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G.O., 11th Sept. 1888, No. 896.

No. 3097 Wd/3rd October 1888

SEPTEMBER.

Archæology.

Passing orders on letter from the Director-General forwarding, with remarks, Mr. Rea's progress report for April and May 1888.

B. No 1880 W. 23. 6. 88 B. No 3286 W
G. O. 1519 W. 23. 5. 88 72-12-87
B. No 1572 W. 22. 5. 88 G. O. 3056 W. 12-11-87
" 1368 W. 9. 5. 88 B. No 1853 W. 11-7-87
" 1270 W. 1-5-88 " 1696 W. 24-6-87
" 1006 W. 28. 3. 88 G. O. 1573 W. 15-6-86
G. O. 749 W. 5. 3. 88 " 1353 W. 17-5-87
No 347 W. 19. 12. 87

On receipt of an application from Mr. Rea, the Govt. in the P.W.D. will be prepared to allot a sum of Rs 1000 for excavation work next season.

2. The S.E. II Circle will consider whether a subordinate can be deputed for the duty indicated in para 3 of the Director Genl's letter.

Orders
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Public Dept.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From Dr. J. BURGESS, C.I.E., Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Edinburgh, 4th July 1888, No. 542.

I have the honor to forward Mr. Rea's progress report for the months of April and May, giving an outline description of the sculptures excavated by him at Amarávati Stupa and at Kuchhidibba in the near vicinity.

2. Mr. Rea has been so eminently successful in all the excavations he has conducted during the past season, and has carried them out so economically and judiciously, that I hope the Madras Government will be pleased to grant him a further allowance for this purpose next season, when he will return to the Kistna and Godávari districts to complete their survey in accordance with a programme which I hope shortly to submit. If so, I would name a sum of Rs. 1,000 as likely to meet the necessary work here and in the Godávari district.

3. While at Amarávati next season, Mr. Rea might superintend the packing of the more interesting of the slabs he has discovered, so that they could be sent down by canal to Madras for the Central Museum. They require to be transmitted with care, and he might perhaps have the services of a man from the office of the Executive Engineer at Bezváda to conduct the work under his direction. Many of the new sculptures seem to be of special importance, and would add to the value of the present collection in the Museum.

4. Mr. Rea's report is very satisfactory. His speculation with respect to the Kuchhidibba being possibly the Avarásila monastery might however, I think, be omitted. I was at one time disposed to favor this theory; but a careful study of the text of Hiuen Tsiang, while revising the notes for the new version, and of the inscriptions which I found at Amarávati, have convinced me that Hiuen Tsiang had partially misunderstood the hearsay report he got—he did not visit either of the monasteries he speaks of—and that they were not on an eastern *(purva)* and western *(avara)* mountain, but belonged to the Purvásaila and Avarásaila schools, and that Amarávati was the monastery of the latter sect. When Mr. Rea has an opportunity of reading my full report issued last year, I dare say he will see that this is the explanation of the names that has perplexed us so much. It is quite possible, however, that Kuchhidibba may be the site of the monastery of the rival sect of the Purvásailas.

ENCLOSURES.

From A. REA, Esq., M.R.A.S., First Assistant to the Director-General, Archæological Survey of India, dated Madras, 8th June 1888, No. 291.

In continuation of my No. 160, dated Amarávati, the 3rd April 1888, I have the honor to enclose a report on archæological investigations since conducted in this circle of the survey.

2. After arrival at Amarávati, I began the work of excavation at the stupa, and finished off on the 27th April. I was very successful in the digging, having recovered a large number of slabs and various other marble sculptures. Of these, 91 have been numbered; they are all more or less large, with some fine figure groups. Some are in more than one piece, so that there are really about 108 stones. One slab (No. 57) is a very fine one, being the representation of a

stupa, similar to that in the British Museum, and illustrated by Fergusson in his *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, Fig. 17. Another (No. 37) is a complete upper panel of the rail, and has some fine groups of figures on both sides of the stone. There are many others worthy of special note; and all these will be found described in the report.

3. In addition to these, there are 119 fragments of sculptures which, through their small size, and some large blocks which, through being devoid of sculpture, it has been considered unnecessary to number.

4. The numbered sculptures are arranged inside the central space close to the south gateway. One (No. 15) has been left in position in the uncovered brick wall of the small building which stands outside the west gateway. Another slab (No. 84) lies in position below the small rail to the east and outside of the north gateway. From the weight of the large rail panel (No. 37), it was considered inadvisable to attempt its removal without proper lifting appliances. It was therefore simply placed erect, firmly wedged beneath, and left standing under the trees outside the north-east portion of the rail. To prevent it being covered up by earth falling from the outer earthen bank, the upper portion of the ground was sloped off. The stupa slab (No. 57) being a particularly thin one, it was considered advisable to place it in the hut for safety. Though in four pieces, it will be possible, after its removal, to fit them together so that the joints will scarcely show. As these, however, join each other at a rather acute angle, great care should be taken that none of the pieces are in any way chipped or broken while being moved. This panel especially should be most thoroughly wrapped in straw-rope before the pieces are packed in boxes. None of the other large panels are so thin or have such delicate carving as this one. As a distinction from the other marbles previously excavated and remaining at the stupa, these new ones have been marked with the letter R under each number.

5. I conducted some excavation at the Kuchhidibba, west of Dharanikota, and found a number of sculptures. Of these, 70 have been numbered; and 27 fragmentary pieces are unnumbered. All these are distinguished from the others by the letter K. They have been arranged and placed near the sculptures just found in the stupa.

6. As soon as the necessary orders have been issued, all these marbles should be brought down by boat to Madras. Those also at present stored in the mud hut, and some of the best of those remaining outside, particularly three fine figure-sculptured circular panels of the rail standing close to, and north-west of, the south gateway, should also be brought along with them. I may also mention a large rail panel standing in the open ground on the east of the mound. I am told it was left there when the other marbles were being removed to the boat to take them to Madras.

7. There are many other marbles, some of them very large, still standing around the procession path. Some are great blocks or slabs, and quite devoid of carving, or nearly so. Others are broken, and a number again are very similar in design, being merely replicates of each other; these latter are the circular lotus discs of the rail. It is doubtful if it would be advisable to go to the expense of moving all these to Madras, and they should, for the present at least, remain where they are, till it has been decided whether or not further excavation is to be carried out at the stupa.

8. Mr. Sewell lately stated that the whole mound should be cleared away. It would certainly be very desirable if it were possible to have it so, but the expense would be so enormous and out of proportion to any possible results, that it puts it entirely out of the question. Though this is so, it would nevertheless be advisable to carry out further excavation. I confined my efforts principally around the four gateways, but, even with these, a great deal can still be done. At the west gateway is a brick building which I had only time to partially uncover; and, at the east and north gateways, I partly excavated a small marble rail which runs into the earthen bank on each side of each entrance. I was able to widen the space between the rail and the earthen bank on the south-west and north-east sides, and at these points got the majority of the largest of the sculptures, mostly at some distance outside the rail. I believe it would be profitable to widen the space all round between the procession path and the bank for at least thirty or forty feet, and corresponding spaces should be cleared around each of the four gateways. This would not only be to search for marbles belonging to the great stupa, but to ascertain whether auxiliary buildings of a contemporaneous age might not exist in other adjoining parts of the mound.

9. The amount actually spent on excavation at the Amarávati stupa, and exploration of the Kuchhidibba, was Rs. 558-13-6.

10. A number of coins were purchased from the villagers of Amarávati. I also employed a few coolies with basket-sieves to sift the earth at the places in the village where coins are usually found. I obtained altogether 444 coins.

11. With the exception of two of the draftsmen who assisted me in superintending the work of the coolies, the others were kept busily at work making drawings of the new sculptures. As so many marbles were found during the three weeks or so the digging was being carried on, it was impossible in the time to draw the whole of them; a selection only could therefore be made.

12. On the 28th April I left Amarávati, *en route* for Madras, where I arrived on the 3rd May.

13. In accordance with your Memorandum, No. 706, of the 4th November 1887, this report is not due till the 1st July next. As, however, the Government of India have granted me privilege leave for three months to Europe, so that I may leave Bombay with the mail of the 19th June, I have submitted it a little earlier.

I.—Excavation at the Amaravati Stupa, 1888.

The excavation which has just been completed has resulted in the discovery of numbers of sculptured and inscribed marbles. The digging was carried on principally around the west, east and south gateways, and partly on that on the north. The banks also between the gates were in parts dug into, with the results below described:—

(1) *West Gateway.*

The bank to the south of this was dug into, and working along to about half-way towards the south gateway, the width was increased by from 6 to 10 feet. About 65 feet to the south and at some distance outside of, and at a higher level than, the rail, three fine slabs (Nos. 12, 13, 21) were found almost on the top of each other, and numbers of others smaller. These large panels were at some considerable distance outside the rail and within a few feet of the present natural surface of the mound at that point. Further south, and about midway between the west and south gateways, were several circular lotus discs of the rail; they were about 3 feet below the floor level. Some broken pieces of marble are projecting from the earthen bank at this point, and it would be advisable to still further widen it. Probably, some of the upper rail panels may be in this portion of the bank, as it is still comparatively close to the procession path.

The earth was partly cleared from around the brick building on the north of the gateway, and three images were found close to the walls (Nos. 5, 6 and 15). These had occupied panel recesses or niches in the walls; one still remains in position, as does another which appeared above-ground, when the digging was commenced. Only about one-half of the apparent plan was cleared, and from this it would appear to be a circular-ended building—the apse to the south—and with a cross transept. It may have been a small chapel or chaitya standing outside the gateway. Some digging was made into the bank close to this building; but, as few marbles were found, it was stopped and resumed elsewhere.

On the south side of the gateway, I found portions of a brick wall and fragments of stucco images. Two of these are heads from 3 to 4 inches long—one of which has curled locks and quite classical features. Close to the brick wall was found the place where, evidently, some of the marbles had been made into lime. It was an enclosure formed by upright pavement slabs, with a quantity of chunam still inside, below the earth which covered it.

In addition to the numbered sculptures found here, there are several other large plain blocks of marble.

(2) *East Gateway.*

The bank was excavated on the north and south sides. On the south, I found a long portion of an octagonal inscribed gate pillar, No. 29, and some large blocks of marble. In the north bank, at some distance outside the procession path and gateway, over two dozen slabs, all more or less complete, were found close to each other; they lay on a level a few feet higher than the floor line. Close to these, between them and the position of the entrance, and below the floor level, was the fine stupa slab (No. 57). It lay on a bed of sand, with the side containing the stupa sculpture underneath. On the top of it lay the three stepped marbles (No. 55), which on its fall to where it was found had most probably been the cause of the fracture of the large thin slab.

I increased the width of the excavated space between the east and north gateways, and cut away the bank for a breadth of some 4 feet. About midway between the gates, and 9 feet outside the position of the rail, was the fine sculptured and inscribed rail slab, No. 37. If the rail was, as Mr. Fergusson states, about 12 feet high, it is easy to understand why this slab should be found at this distance outside. It, however, lay with its bottom end towards the stupa; figures with scroll on the upper; and closely-grouped figures and inscription on the side next the earth. But the scroll-carved side should, when in position, face the outside of the stupa,* and, to have fallen right over, it should have been found with this side underneath. Its position was the reverse of this, and it is difficult to account for its having been so, unless it had been purposely removed to where it was found.

* *Vide* representation on the slab (No. 37) and Fergusson's *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, p. 100.

(3) *North Gateway.*

A portion of the west bank was excavated, and some small marbles were unearthed. On its east side, a portion of the bank was cleared away and a small marble railing found standing erect. On the west side was a portion of a brick wall.

(4) *South Gateway.*

The earthen bank was dug into on the east, west and south sides. Close on the west of the gateway, and below the floor level, was a cylindrical moulded marble, with twenty ribs around, resembling the hub of a cart-wheel (No. 87). It may probably have been the centre of a large umbrella. The large slab (No. 85) with steps on one side and some fine floral and figure sculpture on the other, was found near it. It seems to have been first intended for, and carved as, a rail panel, then afterwards cut into steps. This stepped stone seems to have been for the same use at this gate as a similar one (No. 55) found at the east gateway. In the earthen bank, about 9 feet to the south of the entrance, was a partly-carved Hindu image (No. 78). It had been hewn out of what had formerly been a Buddhist pier; a portion of the semi-circular lotus disc of the pier still remains unobliterated on the one side.

At this gateway were found two carved slabs (Nos. 81 and 88). These are particularly interesting, being similar to the outer ring of the large "moonstone" at the foot of the steps leading to the pavilion or platform of the Bo-tree at Anuradhapura in Ceylon. Mr. Fergusson mentions † this feature as peculiar to Ceylon, nothing similar having been found on the continent of India or elsewhere. In that example, there is an outer semi-circular ornamental ring, and inside this is a procession of animals. Within this are various concentric circular bands, with lotus buds, flowers and animals of various kinds. These two carved slabs from Amarávati have an outer radius of about 5 feet. They show the procession of animals, and both are much worn; No. 81 is partly so, and No. 88 has the figures so much rubbed down that little more than their outline remains. This shows that the slabs had occupied a position on the floor similar to that of the "moonstone" at Anuradhapura.

† *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, p.* 197.

(5) *General Notes on the Excavation.*

In addition to what has already been done, the earthen bank enclosing the site of the building should be further cleared away for at least thirty or forty feet all round, and this space should be dug for two or three feet below the floor level. Several of the slabs were found at a considerable distance outside the rail, some high up in the bank, and others down below the floor level. As all this space is outside the site of the building proper, no marble of the great stupa may be expected in position. Any that are found can only be stray slabs which, through one cause or other, have found their way thither, and the further the distance, the less likelihood is there of finding many. But, nevertheless, it is very probable that many others may still be found at different points around. Though, of course, at places nothing will be found, it is to be hoped that those which do come to light will compensate for whatever unnecessary digging may have to be carried out at other places. The earthen bank has not been cleared for an equal distance from the procession path all round; at some places it is even yet comparatively near to it. And as marbles have been found at some of the excavated places furthest removed from the rail, the probabilities are that if the nearer portions of the bank were also removed, others might be found. Much can yet be done around the gateways, as no one of them has been cleared for a sufficient distance on the exterior. This suggestion for future excavation is made on the assumption that the presently-known stupa is the only building in the mound. It is unlikely, however, that such is the case, and very improbable that such an important shrine, as this must have been, should have stood alone. It must have had structural attached viharas for the use of the priests, and probably smaller stupas grouped around. In the widening out of the space around the stupa, some of the other buildings might very probably be come on and some interesting discoveries made; the future course or extent of the excavation would then have to be determined.

In the section of the surrounding bank, there are several distinct ancient surfaces; and various of the marbles have been found at the different levels. The stupa slab (No. 57), for instance, was below the floor level, outside the procession path; and for the slab to have found its way there would show that the stupa had stood on high ground, or at least somewhat higher than that immediately surrounding it, and the slab must have fallen before much earth could have accumulated. There was a thin layer of sand at this and other points at the same level, which might best be accounted for by Dr. Burgess' theory of the building having been at one time subjected to an inundation either from the river, or from the bursting of an extensive reservoir which at one time existed on some hills further up the country, formed by the damming up of a large valley.

