

Archaeological Survey

1906-07



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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE



ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE YEAR

1906-07.

MADRAS:

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1907.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS, 14TH JUNE 1907.

No. 597.

From

A. REA, Esq., F.S.A.Scot., M.S.A., M.R.A.S.;
SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my annual progress report for the year 1906-1907.

2. I would request the supply of 30 spare copies of this report, and that the gentlemen mentioned in the paragraph under "Contributions and Reports" might each receive a copy direct from Government. The arrangement adopted in the report is that recently suggested by the Director-General of Archaeology, for general adoption by the Department.

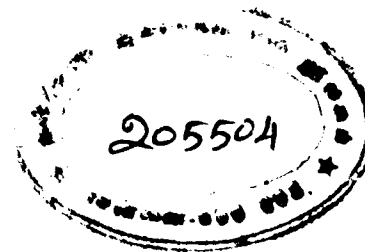
1. THE YEAR'S WORK.

During the year, a considerable number of ancient monuments were conserved; terms for protecting some of these monuments were proposed; excavations were conducted at several ancient sites in the Presidency; a number of ancient sites were demarcated under Act VII of 1904; the compilation of the revised list of ancient monuments was in progress, and some additions were made to it; the Annual Departmental Progress Report for 1905-1906 was written; contributions to the Archaeological Annual for 1905-1906 were made; the final proof of the volume on "Pallava Architecture", together with the plates for illustration, received sanction of Government for publication; objects of ancient and archaeological interest secured by Collectors of districts under the Treasure Trove Act were obtained. My staff and self were in camp for over three-fourths of the year on conservation inspection, excavations, and on other duties, as shown in the list of places visited (See Appendix A); a large number of photographs were taken, and some drawings were made; the preparation of the proposed map of Vijayanagar on a reduced scale was in progress, and it will take about eight months more to work the numerous field maps into a reduced single scale map of the site.

The search for the hidden treasure, supposed to be buried under the Cholamparai rock in Trichinopoly, was continued by Mr. Brodie, and the only reported discovery so far received is a small copper coin; particulars regarding ancient sites, monuments of various kinds and inscriptions were received from several officials. Some large earthen cists, pottery and other small objects found at Pallavaram and at other excavations were removed to the Madras Museum.

2. CONSERVATION.

As usual, this branch of Archaeology received the chief attention of the Department. A list of places visited for this purpose, will be found in Appendix A. A list of the buildings conserved, and the nature of the work done, appear in Part II of the report. Notice boards were in some cases affixed, and in others proposed to be erected. Considerable damage has been done by some visitors at ancient deserted buildings belonging to Government. This is chiefly in the defacement of the old and



new plaster work, almost every visitor seemingly considering it his duty to scrawl his name in black and white in letters more or less large. Occasionally permanent defacement is caused by the plaster surface being scratched by an iron implement. As Government has decided that except in special cases these buildings are not to be declared protected under Act VII of 1904, the only way to attempt a prevention of the nuisance is by notice boards. A list of estimates countersigned and returned during the year is shown in Appendix (G).

The condition of monuments, as reported on by Public Works officers, is given in Appendix (C), and the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient monuments in Appendix (B).

A petition against the proposed demolition of the Ramesvaram temple, received from the Ranees guardians of the minor Raja of Ramnad, was submitted to Government.

3. COMMEMORATION OF BUILDINGS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

The Delhi gate at Arcot was added to the list of buildings ordered to be distinguished by means of memorial tablets.

4. PROTECTED MONUMENTS.

Some ancient buildings were brought under the list of protected monuments. Proposals for the inclusion of others under the list were under correspondence.

5. NATIVE STATES.

No references on the subject were received, except a request from the Rev. Mr. Mackay of Cochin for my opinion about the publications of some drawings of ancient Dutch tombs in the church there.

6. EXCAVATIONS.

Amaravati, Guntur district.—The work conducted during 1906–1907 was in continuation of that of the preceding year, but chiefly at the north and west gates. Owing to the immense mass of earth which has been heaped on the original mound, the digging could not be carried out far enough to lead to the discovery of *dagobas* at these gates, but nevertheless the results are of the greatest interest, for brick walls and portions of marble rail piers *in situ* were brought to light. Besides these, there were numerous detached or fallen sculptures both complete and fragmentary, a small finely sculptured black stone image, inscriptions, marble heads, slabs, stone troughs, piers, statues, pillar bases, celts, coins, beads, and numbers of miscellaneous articles such as a bronze chain, nails, chisels, knives, a style, a trowel, a finely moulded earthen jug, large numbers of earthen lamps, a platter, pipes, stands, lids, etc., in earthenware, also human teeth and bones.

The walls found near the gates, still extend into the outer earthen bank or mound, so that more work remains to be done to trace them to their furthest limits, where *dagobas*, if they yet exist, are likely to be found.

Pallavaram, Chingleput district.—Excavations were also conducted during the year at the prehistoric sites around the Tirusulum hills near Pallavaram. These resulted in the unearthing of nine large earthenware cists varying in length from 3 to 7 feet, and a considerable number of small articles in pottery, etc. Though the difficulties in removing such large fragile masses of ancient pottery were great, they were considerably lessened by the facilities offered by the railway. These tombs are now in the Madras Museum.

Ginjee, South Arcot district.—In the fort, some of the palace buildings remain in very fair condition, but others have fallen to ruin, and their remains are covered by a series of mounds. At two of these mounds, some excavations resulted in the discovery of a series of walls which form part of a large building. A number of small objects of interest were found during the course of the work. Some investigations were also made at the ancient rock treasury on the summit of the hill, but these were incomplete at the end of the year.

Some prehistoric remains near Ginjee were examined.

Kambiliyambutti, Madura district.—Under the orders of Government, the ancient prehistoric site here, was inspected. But as these remains are situated in private land, and as the crops were then on the fields, the site could not be thoroughly examined. A partial examination of some similar remains in the neighbourhood resulted in the discovery of only some broken coarse pottery, earthenware pipes and fragments of black polished pottery. Further explorations here have, consequently been, at the request of the landholders, deferred to a future occasion.

Allur, Kistna district.—There is a mound here, at which a Buddhist statue was found some years ago. From surface indications, such as the finding of fragments of white marble sculptures, pottery and bricks, it was presumably a Buddhist site, very likely a *stupa*. A slight excavation was made during the inspection of the site, and a brick wall was exposed. But, as other works of excavation were in progress elsewhere, and the members of the office staff were insufficient for the constant supervision necessary, work had to be deferred till a future date. Appendix D shows the amount spent on excavations. It includes work done towards the end of the previous year, which was not included in that year's accounts.

7. ORIGINAL EXPLORATIONS.

The work done under this heading, has already been referred to under "Excavations" and nothing further need be added here.

8. COMPILATION OF LISTS.

The revised list of ancient monuments selected for conservation, in the Presidency, was still under preparation, as many particulars regarding certain of the recently-added monuments have not yet been received. These have been applied for, and replies from Collectors are awaited.

9. PUBLICATIONS.

The departmental annual progress report, and the illustrated "Monograph on Stone Carving and Inlaying in Southern India" were published. The final proof of the volume on "Pallava Architecture", together with the accompanying plates, was submitted to Government, and orders have been passed for its publication.

Contributions to the Archæological annual for 1905–1906 were made. The summary of my progress report was submitted to Government, for inclusion in the Administration Report of the Presidency.

10. CONTRAVENTION OF STANDING ORDERS—Nil.

11. TREASURE TROVE.

Under the rules previously in force, notices of treasure trove appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. As, however, these were simply lists, without any detailed description, I pointed out to Government the desirability of fuller descriptions being furnished to the Government Museum and this department, so that, should the objects appear to be of archæological interest, they might be inspected and photographed, and if necessary acquired for Government. Government has approved of the suggestion, and, during the year, several finds of treasure trove having been reported, they were inspected and photographed. An ancient image was acquired, and enquiries about the acquisition of others are in progress.

12. OFFICE LIBRARY.

As in past years, the "Indian Antiquary", the Journal of "Indian Art and Industry" and the "Oriental Bibliography" have been regularly received. Some old books were transferred from the Madras Secretariat to this office. The volume on "The Care of Ancient Monuments" was, amongst others, added to the office library.

13. ANNUAL OFFICE EXPENDITURE AS SHOWN BY THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL IN HIS PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendent	8,356	12	1
Exchange Compensation allowance	248	3	0
Establishment	2,462	1	3
Travelling allowance	2,586	7	0
Supplies and services	6,569	8	9
Contingencies	1,658	4	1
Proposed map of Vijayanagar	396	11	0
	22,277	15	2

14. MISCELLANEOUS.

The office head-quarters was, under the orders of Government, transferred from Bangalore to Madras, and I was permitted to spend a period of three months of the hot season annually at Ootacamund. The clerk sanctioned by Government, was appointed in June, and the incumbent, Mr. P. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., of the Madras University, has shown himself well suited to the post. He has not, however, been able to overtake the heavy office work single handed, and the Pandit—whose designation has been changed to Manager, which more correctly describes the duties required—has continued to attend to office work though still on leave. The Attender has done his share of clerical work, and has also, though it is not strictly included in his duties, become a very fair photographer. Both the surveying and clerical staffs have been kept hard at work, and it may be ultimately found necessary to increase both of them, as at present they have more to do than they can well overtake. The Government has ordered the sale of photographs of ancient monuments in the Presidency to such as

wish to purchase them. * Two bromide prints of the photographs taken, accompany this report. These are exclusive of the photographs prepared by the Head Surveyor, who has failed to send them in, in sufficient time for inclusion. Photographs prepared from the office negatives of some of the preceding years, were supplied to the India Museum, at Calcutta, in addition to those annually supplied to the Director-General's office.

As the old set of tents had become unserviceable, through many years' constant use, a complete equipment was sanctioned and supplied.

15. TOUR PROGRAMME, 1908-1909.

This depends on such a variety of uncertain circumstances, that it is impossible to fix any dated tour or even state in order the places to be visited, or the time to be spent at them, for most of these are as yet unknown. References are continually being made by Government, by Collectors, the Public Works Department and others, to inspect sites for demarcation, or monuments for conservation, and these in addition to those undergoing repair or proposed to be repaired, will have to be visited.

As to excavations, it is proposed to continue those at Amaravati, and also at the Buddhist mounds of Guntapalle, in the Kistna district. Such prehistoric or other sites as appear promising of results may also be explored. The time spent at them depends on the results, and the difficulty or otherwise in getting at them.

As Treasure Trove references from District officers become more numerous, the places of discovery will have to be visited, the objects described or photographed, and arrangements made for their acquisition, if necessary.

All these, and other unforeseen circumstances, preclude any detailed tour, which if made and adhered to, would simply lead to the detriment of the work, and the exclusion of such as had not been included in it at first.

16. CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPORTS.

The following gentlemen have reported during the year, on the existence of ancient monuments, inscriptions and other objects of archæological interest:—

Mr. J. P. Bedford, I.C.S.—

Treasure trove image of Vishvaksener, Tanjore district.

Mr. N. S. Brodie, M.A., I.C.S.—

Existence of a huge mound of pati earth at Chedalavada, Tenali taluk, Guntur district.

Mr. A. Butterworth, I.C.S.—

Suggestion for inclusion of the Agastisvaraswami temple, Kilaiyur village, Udayarpalayam taluk, Trichinopoly district, in the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation.

Collector of Trichinopoly and M.R.By. P. V. Manickam Naikar Avargal, B.A., Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly division—

Vishnu and Siva temples and a three-storeyed building in the centre of the Thoraiyur tank.

Collector of North Arcot—

Treasure trove idol of Varadaraja Perumal and two idols of goddesses.

Mr. J. A. Cumming, I.C.S.—

Treasure trove cylindrical copper box, Gódvári district.

Mr. Lionel Davidson, I.C.S.—

Treasure trove Nataraja image, Tanjore district.

Mr. E. A. Elwin, I.C.S.—

Existence of a subterranean passage at Devanampatnam village, Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, and treasure trove images of Sunmugaswami and Amman, Cuddalore.

Mr. R. A. Graham, I.C.S.—

Discovery of a finely carved circular sandal stone in the Harpanahalli taluk, Bellary district.

Mr. McMahon, Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Cuddapah—

Existence of the temple at Mopur, Pulivendla taluk, Cuddapah district, and a curious circle of sculptured slabs on a mound opposite the 23½ milestone on the Vontimitta-Nandalur road, Cuddapah district.

Mr. J. G. D. Partridge, I.C.S.—

Existence of certain stone inscriptions near the village of Bodo Agulo, Purushottapur taluk, Ganjam district.

Mr. S. G. Roberts, I.C.S.—

Existence of a lingam by the side of the road to Muppaduvelti, North Arcot district.

Mr. E. L. Thornton, I.C.S.—

Existence of inscriptions inside the Tiruppanankundram temple, Madura district, and treasure trove stone images of Garudalwar and Hanumar, Madura district.

Mr. M. Young, I.C.S., and Deputy Tahsildar of Madura—

Discovery of an old ruined temple near Silayaman railway station.

Collector of Tinnevely and M.R.By. N. Srinivasa Aiyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Ambasamudram—

Existence of Tillai Andar Coil, Pananjadi village, Ambasamudram taluk, Tinnevely district.

M.R.By. P. K. Rajam Aiyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Trichinopoly—

Ancient remains by the side of the road to Turaiyur, Perambalur taluk, Trichinopoly district, and subterranean springs at Samayavaram.

M.R.By. Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya Avargal, M.A.—

The demolition of the temple at Tiruvadamarudur, Tanjore district.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

A. REA,
Superintendent.

PART II.

CONSERVATION REPORTS FROM PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OFFICERS, Etc.

FIRST CIRCLE.

GANJAM DISTRICT—Berhampore taluk—Jaugoda, Asoka inscription.—The iron roof and the enclosure have been painted, and the fencing with iron railings completed. A notice board prohibiting any damage to the inscription, has been prepared and will shortly be set in position.

KISTNA DISTRICT—Ellore taluk—Guntapalle—Buddhist rock cut caves, structural chaitya and stupi excavated by this department, many years ago, and a number of mounds covering other structural remains.—The vegetation about the site has been cleared at a cost of Rs. 17-4-0. The structures here, are reported to be in good condition, but the rock of the caves is gradually decaying. Attempts to arrest the decay have been made, but as the rock is of a non-porous character, the application of preventive measures, as with that at Jaugoda, is rather difficult.

SECOND CIRCLE.

GUNTUR—Nattenapalle taluk—Amaravati, Buddhist stupa.—A hut for the accommodation of the watchman, guarding the ancient remains here, has been erected.

KISTNA EASTERN DIVISION—Masulipatam (Bander), Ghantasala, Siva temple.—Some of the numerous images about the temple have become affected with age, and proposals for their restoration have been made. The enclosing wall requires underpinning and plastering. An estimate of Rs. 100 providing for the necessary repairs, has been received for my countersignature.

KISTNA DISTRICT—Bezwada taluk—Kondupalli Hill fort, West gateway.—The old joints in the side walls of the gateway have been grouted and pointed, the intrados of arches plastered, and the old rampart walls raised. The dense growth of vegetation in the fort walls has yet to be removed, the deep ruts and holes in the first floor filled in, and some repairs to the gateway down the hill made.

East gateway.—The vegetation on the gateway will have to be eradicated and the lintel stone repaired. An estimate amounting to Rs. 100 for these repairs has been reported to be under preparation.

Bezwada—Group of rock cuttings on the hills including five caves, buried monolith and two rock platforms with sculpture.—The vegetation has been removed and the cracks grouted and pointed.

Mogalrazapuram—Four groups of caves at the base of the hill and one on the side.—The decayed pillars in the caves have been repaired, and the crevices filled in with cement concrete. Two of the caves partially buried in earth will have to be exposed. One of these is leaky in the roof, and the cracks will have to be closed, and the fissures grouted.

NELLORE DISTRICT—Udayagiri, the Fort at Udayagiri.—An estimate for Rs. 125 for repairing the ancient monuments in the hill fort was sanctioned in 1906-1907, but no work was carried out during the year for want of funds. The estimate provides for preserving two of the gateways by introducing teak joists, and for repairing the damaged portions of the plastering of the mosque, etc.

Besides this, there are other works to the extent of Rs. 350, which are intended to be executed during 1907-1908. These are as follows:—

(1) The cracks in the dome of the mosque at the summit of the hill to be covered up with *sarki* plaster, and, wherever it is necessary, plastering with cement and rough mortar to be done.

