

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE YEAR

1907-1908.

MADRAS:

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1908.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE, (CAMP) SANKARAM, 15TH JUNE 1908.

No. 425.

From

A. REA, Esq., F.S.A.Scot., 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 1907-1908.

2. I would request the supply of 35 spare copies of this report for distribution among those interested, and that the gentlemen mentioned in the paragraph "Contributions and Reports" might each receive a copy direct from Government.

1. CONSERVATION.

As in years past, this branch of Archaeology received the chief attention of the Department. A list of the places visited for this, as well as for other purposes, will be found in Appendix A. A summary of reports on the work done at the several monuments in the Presidency will be found in Part II of this report. The expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient monuments is given in Appendix B; the condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works Officers in Appendix C; and the list of the estimates countersigned and returned in Appendix G. A pamphlet "General Principles for the guidance of those entrusted with the custody of, and execution of repairs to, Ancient Monuments" issued by the Director-General of Archaeology in India was translated into the four vernaculars of the Presidency and circulated to the officers of the Public Works Department and others for their information and guidance. The practice of visitors scrawling their names in black and white and sometimes with an iron implement, in letters more or less large, at several ancient monuments in the Presidency was observed and notice boards were ordered to be put up, wherever such practices occurred. Information regarding the demolition of and repairs to ancient buildings, was received from Collectors of Districts and some of these monuments were visited and photographed.

2. EXCAVATIONS.

The excavations conducted during the year resulted in much more important and interesting discoveries than has been the case for some years past. The amount sanctioned for excavations by the local Government was supplemented by an additional allotment from the Imperial Government. Appendix D shows the amount spent on excavations.



Amarāvati, Guntur District.—Originally the excavations at Amarāvati were confined to the limits of the central *stūpa*. During the excavations conducted in years previous to the present one under review, the excavations were pushed beyond the *stūpa* to the four cardinal points, where the four gates were situated. At the excavations conducted during the year at the south gate, a chunam ball was found at a distance of 18 feet from the gate. Its top was broken and in it was a pottery vessel, covered with a lid and coated with plaster. This contained a casket in the form of a Buddhist *dāgoba* $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, with an umbrella on the top, which however was bent owing to the fall of the casket during digging. The *dāgoba* is made of thin sheets of pure gold and is equal in weight to a sovereign and a four-anna piece. The dome of the *dāgoba* lifts off, and inside it were found six small gold flowers and a small piece of bone.

The excavations at the west gate resulted in the unearthing of a number of white marble slabs, sculptured and inscribed.

Between the north and west gates was found a brick *dāgoba*. The dome of it has fallen, and even the central portion is incomplete, a third of it having been destroyed. This *dāgoba* is divided into four compartments, by two walls running diagonally across. To the north of this *dāgoba* were discovered fourteen earthen funeral urns, all standing close to each other.

Other important discoveries at the *stūpa* were some bronze images, the largest of which is 1 foot $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches high representing Buddha as a *guru* addressing his disciples. These images are coeval with the ancient buildings at the site, and represent Buddha in his ordinary posture as seen on many of the marble sculptures.

Besides these, a number of sculptures, inscribed and ornamental stones, coins, celts, and various other small articles were obtained. Some of the slabs unearthed during the year have inscriptions, several of which are in the Asoka characters, which would enable us to place the date of the *stūpa* at a period long anterior to any hitherto assigned. Numerous traces of walls in various parts of the mound were unearthed.

Sankaram, Vizagapatam District.—The ancient remains here, are on two adjoining hills locally called the Bojjannakonda. The excavations on the mound on the summit of one of these hills resulted in the unearthing of an aspidal ended *chaitya* with its attendant buildings. These compose an extensive Buddhist monastery.

The walls of the *garbagraham* of this *chaitya* are at a higher level than the buildings which surround it. The image of worship was not found, though its pedestal still stands in the main shrine.

The inner courtyard wall, the *praharam* walls and the walls of smaller shrines, and six bases made of stone with a cavity in the centre of each, probably to support pillars, have all been found. The base of the *chaitya* appears to have originally been covered with plaster, traces of which are still found in some places.

When the surrounding lower mound of the *chaitya* was dug into, it was found to contain numerous cells. These cells, so far as they have been explored, are found to stand on the three sides of the *chaitya*. Though the walls of these cells are built of bricks, such portions of the rock as could be formed into a wall or part of it have been so utilized. This is seen on the rows on the northern side. The cells have niches in the walls intended for placing images or lamps. In one of the cells, a number of rare coins of the Chalukyan King Vishnuvardhana (663 to 672 A.D.), clay inscribed seals and small articles of pottery were found. In one cell was a neolithic celt. A small *panivattam* of a *lingam* was found in a third cell, and this leads to the surmise that a Hindu occupation had occurred subsequent to that of the Buddhists, which is corroborated by the fact that the image in the cave on the hill, now worshipped as Bojjanna, is simply a rock-cut Buddhist *dāgoba*.

At a distance of about 20 feet to the west of the ruined walls of the *chaitya*, is a rock-cut *stūpa*, standing on a square rock-cut platform. It was covered in some places with fallen earth and débris, and it appeared at the outset to consist wholly of rock. The débris around the *stūpa* on the rock-cut platform were cleared, and the *stūpa* was found to have been encased by brick-work. The height of the brick-work at the base, though it probably originally covered the whole of the *stūpa*, is now only

about 6 to 7 feet. On the top of the square platform on the eastern side of the *stūpa* was a square-cut cavity, and the platform was covered with débris, almost up to the top. When this débris was cleared, the brick casing around the square platform was brought to light. On the eastern side, three steps for ascending the *stūpa* from the pavement below were exposed. These steps are about 11 feet 3 inches long and 6 inches broad. Below the square-cut cavity above referred to, the rock has been so cut as to suggest that it was used as a granary. Close to the steps on the southern side is a brick-built *dāgoba*, with its dome fallen. On the southern side of the rock-cut platform are nine brick-built *dāgobas*. The bricks in these *dāgobas* are so arranged as to radiate towards the centre, enclosing a central cavity. In two of these *dāgobas* stone relic caskets in the form of miniature *dāgobas* were found. These brick *dāgobas* are built on a rock base. Adjoining these brick *dāgobas*, is another small *chaitya*, while a third still smaller, stands to the south of the single brick *dāgoba* above referred to. On clearing the débris on the western side, a number of rock-cut *dāgobas* were exposed. The lower cylindrical portions of some of these are so high, that they might best be described as columns.

The remains are very extensive and though much work has been done, a great portion yet remains for future exploration.

Perambair, Chingleput District.—There is chain of hills here, which is surrounded by numerous cromlechs. A few of these were examined previously. A much more extensive series of excavations was conducted during the year. In the cromlechs recently exposed, numbers of long earthenware cists or coffins of varying length were found, besides numerous articles of pottery of various sizes and shapes. In one or two of the cists which were exposed, bones and minor earthenware articles were found. Some of the cists unearthed during the year are of a peculiar type, in that they have three rows of legs, with four legs for each row. Long three-legged jars were also found, and these have spouts at the top near the mouth. The articles unearthed during the year have been removed to the Madras Museum.

I had intended to conduct excavations at the extensive Buddhist mounds near the Guntapalle caves in the Kistna district, and for that purpose had been in communication with the Collector for over a year past. The proprietor, however, seems to misunderstand the purpose of the exploration and no result has ensued. The mounds are of the first importance from an archæological point of view, as they almost certainly cover Buddhist buildings of very early date. It is therefore a matter of regret that this work cannot be carried out. Failing other means, it might be desirable to acquire the portion of the land containing the remains under the Land Acquisition Act.

Some mounds, apparently covering Buddhist *stūpas*, or other buildings, and a rock-cut inscription of the second century A.D. with the name of the Āndhra King Vāsithīputa Chadasāta, were discovered at a hill, near the village of Kodavali, in the Pithapuram Zemindary, in the north of the Gōdāvari district. The particulars as to the King and date were received from Dr. Sten Konow, Government Epigraphist for India, after I had sent him photographs and estampages of the inscription. These remains have never before been recorded. I propose to conduct excavations at the mounds there, next season, should the permission of the Zemindari be accorded.

3. MAP OF VIJAYANAGAR.

The Survey Map of Vijayanagar and the surrounding country, which had been in progress for some time, was completed.

4. PUBLICATIONS.

The departmental Annual Progress Report for 1906-1907 was published. Conservation notes on some of the ancient monuments visited, were printed, and sent to the other Circles of the Survey, and to the Director-General of Archæology in India. A summary of my progress report was submitted to Government for inclusion in the Administration Report of the Presidency. The plates to accompany the volume on "Pallava Architecture" were received from the Photo and Litho office of the Survey of India, towards the end of the year.

5. TREASURE TROVE.

Several reports regarding the finding of treasure trove were received, and the objects found were inspected and photographed. A fine sandal stone found at Bellary was acquired by this department and sent to the Government Central Museum, Madras. Government decided that the gold *dāgoba* casket and the bronze images found at Amarāvati in the course of the recent excavations should be treated as treasure trove.

6. OFFICE LIBRARY.

The "Indian Antiquary", the "Journal of Indian Art and Industry" and the "Oriental Bibliography" were received. Some books were also transferred from the Revenue Secretariat to this office. The book "Ancient Khotan" by M. A. Stein and "The Indian Calendar" by R. Sewell and S. B. Dikshit, were, amongst others, added to the office library.

7. ANNUAL OFFICE EXPENDITURE.

	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendent	8,900	0	0
Establishment	2,341	8	9
Travelling allowance	3,275	3	0
Supplies and Services	5,091	1	6
Contingencies	2,130	6	7
Map of Vijayanagar	690	0	0
	22,728	3	10

8. ESTABLISHMENT.

During the year, the Manager, who was on leave, died, and the clerk Mr. P. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., was promoted to the post. He has shown much energy in his conduct of the duties of the post. The surveying staff was in camp for a great part of the year, and carried out their work with zeal and energy. The Head Surveyor was in charge of the excavations at Amarāvati, and to his care and vigilance may be ascribed credit for the important discoveries made there. Myself and staff were in camp for nearly three-fourths of the year on excavation, conservation and other duties. The Director-General of Archaeology and the Government Epigraphist for India visited this circle during the year, and I accompanied them to all the places they visited in this Presidency, as well as to Hallebid in Mysore. Two

* Sent separately by packet post. bromide prints of the photographs taken by my staff accompany* this report. As these photos have had to be taken under varying conditions of weather, some negatives require to be touched up, so as to get good prints. But as retouching is a laborious and tedious process, it is impossible to get all these negatives retouched within the short time allowed for the submission of the Report; some prints, therefore, are taken from untouched negatives.

9. TOUR PROGRAMME, 1909-1910.

Such places as are worthy of inspection will be visited, and such monuments as are undergoing repairs will have to be inspected. Reports are often received from Collectors regarding finds of treasure trove, and the demolition or repair of certain ancient monuments, and these will have to be inspected. As to excavations, it is proposed to continue those at Sankaram and Amarāvati. The mound discovered on the top of a hill near Kodavali village in the Gódvāri district during a recent tour, and such other ancient sites as may seem worthy of excavation, will have to be explored. These causes preclude any detailed tour programme, which, if made and attempted to be adhered to, would simply lead to the detriment of the work.

10. CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPORTS.

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

- Mr. J. P. Bedford, I.C.S.—
Existence of the Sri Veda Puriswarasvami temple at Tirukkanitattai, Tanjore district.
Repairs to the Sri Mayuranadasvami temple at Mayavaram, Tanjore district.
Repairs to the temple at Tirukkalur, Tanjore district.
Repairs to the Sri Swarnapuriswarasvami temple at Alagatributtur, Kumbakonam taluk, Tanjore district.
- Mr. F. A. Coleridge, I.C.S.—
Existence of the Siva temple at Solapuram, Srivilliputtur taluk, Tinnevely district.
- Collector of Coimbatore—
Existence of the ancient temple at Sarkar Paliam, Coimbatore district.
- Collector of Madura—
Existence of the ancient temple at Kuruvithurai, Madura taluk, Madura district.
- Collector of the North Arcot district—
Existence of the ruined temple at Kovilur, on the Javadi hills, North Arcot district.
- Mr. R. A. Graham, I.C.S.—
Existence of the Ranganathasvami temple at Nagenahalli, Hospet taluk, Bellary district.
Discovery of a small piece of inscribed stone at Hampi, Bellary district.
- Mr. J. G. D. Partridge, I.C.S.—
Existence of the Jama Masjid at Chicacole, Ganjam district.
- Mr. G. A. D. Stuart, I.C.S.—
Notes regarding the buildings on the Tiruchengodu hill, Salem district.
- Mr. P. K. Rajam Aiyar—
Finding of a stone image at Kovattagudi village, Trichinopoly district.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. REA,
Superintendent.

PART II.

REPORTS FROM PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS, Etc.,

FIRST CIRCLE.

