Chapter - III

DESCRIPTION OF SITES
1. MATEDU (Lat 17° 52’ N Long 79° 49’ E)

The Matedu is a small village, located 39 km to the north west of Maripeda, the mandal headquarters on the road to Warangal. The area is plain and comprised of red soils intercepted here and there by red sandy soils. River Akeru, a small rain fed stream is the only water source in the region and flowing to the west of the village.

A small archaeological mound with ashy grey surface soil is located 2 km to the south of the village. Akeru river is flowing 2 km to the west of the mound. The mound is extended to an area of 2 hectare (150 m x 135 m) and rises to a height of ½ meter from the ground level. The explorations conducted at the site has brought to light the weal made pot pieces of brown ware, black ware and red slipped ware of early historic period.

2. KACHIKAL (Lat 17° 35’ N Long 79° 41’ E)

Kachikal is a small village located 32 kms to the north-west of the Maripeda on the road to Warangal. The Archaeological site is situated adjacent to the village. Infact part of the mound is built over by the village constructions and hence the extent of the mound is difficult to estimate. The river Aker flows ½ km to the west of the village.

The Archaeological explorations conducted at the site has resulted in the recovery from the site the pot pieces of early Historic period. The area is composed of mixed soils of black cotton and red sandy soils.
3. PENUGONDA (Lat 17° 51’ N Long 79° 50’ E)

Penugonda is a fairly big village located 18 km to the North of Mahabubabad, the mandal head quarters in Warangal District. The area is undulating and comprised of red loamy soils intercepted here and there by red sandy soils. River Muneru is flowing one km to the north east of the village.

An archaeological mound fairly big in size of 8 hectares (521 m x 153.5 m) in area is located adjacent to the village. It is party disturbed by pits and other human activity. The collections from the site include limited pot pieces of Meigalithic pottery of black and red and black wares and large quantities of wheal made early historical pottery pieces of red slipped ware, brown ware and black ware.

4. KOLLAPURAM (Lat 17° 49’ N Long 79° 49’ E)

Kollapuram village is located 25 km to the north of Mahabubabad on the road to Apparajupalle in Warangal District. The area is traversed by black regar soils interested here and there by red loamy soils. The area is andulating, but however no hillocks to worth to its name are located in the area. River Muneru is the prominent water source here and flowing 2 km to the South West of the Village.

A small archaeological mound of 2 hectares (135 x 145 m) with scattered early historic pot pieces is located one km to north of the village. The pot pieces provide evidence for wheal made red, red slipped, brown and black wares.
5. BODANGONDA  (Lat 17° 35’ N Long 80° 17’ E)

Boddagonda village is located 24 km to the north of Mehabubabad, the Mandal head quarters in Warangal District on the road that runs between Mahabubabad and Apparajupalle. The area in general is plain and traversed by red loamy soils. River Muneru is flowing 4 km to the west of the village.

A fairly big mound with ashy grey surface soil which extends to an area of 8 hectares and rises to a height of one meter from the ground level is located adjacent to the village on its north east direction. The site is intact and undisturbed except the top layer on account of the dry cultivation for which it is subjected. The explorations conducted at the mound has yielded evidences of wheal made pot pieces of black and red, black, and red slipped wares of megalithic period and the undecorated wheal made pot pieces of brown, dull red and black wares of early historic pottery.

6. KHAMBALA PALLE  (Lat 17° 15’ N Long 80° 35’ E)

Khambamlapalle is located 14 KM north of Mahabubabad, the mandal head quarters in Warangal District. The area is plain and traversed by black cotton soils. River Muneru is flowing 3 km away from the village.

An archeological mound spread to an area of 4 hectares and rising to a thickness of one meter from the surrounding ground level is located ½ km to the east of the village. The mound is ashy grey in colour and yielding the wheel
made pot pieces of black and red, black and red slipped ware sherds of Megalithic period and dull red, black and brown ware of early historic period.

7. GUNDRATHIMADUGU  (Lat 17° 29’ N Long 80° 42’ E)

Gundrathimadugu is a small village in Warangal district and located 13 km to the South East of Mahabubabad on the road to Vijayawada. The area is traversed by medicine black cotton soils intercepted by red sandy soils. No river worth its name is flowing in the area except a rain fed stream which usually dry up when there is no rains in the area. Hence the local people have to travel longer distances to procure water or depend on deeply dug wells.

A small archaeological mound which has extended to an area of one hectare and rises to a height of one meter is located adjacent to the village. The site is yielding the evidences of early historic pot sherds of dull red ware, black ware and brown ware.

8. GUNDAJRAJPALLE  (Lat 17° 23’ N Long 79° 41’ E)

Gundamrajpalle is a small village located 28 km to the north of Maripeda, on the road to Warangal. The area is composed of medium black cotton soils intercepted here and there by red sandy soils. The isolated hill ranges are located near by. The river Aker is located 4 km to the west of the village.

The Archaeological mound is located 1 km to the north-west of the villages in an area of 1 hectare (120 m x 83.33 m) to a height of 2 feet from the ground level. The explorations conducted at the site has yielded the cultural
evidences of Megalithic and Early Historic Periods. The pot sherds of Black ware, red ware, black and red ware and brown ware of Megalithic period and red slipped ware and dull red ware of Earl Historic Period are found in large quantities. Besides that the site has yielded the brick bats, terracotta beads, Iron implements and Iron slags of Megalithic and Early historic periods.

9. JAYYARAM (Lat 17° 35’ N Long 79° 52’ E)

Jayyaram is a small village located 23 km to the north of Maripeda, the mandal head quarters on the road to Warangal. The Archeological mound is located 1 km to the West of the village. The river Aker is located 3 km to the west of the village. The area is undulating and isolated small hillocks are found all over. The surface soil is medium black cotton soil.

The archaeological explorations conducted at the site has brought to light the cultural evidences of Early Historic period. The pottery, terracotta beads, the pounding stone implements etc., are recovered in large numbers from the site.

10. MUNGIMADGU (Lat 17° 45’ N Long 79° 37’ E)

Mungimadgu is a small village located 19 km to the north of the Maripeda on the road to Warangal. The area is composed of mixed soils of black cotton and red sandy soils. The area is comprised of red sandy soils intermixed with medium black cotton soils.
An extensive archaeological mound spreading to little above 2.5 hectares (166 m x 150 m) in the area and rises to a height of 1½ feet from the ground level is located one km to the north of the village. The recovered materials from the site indicates that the mound was principally occupied during Early Historic Period.