(2) The archway on the way to the missionary bungalow to be repaired.

(3) The terracing of two gates which are defective, to be supported by timber joists.

(4) The ornamental chips, which have fallen down, to be replaced in their original position.

(5) The other damaged portions of the structure to be thoroughly repaired.

(6) Vegetation to be eradicated.

(7) Some repairs to the mosque adjoining the forest bungalow to be done.

Ranganayakula temple.—A compound wall is necessary to prevent the precincts of the temple being used as a latrine. The wood-work in the *gopuram* is much decayed, and requires renewal, the dislodged carved, moulded or sculptured stones have to be set in position. These repairs are estimated to cost Rs. 450.

Dasiripalli, Natural cave.—The top of the cave and its inner side require to be cleared of vegetation and rubbish, and cleaned. The vegetation on the sides of the steps leading to the cave will also have to be removed.

Nellore, Dharmaraja temple.—It is reported that a new *Dvajastambam* is being erected in place of the old decayed one.

Gudur, Mallam temple.—The *mantapam* in front of the shrine is out of repairs, and in a tottering condition. In connection with this, two girders have been brought to the spot, to be erected therein. But no steps to have this done, have been yet taken, though immediate attention, is necessary. It is also reported that no measures towards the necessary repairs have been taken by the Raja of Venkatagiri.

These repairs are estimated to cost Rs. 1,500.

THIRD CIRCLE.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—Gooty taluk—Gooty, the Fort and its buildings.—The fort bastion walls were rebuilt in parts and pointed. The top of some of the existing walls has been coped with concrete. All new work has been coloured in keeping with the adjacent portions. Vegetation has been rooted out from walls and sides of the foot paths ascending from gate No. 6 to the top of the hill.

The previous estimate has been worked out. The plaster work put up in 1904-1905 was uncoloured, but that of 1906-1907 has been properly done. The former should be toned down to correspond with adjacent ancient plaster work, and thus remedy the present patchy appearance it has.

The walls were formerly largely overgrown with vegetation, but it has been almost entirely removed, to the great improvement of the appearance of the place. At a few places however, it has again grown, and must be destroyed. Repairs are still required to some of the walls, especially the brick parapets of the gates and battlements of the walls. At several of these, the parts remain in position in perfect outline, but badly undermined by the weather. If not repaired they will gradually fall. All these weatherworn holes should be filled in.

The plaster work of the barracks has been glaringly defaced by names of people being scrawled all over it, in black and white, while others have been actually scratched into the surface in large letters by some iron implement. The black and white may be washed off and this should be done, but the scratchings are a permanent disfigurement, which cannot well be removed. Anyone doing such damage should be prosecuted, and this pernicious practice which destroys the appearance of the buildings should be put down. Notice boards in English and the vernacular prohibiting damage under a penalty should be erected at the gates, at the principal buildings, and at any other points where such seem necessary.

Tadpatri taluk—Tadpatri—Vishnu temple.—The previous estimate has been completed. A lintel in the east *gopuram* is cracked. It can be supported by a metal bar let into the sound beam under and adjoining the fractured one.

The roof of the south-west *mantapam* is very much damaged, and has some of the beams dropping in a dangerous condition. Part of the heavy stone roof rests on two wooden posts, which must be replaced by plain stone piers. Four plain stone piers should be put under the four broken roof beams. The piers have sunk in several places owing to the foundations being weakened by stagnant water. Arrangements should be made for draining this off.

Ramaswami temple.—At the south *gopuram*, two buttresses have been built on each side of the door. Their height is insufficient, and they should be carried up to or above the level of the door lintel, so as to afford some support to the upper damaged brickwork. This latter should be bound with sunk metal rods, screwed tight, and the cracks then filled in.

A bulging wall on the west wall of the courtyard was noticed on a previous inspection I made. It has been repaired by the temple authorities, I was informed, but the stones are again bulging out, and open joints show that ruin is again in progress. It is of no use resetting the stone slabs of the wall in position, and allowing them to bear the weight of the heavy stone roof of the inner verandah. These wall slabs are thin, set on edge, and of course will always bulge when subjected to weight. The verandah roof must be supported by plain stone piers set against the inner side of the wall. The wall slabs should then be removed and reset in position.

Some of the lower sculptures of the *gopuram* need stone supports below.

In the south-east corner of the court, there is a leaning pier, and in the south-west corner two others are leaning over badly.

The temple authorities have painted some of the black stone sculptures of the shrine and *gopurams* and also the court walls in vertical streaks of white and red. It should be washed off, and such destruction of artistic effect discouraged in future.

Kalyandrug taluk—Kambadur—Siva temple.—Partial repairs have been made to the compound wall, *Mahamantapam*, main buildings and *Kalasam*.

Penukonda—Ancient gopuram.—The portion of the fallen basement in the north-east corner of the *gopuram* wall has been reconstructed. The cracked portions in the north-east corner of the *gopuram* wall and inside the *gopuram* have been grouted and pointed. Vegetation has been cleared, and the floor all around levelled to a breadth of 30 feet.

BELLARY DISTRICT—Hospet taluk—Hampi—Hampi ruins.—The vegetation has been removed from the structures by the watchman, whose services, it is reported, have been dispensed with. The cause is not stated.

Anantasunagudi.—Debris from the *kalyana-mantapam* has been removed. Cracks over roof have been concreted, the floor gravelled, pillars and buttresses constructed to support cracked lintels and bulged walls, and the gaps in the *Muhamantapam* and shrine closed.

Underground temple.—The earth was in course of excavation to expose the buried temple.

Muhammadan palace.—Debris consisting of stones and mud have been removed.

Hospet taluk—Timmalapur—Vishnu and Siva temples.—On a report received from the Collector of Bellary, the Vishnu temple was inspected, and during the course of inspection another shrine dedicated to Siva was also noticed by this department.

Vishnu temple (Krishna temple).—The temple is 210 feet long and 126 feet broad. It has only one *praharam* wall. The temple faces east and has a *gopuram* on the only entrance of the temple on the east. It has four storeys. The wooden jambs in the openings of the four storeys are all gone, probably through decay. These require to be replaced. The pinnacles on the top of the tower, whatever the number may have been, have all disappeared. The plaster on the tower is in parts much decayed, and requires to be repaired. The plaster referred to, is mostly that of the several images on the tower. Two plants about five or six feet high having taken deep root in the joints of the stones of the *praharam* wall have fractured them, and the wall is about to fall. Vegetation is also taking root in the brick walls and copings over the masonry wall. The *praharam* wall on the north-east is widely cracked. The north-west corner of the wall is disjointed for a space of about half a foot. On the inner side of the *praharam* wall, and adjacent to it in the open courtyard, is a long line of *mantapams* which run all around the courtyard. This is in several parts much dilapidated and fallen, and that on the west side is entirely in ruins. The pillars in the sixteen-pillared *mantapam* on the north-east have sunk, owing to the sinking of the basement underneath. These require to be replaced in proper position, as also almost all the pillars in the *mantapam* all around. The *mukhamantapam* in front of the

mahamantapam has a basement of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with many sculptures on the pillars. The roof of the *mantapam* being overgrown with vegetation, leaks largely during the rainy season. The small ornamental niches on the edges of the roof of this *mantapam* require to be plastered wherever they are damaged. Peepul and banyan trees have grown on the roofs of the *mahamantapam* and *arthamantapam* to such a height as to hide a part of the main shrine. All of them will have to be removed immediately. The walls on the north and south side of the *mahamantapam* are dilapidated, and the roots of the trees on the roof have penetrated through the joints of the stones near the entrance on the north side wall. The pavement in the middle of the four pillars of the *mahamantapam* has been removed. It requires to be replaced in position.

The style of architecture is almost exactly that of the Krishnapuram temple at Hampi, and the temple is apparently of the same age. Though it is small in size, the carvings and sculptures are of the same style as those in the temple mentioned.

There is an inscribed stone, 5 feet in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth fixed by the side of the entrance on the south side wall of the *mukhamantapam*. The inscription is in Kanarese.

The image of worship in the shrine is that of Venugopalswami, though the temple is generally known under the appellation of Krishna's temple. The first attention required, is the removal of the trees and plants on the roof of the *mahamantapam*, which are destroying the building.

Siva temple.—This temple is situated about 200 yards distant from the Vishnu temple and faces west, being quite opposite to the Vishnu temple above described as Krishna's temple. It measures 17 feet in length from east to west, and 122 feet in breadth from north to south. It is enclosed by a *praharam* wall. It has only one entrance on the west. At the entrance is a *gopuram* of three storeys. As in the Vishnu temple, the pinnacles on the tower have disappeared, and parts of the *gopuram* require plastering. A big tree has grown on the north side of the *gopuram*, which ought to be removed by root. The wooden jambs of the openings in the storeys are all lost, probably through decay. These require to be replaced. Inside, in the open courtyard, and adjacent to the *praharam* wall, is a long line of *mantapams* all around, as in the Vishnu temple. Plants have taken root on the roof and inside of this *mantapam* in several places and have ruined the building considerably.

Mukhamantapam.—Plants have grown on the roof of the building. A big tree which has taken root on the south-east side of the roof has dislodged several of the stones. The trunk of the tree has been cut off, but the thick root still remains in the joints of the masonry. This requires to be removed, and the displaced stones set in position.

Shrines.—There are three shrines in the temple—one on the east, one on the west and the other on the south near the *mahamantapam*. Large plants have grown closely all around the east shrine, and the roots have displaced several stones from the walls; and these are now lying below in heaps. Trees have taken deep root, and require to be entirely removed, and the fallen stones set in position in reconstructing the shrine. Between the south and west shrines, and on the south-west corner of the roof of the *mahamantapam* are several large plants. They will also have to be removed, and the roof repaired. Through decay, the three shrines have openings in their towers. Treasure seekers must have probably removed the images of worship from their position, and consequently there are large heaps of earth within the three shrines. There is a *lingam* in the south shrine. The earth within the shrines should be removed, and the necessary repairs done to the shrines themselves and the flooring. The entrance between the *Mukhamantapam* and *Mahamantapam* has partially collapsed. It will have to be attended to. There is an inscribed stone in the *Mukhamantapam* on the west side, of about the same dimensions as that in the Vishnu temple. The language of this inscription is also Kanarese. This temple is similar to the Vishnu temple in style and architectural beauty. It is probably of the same age as the other temple.

Mutilated images of a goddess and a Ganesa are lying half-way between the two temples. The former has neither head nor hands. The trunk of the body is split into two pieces. These images might have originally been in the Siva temple.

Between the Siva and Vishnu temples, there is a passage leading towards the south to a Virabhadrasvami temple in a *mantapam* situated at present within a grove of trees. On the way to this *mantapam* is a small tank, in close proximity to the banks of which is an inscribed stone of about six feet in length and a foot and a half in breadth. The language of this inscription is also Kanarese.

Between these two temples again, there are several mounds of earth, on the top of one of which is an image of Hanumar facing the Vishnu temple. Close to this, is a pillar with a *Nandi* image sculptured on the top of it.

The whole locality is so much overgrown with plants and trees as to present the appearance of a forest. The remains all around bear some semblance to the outlines of a fort, within which these buildings have been erected.

Adóni taluk—Adóni—Jama masjid.—There are several mosques in the town, but this is the most important. It stands in an extensive courtyard, and is largely constructed of stones, some of which are finely carved. It is private property, and is generally in good condition, requiring no repairs at present. It should be in the conservation list.

The *mubarra*, or entrance gateway to the Navab's graveyard, is an unique building deserving preservation and inclusion in the list. There are some cracks in the arches, walls and ceiling which require grouting. There is some decayed woodwork in the interior requiring early attention. A notice board should be erected.

The two tombs of the Navab's, in connection with the above gate, are in good order. They should be in the list.

The Fort.—At the second gate, a side overhanging arch requires supporting piers. The rubble masonry packing is set in mud, and must get soaked and washed down when rain falls. This ruined part of the wall was, of course, never intended to be exposed to the weather and it should be grouted to protect it, and keep the stones from falling. A notice board has to be erected.

An ancient well, named the Kaman Bavi, situated a short distance outside the above gate, deserves preservation. A large peepul tree has partly destroyed some of the walls and should be removed.

The Dadai Mashal mosque, at the foot of the hill, has already undergone some repairs but only very slight. The soffits of the front arches were white plastered about two years ago, and the glaring white colour yet remains. It should be toned down to that of the ancient plaster with a tinge of yellow ochre, or a varying shade of gray. Open joints in the masonry, adjoining this piece of repair, appear incongruous, and they should be filled in. A bush growing in the back wall should be removed by root.

Some distance up the hill, north from the second gate, is the fourth gate. It has been repaired. The new plaster requires colour toning. A notice board has to be erected.

Above the last-named gate, is another, named the Peddavakali. The plants on the roof are to be removed. The rough rubble work of the ceilings of the domes has to be grouted, as at present it is partly loose, and in danger of falling on the roadway. A notice board has to be erected.

North of the above gate, is a small mosque in good order.

Near the Ranjan masjid are two tombs of the Navab's, which, with the masjid itself, are worth preservation. The mosque has Hindu pillars inside. It is badly overgrown with bushes which require early removal. The roots have already displaced some of the wall stones, which are bulging out in a dangerous condition. It will be necessary to remove the stones, cut out and destroy the roots, and then reset the masonry in position. The mosque is private property.

The Singaram Bag masjid adjoins the last. It is a Hindu temple converted into a mosque. It is private property, but is worth preserving. Some vegetation requires removal from the walls.

Near it, is a ruined building with a series of arches, which should be preserved in its present condition.

Among the most interesting buildings on the hill, are the Malig Rahiman and Namas masjids and the mausoleum of the Navabs. As a whole, they are in fair preservation, but much remains to be done to prevent them going altogether to ruin. Repairs should be proceeded with early. The buildings are private property, but nothing seems to be done in the way of repairs, and it is necessary and desirable that they be undertaken by Government.

The chief building has the tombs of the Navab. It is surmounted by a dome, from which tradition states there hung a golden chain. A thief attempted to steal it, but fell in the act, and was killed.

In an adjoining room are the tombs of relatives of the Navabs and also that of the thief who attempted to steal the chain. The building is very much cracked on the walls and on the arched stone roof, through which rain soaks into the building.

The Namas masjid adjoining, has been a Hindu temple converted into a mosque. It has a finely sculptured black stone doorway and carved black stone piers.

These two buildings do not stand parallel. The masjid stands east and west, while the mausoleum stands in a south-easterly direction.

Adjoining, is the third building, containing two rooms. In one is the tomb of the Navab's wife. It has had a dome similar to that over the Navab's tombs, but it is now fallen. In the other room are the tombs of the Navab's twelve children. Six of these are male children as shown by the pointed arched tops of the tombs, and six of female children, indicated by square-topped tombs. Five other tombs are those of relatives. In this building, a number of mud walls have been built into the arches. These should be removed.

The roof of this building is away, but the four supporting beams remain on the wall heads. These are not made of single stones, but are flat arches of twenty-seven stones each, with tongued and grooved joints. They have a span of 21 feet 8 inches and a slight rise in the centre, of about 6 inches. These are unique and deserve special protection.

Cuddapah District—Madanapalle taluk, Sompatiem, Sompalle temple.—A door to the front entrance has been put up.

Kadiri taluk, Kutagulla, Jumma masjid.—The repair of damaged portions is recommended by the Public Works officials.

Vayalpad taluk, Gurramkonda, mahal of the Navab.—The Public Works Department recommends new flooring at a cost of Rs. 100.

Fort.—The bushes on many parts of the buildings have been cleared, the fallen portions of the structure rebuilt, drainage to carry off rain water constructed, a pathway to the fort formed, and the necessary repairs to the principal gate carried out, at a cost of Rs. 253-3-3.

Sri Narasimhasvami temple.—This temple has recently been repaired.

Cuddapah taluk, Cuddapah, Navab's towers.—These two towers, now incorporated as part of the district jail, have been repaired in the lower portions of the walls with portland cement. The chief features that give the towers any individuality are the cornices near the summits. These are in a badly ruinous condition, and nothing whatever has been done to them, probably through the contemplated expense of scaffolding. These, however, must be repaired in accordance with such parts as yet remain, and estimates should be prepared accordingly. Hanging removable scaffolds will be cheaper than others, and will perfectly serve the purpose. Some cracks on the top of the tower will have to be filled in, and the missing pinnacles at the corners rebuilt, after the style of the existing ones. The portions of the side walls which have now fallen, will have to be rebuilt. The wooden cornices, etc., in the tower, and in the upper verandah are decayed, and require to be replaced. Wherever necessary, concrete plastering should be done.