GANJAM DISTRICT—*Berhampore taluk, Jaugoda, Asoka inscription.*—It is reported that notice boards in Telugu and Uriya were prepared for being hung up in front of the monument.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT—*Yellamanchali taluk, Gopalpatnam, Darmalingesvaraswami temple.*—This Siva temple is situated on a hill named *Pandavula mitta* or the hill of the Pandavas. The *lingam* is supposed to have been originally placed there and worshipped by Darmaraja, the eldest brother of the Pandavas. The present temple is a small and modern one, reputed to stand on the site of an ancient one. It is of very little archæological interest. But in connection with it, are a number of caves—originally natural and some of them rock-cut. To these the legend in connection with Rama and Sita has been attached. This legend is practically the same as that connected with other places in the Presidency. There are several interesting sculptured slabs and images, which probably belonged to the earlier temple.

Gopalpatnam.—To the north of the village, is a mound covering the ruins of a Siva temple.

Bupikonda.—This hill is adjacent to *Pandavula mitta*. Below the summit is a cave reported to have been occupied by a *Sanyasi*.

Suthikonda.—This hill is situated about two miles west of the *Pandavula mitta*. The hill is formed like a cone, and is called the grain heap of the Pandavas. This name is probably due to its peculiar outline.

Aratlakota.—A mile from this village is an extensive mound adjoining the road. It is said to contain the remains of a fort, after which the village is named. It is reported that a few years ago, some chance digging in the mound led to the discovery of walls formed of large bricks. Other traces usually seen on such ancient sites, are found after rain.

GODAVARI DISTRICT—*Peddapuram taluk—Kathipudi.*—This village is situated 17½ miles to the north-east of Peddapuram and adjoins the trunk road leading from Tūni to Pittapuram.

On the summit of a small hill in the village are two mounds, locally called the *Nalla dibba* or black mound and the *Erra dibba* or red mound.

Traces of buildings are found on both of them and the place is worthy of exploration. Various other remains exist, whose nature can only be ascertained after excavation.

Pittapuram taluk—Kodavali.—At the foot of one of the hills near this place, are the remains of a fort, and on the summit are some rock-cut wells, one of which has an inscription which has been stated by Dr. Sten Konow, Government Epigraphist for India, to belong to the 2nd century A.D. There are also some mounds, which seem well worthy of exploration, for one of them apparently covers the remains of a *stupa*. The inscription and the mounds are not recorded anywhere, and therefore the place is a new discovery.

KISTNA DISTRICT—*Ellore taluk, Guntapalli, Five Buddhist rock-cut caves, structural chaitya and stupa excavated and a number of mounds covering stupas.*—The vegetation about the main caves, as well as the bushes in the pathway leading to them have been cleared. Pathways to some of the minor caves have yet to be made and the vegetation about them cleared. It is reported that a notice board for these caves will be put up shortly.

SECOND CIRCLE.

KISTNA DISTRICT—*Bezwada taluk, Bezwada, the group of rock cuttings on the hills including five caves, buried monolithic temple, and two rock-cut platforms with sculptures.*—The pillars supporting the main cave have fallen, and twelve pillars are now required to replace them. These must be of plain square chisel dressed stones. The shrubs around the Ramanujabalam and the Akkanna Madanna halls have to be removed, and the cracks in them grouted with mortar.

Malikarjuna temple.—Vegetation over the roof has to be cleared.

Nagaresvara temple.—The *mantapam* in front, and the *gopuram* require repairing.

Mogalrajapuram, four groups of caves at the base of the hill and one on the hill side.—The cave on the hill side which was three-fourths buried in débris has been cleared and the vegetation removed. One of the caves was leaky, and water was getting in through the fissures in the rock. These fissures have been grouted with broken stone and chunam on the top, and pointed with cement in the interior. The débris in front of the caves have to be removed, and the cracks grouted.

Bander taluk, Ghantasala, the Siva temple.—The plaster on many of the figures has fallen and requires to be replaced. The compound wall requires to be underpinned and plastered.

GUNTUR DISTRICT—*Sattenapalle taluk—Amaravati, the Buddhist Stupa.*—The fencing round the *stupa* has been tarred and a watchman maintained. Some shrubs have to be cleared from inside the enclosure, and the stones with inscriptions to be removed and cleaned.

Amareavar temple.—The face of the front wall, as well as the rear wall, have been repaired. The roof of the *mantapam* in front has to be repaired, and the dislodged steps put in order. The compound wall at the eastern side has no coping, and it is necessary that one should be put up. The plaster and the brick work, wherever gone, have to be renewed. The decayed door frame on the western side has to be replaced, and the bushes growing on the platform rooted out. The small shrine outside the brick compound wall is in a very dilapidated condition, and has to be restored. The natural drain at the eastern side threatens the safety of the small temples situated near it. This should be filled, as the water can very easily drain away without it.

Narasarowpet taluk—Chezarla, Sri Kukkatesvara temple and caves.—The main and the three smaller temples have been restored to a fair condition, the walls plastered and the floor pointed. The small shrines within the compound wall, as well as the tower, have still to be repaired.

Ongole taluk, Kanuparti, Buddhist white marble sculpture.—This stone is sculptured with the figure of a serpent, and stands in the ground in the centre of a field. It is taken care of by the ryots, who perform *pūja* to it.

NELLORE DISTRICT—*Udayagiri taluk, Udayagiri, the Hill fort.*—The six joists supporting the terrace over the second gate-way, have to be renewed and the wood-work tarred. Teak wood joists to support the terrace have to be inserted at the third and fourth gates. At the fifth gate, the side walls require rebuilding, and the stones, which have fallen, have to be replaced. The fallen portions of the terrace at the sixth gate have to be rebuilt and supported by teak-wood joists. The top and the ceiling of the terrace of the mosque require plastering with cement. The wall will have to be plastered in places and the vegetation removed.

Dasirapalli, Natural Cave.—The inside of the cave has to be cleared, and the bushes by the side of the steps removed.

THIRD CIRCLE.

BELLARY DISTRICT—*Harpanahalli taluk, Nilagunda, Bheemesvaraswami temple.*—Two buttresses to support walls have been constructed. The top of the *gopuram* has to be repointed with mortar to prevent other stones from falling.

Hospet taluk, Anantasayanagudi.—Pillars have been built to support cracked lintels. The floors of the Main and Latchmi shrines have been laid with concrete and plastered, an iron railing put up, pillars to support *gopuram* constructed, vegetation over the roof and other places cleared, name boards affixed and a pathway made. The pillars have to be cleaned and notice boards affixed.

Vijayanagar—Krishnaswami temple.—Vegetation which had grown in and around the temple, has been cleared.

Achutaroya temple.—Necessary repairs to the roof of the *Kalyana Mantapam* have been done, and vegetation in and around the temple cleared.

Monolithic statue of Narasimha.—The pathway to this monument has to be cleared.

Hazara Ramasvami temple.—The *Yagasala* has been laid with concrete and plastered, and the top of the *mantapam* pointed.

Pattabhiramasvami temple.—The fallen portion of the main north wall has been repacked and the stones fixed in concrete.

Mantapam about a mile from Talayari gatta, on the left side of the road to the Vittala temple.—The wall on the right side of the *mantapam* has to be repacked. Débris and vegetation in and around it have to be cleared.

Hexagonal bath above the Sarasvati temple.—Vegetation around the bath has been cleared, a pathway from the bath to the Sarasvati temple formed, and debris cleared. The pathway has to be gravelled.

Elephant stables.—The upper portion of arches and pillars has been plastered.

Queen's bath.—The fallen portions of arches have been rebuilt, and the walls plastered.

Three streets of the ancient bazaar.—Some debris have been removed and vegetation cleared. The remaining vegetation has still to be cut.

Kadilikalu Ganesa temple.—The floor has to be gravelled.

Group of palace buildings with mantapams, mosque and council room.—Débris have been cleared and two basements exposed. The roof of the mosque has been pointed, sides of piers of council room, as well as the walls of the rooms, underpinned and plastered, and vegetation within the compound rooted out.

Watershed.—The piers have been underpinned, the retaining wall between piers rebuilt, the cracks grouted, prickly-pear removed, cistern in the cist exposed and the inside gravelled.

Ganagithi Jain temple.—The building has undergone repairs, but more require to be done. In addition to some bushes, a large banyan tree, with thick roots which have penetrated from the wall-head of the tower right down through the wall to the ground, was previously cut off. But it is growing again, and will require continual attention in the way of cutting and the application of the eradicator, wherever its growths appear on the surface of the wall. The removal and the rebuilding of the stones, to extract the roots in the centre of the wall, would be attended with almost insuperable difficulties, for the slabs average about 15 feet in length.

The roof of the temple leaks, and distinct traces of a large amount of rain water having stood inside are visible. It is unnecessary to remark on the damaging effect this must have on the foundations, or on the nourishment thus supplied to the banyan trees growing on the walls.

Some piers to support broken beams were previously erected. When they were built, the basement of the courtyard was covered with a deposit of earth, averaging from four to six inches deep. Instead of digging down to get a secure foundation, the piers were placed directly on the surface of the earth deposit. Now, in the later conservation measures, this earth deposit has been cleared away, and the bases of the piers are separated from the stone pavement underneath by a thickness of about four inches of earth. Should any extra weight come on the piers, or the earth under them get wet through stagnant rain water, they must inevitably sink or fall. I have noted this as having been done at several other temples in the city, in previous inspection notes.

The remedy can be effected in several ways. The pier may be underpinned, but in the process, it may sustain damage. As has been done in the other instances I have referred to, the best way is to build a few courses of stones around the base of the pier to prevent the earth underneath from spreading. If this is done, it will be perfectly secure.

Malyavanta Raghunathasvami temple.—This temple was formerly a deserted one, and the property of Government. On the application of a *pujari*, during the time Dr. Burgess was in charge of the survey, the *pujari* was allowed by Government to use the temple for worship, but the building remained the property of the State. On

my recent visit, I learned that the *pujari* had been endeavouring to assert rights of proprietorship, and for this purpose had *namams* placed on prominent parts of the building. Should this be found to be the case, the conditions, under which he was allowed the use of the temple, should be brought into prominent public notice.

An unsightly wall has been built by the temple authorities to block up the outside of the east *gopuram*. Several other doors inside have been built up in the same way. The fine-pillared *kalyana mantapam* is used as a cowshed for a large number of cows, and as it seems to be seldom, if ever, cleaned, except when the deposit is required as manure, it is, of course, in a very filthy condition. On enquiry as to the large number of cattle kept there, some said they belonged to the temple, while others asserted that they were village cattle which were allowed, on a consideration, to remain there at nights, as the high courtyard walls protected them from panthers. Anyhow, I scarcely think such a state of matters was contemplated, when occupancy was granted.

Large coloured bands have been put on the carved pillars and the sculptured basement. Some of the large carved cornice stones of the *Amman* shrine are hanging in a dangerous condition, and require immediate attention.

Vittalasvami temple.—Extensive repairs to this temple have been effected, and others are proceeding. Some of the fractured piers supporting the massive superstructure of the *mahamantapam* require to be tied by metal bands. This was previously done, but instead of the bands being drawn tight, from end to end, they were placed against the sides of the piers, and bent so as to follow all the various angles. They were meant to prevent any horizontal spread of any portion of the piers, but as they could be drawn out straight by the hand, they were entirely useless. I previously pointed this out, and suggested that *taut* rods should be affixed. I see that only one or two of the old bands yet remain. Whether they have been removed or stolen, I was unable to ascertain. No new ones to replace them have yet been put up. There is one difficulty in regard to these, and it is this: iron rods or bands only can be put up, for, if copper were used, it would be immediately stolen.

In the new piers in this temple, and in others elsewhere, the plaster of the joints has been brought too much on the surface of the stones, and the joints unnecessarily line pointed. I am in doubt as to whether this can be remedied in any way, such as by rubbing with a coarse stone or by chiselling off the superabundant mortar, but the Public Works Department might give it their attention.

The walls and piers of this fine building have not escaped the attention of those visitors, who delight in leaving a memento of their presence, by scrawling their names, or something else equally obnoxious, as well as disloyal and obscene remarks.

Jain temples on the rock above the Hampi village.—One of these temples, which was previously in a condition verging on collapse into a shapeless heap of ruins, was removed, stone by stone, and rebuilt.

I have previously remarked on the imperative necessity of repairing the basements on which these Jain temples stand, but much requires yet to be done in this direction. I may repeat that the temples are built over a mass of uneven rock, which has not been dressed or smoothed in any way for the foundations of the buildings. A certain space was walled off by a retaining wall, a few feet in height, and the interior of the space was packed with earth. On the surface of this earth, the building was erected. It must, therefore, be quite apparent, even to any one who has not seen these buildings, that if the retaining wall gives way, at any point the earth must escape, and the temple become either wholly or partially ruined. This is exactly what has occurred in some cases.

