road are found. Both the two rows of menhirs are arranged in north-south direction about 26 m long and 8.0 m wide in east and westerly direction. The first row consists of 7 menhirs of which 5th, 6th and 7th are missing and the second consists of four menhirs. The measurements of the menhirs arranged in the first row from north to south are 1.2 x 0.80m, 2.3m x 1.3m, 1.3m x 0.80m, 1.6m x 0.7,
meters long (high) and wide respectively. The menhirs of the second row measure 1.6m x 0.6m, 2.4m x 0.80m, 2.4m x 1.2m, and 2.4m x and 1.3m long and wide respectively. All the menhirs are east orienting.

32. D. Hirehal

This is a mandal head quarters and about 28 Kms north of Rayadurg on the Rayadurg-Bellary road. The famous Brahmagiri site that was excavated by R.E.M. Wheeler is adjoining this place. The fields at one or two places appear once to have been rich with megalithic burial sites. Orthostats of these cists are located in the bounds of paddy fields but the number, measurements, type, orientation etc., could not be known.

33. Dodagutta

It is a hamlet of Kalyandurg town and is situated about 5 Kms north of Kalyandurg on the Kalyandurg Beluguppa road. The site was reported to have been rich in megalithic burial deposits. But at present their traces could not be located. During our exploration two dolmens and a cairn are noticed. Among the two dolmens one is situated in the middle of the paddy field measuring 2.0 m long, 1.5 m wide east-west and north-south respectively. Its height could not be measured as it is destroyed. The
other dolmen lying in a tamarind grove is in good condition measuring 1.2 m east-west, 1.0 m north-south and about 0.6 m high, east orienting. The eastern orthostat has been removed and converted into a shrine. Just a few meters west of this dolmen there is a cairn measuring 3.0 m long east-west, 3.0 m wide south-north and about 0.45 m high.

34. GAJARAMPALLI

This village under the jurisdiction of Pamidi mandal is located about 41 Kms north of Anantapur on the Anantapur-Hyderabad highway. About a Km west of the village on the northern bank of a perennial stream locally called 'Puleru vanka' are six formations of stone circles. It appears that the farmers have destroyed to extend the cultivable land. The stones used for stone circle are seen present in the form of fence. None of them yielded measurements. But a few black and red and black ware sherds could be picked up.

35. GAJJALAGUTTA

It is a megalithic burial site situated about 3 Kms south-east of Konapuram village in the Brahmasamudram mandal. The site is between the eastern banks of a stream locally called "Kallena Saruva Edula vanka" which means the stream of the thieves and wild date trees. At the northern foot of a big hill called Gajjalakonda the site consists
traces of existence of several megalithic monuments. Five cists, two stone circles and a few cairn packings were identified. Having been destroyed by the rain gullies on one side and continuous cultivations on the other a few pieces of orthostats and stones scattered hither and thither could be noticed, besides black and red, black, red and coarse gray ware sherds. The traces of stone circles can be identified. One of the orthostats protrudes above the ground to which the land owner worships before showing the seeds. A little north of the above there is a cairn packing measuring 6.2 m long north-south and 3.5 m wide east-west north orienting.

36. GIDDAMNABOGUDU

It is a megalithic burial site situated about 2.5 Kms north-west of Adaguppa in Gummagatta mandal. At the north-western foot of the hill locally called Giddammabogudu, there are traces of nearly 13 dolmens of which only two remain in tact and one measures 1.3 m east-west 1.1 m north-south and about 0.90 m high east orienting. One of the above has been converted in to a shrine where some conical stones are found placed as cult objects. The local people worship these stones and offer animal and fowl sacrifices.
37. **GOLLAPALLI**

It is a village in Bummagatta mandal and is about 11 Kms south-west of Rayadurg town. Gollapalli is also rich in megalithic burial sites. Though cairns, cists, menhirs and stone circles have been reported, most of them have been destroyed. During our exploration thirteen dolmenoid cists with port-holes and three menhirs surrounded by stone circles were noticed lying about a Km north-west of the village. The measurements could not be taken as they are disturbed. But a good number of sherds of dull red ware, black and red ware, red ware and an orthostat with a circular port hole measuring 1.1 m in its circumference have been noticed.

38. **GONGATIPALLI**

It is a hamlet of Lepakshi and is about 3 Kms east of Lepakshi. A little north of the road there is a dolmen measuring 1.3 m long east-west, 1.0 m wide north-south and about 0.90 m high orienting to east. The eastern orthostat is missing.

39. **GOOTY**

Booty, the mandal head quarters is located about 51 Kms north of Anantapur on the Anantapur-Hyderabad
high way. There is a menhir situated at the southern foot of the fortified hill about 1.5 Kms east of Gooty on the Gooty-Tadapatri road. The east orienting dolmen measures 1.5 m high and about 0.60 m wide.

40. GOWNIVARIPALLI

This is a village of Gorantla mandal and is about 11 Kms north of Gorantla on the Gorantla-Kadiri road. Interestingly there is an avenue consisting of three rows of menhirs just immediately beside the road occupying the total area of 12.4 m long east-west and 8.6 m wide north-south. Each row consists of six menhirs north-east orienting. Another interesting feature of this monument is that the menhirs from north to south are in descending order in their height. The first row represents six menhirs of which the biggest measures 1.6 m high and 1.2 m wide and the smallest measures 1.2 m high and 0.3 m wide, the second row also consists of six menhirs of which the biggest measures 1.3 m high and 0.35 m wide and the smallest measures 0.45 m high and 0.25 m wide and the third and the last row is still smaller than the above two which consists of six menhirs of which the biggest measures 0.90 m high and 0.25 m wide and the smallest being 0.25 m high and 0.20 m wide (See plate-II). A little west of the above avenue, there is a dolmen of which the three orthostats have been missing.
There is also again a dolmen situated a few meters away from these monuments which measures 1.2 m east-west, 1.0 m north-south and about 0.80 m high east orienting.

41. GUDDUMPALLI

It is a hamlet of Kekathi revenue village of Gudibanda mandal and is about 8 Kms east of Gudibanda. Guddumpalli is also very rich in megalithic burial and habitational deposits. Innumerable megalithic monuments which include seventeen cists, both square and rectangular and twenty one cists surrounded by slab circles occur around the open fields and reserved forests, to the east of the village. Though many of the cists lying in the fields have been disturbed, the monuments i.e., cists surrounded by slab circles lying in the reserved forest area could be measured; Cists with average measurements of 2.6 m long east-west and 2.3 m wide south-north surrounded by slab circles of various sizes. The biggest circle measures 9.2 m east-west and 9.2 m north-south and the smallest measures 5.2 m east-west and 5.1 m north-south in their diameters respectively. A few of them are north-east orienting and the rest are orienting to east. The orthostats of both the cists and slab circles above the ground are completely destroyed. A few sherds of black and red, black ware and dull red ware could be collected.
42. GUDIBANDA

It is a mandal head quarters and situated 21 Kms south-west of Madakasira town. There are signs of dolmens just north of the Gudibanda hill amidst thorny bushes, many of which are destroyed. Only one dolmen which measures 1.1 m long east-west and 1.0 m wide north-south and about 0.75 m high is east orienting.

43. GUDISENDLA

It is a hamlet of Kalyandurg and is about 4 Kms south-east of Kalyandurg town. About a Km north-east of the village there are four stone circles measuring 3.2 m east-west and 3.0 north-south in their diameters respectively. Apart from the above, there are alignment consisting a row of fourteen menhirs occupying an area of nearly 40 m long from south to north. Among the fourteen menhirs the biggest measures 2.2 m high and 1.2 m wide, whereas the smallest measures 0.6 m high and 0.5 m wide. All the menhirs of the row are east orienting. A few meters west of the village there is another menhir measuring 2.4 m high and 1.9 m wide north-east orienting is surrounded by a stone circle measuring 9.3 east-west in its diameter. One more menhir is lying in the fields a Km east of the village measures 2.1 m high and 1.3 m wide east orienting.
44. GUMMAGATTA

It is a mandal head quarters and situated about 17 Kms south of Rayadurg town. In the middle of paddy fields about 0.5 Kms north of the village, there are formations of dolmens. The local people say that, many of such structures were removed and used for constructing channels to bring the dam water into their fields. But, only one cist measuring 1.45 m east-west and 1.2 m north-south is situated amidst the modern burials. An interesting feature of this burial is that even the modern burials also resemble that of the old one. The only difference between the megalithic cist and the modern burials is undressed orthostats were used for the old one where as well dressed stones are used for the modern burials.

45. GUMMAIANGARIPALLI

It is a hamlet of Gorantla and is about 3 Kms west of Gorantla in the same mandal. A few meters south of the village, are formations of stone circles, having been destroyed. Only one is measured as 2.75 m east-west and 1.75 m north-south. Near by these burials a local tribe called 'Dommaras' reside in small huts.
46. GUNTAKAL

It is a mandal head quarters and situated about 84 Kms north-west of Anantapur. During the pre-independent days, Cornelius Cardew is said to have excavated the burrows and graves in 1887 from a site situated just south of the railway junction and recovered an excellent collection of iron implements and pottery belonging to megalithic culture (See map-9). The iron implements mainly comprise flat celts with concave sides meeting in a splayed cutting edge, arrow-heads (barbed) with tang, spears, swords, a dagger, javelin heads with tang and a bit for horse. Pottery divided into seven types consists of black polished, black and red and red slipped wares. During the present exploration four cairn packing formations located in the open fields about 3 Kms north-west of Guntakal railway junction were noticed. Most of them are in a disturbed state and roughly measured 2.1 m east-west and 1.9 m north-south in their diameters respectively.

47. GUTTURU

It is a village in the Penukonda mandal and is about 16 Kms north of Penukonda on the Penukonda-Anantapur road. There situated a cairn about half a Km north of the village just beside the road which
measured 2.1 m east-west and 1.9 m north-south with a height of nearly 0.65 m. Apart from the above there is a dolmen situated on the southern banks of a rivulet in the open fields about a Km north of the village which measures 1.3 m long east-west, 1.0 m wide north-south and about 0.70 m high orienting to east.

48. HEMAVATHI

It is a village in the Amarapuram mandal and is about 39 Kms south west of Madakasira. There are two dolmens situated about a Km north east of the village measuring 1.1 m long east-west, 0.90 m wide south-north and about 0.70 m high east orienting. There are still traces of dolmens in and around the present site. Though most of them are disturbed, the pieces of the orthostats used for the constructions of the dolmens scattered around the place.

49. HULIKAL

It is a village about 10 Kms north-west of Kalyandurg and about two Kms west of the Kalyandurg-Rayadurg road. On the eastern slope of the hill a few menhirs were spotted by Rami Reddy. Three menhirs measuring roughly about 2.1 m high and 0.30 m wide felled down were noticed in the field bounds. There are still traces of menhirs but disturbed and scattered in and around the site. Hulikal is
rich in archaeological deposits. Both the ash mound and
habitation site situated here were excavated by the
Department of Archaeology and Museums Government of Andhra
Pradesh (See map-8). A brief description of the finding
here is given below.

Ash Mound.

Six trenches have been sunk over the mound in
the east-west direction. Another trench has been excavated
in the north-south direction across the ash mound to a
length of 36 m and 3 m broad. The trench was further
extended towards east to a length of 6 m. A second ash mound
lying between the habitation site and the first mound has
also been excavated with a trench towards east of 6 x 6 m.
All the trenches yielded neolithic evidences.

Habitation

The excavation of habitational deposits
exhibits five parts: cutting-A, cutting-B, cutting-C,
cutting-D and cutting-E.

Cutting-A

This yielded seven layers resulting in the
exposure of neolithic pottery and stone axes. But a
complete human skeleton was laid bare in layer-III
assignable to the transitory phase of chalcolithic-
megalithic period.
Cutting-B

This measuring 5 x 4m was excavated to a depth of 0.80 m yielded four layers. The layer-II and layer-III of this cutting yielded the megalithic features. Layer-II is dark brownish compact soil, mixed with small rubble and black and red ware pottery with occasional occurrence of ash nodules. Two iron objects, one of them being a chisel were found in the layer. Further layer-III also yielded both megalithic and neolithic wares. Apart from these, two infant urn pots were exposed in cutting-B from layer-4. The contents inside the urns consisted of fragile bones of months-old children. These burials secondary in nature reveal that the practice of post-excarnation was prevalent in the disposal of the infants.

Cutting-C

This was excavated to a depth of nearly two meters which yielded six layers. Of all the six layers, only layer-II yielded a few black and red sherds of megalithic times.

Cutting-D

Another burial consisting of a few fragile skeletal remains such as ribs, ulna etc., found in an urn inside a small pit of this cutting proved that the practice
of post excarnation burial usually megalithic practice was in its incipient stage.

Cutting-E

This exhibited one more urn burial at the bottom of a pit from layer-IV.

