Cultural Heritage and Rapid Urbanisation in India

Presenter: Dr. Emani Sivanagi Reddy

Organisers: ICHR, Newton Fund
Colonel Colin Mackenzie was the first to visit the site during the year 1797-98 who prepared the general plan of the Maha chaitya.

Sir Walter Elliot (1845), Robert Sewell (1877), James Burgess (1881) and Alexander Rea (1888) had excavated the mound partly and recovered a number of limestone Buddhist sculptural panels, some of which were sent to the Government Museum, Chennai and the British Museum, London.
Conjectural View of The Stupa
Brick Revetment with Laterite-Gravel Packing

Retaining Wall of Laterite Blocks
Dharanikota 1963: Site DKT-3

Section Across the Fort-Wall
(Southern Half)

Late Andhra Coins
Glass Bangles & Ear-Rings

Unexcavated
Natural Soil

Scale of 1" = 5 Metres
Section across Western Fort Wall showing various phases
AMARAVATI: 1974, DIST. GUNTUR (A.P.)

SECTION LOOKING WEST

0 1 2 METRES

(SY42/2)

SOUTH NORTH

MODERN FILLING

PERIOD IV

IKSHVARU LEAD COINS

PERIOD III

BATAVAHANA COINS

PERIOD II

BRICK WALL

REUSED SCULPTURED LIME STONE COPING

FLOOR-1

N.B.P WARE

FLOOR-2

B-AND-R WARE

FLOOR-3

N.B.P WARE

B-AND-R WARE

IRON

NATURAL SOIL
Relics of the Buddha

The holy relics of the Buddha have been recovered from Amaravti Excavations.
Remains of Mahachaitya originally 200 feet in diameter & 100 feet in height (Deepala Dinne) and site museum which contains Buddha’s relic are worth visit.

Asokan edict
A Stupa Model
(3rd century BC)
Maha Stupa
Buddhism and the Andhra Region

Buddhism reached the Andhra Region during the life time of the Buddha.

Dhamma spread fast after the 3rd century BC in the Andhra region when it was part of the *Mauryan* empire.
Mud Fort – Dharanikota
Hieun Tsang, the Chinese Buddhist monk (traveler) is said to have visited this place around 640 A.D. and learnt Abhidhamma here.
Amareswara Temple
the legacy continues....