Mosque.—It is reported that suggestions regarding the repairs to this monument will shortly be sent to this office.

The Syed Ahmed Sahib masjid.—This is a building worth preserving. It is a square building surmounted by a typical *Muhammadian* dome. Some ruinous parts of the walls require repair, and the removal of vegetation.

Hayaz tombs of the Navabs.—These tombs, and the ancient ruined building adjoining, deserve conservation, chiefly for historical reasons, and inclusion in the list. No repairs are required at present, but they should be periodically examined.

Kesodaj tombs.—These are groups of tombs of the Navabs of Cuddapah, and others of various dates. These should be conserved, but require at present no repairs.

Cuddapah, Pushpagiri temples.—These are eight in number, and situated on the hill. Four of these are enclosed by courtyard walls.

No. 1. Sri Kasivisvanathaswami temple.—This temple is in good condition. As it has been repaired by the villagers, nothing further is required at present. During the past four years, some new buildings have been erected outside of, and adjacent to, the courtyard wall.

No. 2. Sri Kagharasvaraswami temple.—The stones on the north wall of the *Mahamantapam* have been dislodged and require to be set in position. Several parts of the temple require grouting of the joints of the masonry. The roof should also be cemented. Some large trees growing on the roof of the *mantapam* must be removed by root. The pavement is in need of much repair.

No. 3. Vaidyanathaswami temple.—The repairs required in this temple are not extensive, being chiefly grouting of the masonry joints.

No. 4. Trikotisswarer swami temple.—The leakage in the roof of the shrine and other parts of the building should be stopped. Two pillars in the *Mahamantapam* of this temple bear inscriptions in Sanskrit and Telugu.

No. 5. Bhimesvaraswami temple.—This building is similar to the *Hazara Ranaswami temple* at Hampi in design and architectural detail. Throughout the temple, there are many sculptured panels and pilasters. The building is much in need of repair. The prickly-pear and bushes now grown on the tower of the main shrine, and over the roof of the other parts of the building should be eradicated. The basement of the front *mantapam* has sunk, and to prevent the pillars resting on it from sinking, stonechips have been inserted below them. A portion of the *mahamantapam* on the north-east, having partly gone to ruin, requires to be rebuilt. This, however, only necessitates the rebuilding of a pillar, two cornice stones and four roofing slabs. The roof of the whole building is at present leaky and needs cementing. The whole temple requires grouting of the joints of the masonry, and other minor repairs, besides those specially noted. The *gopuram* is badly cracked on the sides, and requires considerable repairs. The courtyard wall is largely ruined. There is no trace of the wall on the south side except the entrance *gopuram*, and the site of the wall is occupied by dwelling houses.

On the west and the north, prickly-pear and bushes have largely grown over the ruined walls. The eastern portion of the courtyard wall is in a similar condition to that on the south.

No. 6. Indranathesvara temple.—The walls on the four sides of the entrance require repairs. Several beam and roof stones at the entrance are missing, and should be replaced. The steps leading to the front entrance should be built up. The courtyard wall has partly fallen in several places, and requires to be rebuilt. The heaps of sand collected inside the courtyard wall should be removed. In the main building of the temple, two beams and two roof slabs are broken and should be replaced. The concrete on the roof is entirely decayed. The flooring slabs, now displaced, should be reset in position. The entrance to the temple is on the south, but the shrine faces east. Some parts of the building are in imminent danger of falling to ruins, and should thus be immediately attended to. There is an inscription in the building.

No. 7. Sri Kamaiasambhavesvaraswami temple.—The courtyard walls are much damaged, and require to be rebuilt. The main building has lost all the concrete on the roof. Some beams and roofing slabs are also amissing, and some of the walls are ruinous. The flooring slabs should be reset in position. Two large tamarind trees now growing in the centre of the building, and which are causing much damage to it, as well as the vegetation in other parts of the structure, should all be thoroughly removed.

A portion of the black stone tower of a small shrine on the south side of the entrance to the temple, now fallen, should be re-built. The shrine on the north side of the entrance has lost all the roofing stones. These should be replaced. The walls of the two small shrines in the courtyard, require the joints to be grouted.

The roof of the *mantapam* on the east side of this temple is leaky, and requires to be cemented.

No. 8. Siva and Kesavaswami temples.—These two temples usually known as Pushpagiri temples, stand within one courtyard. The Public Works Department have carried out some repairs to these temples, but more is yet required. The courtyard wall on the north side, now in ruins, should be rebuilt. Two beams in the roof of each of the two temples are cracked, and have been temporarily supported by stone pillars by the temple authorities. The beams should be replaced or supported by piers properly built underneath them. The steps leading from the river to the temple, are displaced, and require to be rebuilt.

There are about 20 small Chōla temples around the foot of the hill. The tradition is, that these were built by a Chōla king to avert the effects of a curse. They each consist of a small insignificant shrine with a two pillared *mantapam* in front, and are generally in ruins. They are scarcely worth the expense of repairs.

The vegetation in the crevices and on the roofs of the following buildings, viz., the main shrine, *Arjuna swami temple*, *Kalyana mantapam*, *Yegnasala and Malliswaraswami* shrine in the main temple has been removed. The roofs have been laid with concrete and the fallen portions thereof restored. In the temples of *Kesavaswami* and *Malliswaraswami* two large stone beams supporting the terraced roof have cracked. The temple authorities have supported them with stone props. The revetment supporting the steps leading from the river to the main entrance to the temple has slipped in places, and re-building appears necessary.

Siddhavattam taluk, Siddhavattam, Bogandani Bavi.—By the side of the road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Siddhavattam, is an ancient well, known under the above name. It is of ancient construction, and is of a very curious design which deserves conservation.

It is of a considerable size, and has pillared arcades or galleries on its four sides.

It is in fairly perfect preservation, and only requires a few repairs and the removal of vegetation, for which estimates, which have been called for, should be prepared.

If the well is Government property, a notice board should be erected.

Temple at Jyoti on the banks of the river.—A few miles east of Siddhavattam is the temple of the above name. It has originally been of fairly large size, and is all of ancient date. A great part of it is buried in drift sand. It would cost an immense amount to remove the sand, and take measures for its not again accumulating. The buildings are generally plain, and making due allowance for such archaeological interest as they possess, I would not recommend any expenditure by Government at present.

Fort at Siddhavattam.—Previous estimate has been completed. Dense vegetation and prickly-pear have been removed from all walls and roofs of the building. The rubbish has been removed and a watchman appointed to prevent the growth of vegetation. Attention has not been paid to the harmonious colouring of new plaster. This will have to be rectified.

The Superintending Engineer has been requested to prepare estimates for the following works, or for such of them as are not included in the other estimate recently prepared.

Some of the bastions stand over revetments or retaining walls. The stability of these latter is necessary to prevent the earth falling, and thus undermining the bastion walls. They should thus be repaired, where necessary.

Some of the bastion walls have gaping vertical cracks which should be grouted to prevent entrance of moisture and growth of plants. At several bastions, large portions of the walls have fallen from top to bottom. Thus the earth-packing which forms the interior of the bastions slides down after heavy rain, and damages the wall casing, which

unless checked will gradually fall. In one bastion which has been repaired, a large sloping stone ramp has been built to prevent the damage I have described, but it is unsightly, and should not be repeated in the other partly-ruined bastions. At each of them, many of the fallen stones yet lie at the base. These should be reset in their original position on the lower part of the ruined circular wall, which will have been thus built up to a certain height, till the interior earth assumes a natural slope, after which none of it will fall. It is scarcely necessary to rebuild the walls completely up to the height of the parapet, as apparently in no case are all the fallen stones there.

Vegetation has generally been removed from the walls and bastions, but on one of the latter there is a large tree which has already dislodged some of the masonry. It must be removed. At this bastion also, there is a great gap in the walls, with a large mass of overhanging brickwork which must be supported. The path along the parapet must be cleared of the present growth of grass and thorns.

The parapets of the walls need considerable repair. At some places the battlements are of brick. They still generally retain their original position, but many are almost completely undermined by weather-worn holes. These must be filled in. At other parts, large pointed arch-headed stones cap the walls. Such of these as have fallen must be set in position.

The subterranean passage which leads from the fort to the river has been partly cleared. On the walls near the passage, some vegetation requires removal. The walls here, also require some repair.

The west entrance court is surrounded by a pillared verandah. One stone pier has the greater part of the upper length split off vertically. It must be replaced by another plain stone pier, for if it gives way, a great part of the stone terraced roof it supports, will fall.

On one side of the mosque, an old stairway leads up to the roof. In the latest estimate it was proposed to demolish it, and rebuild another. After examination, I find that this is not absolutely necessary, for the present structure can be repaired, and as it is always better to repair an ancient structure, where possible, than replace it by a modern erection of no archaeological interest, this procedure should be adopted. I explained this on the spot to the Overseer and later to the Sub-Divisional officer. The present stair has two pointed arched recesses under it. Its foundations have only been built on the surface. The result is, that at the lower part, some of the surface soil has been removed, and the walls have sunk, causing a crack in one of the arched recesses. At one part, the wall is a few inches above the ground, and a stick can be pushed for a few feet below it. The further spreading of the earth can be prevented by digging a trench around the walls of the stair and filling it in with concrete or brickwork, and then packing the earth inside. The cracked arch can then be supported, partly removed and then re-built in proper outline. The arches shown in the sketch of the new stair, which was included in the estimate I received from the Executive Engineer and intended to replace the old one by segmental instead of saracenic pointed, are altogether out of keeping with the Muhammadan architecture of the mosque.

There are some cracks in the domes of the mosque. Though not dangerous, they might be filled in.

In the open space inside the fort, are the remains of several buildings, both Hindu and Muhammadan. All should be cleared of vegetation and debris, and paths should be cleared around them to give access to visitors. The Hindu buildings are the sculptured basements of temples. These must be completely cleared to expose the sculptures, some of which are very fine.

Gates should be erected at the entrance to exclude grazing cattle.

It is absolutely necessary that notice boards should be erected at the entrances, and any other suitable places, prohibiting wilful destruction of, or injury to, any of the remains.

When these latter suggestions are carried into force, it will be unnecessary to retain a watchman.

The west roadway, just outside the gate, passes over the moat. It is of rather primitive construction, and should be made more substantial.

Siddhavattam taluk, the large temple at Vontimitta.—The north *gopuram* is generally in good condition. The upper storeys are of brick with open joints. The interior wood-work is decayed in parts and requires renewal. A door is required for the entrance.

At the stairway to the east *gopuram* some displaced stones require resetting.

The east *gopuram* is, as a whole, in good order, but some repairs are needed to the brickwork. There are some cracks in the stone ceiling of the entrance, and a missing stone beam has been replaced by rubble masonry over planks. These should be removed and a good stone beam set in. The fractures in the ceiling seem to have existed for a long period, and possibly they may not become worse. There may be some difficulty as to the erection of supports for, as this is the main entrance, no central pier can be erected. It would be possible to erect side piers against the wall, either of built masonry or single long stones on which the stone beam would be set. Alternatives are iron stirruping from above, or the letting of stone brackets into the side walls.

The pediments in brick, on the coping of the court-yard walls, require plastering.

The south-east *mantapam* requires repairs to roof and clearance of debris from the floor. Part of the wall is down.

The south *gopuram* is in fair condition; but the joints of the brickwork require plastering. The inner wood-work is rotten in parts. A door is needed.

The *Kalyana mantapam* in the south-west corner has some unsightly rubble and mud walls erected between pillars. These walls should be removed. The roof is leaky and covered with plants. The finely-carved piers are covered with whitewash which should be removed by dilute nitric acid.

Debris has to be removed from the north-west corner of court.

The roof of the four-pillared *mantapam* in the north-west corner needs plastering.

Attention is needed to the roofs of the three *mantapams* in the north-east corner of court. Rubbish at the same place requires removal.

At the *Mahamantapam*, the roof leaks, and two side stairs require stones to be set in position. The pavement slabs are irregular.

The Hanuman and the Garudan shrine in front of the *Mahamantapam* have to be underpinned.

There is vegetation on various parts of the walls, which should be removed.

At the Tiruvadi Anjanaya temple outside the east *gopuram*, the roof leaks, the brickwork of the shrine tower is partly ruined, and there is vegetation on the roof.

The arcades on the exterior of the west, north and south walls of the court-yard need attention to the clearance of vegetation from the roof. The roof leaks, and some of its slabs require to be replaced.

In all the *gopurams* the brickwork joints are open, and should be filled in. No attempt should be made to set up the stucco images with which *gopurams* are usually covered, as the expense would be great, and there are no existing images at present to guide such work. It would thus be entirely new, and should not be attempted. In any plastering of the *gopurams*, scaffolding will be an expense which requires consideration. If it is unduly great, these buildings may be left as they are. But perhaps it would be possible to do the work by hanging moveable scaffolds.

Jammudugum taluk, Gandikota, Gandikota fort, Madhavusvami Raghunathusvami, mosque, granary and other tower known as madersala.—The compound wall has been rebuilt, the floor cleared, and gravelled, the joints and the carvings pointed, a gate put up, the wall restored and the leaks on the terrace closed. The Executive Engineer states that an estimate for the restoration of the hill fortress and mosque and other repairs found necessary has been submitted to the Superintending Engineer.

The granary now used as an inspection bungalow.—The upper open windows should have wire-netting screens, to keep out bats which have already occupied the building.

The piers supporting the vaulted roof have been plastered, but the arches have been left in the rough, with the stone rubble work visible all over them. The effect is incongruous, and the vaults should be plastered. It should be done in sections to decrease the cost of scaffolding.

A rotten wooden beam in the front window should be replaced.

In the stair tower, the joints of the masonry in front have been plastered, but not those on the north side, which are generally open. To obtain uniformity, the open joints should be plastered.

Ranganathaswami temple.—The floors generally have been relaid, the walls rebuilt or repaired and debris cleared. A new pier has been put under a broken beam, and a gate erected at the front entrance. A door is required on the north side.

A new terrace has been built in front, but the stones are rough and loosely set together without mortar. The contractor has also left the inner earth packing incomplete, without any slope to allow for sinkage or the carrying off of rain water. In its present condition, it is certain to be hopelessly destroyed by cattle in a short time.

Juma masjid.—The buildings have been placed in almost thorough repair, but white plaster has been used throughout, and this must be coloured.

The vaulted roof of the room (No. 27) on the south side of the mosque courtyard has been supported by a pier. Gaping cracks in the roof have not been filled in, but must be, to prevent plants taking root, and the infiltration of rain water to the danger of the foundation of the walls. Other rooms on the south side have been completely repaired and plastered wherever necessary, and all that remains is that this plaster work be tinted like that of the ancient surface.

Madhavaswami temple.—A new gate has been erected at the east *gopuram*, two new piers built and flooring relaid. Three gates require yet to be closed. The rubbish with which the courtyard was covered has been stacked. A part of the courtwall has been rebuilt.

The windows in the storeys of the east *gopuram* are without lintels, and flat arches have been proposed.

The *mahamantapam* floor has been relaid.

At the west gate, some of the upper brickwork is in a dangerously insecure, unsupported state. A slab should be inserted below.

The north-east *Kalyana mantapam* floor has been generally repaired.

The west granary.—This building has been similar to the other granary now used as a rest house, but the whole of the front has at sometime previous fallen out bodily, and the stones lie in courses on the ground as if they had actually been laid there. A crack in the east part of the vaulted roof should be filled in.

The magazine.—It is proposed to provide steps at the north door and partly build up the entrance. The modern rough rubble and mud walls between the inner arches should be removed and the floor levelled. The rough walls blocking the west and east doors should be removed, and then be partly built up, as those on the north and south sides. The joints of the lower parts of some of the walls are open, and they should be carefully examined, grouting being done wherever necessary.

It is proposed to clear a space around the building and provide a proper road to it.

The Pigeon tower.—This is a unique and graceful building, generally in good repair but partly ruinous. The basement slabs, which have fallen out of position should be replaced, and the bases of the four piers plastered. The upper plaster work of the fretted windows and cornices needs some careful repair.

The mineral water well.—Some repairs have been effected to the walls, but others are required. Another well in front of the *Jumma masjid* needs similar repairs.

Rayalu cheruvu.—The trees on the walls require removal.

Ruined Palace.—This is a fairly extensive range of brick buildings with plaster decorative work. Some parts are in good condition, and they should be so preserved. Not much is at present required. Some vegetation should be removed, and any dangerous cracks in the walls filled in.