The Hulikal excavation proved the predominantly chalcolithic culture characterised by the presence of the copper objects such as a small copper wire, a curved blade of a thin section, probably used as razor, and a miniature axe with hour glass section in the middle. The other pre megalithic evidences are polished stone axes of dolerite or trap rock. There is also profuse occurrence of microliths made of chert or chalcedony of different shades. Pottery includes both unburnished and burnished wares. There are two kinds of painted wares. 1) The ochre coloured 2) The black on red. There were also two kinds of burials (a) adult (b) infant. The other finds in the excavation include beads of steatite, carnelian and shell. The bone objects mostly animal bones consisted of chisels, points and probably borers. The culture unraveled at Hulikal though predominantly of pre megalithic, the presence of megalithic culture was undoubtedly proved by the way of a few iron objects such as a chisel and black and red ware pottery derived from the top most layers.
50. IDUKAL

It is a hamlet of Yatkal village in the Settur mandal and is about five Kms south-west of Kalyandurg town. About 3 Kms west of the village on the bank of a rivulet locally called 'Sugepalli vanka' and a few meters north of the hill locally called 'Duppakurugutta' in the open field, there is situated a menhir measuring 1.3 m high and 0.50 m wide orienting to east. Besides the above there are stone circle and two dolmens situated about a Km south-west of the village. The stone circle measures 2.8 m east-west and 2.4 north-south in its diameter. With regard to the dolmens, the former measures 1.6 m long east-west, 1.3 m wide north-south and about 0.75 m high east orienting and the later measures as 1.0 m long east-west, 0.90 m wide north-south and about 0.65m high east orienting. In the vicinity of a dilapidated temple very close to the dolmens are noticed six hero-stones.

51. JAMMALABANDA

It is a village about 17 Kms west of Madakasira in the Gudibanda mandal on the Madakasira-Amarapuram road. A few meters south-west of the village on the western bank of a stream and very close to the road in the open fields, are situated three dolmens having an enclosure of three upright orthostats topped by
another slab leaving one side open towards east. The first from road side measures as 1.2 m long east-west, 1.0 m wide north-south and about 0.80 m high east orienting. The rest of the two dolmens also represent the same measurements orienting to east. A few black and red and red ware sherds have been picked up here.

52. JAVANADUGU

Javanadugu is a hamlet of Jammalabanda village panchayat of Gudibanda mandal and is located about 16 Kms south-west of Madakasira town. The village also yielded variety of megaliths such as those found at Morlabanda, Buddumpalli and Chikkaveerannakatta and its neighbouring sites. On the eastern and western banks of a perennial stream locally called 'Kalabai vanka' about 1.5 Kms south-west of the village are found four stone circles, three dolmens, five cairn packings, a menhir and another menhir surrounded by stone circle. All the four stone circles spreading roughly from north to south, measure almost with same measurement as 2.9 m east-west and 2.9 m north-south. Adjacent to these lie the five cairn packings but are almost disturbed. The only menhir in tact measures 2.9 m long and about 0.65 m wide orienting to east stands very close to the stream. A few meters west of this, there is also one more menhir about 1.8 m high and 0.35 m wide east orienting is surrounded by a stone circle measuring 2.7
m east-west and 2.7 m north-south. Interestingly this place represents a variety of megaliths covering the whole stream bed. The dolmens situated a little west of the above stone circle are three in number. These structures have an enclosure of three upright slabs topped by another slab leaving one side open. All the three measure 0.8 m long east-west, 0.8 m wide south-north and about 0.60 m high east orienting. In and around the site yielded sherds of black and red ware and red ware.

53. KALYANDURG

It is a mandal head quarters and is about 52 Kms west of Anantapur. The vicinity of Kalyandurg area is very rich in megalithic habitations as well as burial deposits. About forty two menhirs and a dolmen were reported lying at the foot of hillock, north of the town. But in the present explorations menhirs could not be found. A single dolmen was noticed situated about 2 Kms east of Kalyandurg town on the Kalyandurg-Dharmavaram road at the north-eastern foot of a big sloppy granite hill locally called 'Jobanda'. This dolmen which measures 1.0 m long east-west, 0.75 m wide north-south and about 0.90 m high east orienting has been converted into a shrine and is white washed.
54. KAMAIAHGARIPALLI

It is a hamlet of Chilamattur located about 9 Kms north-east of Chilamattur. About one Km west of the village in the open fields, there is a dolmen measuring 1.3 m east-west, 1.25m north-south and about 0.70m high east orienting. There are some burial formations in and around this dolmen and are disturbed.

55. KAMBADUR

Kambadur is a village and mandal head quarters located about 32 Kms south of Kalyandurg on the Kalyandurg-Pavagada road. There is a big irrigational tank. We have noticed around twenty seven dolmenoid cists with port-holes and nine dolmens which are disturbed. A dolmenoid cist with port hole measures 1.5 m east-west, 1.2m north-south and about 1.0m high east orienting with a port hole pierced in a square type measuring 0.35m x 0.35m. But except the eastern slab the other orthostats have fallen down (See plate-XII). Another dolmenoid cist lying about a few meters south of the above measures 1.20m long east-west, 1.1m wide south-north and about 0.90m high east orienting. The orthostat having the port hole is missing. The rest of the four dolmenoid cists measure more or less same as above. Apart from the above, there are also a few more dolmens
situated a few meters east of the temple. The dolmen measuring 1.8m east-west, 1.2m north-south and about 1.4m high east orienting is found very close to an ancient temple. the orthostats used for the dolmen are dressed well. There is another dolmen measuring 1.0m east-west, 0.90m north-south and about 0.75m high with east opening just behind the present mandal office. A few sherds of black and red ware, black polished ware, red ware and black ware sheds were picked up in and around the entire site.

56. KASIREDDIPALLI

It is a hamlet of Gorantla and is in the same mandal situated about 7 Kms north-east of Gorantla on the Gorantla-Kadiri road. In the open fields just beside the road there is a dolmen consisting an enclosure of three upright orthostats topped by another one leaving eastern side open. It measures 1.12 m east-west, 0.90 m north-south and about 0.70m high east orienting.

57. KATAMADEVUNIKONDA

It is the name of a hill where on the top of the hill the local god called 'Katamadevudu' resides. This site is about one Km east of Sanjeevapuram which is about 19 Kms south of Anantapur on the Anantapur-Madras high way. This is a rich neolithic habitational site first noticed by
Robert Bruce Foote followed by Rami Reddy who found neolithic implements and pieces of iron slag suggesting a latter occupation. The potteries found by him here include both neolithic and megalithic, the latter being 25 sherds but their types were not given.

We could in our exploration three stone circle formations and two cairns situated about 1.5 Kms east of the village in the cultivable lands adjacent to the Katamadevunikonda. Though the stone circles have been destroyed by the local farmers in order to extend the cultivable land, the stones used by the megalithic people for burial purposes can be seen at present dumped in the field bounds. The two cairns, though partly disturbed, measured 2.1 m east-west and 1.9 m north-south with a height of nearly 0.20 m all most east orienting. The area in and around the hill has been thickly scattered by the neolithic and megalithic pottery as well as bone splinters. A few red ware, black and red ware and black polished ware sherds were also collected.

58. KAVETINAGEPALLI

It is a village of Somandepalli mandal and is about 14 Kms north-east of Hindupur on the Hindupur-Kadiri road. Just beside the road in a tamarind grove, there are two dolmens consisting an enclosure of three upright slabs
topped by another one leaving one side open which measure
1.12 m east-west, 1.0 m north-south and of 0.75 m height and
another 1.1 m east-west, 1.0 m north-south and of 0.63 m
height respectively. Both of them are east orienting.

59. KETHAGANICHERUVU

It is a village of Somandepalli mandal and is
located about 17 Kms south of Penukonda on the
Penukonda—Hindupur road. A few meters north—west of the
village beside the road, there are three dolmens measuring
1.4 m long east—west, 1.2 m wide north—south and about 0.90 m
high all of them east orienting.

60. KODIPALLI

Kodipalli is a village panchayat of Lepakshi
mandal and is about 9 Kms south—east of Hindupur town. On
the western banks of a perennial stream there are two
dolmens situated in the thorny bushes of which the former
measures 1.4 m east—west, 1.1 m north—south and about 0.80 m
high east orienting and the later measures 1.1 m long, 0.90 m
wide and 0.65 m high also east orienting. Two orthostats of
the later one are missing.

61. KOLIMIPALYAM

It is a village of Kundurpi mandal and is
about 38 Kms south of Kalyandurg and about six Kms from
Kundurpi. An iron smelting industry here was confirmed through the evidences picked up by Rami Reddy indicates the megalithic habitation also. During our exploration three stone circles situated in the open fields about one Km south of the village measuring 2.9m east-west and 2.5m south-north, 2.7m east-west and 2.4m north-south and 2.5m east-west 1.9m north-south are noticed. An ash mound situated here at the foot of a granite hill was also mentioned by him.

62. KONAKONDLA

It is a village of Vajrakarur mandal and is situated about 7 Kms south of Guntakal railway junction and about 24 Kms north of Uravakonda on the Uravakonda-Guntakal road. It is an important Jain centre and a famous Jain saint namely Konakunda Acharya is said to have resided here. There is an engraving of 'Jambudwipa' (map of Ancient Asia) on a boulder. To the south of the village there are six stone circle formations in the open fields which are found in the exploration cleared by the local farmers to extend the cultivable land. The traces of a stone circle measuring 2.9m east-west and 2.7m north-south could be identified. Only one sherd of black and red ware was picked up. A few furlongs east and south of these, there are formations of menhirs but removed by the same local farmers. About eight
of such removed menhir can be seen mixed up with the boulders of field bound here. The biggest menhir of such measures 1.3m long and 0.61m in its circumference and the smallest measures 0.98m long and 0.45m in its circumference respectively. An excavated megalithic habitational site namely Gulyapalyam is about 2 Kms south of this place.

63. KONAPURAM

Konapuram, a hamlet of Kondapuram village, is in Brahmasamudram mandal and is about 16 Kms south west of Kalyandurg town. Like Kondapuram, Konapuram is also rich in megalithic burial deposits. During the exploration we found most of them either disturbed or dug out. A good number of dolmens, stone circles, dolmenoid cists and even double chambered cists are also noticed. About a Km west of the village in the open fields there is a dolmen of which a orthostat measuring 1.2m long and 1.0m wide remains. About 0.5 Kms east of the village in the open fields again there is a dolmen of which only two slabs measuring 1.1m long and 0.9m wide and 0.90m long and 0.70m wide respectively remain. Just beside the above, there is one more orthostat measuring 0.8m long and 0.7m wide remains. In the middle of the village there is a dolmen situated under a tree measuring 1.4m east-west, 1.1m north-south and about 0.8m high east orienting which has been converted to a shrine. This dolmen
is even white washed and some stones are kept in side for worshipping. About 2 Kms south-east of the village there is again a orthostat of a dolmen measuring 1.1m long and 0.80m wide situated in the field. A few meters north of the above orthostat, there are two stone circles measuring 3.1m east-west and 2.8m north-south and 2.9m east-west and 2.7m north-south respectively found partly disturbed. An interesting feature of a monument at this place is that a double chambered cist measuring 2.5m long east-west, 1.4m wide north-south and about 0.70m deep each chamber consisting 0.70m wide (See plate-IV), was cleared by the villagers in the ‘Harijan’ street and they found black and red ware, black ware and coarse gray ware pot sherds, bone splinters and even an iron plough share (See plate-XIX-5), a few months before our visit of this place. The grave goods found in it are collected with their consent. At present this double chambered cist is being used by them to store lime for white washing purposes.

64. KONDAPURAM

Kondapuram, a village of BrahmaSamaudram mandal is about 13 Kms south-west of Kalyandurg. Kondapuram is rich in megalithic burials deposits as was reported. A good number of variety of megalithic monuments have been noticed during the exploration. In the paddy fields
irrigated under the tank area, just opposite the village, there are traces of innumerable dolmenoid cists with port holes and dolmens. The traces of about five dolmenoid cists and four dolmens were identified on the basis of slabs found there. It is clearly observed that the farmers not only removed these monuments but the orthostats of those monuments have been used for the construction of channels with a view to provide tank water to their fields. A few of such slabs measuring 1.8m long and 0.9m wide, 1.0m long and 0.9m wide and 0.70m long and 0.50m wide can be seen adjacent to the tamarind grove in the paddy fields. The orthostats thus exhibit once having the port holes but completely broken. About 0.25 Km west of the village again under a tamarind tree there are a couple of dolmens and cairn packings and a menhir. One of the dolmens which is converted into a shrine of a village deity called 'Maremma' measures 1.5m long east-west, 1.35m wide south-north and about 0.80m high east orienting and the other just beside the above with the measurements as 1.0m east-west, 0.9m north-south and a height of nearly 0.65m also orienting to east. In front of these two dolmens, there are two cairn packings measuring 2.7m east-west and 2.6m north-south, and 1.3m east-west and 0.75m north-south east orienting respectively. A few meters north of these monuments there is a menhir measuring 1.4m high and 0.60m wide orients to east.
Beside the local school there is one more dolmen measuring 1.2m long east-west, 1.0m wide south-north and about 0.80m high orienting to east which has also been converted into a shrine. Apart from the above the entire village represents a number of pieces of orthostats of megalithic monuments scattered in and around the village.

