

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS.

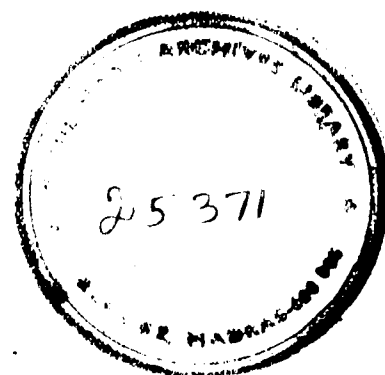
FOR THE YEAR

1909-1910.



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PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

ANNUAL REPORT
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I. CONSERVATION.

The year's expenditure on conservation works amounted in all to Rs. 38,866-8-7 **Expendit** as accounted for by Superintending Engineers, against Rs. 22,649-3-0 of the previous year. The distribution of this sum against the various circles was as follows :—

									RS.	A.	P.
First Circle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0
Second „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	737	1	4
Third „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,641	0	0
Fourth „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,468	0	0
Fifth „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,779	7	3
Sixth „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,241	0	0
Total ..									38,866	8	7

It will be seen that the bulk of the expenditure was in the Third Circle, where a large number of important monuments are, and have been for some time, undergoing conservation.

Though the figures of expenditure indicate a large improvement on previous years, it cannot be gainsaid that much yet remains to be done by the Public Works department in expending the amount placed in their hands, for this largely depends on them, the Archæological Survey not being an executive but only an administrative department, so far as the expenditure of conservation funds is concerned. The importance of utilizing the grant to the fullest extent has been prominently brought to the notice of Superintending Engineers. As I have elsewhere remarked, some are fully cognizant of this, and not only was the ordinary grant fully expended in some cases, but the urgent contingency also, and when it was exhausted, some funds had to be otherwise provided by Government for urgent cases of expenditure.

In the preparation of the budget for the ensuing year, preference had to be given to incomplete works of the previous year, and as these amounted to a fairly large sum, an increase of the budget allotment was suggested as necessary, otherwise but few new works could have been included. With this provision, a further improvement may be looked for next year also.

The conservation of ancient monuments received prominent attention at the hands of the Archæological department, and the latter portion of the year was fully occupied in this branch of work. A large number of important monuments and others of lesser notice were undergoing repair by the Public Works department, and the budget grant was fully utilized. A larger grant could easily have been profitably expended, as the number of monuments that require repair is very large.

Besides numerous monuments that were inspected and included in the selected list, various districts were visited and all the monuments therein verified and any required additions or corrections also made.

Circular
Letters.

Some difficulties that were experienced in dealing with estimates for archæological works received from the Public Works department, necessitated a circular letter being addressed to all Superintending Engineers, and a copy of it was also sent to the Chief Engineer for information. Some extracts from it are given below.* It is to be hoped that, in future, the recommendations made therein will be attended to, and that the work of this department will be facilitated in every way.

Government have also issued orders by which it has been arranged to meet and consult with Public Works department officers whenever this office tours in the various districts of the Presidency. As a matter of fact, some one or other of the Public Works department was generally present on requisition sent by this department regarding the inspection of monuments. It has sometimes been remarked that occasionally the efforts of the Public Works department have not always attained the results desirable in conservation work, but it is no want of technical skill or knowledge that prevents some of those engaged in the repair of ancient buildings from attaining the success desired, but from inability to adapt their modern methods of highly finished work to the special circumstances attendant on the repair of old work. Even with one who has this knowledge, close personal supervision of the work is essential, and this is not always possible. To rectify this, a pamphlet giving precise instructions in regard to almost every detail and branch of conservation repair was issued by the Director-General some years ago. I saw that Superintending Engineers were supplied with all the copies they indented for and additional copies were also printed and distributed in all the vernaculars of the Presidency. Yet it never seems to have reached the subordinate ranks of the Public Works department, and as these are really the men who have any actual personal supervision over the work, the pamphlet was, except in a few cases, little more than a dead letter.

I continually hear on enquiry at inspections, that it had not been heard of or only lately seen, and the consequence, is that bulging plaster joints or glaring patches of white chunam on a black wall or other such anomalies continue as before. The excuse generally is, that the work was done by a predecessor of the present incumbent and that the latter will be more careful in future. But when future work of the kind does come, he has probably been removed elsewhere, and the incongruity goes on as before.

A new issue of the pamphlet has been recently sanctioned by Government, and it is hoped that it will reach all ranks of officers and be studied by them.

It has been mentioned as a matter for regret that though the annual Government grant for conservation is comparatively small, yet on occasions, as in the year previous to the one under report, even this small amount has not been fully utilized.

* Foot-note (1).—“Plans should invariably follow the estimates whenever possible or necessary, in order to enable me to form an idea of the works. They should necessarily be sent when reconstruction is proposed.

“Sufficient care should be devoted to see that proposed repairs are unobtrusive in execution and correspond with the old structure in colour, design, etc., as explained in the pamphlet on the methods of repair to ancient buildings, etc., already distributed. This pamphlet should be specially and frequently brought to the notice of subordinates who are in immediate charge of repairs, as they are very often men who have had no previous experience of such work, and unless reference to the pamphlet is insisted on, it is likely to be overlooked. As a general rule most of the buildings dealt with should be brought to a state of what has been described as “ruinous repair,” and not with every detail polished and finished as would be the case with repairs to a modern building. Glaring white plaster work should be avoided: grey trowel dressed plaster takes on weather tints more readily than white polished chunam. Ruined parts of walls, unless they are dangerous and in progress to further ruin are generally best left untouched, as the intention of conservation is not to destroy the picturesque appearance of an ancient and perhaps partly ruined building nor to reduce it to the state of a modern perfectly repaired structure, but to retain it in its present condition with all causes of ruin stopped. When necessary, any of these points should be specially remarked on in the report which accompanies the estimate.

“The estimate should relate only to items already included in the list of ancient monuments. A revised list of them is now under preparation in this office and it will be sent for publication shortly.

“I would also request that orders may issue that no work be taken on hand for execution till the estimate for it is received countersigned by me, and delay in countersignature will be strictly guarded against.

“I would further request to be informed when any work, provided for and passed in the budget, is taken on hand, as work is often proceeded with in the hot weather without my receiving any intimation of the fact. I would also request to be informed of any work that is stopped for any reason or other, and the funds transferred to another not provided for in the budget.”

This is a matter which almost entirely depends on the personal proclivities of Superintending Engineers and the interest they take in the work. Some are always able to fully utilize their grant, and could even carefully spend much more if funds were available. In these cases the urgent contingency grant proves serviceable.

With others, however, when a saving is made for some reason on any work, it is, instead of being utilized for other archæological works in the circle for which many estimates are already available, and which are only kept back for want of funds, surrendered, and Government may transfer it to some other civil work which has no connection whatever with conservation.

Circular letters have been sent, in this connection, to all Superintending Engineers requesting that any savings on any work may not be surrendered outright, but transferred to some other sanctioned work for which countersigned estimates are available.

It will be the endeavour of this office to see that this is done, and if the Public Works department co-operate, there should be no occasion for any lapsed grants.

Every facility was given by local officials during the tours undertaken in all the districts, except in the Hindupur taluk of Anantapur, where owing to the non-attention of the Tahsildar, some occasional difficulty was experienced in getting carts, coolies and supplies; and through the complete withdrawal of taliaries, and refusal to supply them to guard the camp, a theft of property occurred. This matter was reported to the Collector, but I have not yet heard what action was taken. In this part of the Anantapur district, some of the local officials seem to be rather slack in their supervision of subordinates and village menials, and though the formality of orders may be issued by them, no effort seems to be made to carry them out, or to take any action when they are disregarded, as they several times were during my tour there. On one occasion, at Hindupur the whole of my tents and baggage had to lie strewn about in a tope throughout the day, through the neglect of the local officials to supply coolies.

A précis of notes made during conservation inspections is embodied in the following pages:—

GANJAM DISTRICT.

The mosque has a number of tombs within it, and is in a good state of repair.

Chicacole,
Jamma
Masjid.

It is said to have been erected by certain Navābs in 1641 A.D. Its architectural interest justifies its being placed on the list of monuments.

Except the removal of the shrubs, which grow all round, no further repairs seem at present to be necessary.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

There are two tanks lying side by side, viz., the *Yegna kundam* or upper tank, and *Lokundam* or lower one. They lie on the western side of the road leading from Tuni to Chicacole.

Kannimitta
Agraharam
Homakundam.

Lying on a mound of heaped up bricks, are images of *Ganēsa*, *Bairava* and an inscribed stone. The existence of these would seem to imply that previously there had been a *Siva* temple there. The inscriptions are said to relate to the twelfth century.

By the side of these is a *Sanjivikunda* containing a pool, whose water is believed to cure diseases. There are also traces of a ruined mud-walled fort at various places.

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

These include some very good specimens of Moghul architecture, and date from about 300 years ago.

Kurnool—
Tombs of
Abdulla
Wahab Khan.

It is said that the Nawab Abdul Wahab Khan, who first defeated the Hindu kings, ordered that his remains must be interred in a lofty tomb enclosed by high and well fortified walls. This was accordingly done, and the building so erected has verandahs on three sides and a number of fine arches as well as parapet walls.

Subsequently, his brother Chota Abdul Wahab Khan had one for himself erected at its side, which with several other minor buildings of good architectural design, make a very interesting group.

Vegetation has been allowed to grow over the walls, and this must be removed, together with the execution of such other sundry repairs including the provision of some doors where necessary.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

The south balconies must have some missing stone pillars replaced. The cracked arches in south corridor must be filled in. The great open central quadrangular bath, which has now been nearly cleared of debris, has five large breaks in the plaster floor, one in the centre and one at each corner. These evidently mark the places where the posts of a temporary roof covering for the bathers have stood. Portions of the stone slab bases into which these posts were

Vijayanagar
Ruins—
Queen's bath.

originally fixed lie among the debris on the floor. These stones are to be placed in their original positions as marked by the breaks in the plaster floor.

The badly cracked arch on the south-east should be filled.

Aqueduct.

The stone aqueduct which carried the palace water-supply across the depression in the ground near this part of the ruins is formed of a line of upright stone piers, on which is set a continuous line of stone beams channelled for the conveyance of water. Many of these have fallen and still lie at the place where they stood, but others are broken, or are missing. Those that have been removed out of position are to be set in line, and adjacent bushes cut so as to show the passage.

Maharavami Dibba or Throne.

The work at this building has been so far completed. But some carved black stones still lie among the heaps of neighbouring debris, and require being set among those already collected.

Vasantha Mandapam.

There is a square well in the centre of the sunk *Vasantha mandapam* which stands among the ruins, a short distance from the palace enclosures. It is faced with carved and moulded black stone, and is surrounded by a subterranean arcade. The central well is filled with a fallen mass of large stones which should be removed and again set in position around the top. The clearance of this underground building will also be interesting, and it will determine the question of the existence of an underground passage, which some suppose, leads from the *Vasantha mandapam* to the adjoining palace.

In the clearance of all such buildings by the Public Works Department, a careful search for any objects of interest must be made.

Ramasvami temple.

Some of the beams supporting the overhanging cornices are cracked. These should be supported by plain stone pillars. It is proposed to remove the stone pier standing in front of the entrance, and replace it by another post to support a fallen cornice stone which is to be put up in position.

Palace water pavilion.

The high walled palace buildings which stand in the enclosure have been familiar to visitors for many years past, but it was known to a few that the open spaces now in the palace court were once occupied by numbers of other buildings.

There are a number of mounds there, which I previously suggested should be excavated, and this has been partly done by the Public Works Department, concurrently with the other work carried out by them at the ruins.

A finely carved base of an extensive pavilion was one of the discoveries made in one of these mounds a few years ago, and now in a mound in the south-west corner, the base of a water pavilion has been lately discovered. It consists of a building surrounded by a sunk court, with the water supply pipes and channels still visible. The moulded basement of the central building and that of the enclosing walls of the sunk court are carefully plastered so as to prevent water entering the joints of the masonry. The central building would originally stand in the centre of the sunk court surrounded by water, and is in fact a miniature of the great *tirthams* which one sees at some of the large South Indian temples. The pavilion here has a projection on each of the faces. The sunk court measures 123' x 75'. In the corners are small pillared *mandapams*. On the south side is a raised pillared passage which would form the means of access to the central water-surrounded pavilion at the time that the sunk court was filled with water from the gravitation supply channels.

Council room.

The trench which was excavated around this building a few years ago, and thus disclosed a finely moulded base which was not previously known to exist, should be widened. It is several feet below the present surface of the ground and its lowest part represents the original level of the courtyard.

The copper tubes which were discovered in the sides of the pillars in the lower colonnade have all been forced out and stolen.

Under ground temple.

A large amount of excavation, and much building and restoration work have been completed, but some yet remains to be done. The place has been largely transformed from what it previously was, and it is now accessible in all its parts.

Numbers of piers have been erected inside, to support broken beams and lintels, and great discretion has been used in deciding where these should be put. If all broken beams had been so supported, there would have been a perfect forest of new piers. But this has been obviated where possible, by the removal of the broken beams, and their replacement by sound ones. Large numbers of images have been found during the clearance of the ground.

The old drainage to carry off the water was found to run below the court floor, and this is being traced. It was first thought that there was only rain water to deal with. But it has been found that there is a continual supply of spring water for a few feet in depth which requires to be carried off.

Colossal statue of Varasimha.

It has long been suggested that some attempt should be made to fit the broken pieces of the timber of this huge statue into position on the trunk. These have to be collected from within and without the temple, where numbers of them still lie scattered about in all directions, and arranged in front, so that the various pieces might be selected.

The thick-rooted vegetation growing on the court walls is to be removed.

Krishnasvami temple.

Though this building has been but lately repaired, yet a few pipul plants are already reappearing in the joints.

The floor has been gravelled. The open vertical joint between the back part of the building and the front *mandapam* is said to be widening. But this is doubtful, and requires being closely observed. Foundation stones which were originally under ground have, in the front pillared *mandapam* of the temple, been exposed for over 1 foot 6 inches by rain which passes against the wall in streams, and washes away the soil. This is sufficient of itself to cause settlement of the superstructure, and is clearly the cause of the irregularities of the piers, basement and cornice.

Ganasa temple.

This earth should be again banked up against the foundations, and the rain streams diverted to some distance from the walls, when the foundations will be perfectly secure.

All the pillars on the outer row of the front pillared *mandapam* are resting on one lower edge only of the square base, and if a part of this edge of any of the piers should crack off through the great weight, the superstructure will sink a little and cause cracks. These piers should be underpinned.

The small banyan plants in joints should be removed. Rain water running down the slope of the new buttress on the north side has already formed a channel at the base which will gradually work down to below the foundation. A sloping concrete bank should be put below, to carry the rain water farther from the walls.

Above Hampi village, at one of these buildings, the basement has been reformed, and the revetment wall re-built. But small stones that have been packed in front of the wide irregular joints of the re-set masonry are unsightly.

Jain temples.

Some others of these shrines still require repair.

A Jain temple, situated at the south-west of the group, has several surrounding detached shrines and *mandapams*.

I found a gang of coolies digging among these, and attempting the apparently hopeless task of levelling some earth on the irregularly sloping rock. It was ascertained that they were employed by some Hospet weavers who applied in 1904-1905 for permission to occupy this building for worship. I then recommended it, subject to compliance with sections 4 and 5 of the Ancient Monuments Act.

The recommendation was sanctioned by Government, and an elaborate agreement entered into. Further remarks on the extent to which this agreement has or has not been acted up to, will be found under the section of the present report which deals with "Damage to ancient monuments."

The small shrine near the Jain temples, which is peculiar, in that it has a barrel-roofed tower like some of the monolithic *rathas* at the Seven Pagodas, is in ruins at the west side. Stone packing should be done there, and it should be attended to urgently before the ruin proceeds further.

The large inscribed stone 4 feet 8 inches broad which stands inserted in the ground at the south-east outer corner of the *gopuram* is being damaged by the burning of masses of leaves and rubbish which have been heaped up against it. This debris has to be removed and the damage not repeated. Another place must be found for the deposit of the rubbish heaps.

Pampaspathi temple.

The temple authorities should be advised to remove the shrubs on the walls.

Some cracked lintels of the entrance *gopuram* can only be supported by side piers and cross beams.

