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 (3) ஆதாரம் குறிப்பவர் எருக்கொயில்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

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மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.		பலவகை
நாள் :	2.8.1889	199

மேல்க்கொதுப்புத் தகவல்களைக் காட்டி.

2ND AUGUST 1889, No. 646, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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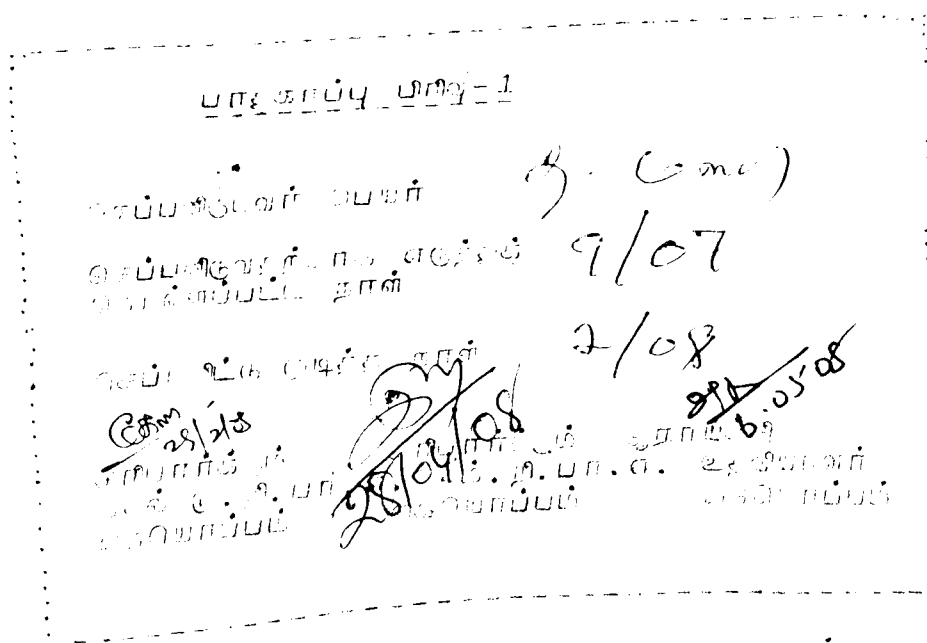
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1.—Buddhist remains in the mounds at Guntupalle.

The excavations begun during last season were resumed this year (1889) and completed as far as the funds at my disposal would permit. A complete excavation of this large site would be a work of some magnitude. A reference to the plan of the remains (Dr. No. 779) will show how extensive they are. The structural remains in the mounds, exclusive of the other rock-cut examples, cover an area measuring 600 feet by 150 feet; and the mounds themselves number 35, covering at least that number of buildings. They probably exceed it, for during the digging of the trench around the stūpa (No. 7), the foundation of another stūpa was brought to light on the north side, and a small square building on the west. The upper walls of these had been previously removed, so that there was no mound, or anything on the surface to show their existence. There may thus be many others over and above the mounds actually appearing. No. 1 is a large structural chaitya, which has been partially excavated, and which will afterwards be fully described. No. 2 is the remains of a large structural mandapa now demolished. It has evidently been wilfully destroyed, for the stumps of many of the columns still stand erect in places, while the broken shafts lie alongside. These are sufficient to show what the plan has been, and also to indicate its extent. It would seem to have been composed of 24 stone columns standing in six rows of four each, covering an area measuring 56 feet by 34 feet. It may possibly have had other rows of columns, but none now remain to show whether this has been the case or not. On the east and west sides however, in the centre, there are some fragments, which would make it appear there had been other two piers on each of these sides, very likely forming an entrance porch. The mandapa stands beside the chaitya, and has evidently been a hall of assembly in direct connection with it, and in a secondary degree with the whole group of stūpas and rock-cut cave temples and viharas, in a word, for the use of the whole religious community of the group forming the monastery. Dr. Burgess found similar remains at Jagga-yapēta, and I found traces of something similar near the large stupa at Pedda Ganjām.

• *Aravāṇa and Jagga-yapēta stūpas*, p. 107.



Mounds No. 3, 4 and 5 are unexplored. No. 6 is the site of a stupa, a portion of whose wall was uncovered, as referred to above. No. 7 is the stupa which has just been excavated, and an account of which will follow in due course. No. 8 is an unexplored mound. No. 9 was partly dug on the west side. It showed a ruinous brick wall running in a straight line. The work here was stopped to allow of other, more promising of results, being carried on. Nos. 10, 11 and 12 are unexplored; No. 13 also has not been dug out, but some persons have rifled the interior for treasure. It shows as a circular stone wall and is the interior wall of a stupa. Nos. 14 to 18 are unexplored. No. 19 shows on the surface the circular foundation wall of a stupa. Being so near the surface, I dug the centre to search for a relic casket. I found some small and curious objects. These are, a miniature stone dagoba (Dr. No. 774, fig. 12), very similar in shape to the object often placed in front of certain village temples in these districts, and worshipped as Pota Rāja; and a round object in stone with a cylindrical projection on one side and a round knob on the other (Dr. No. 774, fig. 10). Nos. 20 to 30 are unexplored, but several of them show by the circular walls appearing on the surface that they are the remains of stupas. These will be recognized by a reference to the plan. Probably all are stupas, but those which show it clearly are Nos. 20, 21, 23 and 30. No. 31 is the foundation of a stupa and curiously the rain had washed away the earth and left the bottom of a small stone relic casket standing exposed above ground in the centre of the circle (Dr. No. 773, fig. 6). The portion of the casket that remains, though smaller, is exactly similar to another complete one with relics inside, which I found in mound No. 7 outside the walls of the stupa. It had been removed from the interior when it was dug out for treasure and being covered with earth had been forgotten. Finding it in this position, I was at first uncertain as to its being a real relic casket, but its similarity to that found in mound No. 31, and the objects inside, showed it to be one. No. 32 has the circular walls of a stupa visible on the surface. No. 33 is undug. No. 34 is a large and high brick mound. I thought it might be a stupa and dug a short trench along one side. The wall, however, was straight and I left off, and concentrated my attention on the chaitya which had at that time been discovered. In mound No. 34 I found a small three-stepped stone object (Dr. No. 774, fig. 11). Mound No. 35 is undug.