The Throne.—Unsightly and unnecessary parapet walls have been erected on each side of the stairway. They are not a repair or renewal of anything that was there before, but are entirely new. These should be removed. The stones could be utilized elsewhere.

Palace buildings.—These buildings are enclosed in a walled courtyard. The wall is a particularly high one, comparatively thin, and tapering to a point at the summit. It is unique in this respect. It is largely overgrown with trees, which have destroyed portions, and will, unless measures are undertaken, ultimately ruin the whole of it. This is a place where the scrub eradicator might be used with good effect. The whole interior of the lofty watch tower is filled with débris, which should be removed.

In the four central piers of the lower storey of the council room, it was recently discovered that copper tubes were inserted. They are now no longer there, as the plaster enclosing their lower ends has been chipped off, and the projecting parts of the tubes picked out and stolen.

I think, it is imperatively necessary, that notice boards prohibiting damage, should be affixed to the more prominent buildings. Many visitors, who doubtless consider their actions quite innocent, think nothing of defacing some piece of ancient work, to carry it off, wholly or partially, as a memento.

Parts of the domes surmounting the elephant stables have been repaired. The ancient plaster of the domes is almost wholly black or some other analogous colour. The repairs are a glaring white, which will require many years to tone down. The contrast is not a pleasing one, and should have been avoided. But it can still be rectified.

Underground temple.—This is the buried temple, a short distance west from the palace buildings, and which was thought by some—and so described—as the entrance to an underground passage. That it was an ordinary temple of not unusual plan, I noticed many years ago. This was evident from such parts of the building, — the *gopuram*, lamp pillar, etc.,—as appeared on the surface. Only at the east end was inspection of the shrine available, all other parts—the front pillared *mantapam* etc. — being buried under soil.

It appeared extremely desirable that the building should be excavated, and this has been done. The results show that it has originally been built in a depression or hollow of the ground, for the side courtyard walls are rough and undressed on the exterior, showing that they were retaining walls built against an outer earthen bank, and smooth dressed on the interior. An inscription has been discovered in one of the excavated buildings.

In the excavation, as at present completed, water lodges, and it cannot be fully drained off, for adjoining rice fields and irrigation channels are at a level slightly higher than the bottom of the excavation. But, a short distance away, there is a dip in the drainage channel which can be utilized for the purpose required. An open channel to carry off the drainage is impracticable, and a covered masonry drain would be expensive, for it would have to be carried some distance. Therefore, the existing bank of the excavation should be made of sufficient height to prevent water entering from the rice fields or irrigation channels, and drain pipes of a fairly large size, 15 inches in diameter, should be laid underground, so as to carry off any rain water collecting in the site.

It is not only desirable, but necessary, that I should note one of the difficulties attending conservation in this ancient site, and that is, the unhealthiness of the climate, especially in the cold weather. It is locally thought that, although the city was previously devastated by the Muhammadan onslaught, it would, in other circumstances, have remained a fairly populous place, shorn of its previous greatness probably, but still a populous town, like many others now in existence in Southern India. It is however, as far as habitations are concerned, a rocky unpopulated desert. The climate, it is said, completed the work of the former invaders.

Present conditions seem to bear this out. No one can live there for even a short time without suffering from fever and ague, which may cling to him—if he survives—for a few months or more. Thus, there are difficulties in getting good workmen, and supervisors to conduct the work of conservation of the monuments. Supervisors of the Public Works Department have no training in the special work of archaeological restoration or conservation, and their modern methods are only too apt to crop out, on any and every occasion, when they do this work. But after they have learned what is required, they succumb to the climate, leave the place, and then are replaced

by others, who have to learn the work afresh, at the expense of the monuments. It is so also with the workmen. On my recent visit, out of twelve stone cutters employed, ten were away with fever. These men will not readily return. The supervisors also willingly leave, as soon as they can secure a post in another locality.

Another subject demands special attention, but it is attended with difficulties, which will require some care to overcome. In some of the deserted temples, especially the large ones, bats simply swarm in and around the shrines. This is, in a large measure, due to the peculiar design and construction of this part of these buildings. The shrine is surmounted by a tower, and the chamber is usually open right up to the summit of the tower, that is, it has no ceiling of horizontally-laid beams and slabs placed at a moderate height above, as is usual in other shrines. There are also, as a rule, many holes, windows and other openings in these towers, which allow the bats free ingress and egress. In addition to this, the shrines in these Vijayanagar temples, are surrounded by a closed passage or *praharam* entered only by a door, on each side of the shrine. The obvious remedy would apparently be, to close up all openings in the towers by wire netting or otherwise, and to close the shrine entrances, and those of the surrounding passages with doors. The wire netting can easily be put up, but it is said that if doors are fixed to the entrances, they would be wrenched off and stolen in a very short time. The fact is, that the place is on the line of the crowds of pilgrims who annually stream down from Benares to Ramesvaram, and it is difficult for these people to understand that any rights of proprietorship can exist in a place, deserted such as this, or that it is not open to them to take what they can. For ages, it has been a treasure-seeking ground for such pilgrims, who hope to replenish their resources from what they might find there.

Something must have rewarded their efforts, or they would not have been so long continued. Now-a-days, if treasure cannot readily be found, copper rods and well-made doors always have a ready sale, and can, in a way, make up for the want of the former. Other visitors also usually wish to see and explore these innermost parts of the temples, and there are no custodians to see that the doors are kept shut. I think, however, that the experiment might be tried, in a few of the temples, and the results noted. If the doors are liable to be stolen, as undoubtedly seems to be the case, then wire screens might be put on to the entrances and kept closed. If any visitor wanted to see inside, some local official might be empowered to have the places opened and closed. Doubtless the officers of the Public Works Department might be able to suggest some other remedy for what may be a bad, but not an insurmountable nuisance.

Vantigoda, Gopalakrishna temple.—Vegetation over the walls and *gopuram* has been partly removed.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—*Madanapalle, Sompallam, Sompalli temple.*—A door to the front entrance has been put up.

Voyalpad taluk, Gurramkonda, the Fort.—The flight of steps to the top of the hill from the bungalow, which was in disorder, has been restored, and side drains on both sides of the steps formed, to prevent the further washing off of the stones. A pathway has been opened from the bungalow to the well, which has also been repaired and kept in good order. The old palace of the Military Governor, under the fort wall has to be cleared, a wide clearing path with drains to it from the well, and one from the bungalow to the well and to the graves of the three Frenchmen made, the wide main street of the old fort from the main gateway cleared, and débris removed.

Navabs' towers.—The towers have been underpinned with concrete and plastered with cement.

Pushpagiri temples.—Vegetation from the roofs and crevices of the main building, Anjaneyasvami temple, *Kalyana mantapam*, *Yegnasala*, Latchmi and Mallesvarasvami temples has been removed, concrete laid over the roofs, and other portions of the roof restored in some places. The eight principal temples on the Pushpagiri hills have to be plastered, broken beams removed, stones replaced, vegetation eradicated, masonry drains constructed, some of the flooring stones replaced, wooden gates put up, retaining walls provided with a revetment, wherever necessary, and the *vimanam* of Sri Gadhavasvami repaired. An estimate for all these repairs is said to be under preparation.

Sidhout taluk, Sidhout, the Fort.—Vegetation from all the walls and the roofs of the building has been removed, the debris cleared and a watchman appointed. An estimate for other works, which are necessary, has been prepared.

Vontimitta temple.—An estimate for the necessary repairs to the temple is said to be under preparation.

Jammalamadugu taluk, Gandikota, the Fort.—The compound wall has been rebuilt, the floor cleared, the joints pointed, a gate provided, the floor gravelled wherever necessary, and the leaks closed.

Danavalapad, the Jain temples.—The fence has been planted with palmyra seeds and ground creepers, which are already sprouting.

FOURTH CIRCLE.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT—*Bhavani taluk, Bhavani, Sangamesvaraswami temple.*—The cut-stone beams of the terrace have cracked and the terrace is, at present, supported by palmyra posts. These should be replaced by stone pillars.

Erode taluk, Vijayamangalam, the Jain temple.—The brick and stone debris have been removed, and the prickly-pear cleared. The compound wall has been partly reconstructed.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—*Wandiwash taluk, Seyamangalam, Rock-cut temple and sculptures.*—The prickly-pear has to be removed, and the walls have to be repaired, so that the inscriptions may be preserved. The walls and *mantapams* are in ruins.

Arcot taluk, Arcot, the Delhi Gate.—A memorial tablet stone has been fixed up during the year.

Ukkal, the Vishnu temple.—A compound wall is necessary, for which, it is reported, an estimate is under preparation.

Vellore taluk, Veppambat, the Siva temple.—Vegetation, which had grown on the building, has been removed.

Nelvooy, Ramaswami temple.—The stones, which have fallen, have to be replaced, and the vegetation removed.

Solavaram, the Siva temple.—Vegetation throughout the building has been cleared.

SALEM DISTRICT—*Tiruchengodu taluk, Tiruchengodu, the Buildings on the hill.*—The following notes have been sent by the Special Settlement Officer, Salem, regarding these buildings :—

1st. *Mantapam.*—Nine steps from the *adivaram* or base. Built by Mallaiyen, a Guru of Taramangalam.

2nd. *Sanyasi mantapam.*—Eighty-two steps further. Terraced building facing north. Constructed by Kalahastiswami *alias* Sivapragasa Sanyasi. A Society by the name of the Saiva Samajam has been established here, and meetings are held every Thursday from 7–30 P.M. to 9 P.M.

3rd. *Thirumudiyan mantapam.*—(Thirumudiya—Golla or treasurer of the temple property). The Swami halts during procession at this *mantapam* at about 6 P.M. People congregate here, and the god is taken down into the town.

4th. *Thaili mantapam.*—One hundred and seven steps further above. It goes by the name of the woman who constructed it. Immediately east of it, is a Vira Badra temple built by Anai Ardanarikoundan. Towards the west, is a Nandi which was established by Mulludayar. Devotees daub it with butter, and its white colour is due to this. Twenty-two steps lower down, there is an Aiyandar temple built by a Chola king called Killi, whose capital was Woriyur in the Trichinopoly District. This Aiyandar used to rob the devotees of their offerings to the God. The Archakars deputed one well versed in charms, who with the efficacy of his *mantaram* demolished the image of Aiyandar, whose temple is now in ruins.

The length of the five-headed snake carved on the rock is 60 feet, and there is a *lingam* on one of the heads made by Subramania Pillai, son of Tirukaivalu Pillai, karnam of Kolangondai, a hamlet of Mallasamudram.

Offerings of *pongal* and cocks are made to this serpent, by the people who reside in the forest and hill regions of Konganadu, as a prevention against snake bite. Thousands of people flock there, at the time of the new moon.

5th. *Kaikolar Mantapam.*—One hundred and ninety-eight steps further up. Built by Rasipur Sinan on behalf of his caste people in general. On the western wall are carved images of Subramaniam and Vira Bahu.

6th. *Singa Mantapam.*—One hundred and fifty-nine steps above. Common to the descendants of Nallathambi Kangeyan, who ruled over Marur. There are some pillars, with six well-carved lions. On the western wall, statues of the builders of the *mantapam* have been carved.

Sixty-two steps above, is the 60 steps (*Aravathampadi*), wherein disputes connected with monetary transactions are settled by swearing and the putting out of the lights, on both sides. Civil Courts and the High Court recognise this custom. This is also called *Sathiapadi* (Oath steps) over which, an image of Subramania is placed. The person who takes the oath, does not go further up, on that day. On the rock opposite to this, Shanars have carved a small five-hooded snake.

7th *Mantapam.*—Seven steps further is the *Aravathampadi Mantapam*, built close to the rock which forms the lowest part of the Pandava Gundu. Inside the *mantapam*, on the southern side, have been carved figures of Ganapathi and Subramaniam. The *mantapam* was built by Kumaraswami Kangeyan and was presented to the Shanars. It is said that in former days, there was a fort over this rock, and its northern gate was just on the bank of the "Vairava Thirthani." People still call it *Kottivassal* (the gate of the fort). There are two small caves, in which beggars sit and ask for alms.

8th. *Settiya Koundan mantapam.*—Two hundred and four feet above the 60 steps. A half was built by Velli, wife of Masai Vela Koundan, and the remaining half completed by Settiya Koundan of Thira *kolam* (*gotram*) of Kumaramangalam village.

9th. *Thevadia mantapam.*—Seventy-eight steps further: built by a dancing girl named Guruvappa Manikki, and is still looked after by dancing girls.

10th. *Elaipattu mantapam.*—(Elaippu = fatigue, Atru = giving relief), literally, resting *mantapam*. One hundred and twenty-six steps off.

There are verandahs all around, affording a rest to hill climbers. South of this, is an image of Vigneswarar, which faces north. It has a small tower, which was built by a Nallathambi Kangeyan, surnamed Madurai Nallavan, and is now looked after by his descendants (*Peria Vagiyar*). During *urchava* time, the god halts here for a long time, when descending the hill. The same is repeated while ascending, and the god is not allowed to rest in any other *mantapam*.