A dangerous wooden beam over the front of the entrance *gopuram* doorway, which supports a heavy mass of masonry, must be removed. If it is necessary to retain the masonry it may be done, with a new beam inserted, but it is not an original part of the temple and could easily be omitted.

The present supporting beam is however rotten and must be removed. If it gives way, the falling masonry will probably cause more than one casualty among some of the numerous people who daily pass or sit under it.

I reported on this similarly on a previous inspection, but nothing has been done by the temple authorities. If they have been informed, and do not attend to it, the decayed beam and masonry should be removed at their expense as a danger to the public.

Several buttresses have been built against the walls of inner court. A slight crack or opening has appeared between some of them and the old wall which they were built to support. This is probably due to one of the two following causes:—

Achutharaya-svami temple.

Either the foundations of the new buttress have not been set sufficiently deep in the ground, and they have slightly settled down after completion of the building, or it is due to the peculiar construction of the old wall they are built to support. This wall leans outward at a considerable angle. It has a core of solid brick set in mortar, and an outer facing of large thin stone slabs set on edge. The slabs have separated from the core, leaving a space of several inches inside between them. This space is open at the top, and has in course of time become filled in with earth. This material expands and contracts according to the amount of moisture in the air, and the stone facing slabs follow the same movement.

The crack is however very slight, and does not affect the stability of the wall. It will however be desirable to grout the top of the openings in the old wall so as to prevent entrance of moisture.

The foundation at outer east wall of court requires grouting at the open joints.

The south *gopuram*, at which some new supporting walls have been built, still requires a pier to be put up under a large cracked beam, with a cross beam laid on the top to support an adjacent beam of smaller size.

The rough masonry on the east wall is to be removed and rebuilt with large stones.

The proposed buttresses on the north and west sides of the goddess shrine may be omitted, and the open joints filled in.

The two buttresses proposed to be erected near the corner of the *mandapam* in the north-east of the court are scarcely necessary, and one directly at the corner will suffice.

This ancient well dates from the Vijayanagar period, and is locally known as *Soolabavi*, probably on account of its having been built by a dancing woman of the Vijayanagar kings, and is at a distance of three miles from Hospet on the Kamalapuram road.

It is a fine large octagonal-shaped well, with arching over the descending stairs, and an arched and groined corridor around. The lower part is square, with corner arches to bring the upper part into the octagon.

The wide space in the lower arches below the ground level is intended to admit of several people simultaneously drawing water.

The repairs have been done with fine smoothed and polished plaster, which has been brought over the joints on to the surface of the stone. This should be rubbed and chiselled off, to bring it flush with the stonework, as it forms a strong and unpleasing contrast to the old work with its finely chiselled masonry joints which scarcely show any plaster at all. Coarse grey plaster also should be used, and not the finely polished white *chunam* which will never take a tint corresponding to the old mortar, but will always show as unsightly patches.

If the adjacent old work is examined by those engaged in the work, and copied in the repairs, nothing incongruous is likely to occur.

There are some deep-rooted plants, particularly a large banyan tree on the side of the masonry of the well which must be removed. Some of these plants, though apparently small, have large roots which have displaced some of the stones. The roots of the banyan may have to be removed by sinking a narrow well in the ground outside the masonry, as it will be impossible to reach them from the interior. This should all have been done before the plastering was begun.

The bottom of the well should be cleared of fallen stones and debris, and a notice board be put up. It has been suggested that, if the latter proposal is carried out, the board would be stolen. But the adjacent village officials should be made responsible. They should not however adopt the precaution of a village munsif at another monument, who provided against the contingency of theft by keeping the notice board locked up inside his house!

Near the fifth mile from Hospet on the Kamalapuram road, is a large bull cut out of a rock. It is about 10 ft. long and is half buried in the soil. Though not specifically mentioned in the list of ancient monuments, yet, as it is one of the outlying objects connected with the ancient city, its conservation should be undertaken by the Public Works department. All that is necessary at present, is to clear the earth around it.

It has some fine carved work, though it is said that some of the stones of the temple were used to construct the mosque at Adoni.

It has been recommended for inclusion in the list.

The wooden frames of some parts of the *gopuram* are damaged and must be repaired. The brick *stupa* over the *Amman* Shrine must be properly set in position.

It has been recommended for inclusion in the conserved list.

The main *gopuram* is in a partly ruined condition and must be seen to.

This has been recommended for inclusion in the list of ancient monuments.

This is situated on a hill on the north of the Chippagiri village and is in good condition.

It has been recommended for inclusion in the list of monuments.

This building is in a ruined condition with no images. Some of the pillars are well carved and there are inscriptions on three slabs in old Kanarese.

The temple being an ancient one, it is proposed to include it in the conserved list, and also protect it under the Ancient Monuments Act.

The repairs necessary are the removal of vegetation and the removal of stones by the villagers should be prevented.

Raghunatha
svami
temple on
Malaynar-
tam hill.

Melapana-
gudi well.

A Monolithic
bull.

Peddathamba-
lem Rama-
svami tem-
ple.
Chippagiri
Bogavaras-
svami tem-
ple.

Kesavaasvami
temple.

Jain temple.

Peddatham-
bulem Kal-
katharaya
temple.

This historical fort is probably one of the best known in Southern India, and through its long occupation by British troops, it remains as a whole in very good order, and is about as perfect a specimen of a hill fort as there is.

Even a brief outline of its varied history or a description of its numerous buildings would cover more space than is available at present, but the following may be noted:—

It was during the reign of Krishnaraya of Vijayanagar that a small fort was first built here by a dependent of that king named Timmappa, who held it for many years, paying some annual tribute. Then, when it subsequently came into the possession of Hyder, he, with the assistance of some French adventurers, enlarged it and converted it into two—an upper fort and a lower fort.

The former is a quadrangular series of buildings on the summit of the rock with a small temple and outer lines of fortifications, and the latter on the eastern base of the rock is surrounded by a rampart faced with stone and protected by circular stone bastions and a ditch.

The fort having been so long in the occupation of the Military department has been looked to by them, but now that it has been more or less vacated, it is proposed that it be conserved by the Archaeological department as an ancient monument.

The fallen stones of the outer walls at some places only require replacement in position, and this may be put in hand when funds are provided.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

Proposals by the Deputy Collector and Tahsildars for the demolition of a large number of ruined village forts in the Anantapur district were received by the Collector of the district and referred by him for the opinion of this department as to whether they had any archaeological or historical interest attached to them.

It was intended either to sell the stones or to utilize them in public works. Where the walls were so utterly ruined as to retain neither shape nor form, and were mere heaps of stones remaining after former demolition by villagers or others, or were dangerous to the public, their removal would be unobjectionable. If, however, they retained some semblance of their original form as places of refuge, it would be unwise to destroy them in anyway.

Local officials can however be scarcely expected to discriminate between them, and hence the danger of unrestricted demolition as seems to have been contemplated or carried out in parts of the Bellary district. Probably all of these places have witnessed stirring scenes in the days of Muhammadan and Mahratta incursions, though records regarding them are comparatively few.

These forts form a conspicuous and picturesque feature of certain of the northern parts of the Presidency, notably in Anantapur and Bellary.

The places recommended for demolition were scattered throughout the greater part of the Anantapur district, and some of them from their distances were difficult of access. With a small staff engaged in continual work elsewhere, and liable to sudden calls to any distant part of the Presidency, it was impossible to find time to visit more than a part of these forts, but the others will be taken up as occasion arises.

It was proposed that the ruined forts at a considerable number of places be demolished, and their materials disposed of. The following amongst these places were inspected:—

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Byravantippa. | 6. Timmapuram. | 11. Chennavarem. |
| 2. Kanganipalli. | 7. Mangampalli. | 12. Sodanapalli. |
| 3. Gangavarem. | 8. Haranahalli. | 13. Machukotah. |
| 4. Oblapuram. | 9. Nilakantapuram. | 14. Pathasevaram. |
| 5. Settem. | 10. Chelivantla. | |

Many *figus* plants are growing in various joints of the front outer northern wall. It is formed of great stone slabs set on edge, with a brick wall above it as a coping. The plants must be removed, or they are sure to force out the wall, which however is at present in good condition. Leakage at the joints of the stone slab roof occurs in many places, continuously along the colonnades that stand on the four sides of the outer *prakaram*. The continual ingress of rain-water, and all means of egress for it blocked up, has thoroughly soaked the earth below the foundations, so that, not only has the stone flooring become irregular, but all the piers have been more or less affected, some being still in their original position while others have sunk, thus causing displacement of all the masonry on which they rest, and that above them which they support. The slabs require replacing, and the roof must be pointed. This will effectually check the sole cause of all the damage.

A portion of the outer south wall, which has at one time fallen, and been roughly rebuilt at some late period, should be taken down and re-done properly.

The flat stone roof of the *vasantha mandapam* has been at one time painted in colours with scenes from the *Puranas* but owing to leakage of the joints of the roof, the colours have mostly disappeared. This roof also must be pointed. The irregular sinking of the piers has caused

Ancient
ruined forts
in the Anan-
tapur
district.

Lepakshi—
Virabhadra-
svami
temple.

depressions over the whole of the centre of the extensive roof, so that all the rain which falls on it collects in the centre, and pours down through the open joints into the building itself. These hollows must be filled up with concrete, so that the roof may have a uniform slope outwards to carry off the water.

The outer wall of the second *prakaram* is formed of very large slabs placed on edge. Large portions of these have fallen on all the four sides, chiefly through plants, which are still growing on the walls. These plants must be entirely removed, and the fallen stones, where they are available, be reset in position.

In the north-east corner of the second court, is a small verandah with two rows of pillars. Here also the roof leaks, and the stagnant water has stood inside for several inches in depth. This roof must be pointed. The ancient drain, now blocked up with mud and debris, which was originally intended to carry off all the surplus incoming rain-water must be cleared, and provision made for carrying the outflow of water from the outer court also.

The fallen stones of the *madapallé* (i.e., kitchen) must be reset, as otherwise, by rain-water getting in, the wall and the roof are sure to collapse. This work is of an urgent nature.

The beam over the *Ganēsa* image cut on a huge boulder of rock which stands in the court, is broken, and the beam and the roof are liable to fall. It must be supported by the rock being cut below the end of the beam, and a supporting bracket placed below.

A parapet of the building adjoining this, has previously been repaired in brick and plaster. This is unsightly and not in harmony with the rest of the ancient work, and should be removed and replaced by stone. The *kalyana mandapam* in the south-west corner of the second *prakara*, with great pillars containing well carved sculptures, has its floor in a bad condition. This might be raised with gravel, so as to prevent water stagnating inside and sinking into the foundations.

There are signs of some dangerous plants taking root over the porch or gateway, and these must be removed. The front door of the inside shrine which is infested with bats, has perforated panels and a window, both of which should be closed with wire netting, to keep out the pests.

This huge monolithic bull is cut out of a boulder of rock on the north-east of the town. It stands by the side of the road from Amarapuram to Kodikonda between the 9th and 10th mile stones, and is on Government land, Survey No. 511 of Lepakshi village. The story current in connection with it is, that when some of the stone masons working in the Lepakshi temple went out to fetch provisions, others of their class remained sitting on this boulder. Finding the time wearisome, they set themselves to cut the rock into the form of a bull, which they are said to have completed within three hours. The carved work on it is a very good specimen of its class, and the monolith has been recommended for inclusion in the list of ancient monuments. The wall around the monolith requires repair.

Some of the rough rubble walls built in the courtyard have to be removed, as also the bushes on the roof of the front gateway. The door on the south-side of the main *mahā-mandapam* is blocked up with stone, and this must be demolished.

Whitewashing on the building and sculptures has been done by the temple authorities, and they must be addressed to discontinue it. The cracks on the north wall of the shrine have to be filled in, and the roof of the main building to be examined for leakage.

The north-east corner of the *mahamandapam* has slightly sunk through subsidence of the foundations. The fissures in the walls caused thereby, are to be filled in with mortar to prevent ingress of rain and plants. But the lime must be put in the joints only and not over them.

The sloping cornice on the south-side requires repair. Bricks are to be inserted over the small wooden lintel on the ceiling of the upper storey of the tower.

The pavilion stands opposite to the Gahana Mahal. It is a small square building with a central towered roof, with numbers of cornices tapering above each other to the top, like those over the roof, of the palace pavilion at Vijayanager, or the *Mahal* at Chandragiri.

On the four outer sides of this building, are sunk arches. These are Saracenic pointed on the exterior with a sunk foliated arch within. In some recent repairs, one of these has been made into a semi-circular instead of a pointed arch; on the opposite side of the building again, one of the foliated or cusped arches has been crudely finished off without regard to the proper form of the cusps. Both these require attention.

The rough stone wall is plastered for its greater extent. But parts have been left bare. These must be plastered so as to correspond with the ancient part.

At the time of inspection, the new lock which had been fixed on the door, was found to have been forced off and stolen. It must be replaced, and the hasps to which it is fixed made strong enough to prevent theft.

The detached pavilion standing in the fields some distance from the other, is an entirely different class of building, being a many-pillared Hindu temple *mandapam* which at one time would have probably included a shrine. Now it is filled with some modern Muhammadan tombs, at which occasional worship is said to be made. A crack in the parapet above a pier on each side has to be repaired.

Lepakshi—
Basavanna or
Bull.

Penukonda—
Ramaswami
temple.

Gahana
Mahal.

Detached
pavilion in
the fields.

Second
pavilion.

In the detached *gopuram* which stands not far distant from these pavilions, some new plaster pointing of joints has been badly done, and it is raised prominently over the surface of the wall. This should be chiselled and scraped off. The toning of the new plaster work is also ineffective, as the colour is a neutral tint not in harmony with the old work.

The crack in the base of the north-east corner should be filled, and some white-washing, which has lately been done, be in future avoided.

In the town, there are several large wells of great depth. Those situated on the higher parts are entirely dry, as they are above spring level, and they have doubtless originally been supplied by rain-water channels from the hills. Some of those at a lower level get their supply from road drainage and from sub-soil water. One of these was previously on the list of ancient monuments and the remainder have since been added.

Bushes on the masonry of the *chinna narayani* well require removal.

The bulging wall of the *sita thirtham* is partly fallen below water line, and this has to be rebuilt.

The vegetation should be removed from a part of the east parapet wall of the *narapanta* well.

The well near the District Munsif's Court requires some repair.

The *pasuravokkiri* (green well) is near the *Isvara* temple. This large well, which derives its name from the water being of a greenish colour, was not previously on the list of ancient monuments and requires being added. It has more than 100 steps on all sides, and is 100 feet deep. It is said to have been constructed by a Poligar Koneti Naidu of the Raya King of Penukonda to perpetuate his name.

The repaired portion, *viz.*, the new plastering is not quite in harmony with the old. This should be tinted yellow ochre. The entrance should be closed with a door. The front door to the upper central stair is cracked at lintel, and this requires attention; also plastering to arohways.

This is a building with a ruined dome standing on a small hill at a short distance south-west of the Railway Station. It is said to have been the place constructed during the Rajah's (Murari Rao) time, to measure out grain. Though formerly, during the time of the Hindu Raj, the grain in the kingdom was measured in mud pots, yet to get at uniformity, one of the Hindu kings had this building constructed to represent a fixed and uniform measure known as *kalchetti* to measure grain. Forty *kalchetties* make one *toom* (110 seers). The structure may represent the shape of that measure but not the actual quantity. Wanting the traditional account of its construction, it would otherwise be described as a Muhammadan tomb.

This fort consists of a vast series of buildings situated at various levels at the base, sides and summit of the hills above the town of Madakasira.

There is a stair-way leading up the hill to it on the south side. Walls are now seen around the base at intervals. A gate with two flanking bastions is at the east of the old town, but is now in the centre of what comprises the modern town.

The lower part has been repaired with cement. The town as it existed in early days has been enclosed in walls extending in a rectangle for some distance along the south of the fort, with four large bastions at the corners. Two of these bastions yet remain in good preservation. Though the joints of the bases have been cemented, some large trees are growing on the walls. Portions of the old walls still remain, though most of them have been demolished to make way for extension of the town.

Near the foot of the hill stairway is the *Ranga mahal*, the ruins of the former palace. It is rectangular in plan with a bastion at each of the corners. Some parts of the walls require filling in of joints, as they are in danger of falling.