11. ULLEPALLE (Lat 17° 37’ N Long 79° 25’ E)

Ullepalle is a small village located 13 km to the north–east of Maripeda a border village of Warangal District. The Archaeological mound is located 1 km to the West of the village. The river Aker is located adjacent to the village on eastern direction. The area is comprised of mixed varieties of black cotton and red sandy soils.

The archaeological mound is located on the right bank of Aker river adjacent to the present village in the Western direction. It extends to an area of 1.5 hectares (123 m x 121 m) and rises to a height of 2 feet from the ground level. The site has been badly disturbed due to human activities. The pot pieces of Megalithic and early Historic periods are available from the site in a limited quantity.

12. PURUSHOTHAMAIGUDEM (Lat 17° 41’ N Long 79° 52’ E)

Purushothamaigudem is a small village located 9 km to the east of Maripeda on the road to Mahabubabad. The area is plain and presently used for wet cultivation. Black cotton soil is the predominant soil type of the area.
The ancient mound which was continuously occupied during the Megalithic and early historic periods is existing ½ km from the village. The mound extends to an area of 2 hectares (151 m x 132.4 m) and the rises to a height of 1 ½ feet from the ground level. The river Aker is flowing 1 km to the east of the mound.

The Archaeological explorations conducted at the site include Black ware, black and red ware, Brown ware of megalithic period and red slipped ware, dull red ware and black ware of Early Historic period in large numbers.

13. TANAGAMPADU (Lat 17° 15’ N Long 80° 42’ E)

Tanagampadu is a Small village, located 24 km to the north of Khammam the district headquarters. The Archaeological mound is located adjacent to the village on the eastern direction while the River Akeru flows ½ km to the west of the village. The Archaeological mound is fairly big in size and extended to an area 6 hectares (480 m x 125m) and rises to a height of 1 ½ meters from the ground level. The area is andulating and composed of medium black cotton soils. Big hillock is located near by the site. The area is presently used both for dry and wet cultivations.

The Archaeological explorations conducted at the site brought to light the evidences of Megalithic and Early Historic cultures. The former is identified on the basis of the presence of wheal made red slipped ware, black and red ware and black ware while the latter is identified on the basis of black ware, brown
ware and dull red ware pot pieces. The decorated pot pieces of early historic period are also collected in large numbers.

14. PAPATPALLE (Lat 17° 25’ N Long 80° 16’ E)

Papatpalle is a small village located 26 km to the north of Khammam on the road to Vijayawada. The Archaeological mound is located 1 km. to the west of the village. The river Muneru is flowing 2 ½ km to the west of the village. The area is traversed by red ferruginous soils and black cotton soils. A small isolated hillock is located near by the village.

A big ancient mound is located 1 km to the west of the village. It is extended to an area of 5 hectares (371 m x 134.7m) and rises to a height of 2 ½ feet from the ground level. The explorations conducted at the mound has brought to light the evidence of the Megalithic and Early Historic occupations by the presence of black ware, black and red ware, black and brown ware of the former and red slipped black, brown and dull red ware of the latter periods.

15. MANCHUGONDA (Lat 17° 37’ N Long 80° 32’ E)

Manchugonda is a small village in Thirumalayapalem mandal and located 24 km to the north of Khammam on the road to Yellandu. The mound is located ½ km to the east of the village. The river Muneru flows 6 km to the west of the village. The area is plain and traversed by clack cotton soils.

A fairly big Archaeological mound extending an area of 6.5 hectares (445 m x 146 m) and containing a thickness of 1 ½ meters from the ground level
is located one km to the west of the village. The explorations conducted at the site indicate that it was continuously occupied during the Megalithic and Early Historic periods. The pot pieces recovered from the mound include black and red ware, black ware, red ware and brown ware and iron slags of megalithic period whereas the Early Historic Period containing wheel made sherds of red ware, brown ware, grey ware black ware etc.

16. KOYACHARLA (Lat 17° 42’ N Long 80° 31’ E)

Koyacharla is a fairly big village in Tirumalaya palem Mandal and located 21 km to the north of Khammam on the road to Khammam – Yellandu. The area is plain and comprised mostly of deep black cotton soils intercepted here and there by brown sandy soils. Criss cross rivulets are flowing close to the village.

A fairly big archaeological mound partly disturbed on account of agricultural activity and spreads to an area of 4 hectares (327 m x 122 m) situated 1½ km to the north of the village. The mound is presently used for dry cultivation. The Muneru river flows 5 km to the west of the village. The site rises to a height of 1 hectares from the ground level.

The explorations conducted at the site has brought to light large quantities of pot pieces comprised of black and red, black, brown pot pieces of Megalithic period and dull red ware, red slipped ware and black ware of Early historic periods.
17. GUDURUPADU (Lat 17° 31’ N Long 80° 17’ E)

Gudurpadu is a small village located 21 km to the north of Khammam. An archaeological mound is located 1 km to the east of the village near the confluence of Akeru and Muneru rivers. The area is traversed by red sandy soils and isolated patches of red earths.

An extensive Archaeological site is located 1 km to the east of the village adjacent to a low land depression of Akeru River. The site is spread to an area of 5 hectares (521 m x 153.3 m) and rises to a height of one meter from the ground level. It is partly disturbed an account of dry cultivation. The colour of the mound is ashy grey and distinct from the black cotton soils all around.

The explorations conducted at the site has yielded the cultural evidences of wheal made pot pieces of black and red ware, black ware and brown ware of Megalithic period and brown ware, black ware and red slipped ware of Early Historic periods.

18. GURRALAPADU (Lat 17° 27’ N Long 80° 41’ E)

Gurralapadu is a small village in Thirumalayapalem Mandal of Khammam District and located 7 km to the north of the Khammam on the road to Warangal. The Muneru river flows ½ km to the east of the village. The area is plain and composed of black cotton and alluvial soils.

Adjacent to the village is located an ancient mound. The mound extends to an area of 10 hectares (332 m x 301 m) and have a thickness of 1½
meters from the ground level. To the east of the village is located an isolated hillock.

The mound is presently used for dry cultivation and hence it is partly disturbed. The exploration conducted at the site has brought to light the cultural evidence of Megalithic and Early Historic occupations at the site. The Megalithic culture is represented by the presence of pot sherds of black and red ware, black ware, and red ware where as the early Historic Pottery represented by dull brown wares, black ware and red slipped pot pieces. Besides these, the site has yielded the cultural and religious attributes of early historic period.