11th. *Gopura Vasal mantapam.*—One hundred and two steps above. The work was commenced by Siyala Getti Mudali (Taramangalam) in the year 1576 of the Salivahana era, and completed by Rasipur *Vizhiya*. It is now attended to, by Belukurichi Mittadar and his descendants. The tower over the north gate was built in the year 1434 of the Salivahana era by Thiriyam-baka Udayar, who ruled over the Sankari division. It was reconstructed out of funds raised from the public, to the amount of Rs. 75,000. The chunam work was done by men from Srirangam. The completion ceremony has not yet been sanctioned. The inner length of the temple is 170 feet from west to east and 95 feet from north to south. The *Mahamantapam* was founded by Samboju, who ruled over the Sankari division, and completed by Taramangalam (Siyala Getti Mudali) in the year 1576 of the Salivahana era, corresponding to A.D. 1654. Some fine chunam work was undertaken and completed by Kumaramangalam Mittadar, S. Kailasa Koundar on the 15th Thai of the year Vikrama (28 years ago). Golden *kalasams* were also provided for the temple. The tower over the Subramania temple was built by Shiyali Getti Mudali (Taramangalam). The chunam work was completed by Kokkarayampetti Mitta Peria Rangaiya Koundar on 13th Thai of the year Sarvajithu, and golden *kalasams* were placed there 21 years ago.

Ardhanāresvara Nriha mantapam.—This was built by G. Thirumalai Athappa Nallathambi Kangeyan of Morur in the year 1521 of the Salivahana era (1599 A.D.). There is a *Nandi* which, on a song having been sung by Thiruvaduthurai Sanyasi, a contemporary of Virupatchi Rayar of Velur, is said to have come to life, and ate Bengal gram.

Kumarasvami Mahamantapam.—This was built by Iramudy Nallathambi Kangeyan in the year 1541 of the Salivahana era. This is a finer work than that of Taramangalam.

Nari Ganapathi Mantapam.—This is south of the Ardanari temple and *Thandava Pathra* (dancing hall of Nataraja) and was built by Kumarasvami Kangeyan, brother of Athappa Nallathambi Kangeyan, in the year 1549 of the Salivahana era. Mr. Davis, Collector of Salem (1823), made a contribution towards the erection of a pillar. In recognition of this gift, a figure with a hat and a walking stick is carved on one side of the pillar.

Kumarasvami Kangeyan *alias* Rakshasa Koundan (meaning one of a plethoric constitution), who built the *Thandava Pathra Vilasa mantapam* referred to above, asked his brother-in-law Elayakoundan of Erupulli to build a *nriha mantapam* in front of the *mahamantapam* of Kumara sannadi. As a satisfactory reply was not given, Rakshasa Koundan ordered the looting of his brother-in-law's property, and the proceeds were to be utilized for temple purposes. The brother-in-law having heard of this, thought it best to contribute of his own accord, and attached a notice to each part of his property, dedicating it to the temple of Tiruchengodu Subramaniya. The would-be plunderers returned to their master and informed him of their inability to appropriate property, already set apart for God. The next day Elayakoundan commenced work and completed it in due course. The stone work is as good as that at Taramangalam. Special mention must be made of the *dvara palakas* (two gate-keepers) of the Subramania temple, whose ornaments have been sculptured in such minute detail that only the sharpest needles can pass through the holes. This work is said to have been done by Nalla katti and Sengoden (father and son).

The *Nagesvara temple* was built by Arai Immudiallala Elayan, head of the Vettuvans, who diverted the course of the Cauveri near Paramathi. The tower was built by Siru Mulaigai Vettuva Sengoden in the year 1607 of the Salivahana era (1685 A.D.).

Temple of the four sages—Nalvar koil—Appar, Sundarar, Sambanthar and Manikavasagar. It was built by Nattuvela Koundan. The *Athikesa temple* was built by Siyala Getti Mudali (Taramangalam). 664 feet to the east of the main gate of this temple is a cave in which Yogis are said to have performed penance. The last one to do so was Kuppana Parathasi, after whom the cave is named.

The first day's *urchavam* during the month of Vaikasi is celebrated in the *Chavadi* round this cave. 600 feet to the east of this, is the place where the Pancha Pandavas lived during their period of exile.

Half a mile to the south-east of this rock-cave are the ruins of an old fort.

520 feet to the west of the temple, Karthigai fires are lighted.

Sankaridrug, Hill fort.—The prickly-pear and bushes which had overgrown the fort walls—which extend from each side of the ten gates on the hill—have been cleared, and the displaced stones set in position. The stone lintels of the *mantapams* over the gate, which were cracked, have been carefully supported by cut-stones taken from the ruins of the hill fort.

Namakal taluk, Namakal, the Hill fort.—The roots of the small trees and bushes that had been growing in the joints and crevices of the masonry have been removed.

Krishnagiri taluk, Krishnagiri, the Fort.—The masonry tanks have all been completely repaired.

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT—*Kasergode taluk, Bekal, the Fort.*—Some of the lantana plants which covered the place have been uprooted; but some parts yet remain to be cleared.

Uppinangudi taluk, Guruvayankerri, the Jain temple.—The roof of the building has been covered with tiles.

MALABAR DISTRICT—*Kottayam taluk, Tellicherry, the Fort.*—The walls have been cleared of vegetation.

Palghat taluk, Palghat, the Fort.—Vegetation on the walls has been cleared, the grass removed, and petty repairs to the bridge done.

Wynaad taluk, Sultan's Battery, the Jain temple.—The shrubs growing on the superstructure of the temple have been removed.

FIFTH CIRCLE.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—*Conjeeveram taluk, Conjeeveram, Kailasanatha temple.*—This temple is one of the oldest examples of Hindu Architecture in the south. The best form of conservation for this temple is that of a state of "ruinous repair." The existing ancient plaster work at the temple is rough in surface, and variously tinted or toned by the weather, but the gaping holes in the walls have been filled up by polished chunam or stucco, which is an anachronism that has to be removed by scraping off the surface, and thence by an application of rough grey mortar or cement mixed with powdered sandstone. This anachronism of polished plaster is prominently observable at the side buttresses, the small shrines along the outside front of the courtyard and the front shrine of Mahendresvara. Vegetation which has regrown on several of the walls and the towers of the main shrine has to be removed, and the scrub eradicator applied, if necessary. Wooden doors have to be affixed in place of the mud walls now in the doorways on the south-east and west. Notice boards have to be fixed up to prevent people from scrawling letters in black and white, on the wall surfaces.

Vaikuntaperumal temple.—Such portions as have fallen, require to be pointed with cement, and plastered. Underpinning is necessary in a few places.

Matangesvara temple.—Vegetation which has taken root on the walls and the sculptures on the top has to be removed, and the scrub eradicator applied, if necessary; the sculptures, which are weather-worn, have to be coated with water-glass solution.

Jvaraharesvarasvami temple.—The temple has to be pointed with cement and underpinned. A coping has to be placed over the *mantapam*, and the worn-out figures coated with water-glass solution.

Chingleput taluk, Mahabalipuram (Seven Pagodas), the Aleva or Shore temple.—The buried walls forming the ancient courtyard have been partly excavated and other structures exposed, but more yet requires to be done. The two shrine towers have been repaired in the most unobtrusive and harmonious manner possible. The open joints of the breakwater, built on the sea face of the temple, have to be grouted with hydraulic cement. The breakwater, as it at present stands, is insufficient; and it would probably be a permanent advantage to run a line of heaped boulders at right angles, from the shore into the sea, up to and through the group of rocks standing in the water, a short distance north-east of the temple. Casuarina trees have to be planted inside the line of the present breakwater, but not in places where ancient walls are likely to stand buried.

Pundarika Pushkarani (Square tank).—Weeds have been removed and the banks cleared, and sloped. Plants, as they grow, have to be eradicated.

Mantapas (10 and 11).—The roof has been laid with concrete and plastered with Portland cement to stop leakage.

Dolatsava mantapa.—Plants on the tower have been removed, and the debris all round the basement cleared. Occasional removal of plants is necessary.

Stalasayana temple.—This is the large temple in the village. The proposed new compound wall for this temple is not necessary.

Emberuman temple.—The painting and white washing, which disfigure the walls of this temple, have to be removed.

(19) *Ivara temple*.—A pathway to this temple has been made.

(24) *Ganesa temple*.—A pathway to this temple has been laid out, and the débris around the basement cleared.

(27) *Royalu gopura*.—The débris around the basement have been cleared.

(34) *Ivura temple*.—The wooden watch-box which stood on the roof, the corrugated iron verandah roof over the door, and the thick coating of cement which covered the carved cornice, which were necessary when the building was used as a lighthouse, have now all been removed. The iron railing on the top of the roof, however, has been left in position, and this is desirable to prevent accidents. The open trap leading out from the top of the inner stair on to the roof, is a source of danger owing to the ingress of rain water. A plaster ledge has to be put around the opening and a hinged wooden door fixed on.

(53) *Gengonda mantapam*.—The top of the roof has been laid with concrete and plastered to prevent leakage.

(7) *Mahishasura rock*.—A missing pillar has to be replaced by an octagonal stone pier, chisel dressed, like those erected at Bhima's *ratha*.

(15) *Krishna mantapam*.—The north wall has been repaired and rebuilt with the fallen stones in a satisfactory manner. A gap in the south wall has to be built up with some of the cut-stones, which lie in abundance in various parts of the site. Attention has to be given to the deep setting of the new foundations.

(17) *Arjuna's penance*.—The decayed wooden railing, protecting the rectangular excavation in front, need not be renewed, but a low stone coping, built round the three sides of the excavation, will be sufficient. The space covered with débris in front of the cleft has to be excavated for some depth, to see if there is a rock-cut floor with a cut cavity for an image or an image itself.

(39) *Arjuna's, Nakula's, Sahadeva's, Bhima's and Durmaraja's rathas*.—The earthen bank on the east has been searched for fallen sculptures. At the Bhima's *ratha*, the three great blocks of carved stone which had fallen from the west façade have been replaced, in a most satisfactory manner. As the strip of Government land surrounding these *rathas* is very limited, and as quarrying takes place among the groups of boulders in the vicinity, and close up to these *rathas*, some assurance should be obtained that there will be no blasting; else a further portion of the sandy ground around the group should be acquired.

Tenneri, the Lesser Siva temple.—There are wide cracks in the walls, which have bulged out on all sides. These have to be repaired.

TANJORE DISTRICT—*Tanjore, the Sivagunga fort*.—The rampart wall has been cleared of vegetation.

Máyavaram taluk, Tranquebar, the Dansborg fort.—The materials for the necessary repairs have been collected.

Madras, Georgetown, Old Town wall.—The walls have been cleared of vegetation, and the room under the walls cleaned.

Cornwallis Memorial.—The walls and roof have been repaired, and iron railings provided, to prevent the public from entering and causing a nuisance.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—*Tindivanam taluk, Gingee, the hill fort with its buildings*.—The third entrance which was about to collapse, has been supported by a new arch. Notice boards will be fixed up. In the *Kalyana mahal*, the wooden lintels have been replaced, plastering done in a few places, and other sundry repairs carried out. The flagstaff on the Rajagiri hill has been repaired. Vegetation from many of the buildings has been removed, and other petty repairs, such as the filling in of cracks, done.

SIXTH CIRCLE.

MADURA DISTRICT—*Ramnád Zamindari, Devipatam, Tilakesvara temple*.—The *stūpi* of the tower of the temple is in a dangerous condition, and an estimate for its repair has been prepared.

Tirumangalam taluk, Koilpatty, the temple.—A sweeper has been employed to keep the temple clean. The flooring has sunk and requires repairing.

Yanamalai, Narasimhasvami temple.—Parts of the foundations of the walls appear to be sinking. The western wall from top to bottom has cracked, as well as some of the stone beams.

Madura, the "Ten Pillars".—The old decayed plaster has been completely removed, and the joints plastered.

Dindigul taluk, Dindigul, the Fort with inscriptions—1. *Barracks*.—The ceiling of the arches and walls has been plastered in places, wherever necessary, the walls and the broken parts of pillars built up and properly supported, débris inside the several rooms removed, the vegetation on the outer walls eradicated, and the scrub eradicator applied to such vegetation as remains.

2. *Mantapam*.—The walls on the two sides, which had fallen, have been rebuilt with the fallen stones, and débris cleared. Such of the stones, as were found in good condition, have been utilized in the reconstruction of the walls, and it is proposed to replace the broken ones by others.

3. *Temple*.—Vegetation on the terrace and walls has been removed. The flooring has still to be repaired, the fallen cut-stones of the exterior wall have to be replaced in position, and the portion of the terrace which has collapsed set right.

4. *Tanks*.—Silt from two tanks has been removed, leaks in the masonry wall closed, and vegetation on the walls destroyed. The silt in the remaining three tanks has to be removed and other minor repairs done to the masonry wall.