As to the other levels, at the south-west bank between the west and south gateways, there are distinct levels—first at about three feet above the floor; second, about two-and-a-half feet higher; a third at three feet over; and another heap—about eleven feet at its highest—above the third. This last is a modern addition, having been made by the earth removed from the centre by some of the former excavators. Three large slabs (Nos. 12, 13 and 21) were found about a foot below the third level. This corresponds with that of the mound at this point, and but for the modern heap, the slabs would have been almost on the surface. They must, therefore, have been on the surface at no very distant date, and probably were so at the beginning of the present century. Perhaps they may form some of those seen by Colonel Mackenzie on his visit in 1816, and would subsequently get covered by natural accumulations of earth, and then by the modern heap on the top of that again. To have found their way so near the surface, they must have been removed thither; or, if they had fallen there, it must have been at a comparatively late date, and would show the stupa to have been in a somewhat perfect condition even then. This has been supposed to be the case, and the position of these marbles would support the theory; though the finding of slabs at lower levels, even below that of the floor, shows that, even in early times, probably about the 6th century A.D., the stupa could not have been in a thorough state of preservation. Some destruction must have gone on even before the discovery of the stupa in 1816, and it may be that the zemindar has been credited with even more destruction than he actually carried out. This to which I refer, and which I shall now note, must have occurred shortly after the expulsion of the Buddhists, or after the desertion of the building, when Brahmanism had been revived, and before the building had been covered by a mound. I refer to the inference to be drawn from finding a Hindu image (No. 78) cut out of a Buddhist pillar standing outside the south gateway. This incident points its own moral, and shows that the use of the building as a convenient quarry had been fully appreciated, probably even long before it became silted up with soil.

(6) *Recently-excavated Sculptures.*

No. 1.—Is a slab forming about three-fourths of one of the circular discs of the rail: measures 3 feet by 1 foot, with a thickness of 7½ inches. Found at the floor level about 32 feet south of the west gateway. Drawing No. 711.

No. 2.—A portion of a dagoba; measures 1 foot 9½ inches by 10 inches. Found about 3 feet above the floor level, 56 feet south of the west gateway. Drawing No. 711.

No. 3.—A portion of a slab with three lotus buds and leaves; measures 2 feet 3½ inches by 1 foot 9 inches. It is part of a panel similar to No. 23. Found in the bank about 58 feet south of the west gateway. Drawing No. 711.

No. 4.—A portion of an upper exterior rail panel. A male figure supports a running scroll, with a sitting worshipping figure on the right hand corner of the top. Close to the image is a sacred tree on a *pitam*. An ornament runs along the top and bottom of the slab: measures 2 feet 5½ inches by 2 feet 8 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found at the floor level, close to the brick building north of the west gateway. Drawing No. 711.

No. 5.—A seated bhuta, with a projection on the under side of the base to fit into a pedestal; 1 foot 11 inches long. Found close to above. Drawing No. 710.

No. 6.—A slab with standing bhuta on one side, and circular lotus flower on the other; 1 foot 5½ inches by 1 foot 4 inches; and 5 inches thick. Similar to those in, and was found at, the brick building noted above (in No. 4). Drawing No 710.

No. 7.—A portion of a slab, with a round flower, and leaves; 1 foot 3⅓ inches by 10¼ inches; and 5 inches thick. Is part of a panel similar to No. 23. Found near the brick building at the west gateway. Drawing No. 710.

No. 8.—The dome of an octagonal sikara. An ornamental border runs along the bottom; and on each of the four principal fronts is a horse-shoe pediment; it is in three pieces; height 16 inches, breadth 15¾ inches. Found at the floor level, 34 feet south of the west gateway. Drawing No. 710.

No. 9.—Is the top of a panel similar to No. 23; it has two lotus buds and leaves; 2 feet 0⅓ inch by 1 foot 9 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found 5 feet above floor level, about 60 feet south of the west gateway. Drawing No. 710.

No. 10.—Portion of a panel similar to No. 12; has a standing figure and a *pitam*; 1 foot 6¼ inches by 1 foot 6¾ inches; and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 9. Drawing No. 713.

No. 11.—Portion of a marble with one line of a Pali inscription; 1 foot 3 inches by 7 inches broad; and 4 inches thick. Found near No. 9.

No. 12.—A fine panel divided by a band into two compartments. The upper one has a central *chakra* standing on a pedestal. On each side is a male figure, with chouri and a seated worshipping female. Over these figures and on each side of the *chakra* is a flying celestial being or *gandharva* bearing a flower in its hands.

The lower compartment has a tree in the centre growing out of a platform. On either side is a male and female figure, with a *kalasa* in their hands, and over them is a flying *gandharva*, as in the upper panel.

On the band dividing the upper and lower panels is a Pali inscription in three lines. On the left side is a fluted pilaster. The slab is in two pieces, and measures 5 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 11 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found about 65 feet to the south of the west gateway. Drawing No. 713.

No. 13.—Is a large slab similar to No. 12, but with different detail in the groups; it is in three pieces. It is divided into two compartments. The upper has a *chakra* supported on a pedestal or platform. On each side of the *chakra* are two seated figures, one with a chouri and the other worshipping. Over these is a flying *gandharva*, with a basket of flowers.

The lower compartment has a central tree growing from a platform, and male and female figures, with a *kalasa* stand on each side, while over them is a flying *gandharva* carrying a basket. Between the compartments is a band sculptured with lions. On the bottom of the slab is a border with four lines of a Pali inscription; and a pilaster runs up the left side; the slab measures 5 feet 5½ inches, by 3 feet 0½ inch; and 4½ inches thick. Found close below No. 12. Drawing No. 714.

No. 14.—A portion of a marble, with *trisula* over a *chakra*, and border underneath; 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot 6 inches; and 3 inches thick. Found near No. 13.

No. 15.—A seated *bhuta* supporting a pedestal over which has been another figure, now broken away with the exception of its feet; 2 feet by 1 foot 3 inches. Is built in the wall of the brick building standing outside and north of the west gateway.

No. 16.—Is the lower corner portion of a panel similar to No 12; it has a part of a standing figure and a border with two lines of a Pali inscription; 1 foot 5 inches by 1 foot 10 inches; and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 12.

No. 17.—Is the upper portion of a large vase panel similar to No. 23. It has three lotus buds and leaves growing from stems which spring out of the top of the vase; 2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 9 inches; and 4 inches thick. Found near No. 12.

No. 18.—A portion of a slab similar to No. 31; has two borders with ornaments and a lion between; 2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 2 inches; and 4 inches thick. Found near No. 12.

No. 19.—A small portion of a slab with two *trisulas*, 2 feet by 10 inches and 2 inches thick. Found near No. 12.

No. 20.—A portion of a round lotus disc of the rail; 1 foot 5 inches by 9 inches; and 4 inches thick. Found near No. 12.

No. 21.—A large slab, similar to Nos. 12 and 13, divided into two compartments. The upper has a *chakra* resting on a pedestal. On each side is a standing *chouri* bearer and a seated worshipper. Over these is a *gandharva* carrying a flower basket.

The lower compartment has a tree in the centre, and a figure on each side, one holding a triple umbrella over and towards the tree, and the other a banner crossing the umbrella in front. Behind each of these stands a worshipper, and over flies a *gandharva* carrying a flower basket.

Between the two compartments is a band with a row of lions; and on the left is a pilaster. On a border at the foot of the slab is a Pali inscription in two lines. The slab measures 5 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 0½ inch; and 4 inches thick. Found close under No. 12. Drawing No. 712.

No. 22.—A panel, with a dancing *bhuta* holding a cup on the one side; and a circular lotus on the other; 2 feet long. Found near No. 15.

No. 23.—A large complete panel, with huge vase from which spring leaves and flower buds filling up the four corners of the slab. On the left is an ornamented border. The slab is in two pieces, and measures 4 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 7 inches; and 5½ inches thick. Found about midway between the south and west gateways. Drawing No. 715.

No. 24.—A portion of a panel similar to No. 23, near which it was found; 2 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 6¼ inches; and 4½ inches thick. Drawing No. 715.

No. 25.—A portion of a vase panel; 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 4 inches; and 6 inches thick. Found in the north bank about 5 feet above the floor level, and 10 feet to the west of the north gateway.

No. 26.—An upper corner portion of a panel similar to Nos. 12 and 13; it has a *gandharva* with flower basket in its hand; 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 1 inch; and 4 inches thick. Found in the bank about 7 feet west of the north gateway.

No. 27.—A portion of a panel similar to Nos. 12 and 13; it has the body of a seated worshipper; and side pilaster: 1 foot 8 inches by 10 inches, and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 26.

No. 28.—A small portion of a marble with a seated female; 10 inches by 8 inches, and 3 inches thick. Found close to No. 27.

No. 29.—A portion which has been split off a large octagonal gate pillar. Near the lower end are three lines of a Pali inscription; 5 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 4 inches, and 3 inches thick. Found in the bank about 20 feet south-east of the east gateway.

No. 30.—Is the base of a panel, with a vase, and ornamental border on the left; is portion of a panel similar to No. 23; is 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 5 inches; and 6 inches thick. Found in the bank about 18 feet north of the east gateway.

No. 31.—A panel having a *dagoba* underneath, with two figures on each side. A row of lions and elephants is over, and the top has three *trisulas* over *chakras*; 4 feet 4½ inches by 2 feet 10½ inches; and 9 inches thick. Found in the bank about 30 feet north of the east gate, and about 3 feet higher than the floor level. Drawing No. 725.

No. 32.—A small portion of a marble having the top of a *dagoba* and a figure worshipping on the left; 1 foot 2 inches by 1 foot 3 inches; and 4 inches thick. Found near No. 30.

No. 33.—A portion of a panel similar to No. 23, with lotus buds, leaves and stems; 2 feet by 2 feet; and 4 inches thick. Found about 32 feet north of the east gateway about 6 feet above the floor level.

No. 34.—The top of a vase panel (like No. 23) with several stems, bearing lotus buds and leaves; 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 5 inches; and 4 inches thick. Found close to No. 33.

No. 35.—A small portion of the border of a panel (probably like No. 12), with two lines of a Pali inscription; 9 inches by 8 inches. Found near No. 32.

No. 36.—A small portion of a marble, with *trisulas* similar to those on No. 31; is 1 foot 9 inches by 12 inches; and 3 inches thick. Found close to No. 31.

No. 37.—Is a fine, large, complete upper panel of the rail, with sculptures on both sides. The exterior side has the well-known double wavy scroll supported on three figures. In a hollow of the scroll on the left is a figure engaged in devotion, seated on the coils of a *naga* whose hoods spread over his head; below is a small circular panel, with a tree in the centre, and four worshippers around it. In the centre hollow of the scroll is a *dagoba* and two worshipping images. Below the *dagoba* is a square panel with group of figures. In the right hollow of the scroll is a triple lion supported on three *bhutas*, while below them is a round panel encircling a *chakra* and nine surrounding figures. On the top and bottom of this side of the slab is an ornamental border, with running floral pattern.

The interior side is divided into three horizontal panels, each with figures closely grouped; the three contain in all fifty-two figures. The left panel has three horsemen, one man mounted on a tiger, and eighteen armed warriors. The central compartment has a central seated figure, around which are seated a number of others evidently listening to an oration from the principal one; those in front are shown with their backs towards the spectator. The right panel has two male figures standing side by side, and a worshipper in front. Above these are two *gandharvas*. On the bottom and top is an ornamental border; and along the top is a Pali inscription in one line of 45 letters. The marble measures 6 feet 7¼ inches long, 2 feet 7½ inches high, and 1 foot 0¾ inch thick. Found about midway between the north and east gates, about 9 feet outside the procession path and over 2 feet above the floor level. Drawings Nos. 723 and 724.

No. 38.—A triangular lower portion of a vase panel (No. 23) with a flower and part of a border; 1 foot 5 inches by 1 foot 3 inches, and 4 inches thick. Found near No. 30.

No. 39.—A slab cut into two surfaces. The upper has a small temple, with small gable on each side; in the centre, an elephant in a *ratha* is supported on three *bhutas*. In front is a male figure leading the procession, and at the rear is another one pushing it forward. The lower step has a few lines of slightly-cut carving. 2 feet 7 inches by 1 foot 9 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found near No 31.

No. 40.—Portion of a marble (like No. 23) with lotus buds and stems; 1 foot 8 inches by 2 feet; and 5 inches thick. Found close to No. 31.

No. 41.—The top of a vase panel (No. 23) with lotus buds, flowers and leaves springing from the stems; 2 feet by 2 feet 8 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found in the east bank near No. 40 and about 25 feet from the rail.

No. 42.—An almost complete panel similar to No 12 in two pieces. The lower compartment is complete, and has a tree in the centre standing on, or growing out of, a platform. On each side is a male, with a *kalasa* and a female with a *chouri*. Over these are *gandharvas* with flower baskets; and on the left side is a pilaster.

Over the lower panel is a band, with two lines of a Pali inscription.

The second piece of the panel has a *chouri* bearer, and worshipper, with a flying *gandharva* overhead. The pieces respectively measure 4 feet by 3 feet; and 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 6 inches; and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 41.

No. 43.—A portion of the top of a vase panel (No. 23) with lotus stems bearing buds and leaves; and an upright ornamental border: 2 feet 7 inches by 2 feet; and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 42.

No. 44.—An almost complete vase panel, with a small portion of the top awanting; on the right is an upright border; 3 feet by 2 feet 10 inches; and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 43.

No. 45.—Two portions of a panel similar to Nos. 12 and 13. One measuring 3 feet by 2 feet 10 inches is the upper panel and has a *chakra* on a pedestal and two *chouri* bearing figures are at the sides. A worshipper is on the right, and on the left is an upright pilaster. In each upper corner is a basket-bearing *gandharva*.

The other part of the slab measures 3 feet by 1 foot 8 inches, and 6 inches thick, and has a central pedestal out of which grows a tree, while seated worshippers are at the sides. Below is a running scroll. Found near No. 42.

No 46.—A portion of a rail panel slab (similar to No. 4). It has a figure supporting a running scroll; two worshippers sit on each side; 2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 2 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found 4 feet south-east of No. 42.

No. 47.—A part of an octagonal pier, which has been hewn into a carved slab. The lotus semi-patera and carved border of the pier remain on one side; while the other has three *trisulas*; 3 feet by 1 foot 2 inches; and 3 inches thick. Found near No. 43.

No. 48.—The base of a vase panel; 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 3 inches; and 6 inches thick Found near No. 39.

No. 49.—The top of a vase panel; 2 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 4 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 46.

No. 50.—An almost complete vase panel, in two pieces; 3 feet by 2 feet 8 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 46.

No. 51.—The lower left portion of a panel like No. 12, has an upright border, a male and female and a running ornament beneath. A band along the top has two lines of a Pali inscription; 3 feet 3 inches by 12 inches, and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 46.

No. 52.—A portion of a vase panel; 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet; and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 43.

No. 53.—An upper portion of a vase panel, with three lotus buds and leaves growing on stems, which spring out of the top of the bulbous vase; 2 feet 5 inches by 2 feet; and 4 inches thick. Found 2 feet north of No. 43.

No. 54.—An almost complete vase panel. Has an upright border on the left. At the foot of the panel is a thick iron nail let into the marble; 3 feet 3 inches by 3 feet; and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 42.

No. 55.—Is a base, with three steps on the one side, each step with a rise and tread of 2 inches. At one end is a cylindrical hole, 8 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep; must have been the pedestal for the shaft supporting a *chattra* or umbrella. It is similar to (No. 85) another found at the south gateway. Is 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 7 inches; and 9 inches high. Found on the top of No. 57 close to the north outer side of the east gateway, and 18 feet from the position of the rail.

No. 56.—The upper right side of a panel like No. 12; has the figure of a *gandharva;* 2 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 4 inches, and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 54.

No. 57.—A fine slab, with the representation of a stupa, rail and all accessory details; is similar to that illustrated by Mr. Fergusson in figure 17 of his *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture.* The principal difference is that it wants the ornamental band across the middle of the dome. The rail is carved with the minuteness of ivory work, and shows the round discs of the upright posts and cross-bars. On the top of each pier is a couchant lion; there are 12 in all, 6 on each side. In the centre of the rail, or opposite the gateway, is a *naga* figure, with five hoods and umbrella over. On the summit of the stupa is the tee fully represented, with streamers on each side, and umbrella in the centre. In each upper corner of the slab, and represented as hovering over the building, are the celestial beings—a *gandharva* with basket and bhuta, with *chouri* and drum.

Below the stupa is a row of elephants, with a tree in the centre; the central elephants, with bowed heads, are worshipping the tree.