It will be evident that to fully explore such an extensive site would require a very large sum of money indeed. The funds available were barely sufficient to fully excavate one or at the most two mounds. It will be seen that several mounds have been tapped in these excavations. I selected what I thought the most promising, such as Nos. 1, 9 and 34, and drove in short trenches to prove their nature. The two last were hardly as I expected, but No. 1 proving to be a structural chaitya and as my funds were insufficient to explore all of them, I withdrew the laborers from the others and engaged all the available strength on No. 1.

II.—A structural chaitya, Mound No. 1.

(Dr. Nos. 776, 777).

The mound in which this building stands is of somewhat oval plan with a hollow in the centre caused by people removing bricks. It was impossible at first to know whether it might not cover two adjoining stupas or one long rectilinear building. A mass of rocks abut on the west side, and on the east is the ruined mandapa above referred to. Two trenches were dug into the south end of the mound, and these exposed what proved to be the front of a building. From the plan, so far exposed, it seemed to be a structural chaitya, and knowing the other end would be apsidal I drove in two trenches there also. The outer face of the wall there, however, is slightly ruined and some difficulty was experienced in accurately fixing it. To prevent destruction, therefore, I excavated a portion of the front interior and then staking off points in a line back from the walls thus exposed, sunk shafts and found the interior walls of the apse quite complete. I saw that my funds would not be sufficient for clearing the body of the building, endeavours were therefore made to have at least the two ends uncovered, so as to fix the extent of the plan. It has proved to be the fourth of its kind, and the largest structural chaitya as yet discovered in India. Of the others, one is at Sanchi; * one at Vidiyadurapuram near Bezvada; and another complete one now used as a Hindu temple at Chazarla. Both these

* Fergusson's *Ind. and East. architecture*, pl. 41.

latter were discovered in the course of my recent tours. The present example measures 53 feet 7 inches in internal length, and 14 feet 5 inches in breadth. The side walls are 4 feet 3 inches in thickness. The internal arrangements near the apse are peculiar, and differ from any such building yet found; a sketch is therefore appended (Pl. I). A stair leads down each inner side of the curve, starting from the back centre. The right stair is partly ruined, but the other is complete. A wall is stretched as a chord across the building, shutting off the apse from the body of the chaitya. The stair passes under this wall at the side. Another wall joins this cross wall and the back curved wall. In front of, and at a lower level than, the platform, are three niches raised above the floor (see figs. 2-3, Dr. No. 777). The niches are divided by solid brick piers. Between these three niches—which have evidently been for images or presiding priests—and the side walls, are the

passages leading from the stairs. The side walls at this point are from 8 feet 6 inches to 10 feet in height above the floor line. One curious circumstance was noted in the digging. The floor was covered with a deposit of over twelve inches of dust, which had evidently accumulated after the desertion of the building, and before the roof had fallen. The debris above was a simple mass of broken bricks fallen from the walls and roof. Some earthenware ridge roof-finials (figs. 2 and 3, Dr. No. 778) and a large number of small earthenware saucer-shaped lamps were found. The use of these in such numbers must have given rise to the name *dipadhiane* (mound of lamps) usually applied to Buddhist mounds as mentioned by Dr. Burgess.* On the back stair was found an iron implement for mixing lime (Dr. No. 778, fig. 6) and an angle iron with spikes (ib., fig. 7). The depth at which these were lying, shows them to be genuine relics.

* *Amaravati and Jaggayapita stupas*, p. 21.

At the front, almost the whole of the vertical portion of the doorway remains on the left side. On the top is seen a slight stepping out of the bricks, showing it to be the springing of the arch. The right side is a few feet shorter. The doorway is recessed back from a massive projection on each side, and has a jamb of moulded bricks forming a semi-octagonal pilaster up each ingoing. On each side of these was a statue; a fine one of Buddha (Dr. No. 772, figs. 1 and 2) on the left and another stiffly carved figure in stone on the right (Dr. No. 778, fig. 1). These stood in niches above the basement. The basement of the building has an elaborate series of moulded courses in brickwork (See Dr. No. 777, fig. 1). Great care has been taken in having a broad and secure foundation. Above it are sub-base, base, and sur-base, each with its projecting string or cornice courses. The upper base has remains of a series of T moulded bricks placed on their sides, leaving two rows of small openings. These, it is presumed, were for the reception of some of the small lamps so profusely found in the building. These lighted at night would give the chaitya a very effective appearance. The date of the building may be about 50 A.D.

III.—Further Excavations of the Stone Stupa.

(Dr. No. 775).