5. *Circular battlement near tank*.—Three old cannon, found during the removal of the débris, have been mounted in the embrasures of the battlement and provided with the necessary supports.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.—*Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly, the Fort and Nadir Shah's mosque*.—Necessary repairs have been carried out to the gate of the fort and the inscriptions of the temple. The walls of the citadel have been damaged by vegetation, and the facing stones displaced in several places.

Rock-cut caves.—Various remains of the wall, which were formerly in front of the cave, have still to be removed. The unsuitable brick steps, now leading to the upper cave, have to be removed, and others more suitable and appropriate provided in their stead.

Tiruvallarai, the Rock-cut cave.—Débris have to be removed to expose the inscriptions, now partially covered.

Udayarpalliam taluk, Gangaikondasholapuram, Brahadesvarasvami temple.—The sculptured figures here are much weatherworn. "Water-glass" solution should be applied.

Kumarasavally, the Siva temple.—The terrace has cracked in places and is therefore leaky. Some parts of the building are ruinous and appear likely to fall. An estimate for all repairs necessary is under preparation.

Kulittalai taluk, Ratnagiri, Ratnesvara temple.—The inscriptions are gradually being weatherworn and should be protected by an application of the silicate solution known as "water-glass".

Sivayan, the Siva temple.—The inscriptions have become weatherworn and require protection by an application of silicate solution.

Musiri taluk, Thuraiyur, a Vishnu temple, with a small tank and mantapam, in the centre.—The mantapam is overgrown with vegetation, which has to be removed. The walls of the tank are about to fall and have to be repaired.

The three-storeyed building in the centre of the irrigation tank.—The roof has partly fallen and requires repairing or rebuilding.

The Siva temple with tank and its central mantapam.—Bushes, which have grown in the mantapam in the centre of the tank, have to be removed.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT—*Srivaikuntam taluk, Srivaikuntam Vaikuntapathy temple, Alwartirunagari Vishnu temple and Tiruchendur Subramaniaswami temple.*—The inscriptions in these temples are becoming obliterated on account of colour and white-washing. These washes have to be cleaned, to enable the inscriptions to be easily deciphered.

Tiruchendur, Rock-cut and Valliamman caves.—Quarrying around these caves, which was being carried on for some years, has now been stopped.

Adichanallur, the prehistoric remains.—These are being looked after by a watchman.

Nāngunéri taluk, Kalakad, Satyanagesvara temple.—The leaks have to be closed, for which it is stated, an estimate has been prepared.

Vizianarayanam, the three temples of considerable antiquity with inscriptions.—The leaks in the terrace have to be closed and the displaced beam stones replaced.

Tinnevelly taluk, Krishnapuram, the Vishnu temple.—The fallen mouldings of the inner mantapam have to be replaced. The compound wall has to be repaired.

Manur, Rajagopalaswami temple.—The tower of this temple has to be repaired and the mouldings require renewal.

Srivilliputtūr taluk, Srivilliputtūr, Andal temple.—The tower of the temple has to be repaired.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Places visited during the year.

District.	For conservation.	For excavation.	For demarcation.	For inspection of ancient sites, antiquities, treasure trove, &c.
Vizagapatam ..	.....	Sankaram .. ..	.....	Aripaliam. Anthalapalli. Pentakota. Gopalpatnam. Mangavaram. Arattakota. Kathipudi. Chendurti.
Gôdâvari .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kistna .. ..	.....	.....	Guntapalle Dendalur Padavegi .. ..	..... ..... .....
Guntûr .. ..	.....	Amaravati Perambair	Perambair .. ..	..... .....
Chingleput	Mahabalipuram Voyalur Sadras Conjeeveram .. ..	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
North Arcot	Padivedu Tiruppanangadu .. ..	..... .....	..... .....	Chittampur.
Salem .. ..	.....	.....	.....	Tiruohengodu.
Ouddapah	Mopur Pushpagiri .. ..	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
Bellary	Hampi .. ..	.....	.....	.....
Anantapur	Tadpatri Tiruvadamardur .. ..	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
Tanjore	Tirakkalur Mâyavaram .. ..	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly Worjyur Jambukeswaram Srirangam Madura Tadiombu Tirupparankunram .. ..	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	Tanjore.
Madura .. ..	.....	.....	.....	Yanamalai.
Tinnevely	Srivilliputtûr Solapuram Hallebid Belur .. ..	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
Mysore .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....

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.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Asoka Inscription	Jangoda	Berhampur	Ganjām	39 0 0	20 0 0	
2	Five Buddhist rock-ont caves, structural chaitya and <i>stupa</i> lately excavated and a number of mounds covering <i>stupas</i> .	Guntapalle	Elore	Kistna	19 4 0	..	
3	Four groups of caves at the base of the hill and one on the side.	Mogalrazpuram	Bezwa	Kistna	29 0 0	..	
4	Buddhist <i>stupa</i>	Amaravati	Sattenapalle	Guntūr	72 0 0	786 0 0	
5	Hill Fort	Udayagiri	Udayagiri	Nellore	..	50 0 0	
6	Natural cave	Dasripalli	Do.	Do.	..	..	
7	Bheemeswaraswami temple	Nilagunda	Harpanahalli	Bellary	40 0 0	..	
8	Hampi ruins	Hampi	Hospet	Do.	1,511 0 0	26,734 0 0	
9	The fort	Gurramkonda	Voyalpad	Cuddapah	346 0 6	..	
10	The temples	Puhsipagiri	Cuddapah	Do.	14 0 0	..	
11	The Jain temple	Danavalapud	Jammalamadugu	Do.	81 4 0	..	
12	The fort	Vellore	Vellore	North Arcot	13 1 0	..	
13	The Hindu temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	72 0 0	..	Repairs.
14	The Siva temple	Veppambat	Do.	Do.	15 16 2	..	Watchman.
15	Do.	Sholvaram	Do.	Do.	82 8 0	..	Watchman.
16	The Palace	Chendragiri	Chendragiri	Do.	60 0 0	..	Gardener.
17	The Delhi gate	Arcot	Arcot	Do.	48 0 0	..	Repairs.
18	The Jain monuments	Tirumalai	Polar	Do.	269 9 7	..	Union tax.
19	Hanuman temple	Padivedu	Do.	Do.	10 0 0	..	Watchman.
20	The hill fort	Sankaridrug	Tiruchengudin	Salem	48 0 0	..	Union tax.
21	Do.	Namakal	Do.	Do.	3 0 0	..	Watchman.
22	Do.	Krishnagiri	Do.	Do.	74 1 0	..	Memorial tablet.
23	The Jain temple	Vijayamangalam	Erode	Coinabatore	150 0 0	..	
24	The fort	Tellicherry	Kottayam	Do.	29 15 1	236 0 0	
25	The Jain temple	Sultan's Battery	Wynad	Do.	264 0 0	34 0 0	
26	The fort	Palghat	Palghat	Do.	781 0 0	..	
27	Do.	Bekal	Kasarode	Do.	299 0 0	41 0 0	
28	The large Siva temple	Teneri	Chingleput	Do.	285 0 0	..	
29	The Shore temple	Malabalipuram	Do.	Do.	95 0 0	..	
30	Vaikunta Perumal temple	Conjeevaram	Conjeevaram	Do.	281 0 0	..	
31	Jvarabaresvara temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	300 0 0	..	
32	The old temple with an apsidal <i>gopuram</i> .	Manimangalam	Do.	Do.	338 0 0	840 0 0	
33	The Sivaganga fort	Tanjore	Tanjore	Do.	442 0 0	1,400 0 0	
34	Vanabore fort	Tanjore	Mayavaram	Do.	..	488 0 0	
35	The hill fort with buildings	Gingee	Tindivanam	Do.	2,125 0 0	6,100 0 0	
36	Prehistoric remains	Adiabannal	Sivakuntam	South Arcot	1,487 0 0	1,875 0 0	
				Tinnevely	60 0 0	..	Watchman.

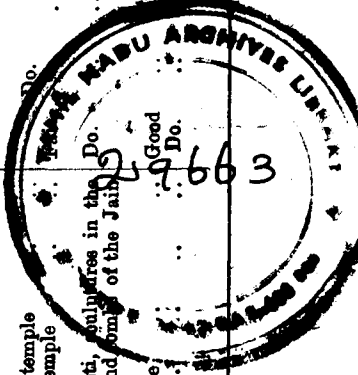
APPENDIX C.

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	Guntur	Sattenapalli	Dharikota	Inscription on a rock	Good	Mr. H. A. Funnell, Supervisor	6th April 1908.
2	Do.	Ongole	Kanuparti	The Ivara temple	Do.	Overseer, Public Works Department, Adoni.	29th April 1908.
3	Bellary	Adoni	Do.	The Jama Masjid	Do.	Do.	29th "
4	Do.	Do.	Do.	The two tombs	Do.	Do.	29th "
5	Do.	Do.	Do.	The small mosque	Do.	M.R.Ey. S. Ramaswami Aiyar	8th March 1908.
6	Do.	Hadagalli	Holal	The Ivara temple	Do.	Overseer.	23rd February 1908.
7	Do.	Do.	Segi	Do.	Do.	Do.	22nd February 1908.
8	Do.	Do.	Megalam	Vengopalaswami temple	Do.	Do.	6th March 1908.
9	Do.	Do.	Herrai Hadagalli	Kallevara temple	Do.	Do.	23rd February 1908.
10	Do.	Do.	Havina Hadagalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th March 1908.
11	Do.	Harpanahalli	Bagali	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th March 1908.
12	Do.	Do.	Kuruvatti	Malikarjunaswami temple	Do.	Do.	16th February 1908.
13	Do.	Kudigi	Antali	Kattaswaram temple	In need of slight repairs.	Do.	16th February 1908.
14	Do.	Hospet	Vijayanagar	Bath near Mahanavami dibba or throne.	Good	M.R.Ey. Krishnamachari	30th March 1908.
15	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two pavilions west of Hazara Ramaswami temple.	Do.	Sub-Overseer.	30th "
16	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two Mahomedan tombs on the road to Hospet.	Do.	Do.	30th "
17	Do.	Do.	Do.	Group of Mahomedan tombs at Kadirampuram.	Do.	Do.	30th "
18	Do.	Do.	Do.	Statue of Ganesa	Do.	Do.	30th "
19	Do.	Do.	Do.	Small Mahomedan shrine on the road to Talaghatta.	Do.	Do.	30th "
20	Cuddapah	Voyalpad	Gurramkonda	Old Mahal of Navab	Fair	Assistant and Executive Engineers	17th February 1907.
21	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sri Narasimhaswami temple	Good	Do.	24th March 1908.
22	Do.	Sidhant	Siddasattam	Ragundani Bhavi	In need of slight repairs.	M.R.Ey. Ramachandra Aiyar	24th March 1908.
23	Coimbatore	Dharapuram	Padiyur	Badrakalman temple	Do.	Overseer.	30th "
24	Do.	Karur	Tandoni	Rock carvings and inscriptions on the rock in Nattam Poramboke	Good	M.R.Ey. S. V. Gnanamutha Pillay	22nd February 1908.
25	Nilgiris	Coonoor	Gangachikkik	Hullikal droog Fort	Do.	Mr. T. P. Dillow, Assistant Engineer.	30th "
26	North Arcot	Walajah	Mahendravadi	Monolithic rock-cut temple	Do.	M.R.Ey. L. S. Ramachandra Aiyar	25th "
27	Do.	Do.	Sholinghur	Narasimhaswami temple	Fair	M.R.Ey. N. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar	19th March 1908.
28	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nachiar temple	Do.	Do.	19th "
29	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sanjivaraswami temple	Do.	Do.	19th "
30	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pudusapuram temple	Do.	M.R.Ey. K. Krishnaswami Aiyar	6th March 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.
31	North Arcot	Arcot	Mamandur	Two rock-cut caves, sculptures and inscriptions	Good	M.R.Ey. C. Murugesu Mudaliar	24th March 1908.
32	Do.	Do.	Narasapalayam	Two rock-cut caves	Do.	Do.	Do.
33	Do.	Do.	Pandupalayam	Rock-cut sculptures and caves	Fair	Do.	19th March 1908
34	Do.	Do.	Pudupadi	Baradwajeswara temple	Do.	Do.	21st do.
35	Do.	Chittoor	Melpadi	Somanatha temple	Do.	M.R.Ey. P. M. Swaminatha Aiyar	17th April 1907.
36	Do.	Do.	Do.	Choleswara temple	Roof full of prickly-pears.	Do.	Do.
37	Do.	Do.	Vallimalai	Jain sculptures and inscriptions on the hill.	Fair	M.R.Ey. N. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar	28th March 1908.
38	Do.	Do.	Ernkampetti	Perumal temple	In ruins	Do.	Do.
39	Do.	Polar	Tirumalai	Rock-cut caves, sculptures, mantapams in front, with paintings and inscriptions.	Fair	M.R.Ey. A. Srinivasa Sastriar	27th Do.
40	Do.	Vellore	Vellore	Jahantawara temple	Good	Sub-divisional officer.	30th April 1908.
41	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Fort	Fair	Do.	Do.
42	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Siva temple	In ruins	Do.	23rd March 1908
43	Do.	Do.	Veppambattu	Ramaswami temple	Fair	Do.	Do.
44	Do.	Do.	Nelvooy	Ganeswara temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
45	Do.	Do.	Ganganellore	Abdul Mahal	Do.	Do.	19th April 1908.
46	Do.	Do.	Abdullapuram	Margashewara temple	Good	Do.	Do.
47	Do.	Do.	Vitringipuram	The Siva temple	In ruins	Do.	23rd March 1908.
48	Do.	Chendragiri	Chendragiri	The fort with its buildings on the hill and the lower fort.	Palace in fair order; walls of the fort covered with vegetation.	M. J. Kelly, Assistant Engineer	18th February 1908.
49	Do.	Do.	Tirupati	Two gopurams on the hill	Arch cracked	M.R.Ey. B. M. Viswanatha Aiyar	January 1908.
50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Srinivasa Perumal temple	Fair	Do.	Do.
51	Do.	Wandiwash	Theilur	The Evara temple	Good	M.R.Ey. B. Vaidyanatha Aiyar	6th March 1908.
52	Do.	Arni	Devikapuram	Brihadambal temple	Requires repairs	M.R.Ey. S. K. Eggiswami Aiyar	6th April 1908.
53	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kanakagireswarar temple	Do.	Sub-Overseer.	Do.
54	Do.	Do.	Tiruvallam	Bilwanathaswami temple	Do.	Do.	28th March 1908,
55	South Canara	Gudiyattam	Mudibidri	The old Jaina Basti, sculptures in the Raja's palace, and temple of the Jain priest.	Do.	M.R.Ey. N. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar	7th February 1908.
56	Do.	Mangalore	Mangalore	Mangaladevi temple.	Good	M.R.Ey. K. Shiva Rao	20th Do.
57	Do.	Do.	Venur	A Jain figure	Do.	Temporary Upper Subordinate.	8th Do.