65. KOTNURU

Kotnuru is a village of Hindupur mandal and is about 5 Kms north of Hindupur town and it was previously in the municipal limits of Hindupur municipal corporation. The village Kotnuru is lying at the northern sluices of a big tank of that village called Kotnuru tank. About 0.25 Km east of the village to the left side of the Hindupur-Kadiri road two dolmens measuring 1.25 m long east-west, 0.80m wide north-south and 0.70m high and 1.70m long east-west, 0.90m wide north-south and about 0.80m high respectively both east orienting have been noticed. A few meters north of these two an orthostat probably of another dolmen found lying in the filed. An another dolmen measuring 1.3 long east-west, 1.1m wide south-north and about 0.70m high east orienting having been converted to a shrine is noticed just right side of the Hindupur-Penukonda road.
66. KOTTURU

It is a recently formed hamlet in Kambadur mandal and is about 29 Kms south of Kalyandurg and is about 7 Kms east of Kalyandurg-Pavagada road behind a big hill locally called 'Durgammakonda' and 'Kotikonda'. On the eastern bank of a perennial stream amidst thorny bushes two menhirs measuring 1.5m high and 1.0m wide and a little south of it 2.3m high and 1.2m wide both east orienting are noticed.

67. KUNDURPI

It is a village and also a mandal head quarters of the same name is about 30 Kms south-west from Kalyandurg town. About 0.5 Kms west of the hill a stone circle measuring 3.2m east-west and 3.0m north-south is noticed. Rami Reddy picked up two megalithic sherds at the western foot of the Kundurpi hill. But their types are not given.

68. LEPAKSHI

It is a village and mandal head quarters is about 15 Kms east of Hindupur on the Hindupur-Kodikonda road. Lepakshi played an important role during the reign of Rayas of Vijayanagar. A big temple dedicated to the lord
Veerabhadra is built on a big boulder called Kurmasila, meaning tortoise shaped hill. One Km east of the village by the side of the road there are two dolmens measuring 1.4m long east-west, 1.2m wide north-south and about 0.60m high, and the another 1.2m long east-west, 1.0m wide north-south and about 0.60m high respectively both orienting to east. A few more orthostats scattered around the place indicate once the existence of some more dolmens here.

69. MADAKASIRA

It is a town and mandal head quarters is about 117 Kms south-west from Anantapur and is about 36 Kms west from Hindupur on the Hindupur—Amarapuram road. About four dolmens situated in the modern grave yard about 0.5 Kms west of the town, one measuring 1.4m east-west, 1.1m north-south and 0.7m high is orienting to east, the rest of the three are situated at the southern foot of the hill. Two of them are disturbed and the remaining one dolmen measuring 1.2m east-west, 0.90m north-south and about 0.65m high orienting to east has been identified. One of the residents very close to the hill has stated that he had come across a burial yielding some pots containing ash, husk and a few iron implements, during his house construction.
70. MADHUDI

Madhudi is a village panchayat in the Agali mandal and is about 28 Kms south-west of Madakasira. A river called Swarnamukhi flows past Madhudi, reenters the Karnataka state and joins the Hagari river. During our explorations a group of three dolmens measuring 1.4m east-west, 1.2m north-south and 0.65m high orienting to east situated in a grove just east of the village are noticed. Two more dolmens situated on the north-eastern bank of river Swarnamukhi about a Km south-east of the village are also noticed. As they are disturbed, the orthostats are measured as 1.3m long and 0.9m wide. We picked up a few pieces of iron ore also on the bank.

71. MALAKAVARIPALLI

Malakavaripalli is a hamlet of Sunnampalli village of Obula Devura Cheruvu mandal. It is situated about 24 Kms north-east of Borantla on the Borantla-Kadiri road and about two Kms east of the road. About a Km west of the village on the top of a big granite hill locally called 'Poluru Konda', there is megalithic habitational and burial site. The site is full of megalithic cultural evidences. Innumerable black and red pot sherds, black, red and dull
red ware sherds, bone splinters, pieces of iron slag and even fragments of granite orthostats scatter on the surface of the hill. There is a perennial spring filling a natural water cistern might have been the water sustenance for the megalithic people once flourished here. A part from the above, approximately thirty three monuments were noticed. Among them a group of eleven dolmens in tact locally called 'Pandavagullu' remain even to-day as the symbol of megalithic culture. The dolmens are consisting an enclosure of four orthostats topped by another slab. A group of five dolmens orienting to north-easterly direction measure as 1) 2.25m south-east north-west, 1.90m south-west north-east and about a height of 1.85m (See plate-IX), 2) 2.30m south-east north-west, 2.0m south-west north-east with a height of 1.30m, 3) 2.0m south-east north-west, 1.80m south-west north-east and about 1.20m high, 4) 2.30m south-east north-west 1.30m south-west north-east with a height of 1.70m, 5) 2.40m south-east north-west, 1.20m south-west north-east and about a height of 1.70m. Another group of dolmens measuring more of less same as those of the above orienting to east and north-east are found disturbed by the treasure-hunters.

72. MALAPANAGUDI

It is a village in the jurisdiction of D.Hirehal mandal and is situated about 19 Kms north of
Rayadurg town. To the west of the village in the paddy fields, there are formations of cists most of which have been removed to facilitate paddy growth. Thus removed slab fragments can be seen in the bound. Their number can not be known due to dislocation of the same.

73. MALAYAVANTHAM

It is hamlet of Battalapalli village and mandal and about 8 Kms north-east of Battalapalli on the Battalapalli-Tadapatri road. About a Km east of the village in the open fields there are stone circle formations having been cleared to expand area of cultivable land by the local farmers. The stones of those burials were also used as boundaries.

74. MALLAPALLI

It is a hamlet of Palasamudram village in Gorantla mandal and is about 8 Kms south-west of Gorantla on the Gorantla-Hindupur road. About 1 Km south-west of the village on the eastern banks of a perennial stream, there are two dolmens consisting of an enclosure of three upright orthostats topped by another one leaving one side open. They are measured as 1.1m long east-west, 1.0m wide north-south, 0.6m high and 0.90m long east-west, 0.80m wide north-south and about 0.45m high respectively both orienting to east.
75. MALLAPURAM

It is a hamlet of Palavoy in Kalyandurg mandal and is about 5.5 Kms south-east from Kalyandurg town on the Kalyandurg-Dharmavaram road. Immediately beside the road very close to the village under a tamarind tree, there are two dolmens which measure as 1.50m long east-west, 1.15m wide south-north and about 0.60m high and 1.2m long east-west, 1.0m wide south-north and about 0.70m high respectively. Both of the dolmens are east orienting. There appear some more rectangular and square type cist formations mixed up with the modern burials in the present grave yard situated opposite to the above dolmens. Approximately seven of such traces have been identified.

76. MALLAPURAM

Mallapuram is another village in Rayadurg mandal and is about six Kms north-west of Rayadurg and also about nine Kms west of Brahmagiri. C.J.Pelly recorded 485 megalithic tombs at this place. At present most of them are either destroyed or deranged. In the present survey at the eastern foot of a hill locally called "Narasimha Swamy Konda", adjacent to a pond and on the western bank of a big perennial stream in an area occupying nearly 10 acres about
twenty one menhirs, seventeen stone-circles, thirty one cists, a few of them nearly seven cists surrounded by stone circles and nine cairns were noticed. All the megalithic monuments are very thickly situated here. Abundant pottery, bone splinters and other megalithic antiquities have been collected. Among the twenty one menhirs the biggest being a zig zag vertical slab measures 3.1m high and 0.60m wide east orienting (See plate-XVI). But the smallest measures 1.3m high and 0.25m wide also east orient. Among the seventeen stone circles the biggest measures 3.2m east-west and 3.2m north-south (See plate-XVII) and the smallest measures 2.9m east-west and 2.9m north-south (See plate-XVIII). The cists comprise swastika patterns, rectangular ones, square ones and even some of them are surrounded by the stone circles. A swastika patterned cist found intact measures 1.3m east-west and 1.1m south-north vice versa arranged in clock-wise. The biggest rectangular cist measures 1.4m east-west and 1.0m north-south, where as the smallest of them being 1.1m east-west and 0.90m north-south respectively. All the square cists measure with the same measurements being 0.80m long and 0.80m, wide forming a perfect square. Among the cists surrounded by the stone circles the only one cist of that type in tact measures as 1.4m long east-west and 1.0m wide south-north surrounded by a stone circle measuring 9.2m in its circumference. The way that leads to the top of the
hill as well as a few parts of the hill are also occupied by megalithic monuments but disturbed. This site yielded a good number of dull red, black, black and red and black polished ware sherds.

77. MALLIPALLI

It is a hamlet of Mudigallu of Kalyandurg mandal and is about 2 Kms south-east of Mudigallu and seven Kms east-south-east of Kalyandurg town. The present area under cultivation situated about 0.25 Kms east of the villagers represent the occupation of megalithic burials. As the land cleared for the purpose of cultivation the original location type, orientation etc., could not be traced out. But a few orthostats of them lie scattered around the field. Two of such orthostats found at different places measure 0.9m long and 0.6m wide and 0.7m long and 0.6m wide respectively. An another dolmen measuring 1.5m long east-west, 1.0m wide south-north and 0.70m high orienting to east situates about 1.5 Kms east of the village in open field. A few meters away from this dolmen, there is a hero-stone measuring 1.7m east-west, 1.7m north-south under a small 'mandapa' of 2.0m high facing to east. There is also an inscription engraved on a granite boulder opposite to it.
78. **MAMILAPALLI**

Mamilapalli is a village of Kanaganipalli mandal and located about 29 Kms south of Anantapur on the Anantapur-Bangalore high way. About 0.5 Kms north of the village immediately beside the road there are formations of nearly six stone circles in the cultivable land. But the stones of them having been removed by the farmers at present can be seen dumped in their field running north to south.

79. **MANDA**

Manda is a village of Kambadur mandal and is about 25 Kms south of Kalyandurg town on the Kalyandurg-Pavagada road. Interestingly typical megalithic monuments i.e., cists surrounded by slab circles are found here. About ten meters east of the Kalyandurg-Pavagada road three cists surrounded by slab circles of which the first measuring 2.2m south-east to north-west and 1.72m north-east to south-west orienting to north-east has been destroyed. The second cist surrounded by the slab circle measuring 2.30m south-east to north-west and 1.80m north-east to south-west has also been destroyed. The circumference of the first and second slab circles measure 15.5m and 16.3m respectively. The destructed third cist surrounded by slab circle measures 4.10m east-west and 4.10m
surrounded by slab circle, measures 4.10m east-west and 4.10m north-south in its diameter. The length and breadth of the cist could not be measured. About two hundred meters west of the same road, there is another gigantic cist in a field measuring 4.4m south-east to north-west and 2.1m north-east to south-west surrounded by a slab circle measuring 16m east-west and 16m north-south in its diameter orienting to north-east.

80. MANDALAPALLI

Mandalapalli is a village of Gudibanda mandal and is about 7 Kms south of Gudibanda. In the open fields just beside the Gudibanda-Rolla road about 1.5 Kms south of the village there are two dolmens situated on the banks of a seasonal stream. Both the dolmens measure as 1.2m long, 1.0m wide east-west and south-north respectively have an average height of nearly 0.65m both are east orienting.

81. MANEPALLI

Manepalli is a village panchayat in Lepakshi mandal and is located about 13 Kms south-east of Hindupur town on the Hindupur-Kanchisamudram road. This place can also be reached from Lepakshi within the same distance. There is a big irrigational tank at the western sluices of which the village is located. A few meters east of the village adjacent to the tank there is a group of three dolmens which measure as 1) 2.4m east-west, 1.8m north-south and 0.70m high east orienting, 2) 1.2m east-west, 1.10m
north-south and 0.70m high east orienting and 3) 2.80m east-west, 1.80m north-south and 0.90m high also east orienting. Further there are signs indicating formations of dolmen and cists opposite to the above in the paddy fields. The orthostats which have been removed and being used at present as channels to bring tank water to the paddy fields testify the fact.

82. MANGAMPALLI

It is a hamlet of Yatkal village of Settur mandal. The village is located 7.5 Kms south-west of Kalyandurg town and is about 1.5 Kms north-east of Yatkal. On the western bank of a seasonal stream called 'Peddavanka' under a tamarind tree, there is a dolmen measuring 0.6m long east-west 0.5m wide south-north and about 0.5m high east orienting. This is converted into a shrine.