The stone stupa in mound No. 7 which was partly excavated during the previous season has now been wholly uncovered. The mound, as before remarked, is composed largely of packed stones and earth, so that the digging of the trench, which has now been carried round the building, was of a rather laborious nature. The floor line is, at one point, 13 feet below the surface of the mound. The top portion of the dome is ruined, evidently the work of treasure-seekers who had dug a hole down through the centre, and leaving it thus, numbers of the stones forming the masonry of the dome had fallen in and again filled it up. This was proved by the first season's fruitless search for a relic casket; and again by the casket itself having during the present year's operations been found standing on another portion of the top of the mound covered by a quantity of earth. The searchers had found it, but it evidently was not the object they were digging for. They had expected treasure below, and, removing the casket to the surface, the result of the subsequent digging was, that it was covered with the removed earth, and luckily forgotten.

The stupa stands on a carved platform. My funds were insufficient to widen the trench far enough to show the full plan of its platform, but on the east side where it was fully exposed, it curves with a much greater radius and from a different centre to that of the walls of the stupa itself (See Drawing No. 775, fig. 2). It would thus seem that more than one building had stood on this curved basement. The trench on the east side laid bare a portion of the foundation wall of an adjoining stone stupa of about the same diameter. Adjoining it is another small square stone building. Near the surface of the mound, above the spot now occupied by the north trench, was a stone relic casket (Dr. No. 778, fig. 4). It is cylindrical in shape with moulded top and bottom, and slightly convex. The cavity was filled with earth, and at the bottom were the following relics—several pieces of a corroded copper vessel, which has evidently been cylindrical to judge from the largest portion (fig. 5-a); and about 2½ inches in diameter; a large white crystal hexagonal double-pointed bead (fig. 5-a); a miniature gold bowl (fig. 5-b); and two small gold ornaments (fig. 5-c-d) inside the gold bowl. The stone cylinder found the previous year may have been the cover of this casket. On the floor of the stupa, the following objects were found,—a portion of the crowning stone umbrella with lotus ornament in centre (Dr. No. 773, fig. 2); the pillar found the previous season (ib. fig. 1) is seemingly the shaft which supported it—; a hemispherical stone with aperture on the apex, perhaps the dome of a miniature dagoba (ib. fig. 4); a stone dagoba (ib. fig. 3); a long stone with three carved heads (ib. fig. 5); a piece of a circular pedestal on a square base (ib. fig. 7-a and b); a portion of a stone rail-post with slots for the cross-bars (ib. fig. 8); a marble slab with a figure of Buddha (Dr. No. 772, fig. 3-b); and the arched upper part of slab which seems to fit the above (ib. a). The simplicity of construction in this stupa and the archaic style of the marble sculptures mark it as of very early date, probably during the first century of the Christian era.

APPENDIX A.

IV.—Drawings.

1. 12th April 1889.—Two marble figures found during excavation of the stūpa at Guntupalle. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$. Size of sheet 27" x 20". C. P. Nadamuni Nayagar (No. 772).
2. 16th April.—Objects found during excavation of the stūpa at Guntupalle. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$. Size of sheet 27" x 20". C. P. Nadamuni Nayagar (No. 773).
3. 17th to 20th April.—Chaitya roof finials in terracotta found at Poddamaddur; and 3 relic caskets found during excavation at Amarāvati. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$. Size of sheet 27" x 20". C. P. Nadamuni Nayagar and C. Muniswami Nayagar (No. 774).
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8. 5th to 15th April.—Plan of mounds and stūpas at Guntupalle. Scale $\frac{1}{16}$. Size of sheet 40" x 27". S. M. Apparow Mudaliyar (No. 779).

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Fac-similes of Inscriptions.

1. Kamavarapukōta.—On the interior wall of the cave on the hill; 1 foot 7 inches x 1 foot 2 inches; 5 lines of 8 letters in Telugu; (Inscription No. 399).
2. Guntupalle.—On a wall at the Vihāra cave on the hill; 2 feet 1 inch x 8 inches; 2 lines of 8 letters in Pali; (Inscription No. 400).

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Photographs.

1. Guntupalle.—View of north-east corner of structural chaitya recently excavated. Size of plate 12" x 10" (No. 61).

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(True Extract.)

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Recording progress report of the First Assistant,
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and Tagguy
Stepas p. 10.

Mounds No 3, 4, and 5 are unexplored. No. 6 is the site of a stupa, a portion of whose walls was encountered, as referred to above. No. 7 is the stupa which has just been excavated, and an account of which will follow in due course. No. 8 is an unexplored mound. No. 9 was partly dug on the west side. It showed a ruinous brick wall running in a straight line. The work here was stopped, to allow of other, more promising of results, being carried on. Nos. 10, 11, and 12 are unexplored; No 12 also has not been dug out, but some persons have rifled the interior, for treasure. It shows as a circular ^{stone} well and is ~~manifestly~~ the interior ^{or} impl. of a stupa. Nos 13 to 18 are unexplored. No. 19 shows on the surface the circular foundation walls of a stupa. Being so near the surface, I dug the centre to search for a relic cabinet. I found some small and curious objects. There was a miniature stone stupa (drawing No. 77, fig. 12), very similar in shape to the object often placed in front of Indian