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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.
58	South Canara	Udipi	Karakal	A Jain temple known as Guleshwara-devi.	Good	M.R.Ry. K. Shiva Rao Avargal, Temporary Upper Subordinate.	7th February 1908.
59	Do.	Do.	Karakal	A Jain temple known as chesur Mukka Rest.	Do.	Do.	7th Do.
60	Do.	Do.	Haleangudi	The great temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
61	Chingleput	Saidapet	Pallavaram	Ancient tomb	Do.	M.R.Ry. S. Adakalamesami Pillai Avargal, Temporary Upper Subordinate.	11th March 1908.
62	Do.	Do.	Do.	The two oval mounts	Do.	Do.	Do.
63	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Siva temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
64	Do.	Do.	Do.	The rock-cut cave under the church	Requires slight repairs.	Do.	18th March 1908.
65	Do.	Do.	Do.	The cross in the church on the hill	Good	Do.	Do.
66	Do.	Do.	Do.	Brahmaparavara temple	Do.	Do.	11th March 1908.
67	Chingleput	Do.	Do.	The Chola temple	Requires slight repairs.	Do.	18th January 1908.
68	Do.	Do.	Do.	The large Siva temple	Do.	Do.	30th March 1908.
69	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Siva	Good	Overseer, Sriperumbudur	18th February 1908.
70	Do.	Do.	Do.	Adikesavaram temple	Do.	Do.	26th March 1908.
71	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rhutupuravaravami temple	In ruins	Do.	14th March 1908.
72	Do.	Do.	Do.	Site of chetty's temple	Do.	M.R.Ry. A. L. Gnanaditam Pillai Avargal, Overseer.	Do.
73	Do.	Do.	Do.	Stone choultry	Good	Do.	Do.
74	Do.	Do.	Do.	Makentanyanar temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
75	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seven Pidaris, one figure and linga	Do.	Do.	Do.
76	Do.	Do.	Do.	Unfinished cave	Do.	Do.	Do.
77	Do.	Do.	Do.	Monkey sculpture	Do.	Do.	Do.
78	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gopi's churn	Do.	Do.	Do.
79	Do.	Do.	Do.	Cave (31)	Do.	Do.	Do.
80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elephants, monkeys and peacock	Do.	Do.	Do.
81	Do.	Do.	Do.	Krishna's butter ball	Do.	Do.	Do.
82	Do.	Do.	Do.	Cave (25)	Do.	Do.	Do.
83	Do.	Do.	Do.	Lamp niches on rock	Do.	Do.	Do.
84	Do.	Do.	Do.	Dharmaraja's throne	Do.	Do.	Do.
85	Do.	Do.	Do.	Draupadi's rock	Do.	Do.	Do.
86	Do.	Do.	Do.	Cave (30)	Do.	Do.	Do.
87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Stone couch (31)	Do.	Do.	Do.
88	Do.	Do.	Do.	Malikhasara cave	Do.	Do.	Do.
89	Do.	Do.	Do.	Lion	Do.	Do.	Do.
90	Do.	Do.	Do.	Draupadi's rock	Do.	Do.	Do.
91	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nandi	Do.	Do.	Do.
92	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elephant	Do.	Do.	Do.
93	Do.	Do.	Do.	Varaha temple and cave	Do.	Do.	Do.
94	Do.	Do.	Do.	Cave (44)	Do.	Do.	Do.
95	Do.	Do.	Do.	Arjuna's penance	Do.	Do.	Do.
96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ramanujar's cave	Front roof is wanting	Do.	Do.
97	Do.	Do.	Do.	Stone couch (49)	Good	Do.	Do.

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.
98	Chingleput	Chingleput	Mahabalipuram	Kotikal mantapam	The inside is cracked	M.R.Ry. A. L. Gnanaditam Pillai Avargal, Overseer.	14th March 1908.
99	Do.	Do.	Do.	Cave (51)	Good	Do.	Do.
100	Do.	Do.	Do.	Cave (52) Cave discovered by survey	Do.	Do.	Do.
101	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pidari ratha (3)	Do.	Do.	Do.
102	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. (3)	Do.	Do.	Do.
103	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vallayan katal ratha	Do.	Do.	Do.
104	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ratha (33)	Do.	Do.	Do.
105	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two caves and a rock	Do.	Do.	Do.
106	Tanjore	Tanjore	Salavankuppam	The great temple and inscriptions	Do.	Officer in charge of Madura Sub-division.	16th October 1907.
107	Madura	Rannad Zamindari	Devipattam	Jagannath temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
108	Do.	Do.	Rameswaram	Two-storeyed mantapam	Do.	Do.	28th March 1908.
109	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sethu muthu Kamalinga temple	Do.	Do.	21st February 1908.
110	Do.	Do.	Danushkoti	Tanjore Maharajah's <i>Chattram</i>	Do.	Do.	Do.
111	Do.	Do.	Ramanad	Colossal figures of horse and elephant	Disfigured in places	Do.	29th March 1908.
112	Do.	Madura	Tiruparankundram	Rock-cut caves and inscriptions	Good	Supervisor, Town works	14th November 1907.
113	Do.	Do.	Yanamalai	Sculptures and inscriptions on the rock.	Do.	Officer in charge of Periyar Sub-division.	8th May 1908.
114	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Jaina cave	Do.	Do.	Do.
115	Do.	Do.	Madura	Tirumalai Naik's Palace	Do.	Officer in charge of Madura Sub-division.	31st March "
116	Do.	Do.	Do.	Teppakulam	Do.	Do.	2nd May "
117	Do.	Do.	Kodimangalam	Kodimangalam temple	Do.	Officer in charge of Town works.	18th May "
118	Do.	Do.	Alagarcoil	Tirumalai Naik's Palace	In ruins	Officer in charge of Periyar Sub-division.	17th March "
119	Do.	Tirumangalam	Sindupatti	The temple	Good	Overseer in charge of Tirumangalam.	10th May "
120	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	Jambukeshwaram	Old Jambukeshwaram shrine in the court-yard of the present Jambukeshwaram temple.	Do.	M.R.Ry. P. V. Manickam Naicker Avargal, S.E., Executive Engineer.	On several occasions during the year.
121	Do.	Do.	Srirangam	Ranganathaswami temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
122	Do.	Do.	Trichinopoly	Thayumanaswami temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
123	Do.	Do.	Do.	Preston's battery	Do.	Do.	Do.
124	Do.	Do.	Do.	Thirumuthiswami temple	Do.	Do.	24th March 1908.
125	Do.	Do.	Pichandarkovil	Thiru Irembeswarar temple	Do.	Do.	16th April "
126	Do.	Do.	Thiruvarambur	The Siva temple	Do.	Do.	23rd April "
127	Do.	Do.	Thirupathurai	Venkateswara Perumal temple	Do.	Do.	26th March "
128	Do.	Do.	Kinasalem	Bojeswaraswami temple	Do.	Do.	22nd December 1907.
129	Do.	Do.	Samayavaram	Do.	Do.	Do.	On several occasions.
130	Do.	Do.	Thiruvaniaval	Jambukeshwaram temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
131	Do.	Do.	Uyyaondan	Two inscriptions	Do.	Do.	Do.
132	Do.	Do.	Gangakonda Sholapuram.	Karuvellappan kol	Do.	Do.	6th October 1908.
133	Do.	Do.	Kilappalavur	Inscriptions at the temple	Do.	Do.	31st December 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.
133	Trichinopoly	Kulitalai ..	Kulitalai ..	Kadambur temple ..	Good ..	M.R.By. P. V. Manickam Naicker Avaragal, B.A., Executive Engineer.	4th May 1906.
134	Do.	Do.	Sundakkeparai ..	Nagendra on a rock ..	Do. ..	Do.	19th October 1906.
135	Do.	Madurai ..	Madurai ..	Old bridge and inscriptions ..	Do. ..	Do.	On several occasions.
136	Tinnevely	Tinnevely ..	Manur ..	The Siva temple ..	Very good ..	Lieutenant L. Donaghul, Sub-Divisional officer.	17th November 1907.
137	Do.	Do.	Tinnevely ..	Nelliappasvami temple ..	Do. ..	Sub-Divisional officer, head-quarters ..	16th November 1907.
138	Do.	Do.	Kurukthorai ..	The cave temple of Subramaniasvami ..	Good ..	Do.	31st December 1907.
139	Do.	Nanguneri ..	Nanguneri ..	The Vishnu temple ..	Do. ..	Overseer, Nanguneri ..	14th March "
140	Do.	Do.	Tirakavangudi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	23rd "
141	Do.	Do.	Karivelankulam ..	Varadaraja Perumal temple ..	Fairly good. Only the removal of weeds is necessary.	Do.	16th February "
142	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kanakkabhai temple ..	Do. ..	Do.	16th "
143	Do.	Do.	Kuvadi ..	Tiruvaidavara temple ..	Do. ..	Do.	5th March "
144	Do.	Do.	Kottai Karungulam ..	Rajavendrasvami temple ..	Do. ..	Do.	10th "
145	Do.	Do.	Padmaneri ..	Nelliappasvami temple ..	Do. ..	Do.	31st December 1906.
146	Do.	Do.	Radhapuram ..	Vargunapadesvaram temple ..	Do. ..	Do.	26th January 1907.
147	Do.	Do.	Shenbaganavalur ..	Jaganadhasvami temple ..	Do. ..	Sub-Divisional officer, Sérmadévi ..	10th June 1906.
148	Do.	Do.	Valliyur ..	Alagamannar temple ..	Do. ..	Do.	26th January 1907.
149	Do.	Santharanyinér-kóyil.	Santharanyinér-kóyil.	Santharanyasvami temple ..	Good ..	Lieutenant L. Donaghul, Sub-Divisional officer.	28th November 1907.
150	Do.	Do.	Kalugumalai ..	Rock-cut temple on the hill ..	Very good ..	Sub-Divisional officer, head-quarters ..	28th November 1907.
151	Do.	Do.	Do.	Group of Jain figures ..	Do. ..	Do.	28th November 1907.
152	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kalugehelamurthi temple ..	Do. ..	Do.	28th November 1907.
153	Do.	Ottapidaram ..	Tatticorin ..	The Dutch cemetery ..	Good ..	M.R.By. V. Sambasiva Aiyar Avaragal, Overseer.	10th April 1908.

APPENDIX D.

Expenditure incurred on excavations.

Excavation of the ancient remains at Perambair, Chingleput District; Amaravati, Guntur District; Sankaram, Vizagapatam District; and carriage of prehistorics—Rs. 9,000.

APPENDIX E.