83. MARAVAPALLI

It is a hamlet of Gorantla village and mandal and is about 6 Kms north-east of Gorantla on the Gorantla-Kadiri road. A single dolmen situated about 70m east of the road beside a big rock-shelter has been noticed. The dolmen measures 1.4m north-south 1.2m east-west and about 1.0m high is north orienting. There are still traces of nearly four more dolmens deranged around the former one which measure approximately the same.

84. MORLABANDA

It is a big granite hill also locally called 'Panduvaraguddum'. It is an area under Kekathi revenue
village in the forest situated about 11 Kms east of Gudibanda village and mandal. The entire top of the hill yielded innumerable traces of megalithic habitational settlement as well as burials. In between the two hills called Morlabanda and another hill very close to it, there is an ancient tank probably of the megalithic times which at present is not under use. On the top of the hill there are traces of megalithic people's blazing and stone cutting industry. There is also a perennial spring rising in a natural water-cistern which might have provided water on eternal footings. Besides the above evidences, there is also a perennial stream locally called 'Kalabai vanka' flowing south-east to north-west at the southern, south western and western foot of Morlabanda. On the top of the hill there are typical megalithic monuments comprising eighteen dolmenoid cists surrounded by slab circles, a big cist surrounded by triple slab circles and represented by anthropomorphic figures, five menhirs with wide slabs wider than that of any other menhir etc. Besides these there stands a dolmenoid cist without port-hole measuring 1.7m east-west, 1.2m north-south and about 0.55m high east orienting. There are also three slabs indicating the circle (See plate-XIV). Among the eighteen cists surrounded by slab circles the biggest measures 6.5m long north-east to south-west and 6.5m north-west to south-east with a height of 0.70m orienting to north-east is surrounded by three slab circles. The first slab circle of the cist measures 21m in
its circumference, the second measuring 31m and the third measures about 41m in its circumference. The anthropomorphic figure east orienting measures 2.30m high and 1.85m wide (See plate-I). An interesting feature here is that such a typical megalithic monument has not been found so far anywhere in the district. Among the rest of the seventeen cists surrounded by the slab circles occupying an area of nearly three acres, the biggest measures 3.2m south-east to north-west and 2.6m north-east to south-west and about 33m in its circumference and the smallest being 2.7m south-east to north-west and 2.4m north-east to south-west all orienting to north-east. One of the dug out cists situated about 23m directly opposite to the anthropomorphic figure, yielded interestingly an iron dagger and a chisel the tips of both of which cut off measuring 15 cm x 2 cm and 61 cm x 3.5 cm in length and breadth wise respectively (See plate-XIX-6-2) and a few black and red, black, red, dull red and polished black ware sherds.

Menhirs

There are nearly five menhirs in between the eighteen cists surrounded by the slab circles noticed which measure as per the following. The menhir situated to the extreme south measures 2.30m high and 1.65m wide with a crest measuring 0.20m. The second, third and the fourth measure 2.31m high, 0.50m wide, 2.20m high, 1.20m wide and 2.33m high and 0.55m wide respectively from south to north. The fifth and the last one is missing. All of these menhirs
are east orienting. Below the hill Morlabanda, on the western and south-western banks of the Perennial stream called 'Kalabai vanka' in the fields as well as in the reserved forest, there are nearly fifty six cairn packings occupying an area of nearly 13 acres. The biggest of these cairns measures 2.3m east-west and 2.3m north-south whereas the smallest being 1.9m east-west and 1.9m north-south. The other typical megalithic monuments which appear here are the menhirs surrounded by stone circles. In the present exploration nearly eleven of such monuments have been noticed on the western and south-western banks of the perennial stream lying in the reserved forest as well as in the open fields. The biggest menhir measures 2.10m high and 0.5m wide north orienting surrounded by a stone circle measuring 10.4m east-west and 10.4m north-south. The smallest one measures 1.9m high and 0.35m wide east orienting surrounded by a stone circle measuring 3.4m east-west and 3.4m north-south. In between the above two types, there are seven oblong cists of which the biggest measures 2.3m long east-west and 1.1m wide south-north, and the smallest being 1.6m long east-west and 1.7m wide north-south, east orienting. A few of the orthostats of these cists are protruded above the ground level and majority of these cists are dug out and destroyed.
85. MUDDAPPAPALLI

It is a village in the Chilamattur mandal and is about eleven Kms north of Kodikonda on the Kodikonda-Borantla road. On the northern bank of a seasonal stream, there stands a menhir measuring 1.85m high and 0.4m wide east orienting. There are still traces of megalithic monuments around the menhir.

86. MUDIGALLU

Mudigallu is a village of Kalyandurg mandal and is situated about five Kms east of Kalyandurg. Among all the megalithic sites in the Kalyandurg taluk the Mudigallu site is very rich in megalithic burial and habitation deposits. The megalithic monuments of Mudigallu were first recorded in Anantapur Gazetteer of 1905. Later the types and varieties were recorded by the Archaeological Survey Department in 1912. Further Rami Reddy surveyed and noticed nearly one thousand megalithic monuments. On account of continuous cultivation of the land where the megalithic burials situated, as well as due to many other reasons, exception for few monuments, most of those have been systematically ravaged. In the present survey the traces of about thirty one dolmenoid cists with port-holes, four double chambered cists, one cist surrounded by the slab circle thirteen cairn packings and about 29 cists orienting
to east and north-east have been noticed situated in the cultivable and un-cultivable lands a few meters north and north-east of the village and close to the east, south-east and north of a hillock locally called 'Ramappa Konda', after the hill god of that name. A few of them are also located in the modern grave yard. On account of their total destruction, the measurements could not be taken. Of all, the only one dolmenoid cist with port hole situated in the modern grave yard measures 3.53m long south-east north-west 3.24m wide north-east south-west and about a height of nearly one meter north-east orienting. The north-eastern slab of the cist has a port hole measuring 0.60m in its diameter is partly broken (See plate-XIII). A few meters north of the above monument, at the time of digging out a pit to dispose the dead by the villagers in the same place where there were already megalithic monuments, surprisingly the ancient burial yielded a few black and red ware and black polished ware pot sherds including an iron axe with out fastener and a nail measuring 16 cms x 6 cms and 17cms x 2 cms in their length and breadth wise respectively (See plate-XIX-3 and 9). Those grave goods were collected by us from the villagers. The iron smelting site mentioned by Rami Reddy, however, could not be located. An exploration of the entire village also yielded a few more sherds of red ware, dull red ware and black ware.
87. MUSTURU

It is a village of Uravakonda mandal situated about 47 Kms north-west of Anantapur on the Anantapur-Uravakonda road. A dolmen measuring 1.25m long, 1.0m wide and about 0.75m high orienting to east situated just beside the road in the village. As this dolmen consists of an enclosure of three upright slabs topped by another slab leaving one side open, it is conveniently converted to a shrine, white washed with some conic stones kept inside by the villagers.

88. MUTHYALABANDA

This is a small granite hill situated about two Kms north-east of Kalyandurg and about two hundred meters north of Kalyandurg-Anantapur road. Rami Reddy located a dolmen on the top of the hill. Besides it he mentioned numerous cists to have been situated to the east and north of the foot hill. The dolmen situated at the highest point of the hillock measures 3.42m long north-south, 2.71m wide east-west and about 1.93m high orienting to north (See plate-X). The approach leading to the plains to the south-west of the dolmen is lined on both sides with huge externally tilting stones which indicates its religious significance of the megalithic people once occupied this
site. The vicinity of Muthyalabanda below the hill both the eastern, south-eastern and southern feet of the hill yielded nearly seventeen cists. A variety of pot sherds such as red ware, black and red ware, black ware black polished ware, etc., are strewn in the locality. This situation is due to the derangement of the burials and continuous cultivation of the land portion of these burials. Among these cists, two dolmenoid cists though are partly disturbed measured as 2.7m long east-west, 1.75m wide north-south and about 0.70m high east orienting and 1.75m long east-west, 1.35m wide north-south and about 0.40m high east orienting respectively. The measurements of nearly six cists which partly disturbed are, 1) 1.70m north-south x 1.35m east-west north orienting, 2) 1.45m north-south x 2.5m east-west east orienting, 3) 1.35m east-west x2.3m north-south north orienting, 4) 1.9m north-south x 1.7m east-west also north orienting, 5) 2.0m east-west x 1.8m north-south east orienting and 6) 1.4m north-south x 1.2m east-west north orienting.

89. NAGASAMUDRAM

It is a village of Chennekottapalli mandal and located about 45 Kms south of Anantapur on Anantapur-Bangalore road. About two Kms north of the village in a grove there is a dolmen measuring 1.2m
east-west, 1.0m north-south and 0.7m high east orienting. The owner of that grove has converted it into a shrine and also kept some conical stones for worship.

90. NASANAKOTA

It is a village of Ramagiri mandal and is located about 9 Kms north-west of Ramagiri. This area is flanked by large groups of granite hills and forests. About three Kms south-west of the village in the open fields there located two dolmens and a stone circle. The dolmens comprising three upright orthostats topped by another slab leaving one side open measure 1.2m east-west, 0.9m north-south and 0.65m high orienting. A single stone circle which has been dumped by stones removed form the other such stone circles in the cultivable land measure 3.2m east-west and 3.2m north-south.

91. OBULAPURAM

It is a village of D.Hirehal mandal and is located about 17 Kms north of Rayadurg town. The paddy field bound and ground-nut fields about two Kms east of the village represent the fragments of orthostats of the megalithic cists. But they could neither be countable nor measurable due to their dislocation and derangement.
92. ONTIMIDDI

Ontimiddi is a village of Kalyandurg mandal and is located about five Kms east of Kalyandurg town. About 0.5 Kms west of the village in the open fields there are three stone circles measuring, 1) 3.2m east-west x 3.2m north-south, 2) 3.4m east-west x 3.4m north-south and 3) 5.1m east-west x 5.1m north-south. In the modern burial ground there is one more stone circle measuring 1.6m east-west and 1.2m north-south. About one Km south of the village there are two cairns situated in the cultivable lands. The first measures 8.7m east-west, 7.2 north-south and about a height of 0.82m which appear to be a multiple burial. The second one situated a little east of the above measures 5.1m east-west, 4.6m north-south and about a height of nearly 0.6m probably a multiple burial.

93. PALASAMUDRAM

Palasamudram is a village of Gorantla mandal and located about 11 Kms south-west of Gorantla on the Gorantla-Hindupur road. About 0.5 Kms west of the village just beside the road in the catchment area of the big tank of the village, there existed two dolmens measuring 1.51m east-west x 1.1m north-south x 0.40m high and 1.2m east-west x 1.0m north-south x 0.50m high respectively both east orienting. The eastern slabs of both of the dolmens are missing.
Palavoy is a village situated about eight Kms south-east of Kalyandurg on the Kalyandurg-Dharmavaram road. Rami Reddy\textsuperscript{38} mentioned ten stone circles, eleven menhirs and three cists to the south, north and western side of the ash mounds here. At present the cists totally disappeared. But a cist part disturbed measuring 1.4 x 1.1m was noticed and is situated about 1 Km south of the hill. Among the eleven menhirs only one menhir stands about 210 meters south of the ash mounds which measure 3.20m high and 2.55m in its circumference immediately on the eastern bank of a perennial stream. With regard to stone circles the first three from south to north measure 20, 18 and 19m in their circumferences respectively. Another one a little east of the above measures 8.5m east-west and 7.2m north-south. Another stone circle lying extreme left to the above measures 4.0m east-west and 3.7m north-south where as the northern most being 4.5m east-west and 4.2m north-south. The rest of the stone circles having been totally destroyed.

Palavoy is rich in neolithic and post neolithic cultures. But the ash mounds and the habitational deposits situated at the western foot of a big granite hill were excavated by Rami Reddy\textsuperscript{39} which yielded the cultural
sequences right from the pre-neolithic times to the neolithic and megalithic, periods. A total of six trenches two each on ash mound I, ash mound II and habitational area were dug. We now give a brief account of the megalithic evidences in palavoy.

Iron ore and slag lumps

The excavation at Palavoy yielded what appears to the necked eye as a lump of iron ore and other iron slag. One of these came from layer-2 of trench-I, mound-II at a depth of 59 cms from the surface of the mound while the other was found at a depth of 52 cms in layer 2 of trench-I, mound-I.

Bone Splinters

A considerable number of bone splinters were also found in the excavation. About 33 fragments in layers 2, 3 and 4 of trench-I of ashmound-I and also about 66 fragments in the 2, 3 and 4th layers of trench-II ashmound-II. An investigation for the identification of animals proved that excepting one piece of jaw of sheep/goat and two inominate bones of a small unidentified species, all the bones belong to cattle indicating the existence of these animals during the post-neolithic period.
Post-hole Evidences

A good number of post-holes of different shapes including circular, square, rectangular and ovoid ones found on the surfaces of different floors of different layers in the excavated sites suggest invariably different plans of huts in existence.