include nothing "complete" in these respects, but perforated as
 No. 18a, and a round object in stone with a circular
 incision on one side and a round knob on the other (Pl. No. 77,
 fig. 10). Nos. 20 to 25 are granular, but several of them show by
 the circular marks appearing on the surface that they are the
 remains of stipes. These will be recognized by a reference to the plan.
 Probably all are stipes but those which show it clearly are Nos. 20, 21,
 23, and 25. No. 31 is the foundation of a stipe and curiously the
 iron bar washed away the earth and left the bottom of a small
 stone relic basket standing exposed above ground in the center of
 the circle (Pl. No. 77, fig. 6.) The portion of the basket that
 remains, though smaller, is exactly similar to another complete
 one with relics inside which I found in 1881 to top outside
 the walls of the stipe. It had been removed from the interior
 when it was dug out by treasure hunters and having been with good
 luck been forgotten. I believe it in this position of preservation
 as to its being a real relic basket, but it is sim-
 ilarity to that found in mound No. 31, and the objects
 inside, showed it to be so. No. 22 has the circular marks of
 a stipe visible on the surface. No. 23 is undug. No. 24 is
 a large stone relic mound. I think it might be a
 stipe and show a short trench along one side. The walls
 however pass straight and I left off, and concentrated my
 attention on the stipes which had at that time been dis-
 covered. In mound No. 24 I found a small three-stepped
 stone object (Pl. No. 77, fig. 11). Mound No. 25 is undug.

It will be evident that to fully explore such an extensive site would require a very large sum of money, and that the funds available were hardly sufficient to fully

(14)
fully examined and in most the accounts. It will be
seen that several accounts have been taken in these exca-
vations. I selected what I thought the most promising such
as Nos. 1, 2, and 4; and placed on short benches to preserve
their nature. The two last were hardly as expected, but not
proving to be structural chaitya as at first we were given
insufficient to explore all of them. I took down the columns
from the sides and copied all the inscriptions. The others were
left.

Structure of Chaitya, Second Lot.

(No. nos. 776, 777)

The ground on which this building stands is of
somewhat oval form with a hollow in the center caused by
people removing bricks. It was unfortunate at first to know
whether it might not cover two adjoining chaityas or one large
rectilinear building. I went at 1 o'clock about on the west
side, and on the east is the mound ~~mentioned~~ above reported
to. The bricks were dug into the south end of the mound, and
then exposed what proved to be the first of a building. From the
plan we first exposed, it seemed to be a structural chaitya, and
knowing the other end would be identical I went in two trenches
there also. The outer face of the inner thin column is slightly curved
and some difficulty was experienced in accurately fixing it.
To prevent obstruction therefore, I excavated a portion of the front
interior and then taking off points in a line back from the
walls thus exposed, sunk shafts and found the interior walls
of the apse quite complete. I saw that any further work would not
be sufficient for clearing the body of the building, ~~although~~
were therefore made to ~~show at least~~ ^{uncovered} the two ends ~~only~~; so as
to fix the extent of the plan. It has proved to be the
first.

15
The excavations
and East. architect
ture. pl. 41.

fourth of its kind, and the largest as yet discovered in
India. ~~It is the first~~ ^{It is the first} at Sanchi; ~~that discovered by me~~
at Vidya-dharapuram near Berhampore; and another
complete one now used as a Hindu temple at Chizapat.
~~Both these latter were discovered in the course of the excavations.~~
The present example measures 53 feet 7 inches in inter-
nal length, and 17 feet 8 inches in breadth. The
side walls are 4 feet 3 inches in thickness. The interior
arrangement near the apse are peculiar, and differ from
any such building yet found. ^(a sketch of plan is in the appendix 1887) A stair leads down
each inner side of the curve, starting from the back
corner. The right stair is partly ruined, but the other
is complete. A wall is stretched as a chord across
the building shutting off the apse from the body
of the ^{chaitya} ~~building~~. The stair passes under this wall
at the side. A other wall joins this cross wall on
the back corner wall. In front of the cross wall is a
raised platform with 15 steps following it in a throne
in front of and at a lower level than the platform,
are three niches raised above the floor (see figs 212,
213, 214). The niches are divided by solid brick piers.
Between these three niches which have evidently, been for
entrances, and the side walls are the passages leading from
the stairs. The side walls at this point are from 8 feet
6 inches to 10 feet in height above the floor line. One
circumstance was noted in the digging. The floor
was covered with a deposit of over twelve inches of dust,
which had evidently accumulated after the destruction of the
building and before the roof was taken. The whole
was a simple
and

(figs 2 and 3 pls. no. 778.) and a large number of small earthenware saucers shaped like the one found. The use of ware in such numbers must have given rise to the same designation (conceal of lamps) usually applied to Buddhist monuments mentioned by Mr. Burgess. On the back stair case found an iron implement for mixing lime (pls. no. 778. fig 6), and an angle iron with spikes (pls. fig 7). The top of wall which these were lying show them to be genuine relics.

Dr. Finckh
and Taggar
Stamps p. 21.

At the front almost the whole of the central portion of the doorway remains on the left side. On the left is seen a slight stepping out of the bricks showing it to be the springing of the arch. The right side is a few feet shorter. The doorway is recessed back from a massive projection on each side, and has a jamb of moulded bricks forming a semi-octagonal pilaster up each angle. On each side of these was a statue; a fine one of Buddha (pls. no. 772 figs 1 and 2) on the left and another stiffer and more figure in stone on the right (pls. no. 778 fig. 1). These stood in niches above the basement. The basement of the building has an elaborate series of moulded courses in brickwork (see pls. no. 777 fig. 1). Great care was taken in having a broad and secure foundation.