Jammalmadugu taluk, Danavalupad.—Excavated site of the ancient buried Jain temples.—This site was originally covered with drift sand, and after it was excavated by the Archaeological Department, proposals were made for taking such further measures as might seem best to prevent a further accumulation of drift sand. Estimates for the purpose were prepared, and seemed perfectly suited to the purpose, but their success depended on their being properly carried out. It seems that this has not been done, and those responsible should be made to do so, or another estimate which is absolutely necessary, should be prepared and carried out.

A row of palmyra palm seeds was planted on the four sides of the site. According to the estimate, these were to be continuously watered for six months. I am informed that the seeds were planted about four months previous to the inspection by this department in the beginning of March 1907. It is said they were only watered a few times afterwards, and were not watered at the time of inspection, nor had been for a long time previous to that. The consequence is, that seemingly not a single plant has grown, and the dried-up pits are the only signs of the seeds having been presumably put in.

Creeping ground tendril plants were also planted, but even of these, only at a few places, distant from each other about 20 or 30 feet, do a few shoots appear.

On the north side of the site, or that adjacent to the village, the villagers have made a foot-path inside the line of the abortive palmyra plants.

In the site itself, the village cattle graze, and the villagers themselves make it a general retiring ground for the committal of nuisances.

The amount of the estimate for the prevention of accumulating sand, seems to have been absolutely wasted, simply through the carelessness of those concerned with its carrying out, and unless matters are looked to, the site will, in a comparatively short time, be again covered up with sand. The village authorities should be held responsible for the committal of nuisances.

FOURTH CIRCLE.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.—*Bhavani taluk, Bhavani, Sangameswaraswami temple.*—Portions of the revetment have slipped. The temple is under the management of the local Devasthanam committee with sufficient funds at its disposal.

Dharapuram taluk, Padiyur, Badrakahiamman temple.—The necessary repairs to the temple are being carried out by the custodians.

Karur taluk, Tandoni, Rock carvings and inscriptions on the rock in the Natham Poramboke.—It is proposed to erect a fence around the compound.

NILGIRI DISTRICT.—*Coonoor taluk, Ganganachiki Kotta, Hulukaldroog fort.*—The jungle and brushwood have been cleared from the walls and the vicinity of the fort. A path has been made to a width of 6 feet.

MALABAR DISTRICT.—*Chirakal taluk, Taliparamba, two rock cut caves.*—They are reported to be in good condition, except that the circles of stones shown in the plate in Logan's Manual of the District are no longer visible. The Collector has been asked to report, if other similar ones exist.

Umbrella stone.—The monument is situated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Manjiri on the Kondatti road. It is in a paddy field near the road, and though it is not likely that the ryots would injure it, it might be well to fence it, acquiring a small piece of land around it for the purpose.

Palghat taluk, Palghat, the fort.—A grant of Rs. 290 was received towards the close of the year, and was expended in clearing vegetation from the walls, and pointing the joints to prevent further growth.

Wynad taluk, Sultan's battery, Jain temple.—Vegetation has been cleared around, but no repair to the building has been undertaken. The work required, consists in removing trees and replacing loosened slabs. The remains of some rather fine carved work, a broken figure of which only the feet and canopy remain, were found. Other piers are believed to have been removed, some by Mr. Mulaly, District Superintendent of Police (these were sent to the Madras Museum), others by Mr. R. F. Walker. The temple seems to be of a Hindu type, but is called Jain and has been used by Jains.

though not of late years. There are two other ruined temples near by. Of one, only the remains of the basement exist, on which a well carved figure stands, and also a Ganesa similarly carved. The stone, of which these figures are cut, is not found locally.

Kottayam taluk, Tellicherry, the Fort.—Walls are being cleared of vegetation periodically. Part of the retaining wall of the cemetery, forming part of the sea face of the fort, has been repaired.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—Chittore, Melpadi, Cholaswara temple.—The roof is covered with prickly-pear and reported to be beyond repairs. It will be inspected and the necessary measures adopted.

Vellore taluk, Veppambat, Siva temple.—It is reported that an estimate has been prepared for the removal of vegetation.

Nelvoy, Ramasvami temple.—It is stated that an estimate has been prepared for replacing the fallen stones and removing vegetation.

Virinjipuram, Margasahaswara temple.—Some of the wooden frames of the windows in the *gopuram* are destroyed.

Skolavaram, Siva temple.—An estimate has been prepared for removing vegetation, and replacing images and inscribed stones in the temple compound.

SALEM DISTRICT—Krishnagiri taluk, Krishnagiri, hill fort.—An estimate of Rs. 2,450 was sanctioned during the year on account of repairs to the fort. The four masonry tanks in the fort and the umbrella cutcherry have been repaired, and the whole fort is now in good order.

Namakkal taluk, Namakkal, hill fort.—The vegetation within the fort and on the fort walls has been removed.

The roots in the joints of the fort walls will have to be removed and other necessary works done.

Tiruchengodu taluk, Sankaridroog, Fort.—Prickly-pear, other bushes, and trees growing on the fort walls, extending from each side of the gates, have been removed, and the dislodged stones set in position. The cracks in the masonry caused by the entrance of the roots of trees have been properly closed, after completely removing the roots. Sundry repairs to the masonry have been carried out. The decayed joists of the terrace of the British gate have been renewed. The steps leading to the top of the hill, wherever steep or displaced, have been repaired.

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT—Mangalore taluk, Mudabidri, the old Jain Basti.—In the 'Hosa Basti' a cracked roof slab has been supported by a stone pillar in a suitable manner. One basti has been very much modernised by the use of Mangalore tiles, new wood-work and oil paintings. The local authorities should give timely notice in case any further work of this kind is contemplated. It is believed that the known inscriptions have all been copied.

Sculptures in the Raja's palace.—These consist of carved wood-pillars, some of which are irretrievably ruined, and others in fair preservation.

Tombs of Jain priests.—Some of these bearing name slabs have been repaired. There are others without slabs, but in a fair state of preservation, which might be patched up.

Haleangudi, the great stamba.—The very fine *stamba*, in front of one of the *Bastis* at Haleangudi near Karkal might be selected for conservation. It is in good order, except that one of the stones of the pedestal has been displaced by about 1". The pillar does not rest upon this however, and it does not affect its stability.

Udipi taluk, Karakal, a Jain temple.—This is known as Guleshwara Devi: One or two rails of the stone fence round the *stamba* need replacing.

FIFTH CIRCLE.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT, Saidapet taluk, Pallavaram, cave in the Panchapandava hill.—This requires no repairs. It is looked after by the Muhammadan owner.

The Little Mount, the rock-cut cave under the church.—This requires slight repairs.

Chingleput taluk, Vandatur, the Chola temple.—This requires repairs. It is seemingly looked after by no one, as the owner has apparently deserted it.

Conjeeveram taluk, Tenneri, large Siva temple.—Petty repairs such as stopping leakages in walls are necessary.

Lesser Siva temple.—This has wide cracks in some parts of the masonry. The walls have bulged out on all sides. The whole is in a mass of ruin and can only be restored at considerable expense.

Conjeeveram, Kailasanatha temple.—Two buttresses have been constructed, and some portions underpinned. The floor has been paved with stones.

Vaskuntla Perumal temple.—Cement pointing, plastering and underpinning are in some parts of the building required.

Matangeswara temple.—Vegetation has taken firm root in the structure, and the sculpture stones on the top are overhanging. It is proposed to remove the vegetation by the application of the scrub eradicator, and the weather-worn and decayed sculptures to be preserved by coating with water-glass solution.

Kuram, Perumal temple.—Buttresses have been constructed, and other repairs wherever necessary, done.

Conjeeveram, Jwarahareswara temple.—Vegetation requires removal. The walls have to be cemented and under-pinned wherever necessary, the brick coping over the *mantapam* built up, and the decayed carved panels coated with water-glass solution.

Manimangalam, the old temple with an aspidal gopuram.—This is in a dilapidated condition. An estimate towards its conservation is under preparation.

Chingleput, Mahabalipuram (Seven Pagodas), (6) Aleva or Shore temple.—Sand mounds in the west should be removed, and the site cleared. The estimate for these has been sanctioned, and it is reported that the work will be taken up, if possible, during the year.

(9) *Pundarikapushkarani (square tank).*—The bed is much silted up. The side drainage on the top should be improved.

(12) *Dolatsava mantapam.*—The *gopuram* is overgrown with vegetation, the clearance of which has been provided for, in the estimate.

Stalasayana Perumal temple.—The compound wall requires repairs, and the compound precincts to be cleaned.

(19) *Isvara temple.*—This is in good condition, but a pathway to the temple is necessary.

Rayalu gopura.—The bushes will have to be cleared, and the pathway cleaned.

(34) *Isvara temple.*—All the incongruous structures, constructed formerly for the conversion of the temple into a lighthouse, have now been removed, and the temple restored to its original condition.

Gengonda mantapam.—The front roof is leaky, and the rectification of this has been provided for in the estimate.

Seven Pidaris, one figure and linga.—The figures stand on natural ground—a high sand mound. It is desirable that the mound be excavated and examined for any sculptures that may lie buried underneath.

Krishna Mantapam.—The top is leaky, but when the estimate is worked out, this will be attended to.

Unfinished cave.—One of the front pillars is missing and a double rail pier has been provided for in the general estimate.

Arjuna's penance.—A new hand railing round the front ditch is necessary to prevent accidents. The estimate provides for this.

(45) *Cave.*—A channel to drain off rain water, it is stated, has been provided for, in the estimate.

Lamp niches on rock, Dharmaraja's throne, Draupadi's rock, Cave (30) and stone couch.—As stated in the previous year's report, these require the construction of pathways leading to them.

(32) *Mahishasura cave*.—This is in the same condition as was reported last year.
Varaha temple and cave.—This also is in the same condition as last year.

Kotikal Mantapam.—The front pillars and some walls have cracked

(52) *Cave*.—"Cave discovered by survey".—Front pillars are cracked. A piece of the cornice has fallen.

(39) *Arjuna's ratha*.—The top pinnacle has fallen. The pinnacle should be reset in position.

(41) *Nakula and Sahadeva's rathas*.—The whole wall has cracked.

(42) *Bhima's ratha*.—The fallen cornice stones in front have been refixed with stone piers, and bolts.

Salavankuppam, Edayan Padal, Athiarnachanda Pallava temple, inscribed rock and Edayan Padal Mantapam.—The drift sand has again to be removed.

Ponneri taluk, Pulicat, Dutch cemetery.—Two inscription stones were set on a masonry platform.

Chingleput, Thiruvadanthai, (a) Main temple.—The outer wall on the north side requires to be re-built. Those on the south and east have to be repaired. The interior *praharam* wall is in a ruined state.

(b) *Gengonda Mantapam*.—The outer walls and roof are badly ruined, owing to the overgrowth of vegetation.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.—*Tindivanam taluk, Gingee, the hill fort with buildings and sculptures*.—The repairs to the second dilapidated entrance have been completed, the top cracks closed, openings made for free drainage, front and rear parapet walls constructed, and walls around the ancient sub-jail pointed.

The repairs to the third entrance to the Rajagiri hill have also been put in hand. Experiments made with the scrub eradicator did not give satisfactory results, as the trees that were experimented on, have not been completely rooted out. An estimate for Rs. 1,400 is reported to be under preparation in connection with the works that need immediate attention. Mr. H. E. Clerk, the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, and myself examined the ruins. I noted as follows:—

"The *Gingee fort buildings*.—The work which has been done is good, but attention has not been given to having the surface plaster tinted to correspond with the old work. I find that smooth or pointed white plaster or cement, either on wall surfaces or at joints, always retains a new appearance, and does not correspond with the old work, even after the lapse of time, for the ancient plaster was composed of entirely different materials. It is best to finish with rough grey plaster, for the weather tones it in a short time, so that, if properly done, it almost resembles ancient work. If also, the new joints are rubbed down with a brick or cocoanut husks, the resemblance to the old work is increased. They have been trying here to colour the new joints with burnt cocoanut, but as done, it gives them an indigo shade of colour which is never seen in old weather-worn plaster."

"A great deal of work remains to be done here, some of it of an urgent kind, and I would request that full estimates for it might be prepared. If the contingency for the urgent repairs entered in the conservation budget for 1907-1908 is sanctioned, part of the work might be carried out next official year. The work might occupy a few years, if done in sections."

"A lot of vegetation has been removed, but much requires yet to be cleared from the fort walls and other important buildings. I think also, that the lesser buildings should not be neglected in this respect, for though they may not be individually of much account, when taken collectively, they add to the interest of this historical and important fortress, as such buildings do to any extensive ancient site. The chief thing they need is clearance of vegetation. Then an open space should be cleared around many of the buildings, so as to give a free approach to them. Some of the palace buildings are yet so blocked up. Then there are many arches and vaulted barrel roofs which are cracked or only partly supported. Some of these are in a dangerous condition, being only held up by the soundness of the ancient mortar. Some of the supporting piers have completely gone, yet the arches remain, but if not supported

"by the inclusion of new piers, they will ultimately fall. Some project like brackets, having a support on one side only. Even at the *Kalyana mahal*, which has been repaired, the brick under the arches of the windows has been originally supported on wooden lintels, which have decayed or been removed. These lintels should be renewed. Stone would be preferable to wood. Then the large barrel vaulted buildings on the top of the two hills, and at the base of the Krishnagiri hill require filling in of cracks in the walls and roofs. They also have had wide splayed bases originally built around the bases of the walls to keep water from the foundations. These bases are much in need of repair. Then another important matter is, that some of the buildings on the top of the Krishnagiri hill, particularly the barrel vaulted ones, stand on a wide basement filled in with earth, which is kept in position by a retaining wall. As the buildings seem to have been built, not on the rock, but on this artificial earth, their stability depends on the earth being kept in position by the retaining walls. But these latter are ruined in parts, and at some places the earth has accordingly fallen and is falling out. If it does so sufficiently, the supported building will inevitably collapse, for in some of these ancient buildings, much attention was not often given to deep or secure foundations. The large temple near the palace, is thoroughly soaked in all parts, through water falling in from the adjacent hills, from the surrounding wet cultivation, and from leaky roofs. It requires much attention."

"The above is only a short *resumé* of what requires to be done, but it indicates what is necessary, and the place is certainly worth anything that may be spent in this way. Another thing is, that some of the buildings are in a dangerous state through holes made by treasure seekers. These walls should be seen to, and several notice boards should be put up in places without delay. I have personally explained much of this to the maistry and contractor who are here, and they seem to understand what is required. The buildings just require to be inspected individually, and notes made for the estimates necessary in each case."

The foregoing notes were sent to the Executive Engineer, and thereafter the place was inspected by Mr. H. E. Clerk, Superintending Engineer. His notes were subsequently sent to me, and I insert them below. I would direct special attention to his suggestions for the ingredients required to get a suitable shade of plaster. A cut-and-dried admixture of burnt cocoanut is often used, which gives an indigo colour, rarely seen in ancient plaster work.

"I had the opportunity of inspecting these interesting ruins with the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, who is conducting excavations there, and of discussing with him the future preservation of the remains. Hitherto a grant of Rs. 500 per annum has been given and as far as I can see this small sum has been on the whole judiciously expended. Mr. Rea, however, informs me that he thinks that we may in future expect a grant of about Rs. 2,000. If this is given, a great deal more can be done, but at the same time great care will be necessary to avoid waste of money and the perpetration of those eyesores which are likely to occur when the work is in the hands of subordinates unversed in the aesthetics of archæology. The task before us is no easy one, for nothing is more difficult than to retain buildings in a state of "ruinous repair", which is what is expected of us, and here the difficulty is actuated by the fact that Gingee is a little out of the way of the Executive Engineer of the district in the ordinary course of his work."

"2. The area over which the buildings extend is considerable, and there are many miles of fort wall in various states of dilapidation, to maintain which in its present state would be beyond our powers altogether. There are also many temples, cloisters, etc., in the same state and we cannot keep them all up at any reasonable cost."

"To avoid waste of money, therefore, I would devote attention to the principal buildings and to certain portions of the cloisters etc., which should be kept up as samples, the rest must as a rule be left to decay except in cases where a little attention can obviously arrest it."

"3. I would begin with the Rajagiri on which the buildings if not the most interesting are very conspicuous."

* I do not altogether approve of this, but it can be seen to, after the more important buildings have been conserved. A.B.