Iron Objects

Only two iron objects were found. Among them the first being an iron nail measuring 2.7 cms. long and 0.4 cms. wide was found in Ashmound-I, trench-I, layer-8 and the second one a ring with a diameter of 1.5 cms found in Ashmound-II, trench-I, layer-2.

Ceramic evidence

The megalithic pottery found here comprises both surface collection as well as those obtained from the excavation. The pottery from surface comprising 90 sherds of which red ware comprises 68 sherds, black ware 10 and black and red ware 12 sherds respectively. Where as the sherds obtained from the excavation include black burnished ware, black and red ware, red ware and chocolate slipped wares.
Pottery types from surface collection

Black Ware

The common types in this ware are a wide-mouthed pot and bowls.

1) Fragment of a wide-mouthed pot with grooved in and externally flattened rim, and sloping sides.

2) Open-mouthed bowl with internally thickened rim and externally grooved.

3) Fragment of a convex-sided bowl.

Black and Red Ware

Only two shapes occur in this ware they are a deep bowl and carinated dish.

1) Fragment of a deep bowl with convex outgoing sides.

2) Carinated dish with internally beaded rim and externally grooved.

Red Ware

The common shapes are a neckless carinated pot, a wide mouthed pot, pots with short concave and constricted necks, a pot with funnel shaped neck, a basin and various types of bowls.
1) A fragment of a neckless carinated pot with slopping shoulders, externally grooved near the rim and possibly round base.

2) Fragment of a pot probably with wide mouth, clubbed rim with sharp edge and slightly outgoing sides.


4) Fragment of a pot with constricted neck and concave neck.

5) Nearly three-fourths of a pot with constricted neck, externally grooved shoulder, squat or ovoid body and rounded base.

6) Pot with high funnel-shaped neck, externally grooved near the rim and globular body.

7) Fragment of a basin with in turned clubbed rim.

8) Fragment of a bowl with convex outgoing sides and internally grooved near the edge.

9) Fragment of a bowl with squarish rim and slightly bulging sides, externally grooved.

10) Fragment of a bowl with bevelled rim internally ledged.
Pottery types found in the excavation

A total number of 81 sherds were found in ashmound-I of trench-I and II i.e., about 55 sherds in trench-I and 26 sherds in trench-II. Among these sherds black burnished ware sherds comprise sixteen in number, black and red ware only one, red ware about forty one and the rest twenty three were of chocolate slipped ware type. But none of the sherds could give a definite shape. Thus the Palavoy excavation proved the invariable existence of megalithic culture.

95. PATTIKUNTAPALLI

It is a village about 18 Kms north-east of Hindupur of Somandepalli Mandal and is located on the Hindupur-Kadiri road. There stands a dolmen under a tamarind tree measuring 1.1m east-west, 1.0m north-south and 0.70m high east orienting. There are traces of cists a few meters south of the above dolmen in the tamarind grove.

96. PEDAPALLI

Pedapalli is a village situated on the western banks of Chitravati river falls under Puttaparti mandal jurisdiction and is about 87 Kms south of Anantapur town. About three Kms south of the village there is a
dolmen having an enclosure of three upright orthostats topped by another one leaving one side open in the open fields which measures 1.3m east-west, 1.0m north-south with a height of 0.75m east orienting.

97. PENUKONDA

Penukonda is a town and mandal head quarters and located about 72 Kms south of Anantapur on Anantapur-Bangalore high way. It was once the second capital of the glorious Rayas of Vijayanagar from 1565 A.D., to 1585 A.D., and also an important administrative centre throughout their reign. There are big granite fortified hills flanked west and south of the town. On the top of the western granite hill there is still an ancient irrigational tank around which occur habitational deposits that include sherds of black and red, red ware and black ware pottery, pieces of iron slag and also a few orthostats probably of megaliths. There are many natural water-cisterns on the top of the hill. A few furlongs south of the tank there are two dolmens of which the former has been destroyed and a broken slab of it roughly measures 1.2m long and 0.9m wide. The later is also destroyed but two slabs of it lie near by measure about 1.3m long and 1.0m wide. A keen observation around the site revealed many signs of once dolmens and cists. The box like constructions of the megalithic dolmens
might have prompted the treasure-hunters to destroy those structures in search of treasure.

98. PERAVALI

It is a village of Singanamala mandal and located about 27 Kms north-east of Anantapur on the Anantapur-Tadapatri road. On the banks of a perennial stream about 200 meters north of the road, there are formations of nearly seven stone circles in the patta land of a resident who removed all of them with a view to extend the cultivable land. Thus removed stones can be seen in the field of bound. About a Km north-east of the village at the southern foot of a steep granite hill called 'Varadappakonda' in the open fields very close to an another perennial stream there are habitational mounds running east-west for 60 m. This site was located by the State Department of Archaeology. Pieces of pottery, bricked furnaces, silicates and other substances strewn, suggest a glass making industry here. A few meters north-west of this place are debris of habitational and burial deposits spreading in the cultivable lands. The villagers appeared to have found a few pots containing ash, bone splinters and also husk during ploughing.
99. P.SADLAPALLI

It is a small village of Lepakshi mandal and located about 6 Kms south-east of Hindupur town on Hindupur-Kanchisamudram road. A single dolmen measuring 0.80m east-west, 0.60m north-south and 0.60m high east orienting situates just beside the road in the local school promises about 0.5 Km south of the village.

100. PULAMATHI

It is a small village of Lepakshi mandal and located about 8 Kms south-east of Hindupur town on Hindupur-Kanchisamudram road. About 0.5 Kms south of the village to the eastern side of the tank very close to tank there are two dolmens comprising three upright slabs topped by another one leaving one side open. The two dolmens are east orienting. The eastern side dolmen measures 0.95m long east-west, 0.8m wide north-south and about 0.65m high and the other lying a little west of it being 1.0m east-west, 0.9m north-south and 0.7m in length, breadth and height wise respectively.

101. RAGIMEKALAPALLI

It is a hamlet of Palasamudram village of Gorantla mandal and located about nine Kms south-west of
Gorantla on the Gorantla-Hindupur road. About a Km west of the village in the open fields there is a dolmen and a stone circle. The dolmen measures 0.9m east-west, 0.8m south-north and 0.75m high east orienting. The stone circle lying a little north-east of the above measures 3.2m east-west and 3.2m north-south. A few stones of the stone circle are removed and the other such stones of the field are also found dumped at this place.

102. RALLAPALLI

It is a village of Gudibanda mandal and is located about 12 Kms north-west of Madakasira and about 6 Kms north of the Madakasira-Amarapuram road. About 2 Kms south of the village by the side of the metal road in the middle of a small hillock there are three dolmens. the first dolmen just above the two measures 1.3m long north-south, 1.1m wide east-west and about 0.90m high north orienting. The one below with a distance of 11 meters also measure the same. All the three dolmens are north orienting and converted into shrines. The outer slabs possess vertical bands of lime and red earth signifying some religious importance.

103. RANGAPURAM

The village Rangapuram is in Madakasira mandal and is located about 6 Kms east of Madakasira on the
Madakasira-Penukonda road. About 1.5 Kms south of the village there are two dolmens in the open fields. The former lying beside a tree measures 1.45m east-west, 1.2m north-south and 0.9m high east orienting and the latter being 1.25m east-west, 1.1m north-south and about 0.65m high also east orienting.

104. RATNAGIRI

Ratnagiri is a village of Rolla mandal and is located about 27 Kms south of Madakasira. It is an important jain centre from the very ancient times. Still there are number of Jain temples. About one Km east of the village in the open fields two dolmens are noticed. The dolmen that is situated beside a rivulet measures 1.0m east-west, 0.90m north-south and about 0.7m high east facing. The other one being a little south-east of it measures 0.90m east-west, 0.80m north-south and about 0.7m high also east facing. The rest of the field represents the traces of megalithic burials.

105. RAYADURG

Rayadurg is a town and mandal head quarters and is situated about 101 Km west of Anantapur town. The area around this place is very rich in megalithic burials. The local town also yielded a few megaliths during the
present exploration. About 1.5 Kms south-west of the town in the open fields there located three cists and a stone circle. The cists having been destroyed in order to extend the cultivable land and also for hidden treasures could not be measured. But the fragments of orthostats could be seen around that place.

The stone circle is also partly disturbed but its formation is measured roughly as 3.2m east-west and 3.2m north-south. A few fragments of black and red ware and also red ware sherds were collected.

106. ROLLA

Rolla is a village and a mandal head quarters and is located about 17 Km south of Madakasira on Madakasira-Agali road. There are a few dolmens situated in and around this place. One dolmen in tact is located just about 170m east of Rolla-Agali road about a Km south of the village. The dolmen situated under a margosa consisting three upright slabs topped by another leaving one side open measures 0.9 south-east and north-west, 0.80m south-west and north-east and about 0.7m high north-east orienting has been converted into a shrine. A few pieces of iron ore were also picked up in and around the dolmen. About 0.5 Kms south of the village in the modern burial ground there appear one
more cist around which the modern burials are constructed.
One interesting feature of this place is that the modern burials resemble those of the megalithic cists. A few cists were also noticed mixed up with the modern burials.

107. SANTEBIDANURU

It is a small village of Hindupur mandal and is located about 14 Kms east-south-east of Hindupur town very adjacent to Karnataka state. In the present exploration 2 Kms north-east of the village on the banks of a perennial stream about three stone circles and a dolmen are noticed which measure in the following. Stone circles measure 2.9m east-west and 2.9m north-south, 2.5m east-west and 2.5m south-north and 3.1m east-west and 3.1m north-south respectively situated one after the other from south to north. The single dolmen having the three upright slabs topped by another leaving one side open measures 0.9m east-west, 0.8m north-south and 0.6m high east orienting.

108. SASANAKOTA

Sasanakota is a site of Parigi mandal and is located about 16 Kms north-west of Hindupur town. The early historic habitational deposits occupy a considerable portion of the land here. On the way to Sasanakota from the road side in the fields there is also a dolmen measuring 1.3m
east-west, 1.1m north-south and 0.7m high orients to east. There are signs of formations of cists around this place. The surface exploration of the early historic site yielded a few sherds of red ware, black and red ware and russet coated painted ware sherds.

109. SIRIVARAM

Sirivaram is a small village of Lepakshi mandal and located about 14 Kms south-east of Hindupur on the Hindupur-Kanchisamudram road. There is a big irrigational tank here. About half a kilometer west of the village adjacent to an ancient temple there are two dolmens. The northern side dolmen measures 0.90m east-west, 0.80m north-south and about 0.60m high east orienting. The southern side dolmen measures 1.20m east-west, 1.0m north-south and about 0.80m high east facing. There are again three more dolmens situated beside the road adjacent to the present tank. They measure, 1) 2.40m north-south, 1.50m east-west and 0.90m high north orienting, 2) 1.20m east-west, 1.10m south-north and 0.80m high east orienting, 3) 1.20m east-west, 1.1m north-south and 0.70m high east orienting.

110. SIVARAM

It is a small village in Amarapuram mandal and is located about 27 Kms west of Madakasira town on the
Madakasira-Amrapuram road. One Km south of the village in the open fields, located a couple of dolmens consisting of an enclosure of three upright slabs topped by another leaving one side open. The first dolmen that situated near by a tree measures 1.2m east-west, 1.1m north-south and about 0.8m high east orienting. The other one a little east of it measures 1.1m east-west, 0.90m north-south and about 0.7m high also east orienting.

111. SIVARAMPETA

It is a small village in Uravakonda mandal and is located about 37 Kms north-east of Anantapur town on the Anantapur-Bellary road. Only one dolmen is situated just beside the road under a tree which is converted into a shrine. The dolmen comprises an enclosure of three upright orthostats topped by another leaving one side open measures 0.90m east-west, 0.80m north-south and about 0.70m high east orienting.

112. SORAGIRI

The village Soragiri of Rolla mandal is located about 9 Kms north-west of Rolla on the Rolla-Sudibanda road. The village lies at the western and northern foot of a big steep granite hill. About one Km north-west of the village in the open fields there are two
dolmens, one being destroyed, the other measures 1.2m east-west, 0.90m north-south and 0.8m high east orienting.

113. SUGEPALLI

It is a hamlet of Idukal village of Settur mandal and is located about four Kms west of Idukal. A seasonal stream locally called 'Sugepalli vanka' flows beside the village. About one Km west of the village on the banks of the stream in the fields there are formations of four cists. It appears these are recently disturbed.