19. RAJUPETA  (Lat 17° 21’ N Long 79° 32’ E)

Rajupeta is located 23 km to the West of Khammam in Tirumalayapalem Taluk in Khammam district. The Archaeological mound is located 1 km to the north of the village on a fairly elevated land. The site is located close to a small transient stream that drains into river Muneru at 15 km to the east of the village. The mound is roughly rectangular on plan and extends to an area of 2.5 hectares (175m x 142.8m). The area is plain and comprises mostly of black cotton soils intercepted here and there by brown sandy soils.

The explorations conducted at the site have yielded a large number of pot pieces comprised of black and red ware, black ware and brown ware of Megalithic period and red slipped ware and dull red ware of Early Historic periods.
20. JAKKEPALLE (Lat 17° 11’ N Long 80° 28’ E)

Jakkepalle is a small village located 19 km to the west of Khammam in Thirumalayapalem Taluk of Khammam district. River Muneru flows 12 km to the east of the village and as such no natural water source is available nearby. The soil cover is black cotton type intercepted here and there by the patches of Sandy soil, probably the river wash occasionally.

The Archaeological site comprising of 4 hectares (223 m x 179 m) in area is located ½ km to the west of the village. The mound rises to a height of 2 feet from the ground level.

The explorations conducted at the site indicate that the site was continuously occupied during the Megalithic and early historic periods and it is corroborated by the evidence of the presence of black and red ware, black ware, red ware and dull red ware of Megalithic period and brown ware, red slipped ware, black ware etc. of early historic period.

21. SURDEPALLE (Lat 17° 21’ N Long 80° 42’ E)

Surdepalle is a small village located 15 km to the south west of the Khammam in Thirumalayapalem Taluk of Khammam District. The area is composed of mixed soils of red ferruginous and loamy soils. Sandy soils are also found as small patches.

The Archaeological mound extending an area of 1.5 hectares (222 m x 67.5 m) with thickness of 1 ½ feet from the ground level is located adjusting of
the village. The site is presently used for wet cultivation and as such it is partly disturbed. The explorations conducted at the village brought to light of the evidence of the early historic occupations by the presence of red slipped and brown dull red ware.

22. DHAMSULAPURAM (Lat 17° 32’ N Long 80° 42’ E)

Dhamsula puram is a small village located 5 km to the South of Khammam on the road to Vijayawada. River Muneru flows 1½ km to the west of the village and usually immediates the village when ever there is excess rainfall. A small rainfed stream also flowing close by. To the east of the village is located an isolated hillock. The area in general is plain and extends to an area of 3 hectare (212 m x 139 m). The soil cover in comprised of Black regar type and the dry cultivation is a prominent feature.

An ancient mound spread to an area of 3 hectares and rising to a height of 1½ meters from the ground level is located one km to the north of the village adjacent to a hillock where the Muneru river takes a sharp meander and flows close to the site. The mound is ashy grey in surface soil much district from the soil cover all around.

The explorations conducted at the site has brought to light that the mound was continuously occupied during Neolithic, Megalithic and Early Historic periods. The artifacts recovered from the site include pot pieces of hand made burnished grey, brown, black wares ground and polished stone tools, querns, millers etc. of Neolithic period while the megalithic culture represented
by black and red ware, red ware, black ware and decorated ware and terracotta beads and early historic period by brown, black and red slipped wares etc.

23. MATHKEPALLE (Lat 17º 42’ N Long 80º 16’ E)

Mathkepalle is a small village located 14 km to the South of Khammam in Khammam District. One km to the west of the village a small mound comprising of 1.5 hectares (135 m x 111 m) in area and with thickness of 1½ feet is situated. The site is presently used for wet cultivation. To the west of the village is located an isolated small hillock River Muneru flows one km to the west of the village.

A couple of red slipped dall brown black pot pieces made on wheal were collected from the mound indicating that the site was principally occupied during Early Historic Period.

24. NELAKONDAPALLE (Lat 17º 25’ N Long 79º 41’ E)

Nelakondapalle is fairly a big village located 23 km to the South-West of Khammam on the road to Kodada. The area in general is undulating and as such small isolated hillocks are seen here and there. The area is traversed by red earths intercepted at places by black soils. Adjacent to the village is located a fairly big hillock locally known as “Biragi Gutta”. A small rainfed stream is flowing near by.

The Archaeological mound is located adjacent to the “Biragi Gutta” to its South-East direction. A fairly big tank, the only water source for the area is
also located near by northern direction. The mound is a fairly big and extended to an area of 2 hectares (15 m x 130 m) and rises to a height of 3 feet from the ground level. Part of the mound is under dry cultivation while the remaining is a waste land and presently used for cattle pens.

The explorations conducted on the mound brought to light the evidence of Early Historic pot pieces comprising of Black, Brown and dull red wares.

25. GANDASARI (Lat 17º 41’ N Long 80º 27’ E)

Gandasari is a small village located 17 km to the South of Khammam. The area is composed of red loamy soils intercepted here and there by black cotton soils. The Muneru flows ½ km to the east of the village while a rain fed stream is flowing close by. No hill worth its name is located near by and as such the area is flat and stable.

The Archaeological mound extending to an area of 2 hectares (181 m x 110 m) with thickness of 2 feet is located adjacent to the village. The site is presently used for dry cultivation and as such it is partly disturbed.

The Archaeological explorations conducted at the site indicate that it is a multi cultural site and continuously accepted during Megalithic and Early Historic periods. The artifacts recovered from the site include a couple of black, black and red, brown and black wares of Megalithic period and red slipped, black, brown and dull red wares of Early Historic period.
26. AMMAPETA  (Lat 16° 52’ N Long 80° 37’ E)

Ammapeta is a small village located 15 km to the South of Khammam on the road to Vijayawada. The river Muneru flows 2 km to the East of the Village while a wet weather stream is flowing close by. To the South of the Village is located a small hillock.

The Archaeological explorations conducted in the area has brought to light a small mound which is yielding the couple of pot pieces of black and red, black and brown ware of megalithic period, and red slipped, black and brown pot sherds of early historic period. The artefactual evidences show that the site was occupied for a short duration only.

27. MALLARAM  (Lat 16° 28’ N Long 80° 41’ E)

Mallaram is a small village located 21 km to the South West of Khammam. The Muneru river is flowing 4 km to the east of village. The area is plain and traversed by black cotton soils interspersed by red earths.