The reverse side of the slab is smooth-dressed, and has a pilaster, with mouldings and ornamental details; measures 5 feet 4½ inches by 3 feet; and 6 inches thick at the lower edge; but about 2 inches thick above. Found below No. 56. Drawing No. 721.

No. 58.—A rail disc, with circular lotus flower pattern; the patera of which is 2 feet 3 inches in diameter. The slab measures 2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3 inches; and 4½ inches thick. Found midway between south and west gateways; below the floor level.

No. 59.—A portion of figure sculpture; 1 foot 9 inches by 12 inches; and 4 incher thick. Found near No. 58.

No. 60.—Three pieces of a carved rail pillar; has a circular lotus flower and figures. The pieces fitted together measure 5 feet 4 inches by 2 feet; and 9 inches thick. Found near No. 58.

No. 61.—A portion of a rail pillar, with semi-lotus carved patera and ornamental border. In the centre of the patera is a seated Buddha, with worshipper and chouri bearer on left. Below the left of the patera are nine figures. Measures 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 2 inches; and 7 inches thick. Found near No. 59. Drawing No. 718.

No. 62.—A portion of a rail panel similar to No. 37. Along the top is an ornamental border, and below is a *dagoba* and four figures: 3 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 3 inches; and 8 inches thick. Found close to No. 58. Drawing No. 709.

No. 63.—Two fragments of a slab with finely carved figures. A male and a female sit on a *pita*, while at their feet sits a female musician with a viol; three singers are at the sides. A line on the right separates this panel from another with a figure seated on a *pita* and two attendants near: 1 foot 9½ inches by 1 foot 4 inches, and 5 inches thick. Found about midway between the west and south gates. Drawing No. 709.

No. 64.—A portion of a panel, with a standing Buddha clothed in flowing drapery. A female figure is seated on the left, and behind stands another with a garland; the heads of three other figures are on the left: 1 foot 11 inches by 1 foot 6 inches; and 4 inches thick. Found south of No. 63. Drawing No. 718.

No. 65.—A portion of a disc similar to No. 58; 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 4 inches; and 3 inches thick. Found south of No. 64.

No. 66.—A portion of a panel, with three seated figures, and a border underneath; 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 2 inches; and 2 inches thick. Found south of No 65.

No. 67.—A fragment of a panel, with part of a *dagoba* and three worshippers; 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 1 inch; and three inches thick. Found south of No. 66.

No. 68.—A fragment of a marble like No. 61, with part of a lotus disc and two seated images; 2 feet 7 inches by 7 inches; and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 67.

No. 69.—A fragment of panel like No. 12, with a *gandharva* at the corner; 10 inches by 11 inches; and 4 inches thick. Found near No. 66.

No. 70.—A portion of a panel with a *dagoba*; 1 foot 2 inches by 6 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 71.—A semi-disc of the rail, similar to No. 1; is 2 feet 11 inches by 1 foot 5 inches; and 6 inches thick. Found in the bank midway between west and south gateways.

No. 72.—A portion of a disc similar to No. 1; is 2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 3 inches; and 7 inches thick. Found near No. 71.

No. 73.—A portion of a rail panel like No. 4; is 2 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 1 inch; and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 71.

No. 74.—A fragment of a panel, with an ornamental border at the bottom, and part of a figure; 2 feet 6 inches by 9 inches; and 5½ inches thick. Found near No. 71.

No. 75.—Is ¾ths of a rail disc like No. 58; is 2 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 11 inches; and 7 inches thick. Found near No. 71.

No. 76.—A portion of a rail pillar with part of a lotus patera on top and bottom. The central portion has a *dagoba* with two worshippers, and in a panel on each side are three figures; measures 4 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 9 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 71. Drawing No. 718.

No. 77.—A complete rail disc with lotus leaf pattern on both sides; 2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 4 inches; and 7½ inches thick. Found near No. 71.

No. 78.—A Hindu male image, and 2 female images at the side, on a pedestal cut out of a Buddhist marble column. A portion of the semi circular patera, which joined the square and octagonal sections, remains on the side; 2 feet 11½ inches long by 1 foot 5 inches broad; and 10 inches thick. Found standing upright in the earthen bank, 9 feet south of the south gateway. Drawing No. 720.

No. 79.—A fragment of a disc similar to No. 1; measures 2 feet 3 inches by 8 inches; and 3½ inches thick. Found near No. 71.

No. 80.—A small portion of the top of a rail panel like No. 37 shows the representation of a roof of a building; 1 foot 2 inches by 1 foot 3 inches; and 3 inches thick. Found near No. 71.

No. 81.—An arched slab with a *makara*, and figures leading a lion. Similar to No. 88. Has been one of the slabs forming a semi-circular carved disc on the pavement outside the steps of the south gateway, where it was found. Is 2 feet 6 inches by 10 inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 719.

No. 82.—A portion of an octagonal pier, with the semi-circular patera ornament at the one end, where it had joined the square; is 2 feet 3½ inches by 1 foot 2⅔ inches; and 9 inches thick. Found in front of the south gateway. Drawing No. 720.

No. 83.—Is a complete rail disc similar to No. 77, with lotus leaf carving on both sides; 3 feet 4 inches by 3 feet. Found below the floor level outside the rail, midway between west and south gateways.

No. 84.—A carved slab which has been built in under the small rail on the north-east exterior of the north gateway; it has ornamental borders and a running floral scroll in the centre; measures 2 feet 3 inches by 12 inches; and 2 inches thick.

No. 85.—Is a top panel of the rail carved on one side, with a semi-circular leaf patera and the bust of a *bhuta*; below this is an ornamental scroll and border. It has evidently been an extra slab afterwards put to another use, where the sculpture would be completely hidden. The opposite side has 3 steps along the sides, each with a rise and tread of 3 inches. In the centre are two square hollows, with a depth of 3 inches. It had been used similarly to No. 55, probably as a base for an image or *stambha*; measures 3 feet 5½ inches by 2 feet 1 inch; and 1 foot 2 inches deep. Found about 7 feet outside of the south gateway. Drawing No. 720.

No. 86.—Is a stepped base similar to No. 85; on the top of the steps is a cylindrical hole 8 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep; measures 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 4 inches; and 8 inches high. Found about 5 feet outside of the south gateway.

No. 87.—A cylindrical moulded marble, with 20 broken-off ribs, like the hub of a cart wheel; has probably been the top of an umbrella to be fitted on to the summit of a building. It measures 8 inches in diameter, and 9 inches high. Found 6 feet from the north exterior side of the south gateway. Drawing No. 719.

No. 88.—A curved slab similar to No. 81; has two lions being led in procession by various figures; 2 feet 5⅓ inches by 12 inches; and 5½ inches thick. Found near No. 86. Drawing No. 719.

No. 89.—Is the half of a circular base or moulded ring, with a central opening of 6 inches in diameter. The stone measures 1 foot 6 inches in diameter, and 2½ inches thick. Found near No. 87.

No. 90.—A panel, with *chakra* on the top of a pedestal and pillar; with ornamental borders at the sides; 1 foot 7 inches by 9½ inches; and 4 inches thick. Found about 15 feet to the south-west of the west gateway. Drawing No. 713.

No. 91.—Is an almost complete slab, with a number of closely-grouped figures in three horizontal panels. The central panel has a figure seated on a throne and two worshippers and *chauri* bearers on each side. Below these are four seated worshippers. The right panel contains a male and female standing side by side; one of the female's hands rests on the shoulders of the male, while the other bears a cup. The left panel has lost a small piece from the lower corner. It has a male figure, with spear in hand; two females and an elephant. Below the three panels is an ornamental string-course supported on five lions. Under that again is one line of a Pali inscription. The slab measures 2 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 5 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 90. Drawing No. 719.

(7).—*Fragments of Sculptured Marbles.*

In addition to the slabs above enumerated, there are 119 small fragments, which it has been considered unnecessary to number. These include 8 pieces of slabs similar to No. 1; 28 of No. 23; 2 of No. 31; 13 pieces of figures; and 68 pieces of various ornaments. There are also 5 large blocks of marble; 2 plain railing blocks and 6 pieces of moulded rings similar to No. 89.

(8).—*Coins.*

A number of lead and copper coins were purchased from the villagers. The former were Buddhist and had been picked up at the village after rain. Of the others, some were Hindu and a few Muhammadan. One copper coin had been pierced and used as a charm; it had been found at the place, and though the inscription is defaced, seems Bactrian. I employed a number of coolies, with sieves, to sift the earth at the place where coins are found. I recovered a large number, principally small and large circular Buddhist lead coins. Many were quite plain, but others had very distinct emblems of lions, elephants and other dynastical or religious devices. A few had Pali inscriptions.

II. REMAINS IN THE KUCHIDIBBA AT DHARANIKOTA.

Mr. Boswell has mentioned * this mound as being likely to cover some remains of value. It stands about a mile west of Dharanikota at the summit of a piece of ground which gradually rises up to it from Dharanikota. From the mound itself, the ground slopes down on all sides, and it stands at a much higher elevation than does the Amarávati stupa away to the east. The cultivated ground extends right up to it, but it itself has been left unploughed, probably from the hard and barren nature of the soil.

* (1) Report to Government of Madras, 1870.

The *dibba* is formed of two low and not very clearly-defined mounds standing adjacent to each other north and south. The southern is the larger and is about 70 feet across; it has a rise of a few feet. The other is slightly smaller, and has the surface packed with stone blocks, as are the *stupas* near Guntupalle. I sunk a trench between the two, and carried it into the northern mound. On the south outskirts of the mound at 3 feet from the surface was an earthen vessel with some human bones. The digging was carried partly into the mound; but, as the soil was a hard sort of gravel, almost as firm as concrete, and as nothing further had been found, it was left off at this point.

The trench carried into the southern mound on its north side, came on a brick-wall close to the surface running east and west on the north side at a distance of 35 feet from the centre. It was in one course built of large bricks, and measured 12 feet 3 inches long by 4 feet 3 inches broad. Close around it were a number of fairly-sized white marble sculptures, mostly fragments of panels similar to those lately found at Amarávati, several were inscribed in Pali. Some Jaina (?) and Hindu images, one of which has been cut out of a Buddhist pier, were also found mixed up with these. The whole of the ground was not explored, and all the marbles were found, some near the brick-wall, and others up towards the centre and south of the mound. In a similar trench on the south side and another on the west, nothing turned up except some loose bricks in the former. All these marbles were found about 3 feet from the surface, and interspersed among large round boulders of stone and chips, fragments and plain blocks of marble. At a few places in the trenches, pits were sunk to a depth of 9 feet to ascertain whether anything might be found at that depth, but without result except to show that the hard soil near the surface, similar to that of the north mound, extends down for at least that depth. This stratum of soil has the appearance of small round nodules of limestone, and can be burned into lime. The marbles were found mixed with it on its upper surface.

It is difficult to account for the presence of the marbles, unless some Buddhist building had once existed there, of which the brick-wall may be one of the surviving remains. Being mostly fragmentary, and mixed with boulders, they may have been brought from the Amarávati stupa and thrown in here for some object or other, which it is at present difficult to understand, or, possibly, at a much later date, a Hindu or Jaina temple may have existed on the spot and the marbles may have been brought to be utilised in its construction. For instance, a Ganesa (No. 67-K) has been cut out of a Buddhist pier either from a building of that period at this mound or from the Amarávati stupa; most probably the latter, for another pier, cut into a Hindu

figure (No. 78), was found at the stupa itself; perhaps intended for removal to this place had it ever been finished. There is a probability, however, that the remains are those of a Buddhist building, which may have once existed here.

It has been supposed that the Amarávati stupa may be identical with one of the two monasteries (Purvasila and Avarasila) mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang. It has been stated in regard to this theory that, if Amarávati is one of the two monasteries, the second has not yet been discovered; and that there are no hills near Amarávati on which it could have stood. Julien's translation of the life of Hiuen Tsiang says "A l'est de la capitale, on a construit sur une montagne le couvent (Purvasila Sangharama); à l'ouest de la ville, on a élevé, sur le côté opposé de la montagne, le couvent (Avarasila Sangharama)." The "montagne" of course may not strictly mean a hill, but might equally well apply to a rising piece of ground or a slope. Now as the stupa at Amarávati has been mentioned as being probably identical with the Purvasila monastery at the east of the town, and as it stands on ground sloping up from the banks of the Kistna and not on the side of a hill, the word must be accepted in this sense. If the interpretation of the meaning of the word "montagne" has proved no obstacle in the case of the identification of Amarávati, it should form no insuperable barrier to the discovery of the position of the other or Avarasila. The Amarávati stupa (or the Purvasila), therefore, being assumed as the monastery east from the city of Dharanikota (Dhanakataka) might not the site of the other monastery (or Avarasila) on the west of the town be identified with the building which has existed on the Kuchi dibba. The requirements of the assumed sites are satisfied by the relative positions of the buildings with reference to the town of Dharanikota; and, for elevation, the Kuchi dibba is on much higher ground than the Amarávati stupa. If Dharanikota is identical with Dhanakataka, then Amarávati must be the eastern or Purvasila monastery, and, probably the Avarasila may be represented by the remains just found at the Kuchi dibba on the west.

The Amarávati stupa, it has been supposed, had undergone some spoliation before it was completely covered by the mound, or, from the time it was deserted, up to or about the 12th and 13th centuries. In spite of this, on account of its vast size and extent, it had remained fairly complete almost to our own times. The Kuchi dibba, on the other hand, is not in so favorable a site for being naturally covered, for, standing at the head of an eminence, there was less facility for a mound forming than at the lower Amarávati stupa. Now, if these marbles from this *dibba* can be proved to be those of a building indigenous to the site, the want of more extensive remains might be explained by its being more exposed and probably of a lesser size, and consequently would be more quickly demolished by the depredators than would that at Amarávati. This would account for the absence of extensive traces of brickwork and, for such as do remain, being close to the surface. The position of the brick-walls does not favor the idea of a stupa having existed there, but might be compatible with a rectangular building such as a vihara or chaitya. Nevertheless, a few of the sculptures are such as we should expect to find in a rail. In Beal's translation of the life of Hiuen Tsiang * it is stated that "To the east of the city, resting on the side of a mountain is the Purvasila monastery; to the west of the city resting on the side of a mountain is the Avarasila monastery. An early king of this country constructed here a *chaitya* in honor of Buddha." The inference to be drawn from the quotation is that the "Avarasila monastery" was a chaitya, and might go to prove that the remains in the Kuchi dibba are those of the building referred to.

* (1) See Kistna District Manual, p. 218.

Whether this theory of the probability of this being the Avarasila monastery be accepted or not, the fact remains that a building formed of large bricks, such as are found in Buddhist structures, must once have existed on the spot, and the marbles which were found near it can only be accounted for on two suppositions, either that they formed part of this indigenous structure, or that they were removed from another, to be utilised in the construction of this building.

There are probably many other marbles in the mound, but having to devote the means at my disposal chiefly to Amarávati, it was impossible at the time to explore it more fully.

(1) The marbles found, are as follows:—

No. 1.—Is the lower portion of a panel similar to No. 23 from the Amarávati stupa; has the base of a vase and flower bud, with two leaves on the one side. On the lower border is a Pali inscription in two lines. In three pieces, measures 2 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 1 inch; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 2.—Top of a panel similar to stupa marble No. 23; has two lotus buds; 1 foot 7 inches by 1 foot 4 inches; and 4 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 3.—A portion of a marble, with part of a pilaster; 1 foot 5 inches by 7½ inches; and 4 inches thick.

No. 4.—The lower left portion of a panel (* S.M. No. 12), with seated worshipper; 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 2½ inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

* S.M. = Stupa marble.