114. SUNNAMPALLI

It is a village of Obula Devura Cheruvu mandal and located about 24 Kms north-east of Gorantla on Gorantla-Kadiri road. Sunnampalli is one of the rich megalithic habitational as well as burial sites. About 1.5 Kms south, south-west of the village at the western and southern foot of a granite hill and on the eastern and western banks of a perennial stream locally called 'Nadimivanka' hundreds of megaliths are found. The megalithic types occur here are nineteen stone circles, eleven cists, seven cists surrounded by stone circles, two dolmens. Most of the megaliths were destroyed. Innumerable pot sherds found include red ware, black ware, black and red ware and also dull red ware, bone splinters etc., Out of many stone
circles only eight remain intact which extend from south to north in the field and measure, 1) 8.10m east-west x 7.9m south-north, 2) 9.2m east-west x 9.2m north-south, 3) 10.7m east-west x 10.7m north-south, 4) 6.72m east-west x 5.9m north-south, 5) 7.2m east-west x 6.9m north-south, 6) 7.0m east-west x 6.7m north-south, 7) 6.2m east-west x 6.1m north-south and 8) 5.9m east-west x 4.3m north-south.

The traces of cists surrounded by stone circles occur hither and thither in the same fields. One of such cists measuring 2.1m south-east and north-west, 1.9m south-west and north-east surrounded by a stone circle measuring 6.1m east-west and 6.1m north-south in its diameter is north-east orienting. These cists are now covered by debris. A few meters west of the hill in the same fields there are two dolmens. One lying very close to the stream measures 1.65m north-south, 1.5m east-west with height of 0.85m north orienting. The other dolmen being a little south of it also measures 1.65m north-south, 1.45m east-west with a height of nearly 0.76m north orienting. There are some traces of a few more megaliths existed once both in the cultivable and uncultivable lands.
115. TADAPATRI

It is a town and mandal head quarters and is situated about 57 Kms north-east of Anantapur town on Anantapur-Vijayavada high way. The river Pennar flows by the side of Tadapatri. On the way to Kona Ranganathaswamy temple from Tadaptri about eight Kms north-east of Tadapatri on the northern banks of the river, there are formations of seven cairn packings. One of the cairn packings situated in the thorns measures 3.1m east-west and 3.1m north-south with a height of about 0.27m. These are removed by the local people to extend their lands.

116. TALAMARLA

Talamarla is a village of Kothacheruvu mandal and is located about 17 Kms south-east of Chennekottapalli. About one Km east of the village in the open fields just by the side of a seasonal stream four stone circles are noticed which measure, 1) 5.4m east-west and 5.4m north-south, 2) 4.2m east-west and 4.2m north-south, 3) 5.1m east-west and 5.1m north-south and 4) 3.9m east-west and 3.7m north-south. The first two lie immediately on the western bank of the stream from south to north, the third being a little south of the above and the fourth one a few more meters south of the three.
117. THIMMAGANIPALLI

It is a hamlet of Kodipalli village of Kalyandurg mandal and is located about 1.5 Kms north of Palavoy and is also about one Km north of Kalyandurg-Dharmavaram Road. A little west of the place and close to the east of a dome shaped hillock in the patta land (Survey No.26) in an area of 65 acres of Mr.Subba Rao of Kalyandurg town; Rami Reddy mentioned 36 stone circles, a few menhirs and some cists besides a row of standing granite slabs suggesting the view of a passage burial about one Km to the north of the village. Here Mr. Subba Rao, the owner of the land is said to have dug a few stone circles which yielded some pots, containing ash, husk and a few iron implements. In fact the present condition is totally different which can not testify the then recordings. In the present survey it is learnt that Mr.Subba Rao disposed of his land long ago. The present owner of that land totally dug out or cleared those megalithic burials and converted the entire land into a grape grove. The other parts of the village are thoroughly explored and found a menhir and about eleven stone circles lying a few meters east and south-west of the village. The only menhir situated in front of the grape garden measures 3.2m high, 1.5m wide at its foot and about 0.90m at its crest is east orienting. The stone
circles occupying in the same land, south-west of the grape garden measure, 1) 7.6m east-west and 6.9m north-south, 2) 5.5m east-west and 5.5m north-south, 3) 6.2m east-west and 5.8m north-south, 4) 6.3m east-west and 6.1m north-south, 5) 6.1m east-west and 5.9m north-south, 6) 5.1m east-west and 6.0m north-south, 7) 5.7m east-west and 6.1m north-south, 8) 5.2m east-west and 4.9m north-south, 9) 6.1m east-west and 5.9m north-south, 10) 6.2m east-west and 6.0m north-south, 11) 5.6m east-west and 5.5m north-south. There are still traces stone circles in the site. Still a few more stone circles also appear amidst the thick thorny plants. The surface collection includes sherds of black and red ware, black ware and also red ware in this site.

118. TIRUMALADEVARAPALLI

A single dolmen is noticed here to the east of the village located in the surroundings of Madakasira mandal. The dolmen comprises an enclosure of three upright orthostats topped by another one leaving one side open resembling the chamber tomb. It measures 1.2m east-west, 1.1m north-south and about 0.80m high east orienting.

119. TUNGODU

The village Tungodu is under the jurisdiction of Somandepalli mandal and is located about 17 Kms north-east of Hindupur town on the Hindupur–Gorantla road.
Very close to the village by the side of the road under a tamarind tree, stands a dolmen having three upright granite slabs topped by another leaving one side open. It measures 1.3m north-west and south-east, 1.0m north-east and south-west with a height of nearly 0.90m north-east orienting. The figures of heroes are carved on one of the inner surfaces of the orthostats. A few meters south of the above there is one more dolmen but destroyed. The slabs remaining are measured as 1.2m long and 1.0m wide.

120. UDIRIPIKONDA

It is a small village of Uravakonda mandal and is located about 39 Kms north-west of Anantapur on the Anantapur-Bellary road. River Pennar gets widened to the north of this place. To the east of the village about half a Km away from the eastern foot of the dome shaped fortified hill in the open fields there stands a dolmen measuring 1.4m x 1.3m x 1.0m in length, breadth and height wise respectively orienting to north.

121. URAVAKONDA

Uravakonda is a town and the mandal head quarters and is located about 52 Kms north-west of Anantapur town on the Anantapur-Bellary road. A rich neolithic and megalithic site Budagavi is not away from this place. About
2 Kms north of the town in the open fields there are a few cairns found mixed up with a few modern burials. The eastern side cairn measures 2.9m x 2.7m x 0.20m and the other being south of the above 1.9m x 1.9m x 0.15m in length, breadth and height wise respectively.

122. VANNARANAHALLI:

It is a hamlet of Rolla village and mandal and is located about 21 Kms south of Madakasira town on Madakasira-Agali road. About one Km south of the village in a mango grove there are traces of dolmens. A couple of dolmens lying on the western bank of a seasonal rivulet are noticed. One being very near to the grove bounds measures 1.2m east-west, 1.2m north-south and 0.9m high east orienting. The other interestingly converted into a shrine measuring with almost the same measurements. A little west of the village in the present grave yard, there are formations of six cists over which the modern burials are constructed.

123. VEERAPURAM

This village is called 75 Veerapuram in the records of the Revenue Department. Veerapuram is in Gummagatta mandal and is located about 7 Kms south of Rayadurg town on the Rayadurg-Bhairavani Tippa Dam road. Four dolmens situated at different places around the village
are noticed. The dolmen that is situated on the western side of the road under a tamarind tree measures 1.3m east-west, 1.1m north-south and 0.9m high east orienting. The other one being a little north of it measures 1.2m east-west, 1.1m north-south and 0.85m high also east orienting. The rest of the two dolmens situated about one Km south of the village and a few meters west of the road. One of it is the orthostats of the destroyed dolmen measures 1.3m long and 1.0m wide, the other one having been converted into a shrine measures 1.2m east-west 1.0m north-south and 0.90m high east orienting.

124. VELIDADAKALA

Velidadakala is a small village of Somandepalli mandal and is located about 6 Kms west of Palasamudram on the Gorantla-Hindupur road. There are three dolmens resembling those of chamber tombs, two in the present tamarind grove and the remaining one at the road side are noticed. The dolmens consisting three upright orthostats topped by another leaving one side open measures 1.1m east-west, 1.0m south-north and 0.8m high east orienting. The topped orthostat of one of the chambers is missing. The single dolmen situated at the road side measures 1.3m east-west, 1.2m north-south and 1.0m high east facing. The topped orthostat is wider than the other ones.
VENTAREDDIPALLI

It is a hamlet of Kambadur and is located about four Kms north-east of Kambadur village and mandal. About 1.5 Kms north of the village and about the same distance south of the big hill called 'Durgammakonda' a very big cairn packing probably a multiple burial, the traces of a few dolmens and a couple of stone circles are noticed. The area is strewn by megalithic pot sherds and bone splinters. The cairn packing measures 12.6m east-west, 14.1m north-south and about a height of nearly 0.80m above the ground level (See plate-III). Pebbles and earth is used for packing. This is the biggest of all the cairns found in the district. A few meters east of it there are traces of a few dolmens. Only two orthostats of the dolmens having been cut off from the ground level measure. 1.1m long and 0.87m wide. The orthostat of another one also measures 1.0m long and 0.75m wide. About 0.5 Kms south of these burials, there are two more stone circles in the open fields. The northern most of it measures 6.7m north-south and 6.7, east-west and its neighbour being 3.9m east-west and 3.7m north-south. The pot sherds collected here are black and red ware and dull red ware.
126. YADIKI

It is a village and mandal head quarters and situated about 39 Km east of Gooty on the Gooty-Tadapatri road. The river pennar flows a few kms south of the village about 1.5 Km north west of the village in the uncultivable land amidst thorny plants, there situated three cairns which measure roughly 1.9m east west 1.9m north-south. One of them is damaged in the rain gully. But no pot sherds yielded at this site.

127. YATKAL

The village Yatkal is in the mandal jurisdiction of Settur and located about 11 Kms south-west of Kalyandurg and also is about 5 Kms south of Idukal. About 0.5 Kms north of the village on the banks of a wide seasonal stream locally called 'Pedda vanka' a few traces of cists are noticed. One of the orthostats is also measured as 1.2m x 1.0m length and breadth wise respectively. Many of such orthostats are seen dumped else where in the fields. An interesting feature of this site is that three shrines of hero-stones well built almost resembling the temples situate here. The building material used for these appear to have belonged either to the medieval or modern times.
NOTES AND REFERENCES

1) Superintending Engineer (irrigation), "Index map of Pennar basin," Anantapur, 1979, p.1.


7) A.R.A.S.I. Madras, 1912-13, pp.52-63.


10) Ibid., pp.97-105.


20) Subba Rao, B., 1949, op.cit., Figs. 2-3 and plate L XXXI B


22) Ibid., pp. 28 and 36.


25) Ibid., p. 36.


33) "Anantapur Gazetteer.," 1905, op.cit. pp. 175-76.


36) Ibid., pp. 18-19.

37) Ibid., p. 37.
38) Ibid., p.37.


SECTION - B

THE EXCAVATED MEGALITHIC SITES IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT
BANDAMEEDAPALLI

Location

Bandameedapalli is a hamlet of Chakrayipeta village of Singanamala mandal in Anantapur district. The village lies between Lat, 14 45'N and Long, 77 44'E about 22 Kms from Anantapur on the Anantapur-Tadapatri road. The river Pennar flows a few Kms north of the village. The habitation deposits situated at the eastern and the southern foot of a big granite hill of about 500 feet high and one Km south east of the village, were excavated by us.

Excavation

Three trenches at different places subject to the thickness of the deposits were laid down and excavated which yielded a good number of artifacts representing the neolithic and post-neolithic cultures.

TRENCH A

This measuring 3 m x 3 m was laid down at the east and south-eastern foot of the hill and has been excavated to a depth of 89 cms. which yielded four layers from the surface to the level of original soil of which the first layer is humus and those of the second, the third and the fourth have been identified as the post megalithic, megalithic and neolithic cultural strata.
This trench measuring 3m x 3m is laid down just 5 m south of trench-A in the same place and is excavated to a depth of 76 cms. This trench yielded three layers of which the first, the second and the third are humus, post megalithic and megalithic strata respectively.

About 150 m north-east of trench-A was laid down another trench with the measurements of 2m x 2m and excavated to a depth of 87 cm and is found to have a total of four layers, which are same as those of trench-A.

DETAILS OF THE ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN THE EXCAVATION

Layer-II

Layer-II below the surface humus which is of very loose ashy-gray earth covering 5 cms. in thickness, stretches about 19 cms. deep. This layer consists of ashy gray loose earth deposited by the post-megalithic evidences. The antiquities found in this layer are as follows:

1) Pottery
2) Bangle pieces
3) Beads
1. POTTERY

Polished Red Ware

a) A polished red ware sherd of a small bowl with high concave neck.

b) A rim fragment of a globular pot with concave neck.

c) A highly polished red ware sherd of a globular vessel rim portion with concave neck.

d) A pot-sherd of red polished rim portion with concave neck showing incised lines below round the neck.

e) A rim portion of storage vessel probably of a globular body.

f) A fragment of a hollow dish with round base outgoing flaring rim.

g) A dish piece with convex neck very thin flat base.

h) A fragment of a dish flat base.