A small Archaeological mound of 1 hectare (134 m x 75 m) in area and rises to a height of ½ hectare is located 2 km to the east of the village. The recovered cultural date from the mound such as the pot pieces of red slipped ware and dull red ware indicate that the mound was occupied during the Early Historic period for a short duration.
28. THIMMANENIPURAM (Lat 17° 28’ N Long 80° 47’ E)

Thimmanenipuram is a big village located 17 km to the South of Khammam. The river Muneru is flowing ½ km to the West of the Village. The area is plain and not traversed by any hill range. The soil cover is black cotton type intercepted here and there by the patches of sandy soil.

The Archaeological site comprising of 2.5 hectares (160m x 156 m) in area and rises to a height of one meter from the ground level is located ½ km to the north of the village. ¼ of the mound is presently under wet cultivation whereas the remaining is under dry cultivation.

The explorations conducted at the site indicate that the mound was occupied during the Early Historic Period. The Cultural material recovered from the mound include pot pieces of red slipped ware and dull red ware. Besides these the site has also yielded terracotta objects and beads.

29. CHINAMANDAVA (Lat 16° 32’ N Long 80° 52’ E)

Chinamandava is a small village 19 km to the South of Khammam. The Muneru river takes a short meander and flows 1 km to the west of the village. The area is composed of black cotton and alluvial soils.

Adjacent the village is located in ancient mound. The explorations conducted on the mound brought to light couple of Neolithic and Early Historic pot pieces. The total extent of the mound is 1 acres in area and have a thickness of 2½ feet from the ground level.
30. BHRAHMANAPALLE (Lat 17° 41’ N Long 80° 18’ E)

Brahmanapalle Village is located 15 km to the north-west of Madhira on the road to Khammam. The Archaeological mound is situated 1 km to the north of the village. River Wyra is flowing 1 km to the east of the site. A rain fed stream, locally known as “Peethu vagu” is flowing in western to eastern direction of the village and finally joins with Wyra.

The site is fairly big in size and extended to an area of 8 hectares (520 m x 253.5m). It is presently used for wet cultivation. The artefactual material recovered from the site provide the evidences of the pot sherds of dull red ware and red ware, brown ware of Early Historic Period.

31. SIRIPURAM (Lat 17° 51’ N Long 80° 26’ E)

Siripuram is a small village located 20 km to the north of Madhira on the road to Khammam in Madhira Taluk. River Wyra takes a sharp meander and flows close to the village on its eastern direction. The area is composed of Alluvial and Tuvva soils.

The ancient mound is situated 1 km to the west of the village. The mound is spread to an area of 5 hectares (264 m x 189 m) and rises to a height of 1½ feet. The site is presently used for wet cultivation. The artefactual materials recovered from the site are very limited and provide the evidences of black and red ware and black ware shades of megalithic period and wheel made red slipped and brown sherds of Early Historic period.
32. RAYANNAPEPA (Lat 17° 35’ N Long 80° 35’ E)

Rayannapeta is a small village located 18 km to the north-west of Madhira. A small rainfed stream, locally known as “Oota Vagu” is flowing adjacent to the village in west to east direction. Which ultimately joins with the River Wyra.

The Archaeological mound is situated 2 km to the north of the village. It extended to an area about 2 hectares (174 m x 114.9 m) and rises to a height of ½ meter from the ground level. The site is presently used for wet cultivation. The artefactual evidences recovered from the site provides the evidences of red slipped and brown wares of Early Historic period.

33. BAYYANGONDA (Lat 17° 41’ N Long 80° 27’ E)

Bayyangonda is a small village located 19 km to the east of Kallur and 23 km to the north of the Tiruvuru is in Madhira Taluk of Khammam district on the road to Kallur – Chintalapudi. The area is traversed by red ferruginous soils.

A small Archaeological mound comprising of 2 hectares (163 m x 122 m) and with a thickness of 1 meter from the ground level is located adjacent to the village on eastern direction. River Kattaleru flows 2½ km to the west of the village. A fairly big hillock located 2 km to the North of the village.

The site is presently used for dry cultivation and as such it is partly disturbed. The explorations conducted at the mound has brought to light the
evidence of early historic pot pieces comprised of wheel made red slipped, black slipped brown and dull red wares.

34. ADAVIPALEM (Lat 17° 36’ N Long 80° 46’ E)

Adavipalem is a small village located 22 km to the east of Kallur and 18 km to the North–East of Tiruvuru on the road to Kallur – Chintalapudi in Madhira Taluk of Khammam District. River Kattaleru flows 2 km to the east of the village in north south direction. The area is plain and comprised mostly of block cotton soils intercepted here and there by brown sandy soils. Presently the mound is used for dry cultivation and part of it have as “Subabulu” plantation.

The Archaeological mound extending an area of 2 hectares (151 m x 132 m) with a thickness of 2 feet from the ground level is located 1 km to the west of the village. The explorations conducted at the mound brought to light the evidences of early historic occupations by the presence of the pot sherds of red slipped and brown dull red wares.

35. KARAIGUDEM (Lat 17° 41’ N Long 80° 37’ E)

Karaigudem is located 24 km to the South-East of Kallur and 12 km the north of the Tiruvuru on the road to Kallur. The area is plain and traversed by red gravelly soils.

The Archaeological mound comprising of 3 hectares (182m x 164 m) is located adjacent to the village. The mound rises to a height of 2 feet from the ground level. ¼ of the mound is presently under wet cultivation whereas the
remaining under dry cultivation. The explorations conducted at site brought to light a couple of wheal made red slipped, brown and dull brown sherds indicating that the mound was principally occupied during the early historic period.

36. JALIMUDI (Lat 16° 48’ N Long 80° 52’ E)

Jalimudi village is located 18 km to the north of Madhira in Khammam District. The Archaeological site is situated 1 km to the north of the village. The area is comprised of mixed soils of black cotton and red gravelly soils. River Wyra flows 1 km to the west of the village. The mound is 3 hectares (175 m x 171 m) in extent and rises to a height of ½ meter from the surrounding fields.

The site is presently used for the dry cultivation. The artefactual material recovered from the site include the evidences of pot pieces of whealmade black and red ware, and red ware and black ware of Megalithic period and dull red ware and brown ware of Early historic periods.

37. MALLAVARAM (Lat 16° 32’ N Long 80° 47’ E)

Mallavaram is a small village located 15 km to the north of Madhira in Khammam District. The Archaeological mound is situated ½ km to the South of the village. The mound is 2 hectares (212 m x 94 m) in extent with a thickness of 1½ feet from the ground level. River Wyra takes a sharp meander and flows 1½ km to the west of the village. Small isolated hillocks are existing 4½ km to the east of the village.
The mound is presently used for the wet cultivation. The artefactual material recovered from the site provide the evidences of pot pieces of hand made burnished grey, buff brown and black wares, ground and polished stone axes, millers, Querns of Neolithic period and wheal made red slipped dull red, brown and black wares of early historic period.