Half way up the ascent is a bastion with embrasures for four guns. All these are in a fair state of preservation except the lower part of one.

A little higher up is the magazine, a rectangular building, with stone piers inside to support the terraced roof in which are two openings for the ingress and egress of gunpowder.

There is a great natural cleft at three-quarters of the ascent, which has been blocked up by masonry and used as a water reservoir. It is known as the *Anjaneya* cavern, and a figure of *Hanuman* still appears out on the rock there.

It is wonderful, the ingenuity that has been employed in collecting almost every drop of rain-water. All declivities or cavities have been banded up, and rain channels led into them, so that, even in a place like this, which has a very low annual rainfall, some of these pools yet contain water throughout the year. This is a feature that is conspicuous at many of these ancient forts.

At the west base of the fort is a sounding rock similar to the one at Chandragiri. When struck, it gives out a sound like a bell, and is heard for some distance off, and it is known as "*kushi bandu*" (sounding stone).

Gopuram.

Isvara
temple.

Ancient
wells.

Rama Brus.

Kalchetti
Gutta.

Madakasira
Fort.

The main and most perfectly existing parts of the fort are those situated on the summit of the hill. They are generally in a very fair state of preservation, owing to the absence of vegetation due to a deficient local rainfall.

They are an irregular-planned set of buildings arranged to suit the configuration of the hill top. There are several perfectly preserved bastions, rooms and quarters for the guard, and gateways and other buildings with the ornamental plasterwork of the wall parapets all in good order. All the walls of the fort are built of roughly-squared stones set in mud, and with the facing joints plastered with mortar brought well over the surface of the stone.

Though the parapets of the walls are generally in good preservation, some parts have fallen, and this has been mostly due to the removal of some beams which had been let into them.

Some spaces in the walls below the ramparts, which are yet in good order, and from which projecting stone beams have been removed, should be filled in, when the parapets may then remain secure in their present condition for an indefinite period.

About half way up the south face of the peak on the east extremity of the fort, there is a great boulder of the rock, a portion of which is converted into the form of a lion's head. It must weigh many tons, and it rests on a fractured sloping edge in a dangerous condition. It is bound to fall some day, and as a large number of houses are clustered around the base of the hill directly below it, it will, in its fall, crash into and crush several of them and perhaps cause loss of life.

A *virakal* stands about half a mile south-west of the fort and is carved with some figures and inscriptions. At 200 yards west of the inscribed stone is a small plain temple of *Chōlarāja-svami*. It is not however a Chōla temple as its name would imply, though possibly the present temple may have replaced an earlier one. Anyhow, the present shrine is only of a date contemporary with that of the fort. Inside the temple, the object of worship is a large beautifully-carved *virakal* which is several centuries older than the shrine which has been built over it.

The stone and brick work included in the outer half of the *gopuram* has, owing to defective sandy foundations, become ruinous, and most of it has fallen. Many of the sculptured stones still lie around the base, but a large number has doubtless been removed. When this mass of material fell, which must have been many years ago, it damaged the remaining portions of the masonry, causing partial displacement of some of the upper sculptured blocks, and left some cracks, two especially at each side of the upper inner facing brick wall. But for these cracks, this brickwork is in a sound and perfectly safe condition. So far as my observations go, and these extend over many years, these cracks appear to be exactly the same as they always have been, and have not increased in any way. The problem is, as to what is to be done to keep them so, and prevent their increasing and cracking a part of the brick work. It had been proposed by the Public Works department to demolish the whole of the upper brickwork, or the two flanking parts which are cracked. But as most of the brickwork is sound, I think there is no necessity for this. It would be preferable and quite possible to bind the cracked portions to the main brickwork by sunk metal bands, and grout all the cracks with liquid cement. This latter will exclude rain water and the seeds of plants. If, after a time, the cracks show no signs of re-opening, they may be considered as safe. But, if subsequently, the cracks should reappear, then the question of demolishing some part of the brick work may be considered. As I have stated, the cracks appear to have been caused by the mass of masonry when it fell, and to have remained exactly in that state since that time. I think, therefore, there is no danger of their increasing. The fall of the outer half of the *gopuram*, which projects outside the court yard, was probably caused by a flood of the river which washed away the sandy foundation. Such a flood is said to have occurred about 20 years ago, when the water did not wash around the base. But the damage must have been caused by a previous flood, for the ruin had taken place before that. The massive buttresses that have now been erected should, if their foundations are sunk deep enough, prevent any further damage to the upper masonry, even if flood waters should reach their level.

The new outer buttresses are only built to about three-fourths of the height of the doorway, and it was proposed to raise them up to the top of the existing stone work and to the upper brick work. This however will be unsightly, and for it, there is no necessity. The outer face of the stone work comprises the fractured section of the two side walls that have fallen, and it was to protect these that the buttresses were to be carried higher. It will be sufficient if every joint and crevice in the fractured faces of the two side walls are grouted with mortar. They are secure except against rainwater and plants, and the grouting of all joints will prevent this. The south and west sides of the *mahāmandapam* have been closed by the temple people by unsightly brick walls which block up the finely carved piers. The removal of these is not in the Public Works department estimate of proposed repairs; but it should be provided for. Similarly, some brick walls have been erected between piers in the south verandah, and these also should be removed.

The North *gopuram* facing the river has the lower sculptured stone work remaining intact up to the height of the lofty doorway. There is no upper brick work now in existence. The superstructure rests on a foundation of stone slabs placed on the surface of the ground, with

Virakals
and a small
temple.

Tadpatri—
Ramasvami
temple.

large inner blocks of stones, over which the sculptured masonry is built. These base blocks have great open gaping joints which admit rain water into the walls. This is on the west side where rain has washed away the soil. The joints must be grouted and the washed-away soil put up to the level of the bottom of the finished masonry, which was its original level. If this is not done, the soil will be gradually washed away till it gets below the foundations, when the walls will crack or fall. On the north side of this *gopuram*, the ground remains at its original level.

A portion of the outer face of the north wall of the courtyard has fallen, owing to the rain water outside the court having formed a channel or deep ditch close to the wall and washed away the earth of the foundations. This ditch must be filled, and the earth against the wall blocked up so as to divert the water away from the wall; otherwise the earth will be gradually washed away, and the other portions of the wall will certainly fall. The fallen stones of the wall, which has already been so damaged, are lying on the spot and should be reset in position. This is an important matter omitted from the estimate, and it must now be included, for it is the beginning of what will ultimately prove an extensive ruin. But it is easy enough to check it now.

The bulge on the south wall has not yet been satisfactorily attended to.

The repairs in progress relate to the erection of two stone piers below broken stone beams in the *talamela mandapam* in the south verandah of the court. These were previously supported by what appeared on the surface as stout wooden posts, one of them being 10½' long × 2' square. Recognising the danger of these giving way, their substitution by stone piers was, on a former inspection, proposed by me, and is now being carried out. It was just as well that this was done, as when the massive post above noted was removed, it was found to be a mere shell an inch thick all round from top to bottom filled inside with a black fibrous mould, formed of the decayed wood which had been destroyed inwardly by white ants or moisture, without leaving a trace visible on the surface. The fractured stone beams over it formed a sort of bracket, owing to some masonry placed on the ends of the beams which rested on walls; and consequently the weight on the wooden pier must have been little more than nominal, otherwise the post would have been long ago crushed. The new piers will make the stone slab roof perfectly secure. This is the only work now being done at this temple, and on its completion nothing further remains at present to be done to this part of the building.

On a low rocky hill two miles north-east of Hémavati, the temple of *Ranganathasvami* stands in a moderately sized court, with a stone and brick *gopuram* on the east, which, from its elevated position, is a conspicuous object for some miles around. The tradition is that it was built by some Poligars who were defeated by the Muhammadans. The latter besieged and partly destroyed the temple, and then the Brahmans returned and rebuilt it. It bears evidence of the work of destruction and of reconstruction, but yet retains intact some good carvings and inscriptions.

This rock fort is one of the finest in the district, and is in a very fair state of preservation. It contains some architecturally interesting buildings.

It has been recommended for inclusion in the conserved list. Some fallen portions of the walls require rebuilding.

This is a well-sculptured temple which was brought to the notice of this department by the officers of the Public Works department and the District Collector.

There are some good sculptures on the walls and some fine carvings on the piers, bases and cornices. The pillars of the *mandapams* are specially noteworthy, and there are inscriptions which have been brought to the notice of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.

The *garbhagriham* wall is damaged, the roof leaky, and vegetation has overgrown everywhere.

There is a *basavanna* in a niche in the centre of the *mandapam*. This, on account of its archaeological interest, has been recommended for being placed in the conserved list.

The square columns which have fallen should be properly fixed.

MADRAS DISTRICT.

Some years ago, proposals emanated from the Madras Municipality to demolish the sole remaining north portion of the old fortified wall which previously encircled the old town of Madras, and use the ground for other purposes. I represented that the remains of the fortifications were of historical interest, and that it was desirable to conserve them. At that time, the walls were covered with vegetation of various kinds which had already caused much damage and was slowly but surely destroying them. The ground on and around the fortification was also a general place for the committal of all sorts of nuisances by the people of the neighbourhood.

Chintalaraya-
svami
temple.

Madakasira
taluk—
Ranganatha-
konda.

Madakasira
taluk—
Ratmagiri-
Fort,
enclosing
granary,
wells, etc.
Gorantla—
Madava-
ragani
temple.

Pobariapalli
—Ruined
mandapam
and well.

Old fortified
wall of
Madras.

The remains, which are in fairly good preservation, so far as they extend, were placed on the list of ancient monuments, and steps were taken not only to preserve them, but to improve the condition of the ground around them, so that ultimately they would become one of the sights of Madras, instead of being as before, a place scarcely known but to few visitors. These proposals, initiated by the Archaeological department, have been in part carried out by the Public Works department.

Inspections were made at the beginning of the repairs and after the completion of the initiatory portion in conjunction with the Executive Engineer. Suggestions were made as to improvements in the work already done and that which was to follow. Already the place has been largely altered for the better, and the latter works include the removal of the temporary *paracheri* which abuts against the north-west walls, and enquiries have been made through the Collector of Madras as to the probable cost of removing a number of woodyards, which stand directly against and block up the north-east portion. Whether or not this second part of the scheme will be too expensive or undesirable through surrendered rents, or inability to find space for the woodyards elsewhere, remains to be seen. Whatever ground is thus made available, will be fenced in and planted with trees and plants and laid with turf.

The conservation work already done is under the direct supervision of the Sub-Divisional officer who has already had experience of such conservation work at the Gooty fort, and the execution is consequently very good.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

Sriperum-
bodur—
Bathapuris-
varasvami
temple.

This is a moderately sized Chōla temple standing in a single court. The central buildings are enclosed in a pilastered wall, and there is a small tower over the shrine. Chōla Tamil inscriptions are inscribed on the base. The *Anman* temple is adjacent to the main shrine and has a number of ancient inscriptions on the walls.

The tradition or *sthalapurana* in connection with the erection of the temple is, that some *būthams* (i.e., devils) laughed or mocked at the god Siva when he made a visitation to the place. In consequence, he fought and subdued them, and in commemoration of the incident this temple was built.

An estimate for repairs to the temple had been received in this office, and on comparing this with the actual state of the temple, it was observed that some of the items, such as whitewashing and extensive new plaster work were unnecessary. Some others, such as the resetting of displaced steps and various similar items were perhaps desirable if the temple could afford to pay for them, but were not absolutely essential to the stability of the structure, which is generally in fair order.

It was necessary that some shrubs growing on the roof should be removed, as provided in the estimate received, but the whitewashing should not be done.

The Collector was requested to ascertain if the temple funds will admit of a contribution being given towards the repairs. This temple has been recommended for inclusion in the conserved list.

Sriperum-
bodur—
Vishnu
temple.

This temple is a large one and has some good carved work, but much of it is blocked up by mud walls and disfigured by the whitewash that has been used abundantly everywhere. The temple has a sufficiency of funds and is generally in good structural order.

The importance of the temple is due to its being the birth place of Sri Rāmanuja, a great adherent and exponent of the Vishnu religion during the eleventh century. In the temple is a bronze statue of this sage which is held in much veneration by Vishnu devotees.

Tirunulam,
Pallavarem
Siva temple.

The northern wall of the outer courtyard has completely fallen and requires renewal. The *prakaram* should also be cleaned.

The temple authorities are able to offer only a poor contribution towards the expenses of repair and both the Superintending Engineer and the Collector have been addressed.

Orakadam,
Vadamali-
svara temple.

This is situated on a hillock close to the village. It has an apsidal *gopuram* built of brick in mortar, while the remaining portions are built with well-dressed stone. It is of Chōla date.

About 100 yards to the south-west is an inscription 3' x 3' cut on a rock. This does not appear to have been deciphered as yet by the Epigraphist.

It has been recommended to place this temple and inscriptions on the list of ancient monuments.

Besides the removal of vegetation, repairs are necessary to the *gopuram*, terrace and the walls which have cracked or bulged out.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Chittoor
taluk,
Vallimalai
Buried
temple.

A report was recently received that an important sacred temple with numerous valuable sculptures, images and inscribed stones had been destroyed in the Ponnāni river about 150 years ago, and that they still remain buried under ground near Vallimalai village.

On enquiries made, it was ascertained that it lies in survey No. 188 classed as river poramboke, and is situated just on the western bank of the Niva or Ponnāni river, close to the Public Works department anicut.

There is said to be clear traces of the existence of an ancient temple, including fragments of the old *prakuram*.

Several portions of great stone pillars and other materials which formed part of the structure are, also still in existence on the spot. When the Ponnāni river was in heavy flood, the temple is said to have been inundated and fallen into ruins, some portions were submerged and others carried away by the floods. Part of the debris appears to have been unearthed and utilized for the new temple which was erected close by to preserve the idols of the lost temple (some more for the *Vignēśwara* temple which stands in the heart of the Vallimalai village, and other stones were used for the anicut work).

The temple was one dedicated to *Tirumatēśvara* with his consort the goddess *Tirupura-sundari*. According to the *puranas*, when *Mahā Vishnu* was making penance there under the designation of *Sivamuni*, *Mahālakshmi* appeared in the guise of a doe, and being enamoured of her beauty, he fell in love with her, and the result of the union was the child *Valli* who was brought up under the fostering care of the hunters who lived on the hills close by. The god *Subrahmanya* subsequently came in search of her, and they were happily wedded.

This place was otherwise called "*Suddha Kasi*" and "*Kil Kasi*" on account of its holy character and the reverence with which it was esteemed by the people.

Another legend connected with it states that during the reign of Vallala Raja whose head-quarters was Kotanattam, now a hamlet of Kilpadi village of the Chittoor taluk, close to Vallimalai village, another chieftain came here with the remains of his parents on his way to Benares. When he left them on the bank of the Niva river near the temple, they became metamorphosed into jasmine flowers. These were then carried to the holy city, but they again became bones as before. Being surprised at this unusual phenomenon, he invoked the aid of the deity there, who directed him to retrace his steps to the "*Kil Kasi*" and on reaching it, the remains again became jasmine flowers and were accordingly mixed with the water of the Niva.

People still believe in this tradition, and many even to the present day are said to resort to this holy shrine with the bones of their departed relations and deposit them in the river opposite.

The *lingam* with the consort goddess, the image of *Mahā Vishnu* in a penitent state and other minor deities which have been enshrined in this ancient temple are now preserved in a small temple about a furlong distant.

Some alterations to the *prakarams*, etc., of this other temple are now being made, and some walls of the temple are reported to bear inscriptions which show that there existed an ancient temple here.

It may be desirable to conduct some excavations on the site of the buried temple, if time and funds permit. But it is doubtful if any extensive remains can be expected to exist. The site is too near the anicut, which latter requires an immense amount of stone work, and in the time it was constructed—as apparently in some other quarters also at the present date—such ruins were considered a perfectly legitimate quarry for ready-cut material. The quantity that remains will thus depend on what size the building was, and how much of its material was required and used for the anicut.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

The parapet walls and steps around the sides require repair in many places. The numerous plants on the *gopuram* east of the inner court required immediate removal.

The disposal by sale of the finely carved piers, at present going on, is objectionable and ought to be discontinued. The *vasanthamandapam* roof is leaky and must be attended to.