" *Council hall*.—The dry stone retaining wall round this should be made up and the concrete laid to prevent water getting at the foundations repaired. In the interior minor repairs should be carried out. The brick work, where much decayed, should be made up with tinted plaster and lintel stones can be put in here and there.

" The very picturesque building known as the *flagstaff* should be carefully preserved from decay. This is best done by preventing rain water standing in the building as it does now and by making up the retaining walls round it. The debris on north side might be removed. The southern wall of the easternmost of the two granaries has split away from the rest of the building. The arched roof has fallen in. I would myself recommend leaving this alone but Mr. Rea wishes to keep it from further decay. This can best be done by building buttresses to support the outer retaining wall which at its south western corner might be repacked in places and wedged up. The arrangements for getting rid of rain water should be attended to and the smaller cracks in the wall may be filled in. All vegetation especially banian and peepul trees should be removed here as from all other buildings.

" *Runganathaswamy temple*.—Here a good deal of useful work can be done by replacing stones which have fallen out and in clearing round the building.

4. " *Kuhana Mahal*, at the foot of the hill is in a fair state of repair but some repairs to the lower storeys are necessary. Wooden lintels which have been removed may be replaced by burnt stone ones covered with rough cast tinted plaster. The arcades in the immediate neighbourhood of this building should be carefully kept up. On the east side is a gate way falling in. This may be supported by a saracenic arch. This may be 2' thick and may take the place of the filling which was evidently there once before.

5. " *Pondicherry gate*.—One entrance has already been filled in with a vaulted arch, and an estimate for another one has come in. The structures regarding this are sent separately.

" The Venkataramana temple inside the fort requires protection from rain by digging catch drains above it and making holes to allow the rain falling in the temple itself to escape.

6. " *Kistnagiri Hill*.—The buildings here are interesting but I would recommend only emergent repairs being done until those in the Rajagiri are finished.

" The following points are noticed :—

" *Second gate way*.—The sentry box on the top is in a dangerous condition and needs underpinning and the parapets in its neighbourhood require repairs.

" Runganathaswamy temple is much cracked and I would not advocate any attempt at restoring it. Water should be well drained away and all vegetation removed.

" *Mantapam below Durbar Hall*.—Many of the openings formed by the pillars and lintels have been filled in with brick in mud with arches, in some cases the arches remain and in others have disappeared—where the arches can be restored they should be kept up and in some cases they may be supported but where all traces of the arches have disappeared the remaining brick in mud may be cleared away. Great care must be taken to do nothing to spoil the appearance of this beautiful building. The portland cement repairs executed by the Public Works Department a few years ago to the Durbar Hall are effective and tone well with the rest of the building.

" *Lutchimi Narasimhaswamy temple*.—There is a large hole on north side made by the treasure seekers. It does not interfere with the stability of the temple but should be filled in and paved over with the stones that are there.

" The *mantapam* in front of this temple appears interesting and should be kept up. The large stones in the roof want replacing. This can be done.

" 7. *Bhattabhi Ramaswamy temple outside the fort*.—The beautiful *mantapams* here want careful conservation. All vegetation round their base should be cleared, and some of the stones which have fallen out and are lying about should be replaced. Vegetation from the *gopurams* which surmount the graceful monolithic pillars should be removed.

" 4. *General*.—All vegetation found in the principal buildings should be removed. All mortars should be tinted to match as far as possible the plaster or mortar in its neighbourhood. The exact tint can only be found by experiment, but the following may be taken as the basis to start on :—

Lime	..	5 parts	Lampblack or burnt	
Yellow ochre	..	1 part	coconut ..	1/2 part "
Red	..	1/2 "		

TANJORE DISTRICT—*Tanjore, the Sivaganga fort*.—The rampart escarp walls have been repaired. Work to the extent of Rs. 1,252 has been done against an estimate for Rs. 1,280. Further repairs are necessary to render the walls safe, for which an estimate is reported to be under preparation.

Negapatam, the Dutch cemetery.—An expenditure of Rs. 84 has been incurred during the year in repairing the monument. The items of work consist of (1) plastering in some places, (2) underpinning, (3) colour-washing the tombs, and (4) cleaning the surface of the inscribed slabs. The tombs have to be repaired to keep them in decent order.

SIXTH CIRCLE.

MADURA DISTRICT—*Ramnad Zamindari—Devipattam, Tilakeswara temple*.—The *sthuri* over the *garbhagruham* is fast crumbling away. Vegetation which has caused cracks has to be removed.

Rameswaram, the two-storeyed mandapam.—The building is being repaired by the temple authorities.

Madura, Minakshiamman temple.—The stone floor of the thousand-pillared *mantapam* is being relaid.

Ten pillars.—These pillars form an ancient approach or adjunct to the Tirumalai Nayak's palace. They stand in a double line in a narrow lane adjoining the palace. They are of considerable elevation and are built with granite slabs plastered with mortar. The plaster work in all the pillars is very much decayed. It has now been recommended to point the joints only. The eradication of plants on the top of some of the pillars has been suggested. The desirability of removing the drain which passes by the side of the pillars, to some distance, has been pointed out.

Madura—Yanamalai, the fort.—The ruined portion of the fort wall is being repaired.

Narasimhaswamy temple.—The vegetation over the walls will have to be removed.

Mullipattam, the Siva temple.—The temple has been largely dismantled, and the omission of it from the list has been suggested.

Alagar Koil: the temple with two tanks on the hill.—The temple authorities are carrying out the necessary repairs.

Ramnad, colossal figures of horse and elephant.—These are disfigured in places. The plastering requires renewal.

Denushkoti, Sethunatha Ramalinga temple.—This is abandoned, and in a bad state of repair.

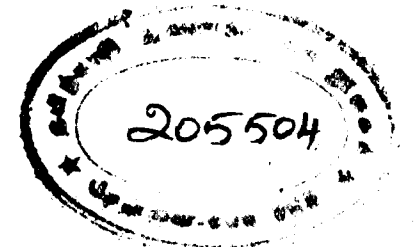
TINNEVELLY DISTRICT—*Nanguneri taluk—Kalakad, Satyanageswara temple*.—In good order except some leaks which require to be closed, for which an estimate is reported to be under preparation.

Vijayanarayana temple with inscriptions.—The terrace is leaky, and the stone beams are in parts displaced. It is reported by the Executive Engineer that an estimate is awaited from the Sub-divisional office.

Alagammannar temple.—This is in a fairly good state. The removal of weeds only is necessary.

Karungulam Vardaraja Perumal temple and Kanagasabai temple, Eruvadi Tiruvallideswara temple, Kottai Karungulam, Rajavenkateswara temple, Padumaneri Nelliappaswami temple, Radhapuram, Vengalunapadmeswara temple and Shembayammallur, Jaganadheswara temple.—These are all in a fairly good state. The removal of some vegetation only is necessary.

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Srivaikuntam taluk—Alwarthirunagari, Vishnu temple, and Venkatapathy temple, Tiruchendur Subramaniasvami temple, rock-cut and Valliammen caves.—The inscriptions are being obliterated by the application of white and colour washes. These should be removed by dilute nitric acid.

Valiyur, Subramaniasvami temple.—This is in fairly good condition. The removal of some vegetation only is necessary.

Srivilliputtur taluk—Srivilliputtur, Andal temple.—The tower only is reported to be in bad order, and the Executive Engineer states that an estimate for the necessary repairs has been received.

Tinnevely taluk—Krishnapuram, Vishnu temple.—In addition to the repairs to the temple, suggested in the previous year's report, the fallen mouldings of the *mantapam* will have to be replaced.

Manur, Rajagopalasvami temple.—The dome of the tower has partly fallen; some stone mouldings are dislodged and the walls are overgrown with vegetation.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT—*Trichinopoly, the fort with temple and inscriptions; Nadir Shah's mosque and inscription.*—It is reported that necessary repairs have been carried out to the fort gate and temple inscriptions.

Two rock-cut caves at Trichinopoly rock.—An estimate for fencing the lower cave is reported to be under preparation. The upper cave is in good condition, except a crack in the rock overhead, which seems to be an old one.

Samayapuram, Bojeswarasvami temple.—It is reported that this building has been inspected, and an estimate ordered to be prepared.

Gangaikonda Sholapuram, Brahadesvarasvami temple.—This is in a good state of preservation except the minute parts of the sculptures which are crumbling away.

Udayarpalayam, Tirumalavadi, the temple.—It is reported that an estimate for necessary repairs is under preparation.

Kulitalai, Kadambur temple.—It is in the condition reported on in the previous year.

Sivayam, Rathneswara temple.—This is in a good state of preservation, except the inscriptions exposed to the weather, which are gradually crumbling, and require protection.

The Siva temple.—This is in a good state of preservation, except the inscriptions, which are exposed to the weather. Measures for their protection should be taken.

Perambalur taluk—Valikondapuram, Ranjangudi fort, tank and mantapam and masjid.—Estimates for removing vegetation and for other necessary repairs are reported to be under preparation.

Musiri—Srinivasanallur, Koranganathar temple.—The front *mantapam* has been partially dismantled for replacing the broken beams, and for repairing the cracks in the walls. The materials for the repairs are being collected.

Trichinopoly, Preston's Battery.—Vegetation has been entirely rooted out, and materials for repairs are being collected.

Coorg.—The only monument that required attention during the year 1906–1907 was No. I the Dandinamma Devaru temple. The nature of work executed during the year, has been the plastering of the walls and levelling the site and passage.

The Commissioner of Coorg, it is reported, has called for proposals for ensuring the preservation and, where necessary, the restoration of such relics of the Coorg Rajas as remain in the province, e.g., Nalknad palace, Raja's seat and fort at Mercara. Estimates for the repairs to these monuments, it is also reported, have been called for from the Sub-divisional officer, and that the proposals will shortly be sent up to the Commissioner.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Places visited during the year.

District.	For conservation.	For excavation.	For demarcation.	Inspection of antiquities, treasure truve, etc.
Kistna		Alluru .. Amaravati ..	Obinna Ganjam .. Tenali .. Chodavada .. Narasaraopet .. Chemara ..	.....
Guntur				
Cuddapah	Siddhavattam .. Jyothi .. Voutimitta .. Gandikota .. Danavulapad .. Cuddapah .. Pnshpagiri .. Devagudi .. Kamalapuram .. Veralathattu .. Vayalpad .. Gurramkonda .. Adoni .. Timmalapur .. Tadpatri .. Gooty .. Penukonda ..	.....	.....	Bellary ..
Bellary				
Anantapur				
Chingleput		Pallavaram ..	.....	.....
North Arcot				
Coimbatore				
South Arcot		Ginjee and some adjoining pre-historic sites.	.....	Cuddalore ..
Tanjore				Sittampundi .. Tiruttaraippundi ..
Tirichinopoly	Woriyur .. Jambukeswaram .. Nelliappar Coil .. Sankaranayinarthkoyil .. Kalugumalai .. Kovilpatti ..	.....	Krishnapuram .. Vesavapuram .. Vetalepuram .. Kelaputhaneri .. Palamadai .. Kilapatam .. Kilantham ..	.....
Tinnevely				

APPENDIX B.
Expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient monuments.

Serial number.	Name of monument.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount spent.	Amount required for thorough or partial conservation.	Remarks.
1	Asoka Inscription	Jangoda	Berhampur	Ganjam	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2	Buddhist rock-out caves, structural chaitya, stupas and a number of mounds covering stupas, etc.	Tuntapalli	Ellore	Kistna	20 0 0 17 4 0	5 0 0	
3	Hill Fort	Kondapalle	Bezwada	Do.	103 15 3	..	
4	Group of rock-cuttings on the hills including five caves, buried monolithic and two rock-out platforms with sculptures.	Bezwada	Do.	Do.	28 5 8	..	
5	Four groups of caves at the base of the hill and one on the side.	Mogalraipuram	Do.	Do.	29 3 5	..	
6	Buddhist stupas	Amakavasi	Settenapalle	Guntur	93 10 1 (The cost of the erection of the hut and the pay of the watchman)	..	
7	Hill Fort	Udayagiri	Udayagiri	Nellore	118 7 9	..	
8	Ranganayakula temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	460 0 0	
9	Natural cave	Dastripalli	Do.	Do.	..	50 0 0	
10	Fort and its buildings	Gooty	Do.	Anantapur	1,502 0 0	1,000 0 0	
11	Chintalaravayami temple	Tadpatri	Do.	Do.	1,411 0 0	470 0 0	
12	Rameswami temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	593 0 0	500 0 0	
13	Siva temple	Kambadoor	Do.	Do.	136 0 0	..	
14	Ancient gopuram	Penukonda	Do.	Do.	..	50 0 0	
15	Gangannadai	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	13 0 0	
16	Passion in the fields near Gaganmahal	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	950 0 0	
17	Shri Ali mosque	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	200 0 0	
18	Veerabharavi temple	Lepakshi	Do.	Do.	..	..	
19	Hampi ruins	Hampi	Do.	Bellary	81 0 0	..	
20	Anantasaugudi, underground temple, and Mahanadan palace.	Do.	Do.	Do.	8,633 0 0	..	
21	Mallikarjuneswami temple	Kuruvetti	Do.	Do.	..	..	
22	Fort	Gurramkonda	Do.	Do.	76 0 0	..	
23	Temple	Punpagiri	Do.	Cuddapah	223 3 3	..	
24	Fort	Sidhant	Do.	Do.	345 0 5	..	
25	Fort, Madharavami temple, Raganathaswami temple, mosque and granary.	Gandikota	Do.	Do.	68 0 0 (pay of watchman for the year).	..	
26	Hullikaldurg Fort	Ganganachikkikotta	Do.	Do.	850 13 7	..	
27	Hindu temple	Vellore	Do.	Nilgiris	81 0 0	..	
28	Fort	Do.	Do.	North Arcot	72 0 0 (watchman).	..	
29	Palace	Chendragiri	Do.	Do.	19 3 7 (repairs).	..	
					3,897 7 5	..	
					60 0 0 (watchman).	..	
					48 0 0 (gardener).	..	
					204 9 5 (repairs).	..	
					10 0 0 (union tax).	..	

Expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient monuments—cont.

Sl. No.	Name of monument.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount spent.	Amount required for thorough or partial conservation.	Remarks.
30	Delhi gate	Aroor	Aroor	North Arcot	Rs. A. P. 48 0 0 (watchman). 3 0 0 (union tax).	Rs. A. P.	
31	Fort ..	Wandiwaah	..	Do.	227 9 0	.. ..	
32	Hill Fort	Krishnagiri	..	Salem	1,999 1 5	400 0 0	
33	Do.	Tiruchengoda	..	Do.	566 7 16	5,000 0 0	
34	Do.	Namakhal	..	Do.	46 6 7	100 0 0	
35	Tombs of Jain priests	Mudibidri	..	South Canara	180 0 0	.. ..	
36	Fort ..	Palghat	..	Do.	251 0 0	.. ..	
37	Kalkasandhar temple	Conjeveram	..	Chingleput	500 0 0	.. ..	
38	Perumal temple	Kuram ..	..	Do.	340 0 0	.. ..	
39	Javara temple	Mahabalipuram	..	Do.	191 0 0	.. ..	
40	Bhima's ratha	Do.	..	Do.	670 0 0	.. ..	
41	Ancient monuments	Do.	..	Do.	180 0 0 (Superintendent's pay).	.. ..	
42	Dutch cemetery	Pulicat	..	Do.	49 0 0	.. ..	
43	Do.	Negapatam	..	Tanjore	84 0 0	.. ..	
44	Sivaganga Fort	Tanjore	..	Do.	1,352 0 0	.. ..	
45	the Hill Fort with buildings and sculptures.	Tindivanam	..	South Arcot	500 0 0	.. ..	
46	Prehistoric remains	Adichanallur	..	Tinnevely	60 0 0 (Pay of the watchman).	.. ..	
47	Dandinammana Devara temple	Attur Nallur	..	Coorg	33 0 7	.. ..	
				Total ..	25,004 13 3	8,983 0 0	

APPENDIX C.