Above it are sub-base, base, and sur-base, each with its projecting string or cornice course. The upper base

(7). base has remains of a series of T moulded bricks placed in their sides leaving two rows of small openings. These it is presumed were for the reception of some of the small lamps so profusely found in the building. These lighted at night would give the ^{structure} a very effective appearance. The date of the building may be about 500 A.D.

Justus alle

Further Excavation at the stone

Stupa (No. No. 775).

The stone stupa is round top, which was partly excavated during the previous season, has now been wholly un-
-covered. The mound, as before remarked, is composed largely
of packed stems and earth, so that the digging of the trench
which has now been carried round the building was of a rather
laborious nature. The plan here is, at one point, 13 feet below the
surface of the mound. The bottom of the mound is raised,
exactly by the pick of the iron shovel, the last being a hole
down through the earth, and having it been, in fact, of two
stone pillars, one of iron stone, but fallen in
and again filled up. The area is cut by the first sec-
-tion, further south, from the casket; and again by the
casket itself, being the point of its operation here
found standing in another portion of the top of the mound
covered by a quantity of water. The excavators had, possibly,
but it is not clear, was not the object they were digging for.
They had expected to find below, and, removing the casket to the
surface, the result of the subsequent digging was, that it was
covered with the hardest earth, and luckily forgotten.

The stupa stands on a curved platform. Very much
was insufficient to water the ground far enough to show the
full plan of its platform, but on the east side where it passes
fully exposed, it comes with a much greater radius
and

and from a different center to that of the $\frac{1}{4}$ of
the stupa itself (see drawing No. 775, fig. 2). It would
thus seem that more than one building had stood
on this sacred basement. The trench on the east side
of the mound has a portion of the foundation wall of an ad-
joining stone stupa of about the same diameter. Ad-
joining it is another small square stone building.
Near the surface of the mound, above the spot now
occupied by the north trench, was a stone relic cas-
ket, (No. 775, fig. 4). It is cylindrical in shape
with moulded top and bottom, and side slightly
concave. The ^{cavity} ~~cavity~~ was filled with earth, and at
the bottom were the following relics, — Several pieces
of a corroded copper vessel, which has evidently been
cylindrical — to judge from the largest portion, (fig. 6(c))
— and about $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter; a large white crys-
tal hexagonal double-pointed bead (fig. 5(a)); a
miniature gold bowl (fig. 5(b)); and two small gold
ornaments (fig. 5(c) & (d)) inside the gold bowl. The
stone cylinders found the ^{previous} ~~former~~ year may have been
the cover of this casket. On the floor of the stupa, the
following objects were found, — a portion of the sur-
rounding stone umbrella with lotus ornament in center
(No. 773, fig. 2) — the pillar found the previous
season (No. fig. 1.) is seemingly the shaft which
supported

77
supported it — a hemispherical stone with aperture in the
apex, perhaps the dome of a miniature dagoba (No. fig. 4),
a stone dagoba (No. fig. 3); a long stone with three car-
ved heads (No. fig. 5); a piece of a circular pedestal or
a square base (No. fig. 7(a) and (b)); a portion of a
stone rail-post with slots for the cross bars (No. fig. 8);
a marble slab with a figure of Buddha (No. No. 772-
fig. 3(b)); and the incised upper part of a slab which
seems to fit the above (No. (a)). The simplicity of
construction in this stupa, and the archaic style of the
marble sculptures mark it as of very early date,
probably during the first century of the Christian era.

IV. - Appanla & S. Channarayana.

- 1.-12th April 1889. Two valuable figures found during excavation of the Stupa at Guntupalle. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$. Size of sheet 27" x 20". C. P. Madamuni Nayagar. (No. 772).
- 2.-16th April. Objects found during excavation of the Stupa. No scale. $\frac{1}{4}$. Size of sheet 27" x 20". C. P. Madamuni Nayagar. (No. 773).
- 3.-17th to 20th April Chaitya map found in terracotta at Pidda. -Anudhar and 3 relief carvings found during excavation at Amaravati. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$. Size of sheet 27" x 20". C. P. Madamuni Nayagar and C. Muniswami Nayagar. (No. 774).
- 4.-15th to 16th April. Plan and elevation of Stupa at Guntupalle. Scale, $\frac{1}{50}$. Size of sheet 27" x 20". S. L. Appanarayana Nayagar. (No. 775).
- 5.-15th April. Plan of Chaitya at Guntupalle. Scale $\frac{1}{50}$. Size of sheet 27" x 20". C. Muniswami Nayagar. (No. 776).
- 6.-10th April. Section and elevation of Chaitya at Guntupalle. Scale, $\frac{1}{25}$. Size of sheet 27" x 20". C. Muniswami Nayagar. (No. 777).
- 7.-15th to 17th May. ~~Plan of Stupa~~ ^{and other objects} found during excavation at Guntupalle and Amaravati. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$. Size of sheet 27" x 20". C. P. Madamuni Nayagar and Mr. Balakrishna Naidu. (No. 778).
- 8.-15th to 15th April Plan of House and Stupas at Guntupalle. Scale $\frac{1}{200}$. Size of sheet 40" x 27". S. L. Appanarayana Nayagar. (No. 779).

Structural Buddhist chaitya excavated at Guntupalle.

Appendix B.

Descriptive Inscriptions.