38. ROMPIMALLA (Lat 16° 41’ N Long 80° 18’ E)

Rompimall is a small village a border village in Khammam District and located 14 km to the north of Madhira. Wyra River flows 1 km to the west of the village. Small hillocks are exhisting near by to the east of the village. The archaeological mound is located ½ km to the west of the village and close to river wyra. The site is locally known as “Anjaneya Perati”. The site is presently used for the wet cultivation.

The artefactual material recovered from the site provide the evidences of wheel made pot pieces of red slipped dull red and brown wares of Early historic period.

39. KALAKOTA (Lat 16° 28’ N Long 80° 44’ E)

Kalakota Village is located 13 km to the north–west of Madhira in Khammam District. The Archaeological mound is located adjacent in the village, River Wyra flows 1 km to the east of the site. The rain fed stream locally known as “Rallavagu” is also flowing adjacent to the site to its northeran direction.
The Archaeological mound is situated within an area of 2 hectares (144m x 138.8 m) in extent and has a thickness of 3 feet.

The mound is oval on plan and is presently utilized for wet cultivation. The explorations conducted at the site has brought to light very few pot sherds belonging to early historic period.

40. GUMMADIDURU (Lat 16° 47’ N Long 80° 19’ E)

Gummadiduru is a small village located 16 km to the north of Nandigama on the road to Penuganchiprolu in Krishna District. River Muneru flows 1 km to the left the village and usually inundates the village whenever there is excess rainfall. A small wet weather stream is also flowing close by. To the east of the village is located an isolated hillock with ancient mound, a protected area of Archaeological Survey of India. Probably a Buddhist establishment might have been situated on the top of the hillock. The explorations conducted at the foot of the hillock has brought to light, the evidence of the presence of pot sherds of Black and red, black and red slipped ware of megalithic period and wheal made red slipped, black and dull red wares of early historic period.

41. KOLLIKULLA (Lat 16° 6’ N Long 80° 52’ E)

Kolikulla is a small village in Nandigama taluk of Krishna District. It is located 13 km to the north of Nandigama and 5km to the east of Mundlapadu. Muneru river is flowing 1 km to the east of the village. The archaeological site is situated on the right bank of Muneru river and spreads to an area of 2 hectares
(212 m x 94 m). It rises to a height of 3 feet from the ground level. Presently, the site is utilized for dry cultivation.

The explorations conducted at the archaeological mound provides multi-cultural evidence starting from Neolithic, megalithic and early historic periods. The Neolithic antiquites comprising of hand made burnished grey, black and brown, pot pieces, mullers, querns and a couple of ground stone axes. These were principally recovered from the western and north western part of the mound. The megalithic evidences of the mound are represented by black and red, brown and black wares while early historic pottery is identified by wheel made red stiped and dull brown ware which are principally found on the other parts of the mound.

42. VENKATAPURAM (Lat 16° 46’ N Long 80° 18’ E)

Venkatapuram is located 3 km to the south of Kollikulla and 12 km to the north of Nandigama. A small wet weather stream is flowing close to the village to its western direction where as Muneru river is flowing 2 km away from the village to its eastern direction. The area is plain and traversed by black cotton soils.

The archaeological mound is located 1½ km to the east of the village. The mound is spread to an area of 1.2 hectares (121 m x 110 m) and the artifacts recovered from the site provides information that the mound was occupied during megalithic and early historic periods.

43. MUNDLAPADU (Lat 16° 5’ N Long 80° 50’ E)

Mundlapadu is a small village located 13 km to the north of Nandigama town on the road to Penuganchiprolu in Krishna District. The village
is situated on a small rainfed stream. The area is plain and undulating. Isolated hillocks are located 5 km to the west of the village. The area is traversed by black cotton soils and isolated patches of brown soils.

The archaeological site is located 2½ km to the west of the village near Karlaluru kunta, a low land depression where rain water collect. The site spreads to an area of 2.4 hectares (203 m x 152 m) and rises to a height of 2 feet from the ground level. It is partly disturbed an account of dry cultivation. The colour of the soil is ashy grey and differs from the black cotton soils all around.

The explorations conducted at the site provides the information of two cultural evidences i.e., the black and red ware, the black ware and the brown ware of megalithic period and brown, black and red slipped wares of early historic period.

**44. NOWBPETA  (Lat 16° 25’ N Long 80° 37’ E)**

Nowbpeta is a small village in nandigama taluk and located 17 km away from Nandigama on road number NH-9. The area is undulating and covered by black cotton soils and sandy soils. A small hillock is abutting the village to its southern direction.

The explorations conducted at the mound has brought to light the vistages of early historic pottery such as black slipped ware, red slipped ware and dull red ware etc.
45. THOTACHARLA (Lat 16° 21’ N Long 80° 48’ E)

Thotacharla is a small village located 15 km to the north-west of Nandigama. A small rainfed stream which is active during the rainy season is flowing to the north of the village. The area is traversed by deep black cotton soils intercepted here and there by patches of red loamy soils. It is plain land without hilly projections.

The explorations conducted at the village brought to light two archaeological mounds, one abuting the village whereas the other is located 1 km to the north of the village. The second mound is a protected mound of Archaeological Survey of India. It is covered by bushes of Accasia and other thorny plants and hence it was not possible to make intensive survey of the mound. It is ashy grey in colour and partly built over by the present village establishment. It has yielded evidences for early historic culture by virtue of the presence of wheel made pot pieces of red slipped black and brown wares.

46. SANAGAPADU (Lat 16° 18’ N Long 80° 49’ E)

Sanagpadu is a small village situated 6 km to the north of Nandigama in Krishna District. River Muneru flows very close the village on its eastern direction. Nearly ¾ of the mound is built over by the present village constructions. However, the northern part of the mound provides evidences of the ancient occupations of the mound during Neolithic, Megalithic and early historic periods. Since most of the mound is built over by the present village settlement, it
is difficult to estimate the extent and the thickness of the mound. However, it is supposed that the mound might have extended to 2 hectares (149 m x 134 m) of area during ancient times. The artefactual material recovered from the site provide the evidences of hand made grey black and brown burnished wares and couple of ground stone axes of Neolithic period and black and red ware and black ware shades of megalithic period.