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works officers.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument.	Condition.	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
1	Nellore	Nellore	Nellore	Trakulamma temple	Good	Sub-Engineer in charge of Gular Sub-division.	28rd April 1907.
2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mulathasavara temple.	Do	do.	28rd
3	Do.	Kavali	Bitragunta	Old temple of Krishna and cave temple on the hill.	Do.	Superior in charge of Kandukur Sub-division.	26th January 1907.
4	Do.	Kandukur	Malekondrayunipalem.	Caves with temple, tanks and cells on the hill.	Do.	do.	26th October 1906.
5	Do.	Do.	Singaroyaconda	Ancient Krishna temple and a cave temple on the hill with a passage to Vishnu temple.	Do.	do.	28th "
6	Coimbatore	Rhavani	Rhavani	Sargamavaram temple	Portions of revetment slipped.	.. ..	.. ..
7	South Canara	Kasargoda	Bekal	The Fort ..	In fair order	Sub-Engineer	7th January 1907.
8	Do.	Mangalore	Venur	A Jain figure	In good order	M.R.Ry. V. R. Subramania Aiyar	2nd February 1906
9	North Arcot	Walajah	Mahendravadi	Monolithic rock-cut temple	Do.	Avargal, Overseer.	6th March 1907.
10	Do.	Do.	Sholinghur	Narasimhaswami temple	In fair order	M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal, Overseer.	6th March 1907.
11	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nachiar temple	Do.	do.	6th "
12	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sanjivayaraswami temple	Do.	do.	6th "
13	Do.	Do.	Do.	Padmapuram temple	Do.	M.R.Ry. R. Vaidyanatha Aiyar	30th "
14	Do.	Aroor	Mamandur	Two rock-cut caves sculptures and inscriptions.	In good order	Avargal, Overseer.	22nd March 1907.
15	Do.	Do.	Aroor	The Delhi gate	Do.	do.	29th "
16	Do.	Do.	Narsopalayam	Two rock-cut caves	Do.	do.	29th "
17	Do.	Do.	Panchapandavaram	Rock-cut sculptures and caves	In fair order	do.	29th "
18	Do.	Do.	Ukhal	Vishnu temple	The temple is in ruins	Do.	16th February 1907.
19	Do.	Do.	Do.	.. ..	the inscription on the out-stone plinth is safe.	.. ..	.. ..
20	Do.	Do.	Padupadi	Bharatwageswara temple	In fair order	do.	30th March 1907.
21	Do.	Do.	Siyamangalam	Rock-cut temple and sculptures	Do.	M.R.Ry. C. Murugasa Mudaliyar	4th April "
22	Do.	Do.	Theilar	Isvara temple	The temple now is in use, major portion in good order.	Avargal, Supervisor.	14th March "
23	Do.	Do.	Tirumalai	Rock-cut caves, sculptures, mantapams in front with paintings and inscriptions.	In fair order	do.	10th December 1906
24	Do.	Do.	Vellore	Jalantaraswara temple	In good order	M.R.Ry. U. Venkata Rao Avargal, Sub-Divisional officer.	9th April 1907.
25	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Fort ..	Do.	M.R.Ry. P. M. Swaminatha Aiyar	9th "
26	Do.	Do.	Adilapattam	Abdul Mahal	Do.	Avargal, sub-divisional officer.	11th "
	Do.	Do.	Veppambat	The Siva temple	In ruins ..	M.R.Ry. P. M. Sankara Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal.	7th May 1907.

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works officers—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument.	Condition.	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
27	North Arcot	Vellore	Nelvooy	Rana-swami temple	In fair order	M.R.Ry. P. M. Sankara Ramaswami Aiyar, Avargal.	7th May 1907.
28	Do.	Do.	Gangacollor	Ganeswara temple	In ruins	Mr. Sergt. Baker.	1st May 1906.
29	Do.	Chandragiri	Tirupathi	Two gopurams, Tirupathi hill	Arch crumbled	M.R.Ry. Visvanatha Aiyar Avargal	January 1906.
30	Do.	Do.	Do.	Srinivasa perumal temple	In fair order	do.	do.
31	Do.	Arni	Devikaputam	Brihatbambal temple	Main portion in good order.	M.R.Ry. U. Venkata Rao Avargal, Sub-divisional officer.	3rd April 1907.
32	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kankageswarar temple	In good condition	do.	3rd "
33	Do.	Chittoor	Erukampet	Perumal temple	Dilapidated	M.R.Ry. K. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal, Overseer.	27th March 1907.
34	Do.	Gudiyattam	Tiruvallam	Bilvathaswami temple	In fair order	M.R.Ry. B. Ataikoluswami Pillai, Overseer.	21st "
35	Chingleput	Saidapet	Pallavaram	Ancient tombs	In good order	do.	18th "
36	Do.	Do.	Do.	Siva temple	Do.	do.	8th February 1907.
37	Do.	Do.	Do.	The two oval mounds	Do.	do.	8th "
38	Do.	Do.	St. Thomas' Mount	The cross in the church on the hill	Do.	do.	20th January 1907.
39	Do.	Do.	Do.	Brahmapurthaswami temple	Do.	do.	8th February 1907.
40	Do.	Conjeevaram	Kuvam	Siva temple	In very good order	M.R.Ry. G. V. Kuppaswami Aiyar Avargal, Overseer.	18th "
41	Do.	Do.	Stripumbudur	Athikeswaraswami temple	In good order	do.	18th "
42	Do.	Do.	Do.	Bothapureswaraswami temple	Do.	M.R.Ry. B. L. Visvanatha Aiyar Avargal, Overseer.	18th "
43	Do.	Do.	Conjeevaram	Mukteswara temple	Do.	do.	26th "
44	Do.	Do.	Do.	Airavateswara temple, and Tirupuran-takeswara temple.	In fair order	M.R.Ry. B. L. Visvanatha Aiyar Avargal, Overseer.	26th "
45	Do.	Do.	Tirupaddikannuram.	Small Pallava temple	Do.	do.	26th "
46	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Jaina temple	Do.	M.R.Ry. G. V. Kuppaswami Aiyar Avargal, Overseer.	21st "
47	Do.	Do.	Somangalam	Somanatha temple	Do.	M.R.Ry. A. L. Gnanadisoam Pillai, Overseer.	23rd March 1907.
48	Do.	Chingleput	Mahabalipuram	(10) & (11) Mandapas	Do.	do.	23rd "
49	Do.	Do.	Do.	(24) Ganesa temple	Do.	do.	23rd "
50	Do.	Do.	Do.	(47) Stone choultry	All in ruins	do.	23rd "
51	Do.	Do.	Do.	(7) Mahabesara rock	Good	do.	23rd "
52	Do.	Do.	Do.	(18) Monkey sculpture	Do.	do.	23rd "
53	Do.	Do.	Do.	(30) Gopi churn	Do.	do.	23rd "
54	Do.	Do.	Do.	(21) Cave	Do.	do.	23rd "
55	Do.	Do.	Do.	(22) Elephants, monkeys and peacock.	Do.	do.	23rd "
56	Do.	Do.	Do.	(23) Krishna's butter ball	Do.	do.	23rd "
57	Do.	Do.	Do.	(25) Lion	Do.	do.	23rd "
58	Do.	Do.	Do.	(37) Draupadi's ratha	Do.	do.	23rd "
59	Do.	Do.	Do.	(38) Nandi	Do.	do.	23rd "
60	Do.	Do.	Do.	(40) Elephant	Do.	do.	23rd "
61	Do.	Do.	Do.	(44) Cave	Do.	do.	23rd "
62	Do.	Do.	Do.	(45) Arjuna's penance	Do.	do.	23rd "
63	Do.	Do.	Do.	(46) Cave	Do.	do.	23rd "
64	Do.	Do.	Do.	(48) Ramanuja Jiar's cave	Do.	do.	23rd "
65	Do.	Do.	Do.	(49) Stone couch	Do.	do.	23rd "
66	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	do.	23rd "

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works officers—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument.	Condition.	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
67	Chingleput	Chingleput	Mahabalipuram	(61) Cave	Good	M.R.Ry. A. L. Gnanadisoam Pillai, Overseer.	23rd March 1907.
68	Do.	Do.	Do.	(2) Pideri ratha	Do.	do.	23rd "
69	Do.	Do.	Do.	(3) Pideri ratha	Do.	do.	23rd "
70	Do.	Do.	Do.	(4) Vallayunkutai	Do.	do.	23rd "
71	Do.	Do.	Do.	(33) Ratha	Do.	do.	23rd "
72	Do.	Do.	Do.	(43) Dharmaraja ratha	Do.	do.	23rd "
73	Madura	Ramnad Zamindari	Devipattam	Jaganathan temple	Do.	Officer in charge of Madura Sub-division.	19th July 1906.
74	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tanjore Maharajah's chatram	Do.	Overseer, Mannad	May "
75	Do.	Do.	Tiruparungundram.	Rock-cut caves and inscriptions	Do.	Superintendent in charge of Town works	7th March 1907.
76	Do.	Do.	Yanamalai	The Jaina cave	Do.	Overseer in charge of No. II section, Periyar sub-division.	28th "
77	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sculptures and inscriptions on the rock.	Do.	do.	28th "
78	Do.	Do.	Madura	Tirupakkulam	Do.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Madura sub-division.	April "
79	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tirumalai Naik's palace	Do.	Officer in charge of Madura sub-division.	April "
80	Do.	Do.	Alagar coil	Teppakkulam	In ruins	Sub-Divisional Officer, Madura	16th March "
81	Do.	Do.	Kodumangalam	The temple	Good	Overseer No. 2 section, Periyar Sub-division.	" "
82	Do.	Tirumangalam	Kolpatti	Do.	Do.	Officer in charge of Madura sub-division.	March "
83	Do.	Do.	Sindipatti	The Siva temple	Do.	Overseer, Tirumangalam	May 1906.
84	Do.	Do.	Dindigul	The fort with inscriptions	Bad state of repairs	Overseer, Dindigul	18th March 1907.
85	Tinnevely	Tinnevely	Manur	Siva temple	Good	Sub-Divisional Officer, Head-quarters	18th May 1907.
86	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nalliyappaswami temple	Do.	do.	12th April 1907.
87	Do.	Do.	Kurukethurai	The cave temple	Do.	do.	1st "
88	Do.	Do.	Nanguneri	Vishnu temple	Do.	Overseer, Nanguneri	14th March "
89	Do.	Do.	Tirukarungudi	Do.	Do.	do.	22nd "
90	Do.	Sankaranagar Kovil.	Sankaranagar	Sankaranaraswami temple	Do.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Head-quarters	12th April "
91	Do.	Do.	Kalagumalai	Rock-cut temple on the hill	Do.	M.R.Ry. V. Subbarama Aiyar Avargal, Sub-Overseer.	2nd " 1906.
92	Do.	Do.	Do.	Group of Jain figures	Do.	do.	2nd "
93	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kalageshelamurthi temple	Do.	do.	2nd "
94	Do.	Do.	Tuticorin	Dutch cemetery	Do.	do.	16th April 1907.
95	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	Jambukeswaram	Old Jambukeswaram shrine in the court-yard of the present Jambukeswaram temple.	Do.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Srivasthikuntam	" "
96	Do.	Do.	Srirangam	Ranganathaswami temple	Do.	M.R.Ry. P. V. Manickam Naicker Avargal, E.E., Executive Engineer.	December 1906.
97	Do.	Do.	Trichinopoly	Thayumanaswami temple	Do.	do.	12th October 1906.
98	Do.	Do.	Pohandakovil	Tirumuthiswami temple	Do.	do.	26th April 1907.
99	Do.	Do.	Truvambar	Girir Erambeswarar	Do.	do.	6th September 1906.
100	Do.	Do.	Trupethorai	The Siva temple	Do.	do.	18th November "
101	Do.	Do.	Kon-salam	Venkateswara Perumal temple	Do.	do.	31st July "
102	Do.	Udyarpalayam	Gangeskonda Sholapuram.	Karundhappan Koll	Do.	do.	6th October "
103	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nagendra on a rock	Do.	do.	12th "
104	Do.	Kulitalai	Do.	Do.	Do.	do.	" "

APPENDIX D.

Expenditure incurred on excavations.

Excavations at the ancient remains at Pallavaram, Chingleput district; Gingee, South Arcot district; Kambiliampatti, Madura district; Alluru, Kistna district; Amaravati, Guntur district; and carriage of prehistorics — Rs. 9,039-11-9.

APPENDIX E.