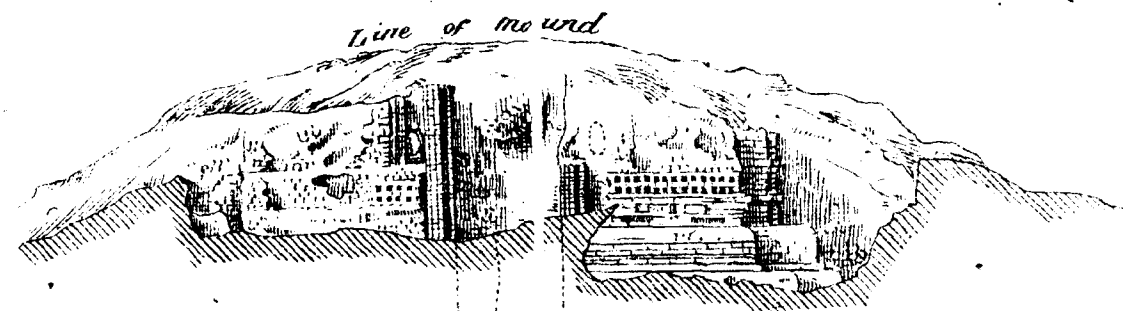
1. Kāmarāśubhita. - On the interior wall of the Cave on the hill; 1 foot 7 inches x 1 foot 2 inches; 5 lines of 8 letters in Telugu. (Description No. 399).

2. Guntupalle. On a wall at the viṣṇa Cave on hill; 2 feet 1 inch x 8 inches; 2 lines of 8 letters; Telugu. (Description No. 400).

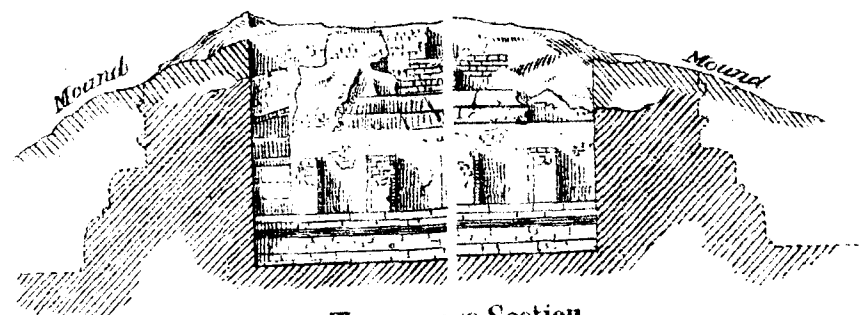
Appendix C.

Photographs.

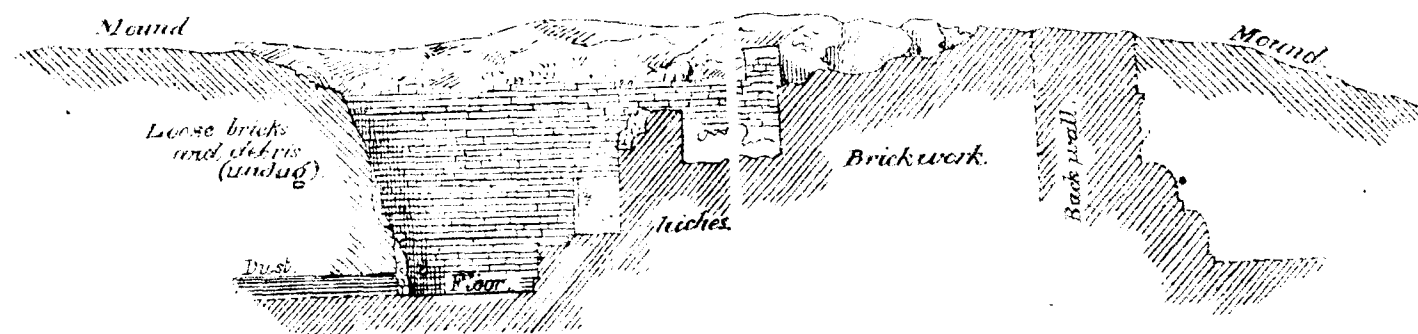
1. Guntupalle. - 1/4 view of North-east corner of structural chaitya recently excavated. Size of plate 12 x 10. (No. 61)



Front Elevation.