The flooring slabs of the north verandah are irregular, through rain soaking in between the roof joints. The former require complete resetting, and the roof should be made watertight.

A shrine in the north-east corner has a part of its wall in a very ruinous state, as the outer face has fallen, and only the inner shell remains. It requires immediate attention.

Unfortunately, in restoring the *anman* shrine, which now forms a temple detached and separated by some distance from the main temple, the entire floor of the courtyard has been paved with slabs placed at about a yard higher than the original level, and consequently all the base mouldings and lower sculptures of the main central buildings have been covered.

The stone base of the large east outer *gopuram* has been displaced at parts through sinking foundations. At one part of the side of the front entrance the stones have bulged out through the superincumbent weight. These require attention, as otherwise, if the cause of ruin is still in progress, the stones will inevitably fall into the gateway which is the principal means of access to the building.

Some brickwork has been erected to support a bell in the *Ganesa* temple. This brick erection should be removed and a more sightly one substituted.

Darasuram
Aiyavatesvara
temple.

Darasuram
Anman
temple.

Tiruvanamjuli
temple.

This building has a beautiful perforated stone window about 9' x 7', all cut out of a single stone, with two slender piers and minutely carved pilasters and cornices attached.

The roof of this *mandapam* which forms an exquisite piece of carved architectural work is leaky, and must be carefully attended to.

This is one of the great Dravidian temples which was not previously entered in the former list of ancient monuments.

On inspection, it was found to have been largely renewed by the Nattukottai Chetties. Some of the stones with inscriptions have been removed and are lying about the courtyard, and in the rebuilding it is extremely doubtful if they will all be placed in their respective positions.

It would be at least desirable not to disturb the walls of the *sanctum sanctorum* as they contain Chôla inscriptions, even though these have been copied.

Unlike others of the large temples, which have nine subsidiary shrines within them, this great temple has them in nine different localities, several miles distant from the parent shrine.

The puranic version of the temple's foundation is that the god settled there, in order that people might know that salvation could only be attained by faith (*bakthi*).

The nine shrines mentioned above are said to be at Tiruvalanjuli for *Vigneshwara*, Swami-malai for *Subrahmanya*, Tiruvappady for *Chandikesvara*, *Suryanarayana* for the nine planets, Chidambaram for *Nataraja*, Shiyali for *Byravar*, Tiruvadathurai for *Nandi* (Bull), Tiravalur for *Somaskandhar* and Alangudi for *Dakshinamurthi*.

Some of the walls and *gopuram* have almost disappeared. The roofing over the *mandapam*, *garbhagriham*, etc., have all been dismantled, and dense vegetation has ruined the walls. These require attention, besides some paving and the provision of a covering to the *Nandi* in front.

Removal of vegetation and the replacement of the roofing of the goddess shrine seem to be necessary. Pavement to the inner courtyard is also needed.

This historically important temple, now in ruins, is situated in the midst of paddy fields, and is surrounded by a tank on all sides. This is circular in form and it is from here that the lotus flower is traditionally said to have been taken to *Indra*, and that because a *karkadam* (crab) removed the best of the flowers and placed it on the top of the *lingam*, this temple is said to be named accordingly. When *Indra* attempted to catch the crab, it is said to have approached the *lingam* and been taken by him inside. Even to this day, a hole is seen on the top of the head of the *lingam*. This temple has been recommended to be placed in the list of monuments.

The inscriptions over the walls had not previously been copied by the Epigraphist. But these have now been brought to his notice.

The top of the *garbhagriham* has been damaged by vegetation. Some paving is necessary for the flooring of the *mahāmandapam* and the inner courtyard.

This great shrine, to which pilgrims resort in large number, takes its name from the god appearing there in the form of a physician. Equally important is the shrine to *Subrahmanya*, known here as *Muthukumara*.

The temple faces the west, and a feature of the place is that the sun's rays fall on the *lingam* though it is covered by the roofs of some buildings.

This temple has now been placed on the list of ancient monuments. The attention of the temple authorities was directed to the necessity of removing the vegetation that has grown over the walls.

This small shrine has puranic importance in that the god settled here to initiate the goddess with the five holy letters (*panchakshara*). Subsequently a *panchama* devotee named Nandan is said to have come here, and being one of those who are prohibited from entering the temple, desired to view the deity from a distance. But the *nandi* or bull being directly in front of the god, the latter could not be seen by the devotee. But on his praying, the god ordered his bull to move and the worshipper attained his desire.

The usages of the temple are curious in that all devotees may approach the deity irrespective of caste, colour or creed.

The temple has been placed in the list of monuments. As it has been recently repaired by Nattukottai Chetties, nothing now remains to be done.

The repairs suggested during the year relate to the replacing of the fallen stones at some of the bastions, and the further removal of vegetation. These have been taken on hand and carried out. But a good deal of work yet remains to be done in the matter of preserving this monument.

At several other places, the stones of the bastions have fallen, and these should be replaced. Vegetation has been allowed to grow to such an extent that its removal is now a matter of great expenditure. The rampart walls have given way in some places, owing to rank vegetation. Prickly-pear has been allowed to grow on the northern side of the fort.

Tiruvada-
marudur
temple.

Tirukalithat-
tai temple.

Tiruvisa-
nallur,
Sivayogi-
nathasvami
temple.
Tiruvisa-
nallur
Karkatisvara
temple.

Vaithisvaran-
koil temple.

Tiruppangur
temple.

Tanjore, The
Little Fort.

Another item that should be noticed is the location of one or two latrines abutting on the fort walls at some places. These have been brought to the notice of the Collector and Executive Engineer.

The inscribed base of the *garbhagriham* and *mahāmandapam* has been streaked by the custodians in horizontal bands of red and white. Endeavours should be made to put a stop to this common but objectionable practice.

The carved granite cornices in the *bairavar mandapam* are slightly damaged on account of rain water entering through the joints, and these require attention. The Executive Engineer has been addressed on the subject.

This temple is one which has some considerable architectural beauty. The tradition of its origin is that the god appeared in the form of *athman* (i.e., the soul), subsequent to the re-formation of the world after the great deluge to initiate *Brahma*, the god of creation, and others about their work.

It has been recommended to be placed on the list of ancient monuments.

The tank on the west of the first courtyard of the temple has its eastern wall completely removed. This should be rebuilt, and both the Collector and Public Works department have been addressed.

During the year the construction of a buttress at the south-west corner, and the removal of prickly-pear have been done.

Most of the walls have disappeared, and it may be desirable only to preserve the existing portion of the southern wall and the repaired south-west corner, with the three temples which stand inside. The rest being in a hopelessly bad state, may be removed.

The eastern *gopuram* is cracked here and there, and these fissures require filling. In the western *gopuram* the wooden lintels over the second storey are damaged, and require replacement.

Besides these, some granite stones of the northern and southern walls of the first courtyard have bulged out and require being reset in position.

The *mahāmandapam* is leaky.

On collecting such available contribution as the custodians can make, the repairs may be taken up.

The front *gopuram* is of considerable architectural interest, and is one of those included by Fergusson in his *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*. It is in need of immediate repairs. The temple custodian agrees to pay 50 per cent. of the cost, and the Collector and Public Works department have been addressed.

This was previously suggested in my Annual Report for 1904-1905 (*vide* page 27) and the delay in this being attended to has necessitated the present urgency.

To safeguard the southern and western walls, buttresses are necessary. The vegetation over the *mahāmandapam* and *stūpi* should be completely removed. The *alankara* (decoration) *mandapam* is leaky, and pointing of the open joints in the centre of the dome is necessary.

The eastern *gopuram* is slightly damaged, and some of the upper stories require flooring and the replacement of wooden pillars.

Bricks at several places in the walls of the first courtyard are missing, and these require being attended to.

This has already been noticed on page 27 of my Annual Report of 1904-1905.

The main northern *gopuram* is slightly leaky. The top of the covering around the inner *prakaram* is in a similar condition.

The temple is not reported to be in a good financial condition.

A portion of the damaged southern wall of the inner courtyard still remains untouched after the repairs which were last done by the temple authorities. This must be seen to, as also the leakage in the *velimandapam*.

The cornices of some of the *mandapams* of this historically important tank are broken and require renewal.

Despite my remarks in the Annual Report for 1904-1905 (page 27), nothing has yet been done.

The parapet wall on the south is in ruins. This is chiefly due to age and the indiscriminate removal of mud from the foundations during the *mahamakam* festival which occurs once in twelve years. The consequent sinking of the flight of steps has caused the *mandapam* to lean out towards the interior of the tank.

No funds being available, Government should undertake the whole of the work.

A *mandapam* with four pillars stands over the inscribed stone. In the centre is a pedestal on which are, what are said to be, foot prints of the heroic *Rāma*. Some portions of the parapet wall above the *mandapam*, and the plaster ornaments and the lower cornices have fallen. Cracks in the roof and the flooring require attention.

Brahadi-
sarasvami
temple.

Avadayarkoil
Athmanatha-
svami temple.

Arantangi
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Kumbakonam
Nagesvara-
svami temple.

Sarangapani
temple.

Banapuri-
svara
temple.

Kumbesvara-
svami
temple.

Ramasvami
temple.

Chakrapani
temple.

Mahamaka
tank.

Kodiyakkadu
inscribed
stone.

This building has a beautiful perforated stone window about 9' x 7', all cut out of a single stone, with two slender piers and minutely carved pilasters and cornices attached.

The roof of this *mandapam* which forms an exquisite piece of carved architectural work is leaky, and must be carefully attended to.

This is one of the great Dravidian temples which was not previously entered in the former list of ancient monuments.

On inspection, it was found to have been largely renewed by the Nattukottai Chetties. Some of the stones with inscriptions have been removed and are lying about the courtyard, and in the rebuilding it is extremely doubtful if they will all be placed in their respective positions.

It would be at least desirable not to disturb the walls of the *sanctum sanctorum* as they contain Chōla inscriptions, even though these have been copied.

Unlike others of the large temples, which have nine subsidiary shrines within them, this great temple has them in nine different localities, several miles distant from the parent shrine.

The puranic version of the temple's foundation is that the god settled there, in order that people might know that salvation could only be attained by faith (*bakthi*).

The nine shrines mentioned above are said to be at Tiruvalanjuli for *Vignēswara*, Swami-malai for *Subrahmanya*, Tiruvappady for *Chandikesvara*, *Suryanarayana* for the nine planets, Chidambaram for *Nataraja*, Shiyali for *Byravar*, Tiruvadathurai for *Nandi* (Bull), Tiruvalur for *Somaskandhar* and Alangudi for *Dakshinamurthi*.

Some of the walls and *gopuram* have almost disappeared. The roofing over the *mandapam*, *garbhagriham*, etc., have all been dismantled, and dense vegetation has ruined the walls. These require attention, besides some paving and the provision of a covering to the *Nandi* in front.

Removal of vegetation and the replacement of the roofing of the goddess shrine seem to be necessary. Pavement to the inner courtyard is also needed.

This historically important temple, now in ruins, is situated in the midst of paddy fields, and is surrounded by a tank on all sides. This is circular in form and it is from here that the lotus flower is traditionally said to have been taken to *Indra*, and that because a *karkadam* (crab) removed the best of the flowers and placed it on the top of the *lingam*, this temple is said to be named accordingly. When *Indra* attempted to catch the crab, it is said to have approached the *lingam* and been taken by him inside. Even to this day, a hole is seen on the top of the head of the *lingam*. The temple has been recommended to be placed in the list of monuments.

The inscriptions over the walls had not previously been copied by the Epigraphist. But these have now been brought to his notice.

The top of the *garbhagriham* has been damaged by vegetation. Some paving is necessary for the flooring of the *mahāmandapam* and the inner courtyard.

This great shrine, to which pilgrims resort in large number, takes its name from the god appearing there in the form of a physician. Equally important is the shrine to *Subrahmanya*, known here as *Muthukumara*.

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Chakrapani
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tank.

Kodiyakkada
inscribed
stone.

Around the *mandapam*, there is a wide platform which is washed by the waves of the sea during the rainy season. Through this reason, the eastern part of it has been washed away. This part must be dug down to the foundations and rebuilt strongly with hydraulic cement.

The traditional account of the building is that *Rāma* originally intended to construct the bridge to Ceylon from this place, but when he surveyed the seas in front of him he found that, if so done, it would lead to the backyard of Ravana's palace in Ceylon, which was not auspicious for his purpose. He therefore proceeded to Sētu near Rāmēswaram and constructed the historic bridge there.

The inscriptions in Nagari and Mahratti are of comparatively recent date, and make mention of the Tanjore Kings Pratapa Simha and his son Tulaja (1763-1787) and also of the latter's spiritual preceptor.

Kovilur Siva temple. This ancient temple has inscriptions all around the walls which have been brought to the notice of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent. They are said to relate to the later Chōla and Pāndya kings.

Nannilam, Madhuvanēvara temple. The building will be recommended for inclusion in the list of ancient monuments after inspection if thought fit.

The foundation of this temple dates several centuries back.

A matter which is considered curious in connection with it is that there has always been a beehive in the form of a *lingam* in a niche of the temple. This beehive so existed up to about 1880 A.D., when a visit was made by the Great Sankarachariar of Kumbakonam. On the day succeeding the visit, it was noticed that the beehive had appeared in the *garbhagriham* above the *lingam* and below the *stūpi*, in which place it continued to be formed till about ten years ago. It is now there in the form of a *bana* (i.e., the head of a *lingam*) and the circumstances connected with this and the formation of the temple are as follows:—Several thousands of years ago, in the *kritāyuga*, there lived in Somapuri on the bank of the Yamuna river, a king named Peraktha Rāja. On a defeat which he sustained, he wandered into the forest which existed near Nannilam. When engaged there in meditation and prayer, there appeared a flash of lightning on a hillock close by. By worshipping him, he recovered his country and immediately built the temple.

The *lingam* is the self-created *svayambu*. Then in the subsequent *trīṭāyuga*, *Indra* when troubled by *asuras*, and in order to appear in disguise, came here in the form of bees and worshipped the god here and hence the name of the god.

Solamaligai. This village takes its name after the Chōla palace that once existed there, and is at a distance of nearly four miles from the Kumbakonam Railway station. The whole palace has now almost disappeared.

Records show that during the early centuries, the Chōla capital was Kumbakonam, and that Karikala Chōla was installed there. It is also said that there were four forts in the four corners of the palace and that these go by the names of four different villages. There is now visible a spot of land covering a space of about five acres, which is about two yards higher than the surrounding ground, and it is pointed to in proof of a palace having existed there several centuries ago. It is also said that there was a lofty pillar, in height about one and a half of a coconut tree, attached to the remains of two side walls, and that this was demolished some years ago. The bricks of the wall are reported to have been 1' x 3" x 7" in size.

Though at present most of the buildings have entirely disappeared, a small ruined temple is now seen, and this is called the guardian angel of the palace. Some underground traces of the palace were discovered in the fields some years ago by some of the villagers, and these seem then to have been wholly or partially destroyed. They included a circular wall with a diameter of 10', there was also a pit 10' square, and a drain, covered by 3' or 4' of earth, which it was found difficult to demolish. Some pits showing that walls must have existed, are still said to be visible.

All over the extent of the high ground, small pieces of bricks are found strewn about, thus evidencing the fact that an ancient building had existed there.

Whether any of the foundations yet remain after the depredation they have suffered, is a point which could only be decided by excavation.

There exists a tank covering an extent of 7-14 acres, and in its water course, up to about fifty years ago, the people used to find small gold coins of the size of a *dholl* seed.

Cauveripattanam ancient site. This village is at the mouth of the Cauvery river on the sea coast of the Tanjore district, and at a distance of some 13 miles from the Shiyali Railway station.

That a Chōla king had his capital here, and that the place was one of some importance in early times, is evident from the accounts that appear in the records of the Tanjore district.

The place does not now bear much trace of its former greatness on the surface, and any discoveries must be by excavation. Mr. Bedford, Collector of the Tanjore district, had some excavations recently made, and was so good as to give me a sketch showing the scene of operations and a short account of them. The result was the unearthing of two cylindrical structures made of curved bricks, remnants of old wells and decayed bones, white spar, some ornamental and broken pottery, etc. When the place was in a flourishing state, there is said to have been

a temple where Banasuran worshipped an image, and that this is now in the village of Vanagiri. In the excavation made by Mr. Bedford within the compound of the old ruined temple, a granite slab containing a Tamil inscription was found. Arrangements have been made to get it deciphered.

Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Swaminada Aiyar has also been kind enough to promise some information regarding the importance of the place in early days.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

Subsequent to the previous year's conservation inspection of the upper Pallava rock-cut Trichinopoly cave at the Trichinopoly rock, it was decided to remove a brick wall which abutted on the left side of the cave. This was to see if there were any inscriptions cut on the pilaster at that side of the cave, which was then blocked up by the brick wall.

The cave has a projection on each side extending out from the line of piers to the sloping face of the rock, and on the right projection there are some inscriptions. It was therefore thought possible that similar ones might exist on the left side also. But to ascertain this, it was first necessary to remove the abutting brick wall, and this had to be done with the greatest care, so that any underlying covered rock inscriptions might not be injured. It was therefore decided that the work must be done under my personal supervision. This was accordingly done, and the Public Works Sub-Divisional Officer, the Tahsildar, the Public Works Overseer and the temple manager were also present during the progress of the work.

This wall was part of that which had been erected to enclose the cave when it was used as a military magazine, and owing to the extreme hardness of the bricks and mortar, it at first offered some obstacles to speedy removal. But after the surface had been pierced for some depth, it was found possible to under-cut it in blocks, which then came down each in a piece, and saved much extra time, expense and labour.

After removal of the wall, it was found that the rock at this part of the cave had originally splayed off before the wall was built, so that the whole of the upper part of the rock projection, on which inscriptions might have existed, was away. The lower remaining part of the projection and the front of the pilaster beside it, which were exposed by the removal of the wall, were entirely devoid of any inscription.

Though no inscriptions were found, the removal of the wall adds greatly to the improved appearance of the cave, and the projected removal of the unsightly modern stair in front, and its substitution by one built after the fashion of what must originally have been there, will also still further add to this.

The *Hassan Bagh* at Trichinopoly is a portion of the remains of the garden palace of the Carnatic Nawabs. It once covered an extensive space of ground, but being in the heart of the town, most of it has been largely destroyed. Even the remaining portions yet existing have been considerably disfigured by mud walls in every part, to convert them into shops and dwelling-houses.

The walls of the original building are built of brick formed into numerous arcades, with foliated arches, and all ornamented with stucco work. The entrance from the street is formed of a large brick archway surmounted by a moulded pediment. In this is a coat-of-arms consisting of crossed muskets and bayonets as the main central feature, with other military weapons and accessories in conjunction, and all surmounted by a crown. Above the door is a Hindustani inscription in raised stucco characters stating that it is the doorway to the garden. The garden which is entered by this doorway and is enclosed by the ancient buildings is now in a neglected condition and surrounded on all sides by huts and other buildings. It contains two square water reservoirs with some good carved stone work. A water tank raised high on a building was previously used for distributing water by gravitation. Some tombs are on a raised platform, and there is a mosque entered by the garden. The mosque is chiefly built of brick and plaster work, but there are some fine polished black stone piers in the inside arcades. The walls are cracked in places and require repair. The garden and the buildings surrounding it form an interesting and quiet old-world spot in the heart of the busy town, and are well worthy of conservation.

There will be some difficulties to be faced in doing this, as all the huts and shops bring in a rental, for which compensation would have to be paid should they be removed. The walls themselves would require very careful handling in any attempt at retaining them from further damage. The cost of this has to be ascertained, and whether the owner, the Nawab of the Carnatic, is willing to allow the place being maintained as an ancient monument. Government have been already addressed on the subject.

The great temple at *Jambukēśvara* was, on inspection, found to be still undergoing reconstruction by the Nattukottai chetties, and further portions of the ancient structure had been demolished and rebuilt. The courtyard presented more the appearance of a great stone-mason's yard than that of a temple. It has been in this state for some years past and apparently is destined to be so for several years yet to come.

Tiruvannaval—Jambukēśvara temple, Jagatguru Mutt and ancient Chōla temple.

Immediately to the north of this temple is the *Mutt* of Jagatguru Sankara Chariyar of Kumbakonam. In the interior, it is a plain rectangular building with walls damaged in places by the roots of plants. Some inscriptions were recently discovered on the west wall and brought to the notice of this department by Mr. Rajam Aiyar, Tahsildar of Trichinopoly. These have since been copied by the Epigraphist.

Adjoining the north of the *Mutt*, and separated from it by a garden is an ancient Chōla temple dedicated to *Raja Rājēsvara*. It is contained in a small courtyard, and though *pūja* is performed, the building is in a neglected state. It has a small stone *gopuram* on the east with a lengthy Chōla Tamil inscription covering about 12' x 9' of wall space on the left side of the entrance. This *gopuram* has none of the upper tower now remaining, and the existing lower part is densely overgrown with shrubs which have caused much damage to the masonry. These should be thoroughly removed.

The temple itself is a small one with the shrine and usual *mandapam* in front. The tower over the shrine and the roof of the *mandapams* are all being damaged by plants. There is some fine Chōla architectural work in the way of pilasters, niches and base mouldings, and inscriptions around these buildings, which are well worthy of preservation.

This small temple is older by several centuries than the outer courts and buildings of the great temple of *Jambukēsvara* which adjoins it, though the inner shrines of the latter may be of contemporary date. Considering the antiquity of this small temple, it has been proposed to include it in the list of ancient monuments. What is chiefly required in its conservation is the removal of all vegetation from the walls, which will thus prevent and check the ruin now steadily going on. Some stones already displaced by the growths will have to be reset in position.

The sanctioned repairs have been executed satisfactorily. It now remains to acquire the road, 6' in breadth, which has been marked out. The Public Works department authorities say they have undertaken this, and a formal reference has also been sent to them.

This small rock-cut temple, with Pallava and Chōla inscriptions, has now been put on the list of ancient monuments.

It is traditionally related that on account of the elephant that worshipped the God at the great temple at *Jambukēsvara* in Trichinopoly, having been ordered to meet the *svāmi* there at a time when the river was in flood, the elephant was prevented from leaving the place and took up his permanent abode here.

The *mandapam* which was recently removed in order to allow the Epigraphist to examine the rock-cut inscriptions below it, requires to be rebuilt.

The closure of leakage over the *mandapam* and the erection of the incomplete compound wall are also necessary.

This large and important temple is surrounded by a fort like that at the *Brahadēsvara-svāmi* temple at Tanjore. It has a rock-cut cave in the southern *prakaram*, and is worthy of being placed in the list of monuments.

The legendary account is that the god adopted the form of a *varaha* (pig) and foretold that Rāma in the twenty-first generation would destroy the *rakshasas*.

The granite well which stands outside on the south-west, is also from the inscriptions, said to have been built during the reign of one of the Pallava kings.

Vegetation all round the temple and well should be removed, as also the solidified moss in the tank.

Images of a *Vettyan* and drummer with attendants and *chauri* bearer, stand in the centre of the *kalingula* at the Velur tank. The group measures about 3 feet, and is fixed to the wall near the mouth of the *kalingula*. As these images are permanently attached to the masonry of the walls, and the Collector reported that the villagers took care of them, it has been decided not to include them in the list, nor have them removed elsewhere, but allow them to remain there.

It is said that a Chōla king once camped and made a stay of about twelve days here, and also subsequently on the periodical occasions when he went to inspect or review the troops stationed at the frontier of the State.

This frontier or fortified wall is even now said to be visible at the great bank popularly known as "*maṭṭukkarai*," or that which marks the boundary between the Chēra and Chōla kingdoms. During one of these sojourns, the king had a temple constructed and images installed therein. The *teppakulam* of this temple is 90 feet in length, and has some good carving at the four corners and sides, including twenty-eight bulls. On one of these bulls, is a sculptured representation of *Sri Krishna* perched on the branches of a tree with the cloths of the *gopikas* beside him, and seven nude *gopikas* down below praying for the restoration of their cloths.

The ancient remains of this place have been recommended for inclusion in the list of monuments.

Srinivasa-
nallur
Korangan-
dhan temple.
Tiruvallurai,
Jembunatha-
swami tem-
ple.

Tiruvallurai,
Vishnu
temple.

Velur and
Pathalapatti.

Palaya
Sengadem—
Ancient
site including
Teppakulam
and Siva
temple.

As the name (*purvatum* = ancient) denotes, it is an ancient temple. It has inscriptions on the north and south walls that have not yet been deciphered.

In the course of the repairs, some of the inscribed stones are said to have been displaced. This has been recommended for inclusion in the conserved list on account of the inscriptions.

This statue represents the figure as in a sitting posture with an umbrella above the head, and is a little defaced. It is in a field at Annavasal on the left side of the road from Trichinopoly to Pudukkōttai.

This image has been recommended for inclusion in the list of monuments.

This stands in a field on the right side of the road, and has been recommended for inclusion in the conserved list.

The inner towers of the temple are two in number and the arrangement is thus unlike the generality of temples elsewhere. The place is known as *svayambu sthalem* (i.e., of primary importance). Inscriptions exist throughout, which have been brought to the notice of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy. In the temple is a bronze horse measuring 2' 2" by 2' 6".

The temple has two *prakarams*. The front *mandapam* is in need of some urgent repairs, as also the small *gopuram* in the second *prakaram*.

Some leakage in the roofs, and conditions of the flooring require attention. The temple has been recommended for inclusion in the list of ancient monuments.

The roof is leaky through plants. The doors of the temple are decayed and require renewal.

The inscriptions in the temple have been brought to the notice of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, and the temple recommended for inclusion in the list.

The walls are in a dangerous condition. The erection of the temple dates from the time of the Chōla kings. It has been recommended for inclusion in the list.

The Hindu king Vikramaditya is said to have worshipped at this temple.

It is on the south-east of the village and stands facing the north. It is in good condition, requiring no repairs, and has been recommended for inclusion in the conserved list.

This temple, which is dedicated to *Venkatesvara*, has inscriptions all around the walls. These inscriptions have been brought to the notice of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.

The legendary account of the building attaches some puranic importance to it, as being connected with the *Rāmāyana*.

The temple has been recommended for inclusion in the conserved list.

The south-east corner of the compound wall is fallen and requires renewal. Some repairs to cracks in the walls elsewhere, also require being attended to.

MADURA DISTRICT.

Though these lofty pillars once formed part of the approaches to the palace, they are now detached from it, and stand surrounded by a dense mass of thickly-populated houses.

Though it was only as late as the year 1908-1909 that these pillars were restored to order, some vegetation has again taken root and must be removed. As the pillars stand in a public lane, without any fencing, the residents of the street have been in the habit of driving iron nails into the joints of the stones of the pillars, and to these they attach ropes for the purpose of drying their clothes. This was scarcely the object for which these columns were lately restored, and it is one that does not add to their appearance as ancient monuments. On festival occasions also, the people streak the lower portions for some appreciable height in red and white bands.

These practices are objectionable, and must be put a stop to, but it will probably require some firm and persistent pressure before this is accomplished, and it will be desirable to erect a notice board warning people against any such defacement. Signboards may also be put up at the entrance to the lanes which lead to these pillars from the main road.

On the southern wall, which contains some inscriptions, vegetation has taken root. In the *mandapam* attached to the rock-cut sculptures, cooking is permitted, and this causes blackening of the walls.

The Jaina sculptures on the boulder above the cave are difficult of access, as there is no properly-formed roadway leading to them.

Blasting, now going on near these monuments, must be put a stop to.

Repairs have of late been done to this fort, but the ventilators over the domes of the cells have no covering. This admits of the entrance of rain water. This and the removal of weeds, etc., from the tanks, require attention.

Puravatha-
koil Siva
temple.

Virapatti
Jain image.

Vallanur
Jain image.

Tiruvadan-
gulam Siva
temple.

Alambakam
Varadaraja
Perumal
temple.

Alambakam
ruined Kaila-
satheswami
temple.

Samaya-
puram
Mahakali
temple.

Toraiyur
Siva temple.

Madura Ten
Pillars.

Yanamalai
Narasimba-
swami
temple.

Dindigul—
Rock Fort.

Sindupatti Vishnu temple. The shrubs which are growing all over the walls are to be removed. The *madapalli* (kitchen) is to be rebuilt, and the leakage in the roofs of the *mandapams* is to be stopped. These have been brought to the notice of the Public Works department.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

Krishnapuram Vishnu temple. Both the *mandapam* and the front courtyard require repairs to the pavement, and the removal of vegetation from over the walls and the *gopuram*.

The Public Works department have been addressed on the subject.

Srivaikuntam Vishnu temple. At the time of inspection, it was found that the repairs already sanctioned had not been undertaken, on account of the uncertainty of any contribution being received from the temple authorities. But the trustees afterwards agreed to it before an official of this department, and the necessary arrangements have since been made by addressing the Collector and the Superintending Engineer.

It was also noticed that a portion of the walls had become ruinous at another place, and this also has been brought to the notice of the Public Works department.

Alvartirunagari Vishnu temple. The pedestal built around the tamarind tree within the temple, which contains a sculptured representation of the nine *tirupatis*, has slightly given way, and requires being replaced in its original position.

The southern wall is also damaged and needs attention.

The trustees have undertaken to pay a portion of the cost, and both the Superintending Engineer and the Collector have been written to thereon.

Tiruchendur rock-cut cave. Fencing with iron rails is necessary to protect this cave from outside damage, and the matter having been referred to the Collector, it is reported that the trustees have undertaken to do it.

2. EXCAVATION.

Ramathirtham monastery. During the year under report, excavations were conducted at various localities, the chief amongst them being the ruined Buddhist monastery on the hills at Rāmāthirtham in the Vizagapatam district, in continuation of the operations of the previous year at the ruined Orissan temple at Sāripalle close by Rāmāthirtham, and at some places in the Anantapur and Salem districts.

Last year's report explains in brief the details of work which had then been carried out at the ruins on the Gurubakthakonda hill at Rāmāthirtham, and which resulted in the unearthing of a number of Buddhist *dagobas*, *chaityas*, etc., composing a complete monastery of large extent. The work was resumed during the year, and several more buildings, chiefly *chaityas* and long rows of cells for the monks, were excavated. The remains were found up the side of the sloping rocky valley which lies between the Gurubakthakonda and Durgakonda hills. Traces were found of a clearly defined and broad pathway, which must have been the original principal way up the hills to the monastery. Numbers of other smaller stairs lead up the declivity below the monastery, and these had evidently been used as a means of communication between it and a village of houses which must have stood at the base of the hill there. Evidence of this having been so is found in an extensive deposit of black earth and ashes which I found there, and which exist to a depth of 10 feet or more in places, largely mixed with extensive masses of broken pottery to the very bottom. This alone shows it to have been in existence from a very early date.

Such black earth existed at several places at the Sāṅkaram monastery near Anakapalle, and it was chiefly in it that I secured the large collection of Buddhist inscribed tablets and other ancient objects found there. So, at Rāmāthirtham, I devoted special attention to the existence of such a deposit, and it was only after a prolonged search that it was found.

In addition to the broken pottery, some complete articles of that material, and some iron implements were also found. The deposit, however, is very extensive, and there was no time to thoroughly explore it. With it, as with the Sāṅkaram deposit, some parts will be barren and others largely productive.

The *stūpa* which exists at the west end of the ruins is 65 feet in diameter, with remains of a procession path around it, for brickwork appears at intervals. The walls are mostly away, and there is not much trace of fallen brickwork, thus showing

that the *stūpa* has been demolished for its materials, which were then removed. Immediately against the south of the *stūpa* and occupying the whole of the ground between it and the vertical rock, is a tank 65 feet broad which was filled with mud. This deposit was partly cleared out. This resulted in showing that all arrangements had been originally provided for the storage of water throughout the year. Even as yet, the clearance of the channels would result in the restoration of the ancient water-supply, for there is a continual drip from the precipitous rock which rises sheer above it to a height of 80 feet of vertical wall, over which are some perennial springs.