Photographs.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Visagapatam District.</i>						
1278	Half.	East view of the doorway of the small temple on the tomb in Kuruppan Raja's bungalow.	Waltair	Visagapatam	Stone	Modern.
1279	Quarter.	Portion of the west side view of the doorway of the small temple on the tomb in Kuruppan Raja's bungalow.	Waltair	Visagapatam	Stone	Modern.
<i>Guntur District.</i>						
1280	Full	North-east view of the Amarasvami temple.	Amaravati	Guntur	Stone	Dravidian.
1281	Full	North-west view of the dagoba, lately discovered.	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1282	Full	West view of the dagoba with recumbent statues.	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1283	Half	North-west view of the dagoba with recumbent statues.	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1284	Full	Two large statues lying at the south gate of the stupa.	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1285	Full	West view of a group of figures lying at the south gate of the stupa.	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1286	Full	North-west view of a group of figures lying at the south gate of the stupa.	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1287	Half	Second panel in the dagoba	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1288	Half	Fifth panel in the dagoba	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1289	Half	Sixth panel in the dagoba	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1290	Half	Eighth panel in the dagoba	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1291	Half	Ninth panel in the dagoba	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1292	Half	Tenth panel in the dagoba	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1293	Half	An ornamented pilaster, discovered at the stupa.	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1294	Half	An oval railing slab, with circular ornament, bearing inscriptions discovered at the stupa.	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1295	Half	A pillar, with elephant capital discovered at the stupa.	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1296	Half	The lower portion of a statue	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1297	Half	A large sculptured panel discovered at the stupa.	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1298	Half	West view of a group of six statues unearthed at the east gate of the stupa.	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1299	Quarter.	A panel in a capital, discovered at the stupa.	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1300	Quarter.	A carved sandal stone	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1301	Quarter.	A panel with viharas and sacred tree discovered at the stupa.	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.
1302	Quarter.	A portion of a pillar discovered at the stupa.	Amaravati	Guntur	Marble	Buddhist.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Guntur District—cont.</i>						
1303	Quarter.	A panel of a Yaksha discovered at the stupa.	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1304	Quarter.	A panel with lotus flowers discovered at the stupa.	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1305	Quarter.	A panel carved with a dagoba, and a niche with inscriptions, discovered at the stupa.	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1306	Quarter.	A slab forming the portion of an arch discovered at the stupa.	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1307	Quarter.	A pounding stone.	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Neolithic.
1308	Quarter.	A lion discovered at the stupa.	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Plaster	Buddhist.
1309	Quarter.	A lid discovered at the stupa.	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Bronze	Buddhist.
1310	Quarter.	A sickle discovered at the stupa.	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Iron	Buddhist.
1311	Quarter.	A grass cutting scythe discovered at the stupa.	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Iron	Buddhist.
1312	Quarter.	A portion of a Buddhist figure's hand and arm, discovered at the stupa.	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Bronze	Buddhist.
1313	Quarter.	A small naga lamp discovered at the stupa.	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Bronze	Buddhist.
1314	Quarter.	A small cup discovered at the stupa.	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Iron	Buddhist.
1315	Half	Inscriptions	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1316	Half	Inscriptions	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1317	Half	Inscriptions	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1318	Half	Inscriptions	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1319	Half	Inscriptions	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1320	Half	Inscriptions	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1321	Half	Inscriptions	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1322	Half	Inscriptions	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1323	Half	Inscriptions	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1324	Half	Inscriptions	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1325	Half	Inscriptions	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1326	Half	Inscriptions	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1327	Half	Inscriptions	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1328	Half	Inscriptions	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Marble	Buddhist.
1329	Half	Celts (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Palaeolithic and neolithic.
1330	Half	Grinding stones (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Neolithic.
1331	Half	Sandal stones (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Neolithic.
1332	Half	Hammers (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Neolithic.
1333	Half	Polishing stones (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Neolithic.
1334	Half	Mortars (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Neolithic.
1335	Quarter.	Seal (inscribed)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Lapis Lazuli	Buddhist.
1336	Quarter.	Celts (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1337	Quarter.	Celts (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1338	Quarter.	Celts (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Guntur District—cont.</i>						
1339	Quarter.	Celts (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1340	Quarter.	Celts (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1341	Quarter.	Celts (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1342	Quarter.	Celts (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1343	Quarter.	Celts (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1344	Quarter.	Celts (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1345	Quarter.	Celts (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1346	Quarter.	Celts (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1347	Quarter.	Celts (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1348	Quarter.	Celts (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1349	Quarter.	Celts (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1350	Quarter.	Hammer stones (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1351	Quarter.	Hammer stones (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1352	Quarter.	Hammer stones (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1353	Quarter.	Hammer stones (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Prehistoric.
1354	Quarter.	Pottery (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Earthen	Buddhist.
1355	Quarter.	Pottery (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Earthen	Buddhist.
1356	Quarter.	Pottery (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Earthen	Buddhist.
1357	Quarter.	Pottery (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Earthen	Buddhist.
1358	Quarter.	Pottery (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Earthen	Buddhist.
1359	Quarter.	Pottery (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Earthen	Buddhist.
1360	Quarter.	Pottery (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Earthen	Buddhist.
1361	Quarter.	Pottery (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Earthen	Buddhist.
1362	Quarter.	Pottery (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Earthen	Buddhist.
1363	Quarter.	Pottery (selected)	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Earthen	Buddhist.
1364	Quarter.	A white clay lota	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Earthen	Buddhist.
1365	Quarter.	Plaster Heads	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Plaster	Buddhist.
1366	Quarter.	Stucco ornaments	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Plaster	Buddhist.
1367	Quarter.	Female figure's head	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Earthen	Buddhist.
1368	Quarter.	A goad	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Iron	Buddhist.
1369	Quarter.	Golden coins	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Gold	Ancient Hindu.
1370	Quarter.	Beads	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Glass, cornelian, etc.	Buddhist.
1371	Quarter.	Beads	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Glass, cornelian, etc.	Buddhist.
1372	Quarter.	A stone chiselled to the shape of a stupa.	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Buddhist.
1373	Quarter.	A black stone lingam	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
1374	Quarter.	Images	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Ancient.
1375	Quarter.	Images	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Ancient.
1376	Quarter.	Images	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Ancient.
1377	Quarter.	Images	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Ancient.
1378	Quarter.	A panel with a Buddhist image.	Amarāvati	Guntūr	Stone	Buddhist.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Bellary District.</i>						
1379	Full ..	An ornamented sandal stone discovered in a village and preserved at the Husur treasury.	Bellary	Bellary	Stone ..	Ancient.
1380	Full ..	South-west view of the newly discovered throne.	Kamalapuram.	Bellary	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
1381	Full ..	South-east view of the newly discovered throne.	Kamalapuram.	Bellary	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
1382	Full ..	South view of the Mahanavami dibba.	Kamalapuram.	Bellary	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
1383	Full ..	North-west view of the Mahanavami dibba.	Kamalapuram.	Bellary	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
1384	Full ..	South-west view of the Mahanavami dibba.	Kamalapuram.	Bellary	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
1385	Full ..	North-east view of the main entrance <i>gopuram</i> of the Krishna temple.	Timmalapore.	Bellary	Stone and chunam.	Vijayanagar.
1386	Full ..	North-east view of the front <i>mandapam</i> Krishna temple.	Timmalapore.	Bellary	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
1387	Full ..	South-west view of the main shrine with <i>mandapam</i> in front (overgrown with vegetation) of the Krishna temple.	Timmalapore.	Bellary	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
1388	Half ..	South-east view of the main shrine (overgrown with vegetation) of the Krishna temple.	Timmalapore.	Bellary	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
1389	Full ..	North-west view of the main entrance <i>gopuram</i> of the Siva temple.	Timmalapore.	Bellary	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
1390	Full ..	An exterior front view of the Jamma masjid.	Adóni	Bellary	Stone ..	Mahomedan.
1391	Full ..	An interior view of the Jamma masjid.	Adóni	Bellary	Stone ..	Mahomedan.
1392	Full ..	A view of the second gate of the Fort.	Adóni	Bellary	Stone ..	Mahomedan.
1393	Full ..	A view of the Arched or Kaimán Bāvi.	Adóni	Bellary	Stone ..	Mahomedan.
1394	Full ..	A view of the Peddavakili or gate.	Adóni	Bellary	Stone ..	Mahomedan.
1395	Full ..	An interior view of the Mukbarah.	Adóni	Bellary	Stone ..	Mahomedan.
1396	Full ..	An exterior view of the Mukbarah.	Adóni	Bellary	Stone ..	Mahomedan.
1397	Full ..	A view of the Rangan masjid ..	Adóni	Bellary	Stone ..	Mahomedan.
1398	Full ..	A view of the Malik Bahimans masjid with 12 small tombs.	Adóni	Bellary	Stone and plaster.	Mahomedan.
1399	Full ..	An ancient bridge ..	Adóni	Bellary	Stone ..	Mahomedan.
1400	Full ..	The Dadai Mahal masjid ..	Adóni	Bellary	Stone ..	Mahomedan.
1401	Half ..	The arches in the front gate of the Jamma masjid.	Adóni	Bellary	Stone ..	Mahomedan.
1402	Half ..	The masjid near Peddavakili ..	Adóni	Bellary	Stone ..	Mahomedan.
<i>Anantapur District.</i>						
1403	Full ..	North-east view of the square tower.	Penukonda	Anantapur	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
1404	Full ..	South-east view of the square tower.	Penukonda	Anantapur	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
1405	Full ..	East view of the square tower ..	Penukonda	Anantapur	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
1406	Full ..	A view of the main <i>gopuram</i> of the Rāmdēvarasvami temple.	Tadpatri	Anantapur	Stone ..	Dravidian.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Anantapur District cont.</i>						
1407*	Full ..	A view of ruined <i>mandapam</i> at Chintalarayasvami temple.	Tadpatri	Anantapur	Stone ..	Dravidian.
1408*	Quarter.	Image of Rāmasvami ..	Tadpatri	Anantapur	Stone ..	Modern.
1409*	Quarter.	Base of a pillar at Kanyakaparamesvari temple.	Tadpatri	Anantapur	Stone ..	Modern.
1410*	Quarter.	Base of a pillar at Kanyakaparamesvari temple.	Tadpatri	Anantapur	Stone ..	Modern.
1411*	Quarter.	Base of a pillar at Kanyakaparamesvari temple.	Tadpatri	Anantapur	Stone ..	Modern.
1412*	Quarter.	Base of a pillar at Kanyakaparamesvari temple.	Tadpatri	Anantapur	Stone ..	Modern.
1413*	Quarter.	Base of a pillar at Kanyakaparamesvari temple.	Tadpatri	Anantapur	Stone ..	Modern.
1414*	Quarter.	Base of a pillar at Kanyakaparamesvari temple.	Tadpatri	Anantapur	Stone ..	Modern.
1415*	Quarter.	Base of a pillar at Kanyakaparamesvari temple.	Tadpatri	Anantapur	Stone ..	Modern.
1416*	Quarter.	Details from the jamb of a doorway at Kanyakaparamesvari temple.	Tadpatri	Anantapur	Stone ..	Modern.
1417*	Quarter.	Details from a jamb of a doorway at Kanyakaparamesvari temple.	Tadpatri	Anantapur	Stone ..	Modern.
1418*	Quarter.	Details from a jamb of a doorway at Kanyakaparamesvari temple.	Tadpatri	Anantapur	Stone ..	Modern.
1419*	Quarter.	Details from a jamb of a doorway at Kanyakaparamesvari temple.	Tadpatri	Anantapur	Stone ..	Modern.
1420*	Quarter.	Details from a jamb of a doorway at Kanyakaparamesvari temple.	Tadpatri	Anantapur	Stone ..	Modern.
1421*	Full ..	A view of the hill fort ..	Gooty	Anantapur	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
1422*	Full ..	A view of the hill fort ..	Gooty	Anantapur	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
1423*	Full ..	A view of the group of buildings in the middle of the hill.	Gooty	Anantapur	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
<i>Cuddapah District.</i>						
1424	Half ..	Buried temple ..	Gandalore	Cuddapah	Stone ..	Dravidian.
1425*	Quarter.	Details from a jamb of a doorway at the new temple.	Proddatur	Cuddapah	Stone ..	Modern.
1426*	Quarter.	Jamb of a doorway at the new temple.	Proddatur	Cuddapah	Stone ..	Modern.
1427*	Quarter.	Jamb of a doorway at the new temple.	Proddatur	Cuddapah	Stone ..	Modern.
1428	Full ..	View of a mosque in the fort ..	Siddhavattam.	Cuddapah	Stone ..	Mahomedan.
1429	Full ..	East view of the octagonal mosque.	Siddhavattam.	Cuddapah	Stone ..	Mahomedan.
1430	Full ..	A view of the octagonal mosque.	Siddhavattam.	Cuddapah	Stone ..	Mahomedan.
1431	Full ..	East view of the Boganthani bavi	Siddhavattam.	Cuddapah	Stone ..	Ancient.
1432	Full ..	Front view of the Boganthani bavi.	Siddhavattam	Cuddapah	Stone ..	Ancient.
<i>North Arcot District.</i>						
1433	Full ..	North-east view of the Thalapurēsvaram temple.	Tiruppanan-gadu.	North Arcot	Stone ..	Chola.
1434	Full ..	Tamil inscriptions and Ganesa image on the south side niche of the main shrine Thalapurēsvaram temple.	Tiruppanan-gadu.	North Arcot	Stone ..	Chola.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Materials.	Age.
<i>North Arcot District—cont.</i>						
1435	Quarter.	Image of Brahma from the north side niche of the main shrine Thalpureeswarar temple.	Tiruppanan-gadu.	North Arcot	Stone ..	Chola.
1436	Full ..	North-east view of the Vedanarayanaswami temple.	Paduppadi ..	North Arcot	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
<i>Madras.</i>						
1437	Quarter.	Base of a lamp post (Chepauk Palace).	Chepauk ..	Madras ..	Stone ..	Modern.
1438	Quarter.	Capital of a pillar (The Senate hall).	Chepauk ..	Madras ..	Stone ..	Modern.
1439	Quarter.	Marble Cross at Purasavakam cemetery.	Purasavakam ..	Madras ..	Stone ..	Modern.
<i>Chingleput District.</i>						
1440	Half ..	An image of Vanugopala swami.	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Stone ..	Hindu.
1441	Half ..	An image of Amman ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Stone ..	Hindu.
1442	Half ..	An image of Dakshinamurti ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Stone ..	Hindu.
1443	Half ..	An image of Vishnu ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Stone ..	Hindu.
1444	Quarter.	An image of Amman ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Stone ..	Hindu.
1445	Quarter.	A pot ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1446	Quarter.	A pot ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1447	Quarter.	A pot ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1448	Quarter.	A pot ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1449	Quarter.	A pot ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1450	Quarter.	A pot ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1451	Quarter.	A pot ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1452	Quarter.	A pot ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1453	Quarter.	Two pots ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1454	Quarter.	Two pots ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1455	Quarter.	Two pots ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1456	Quarter.	Two pots and a cup ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1457	Quarter.	A bowl ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1458	Quarter.	Base of an earthen basin ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1459	Quarter.	Base of an earthen cup ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1460	Quarter.	A long stand and a cup ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1461	Quarter.	Earthen knobs ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1462	Quarter.	A large grinding stone ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Stone ..	Neolithic.
1463	Quarter.	Two portions of grinding stones.	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Stone ..	Neolithic.
1464	Quarter.	A portion of a grinder ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Stone ..	Neolithic.
1465	Quarter.	An earthen jar with three legs ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1466	Quarter.	Bronze wire bangle ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Bronze ..	Prehistoric.
1467	Quarter.	Hatchets ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1468	Quarter.	A knife and an arrowhead ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1469	Quarter.	A Ganesa and a celt ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Stone ..	Ancient and prehistoric.
1470	Quarter.	Chank shell head ornament ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Shell ..	Prehistoric.
1471	Quarter.	Chank shell head ornament ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Shell ..	Prehistoric.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Chingleput District—cont.</i>						
1472	Quarter.	Chank shell long bead ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Shell ..	Prehistoric.
1473	Quarter.	Ornamented chank ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Shell ..	Prehistoric.
1474	Quarter.	Chank shell bangles ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Shell ..	Prehistoric.
1475	Quarter.	Beads ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Bone and earthen.	Prehistoric.
1476	Quarter.	Coins ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput	Silver and copper.	Ancient.
1477	Half ..	A view of the excavation ground with workmen ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput		
1478	Half ..	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1479	Half ..	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1480	Half ..	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1481	Half ..	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1482	Half ..	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1483	Half ..	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1484	Half ..	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1485	Half ..	Urns ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1486	Half ..	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1487	Half ..	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1488	Half ..	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1489	Half ..	Cist with pot ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1490	Half ..	Three pots ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1491	Half ..	Cists under packing ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput		
1492	Half ..	A view of the excavation ground with workmen ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput		
1493	Half ..	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1494	Half ..	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1495	Half ..	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1496	Quarter.	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1497	Quarter.	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1498	Quarter.	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1499	Quarter.	Cists ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1500	Quarter.	Urn ..	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
<i>South Arcot District.</i>						
1501	Full ..	Images of Shunmugaswami and ammen discovered at Cuddalore and preserved at Husur Treasury.	Cuddalore ..	South Arcot	Stone ..	Hindu.
1502	Full ..	North-east view of the Mahamathkhan mosque, Gingee fort.	Gingee ..	South Arcot	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1503	Full ..	North-east view of the Kalyana Mahal.	Gingee ..	South Arcot	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1504	Full ..	South-east general view of the Kalyana Mahal.	Gingee ..	South Arcot	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1505	Full ..	North-east view of the Gymnasium Hall.	Gingee ..	South Arcot	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1506	Full ..	South-west view of the ruined first entrance from Gymnasium Hall.	Gingee ..	South Arcot	Stone and plaster.	Hindu.
1507	Full ..	South-west view of the ruined second entrance from Gymnasium Hall.	Gingee ..	South Arcot	Stone and plaster.	Hindu.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>South Arcot District—cont.</i>						
1508	Full	East view of the Rajagiri hill with restored entrance.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone and plaster.	Hindu.
1509	Full	East view of the Rajagiri hill with the main entrance to the hill.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone and plaster.	Hindu.
1510	Full	South view of the rock cut panel of Venugopalasvami with goddess and handmaids.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone	Hindu.
1511	Full	North-east view of the Granary on the top of the Rajagiri hill.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1512	Full	South-west view of the Ranganathasvami temple on the top of the Rajagiri hill.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone	Hindu.
1513	Full	South-west view of the flag staff on the top of the Rajagiri hill.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone	Hindu.
1514	Full	North-east view of the flag staff on the top of the Rajagiri hill.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone	Hindu.
1515	Full	North-east view of the 2nd courtyard wall of the fort with its entrance.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone	Hindu.
1516	Full	South view of the Krishnagiri hill with buildings.	Gingee	South Arcot		Hindu.
1517	Full	North-east view of the Throne and Ranganathasvami temple on the top of the Krishnagiri hill.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1518	Full	West view of the Throne on the top of the Krishnagiri hill.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1519	Full	North-east birds eye view of the buildings at the foot of the hills from Krishnagiri hill.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1520	Full	North-east view of the west side of the stables near the Kalyanamahal.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1521	Half	West view of the cracked arch at the entrance on the east, to the Kalyanamahal.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1522	Half	North-east view of ruined arches on the south side of the stables near the Kalyanamahal.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1523	Half	East view of the Kalyanamahal.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1524	Half	A view of the Kalyanamahal with stables.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1525	Half	A view of the buildings at the foot of the hills from Rajagiri hill.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1526	Half	East view of the main gopuram, Venkataramanasvami temple.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone	Hindu.
1527	Half	A view of <i>mandapam</i> and shrine in the second prakaram Venkataramanasvami temple.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone	Hindu.
1528	Full	Twelve pillared <i>mandapam</i> opposite to the Pattabiramasvami temple.	Gingee	South Arcot	Stone	Hindu.
1529	Half	A view of the temple and <i>mandapam</i> .	Sittampundi	South Arcot	Stone	Dravidian.
1530	Half	Cromlechs	Sirunampundi.	South Arcot		Prehistoric.
1531	Half	Birds eye view of the buildings at the foot of the hills.	Gingee	South Arcot		Hindu.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Salem District.</i>						
1532	Full	North-west view of the Kailasanadar temple.	Taramangalam.	Salem	Stone	Vijayanagar.
1533	Full	North-east view of the main gopuram, Kailasanadar temple.	Taramangalam.	Salem	Stone	Vijayanagar.
1534	Full	North-east view of the main shrine, Kailasanadar temple.	Taramangalam.	Salem	Stone	Vijayanagar.
1535	Full	<i>Mathamandapam</i> in the second prakaram, Kailasanadar temple.	Taramangalam.	Salem	Stone	Vijayanagar.
1536	Full	North-east view of the Yelambeswarar temple.	Taramangalam.	Salem	Stone	Vijayanagar.
1537	Full	North-east view of the <i>maha-mandapam</i> , Yelambeswarar temple.	Taramangalam.	Salem	Stone	Vijayanagar.
1538	Half	West view of the reservoir on the Krishnagiri hill.	Krishnagiri	Salem	Stone and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
1539	Half	North view of the reservoir on the Krishnagiri hill.	Krishnagiri	Salem	Stone and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
<i>Coimbatore District.</i>						
1540	Full	South-west view of the Nuthum rock.	Thanthoni	Coimbatore	Stone	Ancient.
1541	Full	South view of a rock-cut panel with the figure of Ranganathasvami on the Nuthum rock.	Thanthoni	Coimbatore	Stone	Hindu.
1542	Full	North-east view of a rock-cut panel with the figure of Pasupatheswarar and Dandayudapani on the Nuthum rock.	Thanthoni	Coimbatore	Stone	Hindu.
1543	Full	South-west view of the rock-cut Vishnu temple.	Thanthoni	Coimbatore	Stone	Hindu.
1544	Half	East view of a rock-cut panel with the figure of Kalikavathar of Vishnu on the Nuthum rock.	Thanthoni	Coimbatore	Stone	Hindu.
1545	Half	North view of a rock-cut panel with the figure of Bhairava on the Nuthum rock.	Thanthoni	Coimbatore	Stone	Hindu.
1546	Half	South-west view of a rock-cut panel with the figure of Narasimhasvami on the Nuthum rock.	Thanthoni	Coimbatore	Stone	Hindu.
1547	Half	An inscription on the back of the image of garuda discovered in a pool.	Thanthoni	Coimbatore	Stone	Hindu.
1548	Quarter	A figure of goddess discovered in a pool.	Thanthoni	Coimbatore	Stone	Hindu.
1549	Quarter	A figure of ganesa discovered in a pool.	Thanthoni	Coimbatore	Stone	Hindu.
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>						
1550	Full	North-west view of the <i>Karthar-mandapam</i> , Jambunathasvami temple.	Jambukesvaram.	Trichinopoly	Stone	Dravidian.
1551	Full	South-west view of the <i>Karthar-mandapam</i> , Jambunathasvami temple.	Jambukesvaram.	Trichinopoly	Stone	Dravidian.
1552	Full	North-east view of the main entrance and old Amman temple, Panchavannisvarasvami temple.	Woriur	Trichinopoly	Stone	Chola.
1553	Full	South-east view of the second entrance together with tank in the Panchavannisvarasvami temple.	Woriur	Trichinopoly	Stone	Chola.
1554	Full	North-west view of the inner shrines in second court-yard, Panchavannisvarasvami temple.	Woriur	Trichinopoly	Stone	Chola.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>						
1555	Full	Image of Natarajasvami discovered in the district and preserved at the Husur treasury.	Tanjore	Tanjore	Copper	Hindu.
<i>Madura District.</i>						
1556	Full	North-east view of the Sundarasvarasvami temple.	Kallal	Madura	Stone	Modern.
1557	Full	North-east view of the main entrance, the Sundarasvarasvami temple.	Kallal	Madura	Stone	Modern.
1558	Full	South-east view of the <i>Nandi-mandapam</i> , Bhirava and Amman shrines, Sundarasvarasvami temple.	Kallal	Madura	Stone	Modern.
1559	Full	South-east view of the <i>maha-mandapam</i> and main shrine, Sundarasvarasvami temple.	Kallal	Madura	Stone	Modern.
1560	Full	North-east view of the 10 pillars near Palace buildings.	Madura	Madura	Stone and plaster.	and Naish.
1561	Full	North-east view of the Arjuna-lingesvarasvami temple.	Keeladi	Madura	Stone	Pandian.
1562	Full	North-west view of the Arjuna-lingesvarasvami temple.	Keeladi	Madura	Stone	Pandian.
<i>Tinnevely District.</i>						
1563	Half	An inscribed stone in the fort	Panchalan-kurichi.	Tinnevely	Stone	Ancient.
1564	Half	Two sculptures in the fort	Panchalan-kurichi.	Tinnevely	Stone	Ancient.
<i>Mysore.</i>						
1565*	Quarter.	A soapstone with a female figure.	Mysore new Palace.	Mysore	Stone	Modern.
1566*	Quarter.	Cornice with carved elephants	Mysore new Palace.	Mysore	Stone	Modern.