No. 5.—Small portion of a rail disc (S.M. No. 1); 1 foot 4 inches by 4¼ inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 6.—Is the lower top of a slab similar to stupa marble No. 32. Has the top of a *dagoba*, with triple umbrella, and one of what has been a row of lions over 2 feet by 1 foot 3 inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 7.—A portion of what has evidently been a rail panel; has the head and bust of a male figure; 1 foot 3 inches by 1 foot 2¾ inches; and 6 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 8.—A portion of a rail pier; with part of a semi-circular foliated patera and lion below; 2 feet 1½ inches by 10 inches; and 4 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 9.—A portion of a panel (S.M. No. 14), with foliated border under; *chakra* above supporting a *trisula*. In the centre of the *chakra* is an iron bolt; measures 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 1¾ inches; and 4 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 10.—A complete slab, with seven hooded coiled *nâga*; 1 foot 6 inches by 11 inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 11.—The lower part of a large figure, with flowing drapery; 1 foot 11 inches by 1 foot 6 inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 12.—The top of a vase (S.M. No. 23) with ornamental bands and hanging tassels; 1 foot 5½ by 1 foot 2 inches; and 6 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 13.—A portion of a rail panel (S.M. No. 4); has the leg of a figure and part of an ornamental running scroll; 1 foot 7½ inches by 1 foot 3 inches; and 6 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 14.—A portion of a rail panel similar to No. 13 (S.M. No. 4), with a figure and part of the ornamental running scroll; 1 foot 8¾ inches by 10½ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 15.—A marble, with a *trisula* over a foliated *chakra*, resembling a flower bud; similar to No. 9; measures 11½ inches by 11¾ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 16.—A portion of a marble, with ornamental floral band; 1 foot 3 inches by 10¼ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 17.—A portion of a marble, with small central *chakra*, round which are four *trisulas* joined together, so that their spikes radiate from the centre. The whole is encircled by a circular beaded band. It forms a very effective ornament; 1 foot 1½ inches by 8¾ inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 18.—A portion of a panel, with part of a figure; 1 foot 8¾ inches by 7¾ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 19.—A portion of a figure panel with ornamental border; 1 foot 1¾ inches by 1 foot 2½ inches; and 4 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 20.—A portion of a vase panel (S.M. No. 23), with lotus bud and leaves; is 1 foot 2 inches by 11½ inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 21.—A portion of a vase panel (S.M., No. 23); is 1 feet 4 inches by 11¼ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 22.—A portion of a vase panel, with ornamental bands (S.M. No. 23); 1 foot 4½ inches by 1 foot and ¼ inch; 6 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 23.—A portion of a panel similar to Nos. 9 and 15 (S.M. No. 31); with parts of two *trisulas* over *chakras*; 1 foot 6½ inches by 1 foot and ¾ inch; 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 24.—The lower portion of a panel, with two lines of a Pali inscription; 12 inches by 5 inches; and 4 inches thick.

No. 25.—A portion of a panel (either S.M. No. 12 or 32), with standing worshipper and part of another seated; 1 foot and ¾ inch by 11½ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 26.—The top of a vase panel (S.M. No. 23), with lotus flower and side bud springing out of the top of the vase; 1 foot 7 inches by 1 foot; and 4 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 27.—The lower part of a panel with a border; 1 foot 6 inches by 9 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 28.—A fragment of a marble, with foot of a figure; 1 foot 5 inches by 7 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 29.—A portion of a marble, with ornamental base; 1 foot 3 inches by 12 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 30.—A portion of a slab, with a running scroll; 1 foot 2 inches by 8 inches; and 1 inch thick.

No. 31.— A slab, with a few outlined traces of a figure evidently intended to be afterwards carved; similar to one lying at the Amarávati stupa; 1 foot 7 inches by 10 inches; and 2 inches thick.

No. 32.—A portion of a panel, with the capital of a pilaster; 1 foot 7 inches by 12 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 33.— A portion of a panel, with border; 1 foot 3 inches by 7 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 34.—A portion of a panel, with some floral details; 1 foot 5 inches by 7 inches; and 6 inches thick.

No. 35.—A small portion of a panel, with two ornamental borders and the head of a figure; 10 inches by 9 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 36.—A portion of an ornamental panel; 1 foot 9 inches by 9 inches; and 6 inches thick.

No. 37.—A portion of an ornamental panel; 1 foot 7 inches by 8 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 38.—A portion of a marble, with border; 12 inches by 8 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 39.—A right lower portion of a vase panel (S.M No. 23); 1 foot 2 inches by 9 inches; and 6 inches thick.

No. 40.—A portion of a marble, with three lines of a Pali inscription; 12 inches by 8 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 41.—A portion of a marble, with three lines of a Pali inscription; 12 inches by 6 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 42.—A portion of a slab; 1 foot 6 inches by 11 inches; and 4 inches thick.

No. 43.—A portion of a slab, with some ornaments; 1 foot 3 inches by 7 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 44.—A portion of a vase panel (S.M. No. 23); 1 foot 2 inches by 8 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 45.—A portion of a slab, with the tail of a *naga*; 1 foot 3 inches by 7 inches; and 2 inches thick.

No. 46.—A portion of an ornamental slab; 1 foot 7 inches by 9 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 47.—A portion of a slab, with the head of a *naga*; 10 inches by 7 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 48.—A portion of a panel, with border, and piece of an ornament; 1 foot 2 inches by 10 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 49.—A portion of a panel similar to Nos. 15 and 23, with part of a *trisula*; 1 foot 8 inches by 10 inches; and 8 inches thick.

No. 50.—A portion of a panel (S.M. No. 12), with part of a border and figure; 2 feet by 9 inches; and 7 inches thick.

No. 51.—A portion of a rail panel (S.M. No. 4); 2 feet by 12 inches; and 4 inches thick.

No. 52.—A portion of a panel (S.M. No. 12), with two figures; 1 foot 5 inches by 9 inches; and 6 inches thick.

No. 53.—A portion of a panel, with an umbrella; 1 foot 2 inches by 2½ inches; and 6 inches thick.

No. 54.—A portion of a slab, with part of a trisula; 1 foot 7 inches by 10 inches; and 6 inches thick.

No. 55.—A portion of a rail panel (S.M. No. 4); 1 foot 2 inches by 10 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 56.—The lower right corner of a panel (probably S.M. No. 12) with a figure; 1 foot 5 inches by 1 foot 1¼ inch; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 57.—The lower left portion of a panel, with kneeling worshipper; a diamond pattern ornamental border is underneath; 1 foot 4½ inches by 9½ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 58.—A portion of a panel similar to No. 56, with the figure of a *chouri* bearer; 1 foot 3¼ inches by 9½ inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 59.—A portion of a vase; 9 inches by 9 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 60.—A figure; 1 foot 2 inches by 12 inches.

No. 61.—A portion of a *trisula* with iron bolt fixed in the marble; 10 inches by 10 inches; and 4 inches thick.

No. 62.—A portion of a vase panel; 1 foot 5 inches by 10 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 63.—The upper part of a round topped slab, with head and halo of an image; it has curly hair and might possibly be Buddhist, but the stiffness of the carving is in strong contrast to others about which there is no doubt; and there seems a probability that this is the head of a Jaina image; is 1 foot 5 inches by 7½ inches; and the slab 2 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 64.—The right portion of a slab, with the left half of a female seated on a lotus—probably Lakshmi. Up the right side are four tiers of panels. The uppermost has an elephant and two figures; those below have each two seated figures. The treatment of the panel is perhaps Jaina; measures 1 foot 11½ inches by 6½ inches; and 4 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 65.—The right half of a lotus base over which is the lower part of what seems to have been a seated image; 1 foot 2 inches by 8¾ inches. Drawing No. 717.

No. 66.—The crown of a Hindu image; finely carved. A small image sits in a small floral encircled recessed panel, supported on two *makaras*; 11 inches by 8 inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 67.—A Buddhist pier, with semi-circular lotus patera. Has been carved into a Ganesa; 2 feet 5¼ inches by 1 foot 2¾ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 68.—An almost complete Hindu or Jaina (?) image on a slab. An ornamental band or garland hangs down the front of the figure, and the right foot is raised and resting on it. The head, neck, arms, waist and legs are profusely decorated with jewels; below is a small image, probably the vahana; 1 foot 10½ inches by 10½ inches; and a thickness of 3 inches to the slab. Drawing No. 717.

No. 69.—The upper half of a small finely carved four-armed Hindu image; it has an ornamented halo at the back of the head; 10 inches by 7¾ inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 70.—A thin black stone slab, with a three-hooded *naga*; its character is quite distinct from the usual Buddhist *naga*, or such slabs as No. 10; is 1 foot 2 inches by 6 inches.

These complete the list of the sculptures unearthed from the Kuchi dibba, and numbered. With the exception of No. 70 (in black stone), all are in white marble. There are 27 other pieces more fragmentary than those of the numbered list. They are unnumbered, and lie in a heap near the others at the Amarávati stupa, whither they were for safety removed. They have been marked K to distinguish them from others found at Amarávati.

III.—Nakkidibba, Dharanikota.

About half a mile south by east from Dharanikota is another mound mentioned by Mr. Boswell.* It is comparatively small in size, has a gentle slope of black soil all around, and in the centre is an abrupt rise or outcrop of the same hard compact gravel as exists under the surface of the Kuchi dibba.

* Report 16.

APPENDIX A.

Drawings made.

1. 7th to 10th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. C. Munisawmi Naicker. (Serial No. 710).

2. 7th to 10th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. S. N. Apparao Mudaliar. (Serial No. 711).

3. 11th to 14th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. S. N. Apparao Mudaliar. (Serial No. 712).

4. 11th to 13th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. C. Muniswami Naicker. (Serial No. 713).

5. 14th to 16th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. C. Munisawmi Naicker. (Serial No. 714).

6. 16th to 20th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. S. N. Apparao Mudaliar. (Serial No. 715).

7. 13th to 19th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found on excavation at the Kuchi dibba in Dharanikota, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. C. P. Nathamuni Naicker. (Serial No. 716).

8. 20th to 26th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found on excavation at the Kuchi dibba in Dharanikota, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. C. P. Nathamuni Naicker. (Serial No. 717).

9. 23rd to 26th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. S. Muhammad Idrus. (Serial No. 718).

10. 27th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. S. Muhammad Idrus. (Serial No. 719).

11. 26th to 27th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. M. Balakristna Naidu. (Serial No. 720).

12. 17th to 21st April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. C. Munisawmi Naicker. (Serial No. 721).

13. 27th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. C. P. Nathamuni Naicker. (Serial No. 722).

14. 23rd to 27th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. C. Munisawmi Naicker. (Serial No. 723).

15. 21st to 24th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. S. N. Apparao Mudaliar. (Serial No. 724).

16. 25th to 27th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. S. N. Apparao Mudaliar. (Serial No. 725).

APPENDIX B.

Inscriptions copied in fac-simile.

1. At Dharanikota. On marble slab No. 1 found on excavation at the Kuchi dibba; 2 feet × 5 inches; 2 lines of 21 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 339).

2. At Dharanikota. On marble slab No. 24 found on excavation at the Kuchi dibba; 1 foot × 4 inches; 2 lines of 14 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 340).

3. At Dharanikota. On marble slab No. 40 found on excavation at the Kuchi dibba; 9 inches × 5 inches; 3 lines of 10 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 341).

4. At Dharanikota. On marble No. 41 found on excavation at the Kuchi dibba; 11 inches × 10 inches; 3 lines of 9 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 342).

5. At Dharanikota. On marble No. 42 found on excavation at the Kuchi dibba; 1 foot × 9 inches; 3 lines of 17 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 343).

6. At Amarávati. On lower band or base of marble No. 13 found on excavation at the Dipaldinne stupa; 3 feet × 6 inches; 4 lines of 35 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 344).

7. At Amarávati. On marble No. 12 found on excavation at the Dipaldinne stupa; 2 feet 6 inches × 5 inches; 3 lines of 30 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 345).

8. At Amarávati. On the base or lower band of marble No. 21 found on excavation at the Dipaldinne stupa; 3 feet × 5 inches; 3 lines of 36 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 346).

9. At Amarávati. On upper surface of marble No. 37 found on excavation at the Dipaldinne stupa; 4 feet × 4 inches; 1 line of 42 letters in Pali. (Inscription No. 347).

10. At Amarávati. On marble No. 29 found on excavation at the Dipaldinne stupa; 1 foot 3 inches × 5 inches; 3 lines of 23 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 348).

11. At Amarávati. On marble No. 91 found on excavation at the Dipaldinne stupa; 1 foot 2 inches × ½ inch; 1 line of 29 letters in Pali. (Inscription No. 349).

12. Near Dharanikota. On a rock among a group of rocks in a field half a mile west from Dharanikota; 5 feet 4 inches × 10 inches; 9 lines of 26 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 350). Illegible.

13. Kollitippa. On marble pillar deposited in the Central Museum, previously brought from Kollitippa, Kistna district; 1 foot 11 inches × 1 foot 9 inches; 6 lines of 25 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 351).

14. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On a slab built in the southern outer wall of the 2nd prakara to the east of entrance; 3 feet 4 inches × 1 foot; 38 lines of 16 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 312).

15. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 5 feet 5 inches × 1 foot 1 inch; 6 lines of 24 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 313).

16. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 3 feet × 1½ feet; 10 lines of 24 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 314).

17. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 6 feet 9 inches × 1 foot 2 inches; 9 lines of 55 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 315).

18. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 9 feet 9 inches × 1 foot 2 inches; 6 lines of 65 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 316).

19. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 10 feet 9 inches × 1 foot 1 inch; 4 lines of 50 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 317).

20. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 9½ feet × 1 foot 8 inches; 12 lines of 55 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 318).

21. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 25 feet 3 inches × 2 feet 2 inches; 11 lines of 173 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 319).

22. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 3 feet 4 inches × 4 inches; 2 lines of 26 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 320).

23. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 19 feet × 1 foot 9 inches; 10 lines of 117 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 321).

24. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 8 feet 9 inches × 2 feet 6 lines of 63 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 322).

25. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 15 feet 8 inches × 11 inches; 5 lines of 120 letters each in Tamil. (Inscription No. 323).

26. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the north outer wall of 2nd prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 9 feet 5 inches × 1 foot 9 inches; 8 lines of 60 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 324).

27. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the north outer wall of 2nd prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 6 feet 10 inches × 1 foot 4 inches; 7 lines of 51 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 325).

28. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the north outer wall of 2nd prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 9 feet 6 inches × 1 foot 9 inches; 10 lines of 84 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 326).

29. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the north outer wall of 2nd prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 9 feet 8 inches × 3 feet; 18 lines of 75 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 327).

30. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of 2nd prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 13 feet × 1 foot 10 inches; 12 lines of 102 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 328).

31. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of 2nd prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 8 feet 5 inches × 8 inches; 3 lines of 58 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 329).

32. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of second prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 4 feet 5 in. × 1 foot 5 in.; 8 lines of 28 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 330).

33. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of second prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 23 feet × 1 foot 8 in.; 11 lines of 180 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 331).

34. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of second prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 16 feet × 1 foot 10 in.; 10 lines of 120 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 332).

35. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of second prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 12 feet 9 in. × 10 in.; 5 lines of 74 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 333).

36. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of second prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 8 feet 3 in. × 11 in.; 6 lines of 42 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 334).

37. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of second prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 4 feet 5 in. × 1 foot; 6 lines of 30 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 335).

38. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On north side; on a white marble in front of dvajastambha; 4 feet × 9 in.; 31 lines of 6 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 336).

39. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On east side; on a white marble in front of dvajastambha; 3 feet × 4 in.; 4 lines of 22 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 337).

40. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On west side; on a white marble in front of dvajastambha; 2 feet × 3 in.; 3 lines of 18 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 338).

ORDER—dated 11th September 1888, No. 896, Public.

The Governor in Council has read Mr. Rea's report with much interest.

2. The Director-General's requests in paragraphs 2 and 3 of his letter in regard to the grants for excavation, and the deputation of a competent subordinate from the Executive Engineer's office, will be considered in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director-General, Archæological Survey.
„ all Collectors of Districts.
„ A. Rea, Esq., 1st Assistant, Archæological Survey.
„ R. Sewell, Esq.
„ the Public Works Department.