Down near the lower mounds again, there is a continual dripping of water from the rock above, and this has originally been collected in a rock-cut tank, so as to form a bathing ghaut. Several other *chaityas* or apsidal-ended temples were unearthed, and these, like the others previously exposed, have moulded brick bases with traces of a stucco covering. The walls of these buildings yet stand for a fair height in places, and some of them show traces of having fallen over bodily and of having been destroyed by a heavy fall of rock from the heights above. The excavation of the buildings found on the wide platform or ledge was completed, and the foundations of various other buildings at a lower level down the hill side were also unearthed. One of these, from its large extent, has probably been a *vihara* or hall of assembly.

At the eastern extremity of the extensive ledge on which the monastic buildings stand, is an immense round boulder of overhanging rock which forms a natural cave. Inside it, stands a Jaina image and several other carved stones. These, however, as also some others on the summit of the rock overhead, belong to a period several centuries posterior to that of the Buddhists, when an extensive colony of Jains seems to have occupied the site. The paucity of Buddhist sculptures now existing there is, no doubt, due to their removal by the Jaina priests.

The arrangements for water-supply to the monastery have been referred to, and no less perfect are the drainage channels for carrying off the surplus rain water. There is a great central one, partly structural and rock-cut, with branches of lesser capacity.

In the previous year's excavations, the lid of a stone relic casket was found inside the ruined brick work in the dome of a *dagoba*. The casket itself has now been found during excavation of the ground outside the building, but the relics of course had disappeared.

Referring again to the lower mounds, which are at a sheer dip of 80 to 100 feet below the rock platform of the monastery, I have mentioned the black deposits of earth with their abundance of broken pottery, iron implements, etc. Among these, was also an iron lamp, and an iron hatchet with diagonal rings across the centre for fixing on the shaft. It is almost identical with those which I found in considerable number in the prehistoric site at Adichanallūr in the south of the Tinnevely district. A resemblance in an implement, from places so widely separated as to distance and probable date as these are, is somewhat curious. But sometimes Buddhist remains show distinct traces of prehistoric influence, indicating that there had been a connection with them, while at the same time they exhibit a high development in the arts and sciences.

The inscribed clay token found in the excavation was sent to the Director-General of Archaeology in India, for decipherment, and the legend is said to read as follows:—

“Sanahasa bho (8a) Ka dapu, i.e., Dapu? the freeholder or headman (ohogaka) of (the village of?) Sanaha.” It is said also that for Chogala, Childers gives the meaning “a village headman”, while the late professor Buhler rendered it by “freeholder”.

Some ruined mounds in front of the natural cave at the west base of the Durgakonda hill are as yet unexplored.

The ground surrounding the ruined Hindu temple at Sāripalli was also Sāripalli. excavated, and some further sculptures exposed. At a distance of nearly 50 feet from the front of the temple a mound was examined, and after excavation, a broken

image of a sacred bull or *nandi* was unearthed. It was well carved in black stone; and as is generally the case, the carving depicted the bells that are worn around the neck. The lower part of an image, the upper part of which was lying within the temple, was unearthed, and though the temple has long been deserted, there is no doubt but that this image has formed part of it. Local tradition states that the Pindaris destroyed or broke this and other images.

On the northern wall in the central panel is a figure of *Mahishasura Mardhani*, on the right of this is *Mahavishnu*, and on the left *Virabadhra*; on the central niche of the western wall is *Subramanya*, the panel on his right is vacant and on the left is *Kalubairava*. In the central panel on the south is *Ganesa*; the right is vacant, and on the left is *Bikshandar*. Generally all the panels and niches are enclosed by floral ornament and sculptured groups of small figures all finely cut. The panels over the east doorway have *Gajalakshmi* figures and *Narasimha* wearing a garland of the torn *Hiranyu*, the father of the disciple *Prahaladha* who stands at his left side.

Both the Rāmāthirtham and Sāripalli sites have been declared as "Protected" by Government under Act VII of 1904; and as the Buddhist buildings over the hill at Rāmāthirtham are worthy of a visit by all who take an interest in such ancient remains, a building has been constructed at the foot of the hill, which is primarily intended for the watchman's hut, but which could also on occasion provide temporary accommodation for visitors. In constructing the building, the fallen bricks, stones, etc., of the ancient buildings on the hill were brought down daily by the coolies as they left their work on the hill at no extra cost, and utilized for the building, which otherwise, if done by others, would have cost a large sum.

Hemavathi.

The village stands on an extensive mound at the south-western extremity of the Madakasira taluk in the Anantapur district, and adjoining the borders of the Mysore Province. For some depth below the surface, the soil is black and mixed with ashes, thus denoting it to be an ancient site. An extensive ancient irrigation tank is on the north, and another lies on the south of the village, and some old temples stand on the north-east slope of the mound. There are still several of the sculptures which formerly formed part of the temples here, lying on various parts of the higher part of the mound, chiefly arranged under trees and near the houses. But most of those that were originally there, have probably been removed for building material. Large numbers of them still lie scattered or buried in the fields around the lower slopes of the mound. Where they have been found underground, the ryots have removed them to the field boundaries where they yet lie. Some are also set up on tank-bunds. There are several hundreds of them of all sizes, and generally beautifully carved in black stone. A number of them were excavated during the time of the recent inspection, and photographs taken.

At one time, Hemavati was a place of considerable importance, and from the inscriptions there, it appears that a Chōla king at one time went there and had a large number of *lingams*, bulls, etc., set up and worshipped. Several temples still exist, the sole remains of what is traditionally stated to have been many hundreds. A large group of them stands on the north-east of the mound, and these originally formed the component parts of one large temple. Here are collected numerous sculptures and inscribed stones gathered from various parts of the site. The majority of the buildings are said to have been destroyed by the Muhammadans of Mysore. The sculptures are of an exceptionally fine finish and deserve being brought on the list of ancient monuments.

Some steps must be taken to preserve them, for those lying about in the fields are at the disposal of any one who chooses to injure or remove them. Those in the large temple may be said to be well looked after, the others should be also collected and placed in a safe place.

Kelamangalam.

It was reported by the Special Deputy Collector that at Kelamangalam, in the Hosūr taluk, Salem district, a stone circle had been noticed while demarcating the land for the Dharmapuri-Hosur railway line, and that an early examination of it was desirable. It was thought that this might result in some valuable discoveries being made. A member of the staff was accordingly deputed for the purpose, who, on

excavating, found a stone circle formed of some 20 large boulders, of which 11 were visible on the surface, while the rest were partly buried underground. The soil was very hard, and the earth strata were as follows:—

Dried clay, gravel with small chunam pebbles and rocky soil below. The digging resulted in the unearthing of some fragmentary pottery, pieces of iron, a broken iron knife, a circular stone mortar and a pestle, with some bones. This is a specimen of the prehistoric burial-grounds, of which large numbers exist in the Salem district. Owing to the military camps which were formerly at times stationed in the locality, and to other treasure-seekers, many of these remains are devoid of relics.

Tradition has it that Tippu Sultān and his father made this locality a military station, and forts erected by them have existed in the village. The etymology of the name is traced to *kile* meaning a fort, while a place about a mile and a half distant is known as *jekkeri* or the Camping grounds.

Some cromlechs exist here, which are similar to the one above noted. One was excavated, and red soil intermixed with small rough stones, and some broken pottery and bones were found.

Gujjarahalli,
Dharmapuri
taluk, Salem
District.

3. TREASURE TROVE.

That the Presidency abounds with buried treasure trove objects needs no saying, as is testified to by the numerous cases that have been published yearly, and are being almost weekly in the *Fort St. George* and the respective District Gazettes. The year's finds related to the districts of Madura (2), Tanjore (8), South Arcot (2), Malabar (3), Trichinopoly (1), Vizagapatam (3), Coimbatore (1), Tinnevely (4), South Canara (2), North Arcot (2), Anantapur (2), Bellary (1), Ganjām (1) and Bangalore (2), or a total of 34 cases. Those, however, that were referred to me for the opinion of this department, were only from the districts of Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, North Arcot and Bangalore. Though the occurrence of these buried treasures may mostly be due to their deposit underground during the times of Muhammadan supremacy under Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultān in the south or in the tracts of country passed over by the Pindaris in the north, when property, particularly that of temples, was peculiarly insecure, yet many belong to an earlier period. Permanently fixed stone images were wantonly smashed or defaced, the easiest and evidently most popular method of accomplishing the latter being to knock off the head. This was in addition to the bombardment or wanton destruction of temples so that their materials might be utilized in the construction of forts to overawe the people.

This is peculiarly noticeable in certain parts of the west coast, where some of Hyder's forts are almost wholly constructed of the materials of numerous temples specially demolished for the purpose. When the priests had some experience of this state of affairs, they buried the metal images of worship on the advent of their ruler's hosts, and collected the fragments of stone images which had been smashed during the visitation, burying them also. The slaughter of the priests accounts for the subsequent non-disinterment of these objects of worship.

Some broken stone images were lately found at Sultan's Battery on the west coast by Mr. Brodie of the Public Works Department, and the tradition regarding them is as above related. It is generally the explanation of the many thousands of treasure trove cases which have been discovered since the Act came into force. It applies equally to some of the many finds which have been made, but never officially reported, and may be to the others which yet remain to be discovered. Probably the great majority are due to the disorders of Hyder's time, while others of earlier date occurred during Hindu supremacy. These finds of hidden treasure are not confined to any one tract of country—though they may be most numerous in the richest parts—but occur throughout the entire length and breadth of the land. All this affords a striking comment on the security or insecurity of property—particularly that considered most sacred in the eyes of a religious people like the Hindus—prior to British rule. India is primarily a country of customs or habits ingrained through their continuance through long ages. It was the insecurity of early and even later times under

indigenous rule which led to the custom of hoarding or burying any thing of value under the floor of the dwelling, even though it was but a hut. This habit has continued, and still does so, although now there is little or no occasion for it.

Except in the case of a part of the Bangalore finds, the rest, on account of their antiquity, were recommended for acquisition by the Madras Museum on behalf of Government. The objects were generally metal idols, except in a case from Tanjore and another from Chittoor which consisted of a Pitam 10" high with six legs, all cast in one mould; and some valuable golden jewels intended for the decoration of an idol, which were found in an antique embossed bronze chest. Most of the articles recommended by me are reported to have been purchased by the Superintendent of the Museum.

The difficulty in the matter of disposing of these cases lies in the fact that, when I am on conservation tour in one part of the Presidency, cases relating to some distant part of it are brought to notice, several of them having done so concurrently, and as according to the Treasure Trove Act they have to be disposed of with the least possible delay, I have at once to make all arrangements, send a photographer to get photographs, and ascertain all the circumstances connected with the case. All this doubtless causes some delay in other work of the department which may then be in progress, especially with a limited establishment and heavy work in all directions. During the year, the Director-General has issued a circular, that in cases of the sort, purchases may also be made on behalf of the Imperial Government, and that such articles be lent to the Provincial Museum for exhibition. Arrangements have been made to carry out this proposal, especially with regard to any such objects of archaeological value as might not be purchased by the Madras Government Museum.

It will be observed that though treasure trove cases occurred in at least fourteen districts—and several cases in some of them—only reports reached this office from four districts exclusive of Bangalore. This is a distinct non-observance of the rules framed by Government under the Treasure Trove Act, by which every case of treasure trove must be referred by the District Collector to the Superintendent of the Museum and by him to me. Some years ago, I found a similar state of matters existing, and reported it to Mr. Thurston. But there has evidently been another lapse. The reference to this department is primarily intended to enable Government to secure any articles of archaeological value which might otherwise be lost or destroyed for their metal value. I have no knowledge of what became of the finds in these other unreported districts, but probably they were secured by local collectors of antiques, or found their way to the smith's melting pot as old metal. The attention of all District Collectors should be drawn to the rigid enforcement of the provisions of the rules under the Treasure Trove Act. I have reason also to believe that there are cases of valuable treasure trove which are never brought to the notice of the authorities. Jewels and *sasanams* inscribed on gold plates are, or were invariably buried below the images of worship, under certain piers, and in other parts of temples. This fact is well known to all who are acquainted with Hindu usages in regard to temples, and is the reason why the shrines of so many ancient deserted temples have had their floors dug into. This used to be specially noticeable in almost all the ruined temples at Vijayanagar, and the results must have been substantial, for it to have been so systematically done. It would be interesting to know if the Nattukottai Chetties who have been engaged for a large number of years in the demolition and reconstruction of some ancient but not ruined temples have ever found instances of this practice.

The license previously granted to Mr. Brodie of Coonoor, as representing the Trichinopoly Treasure Trove Syndicate, to search for treasure underneath the Cholamparai rock at Puthur village in Trichinopoly, has been extended by Government for a further period of one year from 10th July last, subject to the conditions already imposed, and the attention of the Syndicate has also been invited to the remarks of this department already made.

I understand that no discovery of treasure, or any cavity which might have contained it, has yet been made, and that some delay was caused in getting a fresh translation by oriental scholars in Europe of the rock inscription, which was supposed by some to relate to a buried treasure.

Trichinopoly
Treasure
Trove
Syndicate.

Some gold coins were found under a tamarind tree on Government land in the village of Humalappa in the Mysore State, and for convenience they were divided into two classes by the Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore, and sent by the Hon'ble the Resident for examination to this office. The first class representing those of Pratapa Krishna Raya of Vijayanagar probably related to the reign of Krishna Deva Raya who ruled from 1509 to 1530. The obverse of these coins shows the figure of a deity, which according to some numismatists is the bull-headed *Durga*, and according to others *Vishnu*. The *discus* and the *conch* are clearly visible in several coins. The reverse contained the legend of *Sri Pratapa Krishna Raya*, in three lines of the Nagari character. They agree both as regards the inscription and the figure on the obverse. In the reverse of some, there is a curved line in the middle, cutting the inscription into two, while on that of others the curved line alone is visible, the legend being completely worn out. As the Nayak of Chittaldrug adopted the coinage of Vijayanagar, these coins were subsequently known as the *Durgai Pagodas*.

The other series included those of Sadasiva, the founder of the Ikkeri Dynasty of Chiefs who ruled from 1513 to 1545 A.D. On the obverse of these coins is shown the figure of *Siva* holding a trident in the right hand and an antelope in the left, with *Parvathi* seated on his left thigh; and on the reverse there is the legend of *Sri Sadasiva* in three lines in Nagari characters. This obverse of the Ikkeri pagodas which was adopted from the coins of Harihara Deva Raya and Sadasiva Raya of Vijayanagar, was also subsequently adopted by Hyder Ali and Krishna Raya Odayar III of Mysore. It is of some antiquity, being found in the Tinnevely coins of the Korkai king Karikala who ruled in the first part of the twelfth century. In some of the coins the obverse is left blank. The absence of the epithet *Pratapa* on the reverse of these coins is a sure indication that they do not belong to Sadasiva of Vijayanagar. One of the coins of the first class, and one each of the two sets in the second class, in all three, have been selected by the Superintendent of the Madras Museum for being acquired on behalf of the Madras Government.

The following notification which the British Resident in Mysore had previously issued regarding treasure trove cases in that State, was received from him in connection with the above case:—

NOTIFICATION.

No. 26, Dated Bangalore, the 12th March 1908.

Under section 19 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following rules to regulate proceedings under the said Act:—

1. When the finder of any treasure has not deposited it in the Resident's Treasury, or refuses or neglects to give the security required, the Collector may take possession of such treasure and remove it to the Resident's treasury.

2. The Collector's notification requiring claimants to appear shall be forthwith forwarded to—

- (i) the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in Part II of the *Gazette*;
- (ii) The Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*;
- (iii) The Superintendent of the Government Central Press, Bombay, for publication in the *Bombay Gazette*.
- (iv) The Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The date on which the notification is published in the *Gazette of India* shall be taken to be the date of publication for the purposes of section 5, clause (a) of the Act, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

3. The Collector shall, whenever he has made a declaration under section 9 that any treasure is ownerless, and before delivering or dividing the treasure as provided by sections 10-15 of the Act, consult the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras, as to whether he shall declare his intention to acquire such treasure, or any portion thereof, on behalf of the Government, and shall be guided by his advice. When making the reference, the Collector shall furnish the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum with a detailed descriptive list of the objects found indicating which of the objects in the list are likely to prove of historical or archaeological interest.

indigenous rule which led to the custom of hoarding or burying any thing of value under the floor of the dwelling, even though it was but a hut. This habit has continued, and still does so, although now there is little or no occasion for it.