* These photographs were taken for the monograph on stone-carving and inlaying.

APPENDIX F.

List of drawings prepared.

1702. Walls of ancient palace buildings buried underground in the fort and exposed by the Archaeological department, during excavations, at Ginjee, South Arcot district.

1703. Site of ancient remains at the foot of the Perambair hills, Madurantakam taluk, Chingleput district.

APPENDIX G.

Estimates countersigned and returned.

Serial No.	From whom received.	Amount of estimate.	Name of monument.	For what purpose.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Executive Engineer, Ganjam Division	Rs. A. P.	Siva temple on the hill near Bugada.	Repairs	Bugada	Ganjam	Ganjam.	
2	Executive Engineer, Kistna Northern Division.	60 0 0	Anaravati stupa	Watchman	Anaravati	Sattensapalle	Guntur.	
3	Executive Engineer, Bellary Division	60 0 0	Bhinevarasvami temple.	Repairs	Nilagonda	Harpanahalle	Bellary.	
4	Do.	2,800 0 0	Siddhant Fort	Do.	Nidhant	Cuddapah	Cuddapah.	
5	Superintending Engineer, IV Circle	160 0 0	Jain monuments.	Do.	Thramahi	Polur	North Arcot.	
6	Do.	45 0 0	Delhi gate	Providing tablet	Arcot	Arcot	Do	
7	Executive Engineer, West Coast Division	300 0 0	Fort	Repairs	Tellicherry	Kottayam	Malabar.	
8	Do.	100 0 0	Ruined Jain temple	Clearance of vegetation.	Sultan's Battery	Wynad	Do.	
9	Do.	180 0 0	Fort	Conservation	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Salem.	
10	Do.	47 0 0	Do.	Repairs	Nimakkal	Nimakkal	Do.	
11	Do.	55 0 0	Siva temple	Clearance of vegetation.	Veppambattu	Vellore	North Arcot.	
12	Do.	90 0 0	Do.	Do.	Sholapuram	Do.	Do.	
13	Do.	520 0 0	Chandragiri Mahal	Repairs	Chandragiri	Chandragiri	Do.	
14	Do.	280 0 0	Do.	Clearance of vegetation.	Wandiwash	Wandiwash	Do.	
15	Superintending Engineer, V Circle	880 0 0	Bhimas' Ratha	Re-erecting fallen stones.	Mahabalipuram	Chingleput	Chingleput.	
16	Do.	588 0 0	Fort	Repairs	Ginjee	Tindivanam	South Arcot.	
17	Do.	1,350 0 0	Kallasanadha temple.	Do.	Conjeevaram	Conjeevaram	Chingleput.	
18	Do.	960 0 0	Sivaganga Fort	Clearance of vegetation.	Tanjore	Tanjore	Tanjore.	
19	Do.	1,280 0 0	Do.	Repairs	Do.	Do.	Do.	
20	Do.	600 0 0	Ginjee Fort, Rajagiri Hill.	Work of improvement to the third entrance.	Ginjee	Tindivanam.	South Arcot.	
21	Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division	400 0 0	Pallava temple	Restoration	Mahabalipuram	Chingleput	Chingleput.	
22	Do.	3,020 0 0	Ancient monuments.	Repairs	Do.	Do.	Do.	
23	Do.	275 0 0	Ginjee Fort	Putting up notice boards.	Ginjee	Tindivanam.	South Arcot.	
24	Superintending Engineer, VI Circle	860 0 0	Siva temple	Fitting up a lightning conductor.	Sankaranayinarkoyil.	Sankaranayinarkoyil.	Tinnevely.	
25	Do.	1,000 0 0	Rock Fort	Repairs	Dindigul	Dindigul	Madura.	
26	Do.	9,500 0 0	Alagar Koll walls.	Do.	Madura	Madura	Do.	
27	Collector, Madura	250 0 0	Temple	Do.	Thirupallani	Ramnad Zamindari.	Do.	Sent to Collector for recovery of contribution.
28	Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly Division	2,630 0 0	Koranganadhar temple.	Do.	Srinivas Nallur	Mudiri	Trichinopoly.	

Submitted to Govt. for sanction.

No. 554, PUBLIC, 12TH JULY 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from A. REA, Esq., F.S.A. SCOT., M.S.A., M.R.A.S., Superintendent,
Archæological Survey, Southern Circle.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—Madras, the 14th June 1907.
No.—599.

In submitting herewith my annual progress report for the year 1906–1907, I have the honour to state that, with the shortened period now allowed for the compilation of the report, it was impossible to get a perfectly correct proof, and would request that I may be allowed to go over the proofs again, before the report is finally printed for publication.

Order—No. 554, Public, dated 12th July 1907.

Recorded.

2. The Government are glad to note that a large amount of conservation work was carried out during the year, and that the touring of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, was extensive.

3. With reference to paragraph 2 of Part I of the report, the Superintendent will be informed that, when a monument which is the property of Government is disfigured or otherwise injured, or when there is good cause to fear any act of vandalism, he should submit a special report to Government with his recommendation whether the monument concerned should be declared a “protected monument” under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904).

4. The attention of the officers concerned will be drawn in the Public Works department to the remarks on page 19 of Part II regarding the conservation of the excavated site of the ancient Jain temples at Danavalapad in the Cuddapah district. Inquiry will also be made in that department as to why the services of the watchman employed to guard the Hampi ruins have been dispensed with.

5. The Superintendent's proposals in paragraph 15, Part I of the report, with respect to his tours during the next field season, are approved.

6. Copies of the report and of the photographs mentioned in paragraph 14, Part I, will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

[Here enter letter No. 555, Public, dated 12th July 1907.]

(True Extract.)

H. BRADLEY,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Archæological Survey.
„ the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
„ the Superintendent, Government Central Museum.
„ all Collectors.
„ the Public Works department.
„ the Government of India (Home department), with C.L.
„ the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with C.L.
Editors' table.

APPENDIX.

ist of public libraries, etc., to which copies of the Archaeological Survey Reports, New Imperial Series, including the Director-General's Annual Report, Part II, and the Provincial Annual Reports of the Superintendents are regularly supplied.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.
 Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
 Edinburgh " " Edinburgh.
 Glasgow " " Glasgow.
 Aberdeen " " Aberdeen.
 Trinity College Library, Dublin.
 Folklore Society, 11 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
 National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
 Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
 Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 The Royal " Windsor Castle, Berks.
 Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
 Royal Society, Edinburgh.
 Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
 National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
 Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
 Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
 Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
 Imperial Institute, London.
 Indian Institute, Oxford.
 Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.
 The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
 Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Englisfield Green, Surrey.
 Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
 Institut de France, Paris.
 Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
 Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.
 Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
 Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
 R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.
 British School, c/o H.E. the British Ambassador, British Embassy, Rome.
 American School of Classical Studies at Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
 Royal Institute of Netherlands, India. The Hague, Holland.
 Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
 Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.
 University Library, Upsala, Sweden.
 " " Christiania, Norway.
 British School at Athens, Greece.
 La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
 Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.
 American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Chicago.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
 Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
 Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
 University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
 Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
 Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
 Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
 Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole française d'extrême Orient, Hanoi.
 Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
 Institut Français D'Archeologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
 Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.
 North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, China.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
 Indian Museum, Calcutta.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
 University " Madras.
 Public " "
 Presidency College " "
 School of Art " "
 Government Central Museum, Madras.
 Christian College Library, Madras.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
 University " "
 Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
 School of Art, Bombay.
 The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
 University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
 Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
 Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, P.W.D., Allahabad.
 University Library, Allahabad.
 Public Library, Allahabad.
 Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
 Sanskrit College, Benares.
 Thomson College, Roorkee.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
 Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
 Museum Library, Lahore.
 University Library, Lahore.
 Government College Library, Lahore.
 Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.
The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.
College Library, Ajmer.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

FORT SAINT GEORGE.

PUBLIC (1907) DEPARTMENT.

(Copy.)

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for India.

No. 555, dated 12th July 1907.

FORWARDING three copies of the Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 554, Public, dated 12th July 1907, embodying the annual report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, for the year 1906-1907, together with one set of photographs referred to in paragraph 14, Part I.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—to

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in the marginally-noted despatches from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, I am directed to forward three copies of the Proceedings of this Government, No. 554, Public, dated 12th July 1907, embodying the annual report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, for the year 1906-1907, together with one set of the photographs referred to in paragraph 14, Part I.

(1) Despatch to the Government of Bombay, No. 28, Public (Records), dated 29th December 1892.

(2) Despatch to the Government of India, No. 16, Public (Records), dated 16th March 1906.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. BRADLEY,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

OOTACAMUND,
12th July 1907.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 554, 555, PUBLIC, DATED
12TH JULY 1907.

[SUBJECT.—Annual report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.]

From the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, dated 14th June 1907, No. 599.

Under Secretary—

The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, submits his annual progress report for the year ending 31st March 1907.

2. The statement in paragraph 2 of Part I that Government have decided that ancient monuments which are the property of Government should not be declared to be "protected monuments" under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act No. VII of 1904, appears to require correction with reference to G.O., Nos. 400, 401, Public, dated 28th May 1907. Under paragraph 14. "Miscellaneous" the Superintendent states that "both the surveying and clerical staffs have been kept hard at work and it may be ultimately found necessary to increase both of them, as at present they have more to do than they can well overtake." The establishment of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, was reorganized only in February 1906—vide G.O., No. 115, Public, dated 17th February 1906.

A. GALLETTI—4-7-07.

He may come up separately. Nothing need be said in the order on this paper.
A.G.—4-7-07.

3. On page 19 of Part II of the report, Mr. Rea remarks:—

"The amount of the estimate for the prevention of accumulating sand (on the excavated site of the ancient buried Jain temples at Danavalapad in the Cuddapah district) seems to have been absolutely wasted, simply through the carelessness of those concerned with its carrying out, and unless matters are looked to, the site will, in a comparatively short time, be again covered up with sand. The village authorities should be held responsible for the committal of nuisances".

A.G.—4-7-07.

Might be done in the original order.
A.G.—4-7-07.

report. This may be done in the Public Works Department in communicating the Public Department Government Order to Public Works officers concerned.

(Pages 11, 12, 14 and 26 of report.)

(Pages 12, 14, 15, 20 of report.)

ancient monuments selected for conservation.

G.O., 406, 6th June 1906.

5. Draft order on the report is submitted.

N.K.—27-6-07.

Mr. Rea asks to have the proof back for further correction. Proof may be sent to him before final issue.

A.G.—4-7-07.

C. S. SIMPSON—3-7-07.

4. Part II of the report notices the existence of inscriptions on stones in certain places and contains also recommendations for the inclusion of certain ancient monuments in the list of The standard list of ancient monuments is now under revision, and Mr. Rea will, no doubt, include the monuments in the revised list if necessary.

On the whole, the report is better written than the first copy of the report submitted last year, and Mr. Rea has edited far more carefully the reports of Public Works officers (Part II of report).

Mr. Rea has written a full and interesting report. I have corrected a few slips and a further proof may be obtained and sent to him (as he requests) before publication.

2. The points marked A, B, C and D are for orders.

A. GALLETTI—4-7-07.

A. The Superintendent may be told that he can make special representations about places which are disfigured or injured.

B. No order is necessary at present.

C. The Public Works Department may have their attention drawn to the matter.

D. The Public Works Department may also be asked to explain.

Put up a draft order.

H. BRADLEY—5-7-07.

Under Secretary—

Revised draft order submitted.

N.K.—6-7-07.

It may be forwarded to the Public Works Department for acceptance.

C.S.S.—6-7-07.

A.G.—8-7-07.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Accepted in the Public Works Department.

R. PARSONS.

A. G. ROMILLY—9-7-07.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Chief Secretary—

Submitted.

A.G.—11-7-07.

The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, C.S.I.—

Draft for approval.

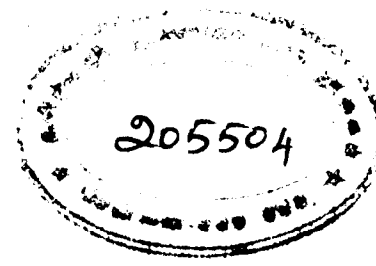
H.B.—11-7-07.

G. S. F[ORBES]—11-7-07.

Issue.

H.B.—12-7-07.

[G.O., Nos. 554, 555, Public, dated 12th July 1907.]



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