Copy to the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society.
„ President, Asiatic Society of Bengal.
„ Secretary, Madras Literary and Scientific Society.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 11th Sept. 1888, No. 896.

B. No. 3097 W. 23/10/88

SEPTEMBER.

Archæology.

Passing orders on letter from the Director-General forwarding, with remarks, Mr. Rea's progress report for April and May 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From Dr. J. BURGESS, C.I.E., Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Edinburgh, 4th July 1888, No. 542.

I have the honor to forward Mr. Rea's progress report for the months of April and May, giving an outline description of the sculptures excavated by him at Amarávati Stupa and at Kuchhidibba in the near vicinity.

2. Mr. Rea has been so eminently successful in all the excavations he has conducted during the past season, and has carried them out so economically and judiciously, that I hope the Madras Government will be pleased to grant him a further allowance for this purpose next season, when he will return to the Kistna and Godávari districts to complete their survey in accordance with a programme which I hope shortly to submit. If so, I would name a sum of Rs. 1,000 as likely to meet the necessary work here and in the Godávari district.

3. While at Amarávati next season, Mr. Rea might superintend the packing of the more interesting of the slabs he has discovered, so that they could be sent down by canal to Madras for the Central Museum. They require to be transmitted with care, and he might perhaps have the services of a man from the office of the Executive Engineer at Bezváda to conduct the work under his direction. Many of the new sculptures seem to be of special importance, and would add to the value of the present collection in the Museum.

4. Mr. Rea's report is very satisfactory. His speculation with respect to the Kuchhidibba being possibly the Avarásila monastery might however, I think, be omitted. I was at one time disposed to favor this theory; but a careful study of the text of Hiuen Tsiang, while revising the notes for the new version, and of the inscriptions which I found at Amarávati, have convinced me that Hiuen Tsiang had partially misunderstood the hearsay report he got—he did not visit either of the monasteries he speaks of—and that they were not on an eastern *(purva)* and western *(avara)* mountain, but belonged to the Purvásaila and Avarásaila schools, and that Amarávati was the monastery of the latter sect. When Mr. Rea has an opportunity of reading my full report issued last year, I dare say he will see that this is the explanation of the names that has perplexed us so much. It is quite possible, however, that Kuchhidibba may be the site of the monastery of the rival sect of the Purvásailas.

ENCLOSURES.

From A. REA, Esq., M.R.A.S., First Assistant to the Director-General, Archæological Survey of India, dated Madras, 8th June 1888, No. 291.

In continuation of my No. 160, dated Amarávati, the 3rd April 1888, I have the honor to enclose a report on archæological investigations since conducted in this circle of the survey.

2. After arrival at Amarávati, I began the work of excavation at the stupa, and finished off on the 27th April. I was very successful in the digging, having recovered a large number of slabs and various other marble sculptures. Of these, 91 have been numbered; they are all more or less large, with some fine figure groups. Some are in more than one piece, so that there are really about 108 stones. One slab (No. 57) is a very fine one, being the representation of a

stupa, similar to that in the British Museum, and illustrated by Fergusson in his *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, Fig. 17. Another (No. 37) is a complete upper panel of the rail, and has some fine groups of figures on both sides of the stone. There are many others worthy of special note; and all these will be found described in the report.

3. In addition to these, there are 119 fragments of sculptures which, through their small size, and some large blocks which, through being devoid of sculpture, it has been considered unnecessary to number.

4. The numbered sculptures are arranged inside the central space close to the south gateway. One (No. 15) has been left in position in the uncovered brick wall of the small building which stands outside the west gateway. Another slab (No. 84) lies in position below the small rail to the east and outside of the north gateway. From the weight of the large rail panel (No. 37), it was considered inadvisable to attempt its removal without proper lifting appliances. It was therefore simply placed erect, firmly wedged beneath, and left standing under the trees outside the north-east portion of the rail. To prevent it being covered up by earth falling from the outer earthen bank, the upper portion of the ground was sloped off. The stupa slab (No. 57) being a particularly thin one, it was considered advisable to place it in the hut for safety. Though in four pieces, it will be possible, after its removal, to fit them together so that the joints will scarcely show. As these, however, join each other at a rather acute angle, great care should be taken that none of the pieces are in any way chipped or broken while being moved. This panel especially should be most thoroughly wrapped in straw-rope before the pieces are packed in boxes. None of the other large panels are so thin or have such delicate carving as this one. As a distinction from the other marbles previously excavated and remaining at the stupa, these new ones have been marked with the letter R under each number.

5. I conducted some excavation at the Kuchhidibba, west of Dharanikota, and found a number of sculptures. Of these, 70 have been numbered; and 27 fragmentary pieces are unnumbered. All these are distinguished from the others by the letter K. They have been arranged and placed near the sculptures just found in the stupa.

6. As soon as the necessary orders have been issued, all these marbles should be brought down by boat to Madras. Those also at present stored in the mud hut, and some of the best of those remaining outside, particularly three fine figure-sculptured circular panels of the rail standing close to, and north-west of, the south gateway, should also be brought along with them. I may also mention a large rail panel standing in the open ground on the east of the mound. I am told it was left there when the other marbles were being removed to the boat to take them to Madras.

7. There are many other marbles, some of them very large, still standing around the procession path. Some are great blocks or slabs, and quite devoid of carving, or nearly so. Others are broken, and a number again are very similar in design, being merely replicates of each other; these latter are the circular lotus discs of the rail. It is doubtful if it would be advisable to go to the expense of moving all these to Madras, and they should, for the present at least, remain where they are, till it has been decided whether or not further excavation is to be carried out at the stupa.

8. Mr. Sewell lately stated that the whole mound should be cleared away. It would certainly be very desirable if it were possible to have it so, but the expense would be so enormous and out of proportion to any possible results, that it puts it entirely out of the question. Though this is so, it would nevertheless be advisable to carry out further excavation. I confined my efforts principally around the four gateways, but, even with these, a great deal can still be done. At the west gateway is a brick building which I had only time to partially uncover; and, at the east and north gateways, I partly excavated a small marble rail which runs into the earthen bank on each side of each entrance. I was able to widen the space between the rail and the earthen bank on the south-west and north-east sides, and at these points got the majority of the largest of the sculptures, mostly at some distance outside the rail. I believe it would be profitable to widen the space all round between the procession path and the bank for at least thirty or forty feet, and corresponding spaces should be cleared around each of the four gateways. This would not only be to search for marbles belonging to the great stupa, but to ascertain whether auxiliary buildings of a contemporaneous age might not exist in other adjoining parts of the mound.

9. The amount actually spent on excavation at the Amarávati stupa, and exploration of the Kuchhidibba, was Rs. 558-13-6.

10. A number of coins were purchased from the villagers of Amarávati. I also employed a few coolies with basket-sieves to sift the earth at the places in the village where coins are usually found. I obtained altogether 444 coins.

11. With the exception of two of the draftsmen who assisted me in superintending the work of the coolies, the others were kept busily at work making drawings of the new sculptures. As so many marbles were found during the three weeks or so the digging was being carried on, it was impossible in the time to draw the whole of them; a selection only could therefore be made.

12. On the 28th April I left Amarávati, *en route* for Madras, where I arrived on the 3rd May.

13. In accordance with your Memorandum, No. 706, of the 4th November 1887, this report is not due till the 1st July next. As, however, the Government of India have granted me privilege leave for three months to Europe, so that I may leave Bombay with the mail of the 19th June, I have submitted it a little earlier.

I.—EXCAVATION AT THE AMARAVATI STUPA, 1888.

The excavation which has just been completed has resulted in the discovery of numbers of sculptured and inscribed marbles. The digging was carried on principally around the west, east and south gateways, and partly on that on the north. The banks also between the gates were in parts dug into, with the results below described:—

(1) *West Gateway.*

The bank to the south of this was dug into, and working along to about half-way towards the south gateway, the width was increased by from 6 to 10 feet. About 65 feet to the south and at some distance outside of, and at a higher level than, the rail, three fine slabs (Nos. 12, 13, 21) were found almost on the top of each other, and numbers of others smaller. These large panels were at some considerable distance outside the rail and within a few feet of the present natural surface of the mound at that point. Further south, and about midway between the west and south gateways, were several circular lotus discs of the rail; they were about 3 feet below the floor level. Some broken pieces of marble are projecting from the earthen bank at this point, and it would be advisable to still further widen it. Probably, some of the upper rail panels may be in this portion of the bank, as it is still comparatively close to the procession path.

The earth was partly cleared from around the brick building on the north of the gateway, and three images were found close to the walls (Nos. 5, 6 and 15). These had occupied panel recesses or niches in the walls; one still remains in position, as does another which appeared above-ground, when the digging was commenced. Only about one-half of the apparent plan was cleared, and from this it would appear to be a circular-ended building—the apse to the south—and with a cross transept. It may have been a small chapel or chaitya standing outside the gateway. Some digging was made into the bank close to this building; but, as few marbles were found, it was stopped and resumed elsewhere.

On the south side of the gateway, I found portions of a brick wall and fragments of stucco images. Two of these are heads from 3 to 4 inches long—one of which has curled locks and quite classical features. Close to the brick wall was found the place where, evidently, some of the marbles had been made into lime. It was an enclosure formed by upright pavement slabs, with a quantity of chunam still inside, below the earth which covered it.

In addition to the numbered sculptures found here, there are several other large plain blocks of marble.

(2) *East Gateway.*

The bank was excavated on the north and south sides. On the south, I found a long portion of an octagonal inscribed gate pillar, No. 29, and some large blocks of marble. In the north bank, at some distance outside the procession path and gateway, over two dozen slabs, all more or less complete, were found close to each other; they lay on a level a few feet higher than the floor line. Close to these, between them and the position of the entrance, and below the floor level, was the fine stupa slab (No. 57). It lay on a bed of sand, with the side containing the stupa sculpture underneath. On the top of it lay the three stepped marbles (No. 55), which on its fall to where it was found had most probably been the cause of the fracture of the large thin slab.

I increased the width of the excavated space between the east and north gateways, and cut away the bank for a breadth of some 4 feet. About midway between the gates, and 9 feet outside the position of the rail, was the fine sculptured and inscribed rail slab, No. 37. If the rail was, as Mr. Fergusson states, about 12 feet high, it is easy to understand why this slab should be found at this distance outside. It, however, lay with its bottom end towards the stupa; figures with scroll on the upper; and closely-grouped figures and inscription on the side next the earth. But the scroll-carved side should, when in position, face the outside of the stupa,* and, to have fallen right over, it should have been found with this side underneath. Its position was the reverse of this, and it is difficult to account for its having been so, unless it had been purposely removed to where it was found.

* *Vide* representation on the slab (No. 37) and Fergusson's *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, p. 100.

(3) *North Gateway.*

A portion of the west bank was excavated, and some small marbles were unearthed. On its east side, a portion of the bank was cleared away and a small marble railing found standing erect. On the west side was a portion of a brick wall.

(4) *South Gateway.*

The earthen bank was dug into on the east, west and south sides. Close on the west of the gateway, and below the floor level, was a cylindrical moulded marble, with twenty ribs around, resembling the hub of a cart-wheel (No. 87). It may probably have been the centre of a large umbrella. The large slab (No. 85) with steps on one side and some fine floral and figure sculpture on the other, was found near it. It seems to have been first intended for, and carved as, a rail panel, then afterwards cut into steps. This stepped stone seems to have been for the same use at this gate as a similar one (No. 55)*found at the east gateway. In the earthen bank, about 9 feet to the south of the entrance, was a partly-carved Hindu image (No. 78). It had been hewn out of what had formerly been a Buddhist pier; a portion of the semi-circular lotus disc of the pier still remains unobliterated on the one side.

At this gateway were found two carved slabs (Nos. 81 and 88). These are particularly interesting, being similar to the outer ring of the large "moonstone" at the foot of the steps leading to the pavilion or platform of the Bo-tree at Anuradhapura in Ceylon. Mr. Fergusson mentions † this feature as peculiar to Ceylon, nothing similar having been found on the continent of India or elsewhere. In that example, there is an outer semi-circular ornamental ring, and inside this is a procession of animals. Within this are various concentric circular bands, with lotus buds, flowers and animals of various kinds. These two carved slabs from Amarávati have an outer radius of about 5 feet. They show the procession of animals, and both are much worn; No. 81 is partly so, and No. 88 has the figures so much rubbed down that little more than their outline remains. This shows that the slabs had occupied a position on the floor similar to that of the "moonstone" at Anuradhapura.

† *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, p.* 197.

(5) *General Notes on the Excavation.*

In addition to what has already been done, the earthen bank enclosing the site of the building should be further cleared away for at least thirty or forty feet all round, and this space should be dug for two or three feet below the floor level. Several of the slabs were found at a considerable distance outside the rail, some high up in the bank, and others down below the floor level. As all this space is outside the site of the building proper, no marble of the great stupa may be expected in position. Any that are found can only be stray slabs which, through one cause or other, have found their way thither, and the further the distance, the less likelihood is there of finding many. But, nevertheless, it is very probable that many others may still be found at different points around. Though, of course, at places nothing will be found, it is to be hoped that those which do come to light will compensate for whatever unnecessary digging may have to be carried out at other places. The earthen bank has not been cleared for an equal distance from the procession path all round; at some places it is even yet comparatively near to it. And as marbles have been found at some of the excavated places furthest removed from the rail, the probabilities are that if the nearer portions of the bank were also removed, others might be found. Much can yet be done around the gateways, as no one of them has been cleared for a sufficient distance on the exterior. This suggestion for future excavation is made on the assumption that the presently-known stupa is the only building in the mound. It is unlikely, however, that such is the case, and very improbable that such an important shrine, as this must have been, should have stood alone. It must have had structural attached viharas for the use of the priests, and probably smaller stupas grouped around. In the widening out of the space around the stupa, some of the other buildings might very probably be come on and some interesting discoveries made; the future course or extent of the excavation would then have to be determined.

In the section of the surrounding bank, there are several distinct ancient surfaces; and various of the marbles have been found at the different levels. The stupa slab (No. 57), for instance, was below the floor level, outside the procession path; and for the slab to have found its way there would show that the stupa had stood on high ground, or at least somewhat higher than that immediately surrounding it, and the slab must have fallen before much earth could have accumulated. There was a thin layer of sand at this and other points at the same level, which might best be accounted for by Dr. Burgess' theory of the building having been at one time subjected to an inundation either from the river, or from the bursting of an extensive reservoir which at one time existed on some hills further up the country, formed by the damming up of a large valley.

As to the other levels, at the south-west bank between the west and south gateways, there are distinct levels—first at about three feet above the floor; second, about two-and-a-half feet higher; a third at three feet over; and another heap—about eleven feet at its highest—above the

third. This last is a modern addition, having been made by the earth removed from the centre by some of the former excavators. Three large slabs (Nos. 12, 13 and 21) were found about a foot below the third level. This corresponds with that of the mound at this point, and but for the modern heap, the slabs would have been almost on the surface. They must, therefore, have been on the surface at no very distant date, and probably were so at the beginning of the present century. Perhaps they may form some of those seen by Colonel Mackenzie on his visit in 1816, and would subsequently get covered by natural accumulations of earth, and then by the modern heap on the top of that again. To have found their way so near the surface, they must have been removed thither; or, if they had fallen there, it must have been at a comparatively late date, and would show the stupa to have been in a somewhat perfect condition even then. This has been supposed to be the case, and the position of these marbles would support the theory; though the finding of slabs at lower levels, even below that of the floor, shows that, even in early times, probably about the 6th century A.D., the stupa could not have been in a thorough state of preservation. Some destruction must have gone on even before the discovery of the stupa in 1816, and it may be that the zemindar has been credited with even more destruction than he actually carried out. This to which I refer, and which I shall now note, must have occurred shortly after the expulsion of the Buddhists, or after the desertion of the building, when Brahmanism had been revived, and before the building had been covered by a mound. I refer to the inference to be drawn from finding a Hindu image (No. 78) cut out of a Buddhist pillar standing outside the south gateway. This incident points its own moral, and shows that the use of the building as a convenient quarry had been fully appreciated, probably even long before it became silted up with soil.