Decorated Pottery

a) A black painted red ware sherd with horizontal rows of multiple lines, hither and thither bearing the mark of rising sun; inbetween these two are wider dots on external surface.

b) A red polished black painted red ware sherd with the decoration of double register of longzengs, probably the neck portion but rim cut off.
c) A fragment of a dish with shallow groove on internal surface having double loop painted design.

d) A fragment of red polished black painted sherd having horizontal lines.

e) A fragment of red polished black painted with horizontal lines.

f) A fragment of buff polished red painted sherd with vertical latticed bands.

2. BANGLE PIECES

A single bangle piece, blue in colour, measuring 2.5 cms (Fig.VII-16) and (Plate-XXI, first row-2).

3. BEADS

a) A disk bead green in colour measuring 2.5 cms in its circumference (Fig.VII-8) and (Plate-XXI, second row-2).

b) A high finished cat's eye coloured bead, probably a lapis lazuli measuring 1.5 cms long was also found in the layer (Fig.VII-9) and (Plate-XXI, second row-1).

Layer-III

This with an average depth of 28 cms, the maximum being 32 cms, at the south-western corner of the trench is represented by the compact ashy-gray fine powdery debris and is encountered with the thick habitationa...
deposits of megalithic times evidenced by the findings of variety of artifacts which include the following:

1) Pottery  
2) Horns of domesticated animals  
3) Beads  
4) Bangle pieces  
5) Ash lumps  
6) Charred seeds and coal etc.,  
7) Crucibles

I. POTTERY

Black and Red Ware

a) A small bowl with flaring sides and featureless rim, it has an almost flat base (Fig.1-1).

b) Fragment of a shallow dish of black and red ware with rounded rim (Fig.1-2).

Black Polished Ware

a) A fragment of polished bowl with incurved sides and rounded rim (Fig.1-3).

b) A fragment showing the flaring rim portion of black polished funnel shaped conical bowl with parallel incised lines found the neck (Fig.1-4).

c) A black polished tubular and recurved spout cut off both at luted ends and it's mouth measuring 5 cms long and about 2.75 cms in it's circumference (Fig.1-5).
d) A black polished channel spout with narrow mouth probably attached to a bowl measuring 5 cms long and 9 cms in it's circumference at it's mouth (Fig.I-6).

e) A black disk shaped lid with shallow concave top and convex base measuring 5 cms long (Fig.I-7).

f) A black polished knob of a lid-cum-bowl cut off measuring 2 cms long (Fig.I-8).

Red Ware

a) Five fragments of red ware were collected of which, one is of a storage jar and another is a dish. Among the rest of the three rim portions, two are probably of bowls.

Chocolate Slipped Ware

a) A chocolate slipped tubular spout measuring 5 cms long and 6.75 cms circumference at it's mouth luted towards the base (Fig.I-9).

2. HORNS OF DOMESTICATED ANIMALS

a) A horn of domesticated goat measuring 9 cms long and 4 cms in it's circumference (Fig.VIII-3) and (Plate-XX, third row-11).

b) One more horn but of a bovine animal in association with some bone splinters. The horn measures 24 cms long coarse, strong and sturdy (Fig.VIII-2) and (Plate-XX, fourth row-13).
3. BEADS

A variety of beads made of steatite, carnelian, terracotta etc., are found in trench-A layer-III.

a) A steatite circular bead measuring 4.5 cms in its circumference with a hole in the middle (Fig.VII-1) and (Plate-XXI, third row - 5).

b) Two steatite beads a little smaller than the above same type measuring 2.5 cms in their circumferences (Fig.VII-3-4) and (Plate-XXI, third row 2-3).

c) A carnelian disk bead measuring 3.5 cms in its circumference (Fig.VII-6) and (Plate-XXI, fourth row-1).

d) A terracotta globular bead of high finishing with a pair of parallel lines (etched) running round in its middle measuring 7.75 cms in its circumference (Fig.VII-7) and (Plate-XXI, fourth row-4).

4. BANGLE PIECES

A couple of bangle pieces made of bone measuring about 3 cms long (Fig.VII-17-18) and (Plate-XXI, first row-1 and 3).

5. ASH LUMPS

Three pieces of lump containing smooth powder measuring 6 cms, 5 cms and 4 cms long respectively (Plate-XXII).
6. CHARRED SEEDS AND COAL BITS

In south-western corner of trench-A layer-III interestingly some unidentified charred seeds including coal bits are discovered (Plate-XXIII).

7. CRUCIBLES

a) A crucible with bulbous bottom, half broken and 1 cm thick measuring 20 cms in it's circumference (Fig.VII-19) and (Plate-XXIV-5).

b) A couple of crucibles, smaller than the above, with bulbous bottoms measuring 8 cms in their circumferences (Fig.VII-20-21) and (Plate-XXIV-1 and 3).

Layer-IV

This comprises compact gray soil with white and brown thick bands here and there, is about 37 cms. in it's average depth. Below this layer was struck the very compact dark-brown natural soil. A good number of neolithic antiquities such as pecked and ground stone tools, flakes and blades, both hand made and wheel-turned potsherds including perforated and bone splinters were found in this layer. But in the present study the antiquities of megalithic and post megalithic periods are only considered.
Layer II

This layer which composes loose ashy-gray soil below the surface humus of almost the same type, measuring 5 cms. thick stretches to a depth of 31 cms. and yielded a few early historic artifacts which are follows:

1) Pottery
2) Beads

1. POTTERY

Painted Pottery

a) An orange coloured chocolate painted ware sherd with decorations of horizontal lines round the neck.

b) A black painted red ware sherd with horizontal multiple lines hither and thither bearing the mark of rising sun.

c) A black painted orange coloured rimless bowl with three horizontal lines round below supported by innumerable vertical lines.

2. BEADS

A terracotta globular bead with high finishing exactly cut off in it's middle. The half shape measures 3.7 cms in it's diameter (Fig.VII-11) and (Plate-XXI, fourth row-3).
Layer III

This layer with an average depth of 40 cms, the maximum being 44 cms, at the north-western corner of the trench composes compact ashy-gray earth without any floors. Below this layer is struck compact brown natural soil.

Layer III yielded the following:

1) Pottery
2) Bone splinters
3) Terracotta spindling wheel
4) Iron slag

1. POTTERY

Black and Red

a) A black and red highly polished megalithic sherd of carinated bowl with straight sides and beaded out under cut rim (Fig. I-10).

b) A black and red sherd of a small bowl with short concave sides flaring-out round rim tapering towards a rounded base of thin section (Fig. I-11).

c) A black and red fragment of small bowl with straight sides out-turned flattened rim thick in section (Fig. I-12).

d) A black and red fragment of a shallow bowl with a rounded rim and grooved at the exterior (Fig. I-13).
e) A fragment of a conical bowl, black and red with a concave and everted rim tapering body tending towards a round base (Fig.I-14).

f) A black and red fragment of a basal end of funnel-shaped bowl with flat base (Fig.I-15).

2. BONE SPLINTERS

A few bone splinters, probably of bovine animals were noticed in this layer (Plate-XX, first row-1-11 and fourth row-4-B).

3. TERRACOTTA SPINDLING WHEEL

An interesting finding among the megalithic antiquities is a disk-shaped spindling wheel with concave cutting round the object probably enabling the thread running purpose which is made of terracotta is a specimen. This indicates the weaving activity of the megalithic people (Fig.VIII-1) and (Plate-XXV).

4. IRON SLAG

Three pieces of iron slag of which one is fully melted and the other two half melted have been found in the layer, which indicate their smelting activities. But no furnace is found elsewhere (Plate-XXVI, second row-1 and 3).
TRENCH-C

Layer-II

This layer below the surface humus covering nearly 5 cms., stretches to a depth of 19 cms. and consists of loose ash and gray mixed and powdered soil has been encountered by the post megalithic artifacts which are as follows:

1) Pottery
2) Beads
3) Bone splinters

1. POTTERY

Decorated Pottery

a) A black painted red ware sherd of a bowl showing the pattern of multiple horizontal bands round the vessel.
b) A black painted red ware sherd almost straight vertical lines on two horizontal bands externally and triple horizontal lines internally.
c) A black painted red ware sherd of a basin with zig-zag wavy bands below the horizontal band round the neck.
d) A black painted red ware fragment probably of a basin with snail design.
e) A black painted red ware sherd of a bowl with multiple horizontal bands in it.
Red Slipped Pottery

a) A red slipped sherd of a small bowl with a wide mouth tapering sides towards a narrowing disk base (Fig.I-31).

b) A fragment of a red slipped ware probably of storage vessel.

c) A lid of red slipped ware with flanged waist (Fig.I-32).

2. BEADS

a) A terracotta globular bead measuring 6.5 cms in its circumference (Fig.VII-15) and (Plate-XXI, fourth row-2).

3. BONE SPLINTERS

The usual occurrence of bone splinters in this layer as those of the other ones is common (Plate-XX, second row:1-11, 13-17 and third row:1 10).

Layer-III

This layer which is made of loose ashy-gray earth stretching about 23 cms. in it's average thickness has been encountered by the megalithic artifacts which are as follows;

1) Pottery
2) Bone splinters
3) Beads
4) Pieces of iron slag
1. POTTERY

Pottery consists of black and red, black polished, red ware and ochre coloured wares.

Black and Red

a) A highly burnished straight sided carinated bowl (Fig.1-19).
b) A shallow dish black inside (Fig.1-20).
c) A shallow dish with red slip inside (Fig.1-21).
d) A small bowl with round bottom (Fig.1-22).
e) A small bowl with flat bottom (Fig.1-23).
f) A burnished black and red rim portion.
g) A burnished black and red sherd of a lota (Fig.1-24).
h) A flat base portion of a small bowl of black and red ware with a groove round the base.

Black Polished Ware:

a) A sherd of shallow basin having parallel grooves round the neck (Fig.1-25).
b) A sherd of a pot with bulbous bottom (Fig.1-26).
c) A fragment of black polished ware probably of a basin (Fig.1-27).
d) A fragment of black polished ware, the shape of which cannot be assessed.
Red Ware

a) A sherd of a globular pot with grooves round the neck (Fig.I-28).

b) A fragment of a disk shaped lid with a flat base and probably having a knob to facilitate holding but the top portion cut off (Fig.I 29).

c) A fragment of red ware stemmed stand base and flanged rim.

Ochre Coloured Pottery

a) Interestingly, an ochre coloured goblet with convex rim and corrugated neck is found in this layer.

b) A fragment of vessel with a globular body measuring 14.5 cms long (Fig.I-30).

c) A fragment probably of a basin.

2. BONE SPLINTERS

Among the bone splinters, one is probably of the broken skull of a bovine animal (Plate-XX, fourth row-9). Besides it, one more piece of horn, probably of domesticated sheep or goat (Plate-XX, second row-12) is found. The rest of the bone splinters (Plate-XX, third row-12-14 and fourth row-1-3) could not be identified.

3. BEADS

a) A steatite circular bead measuring 4.4 cms in it's
circumference with a miniature hole in the middle (Fig.VI1-2) and (Plate-XXI, third row-4).

b) A steatite bead, a little smaller than the above of the same type measuring 2.5 cms in its circumference (Fig.VII-5) and (Plate-XXI, third row-1).

c) One more steatite circular bead measuring 4.4 cms in its circumference was found (Fig.VII-2) and (Plate-XXI, second row-3).

4. IRON SLAG

Three pieces of iron slag are also recovered in this layer (Plate-XXVI, first row-1-3).

Layer-IV

This layer which is made of compact gray-ashy soil occupies about 40 cms. in thickness below which is very compact dark brown natural soil. The antiquities found here are encountered with the neolithic culture.

BUDAGAVI

Location

Budagavi is a village in Uravakonda mandal and is situated about 5 Kms north-west of Uravakonda on the Uravakonda-Bellary road. It was also known as 'Buddha gavvi' since Buddhist monks lived here. The hillock nearby, 80 feet high, has number of caves besides the ruins of
old fortification. In one of the caves, a saint 'Gudilingappa' of Kuraba caste, is stated to have resided here. He is now deified and worshiped by the local people.

The hill is locally called 'Peddafconda' at the southern foot of which the village lies. Budagavi is 55 Kms north-west from Anantapur on the Anantapur-Belary road.

Excavation

On the top of the hill about 31 m. west of a well locally called 'Dorabavi,' the flat site was selected and three trenches running from north to south with an interval of about 15 m inbetween, measuring 2m x 1m long and wide respectively, were laid out and excavated by us.

TRENCH-A

This trench which lies northern most, measuring 2m x 1m, has been excavated to a depth of 92 cms from surface to the level of original soil which yielded four layers. Layer-I being surface humus measures 10 cms in thickness and those of II, III and IV have exhibited the sterile, megalithic and neolithic features respectively.

TRENCH-B

This is also excavated from surface to the level of original soil to a depth of 80 cms. and it yielded
The stretching to a depth of 80 cms. also yielded four layers of which surface humus covers nearly 9 cms. thick. The rest of the three succeeding layers are also same as of trench-A and trench-B.