List of Photographs.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Vizagapatam District.</i>						
1567	Full ..	East view of the Rock-cut <i>stupa</i> .	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
1568	Full ..	West view of the Chaitya exposed.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
1569	Full ..	East view of the Chaitya with workmen.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
1570	Full ..	South-east view of the rock-cut <i>stupa</i> with workmen.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
1571	Full ..	South-west view of the rock-cut caves on the Bojjanakonda hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1572	Full ..	North-east view of the east <i>praharam</i> cells exposed on the Bojjanakonda hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
1573	Full ..	North-east view of the north <i>praharam</i> cells exposed on the Bojjanakonda hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
1574	Full ..	South-west view of the south <i>praharam</i> cells exposed on the Bojjanakonda hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
1575	Full ..	South-east view of the rock-cut <i>stupa</i> and brick <i>dagobas</i> exposed on the Bojjanakonda hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
1576	Half ..	South-west view of the rock-cut caves on the Bojjanakonda hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1577	Half ..	View of the caskets discovered in the brick <i>dagobas</i> .	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1578	Quarter.	Copper coin found during excavations.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Copper	Buddhist.
1579	Quarter.	A grinding stone with roller found during excavations.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1580	Quarter.	The head of a parrot and that of a serpent found during excavations.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Plaster	Buddhist.
1581	Quarter.	Two months of goglets found during excavations.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen	Buddhist.
1582	Quarter.	Two months of goglets found during excavations.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen	Buddhist.
1583	Quarter.	Capital of a pillar found during excavations.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen	Buddhist.
1584	Quarter.	Capital of a pillar found during excavations.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen	Buddhist.
1585	Quarter.	A <i>yali</i> face found during excavations.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen	Buddhist.
1586	Quarter.	Two cups found during excavations.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen	Buddhist.
1587	Quarter.	A pot and a cup found during excavations.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen	Buddhist.
<i>Goddavari District.</i>						
1588	Full ..	East view of the rock-cut inscription.	Kodavala ..	Goddavari ..	Stone	Buddhist.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Guntur District.</i>						
1589	Full ..	A slab discovered at the north gate.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1590	Full ..	A slab discovered at the north gate.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1591	Full ..	South-west view of the brick <i>dagoba</i> discovered outside of the central <i>stupa</i> .	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Brick and mud.	Buddhist.
1592	Full ..	East view of the west gate, Amaravati <i>stupa</i> .	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
1593	Full ..	North-west view of the north gate, Amaravati <i>stupa</i> .	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Stone, brick and mud.	Buddhist.
1594	Full ..	Bronze image of Buddha discovered at Amaravati.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Bronze ..	Buddhist.
1595	Half ..	A view of the casket containing gold <i>dagoba</i> .	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1596	Half ..	A view of the gold <i>dagoba</i> ..	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Gold	Buddhist.
1597	Half ..	A view of the gold <i>dagoba</i> on opening.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Gold and Bone.	Buddhist.
1598	Half ..	A view of the gold <i>dagoba</i> with its contents.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Gold and Bone.	Buddhist.
1599	Half ..	A slab discovered at the north gate.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1600	Half ..	A slab discovered at the north gate.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1601	Half ..	A circular slab discovered at the north gate.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1602	Half ..	A circular slab discovered at the north gate.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1603	Half ..	A slab discovered at the north gate.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1604	Half ..	A slab discovered at the north gate.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1605	Half ..	A slab discovered at the north gate.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1606	Half ..	A pillar with capital discovered at the north gate.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1607	Half ..	A pillar with capital discovered at the north gate.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1608	Half ..	The lower portion of a pillar with inscription discovered at the north gate.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1609	Half ..	An octagonal pillar	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1610	Half ..	View showing the removal of prickly pears.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1611	Half ..	A pillar with capital discovered at the north gate.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Bronze ..	Buddhist.
1612	Half ..	Bronze image of Buddha discovered during excavations.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Bronze ..	Buddhist.
1613	Half ..	Bronze image of Buddha discovered during excavations.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Bronze ..	Buddhist.
1614	Half ..	Bronze Bases for Buddhist images discovered during excavations.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Bronze ..	Buddhist.
1615	Half ..	Inscriptions from railing slabs discovered during excavations.	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Guntur District—cont.</i>						
1616	Half ..	Inscriptions from railing slabs discovered during excavations.	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1617	Half ..	Inscriptions from railing slabs discovered during excavations.	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1618	Half ..	South-west view of the group of funeral urns on the north side of the brick <i>dāgoba</i> .	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1619	Half ..	A slab with inscription discovered at the west gate.	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1620	Half ..	A figure with inscription on its left hand side.	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1621	Quarter.	Head of a bronze image discovered during excavations.	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Bronze ..	Buddhist.
1622	Quarter.	A railing slab with inscription.	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1623	Quarter.	A railing slab with inscription.	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1624	Quarter.	A fragment of a circular slab ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1625	Quarter.	A fragment of a circular slab ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1626	Quarter.	A carved column with inscription.	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1627	Quarter.	A carved column ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1628	Quarter.	A carved column ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1629	Quarter.	Fragment of a panel ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1630	Quarter.	A slab with inscription ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1631	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1632	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1633	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1634	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1635	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1636	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1637	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1638	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1639	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1640	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1641	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1642	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1643	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1644	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1645	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1646	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1647	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1648	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1649	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1650	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1651	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1652	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Guntur District—cont.</i>						
1653	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1654	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1655	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1656	Quarter.	Celts (selected) ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1657	Quarter.	Hammer stones ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1658	Quarter.	Hammer stones ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1659	Quarter.	Hammer stones ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1660	Quarter.	Hammer stones ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1661	Quarter.	Hammer stones ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1662	Quarter.	Hammer stones ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1663	Quarter.	Hammer stones ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1664	Quarter.	Two grinding stones and a roller.	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1665	Quarter.	A sculptured stone ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1666	Quarter.	A sculptured stone ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1667	Quarter.	A sculptured stone ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1668	Quarter.	Two ornamented stones ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
1669	Quarter.	Two iron nails ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Iron ..	Buddhist.
1670	Quarter.	Two cups ..	Amarāvati ..	Guntūr ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
<i>Bellary District.</i>						
1671	Full ..	South-west view of the Elephant stables in Hampi ruins.	Kamalapuram.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
1672	Full ..	North-west view of the concert hall.	Kamalapuram.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
1673	Full ..	South-west view of the tower on the south-east corner of Palace enclosures in Hampi ruins.	Kamalapuram.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
1674	Full ..	South-west view of the Papanmoochanam tank near Pattabiramasvami temple.	Kamalapuram.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
1675	Full ..	East view of the main entrance and north-east side wall of the Hazararamasvami temple.	Kamalapuram.	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vijayanagar.
1676	Full ..	East view of the tower over east entrance of the fort in Hampi ruins.	Kamalapuram.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
1677	Full ..	South view of the Fort gate and tower near Pattabiramasvami temple in Hampi ruins.	Kamalapuram.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
1678	Full ..	South view of the Tungabhadra river and main entrance of Anagundi fort.	Talavaragatta.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
1679	Full ..	East view of the Pampapati temple and Bazaar road.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
1680	Quarter.	Small inscription stone ..	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
1681	Quarter.	Small inscription stone ..	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
1682	Half ..	An ornamented sandal stone discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzar treasury.	Bellary ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Ancient.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Anantapur District.</i>						
1683	Full ..	South-west view of the Chintala-royasvami temple.	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1684	Full ..	North-west view of the Chintala-royasvami temple.	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
<i>Cuddapah District.</i>						
1685	Full ..	South-west view of the main <i>gopuram</i> of the Bhiravasvami temple on the hill.	Mopur ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1686	Full ..	North-west view of the main shrine of the Bhiravasvami temple.	Mopur ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1687	Full ..	North-east view of the main shrine of the Bhiravasvami temple.	Mopur ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1688	Full ..	View of the sculptures at Bhiravasvami temple.	Mopur ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone	Hindu.
1689	Full ..	View of the sculptures at Bhiravasvami temple.	Mopur ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone	Hindu.
1690	Full ..	North-east view of the Raghavasarasvami temple.	Pushpagiri ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone	Hindu.
1691	Full ..	North-east view of the Trikotésarasvami temple.	Pushpagiri ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone	Hindu.
1692	Full ..	East view of the Trikotésarasvami temple.	Pushpagiri ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone	Hindu.
1693	Full ..	West view of the Bhimesarasvami temple.	Pushpagiri ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone	Hindu.
1694	Full ..	South-east view of the Indranathesarasvami temple.	Pushpagiri ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone	Hindu.
1695	Full ..	South-west view of the Kamalasambesarasvami temple.	Pushpagiri ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone	Hindu.
<i>North Arcot District.</i>						
1696	Full ..	North-east view of the Renu kambali temple.	Padivedu ..	North Arcot ..	Stone brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
1697	Full ..	South-west view of the Hanuman temple.	Padivedu ..	North Arcot ..	Stone brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
1698	Full ..	South-east view of the Talapuresarasvami temple.	Tiruppanan-gadu.	North Arcot ..	Stone brick and plaster.	Chola.
1699	Full ..	South view of the Talapuresarasvami temple.	Tiruppanan-gadu.	North Arcot ..	Stone brick and plaster.	Chola.
<i>Madras.</i>						
1700	Full ..	Copper images of Vishnu (Treasure trove at the Museum).	....	....	Copper ..	Ancient.
1701	Full ..	Bronze cup, sieve, plate, and Chakrathalvar (Treasure trove at the Museum).	....	....	Bronze and copper.	Ancient.
<i>Chingleput District.</i>						
1702	Full ..	South-west view of the Siva temple.	Voyalur ..	Chingleput ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
1703	Full ..	South-west general view of the Siva temple.	Voyalur ..	Chingleput ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
1704	Half ..	View of the Fort walls ..	Sadras ..	Chingleput ..	Brick and plaster.	Dutch.
1705	Full ..	West view of the Shore temple.	Mahabalipuram	Chingleput ..	Stone	Pallava.
1706	Full ..	South-west view of the Shore temple.	Mahabalipuram	Chingleput ..	Stone	Pallava.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Chingleput District—cont.</i>						
1707	Full ..	South-west view of the Pandava rathas.	Mahabalipuram	Chingleput ..	Stone	Pallava.
1708	Half ..	View of the Pandava rathas ..	Mahabalipuram	Chingleput ..	Stone	Pallava.
1709	Half ..	View of the old light-house ..	Mahabalipuram	Chingleput ..	Stone	Pallava.
1710	Half ..	View of the Elephants on the Arjuna's penance.	Mahabalipuram	Chingleput ..	Stone	Pallava.
1711	Half ..	View of a portion of the Arjuna's penance.	Mahabalipuram	Chingleput ..	Stone	Pallava.
1712	Half ..	View of a portion of the Arjuna's penance.	Mahabalipuram	Chingleput ..	Stone	Pallava.
1713	Half ..	View of a cromlech with potteries.	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1714	Half ..	View of a cromlech showing the bones, etc., exposed.	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1715	Half ..	A cist with twelve legs ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1716	Half ..	View of a cromlech with group of potteries.	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1717	Half ..	View of a cromlech with potteries.	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1718	Half ..	View of a cist in a cromlech ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1719	Half ..	A cist	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1720	Half ..	A cist when being removed ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1721	Half ..	A cist before removal ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1722	Half ..	A cist with twelve legs ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1723	Half ..	A cist	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1724	Half ..	A cist	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1725	Half ..	A cist	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1726	Half ..	A jar with three legs ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1727	Quarter.	A jar with three legs ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1728	Quarter.	A jar with three legs ..	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1729	Half ..	An urn	Kadamalaputhur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1730	Half ..	An urn	Kadamalaputhur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1731	Half ..	An urn with workmen ..	Kadamalaputhur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1732	Half ..	An urn with workmen ..	Kadamalaputhur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1733	Half ..	An urn with workmen ..	Tenpakkam ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1734	Half ..	A cist with potteries attached to it	Tenpakkam ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1735	Quarter.	A pot	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1736	Quarter.	A pot	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1737	Quarter.	A pot	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1738	Quarter.	A pot	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1739	Quarter.	A pot	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1740	Quarter.	A pot	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1741	Quarter.	A pot	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1742	Quarter.	A pot	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Materials.	Age.
<i>Chingleput District—cont.</i>						
1743	Quarter.	A pot	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1744	Quarter.	Two pots	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1745	Quarter.	Two pots	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1746	Quarter.	A bowl	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1747	Quarter.	A bowl	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1748	Quarter.	Two small cups	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1749	Quarter.	Two small cups	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1750	Quarter.	Two small cups	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1751	Quarter.	Three small cups	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1752	Quarter.	Two small pots and a pipe	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1753	Quarter.	Two ring stands	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1754	Quarter.	Two lids	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1755	Quarter.	A small cup, an image without head and a knob.	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1756	Quarter.	An iron hatchet with ring	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1757	Quarter.	Two iron nails	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1758	Quarter.	A chisel, a dagger and an arrow head.	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1759	Quarter.	A scythe and a dagger	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1760	Quarter.	Two scythes	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1761	Quarter.	A scythe	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1762	Quarter.	A scythe	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1763	Quarter.	A cutting knife	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1764	Quarter.	Two celts	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1765	Quarter.	Two hammer stones	Pallavaram ..	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
<i>Salem District.</i>						
1766	Full ..	North-east view of the Mahamantapam, Arthanarceswarami temple.	Tiruchengodu.	Salem ..	Stone and plaster.	Dravidian.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>						
1767	Full ..	Image of Vishvakṣenar discovered in a village and preserved at the Husur Treasury.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
1768	Full ..	A female and her attendant discovered in a village and preserved at the Husur Treasury.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Bronze ..	Hindu.
1769	Full ..	North-east view of the demolished Mahamantapam and well, Mahalingeswarami temple.	Tiruvadamardur.	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
1770	Full ..	North-east view of the Mahamantapam and main shrine, Mahalingeswarami temple.	Tiruvadamardur.	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
1771	Full ..	East view of the demolished north side of the east wall and main shrine, Mahalingeswarami temple.	Tiruvadamardur.	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
1772	Full ..	South-east view of the south gopuram and Unjal mantapam and the main entrance of the Amman shrine.	Tiruvadamardur.	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Tanjore District—cont.</i>						
1773	Full ..	South-east view of the Sobanamantapam in front of the Amman shrine.	Tiruvadamardur.	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
1774	Full ..	East view of the main gopuram of Sri Parijatthesvaraswami temple.	Tirukkalar ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
1775	Full ..	East view of the second entrance of Sri Parijatthesvaraswami temple.	Tirukkalar ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
1776	Full ..	East view of the main gopuram of Mayuranathaswami temple.	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
1777	Full ..	North-east view of the second entrance with Nadarahanamantapam, Mayuranathaswami temple.	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
1778	Full ..	South-east view of the Asthanamantapam of main shrine, Mayuranathaswami temple.	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
1779	Full ..	South-east view of the second entrance with Brahmatheertham, Mayuranathaswami temple.	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
<i>Madura District.</i>						
1780	Full ..	South view of the rock-cut cave.	Tirupparankunram.	Madura ..	Stone ..	Pandiyan.
<i>Tinnevely District.</i>						
1781	Full ..	South-east view of the main shrine with tower of the Vikramapandeesvaraswami temple.	Solapuram ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Pandiyan.
1782	Full ..	South-east view of the main shrine of the Vikramapandeesvaraswami temple.	Solapuram ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Pandiyan.
1783	Full ..	South-west view of the main shrine of the Vikramapandeesvaraswami temple.	Solapuram ..	Tinnevely ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Pandiyan.
1784	Full ..	South-east view of Tirumalai Naik's palace.	Srivilliputtur.	Tinnevely ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
<i>Mysore.</i>						
1785	Half ..	Front view of the main entrance with Niche, Kesavaswami temple.	Belur ..	Mysore ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
1786	Half ..	East view of the base and perforated windows with columns, Kesavaswami temple.	Belur ..	Mysore ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
1787	Half ..	East view of the south side projected base and perforated windows with columns, Kesavaswami temple.	Belur ..	Mysore ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
1788	Half ..	East view of the base, Kesavaswami temple.	Belur ..	Mysore ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
1789	Half ..	West view of the Mythological figures (Lakshmi Narayana) on the wall, Kesavaswami amman shrine.	Belur ..	Mysore ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
1790	Half ..	West view of the Mythological figures (Lakshmi Narayana) on the wall, Kesavaswami amman temple.	Belur ..	Mysore ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
1791	Half ..	West view of the mythological figure of Vamana on the west wall, Kesavaswami amman temple.	Belur ..	Mysore ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
1792	Half ..	West view of the mythological figure of Varaha on the west wall, Kesavaswami temple.	Belur ..	Mysore ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Mysore—cont.</i>						
1793	Half ..	West view of (Darmmer's) on the west wall, Kesavasvami temple.	Belur ..	Mysore ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
1794	Half ..	South view of a portion of the base, Kartabhesvarasvami temple.	Hallebid ..	Mysore ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
1795	Half ..	South view of a portion of the base, Kartabhesvarasvami temple.	Hallebid ..	Mysore ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
1796	Half ..	East view of a portion of the base, Kartabhesvarasvami temple.	Hallebid ..	Mysore ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
1797	Half ..	East view of the mythological figures and niches, Kartabhesvarasvami temple.	Hallebid ..	Mysore ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
1798	Half ..	East view of the base and perforated windows, Kartabhesvarasvami temple.	Hallebid ..	Mysore ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
1799	Half ..	View of the south wall, Kartabhesvarasvami temple.	Hallebid ..	Mysore ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.