(6) *Recently-excavated Sculptures.*

No. 1.—Is a slab forming about three-fourths of one of the circular discs of the rail: measures 3 feet by 1 foot, with a thickness of 7½ inches. Found at the floor level about 32 feet south of the west gateway. Drawing No. 711.

No. 2.—A portion of a dagoba; measures 1 foot 9½ inches by 10 inches. Found about 3 feet above the floor level, 56 feet south of the west gateway. Drawing No. 711.

No. 3.—A portion of a slab with three lotus buds and leaves; measures 2 feet 3½ inches by 1 foot 9 inches. It is part of a panel similar to No. 23. Found in the bank about 58 feet south of the west gateway. Drawing No. 711.

No. 4.—A portion of an upper exterior rail panel. A male figure supports a running scroll, with a sitting worshipping figure on the right hand corner of the top. Close to the image is a sacred tree on a *pitam*. An ornament runs along the top and bottom of the slab: measures 2 feet 5½ inches by 2 feet 8 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found at the floor level, close to the brick building north of the west gateway. Drawing No. 711.

No. 5.—A seated bhuta, with a projection on the under side of the base to fit into a pedestal; 1 foot 11 inches long. Found close to above. Drawing No. 710.

No. 6.—A slab with standing bhuta on one side, and circular lotus flower on the other; 1 foot 5½ inches by 1 foot 4 inches; and 5 inches thick. Similar to those in, and was found at, the brick building noted above (in No. 4). Drawing No. 710.

No. 7.—A portion of a slab, with a round flower, and leaves; 1 foot 3½ inches by 10¼ inches; and 5 inches thick. Is part of a panel similar to No. 23. Found near the brick building at the west gateway. Drawing No. 710.

No. 8.—The dome of an octagonal sikara. An ornamental border runs along the bottom; and on each of the four principal fronts is a horse-shoe pediment; it is in three pieces; height 16 inches, breadth 15¾ inches. Found at the floor level, 34 feet south of the west gateway. Drawing No. 710.

No. 9.—Is the top of a panel similar to No. 23; it has two lotus buds and leaves; 2 feet 0½ inch by 1 foot 9 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found 5 feet above floor level, about 60 feet south of the west gateway. Drawing No. 710.

No. 10.—Portion of a panel similar to No. 12; has a standing figure and a *pitam*; 1 foot 6½ inches by 1 foot 6¾ inches; and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 9. Drawing No. 713.

No. 11.—Portion of a marble with one line of a Pali inscription; 1 foot 3 inches by 7 inches broad; and 4 inches thick. Found near No. 9.

No. 12.—A fine panel divided by a band into two compartments. The upper one has a central *chakra* standing on a pedestal. On each side is a male figure, with chouri and a seated worshipping female. Over these figures and on each side of the *chakra* is a flying celestial being or *gandharva* bearing a flower in its hands.

The lower compartment has a tree in the centre growing out of a platform. On either side is a male and female figure, with a *kalasa* in their hands, and over them is a flying *gandharva*, as in the upper panel.

On the band dividing the upper and lower panels is a Pali inscription in three lines. On the left side is a fluted pilaster. The slab is in two pieces, and measures 5 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 11 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found about 65 feet to the south of the west gateway. Drawing No. 713.

No. 13.—Is a large slab similar to No. 12, but with different detail in the groups; it is in three pieces. It is divided into two compartments. The upper has a *chakra* supported on a pedestal or platform. On each side of the *chakra* are two seated figures, one with a chouri and the other worshipping. Over these is a flying *gandharva*, with a basket of flowers.

The lower compartment has a central tree growing from a platform, and male and female figures, with a *kalasa* stand on each side, while over them is a flying *gandharva* carrying a basket. Between the compartments is a band sculptured with lions. On the bottom of the slab is a border with four lines of a Pali inscription; and a pilaster runs up the left side; the slab measures 5 feet 5½ inches, by 3 feet 0½ inch; and 4½ inches thick. Found close below No. 12. Drawing No. 714.

No. 14.—A portion of a marble, with *trisula* over a *chakra*, and border underneath; 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot 6 inches; and 3 inches thick. Found near No. 13.

No. 15.—A seated *bhuta* supporting a pedestal over which has been another figure, now broken away with the exception of its feet; 2 feet by 1 foot 3 inches. Is built in the wall of the brick building standing outside and north of the west gateway.

No. 16.—Is the lower corner portion of a panel similar to No. 12; it has a part of a standing figure and a border with two lines of a Pali inscription; 1 foot 5 inches by 1 foot 10 inches; and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 12.

No. 17.—Is the upper portion of a large vase panel similar to No. 23. It has three lotus buds and leaves growing from stems which spring out of the top of the vase; 2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 9 inches; and 4 inches thick. Found near No. 12.

No. 18.—A portion of a slab similar to No. 31; has two borders with ornaments and a lion between; 2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 2 inches; and 4 inches thick. Found near No. 12.

No. 19.—A small portion of a slab with two *trisulas*, 2 feet by 10 inches and 2 inches thick. Found near No. 12.

No. 20.—A portion of a round lotus disc of the rail; 1 foot 5 inches by 9 inches; and 4 inches thick. Found near No. 12.

No. 21.—A large slab, similar to Nos. 12 and 13, divided into two compartments. The upper has a *chakra* resting on a pedestal. On each side is a standing *chouri* bearer and a seated worshipper. Over these is a *gandharva* carrying a flower basket.

The lower compartment has a tree in the centre, and a figure on each side, one holding a triple umbrella over and towards the tree, and the other a banner crossing the umbrella in front. Behind each of these stands a worshipper, and over flies a *gandharva* carrying a flower basket.

Between the two compartments is a band with a row of lions; and on the left is a pilaster. On a border at the foot of the slab is a Pali inscription in two lines. The slab measures 5 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 0½ inch; and 4 inches thick. Found close under No. 12. Drawing No. 712.

No. 22.—A panel, with a dancing *bhuta* holding a cup on the one side; and a circular lotus on the other; 2 feet long. Found near No. 15.

No. 23.—A large complete panel, with huge vase from which spring leaves and flower buds filling up the four corners of the slab. On the left is an ornamented border. The slab is in two pieces, and measures 4 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 7 inches; and 5½ inches thick. Found about midway between the south and west gateways. Drawing No. 715.

No. 24.—A portion of a panel similar to No. 23, near which it was found; 2 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 6¼ inches; and 4½ inches thick. Drawing No. 715.

No. 25.—A portion of a vase panel; 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 4 inches; and 6 inches thick. Found in the north bank about 5 feet above the floor level, and 10 feet to the west of the north gateway.

No. 26.—An upper corner portion of a panel similar to Nos. 12 and 13; it has a *gandharva* with flower basket in its hand; 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 1 inch; and 4 inches thick. Found in the bank about 7 feet west of the north gateway.

No. 27.—A portion of a panel similar to Nos. 12 and 13; it has the body of a seated worshipper; and side pilaster: 1 foot 8 inches by 10 inches, and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 26.

No. 28.—A small portion of a marble with a seated female; 10 inches by 8 inches, and 3 inches thick. Found close to No. 27.

No. 29.—A portion which has been split off a large octagonal gate pillar. Near the lower end are three lines of a Pali inscription; 5 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 4 inches, and 3 inches thick. Found in the bank about 20 feet south-east of the east gateway.

No. 30.—Is the base of a panel, with a vase, and ornamental border on the left; is portion of a panel similar to No. 23; is 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 5 inches; and 6 inches thick. Found in the bank about 18 feet north of the east gateway.

No. 31.—A panel having a *dagoba* underneath, with two figures on each side. A row of lions and elephants is over, and the top has three *trisulas* over *chakras*; 4 feet 4½ inches by 2 feet 10½ inches; and 9 inches thick. Found in the bank about 30 feet north of the east gate, and about 3 feet higher than the floor level. Drawing No. 725.

No. 32.—A small portion of a marble having the top of a *dagoba* and a figure worshipping on the left; 1 foot 2 inches by 1 foot 3 inches; and 4 inches thick. Found near No. 30.

No. 33.—A portion of a panel similar to No. 23, with lotus buds, leaves and stems; 2 feet by 2 feet; and 4 inches thick. Found about 32 feet north of the east gateway about 6 feet above the floor level.

No. 34.—The top of a vase panel (like No. 23) with several stems, bearing lotus buds and leaves; 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 5 inches; and 4 inches thick. Found close to No. 33.

No. 35.—A small portion of the border of a panel (probably like No. 12), with two lines of a Pali inscription; 9 inches by 8 inches. Found near No. 32.

No. 36.—A small portion of a marble, with *trisulas* similar to those on No. 31; is 1 foot 9 inches by 12 inches; and 3 inches thick. Found close to No. 31.

No. 37.—Is a fine, large, complete upper panel of the rail, with sculptures on both sides. The exterior side has the well-known double wavy scroll supported on three figures. In a hollow of the scroll on the left is a figure engaged in devotion, seated on the coils of a *naga* whose hoods spread over his head; below is a small circular panel, with a tree in the centre, and four worshippers around it. In the centre hollow of the scroll is a *dagoba* and two worshipping images. Below the *dagoba* is a square panel with group of figures. In the right hollow of the scroll is a triple lion supported on three *bhutas*, while below them is a round panel encircling a *chakra* and nine surrounding figures. On the top and bottom of this side of the slab is an ornamental border, with running floral pattern.

The interior side is divided into three horizontal panels, each with figures closely grouped; the three contain in all fifty-two figures. The left panel has three horsemen, one man mounted on a tiger, and eighteen armed warriors. The central compartment has a central seated figure, around which are seated a number of others evidently listening to an oration from the principal one; those in front are shown with their backs towards the spectator. The right panel has two male figures standing side by side, and a worshipper in front. Above these are two *gandharvas*. On the bottom and top is an ornamental border; and along the top is a Pali inscription in one line of 45 letters. The marble measures 6 feet 7¼ inches long, 2 feet 7½ inches high, and 1 foot 0¾ inch thick. Found about midway between the north and east gates, about 9 feet outside the procession path and over 2 feet above the floor level. Drawings Nos. 723 and 724.

No. 38.—A triangular lower portion of a vase panel (No. 23) with a flower and part of a border; 1 foot 5 inches by 1 foot 3 inches, and 4 inches thick. Found near No. 30.

No. 39.—A slab cut into two surfaces. The upper has a small temple, with small gable on each side; in the centre, an elephant in a *ratha* is supported on three *bhutas*. In front is a male figure leading the procession, and at the rear is another one pushing it forward. The lower step has a few lines of slightly-cut carving. 2 feet 7 inches by 1 foot 9 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 31.

No. 40.—Portion of a marble (like No. 23) with lotus buds and stems; 1 foot 8 inches by 2 feet; and 5 inches thick. Found close to No. 31.

No. 41.—The top of a vase panel (No. 23) with lotus buds, flowers and leaves springing from the stems; 2 feet by 2 feet 8 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found in the east bank near No. 40 and about 25 feet from the rail.

No. 42.—An almost complete panel similar to No. 12 in two pieces. The lower compartment is complete, and has a tree in the centre standing on, or growing out of, a platform. On each side is a male, with a *kalasa* and a female with a *chouri*. Over these are *gandharvas* with flower baskets; and on the left side is a pilaster.

Over the lower panel is a band, with two lines of a Pali inscription.

The second piece of the panel has a *chouri* bearer, and worshipper, with a flying *gandharva* overhead. The pieces respectively measure 4 feet by 3 feet; and 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 6 inches; and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 41.

No. 43.—A portion of the top of a vase panel (No. 23) with lotus stems bearing buds and leaves; and an upright ornamental border: 2 feet 7 inches by 2 feet; and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 42.

No. 44.—An almost complete vase panel, with a small portion of the top awanting; on the right is an upright border; 3 feet by 2 feet 10 inches; and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 43.

No. 45.—Two portions of a panel similar to Nos. 12 and 13. One measuring 3 feet by 2 feet 10 inches is the upper panel and has a *chakra* on a pedestal and two *chouri* bearing figures are at the sides. A worshipper is on the right, and on the left is an upright pilaster. In each upper corner is a basket-bearing *gandharva*.

The other part of the slab measures 3 feet by 1 foot 8 inches, and 6 inches thick, and has a central pedestal out of which grows a tree, while seated worshippers are at the sides. Below is a running scroll. Found near No. 42.

No. 46.—A portion of a rail panel slab (similar to No. 4). It has a figure supporting a running scroll; two worshippers sit on each side; 2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 2 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found 4 feet south-east of No. 42.

No. 47.—A part of an octagonal pier, which has been hewn into a carved slab. The lotus semi-patera and carved border of the pier remain on one side; while the other has three *trisulas*; 3 feet by 1 foot 2 inches; and 3 inches thick. Found near No. 43.

No. 48.—The base of a vase panel; 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 3 inches; and 6 inches thick Found near No. 39.

No. 49.—The top of a vase panel; 2 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 4 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 46.

No. 50.—An almost complete vase panel, in two pieces; 3 feet by 2 feet 8 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 46.

No. 51.—The lower left portion of a panel like No. 12, has an upright border, a male and female and a running ornament beneath. A band along the top has two lines of a Pali inscription; 3 feet 3 inches by 12 inches, and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 46.

No. 52.—A portion of a vase panel; 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet; and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 43.

No. 53.—An upper portion of a vase panel, with three lotus buds and leaves growing on stems, which spring out of the top of the bulbous vase; 2 feet 5 inches by 2 feet; and 4 inches thick. Found 2 feet north of No. 43.

No. 54.—An almost complete vase panel. Has an upright border on the left. At the foot of the panel is a thick iron nail let into the marble; 3 feet 3 inches by 3 feet; and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 42.

No. 55.—Is a base, with three steps on the one side, each step with a rise and tread of 2 inches. At one end is a cylindrical hole, 8 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep; must have been the pedestal for the shaft supporting a *chattra* or umbrella. It is similar to (No. 85) another found at the south gateway. Is 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 7 inches; and 9 inches high. Found on the top of No. 57 close to the north outer side of the east gateway, and 18 feet from the position of the rail.

No. 56.—The upper right side of a panel like No. 12; has the figure of a *gandharva;* 2 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 4 inches, and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 54.

No. 57.—A fine slab, with the representation of a stupa, rail and all accessory details; is similar to that illustrated by Mr. Fergusson in figure 17 of his *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*. The principal difference is that it wants the ornamental band across the middle of the dome. The rail is carved with the minuteness of ivory work, and shows the round discs of the upright posts and cross-bars. On the top of each pier is a couchant lion; there are 12 in all, 6 on each side. In the centre of the rail, or opposite the gateway, is a *naga* figure, with five hoods and umbrella over. On the summit of the stupa is the tee fully represented, with streamers on each side, and umbrella in the centre. In each upper corner of the slab, and represented as hovering over the building, are the celestial beings—a *gandharva* with basket and bhuta, with *chouri* and drum.

Below the stupa is a row of elephants, with a tree in the centre; the central elephants, with bowed heads, are worshipping the tree.

The reverse side of the slab is smooth-dressed, and has a pilaster, with mouldings and ornamental details; measures 5 feet 4½ inches by 3 feet; and 6 inches thick at the lower edge; but about 2 inches thick above. Found below No. 56. Drawing No. 721.

No. 58.—A rail disc, with circular lotus flower pattern; the patera of which is 2 feet 3 inches in diameter. The slab measures 2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3 inches; and 4½ inches thick. Found midway between south and west gateways; below the floor level.

No. 59.—A portion of figure sculpture; 1 foot 9 inches by 12 inches; and 4 incher thick. Found near No. 58.

No. 60.—Three pieces of a carved rail pillar; has a circular lotus flower and figures. The pieces fitted together measure 5 feet 4 inches by 2 feet; and 9 inches thick. Found near No. 58.