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The difficulty in the matter of disposing of these cases lies in the fact that, when I am on conservation tour in one part of the Presidency, cases relating to some distant part of it are brought to notice, several of them having done so concurrently, and as according to the Treasure Trove Act they have to be disposed of with the least possible delay, I have at once to make all arrangements, send a photographer to get photographs, and ascertain all the circumstances connected with the case. All this doubtless causes some delay in other work of the department which may then be in progress, especially with a limited establishment and heavy work in all directions. During the year, the Director-General has issued a circular, that in cases of the sort, purchases may also be made on behalf of the Imperial Government, and that such articles be lent to the Provincial Museum for exhibition. Arrangements have been made to carry out this proposal, especially with regard to any such objects of archaeological value as might not be purchased by the Madras Government Museum.

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Trichinopoly
Treasure
Trove
Syndicate.

Some gold coins were found under a tamarind tree on Government land in the village of Humalappa in the Mysore State, and for convenience they were divided into two classes by the Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore, and sent by the Hon'ble the Resident for examination to this office. The first class representing those of Pratapa Krishna Raya of Vijayanagar probably related to the reign of Krishna Deva Raya who ruled from 1509 to 1530. The obverse of these coins shows the figure of a deity, which according to some numismatists is the bull-headed *Durga*, and according to others *Vishnu*. The *discus* and the *conch* are clearly visible in several coins. The reverse contained the legend of *Sri Pratapa Krishna Raya*, in three lines of the Nagari character. They agree both as regards the inscription and the figure on the obverse. In the reverse of some, there is a curved line in the middle, cutting the inscription into two, while on that of others the curved line alone is visible, the legend being completely worn out. As the Nayak of Chittaldrug adopted the coinage of Vijayanagar, these coins were subsequently known as the *Durgai Pagodas*.

The other series included those of Sadasiva, the founder of the Ikkeri Dynasty of Chiefs who ruled from 1513 to 1545 A.D. On the obverse of these coins is shown the figure of *Siva* holding a trident in the right hand and an antelope in the left, with *Parvathi* seated on his left thigh; and on the reverse there is the legend of *Sri Sadasiva* in three lines in Nagari characters. This obverse of the Ikkeri pagodas which was adopted from the coins of Harihara Deva Raya and Sadasiva Raya of Vijayanagar, was also subsequently adopted by Hyder Ali and Krishna Raya Odayar III of Mysore. It is of some antiquity, being found in the Tinnevely coins of the Korkai king Karikala who ruled in the first part of the twelfth century. In some of the coins the obverse is left blank. The absence of the epithet *Pratapa* on the reverse of these coins is a sure indication that they do not belong to Sadasiva of Vijayanagar. One of the coins of the first class, and one each of the two sets in the second class, in all three, have been selected by the Superintendent of the Madras Museum for being acquired on behalf of the Madras Government.

The following notification which the British Resident in Mysore had previously issued regarding treasure trove cases in that State, was received from him in connection with the above case :—

NOTIFICATION.

No. 26, Dated Bangalore, the 12th March 1908.

Under section 19 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following rules to regulate proceedings under the said Act :—

1. When the finder of any treasure has not deposited it in the Resident's Treasury, or refuses or neglects to give the security required, the Collector may take possession of such treasure and remove it to the Resident's treasury.

2. The Collector's notification requiring claimants to appear shall be forthwith forwarded to—

- (i) the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in Part II of the *Gazette*;
- (ii) The Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*;
- (iii) The Superintendent of the Government Central Press, Bombay, for publication in the *Bombay Gazette*.
- (iv) The Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The date on which the notification is published in the *Gazette of India* shall be taken to be the date of publication for the purposes of section 5, clause (a) of the Act, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

3. The Collector shall, whenever he has made a declaration under section 9 that any treasure is ownerless, and before delivering or dividing the treasure as provided by sections 10-15 of the Act, consult the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras, as to whether he shall declare his intention to acquire such treasure, or any portion thereof, on behalf of the Government, and shall be guided by his advice. When making the reference, the Collector shall furnish the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum with a detailed descriptive list of the objects found indicating which of the objects in the list are likely to prove of historical or archaeological interest.

4. The Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras, shall, on a reference being made to him by the Collector under the last rule, consult the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, and also, if he considers it desirable, the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, and any other responsible officer of Government interested in the conservation of objects of historical and archaeological interest whom he may see fit to consult.

5. (1) All coins acquired under the Act on the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras, shall be sent to the Superintendent, who shall report to the Resident in Mysore their probable numismatic value and submit a distribution list of specimens of each coin which he may consider deserving of preservation. The following institutions shall, after the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum has set apart the coins required for that institution, be supplied, if possible, with one or more specimens in the following preferential order :—

- (1) The Indian Museum.
- (2) The Provincial Museum, Lucknow.
- (3) The Lahore Museum.
- (4) The Nagpur Museum.
- (5) The Public Library, Shillong.
- (6) The Archaeological Museum, Poona.
- (7) The Peshawar Museum.
- (8) The Ajmere Museum.
- (9) The Quetta Museum.
- (10) The Rangoon Museum.
- (11) Asiatic Society, Bengal.
- (12) Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
- (13) The British Museum.
- (14) The Bangalore Museum.

(2) When only one specimen of a coin is found it shall be preserved in the Government Central Museum, Madras, unless a specimen of it already exists there. If the Museum already possesses one or more specimens, or if more specimens than one, but not sufficient for all the institutions named in the preceding clause, are found, the said institutions shall be supplied, in the order prescribed with one specimen each until the specimens are exhausted.

(3) When a find of coins contains more specimens of a single variety than are required for the purpose of presenting one or more coins to each of the said institutions, which requires it, the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras, may, if the coins are of considerable numismatic value, recommend the acquisition of the whole or any portion of the coins. Surplus coins thus acquired shall be kept for sale at the Government Central Museum by the Superintendent who shall from time to time advertise coins in Part II of the *Gazette of India* and also supply lists of coins for sale to numismatists who register their names, and to such Museums and Societies as the Superintendent may consider likely to acquire coins.

6. The Collector may, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras, purchase coins which are of less value than Rs. 10 from finders on the terms laid down in section 16 of the Act. Such coins shall be sent by the Collector to the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, who shall deal with them in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

7. Any coins not sold within six months of the date of advertisement in the *Gazette of India*, which may be considered worth sending, shall be forwarded to the Resident for transmission to the India Office to be presented to select institutions in Europe.

8. The Collector shall put forward the claims of Government under the Act to all * valuable copper plates, † inscriptions, etc., in cases to which that Act ‡ applies, and officers in all departments shall § report to the Collector any discoveries which may come under their notice.

* The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, permits the Government to claim the possession of treasure of which, as laid down in section 4 of the Act, the amount or value is over 10 rupees. Such "value" is not, as in section 16, the price which the mere materials of the articles found would fetch, but the market value or the price which the discovered object might, if offered for sale, reasonably be presumed to realise. The conditions under which the finder of treasure is to be compensated in cases where the claim of Government is asserted are described in section 16 of the Act. The value at which the treasure is to be assessed is there defined as the value of the materials only plus one-fifth of such value. The extra price which the discovered article might realise in virtue of its value as an object of archaeological interest need not enter into account.

† A material portion of discovered antiquities will be ascertained on enquiry to have been found in circumstances which would bring them under the provisions of the Act. Such will be the case in respect of all ownerless antiquities of any value "hidden in the soil, or in anything affixed thereto." Statuary and remains of buildings, as well as coins, would, if buried under-ground, usually satisfy the required conditions and could be classed as treasure under the definition of the Act, which was intended to apply to objects of antiquarian interest discovered below the surface of the soil.

‡ The rules apply to the preservation *in situ* of objects of archaeological interest which may be claimed and purchased under the Act.

§ It is the duty of all servants of the State to protect national interests so far as to ascertain the particulars of any discovery which may be brought to their notice and to report the circumstances to the heads of their departments for communication to the Collector and Superintendent, Government Central Museum, Madras.

4. APPLICATION OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS ACT.

Act VII of 1904 has been applied in the case of several buildings. Some of these have been added to the list of "Protected monuments", and others also have been ordered to be put on the list of ancient monuments.

It cannot be said that any addition to the list of monuments is made by Government without reference to this department. But latterly during the year under report, on the recommendation of the Collector of Anantapur, the bungalow previously erected by Sir Thomas Munro and now used as a residence by the Collector, together with the two wells dug during the time of Sir Thomas Munro, have been included in the list of ancient monuments, without any reference to or recommendation from me. It is no doubt extremely desirable that it should have found a place in the list, but I would in this connection beg to bring to the notice of Government that the reasons which can be urged for this, apply to almost every place of historical association, which like this, may be entirely devoid of anything which might be termed archaeological. The Presidency abounds with such quasi-historical buildings, some of which also have memorial tablets attached to them; and the extension of the Act to all these, may eventually overburden the work to such an extent that some other offices subordinate to this department may have to be established and maintained in various parts of the Presidency. By such inclusion, the question of conservation arises, and when the Collector was approached about any repairs necessary, he has suggested some which are said to be of the first importance. The repair of such buildings is no doubt necessary and desirable. But the cost should be met from other sources than the archaeological grant, which at present is small enough as it is, and only sufficient to cover about a half of the estimates for archaeological works which appear in the submitted budget. I would thus respectfully submit that any decision of Government passed in such cases without reference to me may tend to weaken the *locus standi* of this department.

5. DAMAGE TO ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

It was brought to notice that the stones of some of the ancient forts in the Bellary district were being disposed of by the Collector without any reference to the Archaeological department. One of these buildings in fact finds a place in the list of selected ancient monuments. Government have already, so long ago as in 1903, requested all Collectors to inform me of any intended demolition or defacement of ancient buildings, inscriptions or other antiquities in private possession which may come to their knowledge (*vide* G.O., No. 745, Public, dated 21st August 1903), and numerous resolutions and orders of the Governments of India and Madras of prior and subsequent dates have deprecated the use of stones and other materials from ancient buildings for use by contractors or the Public Works department on newly-erected public works. It is evident however, that in many cases these orders are practically a dead letter, probably known to those who received them when they were originally issued, but afterwards filed and forgotten by their successors. Such recommendations for demolition of ancient works generally issue from Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars, whose archaeological instincts are as a rule practically *nil*, and whose only consideration is based on the utilization of a visible supply of ready made building material.

The orders of Government have probably never been communicated to these officials, or if they have been, the due prominence which they deserve has not been given to them. I speak of cases that have come to my knowledge, without report from the officers concerned, and they may be said to have been learnt accidentally. It is thus permissible to suppose that in such a vast extent of country as the Madras Presidency, other unheard of cases may have occurred or may be at present occurring without my knowledge.

Some of these buildings may of course be in such a ruinous state that it is useless to attempt to preserve them, especially if they should be in a dangerous condition. But this is a matter for the Archaeological department to determine, and

the Collector might be called upon for a list of the forts or other ancient remains that have recently been either wholly or partly demolished in the district under recommendations from local officials or otherwise.

In striking contrast to all this, are the numerous references on a similar subject which were received from the Collector of Anantapur, and which are elsewhere referred to.

Tirumala Naik's palace, Madura.

The lightning conductor of Tirumala Naik's palace at Madura was cut and stolen by two juvenile offenders. The District and Sessions Judge, who holds his court in the building, brought the fact to the notice of the Public Works department, who had the case brought up before the District Magistrate. The culprits were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. Although the building is a lofty one with a by-no-means easy access to the roof, the two of them had somehow got over it. This damage has necessitated some repairs being done in connection with the replacing of the wire, and it has the attention of the Public Works department.

Nelliappercoil, Tinnevely.

In the course of an inspection made in November last in Nelliappercoil, Tinnevely town, the walls which contained inscribed stones, were found to have been renewed in several places without any notice either to this or the Epigraphical department. The matter was reported to the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, who promised to go there in February, and intimation was given to the Collector to have the necessary notice issued. The Collector has served the required notice to prevent similar occurrences in future, and it is to be hoped that they will not again occur.

Gooty Fort.

Some stones of the important fort at Gooty in the Anantapur district had been removed by some of the town people. When the matter came to the notice of this department, the Collector was addressed, and he replied that he had already taken the necessary action to prevent their removal in future. Necessary repairs to this fort have also been carried out during this year.

Quarrying near Monuments.

In the course of some conservation tours, it was noticed that blasting and quarrying were being conducted at some places adjacent to ancient monuments. This, if permitted to continue, might lead to serious consequences, and eventually cause damage to the ancient structures. At Tiruchendur in the Tinnevely district, where there is a rock-cut cave, blasting of the rock over it was found to be in vogue, and lime kilns had also been erected near it. This was brought to the notice of the Collector who replied that notice had been issued to the custodians to put a stop to it.

Again at Palni in the Madura district, both on the hill on which the temple stands, and also on the one near it, which forms an adjunct to this temple, quarrying was found to have been allowed, and on a reference to the Collector, he has, besides stopping it, also arranged for notice boards being put up in accordance with the instructions from this office.

Alterations to temples by custodians.

In the case of the great temple at Tiruvadamaruthūr in the Tanjore district, regarding the intended demolition of some portions thereof by the Nattukottai Chetti community, the Pandarasannadi of Tiruvaduthorai was requested to furnish certain particulars. No reply having been received in spite of successive reminders, the matter was brought to the notice of the Collector. This very well indicates the difficulty there is in getting definite information regarding the demolition and renovation of such ancient buildings, as when even a case is heard of, requests for information are disregarded, and consequently historical inscriptions and other such ancient records disappear or are destroyed.

A Jaina temple at Humpi.

In 1905, one of the ancient Jaina temples in the group of them which stands on the sloping rock to the south of the village of Humpi at the Vijayanagar ruins, was handed over by Government under certain conditions to a community of the Hospet weavers for worship. An agreement was duly framed under which no repairs or alterations were to be made to the temple without the concurrence of the district Collector, the Public Works and Archaeological departments, and all such alterations were to be carried out under the supervision of the Public Works department (*vide* G.O., No. 19, Public, dated 17th January 1905). It appears that a few months ago, application was made by these people to the Sub-Collector at Hospet for permission

to level a part of the temple court and erect a temporary pandal or pavilion for festival. This was granted by him at once, and the Public Works department appear to have been informed. No reference, as per the agreement, was made to the Archaeological department. The people thereon engaged a gang of coolies who without any Public Works departmental or apparently any other supervision, proceeded to remove the earth from a part of the sloping rock, and this they did close up to the foundations of a four-pillared *mandapam* and one of the temple walls itself. I may explain that though the rock on which the temple stands, has an irregular slope, the temple foundation walls are of course horizontal, and as the rock has not been cut level in anyway, the space below the walls is packed up with earth. The coolies, in their operations, dug away the earth close to the walls, so that the earth under them formed a nearly vertical slope. A shower of rain or any other loosening of the earth would have caused a complete demolition of the four-pillared *mandapam* and fractures if not ruin of the temple wall itself, as it has done in several of the temples adjoining. The work was in progress when I made my inspection in March last, and casually chanced to see and hear of it, in conjunction with the Executive Engineer, Bellary. Fortunately on my representation, it was then stopped, and ordered to be conducted on proper lines under the direction of the Public Works department Overseer who is engaged on other conservation work in the immediate locality.

In this connection, I may point out to Government, that the name of the Archaeological department has been omitted from recent agreements which have been taken from the custodians of some ancient monuments under Act VII of 1904. Notably, in a recent case in Madura the Collector suggested this, stating that he would, of course, always refer any proposed alterations on the building to this department. He might of course be trusted to do so personally, but there is no guarantee that his successors would do the same, and they could decline to do so, if no mention of it appeared in the agreement. In the Humpi case, we have an agreement actually existing, and certain of its provisions were ignored, with what might have been disastrous results. Possibly, its existence or its terms were unknown to those who gave sanction to the levelling.

A new lock was wrenched off the door of the pavilion near the palace at Penunkonda; and the bronze tubes that were discovered in the piers of the lower arcade of the Council room at the Vijayanagar Palace were stolen. I have not heard that any endeavour was made to trace the thieves or prevent a recurrence of such thefts. Thefts at monuments.