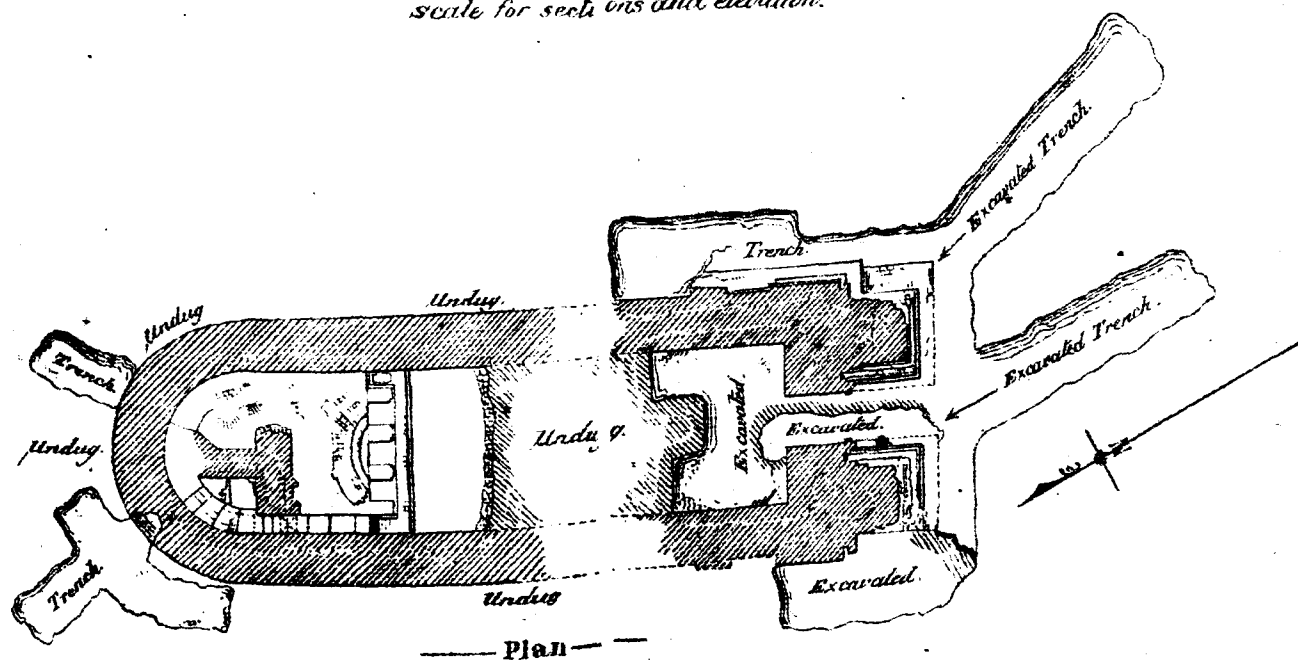


Transverse Section.



Section thro' Apse.

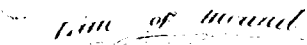
SCALE OF 10' 5' 10' 20' 30 FEET.
scale for sections and elevation.



Plan.

SCALE OF 10' 5' 10' 20' 30' 40' 50 FEET.
scale for Plan.

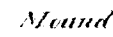
C. Munisami Nayagar. Del.



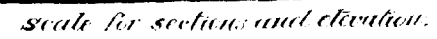
—Front Elevation.



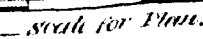
Transverse Section.