No. 61.—A portion of a rail pillar, with semi-lotus carved patera and ornamental border. In the centre of the patera is a seated Buddha, with worshipper and chouri bearer on left. Below the left of the patera are nine figures. Measures 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 2 inches; and 7 inches thick. Found near No. 59. Drawing No. 718.

No. 62.—A portion of a rail panel similar to No. 37. Along the top is an ornamental border, and below is a *dagoba* and four figures: 3 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 3 inches; and 8 inches thick. Found close to No. 58. Drawing No. 709.

No. 63.—Two fragments of a slab with finely carved figures. A male and a female sit on a *pita*, while at their feet sits a female musician with a viol; three singers are at the sides. A line on the right separates this panel from another with a figure seated on a *pita* and two attendants near: 1 foot 9½ inches by 1 foot 4 inches, and 5 inches thick. Found about midway between the west and south gates. Drawing No. 709.

No. 64.—A portion of a panel, with a standing Buddha clothed in flowing drapery. A female figure is seated on the left, and behind stands another with a garland; the heads of three other figures are on the left: 1 foot 11 inches by 1 foot 6 inches; and 4 inches thick. Found south of No. 63. Drawing No. 718.

No. 65.—A portion of a disc similar to No. 58; 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 4 inches; and 3 inches thick. Found south of No. 64.

No. 66.—A portion of a panel, with three seated figures, and a border underneath; 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 2 inches; and 2 inches thick. Found south of No. 65.

No. 67.—A fragment of a panel, with part of a *dagoba* and three worshippers; 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 1 inch; and three inches thick. Found south of No. 66.

No. 68.—A fragment of a marble like No. 61, with part of a lotus disc and two seated images; 2 feet 7 inches by 7 inches; and 6 inches thick. Found near No. 67.

No. 69.—A fragment of panel like No. 12, with a *gandharva* at the corner; 10 inches by 11 inches; and 4 inches thick. Found near No. 66.

No. 70.—A portion of a panel with a *dagoba*; 1 foot 2 inches by 6 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 71.—A semi-disc of the rail, similar to No. 1; is 2 feet 11 inches by 1 foot 5 inches; and 6 inches thick. Found in the bank midway between west and south gateways.

No. 72.—A portion of a disc similar to No. 1; is 2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 3 inches; and 7 inches thick. Found near No. 71.

No. 73.—A portion of a rail panel like No. 4; is 2 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 1 inch; and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 71.

No. 74.—A fragment of a panel, with an ornamental border at the bottom, and part of a figure; 2 feet 6 inches by 9 inches; and 5½ inches thick. Found near No. 71.

No. 75.—Is ⅔ths of a rail disc like No. 58; is 2 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 11 inches; and 7 inches thick. Found near No. 71.

No. 76.—A portion of a rail pillar with part of a lotus patera on top and bottom. The central portion has a *dagoba* with two worshippers, and in a panel on each side are three figures; measures 4 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 9 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 71. Drawing No. 718.

No. 77.—A complete rail disc with lotus leaf pattern on both sides; 2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 4 inches; and 7½ inches thick. Found near No. 71.

No. 78.—A Hindu male image, and 2 female images at the side, on a pedestal cut out of a Buddhist marble column. A portion of the semi circular patera, which joined the square and octagonal sections, remains on the side; 2 feet 11½ inches long by 1 foot 5 inches broad; and 10 inches thick. Found standing upright in the earthen bank, 9 feet south of the south gateway. Drawing No. 720.

No. 79.—A fragment of a disc similar to No. 1; measures 2 feet 3 inches by 8 inches; and 3½ inches thick. Found near No. 71.

No. 80.—A small portion of the top of a rail panel like No. 37 shows the representation of a roof of a building; 1 foot 2 inches by 1 foot 3 inches; and 3 inches thick. Found near No. 71.

No. 81.—An arched slab with a *makara*, and figures leading a lion. Similar to No. 88. Has been one of the slabs forming a semi-circular carved disc on the pavement outside the steps of the south gateway, where it was found. Is 2 feet 6 inches by 10 inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 719.

No. 82.—A portion of an octagonal pier, with the semi-circular patera ornament at the one end, where it had joined the square; is 2 feet 3½ inches by 1 foot 2½ inches; and 9 inches thick. Found in front of the south gateway. Drawing No. 720.

No. 83.—Is a complete rail disc similar to No. 77, with lotus leaf carving on both sides; 3 feet 4 inches by 3 feet. Found below the floor level outside the rail, midway between west and south gateways.

No. 84.—A carved slab which has been built in under the small rail on the north-east exterior of the north gateway; it has ornamental borders and a running floral scroll in the centre; measures 2 feet 3 inches by 12 inches; and 2 inches thick.

No. 85.—Is a top panel of the rail carved on one side, with a semi-circular leaf patera and the bust of a *bhuta*; below this is an ornamental scroll and border. It has evidently been an extra slab afterwards put to another use, where the sculpture would be completely hidden. The opposite side has 3 steps along the sides, each with a rise and tread of 3 inches. In the centre are two square hollows, with a depth of 3 inches. It had been used similarly to No. 55, probably as a base for an image or *stambha*; measures 3 feet 5½ inches by 2 feet 1 inch; and 1 foot 2 inches deep. Found about 7 feet outside of the south gateway. Drawing No. 720.

No. 86.—Is a stepped base similar to No. 85; on the top of the steps is a cylindrical hole 8 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep; measures 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 4 inches; and 8 inches high. Found about 5 feet outside of the south gateway.

No. 87.—A cylindrical moulded marble, with 20 broken-off ribs, like the hub of a cart wheel; has probably been the top of an umbrella to be fitted on to the summit of a building. It measures 8 inches in diameter, and 9 inches high. Found 6 feet from the north exterior side of the south gateway. Drawing No. 719.

No. 88.—A curved slab similar to No. 81; has two lions being led in procession by various figures; 2 feet 5½ inches by 12 inches; and 5½ inches thick. Found near No. 86. Drawing No. 719.

No. 89.—Is the half of a circular base or moulded ring, with a central opening of 6 inches in diameter. The stone measures 1 foot 6 inches in diameter, and 2½ inches thick. Found near No. 87.

No. 90.—A panel, with *chakra* on the top of a pedestal and pillar; with ornamental borders at the sides; 1 foot 7 inches by 9½ inches; and 4 inches thick. Found about 15 feet to the south-west of the west gateway. Drawing No. 713.

No. 91.—Is an almost complete slab, with a number of closely-grouped figures in three horizontal panels. The central panel has a figure seated on a throne and two worshippers and *chauri* bearers on each side. Below these are four seated worshippers. The right panel contains a male and female standing side by side; one of the female's hands rests on the shoulders of the male, while the other bears a cup. The left panel has lost a small piece from the lower corner. It has a male figure, with spear in hand; two females and an elephant. Below the three panels is an ornamental string-course supported on five lions. Under that again is one line of a Pali inscription. The slab measures 2 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 5 inches; and 5 inches thick. Found near No. 90. Drawing No. 719.

(7).—*Fragments of Sculptured Marbles.*

In addition to the slabs above enumerated, there are 119 small fragments, which it has been considered unnecessary to number. These include 8 pieces of slabs similar to No. 1; 28 of No. 23; 2 of No. 31; 13 pieces of figures; and 68 pieces of various ornaments. There are also 5 large blocks of marble; 2 plain railing blocks and 6 pieces of moulded rings similar to No. 89.

(8).—*Coins.*

A number of lead and copper coins were purchased from the villagers. The former were Buddhist and had been picked up at the village after rain. Of the others, some were Hindu and a few Muhammadan. One copper coin had been pierced and used as a charm; it had been found at the place, and though the inscription is defaced, seems Bactrian. I employed a number of coolies, with sieves, to sift the earth at the place where coins are found. I recovered a large number, principally small and large circular Buddhist lead coins. Many were quite plain, but others had very distinct emblems of lions, elephants and other dynastical or religious devices. A few had Pali inscriptions.

II. REMAINS IN THE KUCHIDIBBA AT DHARANIKOTA.

Mr. Boswell has mentioned * this mound as being likely to cover some remains of value. It stands about a mile west of Dharanikota at the summit of a piece of ground which gradually rises up to it from Dharanikota. From the mound itself, the ground slopes down on all sides, and it stands at a much higher elevation than does the Amarávati stupa away to the east. The cultivated ground extends right up to it, but it itself has been left unploughed, probably from the hard and barren nature of the soil.

* (1) Report to Government of Madras, 1870.

The *dibba* is formed of two low and not very clearly-defined mounds standing adjacent to each other north and south. The southern is the larger and is about 70 feet across; it has a rise of a few feet. The other is slightly smaller, and has the surface packed with stone blocks, as are the *stupas* near Guntupalle. I sunk a trench between the two, and carried it into the northern mound. On the south outskirts of the mound at 3 feet from the surface was an earthen vessel with some human bones. The digging was carried partly into the mound; but, as the soil was a hard sort of gravel, almost as firm as concrete, and as nothing further had been found, it was left off at this point.

The trench carried into the southern mound on its north side, came on a brick-wall close to the surface running east and west on the north side at a distance of 35 feet from the centre. It was in one course built of large bricks, and measured 12 feet 3 inches long by 4 feet 3 inches broad. Close around it were a number of fairly-sized white marble sculptures, mostly fragments of panels similar to those lately found at Amarávati, several were inscribed in Pali. Some Jaina (?) and Hindu images, one of which has been cut out of a Buddhist pier, were also found mixed up with these. The whole of the ground was not explored, and all the marbles were found, some near the brick-wall, and others up towards the centre and south of the mound. In a similar trench on the south side and another on the west, nothing turned up except some loose bricks in the former. All these marbles were found about 3 feet from the surface, and interspersed among large round boulders of stone and chips, fragments and plain blocks of marble. At a few places in the trenches, pits were sunk to a depth of 9 feet to ascertain whether anything might be found at that depth, but without result except to show that the hard soil near the surface, similar to that of the north mound, extends down for at least that depth. This stratum of soil has the appearance of small round nodules of limestone, and can be burned into lime. The marbles were found mixed with it on its upper surface.

It is difficult to account for the presence of the marbles, unless some Buddhist building had once existed there, of which the brick-wall may be one of the surviving remains. Being mostly fragmentary, and mixed with boulders, they may have been brought from the Amarávati stupa and thrown in here for some object or other, which it is at present difficult to understand, or, possibly, at a much later date, a Hindu or Jaina temple may have existed on the spot and the marbles may have been brought to be utilised in its construction. For instance, a Ganesa (No. 67-K) has been cut out of a Buddhist pier either from a building of that period at this mound or from the Amarávati stupa; most probably the latter, for another pier, cut into a Hindu figure (No. 78), was found at the stupa itself; perhaps intended for removal to this place had it ever been finished. There is a probability, however, that the remains are those of a Buddhist building, which may have once existed here.

It has been supposed that the Amarávati stupa may be identical with one of the two monasteries (Purvasila and Avarasila) mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang. It has been stated in regard to this theory that, if Amarávati is one of the two monasteries, the second has not yet been discovered; and that there are no hills near Amarávati on which it could have stood. Julien's translation of the life of Hiuen Tsiang says "A l'est de la capitale, on a construit sur une montagne le couvent (Purvasila Sangharama); à l'ouest de la ville, on a élevé, sur le côté opposé de la montagne, le couvent (Avarasila Sangharama)." The "montagne" of course may not strictly mean a hill, but might equally well apply to a rising piece of ground or a slope. Now as the stupa at Amarávati has been mentioned as being probably identical with the Purvasila monastery at the east of the town, and as it stands on ground sloping up from the banks of the Kistna and not on the side of a hill, the word must be accepted in this sense. If the interpretation of the meaning of the word "montagne" has proved no obstacle in the case of the identification of Amarávati, it should form no insuperable barrier to the discovery of the position of the other or Avarasila. The Amarávati stupa (or the Purvasila), therefore, being assumed as the monastery east from the city of Dharanikota (Dhanakataka) might not the site of the other monastery (or Avarasila) on the west of the town be identified with the building which has existed on the Kuchi dibba. The requirements of the assumed sites are satisfied by the relative positions of the buildings with reference to the town of Dharanikota; and, for elevation, the Kuchi dibba is on much higher ground than the Amarávati stupa. If Dharanikota is identical with Dhanakataka, then Amarávati must be the eastern or Purvasila monastery, and, probably the Avarasila may be represented by the remains just found at the Kuchi dibba on the west.

The Amarávati stupa, it has been supposed, had undergone some spoliation before it was completely covered by the mound, or, from the time it was deserted, up to or about the 12th and 13th centuries. In spite of this, on account of its vast size and extent, it had remained fairly complete almost to our own times. The Kuchi dibba, on the other hand, is not in so favorable a site for being naturally covered, for, standing at the head of an eminence, there was less facility for a mound forming than at the lower Amarávati stupa. Now, if these marbles from this *dibba* can be proved to be those of a building indigenous to the site, the want of more extensive remains might be explained by its being more exposed and probably of a lesser size, and consequently would be more quickly demolished by the depredators than would that at Amarávati. This would account for the absence of extensive traces of brickwork and, for such as do remain, being close to the surface. The position of the brick-walls does not favor the idea of a stupa having existed there, but might be compatible with a rectangular building such as a vihara or chaitya. Nevertheless, a few of the sculptures are such as we should expect to find in a rail. In Beal's translation of the life of Hiuen Tsiang * it is stated that "To the east of the city, resting on the side of a mountain is the Purvasila monastery; to the west of the city resting on the side of a mountain is the Avarasila monastery. An early king of this country constructed here a *chaitya* in honor of Buddha." The inference to be drawn from the quotation is that the "Avarasila monastery" was a chaitya, and might go to prove that the remains in the Kuchi dibba are those of the building referred to.

* (1) See Kistna District Manual, p. 218.

Whether this theory of the probability of this being the Avarasila monastery be accepted or not, the fact remains that a building formed of large bricks, such as are found in Buddhist structures, must once have existed on the spot, and the marbles which were found near it can only be accounted for on two suppositions, either that they formed part of this indigenous structure, or that they were removed from another, to be utilised in the construction of this building.

There are probably many other marbles in the mound, but having to devote the means at my disposal chiefly to Amarávati, it was impossible at the time to explore it more fully.

(1) The marbles found, are as follows:—

No. 1.—Is the lower portion of a panel similar to No. 23 from the Amarávati stupa; has the base of a vase and flower bud, with two leaves on the one side. On the lower border is a Pali inscription in two lines. In three pieces, measures 2 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 1 inch; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 2.—Top of a panel similar to stupa marble No. 23; has two lotus buds; 1 foot 7 inches by 1 foot 4 inches; and 4 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 3.—A portion of a marble, with part of a pilaster; 1 foot 5 inches by 7½ inches; and 4 inches thick.

No. 4.—The lower left portion of a panel (* S.M. No. 12), with seated worshipper; 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 2½ inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

* S.M. = Stupa marble.