APPENDIX F.

List of drawings prepared.

1704. Sketch plan of the buildings, etc., exposed in 1907-1908 at the excavations at Amaravati, Guntur district.

1705. Columns unearthed in 1907-1908, Amaravati, Guntur district.

1706. Survey plan showing the situation of the Bojjannakonda hill, Sankaram, Vizagapatam district.

1707. Buddhist monastery with the Chaitya, etc., exposed during the excavations in 1907-1908 at Sankaram, Vizagapatam district.

1708. Rock-cut *stupa* and the surrounding *dagobas*, Sankaram, Vizagapatam district.

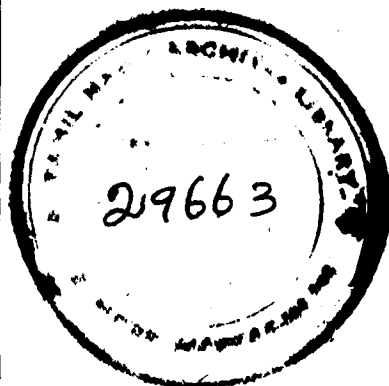
1709. Chaitya, cells, and the rock-cut *stupa* with the surrounding *dagobas*, Sankaram, Vizagapatam district.

APPENDIX G.
Estimates countersigned and returned.

Serial No.	From whom received.	Amount of estimate.	Name of the monument.	For what purpose.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Secretary to the Government, Public Works Department.	Rs. A. P. 360 0 0	Cornwallis Memorial near Customs House.	Putting a fence around.	Madras ..	Madras ..	Madras.	
2	Superintending Engineer, II Circle	11 0 0	Hill fort ..	Putting up a notice board.	Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	Nellore	
3	Do.	38 0 0	Ancient monuments at Kondapalle and Jaggaipeta.	Affixing notice boards.	Kondapalli ..	Bezavada ..	Kistna.	
4	Do.	104 0 0	Ancient monument in Bezavada and Mogalrajapuram.	Do.	Bezavada and Mogalrajapuram.	Do. ..	Do.	
5	Do.	15 0 0	St. John's Cemetery.	Providing a notice board.	Masulipatam ..	Masulipatam ..	Do.	
6	Do.	15 0 0	Old Dutch Cemetery.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
7	Executive Engineer, Kistna North	30 0 0	Caves at Mogalrajapuram.	Repairs ..	Mogalrajapuram ..	Bezavada ..	Do.	
8	Do. Kistna Central	20 0 0	Stupa at Jaggaipeta.	Do. ..	Jaggaipeta ..	Do.	Do.	
9	Executive Engineer, Guntur	40 0 0	Watchman ..	Repairs ..	Anaravati ..	Battenapalle ..	Guntur.	
10	Superintending Engineer, III Circle	26,734 0 0	Hampi ..	Do.	Hampi ..	Hospet ..	Bellary.	
11	Do.	1,640 0 0	Siva temple ..	Do.	Timmalapur ..	Do.	Do.	
12	Do.	2,680 0 0	Kistna temple ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
13	Do.	1,400 0 0	Works of archaeological importance at Gandikota.	Do.	Gandikota ..	Jammalamadugu ..	Cuddapah.	
14	Executive Engineer, Bellary	20 0 0	Pavilion near Pennukonda.	Altering the outline of a round-headed arch.	Pennukonda ..	Pennukonda ..	Anantapur.	
15	Do.	230 0 0	Rock carvings at Thandoni.	Constructing a compound wall.	Thandoni ..	Karur ..	Coimbatore	
16	Do.	340 0 0	Jain temple ..	Repairs ..	Vijayamangalam ..	Erode ..	Do	
17	Do.	110 0 0	Fort ..	Removing vegetation.	Vellore ..	Vellore ..	North Arcot	
18	Do.	35 0 0	Hill fort at Namakkal.	Providing a notice board.	Namakkal ..	Namakkal ..	Salem.	
19	Do.	120 0 0	Hill fort at Namakkal.	Repairs ..	Namakkal ..	Namakkal ..	Do.	
20	Do.	500 0 0	Walls and buildings connected with the fort.	Do.	Sankaridrug ..	Tiruohengodu ..	Do.	

APPENDIX G—cont.
Estimates countersigned and returned—cont.

Serial No.	From whom received.	Amount of estimate.	Name of the monument.	For what purpose.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21	Executive Engineer, West Coast ..	Rs. A. P. 300 0 0	Fort at Tellicherry ..	Clearing shrubs in the ramparts.	Tellicherry ..	Kottayam ..	Malabar.	
22	Do. ..	290 0 0	Do. at Palghat ..	Annual maintenance.	Palghat ..	Palghat ..	Do.	
23	Do. ..	850 0 0	Do. at Bekal ..	Repairs ..	Bekal ..	Kasaragode ..	South Canara.	
24	Superintending Engineer, V Circle ..	930 0 0	Old temple with an aspidal gopuram.	Do. ..	Manimangalam ..	Conjeevaram ..	Chingleput.	
25	Do. ..	2,100 0 0	Ginjee Fort ..	Do. ..	Ginjee ..	Tindivanam ..	South Arcot.	
26	Do. ..	800 0 0	Greater Siva temple.	Do. ..	Tenneri ..	Conjeevaram ..	Chingleput.	
27	Do. ..	7,550 0 0	Sivaganga fort at Tanjore.	Do. ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore.	
28	Executive Engineer, Cauvery ..	400 0 0	Sivaganga fort ..	Removing vegetation.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
29	Do. ..	130 0 0	Temple at Mahabalipuram and at Salavanakuppam.	Putting up notices on boards.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput ..	Chingleput.	
30	Do. ..	128 0 0	Deserted buildings belonging to Government.	Do. ..	Madura ..	Madura ..	Madura.	



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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from A. REA, Esq., F.S.A., Scot., M.E.A.S., Superintendent, [Archæological Survey Department, Southern Circle.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—Camp Sankaram, the 15th June 1908.

No.—426.

In submitting my Annual Report, I have the honour to state that since last year the Public Works Department has been allowed a month's longer time for sending their reports of work done. That is, the time has been extended from the 15th April to the 12th May. No extension of time was allowed to this office, even though previously the time only permitted a hasty collating of the reports sent in, and very little time for press proof correction.

2. Although the time was thus extended, the public works reports were received on the following dates, and in some of these, only after reminders by wire had been sent :—26th April, 10th, 11th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 27th and 30th May, 4th, 6th and 11th June 1908.

3. In the Resolution of the Government of India No. 26-28-2, dated 7th July 1903, embodied in G.O., No. 745, Public, dated 21st August 1903, it was stated that particulars of work done, could only be got from officers of the Public Works Department, as it was impossible for the limited staff of the Archæological Department to inspect and fully note all that had been done at the numerous monuments undergoing conservation. I have endeavoured to get this information year by year, but only with partial success. In most instances, it is simply stated that a monument has been repaired at a certain cost. This year, I sent a circular to all the Superintending Engineers asking for the information prescribed to be furnished by the Government of India, but there has been little difference from what has occurred in years past.

4. In conclusion, I have to state that owing to the late submission of the Public Works Department reports, it was impossible to get a perfectly correct proof, and would therefore request that I may be allowed to go over the proofs again, before the report is finally printed for publication.

Order—No. 662, Public, dated 17th August 1908.

Recorded.

2. A separate report should be submitted on the proposed excavations near Guntapalli.

3. The attention of the Collector of Bellary will be drawn to the remarks in Part II of the report regarding the Malayavantam temple at Hampi. It is observed, however, that the draft of an agreement with the temple authorities was recently approved (G.O., No. 45, Public, dated 13th January 1908).

4. The question of the prevention of blasting operations in the vicinity of the rathas in the Mahabalipuram village is separately under the consideration of Government.

5. The attention of the officers concerned will be drawn in the Public Works Department to Mr. Rea's suggestions in Part II of the report in regard to the conservation of the ancient remains at Hampi. Orders will again be issued in that department requiring all Superintending Engineers to forward their conservation reports to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, by the prescribed date without fail. His Excellency in Council desires that all Superintending Engineers should take a personal interest in the conservation of ancient monuments in their circles. He is afraid that insufficient attention is paid to this duty by some officers.

6. With reference to the Superintendent's remarks in paragraph 9 of Part I of the report the Government will not insist on the submission of a detailed tour programme.

7. Copies of the report and of the photographs mentioned in paragraph 8, Part I of the report, will be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

[Here enter No. 663, Public, dated 17th August 1908.]

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Chief Secretary.

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