Section thro? Apse

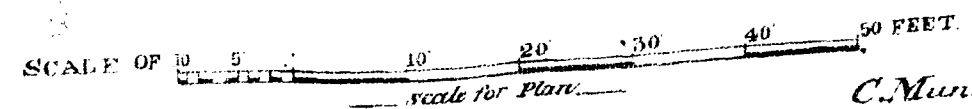
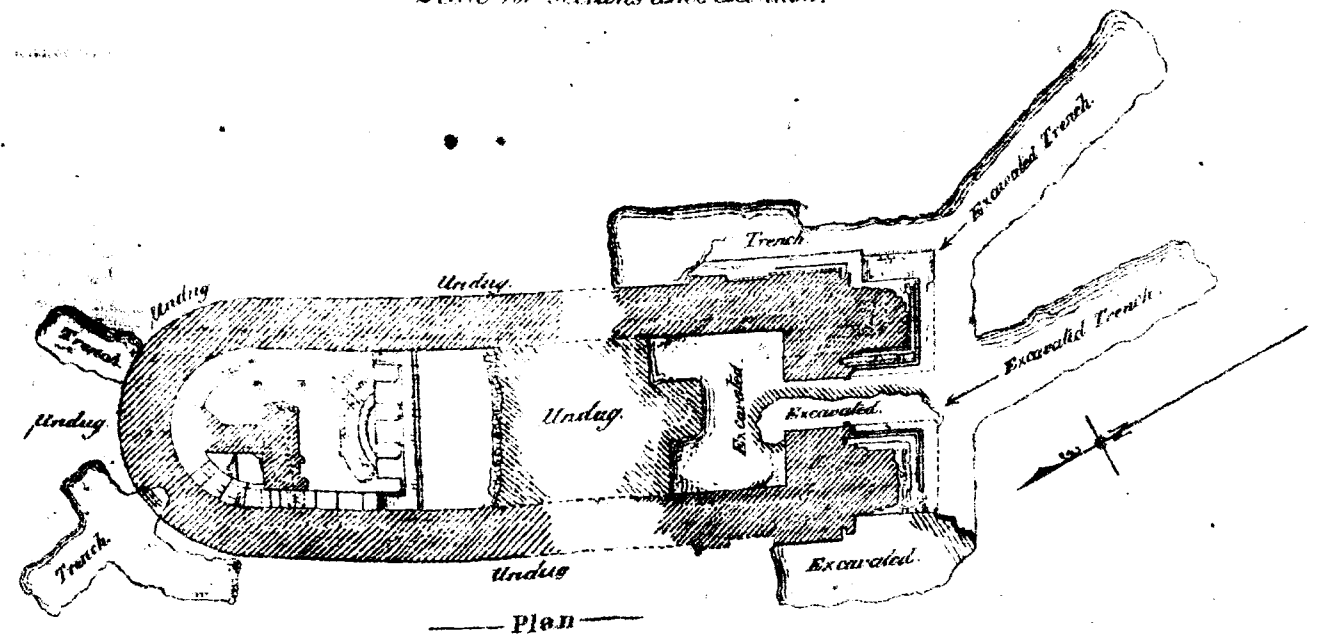
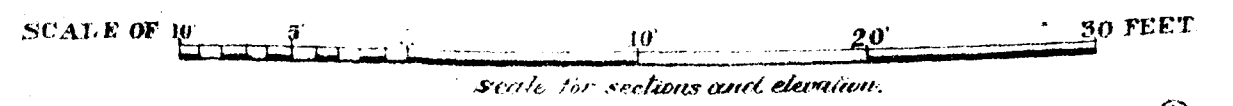
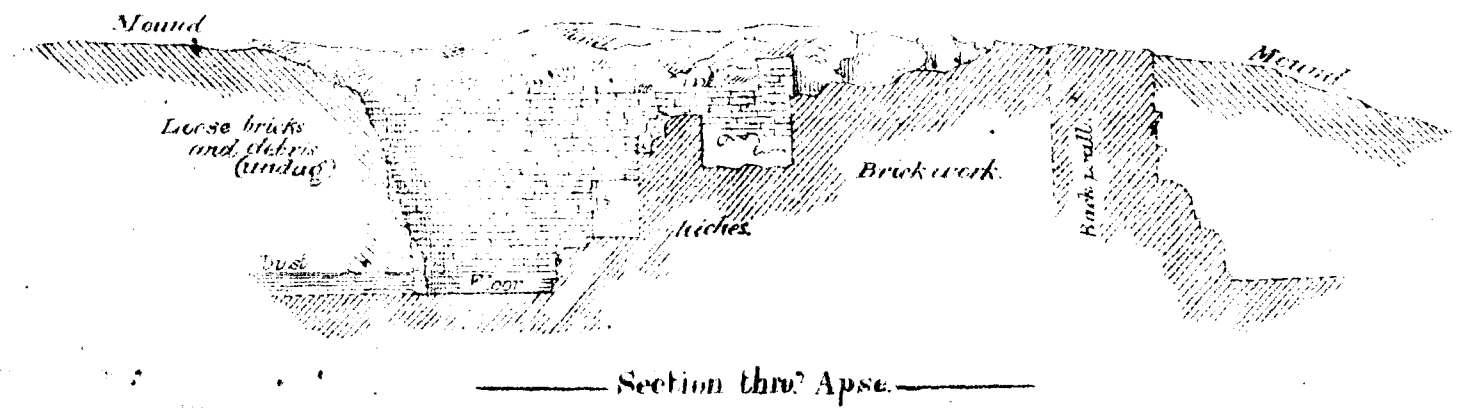
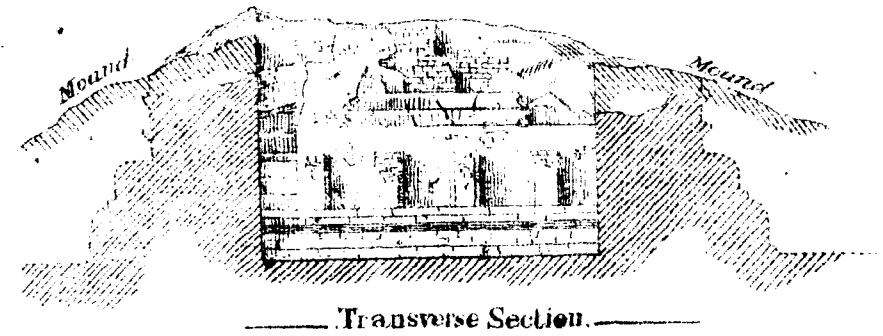
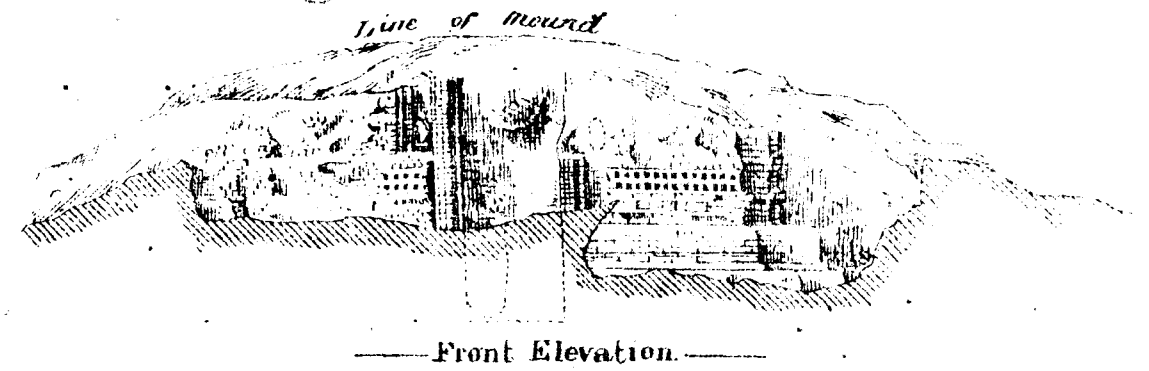


- Plan:



C. Munisami Noyagar, Del.





C. Munisami Nayar Del.

[Signature]

Photo-Zincographed in Cultural Survey Office, Madras.
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21st 2nd August 1889.

The Collectors of

~~The District Magistrates of~~

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South Arcot, Cuddalore. 8
Bellary. 8
South Canara, Mangalore. 8
Chingleput, Saidapet. 8
Coimbatore. 8
Cuddapah. 8
Gaujam, Chatrapur. 8
Godavari, Cocanada. 8
Kistna, Masulipatam. 8
Kurnool. 8
~~Madras (when necessary).~~
Madura. 8
Malabar, Calicut. 10
Nilgiris, Ootacamund. 8
Nellore. 8
Salem. 8
Tanjore. 9
Tinnevely. 8
Trichinopoly. 8
Vizagapatam.

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9 Diagram

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Index *Chapman & Co.*

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James M. Smith

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