47. KONDURU (Lat 16° 45’ N Long 80° 18’ E)

Konduru is a reasonably a big village located 10 km to the north of Nandigama on the road to Penuganchiprolu. The Muneru river flowing 2 km to the west of the village. The area is plain and not traversed by any hill range. The soil cover is black cotton type intercepted here and there by the patches of sandy soil, probably, the occasional river wash.

A fairly big archaeological site comprising of 4 hectares (232 m x 172 m) in area is located adjacent to the village. The mound rises to a height of 3 feet from the ground level, ¼ of the mound is presently under wet cultivation whereas the remaining under dry cultivation. The explorations conducted at the site indicate that the site was continuously occupied during the megalithic and early historic periods and it is corroborated by the evidence of the presence of black and red ware, black ware, red slipped ware and dull red ware. Couple of iron slages are also recovered from the site.
48. MAGALLU  (Lat 16° 48’ N Long 80° 20’ E)

Magallu is a small village located 6 km to the north of Nandigama on the road to Penuganchiprolu. There is not of much difference in the topography of Magallu, when compared with that of Konduru. Adjacent to the village exists a small mound comprising with that of 1.2 hectares (124 m x 85 m) and with a thickness of 1 feet. The site is presently used for wet cultivation and as such the artifactual evidences that are recovered from the site are very scanty. A couple of wheal made pot pieces of red slipped black and dull brown were collected from the site indicating that the mound was principally occupied during the early-historic period.

49. VAIRADHARA ANNAVARAM  (Lat 16° 45’ N Long 80° 28’ E)

Vairadhara Annavaram is a small village located 29 km to the north of the Kanchakacharla in Khammam District. The area is composed of mixed soils of black cotton and river alluvial soils. The river Wyra flows 1½ km to the west of the village.

An extensive archaeological mound spreading to an area of little above 4 hectares (232 m x 172 m) and rising to a height of 1½ feet from the ground level is located on the northern side of the village. A part of the village establishment is built over the site and hence the artefactual evidence is very limited. The pot pieces recovered from the site indicate that the pottery was wheal made and include Red slipped, black, brown and grey wares of early historic period.
50. DAMULURU (Lat 16° 35’ N Long 80° 16’ E)

Damuluru is a small village, located 28 km to the north of the Kanchakacharlha in Khammam District. The area is traversed by black cotton soil intercepted here and there by small particles of red sandy soils. The river Katleru flows 1 km to the east of the village.

An extensive ancient mound is located 1 km to the South-East of the village. It spreads to an area of 2.5 hectares (188 x 132.9 m) and rises to a height of one meter from the ground level. The western part of the mound is under dry cultivation while the remaining part is covered by “Subabulu” plantation. The artifacts recovered from the site include wheal made pot sherds of black, red slipped and dull red wares of early historic period.

51. CHILUKURU (Lat 16° 35’ N Long 80° 21’ E)

Chilukuru is a small village, located 12 km to the South of Madhira in Krishna District. The river Wyra is flowing 2 km to the west of the village while river Kattleru is flowing 1½ km to the South-East of the village.

A small Archaeological mound which has covered an area of 1 hectare (102 m x 98 m) in extent and provides the evidences of early historic period is located adjacent to the village. It is partly built over by the present village construction on the South-east side, while the remaining part is presently used for wet cultivation. The explorations conducted on the mound brought to
light the limited evidences of early historic pot pieces which comprised of wheal made red slipped ware dull red ware, and black and brown wares.

52. DODDADEVARA PADU (Lat 16° 35’ N Long 80° 42’ E)

Doddadevarapadu is a small village located 27 km to the north of Kanchakacharla in Nandigama Taluk of Krishna District. River Kattleru flows adjacent to the village in South-Western direction and usually inundates the village whenever there is excess rainfall in its catchment area. The area is plain and traversed by red loamy soils and deltaic alluvium.

A small archaeological site comprising of 1½ hectares (134 m x 111.9 m) in area is located adjacent to the village. The mound rises to a height of 1½ meter from the ground level. The mound is presently under wet cultivation. The explorations conducted at the site indicate that the site was principally occupied during Early Historic period and the collections from the site include pot pieces of dull red, black and red slipped wares.

53. ERULLAPADU (Lat 16° 47’ N Long 80° 32’ E)

Erullapadu is a small village located 25 km to the north of Kanchakacharla in Nandigama Taluk of Krishna District. A small rainfed stream which is active during the rainy season is flowing to the west of the village. The area is traversed by deep black cotton soils intercepted here and there by patches of red loamy soils.
The explorations conducted at the village brought to light archaeological mound abuting the village in western direction. The mound is ashy grey in colour and partly built over by the present village establishments and hence the exact confines of the mound is difficult to estimate. The antiquites recovered from the site has provided the evidences of megalithic and early historic pot sherds and medieval cultural materials.

54. VINAGADAPA  (Lat 16° 49’ N Long 80° 41’ E)

Vinagadapa is a big village located 19 km to the south of Tiruvuru in Krishna District. The area is plain and traversed by black cotton soils and red soils.

An Archaeological mound is located 1 km to the west of the village. It spreads to an area of 3 hectares (203 m x 147 m) and have a thickness of ½ hectares from the ground level. The Kattleru river is flowing 3 km to the north-west of the site. To the south of the site is located a chain of hillocks which traversed the area from Kanchakacharla to Tiruvuru. The mound is presently used for the wet cultivation and hence the cultural materials are very scanty.

The explorations conducted at the mound has brought to light the evidences of the early historic pot sherds of red slipped, black, brown and dull red wares.
55. PEDDAPURAM  (Lat 16° 52’ N Long 80° 21’ E)

Peddapuram is a small village located 19 km to the north of Kanchakacharla in Nandigama Taluk of Krishna district on the road to Madhira.

The Archaeological site is situated 1½ km from the South-east of the village. It is fairly big in size and spreads to an area of 3 hectares (195 m x 153 m) and rises to a thickness of one meter. The Kattleru river is flowing 4 km to the west of the village. The soil cover is block cotton type intercepted here and there by the patches of red sandy soil. The mound is presently under wet cultivation. The explorations conducted at the site has brought to light that mound was occupied during megalithic and early historic periods.

56. KANUMURU  (Lat 16° 32’ N Long 80° 39’ E)

Kanumuru is a small village located 22 km to the South of Tiruvuru in Krishna District. The Archaeological mound is adjacent to the village in western direction of the village. It is fairly big mound extended an area of 4 hectares (232 m x 172 m) and rises to a height of one meter from the ground level.