No. 5.—Small portion of a rail disc (S.M. No. 1); 1 foot 4 inches by 4¼ inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 6.—Is the lower top of a slab similar to stupa marble No. 32. Has the top of a *dagoba*, with triple umbrella, and one of what has been a row of lions over 2 feet by 1 foot 3 inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 7.—A portion of what has evidently been a rail panel; has the head and bust of a male figure; 1 foot 3 inches by 1 foot 2¾ inches; and 6 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 8.—A portion of a rail pier; with part of a semi-circular foliated patera and lion below; 2 feet 1½ inches by 10 inches; and 4 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 9.—A portion of a panel (S.M. No. 14), with foliated border under; *chakra* above supporting a *trisula*. In the centre of the *chakra* is an iron bolt; measures 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 1¾ inches; and 4 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 10.—A complete slab, with seven hooded coiled *nâga*; 1 foot 6 inches by 11 inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 11.—The lower part of a large figure, with flowing drapery; 1 foot 11 inches by 1 foot 6 inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 12.—The top of a vase (S.M. No. 23) with ornamental bands and hanging tassels; 1 foot 5½ by 1 foot 2 inches; and 6 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 13.—A portion of a rail panel (S.M. No. 4); has the leg of a figure and part of an ornamental running scroll; 1 foot 7½ inches by 1 foot 3 inches; and 6 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 14.—A portion of a rail panel similar to No. 13 (S.M. No. 4), with a figure and part of the ornamental running scroll; 1 foot 8¾ inches by 10½ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 15.—A marble, with a *trisula* over a foliated *chakra*, resembling a flower bud; similar to No. 9; measures 11½ inches by 11¾ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 16.—A portion of a marble, with ornamental floral band; 1 foot 3 inches by 10¼ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 17.—A portion of a marble, with small central *chakra*, round which are four *trisulas* joined together, so that their spikes radiate from the centre. The whole is encircled by a circular beaded band. It forms a very effective ornament; 1 foot 1½ inches by 8¾ inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 18.—A portion of a panel, with part of a figure; 1 foot 8¾ inches by 7¾ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 19.—A portion of a figure panel with ornamental border; 1 foot 1¾ inches by 1 foot 2½ inches; and 4 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 20.—A portion of a vase panel (S.M. No. 23), with lotus bud and leaves; is 1 foot 2 inches by 11½ inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 21.—A portion of a vase panel (S.M., No. 23); is 1 feet 4 inches by 11¼ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 22.—A portion of a vase panel, with ornamental bands (S.M. No. 23); 1 foot 4½ inches by 1 foot and ¼ inch; 6 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 23.—A portion of a panel similar to Nos. 9 and 15 (S.M. No. 31); with parts of two *trisulas* over *chakras*; 1 foot 6½ inches by 1 foot and ¾ inch; 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 24.—The lower portion of a panel, with two lines of a Pali inscription; 12 inches by 5 inches; and 4 inches thick.

No. 25.—A portion of a panel (either S.M. No. 12 or 32), with standing worshipper and part of another seated; 1 foot and ¾ inch by 11½ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 26.—The top of a vase panel (S.M. No. 23), with lotus flower and side bud springing out of the top of the vase; 1 foot 7 inches by 1 foot; and 4 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 27.—The lower part of a panel with a border; 1 foot 6 inches by 9 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 28.—A fragment of a marble, with foot of a figure; 1 foot 5 inches by 7 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 29.—A portion of a marble, with ornamental base; 1 foot 3 inches by 12 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 30.—A portion of a slab, with a running scroll; 1 foot 2 inches by 8 inches; and 1 inch thick.

No. 31.—A slab, with a few outlined traces of a figure evidently intended to be afterwards carved; similar to one lying at the Amarávati stupa; 1 foot 7 inches by 10 inches; and 2 inches thick.

No. 32.—A portion of a panel, with the capital of a pilaster; 1 foot 7 inches by 12 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 33.—A portion of a panel, with border; 1 foot 3 inches by 7 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 34.—A portion of a panel, with some floral details; 1 foot 5 inches by 7 inches; and 6 inches thick.

No. 35.—A small portion of a panel, with two ornamental borders and the head of a figure; 10 inches by 9 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 36.—A portion of an ornamental panel; 1 foot 9 inches by 9 inches; and 6 inches thick.

No. 37.—A portion of an ornamental panel; 1 foot 7 inches by 8 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 38.—A portion of a marble, with border; 12 inches by 8 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 39.—A right lower portion of a vase panel (S.M. No. 23); 1 foot 2 inches by 9 inches; and 6 inches thick.

No. 40.—A portion of a marble, with three lines of a Pali inscription; 12 inches by 8 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 41.—A portion of a marble, with three lines of a Pali inscription; 12 inches by 6 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 42.—A portion of a slab; 1 foot 6 inches by 11 inches; and 4 inches thick.

No. 43.—A portion of a slab, with some ornaments; 1 foot 3 inches by 7 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 44.—A portion of a vase panel (S.M. No. 23); 1 foot 2 inches by 8 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 45.—A portion of a slab, with the tail of a *naga*; 1 foot 3 inches by 7 inches; and 2 inches thick.

No. 46.—A portion of an ornamental slab; 1 foot 7 inches by 9 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 47.—A portion of a slab, with the head of a *naga*; 10 inches by 7 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 48.—A portion of a panel, with border, and piece of an ornament; 1 foot 2 inches by 10 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 49.—A portion of a panel similar to Nos. 15 and 23, with part of a *trisula*; 1 foot 8 inches by 10 inches; and 8 inches thick.

No. 50.—A portion of a panel (S.M. No. 12), with part of a border and figure; 2 feet by 9 inches; and 7 inches thick.

No. 51.—A portion of a rail panel (S.M. No. 4); 2 feet by 12 inches; and 4 inches thick.

No. 52.—A portion of a panel (S.M. No. 12), with two figures; 1 foot 5 inches by 9 inches; and 6 inches thick.

No. 53.—A portion of a panel, with an umbrella; 1 foot 2 inches by 2½ inches; and 6 inches thick.

No. 54.—A portion of a slab, with part of a trisula; 1 foot 7 inches by 10 inches; and 6 inches thick.

No. 55.—A portion of a rail panel (S.M. No. 4); 1 foot 2 inches by 10 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 56.—The lower right corner of a panel (probably S.M. No. 12) with a figure; 1 foot 5 inches by 1 foot 1¼ inch; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 57.—The lower left portion of a panel, with kneeling worshipper; a diamond pattern ornamental border is underneath; 1 foot 4½ inches by 9½ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 58.—A portion of a panel similar to No. 56, with the figure of a *chouri* bearer; 1 foot 3¼ inches by 9½ inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 59.—A portion of a vase; 9 inches by 9 inches; and 3 inches thick.

No. 60.—A figure; 1 foot 2 inches by 12 inches.

No. 61.—A portion of a *trisula* with iron bolt fixed in the marble; 10 inches by 10 inches; and 4 inches thick.

No. 62.—A portion of a vase panel; 1 foot 5 inches by 10 inches; and 5 inches thick.

No. 63.—The upper part of a round topped slab, with head and halo of an image; it has curly hair and might possibly be Buddhist, but the stiffness of the carving is in strong contrast to others about which there is no doubt; and there seems a probability that this is the head of a Jaina image; is 1 foot 5 inches by 7½ inches; and the slab 2 inches thick. Drawing No. 716.

No. 64.—The right portion of a slab, with the left half of a female seated on a lotus—probably Lakshmi. Up the right side are four tiers of panels. The uppermost has an elephant and two figures; those below have each two seated figures. The treatment of the panel is perhaps Jaina; measures 1 foot 11½ inches by 6½ inches; and 4 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 65.—The right half of a lotus base over which is the lower part of what seems to have been a seated image; 1 foot 2 inches by 8¾ inches. Drawing No. 717.

No. 66.—The crown of a Hindu image; finely carved. A small image sits in a small floral encircled recessed panel, supported on two *makaras*; 11 inches by 8 inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 67.—A Buddhist pier, with semi-circular lotus patera. Has been carved into a Ganesa; 2 feet 5¼ inches by 1 foot 2¾ inches; and 5 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 68.—An almost complete Hindu or Jaina (?) image on a slab. An ornamental band or garland hangs down the front of the figure, and the right foot is raised and resting on it. The head, neck, arms, waist and legs are profusely decorated with jewels; below is a small image, probably the vahana; 1 foot 10½ inches by 10½ inches; and a thickness of 3 inches to the slab. Drawing No. 717.

No. 69.—The upper half of a small finely carved four-armed Hindu image; it has an ornamented halo at the back of the head; 10 inches by 7¾ inches; and 3 inches thick. Drawing No. 717.

No. 70.—A thin black stone slab, with a three-hooded *naga*; its character is quite distinct from the usual Buddhist *naga*, or such slabs as No. 10; is 1 foot 2 inches by 6 inches.

These complete the list of the sculptures unearthed from the Kuchi dibba, and numbered. With the exception of No. 70 (in black stone), all are in white marble. There are 27 other pieces more fragmentary than those of the numbered list. They are unnumbered, and lie in a heap near the others at the Amarávati stupa, whither they were for safety removed. They have been marked K to distinguish them from others found at Amarávati.

III.—Nakkidibba, Dharanikota.

About half a mile south by east from Dharanikota is another mound mentioned by Mr. Boswell* It is comparatively small in size, has a gentle slope of black soil all around, and in the centre is an abrupt rise or outcrop of the same hard compact gravel as exists under the surface of the Kuchi dibba.

* Report 16.

APPENDIX A.

Drawings made.

1. 7th to 10th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. C. Munisawmi Naicker. (Serial No. 710).

2. 7th to 10th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. S. N. Apparao Mudaliar. (Serial No. 711).

3. 11th to 14th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. S. N. Apparao Mudaliar. (Serial No. 712).

4. 11th to 13th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft C. Muniswami Naicker. (Serial No. 713).

5. 14th to 16th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. C. Munisawmi Naicker. (Serial No. 714).

6. 16th to 20th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. S. N. Apparao Mudaliar. (Serial No. 715).

7. 13th to 19th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found on excavation at the Kuchi dibba in Dharanikota, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. C. P. Nathamuni Naicker. (Serial No. 716).

8. 20th to 26th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found on excavation at the Kuchi dibba in Dharanikota, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. C. P. Nathamuni Naicker. (Serial No. 717).

9. 23rd to 26th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. S. Muhammad Idrus. (Serial No. 718).

10. 27th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. S. Muhammad Idrus. (Serial No. 719).

11. 26th to 27th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. M. Balakristna Naidu. (Serial No. 720).

12. 17th to 21st April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. C. Munisawmi Naicker. (Serial No. 721).

13. 27th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. C. P. Nathamuni Naicker. (Serial No. 722).

14. 23rd to 27th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. C. Munisawmi Naicker. (Serial No. 723).

15. 21st to 24th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. S. N. Apparao Mudaliar. (Serial No. 724).

16. 25th to 27th April 1888.—White marble sculptures found during excavation around the stupa at Dipaldinne in Amarávati, Kistna district. Scale ¼ ft. S. N. Apparao Mudaliar. (Serial No. 725).

APPENDIX B.

Inscriptions copied in fac-simile.

1. At Dharanikota. On marble slab No. 1 found on excavation at the Kuchi dibba; 2 feet × 5 inches; 2 lines of 21 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 339).

2. At Dharanikota. On marble slab No. 24 found on excavation at the Kuchi dibba; 1 foot × 4 inches; 2 lines of 14 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 340).

3. At Dharanikota. On marble slab No. 40 found on excavation at the Kuchi dibba; 9 inches × 5 inches; 3 lines of 10 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 341).

4. At Dharanikota. On marble No. 41 found on excavation at the Kuchi dibba; 11 inches × 10 inches; 3 lines of 9 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 342).

5. At Dharanikota. On marble No. 42 found on excavation at the Kuchi dibba; 1 foot × 9 inches; 3 lines of 17 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No 343).

6. At Amarávati. On lower band or base of marble No. 13 found on excavation at the Dipaldinne stupa; 3 feet × 6 inches; 4 lines of 35 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 344).

7. At Amarávati. On marble No. 12 found on excavation at the Dipaldinne stupa; 2 feet 6 inches × 5 inches; 3 lines of 30 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 345).

8. At Amarávati. On the base or lower band of marble No. 21 found on excavation at the Dipaldinne stupa; 3 feet × 5 inches; 3 lines of 36 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 346).

9. At Amarávati. On upper surface of marble No. 37 found on excavation at the Dipaldinne stupa; 4 feet × 4 inches; 1 line of 42 letters in Pali. (Inscription No. 347).

10. At Amarávati. On marble No. 29 found on excavation at the Dipaldinne stupa; 1 foot 3 inches × 5 inches; 3 lines of 23 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 348).

11. At Amarávati. On marble No. 91 found on excavation at the Dipaldinne stupa; 1 foot 2 inches × ½ inch; 1 line of 29 letters in Pali. (Inscription No. 349).

12. Near Dharanikota. On a rock among a group of rocks in a field half a mile west from Dharanikota; 5 feet 4 inches × 10 inches; 9 lines of 26 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 350). Illegible.

13. Kollitippa. On marble pillar deposited in the Central Museum, previously brought from Kollitippa, Kistna district; 1 foot 11 inches × 1 foot 9 inches; 6 lines of 25 letters each in Pali. (Inscription No. 351).

14. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On a slab built in the southern outer wall of the 2nd prakara to the east of entrance; 3 feet 4 inches × 1 foot; 38 lines of 16 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 312).

15. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 5 feet 5 inches × 1 foot 1 inch; 6 lines of 24 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 313).

16. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 3 feet × 1½ feet; 10 lines of 24 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 314).

17. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 6 feet 9 inches × 1 foot 2 inches; 9 lines of 55 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 315).

18. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 9 feet 9 inches × 1 foot 2 inches; 6 lines of 65 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 316).

19. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 10 feet 9 inches × 1 foot 1 inch; 4 lines of 50 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 317).

20. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 9½ feet × 1 foot 8 inches; 12 lines of 55 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 318).

21. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 25 feet 3 inches × 2 feet 2 inches; 11 lines of 173 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 319).

22 At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 3 feet 4 inches × 4 inches; 2 lines of 26 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 320).

23. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 19 feet × 1 foot 9 inches; 10 lines of 117 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 321).

24. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 8 feet 9 inches × 2 feet 6 lines of 63 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 322).

25. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the east outer wall of 2nd prakara of the temple (beginning from the top of left-hand side); 15 feet 8 inches × 11 inches; 5 lines of 120 letters each in Tamil. (Inscription No. 323).

26. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the north outer wall of 2nd prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 9 feet 5 inches × 1 foot 9 inches; 8 lines of 60 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 324).

27. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the north outer wall of 2nd prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 6 feet 10 inches × 1 foot 4 inches; 7 lines of 51 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 325).

28. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the north outer wall of 2nd prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 9 feet 6 inches × 1 foot 9 inches; 10 lines of 84 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 326).

29. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the north outer wall of 2nd prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 9 feet 8 inches × 3 feet; 18 lines of 75 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 327).

30. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of 2nd prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 13 feet × 1 foot 10 inches; 12 lines of 102 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 328).

31. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of 2nd prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 8 feet 5 inches × 8 inches; 3 lines of 58 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 329).

32. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of second prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 4 feet 5 in. × 1 foot 5 in.; 8 lines of 28 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 330).

33. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of second prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 23 feet × 1 foot 8 in.; 11 lines of 180 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 331).

34. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of second prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 16 feet × 1 foot 10 in.; 10 lines of 120 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 332).

35. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of second prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 12 feet 9 in. × 10 in.; 5 lines of 74 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 333).

36. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of second prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 8 feet 3 in. × 11 in.; 6 lines of 42 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 334).

37. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On the west outer wall of second prakara of temple (beginning from the left-hand side); 4 feet 5 in. × 1 foot; 6 lines of 30 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 335).

38. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On north side; on a white marble in front of dvajastambha; 4 feet × 9 in.; 31 lines of 6 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 336).

39. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On east side; on a white marble in front of dvajastambha; 3 feet × 4 in.; 4 lines of 22 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 337).

40. At Bápatla. In Bavanarayanasvami temple. On west side; on a white marble in front of dvajastambha; 2 feet × 3 in.; 3 lines of 18 letters each in Telugu. (Inscription No. 338).

ORDER—dated 11th September 1888, No. 896, Public.

The Governor in Council has read Mr. Rea's report with much interest.

2. The Director-General's requests in paragraphs 2 and 3 of his letter in regard to the grants for excavation, and the deputation of a competent subordinate from the Executive Engineer's office, will be considered in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

for Under Secy to Govt
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director-General, Archæological Survey.
„ all Collectors of Districts.
„ A. Rea, Esq., 1st Assistant, Archæological Survey.
„ R. Sewell, Esq.
„ the Public Works Department.

Copy to the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society.
„ President, Asiatic Society of Bengal.
„ Secretary, Madras Literary and Scientific Society.

Exd. A. Raitt.

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