DETAILS OF THE ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN THE EXCAVATION

TRENCH-A

Layer-II

This layer measuring 19 cms. is sterile and almost mixed with surface humus and composes of extremely loose ashy and powdered soil.

Layer-III

This is found to be of again loose ashy-gray earth and is about 24 cms. in it's average thickness, the maximum being 29, cms. sloping towards south-eastern corner of the trench yielded the following only.

1) Pottery

Black Ware

a) A black ware sherd of an urn.

b) Two black ware sherds of bowls.
Dull Red Ware

a) Two dull red ware sherds of storage vessels.

Layer-IV

This layer measuring 39 cms. in thickness comprises compact gray earth below which is dark brown natural soil, yielded a few neolithic artifacts.

Layer-II

This layer below humus, with 15 cms. in thickness, composing very loose ashy soil is found mixed up with the surface humus. This is also totally sterile.

Layer-III

This layer with an average thickness of 22 cms. the maximum being 27 cms. sloping towards north-eastern corner of the trench, is made of loose ashy-gray earth and yielded some megalithic antiquities which include the following:

1) Pottery
2) Crucibles
3) Horns and bone splinters

1. POTTERY

Black Polished ware

a) A black polished pot with high funnel-shaped neck
externally grooved round near the rim in between four rows of nail impressions and globular body (Fig.II-1).

b) A black polished bowl with concave neck and outgoing sides (Fig.II-3).

c) A fragment of black polished ware of a small circular shallow dish (Fig.II-4).

d) A fragment of polished black ware of a deep bowl with convex outgoing sides (Fig.II-6).

e) A black polished tubular spout measuring 6 cms. in it's circumference at it's mouth (Fig.II-11).

Black ware

a) A fragment of black ware with short concave neck and sharp edged rim (Fig.II-2).

b) One more fragment of black ware probably of a bowl.

c) A black ware fragment of a deep bowl with flaring mouth and slightly bulging body (Fig.II-5).

d) A highly interesting feature among the megalithic pottery found in layer-II is a black ware probably a bowl-on-stand, which measures about 17 cms. high and 53 cms. in it's circumference with nail impressions and grooves externally (Fig.II-10) and (Plate-XXIX).

Red ware

a) A red ware fragment of a basin (Fig.II-7).

b) A red ware fragment of a bowl with convex sides
tapering towards the edge (Fig.II-8).
c) A globular pot of red ware with wide mouth clubbed rim
and with sharp edge slightly outgoing sides (Fig.II-9).

2. CRUCIBLES

Two crucibles measuring 9 cms. and 8 cms. in their circumferences respectively (Fig.VII-22-23) and (Plate-XXIV-2 and 4).

3. HORNS AND BONE SPLINTERS

A tip of horn, mostly of a bovine animal (Plate-XXVII, first row-3) and a few bone splinters probably belonging to them (Plate-XXVII, first row-1 and 2 and 4 and 5) were found in this layer.

Layer-IV

This layer below the megalithic strata about an average depth of 33 cms. made of compact gray earth to the level of dark brown natural soil yielded a few neolithic artifacts.

TRENCH-C

Layer-II

This composing very loose ashy soil measuring about 13 cms. thickness, is mixed up with the surface humus of the same loose ashy soil and is sterile and no artifacts are discovered.
Layer III

This layer about 27 cms. in thickness comprises loose gray earth and exhibited some signs of megalithic features which are as follows:

1) Pottery
2) Bone Splinters

1. POTTERY
Black and red
a) An open mouthed bowl of black and red ware with internally thickened rim and externally grooved.
b) Two black and red ware fragments of bowls.

Ochre Coloured ware
a) Three fragments of this type probably of a pot also found in this layer

2. BONE SPLINTERS

The presence of bone splinters probably of domesticated animals (Plate-XXVII, second row-9-11), is also common in this layer.

Layer-IV

This measuring 31 cms. deep, is made of compact gray earth below the megalithic strata stretching to the level of dark brown natural soil and yielded a very few neolithic evidences.
GULYAPALYAM

Location

Gulyapalyam is a village of Vajrakarur mandal and is located between Lat 15°00' East and Long 77°30' North. The village is situated at the western foot of a big fortified granite hill about 9 Kms south west from Guntakal Railway Junction and about 22 Kms north-east of Uravakonda and also a little east of the Uravakonda-Guntakal road.

The village and its surroundings are flanked by the hills which run north-south for a distance of one Kmand link Konakondla and Gulyapalyam villages. The habitation deposits at the western foot of the hill run all along its length. Much of the deposits have been destroyed by the farmers to expand the cultivable land. But still, there are a few felled down menhirs and a few more formations of stone circles of megalithic times openly visible around the deposited site.

Excavation

TRENCH-A

A single trench recorded as trench-A measuring 2m x 2m had been laid out and excavated at the southern foot of the bill in the patta land of Mr. Prabhakar Goud, the present V.A.O. of the Gulyapalyam village. The excavation that was conducted by us yielded three cultural
sequences in its four layers to a depth of 1.4 mts. layer-I is humus which composes extreme loose ashy soil covers about 14 cms.

DETAILS OF THE ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN THE EXCAVATION

TRENCH-A

Layer-II

This layer which is mixed up with the surface humus is of 38 cms. thickness and is made of loose ashy soil yielded no artifacts and thus found to be sterile.

Layer-III

This layer being 39 cms. thick, is also of loose of loose ashy soil with black streaks here and there yielded the following:

1) Pottery
2) Stone disk
3) Bell shaped stone fragment

1. POTTERY

Russet-Coated Painted Ware

It is represented by red slipped ware. The paintings on this ware as observed were first executed on the surface, which were coated again with a thin russet coloured substance which preserved the painted designs. A few fragments found are as follows:
a) A black and red straight sided bowl fragment having a disk base painted with criss-cross pattern (Fig.III-1).

b) A black and red fragment of a carinated dish having been painted with oblique strokes (Fig.III-2).

c) Rim fragment of a globular vessel with thick rounded rim painted with groups of vertical strokes and indented short strokes on the exterior of the rim (Fig.III-3).

2. STONE DISK

A stone disk measuring 17 cms in its circumference.

3. BELL SHAPED STONE FRAGMENT

It has incised lines running round the neck on its surface measuring 2 cms. long and 8 cms in its circumference.

Layer-IV

It is found to be of compact blackish-gray ashy soil. Below this is very compact blackish-gray natural soil. Layer-IV, nearly of 49 cms. thickness has been encountered with the following megalithic evidences.

1) Pottery
2) Bone splinters
3) Iron slag
4) Bangle pieces
5) Beads
6) Conch shell fragment
7) Post-holes

1. POTTERY

Black Ware

Interestingly five black ware rim portions measuring 69, 65, 62, 71 and 69 cms. in their circumferences respectively with concave necks were found. One of them most probably of a waterflagon (Fig.III-4).

Black and Red Ware

Among the eleven black and red ware sherds, one belongs to rim portion, probably of a hollow urn, measuring 61 cms in it's circumference. The rest ten cannot be identified.

Black Polished Ware

Eight fragments of black polished sherds of which four shallow dishes measure 68, 65, 69, and 68 cms. in their circumferences respectively (Fig.III-4). The rest of the four being small, their shapes can't be assessed.

A black polished tubular spout measuring 11 cms in it's circumference at it's mouth (Fig.III-5).

Red Ware

Five sherds of red ware probably of vessels are noticed.
Ochre Coloured Ware

Three sherds of ochre coloured ware are found.

Chocolate Slipped Ware

A chocolate slipped tubular spout measuring 11 cms in its circumference at its mouth.

One more chocolate slipped tubular spout of the same type measuring 6 cms long and 7 cms in its circumference at its mouth.

A chocolate slipped ware fragment representing the rim portion measuring 42 cms in its circumference, probably of a waterflagon.

2. BONE SPLINTERS

Bone splinters representing the domesticated animals found in this layer (Plate-XXVII, second row-1-8 and third row-1-6) are good evidence in support of their settlement.

3. IRON SLAG

A bulky piece of iron slag measuring 13 cms. long and 11 cms. wide (Plate-XXVI, second row-4), indicates the iron smelting activities.
4. BANGLE PIECES

Interestingly three bangle pieces of bone found in this layer which measure 23, 19 and 16 cms in their circumferences respectively (Fig.VII-12,13 and 14) and (Plate-XXVIII, second row-1,2 and 3) represent women of three different age groups who wore them.

5. BEADS

A single steatite disk shaped bead measuring 4 cms in it's circumference with a miniature hole in it's middle (Fig.VII-10) and (Plate-XXVIII, third row-1).

6. CONCH SHELL FRAGMENT

A piece of conch shell measuring 6 cms long and 4 cms wide (Plate-XXVIII, first row-1) is also found in the megalithic strata.

7. POST HOLES

A highly interesting feature to be noticed in this layer is the discovery two post holes on the bottom most floor of layer-IV which measure about 8.5 cms in their diameter. They run parallel at an interval of 1.4 meters.

The megalithic evidences found in the excavation testify to habitational settlement.
THIMMASAMUDRAM

Location

The village Thimmasamudram belongs to Kalyandurg mandal is situated between Lat. 14°30' North and 77°15' East and is located about 21 Kms east of Kalyandurg town. The village is situated about one Km west on the Western bank of the Pennar river.

Excavation

While the villagers were ploughing their land at a distance of a few meters south of the village, they accidentally found the tip of a 'Shiva linga' which was brought to our notice. Consequently we visited, explored and noticed the archaeological potentiality. In order to unravel the significance of the site, three trenches were laid out from west to east with an interval of 3 to 4 mts. and excavated.

TIRENICHI-A

This is laid out from west to east from the side of 'Shiva linga' and excavated to a depth of 72 cms. to the level of original soil of dark brownish red murum. This yielded three layers of which layer-I is surface humus measuring 6 cms. in its thickness and possesses loose red soil and layer II and layer III are sterile.
This trench having been laid out about 3 mts east of trench-A measuring 3m x 3m west to east and has been excavated to a depth of 63 cms. to the level of natural soil of dark brown in colour. This trench also yielded three layers. Layer-I is humus covering about 7 cms in it's thickness and contains loose red soil. Layer II is sterile and layer III yielded a few megalithic antiquities.

This trench being the eastern most, about 4 m east of trench-B measuring 3m X 2min length and breadth wise, has been laid out in east-westerly direction and excavated to a depth of a little deeper measuring about 1.2m to the level of original soil of dark brownish red murum mixed with disintegrated granite. This trench yielded three layers of which layer-I measuring 8 cms, is full of a mixture of loose, sandy, red soil and is humus. Layer-II and layer-III yielded megalithic features.

DETAILS OF THE ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN THE EXCAVATION

Layer-II

This layer appears in brownish red and covers about 36 cms and is sterile.
Layer-III

This layer stretching further 30cms deep is dark brownish red murum and is also sterile like the above.

TRENCH-B

Layer-II

This is of brownish red murum, stretching 27cms deep and is found to be sterile.

Layer-III

This occupies further dark brownish red murum of 29 cms thickness, yielded a few megalithic antiquities. They are,

1) Pottery
2) Bone splinters

1. POTTERY

Red Ware

a) A red ware shallow dish fragment.
b) Thickened rounded and externally grooved edge of a dish of red ware.

Black and Red Ware

Only one sherd of this type, probably of a basin...has been found.
2. Bone Splinters

The fragile bone splinters of a human skeleton occurred hither and thither. They measure 7 to 11 cms. range in length and about 1.5 cms. in breadth.

Layer-II

This layer spreading about 46 cms, contains brownish red murum and yielded single half buried orthostat.

Layer-III

This layer, stretching about 48 cms in its thickness consists of dark brownish red murum, yielded the other part of the orthostat, probably of the megalithic cist below which some bone splinters, potsherds and a few charcoal bits have been found and listed below

1) Orthostat
2) Bone splinters
3) Charcoal bits
4) Pottery

1. Orthostat

A granite slab, probably an orthostat of a disturbed cist of megalithic burial measuring 1.4 m long and 1.2 m wide protruding above the ground level, has been cleared below which were found bone splinters fragile in nature along with a few potsherds.
2. BONE SPLINTERS

The bone fragments of a human skeleton among which the femur, the tibia and the fibula are found, all broken due to pressure of top soil. The ribs are found to be damaged.

3. CHARCOAL BITS

A few of these mixed with the soil are also noticed.

4. POTTERY

Black and Red

a) A fragment of a shallow dish with vertical pointed edge thickening towards bottom, truncated and sager base (Fig.IV-1).

b) A fragment of a globular vessel with a short but straight neck and beaded out rim (Fig.IV-2).

c) A fragment of hemispherical bowl with straight sides and out turned rounded rim (Fig.IV-3).

Red Ware

Only one red ware sherd, mostly an edge of a bowl was found.