The area is traversed by red loamy and red ferruginous soils intercepted here and there by small patches of black cotton soils. Adjacent to the village is located a fairly big hillock. A sub stream of River Kattleru locally known as Ippatavagu is flowing 1 km to the north-east of the site.
The explorations conducted at the mound brought to light the evidences of early historic pot pieces comprised of wheel made red slipped, dull red and black wares and terracotta beads and other cultural objects.

57. JAYANTHI (Lat 16° 49’ N Long 80° 39’ E)

Jayanthi village is located 23 km to the north of Kanchakacharla in Nandigama Taluk of Krishna District. The area is plain and traversed by red loamy and red gravels.

The archaeological mound is located 2 km to the north of the village. The mound is spread in area of 2 hectares (147 m x 136 m) and the artifacts recovered from the site provides information that the mound was principally occupied during Early Historic Period. The Kattleru river flowing 8 kms to the west of the village.

58. ALLURU (Lat 16° 49’ N Long 80° 28’ E)

Alluru is a small village located 11 km to the north of Kanchikacharla on the road to Veerullapadu. The area is traversed by red ferruginous soils. No natural water source is available nearby except a couple of wet weather streams.

A small archaeological mound comprising of 0.8 hectares is (119 m x 84 m) located adjacent to the village. A part of the mound is built over by the Buddhist establishments which comprise of stupa, chaitya etc. The collections from the site comprised of red slipped ware and dull red were indicating that the mound was occupied during the early historic period for a short duration.
59. DACHAVARAM (Lat 16° 50’ N Long 80° 25’ E)

Dachavaram is a small village located 15 km to the north-east of Kesara on the road to Veerullapadu. The area is composed of mixed soils of red ferruginous and loamy soils. Sandy soils are also found as small patches. A small wet weather stream is flowing adjacent village which is active only during monsoon season.

As the present village establishments are built over the site, it is difficult to estimate the exact extent and thickness of the mound. Couple of early historic pot pieces were recovered from the site which gives the information that site was occupied during early historic period for a short duration.

60. JUJJURU (Lat 16° 49’ N Long 80° 25’ E)

Jujjuru is located 5 km to the north of Kanchakacharla on the road to Veerullapadu. The area is composed of red loamy soils intercepted here and there by black cotton soils. 5km to the east of the village, the Kondapalli hill ranges are located. A couple of wet weather streams which carry the rain waters from Kondapalli hills are flowing on the either side of the village.

A fairly big archeological mound extending an area of 4 hectares (207 m x 193 m) with thickness of 1½ meters feet from the ground level is located 1 km to the south of the village. The site is presently used for dry cultivation and as such it is partly disturbed. The archaeological explorations conducted at the site show that it contains multi-cultural materials and continuously occupied
during Neolithic, megalithic and early historic periods. The artifacts recovered from the site include a couple pot sherds of hand made grey burrished ware and couple of mullers, querns and ground stone axes of Neolithic period while the remaining cultures were represented by black and red ware, black ware and brown ware of megalithic period and red slipped ware and dull red ware of early historic period.

61. THIMMAPURAM (Lat 16° 40’ N Long 80° 45’ E)

Thimmapuram is a small village located 15 km to the north of Kanchikacharla on the road to Veerullapadu in Nandigama taluk. The area is traversed by red loamy and red ferruginous soils intercepted here and there by small patches of black cotton soils. Adjacent to the village is located a fairly big hillock locally known as ‘Peddakonda’. A small rainfed stream is flowing nearby.

The archaeological mound is located adjacent to the “Pedda Konda” to its eastern direction which is locally known as “Cheruvu Dibba”. It is fairly big mound extended an area of 4.8 hectares (305 m x 178 m) and rises to a height of 5 feet from the ground level. Part of the mound is under dry cultivation while the remaining is having “Subabulu” plantation. The explorations conducted on the mound brought to light the evidences of early historic pot pieces comprised of whealmade red slipped ware and dull red ware.
62. VELLANKI  (Lat 16° 52’ N Long 80° 23’ E)

Vellanki is a small village located 12 km to the north of Kesara on the road to Thadigummi. River Wyra takes a sharp meander and flows close to the village on its south-western direction. The area is composed of black cotton and alluvial soils.

Adjacent the village is located a fairly big ancient mound. The explorations conducted on the mound brought to light couple of early historic pot sherds of red sliped ware, black ware and dull red ware. The total extent of the mound is 8 hectares in the area and has a thickness approximately of 2½ feet from the ground level.

63. THADIGUMMI  (Lat 16° 45’ N Long 80° 22’ E)

Thadigummi is a small village in Krishna District and situated about 15 kms south-east of Nandigama and 6 km to the north of Kesara, the latter located on the Vijayawada-Hyderabad highway.

The ancient mound which is partly built over by the present occupations is located on the left bank of Wyra on an elevated landform roughly 3 m above the water level. The site was occupied during Neolithic and early historic periods. The Neolithic vestiges were recovered from north and north-eastern part of the mound from an area fo 1.52 hectares (145 m x 105 m) while the total occupation during the early historic period is estimated to be 3.60 hectares (205 m x 176 m). In both the periods, the longer axis of the mound is
oriented parallel to the river course. The Neolithic deposit is roughly 50 cm. thick whereas the total thickness of mound is around 2 metres. The recovered materials from the site include hand made burnished pot pieces of grey, pale grey, brown and buff wares and a couple of ground stone tools, mullers, quern pieces of Neolithic period and a few sherds of early historic period.

**64. GANDEPALLE (Lat 16° 51’ N Long 80° 29’ E)**

Gandepalle is a small village located 3 km to the north of Kesara. River Wyra is flowing nearby. The area is traversed by red ferruginous soils and black cotton soils.

A small ancient mound is located ½ km to the north of village. The explorations conducted at the village brought to light the evidences of the early historic occupations by the presence of red slipped and brown dull red ware.

**65. PALLAGIRI (Lat 16° 37’ N Long 80° 19’ E)**

Pallagiri is located 5 km to the east of Nandigama in Krishna District. A well built bridge across Muneru river provides jeepable transport facility to the village from the taluk headquarters.

The ancient mound is locally known as Pallagiripadu is located on the eastern slop of an isolated granetoid hillock situated 2 km to the west of the village. River Muneru flows abutting the hill on its western side. The mound is rectangular on plan, 2.3 m thick and extended to a larger area of 6.88 hectares (320 m x 215 m) during the neolithic, megalithic and early historic periods.
During the Neolithic period, the habitational mound was a confined to a smaller area of 3.87 hectares (215 m x 180 m) and accumulated to a thickness roughly of 1.40 m. The eastern part of the mound is leveled for wet cultivation while the remaining mound is intact and undisturbed. The collections from the site include ground stone tools, pottery, mullers and querns pieces of Neolithic times and a few pot pieces of megalithic and early historic periods.

66. MUPPALLA (Lat 16° 47’ N Long 80° 25’ E)

Muppalla is a fairly big village located 5 km to the south of Nandigama on the road to Chandrullapadu. The area is plain and comprised mostly of black cotton soils interrupted here and there by brown sandy soils. Criss cross rivulets are also flowing close by the village.

A fairly big archaeological mound spread to an area of 10 hectares (346 m x 289 m) is situated ½ km to the north of the village. In fact, the road between Nandigama and Chandrullapadu runs over the mound making it as two halves. Further, the Z.P. High School is built over the mound to its north-eastern corner, while the remaining part of the mound is used for dry cultivation. A small rainfed stream is flowing adjacent to the mound on its western side. The explorations conducted at the site has yielded large number of pot pieces comprised of hand made and burnished studies of grey, brown, buff wares, mullers querns and couple of ground stone tools of Neolithic period, the black and red ware, black ware and brown ware of megalithic period and red slipped ware and dull red ware of early historic periods. Thus the Muppalla occupied an
important Archaeological potential site yielding a successive culture data of Neolithic, megalithic and early historic periods.

67. BOBBELLAPADU (Lat 16° 43’ N Long 80° 13’ E)

Bobbellapadu is located 5 kms to the north-west of Chandurllapadu in Nandigama taluk of Krishna District. There exists a Jeepable metal road between Bobbellapadu and Nandigama. The area is flat and comprised of black cotton soil, presently used for both wet and dry cultivation.

The archaeological mound is located 1 km to the north-west of Bobbellapadu on a fairly elevated land. A small transient stream that drains into the river Krishna at 4 km to the south of the village flows very close to the village. The mound is roughly rectangular on plan and extends to an area of 4.3 hectares (242 m x 174 m). It was occupied during the Neolithic and early historic periods. The Neolithic artifacts which include a few pot pieces of burnished grey, buff, brown and black wares and a few broken mullers were obtained in the southern and south western part of the mound in an area of 1.33 hectares. The Neolithic materials are sealed by the early historic undisturbed debries.

68. USTEPALLE (Lat 16° 40’ N Long 80° 19’ E)

Ustepalle is a small village on the right bank of Krishna river and located 24 km south-east of Nandigama on the road to Chandrullapadu. Adjacent to the village is located a reasonably big hill, adjacent to which a small archaeological mound extend to a area of 1.2 hectares (121 m x 119 m) is situated.
The mound is oval on plan is presently utilized for wet cultivation and as such very few part sherds belong to early historic period are recovered from the site.

69. KASARABADA (Lat 16° 42’ N Long 80° 25’ E)

Kasarabada is a small village located 23 km to the south-west of Nandigama on the left bank of river Krishna. In fact river Krishna takes ‘U’ shaped meander near the village. The area is traversed by black cotton and deltaic soils. Isolated hillocks are also located close to the village on its western direction and provides protection to the village from the floods from Krishna river during rainy season. To the south of the village within a distance of ½ km is located ancient mound on a fairly elevated platform.

The site is 2 hectares (143 m x 137 m) in area and rises to a height of 5 feet from the ground level. Presently, the mound is used for dry cultivation. The explorations conducted at the site brought to light the cultural evidences of Neolithic, megalithic and early historic occupations at the site. The Neolithic materials recovered from the site include ground stone axes, mullers, querns, burnished grey, pale grey, brown and black pot pieces, while the megalithic and early historic cultures are represented respectively by black and red ware, black ware and red slipped ware, dull brown ware etc.
70. POKKUNURU  (Lat 16° 40’ N Long 80° 42’ E)

Pokkunuru is a small village located 21 km to the south-west of Nandigama on the road to Chandurllapadu, on the left bank of river Krishna. There is not of much difference of topographical features from that of Kasarabada which is located 3 km to the west of Pokkunuru.

A small archaeological mound extending an area of 1.2 hectares (152 m x 142 m) and containing a thickness of 1½ feet is located on highly elevated land from adjacent to river Krishna. The site is disturbed and account of Vandalism and the digging activity of the people. The cultural material recovered from the site include a couple of Neolithic pot pieces and a large number of megalithic and early historic pottery.

71. KONDAPETA  (Lat 16° 39’ N Long 80° 12’ E)

Kondapeta, a hamlet of Kodavatikallu is a small village on the left bank of river Krishna in the Nandigama taluk of the Krishna District. It is located 7 kms to the South-west of Chandullapadu and 26 km north-west of Nandigama.

The archaeological mound is located 1 km to the west of the village on a slopyterrain within a distance of 2 km from the Krishna River. A wet weather stream locally known as Gandivagu flows close by and ultimately drains into the Krishna. The mound is oval in plan and extends to an area of 5.27 hectares (287 m x 170 m) and rises to a height of 1.95 m with the longer axis spread parallel to the river in east-west direction. The ample rock surfaces along the river banks,
and vast stretches of arable land might have prompted the Neolithic folk to have a longer occupation at the site. A part of the mound in the southern side is uniformly dug to a depth of 1 meter. The recovered materials from the mound include ground stone tools in various stages of preparation, by product flakes, wasted flakes, pottery, mullers, querns, beads etc., of Neolithic age and a few early historic pot-pieces.

72. KUNIKENAPADU (Lat 16° 37’ N Long 80° 21’ E)

Kunikenapadu is a small village located 10 km south of Kanchikacharla and 29 km of east of Nandigama.

The archaeological mound is located 1½ km north of the village on an elevated sloppy terrain roughly 2½ km from the river Krishna and hence it is seldom affected by flooding. The site is rectangular in plan and occupy an area of 4 hectares (209 m x 191 m). It gradually rose to a height of 2½ metres in course of the continuous occupation during Neolithic, megalithic and early historic periods. The Neolithic materials are principally collected in the south and south-western parts of the mound within an area of 1½ hectares. The mound is presently used for dry cultivation. A large number of ground stone tools along with the by product flakes, mullers, querns, pottery of the Neolithic period and the early historic and megalithic pot pieces were collected from the site.
## SITE WISE TYPE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ARTEFACTS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Site</th>
<th>NEOLITHIC</th>
<th>MEGALITHIC</th>
<th>EARLY HISTORIC</th>
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<td>Pottery</td>
<td>Stone implements</td>
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