6. CRIMINAL CASES.

In June 1909, Gopalachari and Seshachari (related to each other) who were formerly, for some time on the temporary excavation staff, employed by this office, found themselves without employment. They proceeded to Conjeeveram, Pallavaram, and other places in the Chingleput district, and by ingeniously representing to the local officials that they were on the staff of the Archaeological Survey, and had been sent to conduct excavations and initiate repairs to temples, they succeeded in obtaining a considerable sum of money and various kinds of supplies. Much ingenuity, by means of forged telegrams, spurious cheques and letters, was employed in doing this, and when it had succeeded, they decamped to a fresh field of operations. This went on at several places, but latterly suspicions were aroused while they were engaged in giving orders for the inspection of the jewels of the Conjeeveram temple, and they were arrested. They were tried under section 170, Indian Penal Code, and were sentenced, the former to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the latter to a fine of Rs. 50. Further proceedings were also taken against them in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Saidapet for a similar personation of public officers at Pallavaram, and they were convicted there also. Members of this office had to appear as witnesses for the prosecution.

7. REFERENCE FROM THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT.

The Archaeological Commissioner to the Government of Ceylon wrote to me stating that there were two Siva temples at Polunaruva which in parts resembled some of the temples in the Madras Presidency, notably some of the *rathas* at the

Seven Pagodas, and as some previous misconception had existed as to their age and character, he requested my opinion on these points. Photos were received, and on my comparing the various architectural details and general design of those temples with some of the ancient remains in Southern India, and considering the probabilities of an early connection between the two places, I found many points of resemblance between the Ceylon examples and South Indian Chōla and Pandyan temples of the 11th century, particularly the latter.

Copies of some inscriptions which appear on one of these temples were also sent to the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, for decipherment, and these were found to belong to a Chōla king of the 11th century A.D.

The temples are mentioned in Fergusson's *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, and a Buddhist connection was assigned to them. But I found them to be entirely Brahminical and of a much later date, with South Indian influences clearly visible in their construction. In these views the Archæological Commissioner concurred.

8. MADRAS MUSEUM ANTIQUITIES.

On the occasion of the recent visit of the Director-General of Archæology to Madras, opportunity was taken to inspect the numerous antiquities in the Museum, most of which are the result of excavations made by the Archæological department under my direction in various parts of the Presidency. Unfortunately, for want of space, only a small proportion of them is exposed to public view, though the articles themselves are of sufficient number to stock an Archæological Museum by itself. The old Archæological room has been fully occupied for many years; and a few years ago, Government sanctioned an annexe to be built for the Madras selection of my Tinnevely prehistoric collection. A room above it was later on added for the Bruce-Foote collection of lithic prehistories.

The surplus of my Tinnevely collection exceeds by far in bulk the selected articles, and it was decided that it was to be distributed to other Museums in India, but has never been so. The Superintendent's old office in the upper part of the building is largely filled with a very large number of miscellaneous iron implements and weapons from this collection, mostly all in very perfect condition, besides bronzes and other articles, all awaiting disposal. A large detached godown is also completely filled with thousands of articles of prehistoric pottery, mostly perfect examples, and large prehistoric urns and sarcophagi are stored away in the stuffing and other rooms, verandahs, or wherever it has been possible to find temporary space for them. This relates chiefly to the Tinnevely collection. But there are numbers of other smaller collections which have resulted from my excavations at the various Buddhist and other sites in the north, and from other prehistoric sites in the south, which lie unarranged in the places I have mentioned. Many marble and other sculptures from Amarāvati, Danavalapād and other places have been left lying about the compound of the Museum for want of room. I understand that an additional room has been in contemplation for some time past, but from what I can learn, even if it is at once erected, it could be immediately filled, and still leave the larger part of the archæological collections unprovided for. In the interest of these finds, which have been collected from all manner of sites throughout the Presidency at no small personal trouble to myself and expense to Government, it is extremely desirable that adequate provision should be made for their arrangement, so that they can be exposed to public view. It is only myself and some members of the staff who know what the majority of them are, and where they were unearthed, and as they amount to many thousands of articles of various descriptions and ages, the importance of the early provision of adequate accommodation for them must be apparent.

9. PUBLICATIONS.

Pallava Architecture. A volume on Pallava architecture was published by the Superintendent. It describes the early phase of Hindu architecture which succeeded that of the Buddhists, and which the Pallavas adopted in their temples, both structural and monolithic. The book specially describes the examples of the former class which

still exist at Kāñchipuram, and is illustrated by numerous plates. It was got ready some considerable time ago, but owing to the confusion of the records in the office caused by the previous Manager, and his suppression of the final corrected proofs, it was not found possible to have the publication earlier.

Besides the volume on Pallava architecture, another publication—"List of Ancient Monuments selected for conservation in the Madras Presidency revised up to 1910-1911," was also passed through the Press, and submitted for the orders of Government. The present edition, which is the third of the kind in Madras, has largely increased the number of monuments now selected for conservation by Government, so much so, that it embodies nearly four times the number published in 1891. Though the majority of these have already been inspected by this department, yet a few remain to be seen, and these will be taken up in due course.

It must be admitted that inaccuracies may possibly be noticed in the present list, and should such occur, arrangements have been made to have them rectified at the earliest possible date. In this connection, the help of the officers of the Revenue and Public Works departments will be of material service, as the list embodies places situated throughout the length and breadth of the Presidency, and which it would take a very long time for a minor department like this to completely overtake. The officers above noted, being stationed permanently in the various districts in which the remains are situated, have opportunities to tour to places containing these monuments, much sooner than we can, and thus notice any defects there may be.

A new arrangement has been made in the list, which will facilitate references by the officers of the Public Works department, who are engaged on the conservation of ancient buildings. It is also proposed to incorporate the rules to be observed in the conservation of monuments.

As with the Pallava volume, some delay was occasioned in the completion of this list, and the cause was the same as with the former. It affected this book even more than the other, for every entry or item in the list required a reference to Government order, or to other records, some of which were missing, while others had been wilfully misplaced. A member of the staff was then sent to verify matters by reference to the records of the Secretariat.

With the increasing interest now taken generally in conservation, by all the departments which have any connection with it, an increasingly large number of monuments may be expected to be hereafter added to the list, and this may later on necessitate another new edition.

The map of Vijayanagar city and surrounding country, which was under preparation for some years past, has been received printed from the Survey department. Considerable pains and money have been spent on this work, and it only rests hereafter to distribute these maps to the various officers and others who receive such publications, and retain the remaining available copies for sale through the Government Press on the value being fixed by the Survey department. The scale adopted is 4 inches per mile, and the observations to references made use of are detailed on the left hand margin.

Except two large scale maps of the Rāmāthiratham Monastery, no drawing work was done during the year, as the whole time of the Surveyors was occupied in inspection and photography in connection with Treasure Trove, Conservation, and proposals for the demolition of ancient forts or the utilization of their fallen stones. They had consequently no time to attend to the preparation or finish of any other drawings either new or old. On my representation to Government, subsequent to the issue of the Government Order on the last year's annual report, it has been suggested that some temporary hands be employed to work up the old drawings. The matter is as yet under consideration, and should it be sanctioned, final arrangements will be made to have the work proceeded with.

The contributions to the Director-General's *Annual* for this year related to conservation work in Madras, and to the excavations that had previously been conducted at Perambair and Amarāvati. The former is situated in the district of

Chingleput and is a prehistoric site extending over several villages. References are made in the paper to the results of an examination of about 80 cromlechs of various sizes. The ground below these was generally found to be either rock or gravel, and the objects unearthed were copper bangles, iron and stone implements, pottery, bones and shells. In one of these, a human skeleton in a sitting posture, cross legged with the bones of the hands resting on the knees, as of a person in meditation, was found. It appears to indicate a burial in the cromlech subsequent to the prehistoric period. These papers have been illustrated by photographs.

The article on the operations at Amarāvati is more or less a continuation of the matter that previously appeared in the 1905-1906 *Annual* of the Director-General. The former excavations were chiefly confined to an extension of the excavated space around the position of the four gates at the site of the great *stūpa*, and the present paper relates to a further continuation of this and of other explorations that have been made in the east, north and north-west of the mound at some distance from the centre of the *stūpa*. The generality of the marble sculptures unearthed are more or less fragmentary, and they may either have been used in the great central *stūpa* itself, or on some of the other small surrounding ones which have since been discovered as a result of these operations. There were numerous traces of ruined circular and other foundations of brick walls, probably those of monastic and other buildings, and fragmentary marbles; but none were complete. A discovery of some interest was made at this point, but here again the depredations of previous diggers had robbed it of much of its importance. The contents of a round ball of chunam proved to be a gold relic casket in the form of a *dagoba*.* It is surmounted by an umbrella, and contained a small piece of bone and six flowers in thick gold leaf. At another site, some bronze images representing standing figures of Buddha were found and are doubtless of an age contemporary with the *stūpa*.

The walls of one of the unearthed *stūpas* overlie and adjoin some prehistoric tombs of the neolithic type, and are anterior to the erection of the great *stūpa*. In the paper, details are given of how this circumstance goes to prove the early date of such prehistoric remains, thus definitely showing that such sepulchres are at least several centuries more ancient than had been hitherto supposed. The discovery of large numbers of prehistoric implements of the paleolithic and neolithic types in the country surrounding Amarāvati and in the vicinity of the *stūpa* itself, attests the existence of a large population in times most probably long anterior to the foundation of the earliest of the Buddhist monastic buildings here.

The notes on "Archæology" were sent in due course to the Government, being more or less a précis of the year's work, and Government have been pleased to notice in the general summary of the Administration Report as follows:—

"The attention of the Archæological Department was chiefly occupied with the excavation of ancient Buddhist monastic remains at Sāṅkaram and Rāmāthirtham in the Vizagapatnam district. These remains have proved to be of great interest and have elicited several enquiries from leading Buddhist authorities in India and Ceylon. Excavations of less important sites and examination of treasure trove were carried on throughout the year in various districts of the Presidency."

10. OFFICE LIBRARY.

There has been no opportunity to enlarge the library except with some *sthala-puranams* purchased at places where the manager camped. Besides these, the other archæological, etc., publications periodically issued to this office have been received. As necessity has been felt for some reference books that are absolutely essential, Government were addressed to empower me with the purchase of books costing not more than Rs. 10 each. Since the close of the year the necessary delegation of powers has been received, and it is likely that after making due provision in the budget of the ensuing year, arrangement will be made to enlarge the stock on hand.

Several sets of unbound journals were sent to the Government Press to be bound into volumes. Some have been received, and are turned out in the substantial style characteristic of that office.

* This was declared as a treasure-trove case and then sent to the Madras Museum for exhibition, but, for want of space, it is kept securely in the safe of the Superintendent.

In the annual reports of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, mention is sometimes made of monuments which he has seen and which he thinks are worthy of being conserved. These are referred to me by Government for my opinion, and for me to be able to express this, either the buildings must be personally inspected or photographs seen.

Where inspection has not already been made, or no photographs exist, it is necessary for me to supply the deficiency with the least possible delay. But this cannot always be done at once, and I therefore requested the Epigraphist to supply me with photographs of all buildings which he thus recommends, and he has promised to do so.

But in this connection I think it would be best, when his report is submitted to Government through me, that these photographs should accompany it, in which case I would include my opinion when transmitting the report, and Government would thus be able to pass orders at once and without any further reference.

11. ESTABLISHMENT.

No ordinary difficulty has been experienced, owing to the constant change of hands in the ministerial staff of the establishment.

The previous manager died early in the year, after leaving the records in a state of unprecedented disorder, which it took several months to put to rights. Very shortly after his demise the clerk resigned, and an entirely new clerical staff had to be appointed, who had to cope with the ordinary work, which is now very arduous, and also overtake the arrears caused by the previous manager. Specially efficient men were therefore essential, and the first selection made in the deceased manager's stead having proved unsatisfactory, M.R.Ry. P. V. Jagadesa Aiyar, who has had several years' experience in various other departments, and whose educational qualifications are peculiarly fitted for this department, was appointed to the post from November last. From June to that time he held the post of clerk in this office (which is now occupied by Mr. T. V. Sundaram Aiyar) and as the Superintendent was satisfied with his work he was promoted to the post of manager in the latter month. His name has already been brought to the notice of Government and his work has been turned out with marked ability and earnestness.

A still further change in the staff was caused by the clerk Mr. Sundaram Aiyar proceeding on a year's leave, thus necessitating the acting appointment of Mr. G. Anantasubramania Aiyar, whose general all-round qualifications have perfectly fitted him for the duties of the post.

The two surveyors and photographers, Messrs. S. N. Apparao Mudaliyar and C. V. Perumal Raju, have had a full year of good hard work, and the various duties they have now to undertake are such as they are scarcely able to cope with. The former especially during the time that excavation was proceeding, had a very arduous time.

The employment of three temporary peons on a pay not exceeding Rs. 10 has been sanctioned by Government, and their services have been found very necessary, especially in camp.

The pay of the attender has been increased from the Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 grade to the Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 grade.

Six temporary supervisors on a pay of Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 were also sanctioned for excavation duty, with the usual travelling allowance.

The constant touring of the department causes no small inconvenience and extra expenditure to these members of the staff, and compared with the other circles, the establishment of this circle is poor. It is proposed, therefore, to move Government in the direction of increasing the present establishment. This suggestion has already met with the approval of the Director-General; and the inclusion of numerous monuments in the present list, that will have to be visited and inspected hereafter, will throw no ordinary extra work on the establishment.

A. REA,
Superintendent.

PART II.—APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Office expenditure during the year 1909-1910 as made out by the Accountant-General, Madras.

Details.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay of Superintendent	10,125	0	0
Travelling allowance of Superintendent	2,730	10	0
Pay of establishment inclusive of temporary staff	2,830	11	3
Compensation for dearness of food grains	24	15	0
Travelling allowance of establishment inclusive of temporary staff	2,986	0	9
Supplies and services	2,658	10	5
Contingencies	3,570	7	11
Total expenditure ..	24,926	7	4

APPENDIX B.

List of places visited during the year 1909-1910.

District.	For conservation.	For excavation.	For inspection of ancient sites, and antiquities, etc.
Ganjam	Sankaram	Ramathirtham .. Saripalli	Chinnacole. Simbachelam. Vizagapatam. Kannumitta Agraharam. Bantupalli. Amaravati. Kalyandrug. Yeradukarai. Byravantippa. Tinnasapuram. Atmakur. Gangavaram. Gorantla. Cheliwandla. Madagasira. Ratnagiri. Banganaipalli. Chennavaram. Muchukota. Peddethambulam. Kurnool. Orakadam.
Vizagapatam .. }	.....	.....	.....
Guntūr	Lepakshi Penukonda Tadpatri	Hemavati .. ..	.....
Anantapur .. ..	.....	.....	.....
Bellary	Hampi Bellary .. ..	.....	.....
Kurnool	Pallavaram Saidapet Sriperumbudūr .. St. Thomas' Mount ..	.....	.....
Chingleput .. ..	.....	{ Kelamangalam, Hosur taluk. Gujjerahalli, Dhar- mapuri taluk.	.....
Salem .. ..	.....	.....	Chittoor.
North Arcot	Madras .. ..	.....	Tiruvadamardūr.
Madras	Tanjore Kumbakonam Tirukalittalai .. ..	.....	Tirupangūr. Vaidheesvaran- kottl. Avadiyarkoil. Mutrupet.
Tanjore	Tiruvisanallūr Arantangi Swaminimalai Damasoram Tiruvelanguli Trichinopoly Tiruvallurai Srinivasanallūr .. ..	.....	Toraiyūr. Annavaasal. Soligampatti. Mahadhana- puram. Manaparai. Alambakkham. Madura.
Trichinopoly .. ..	.....	.....	.....
.....			
.....	Madura Palni Dindigul Sindupatti Yanamalai Tirupparankunram .. Tinnevely Kurukkuthurai Krishnapuram Srivaikuntam Alwartirunagari Tiruchendur .. ..	.....	Kaithar.
Madura .. ..	.....	.....	.....
Tinnevely .. ..	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX C.

Expenditure incurred on conservation of ancient monuments during 1909-1910.

Serial number.	Name of monument.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
					RS. A. P.	
1	Watchman for Sankarem Hills ..	Sankarem ..	Anakápallo ..	Vizagapatam.	60 0 0	
2	Siva temple at Ghantasala ..	Ghantasala ..	Bundar ..	Kistna ..	103 0 0	
3	Notice board for a Buddhist stupa at Langadibba ..	Gudiváda ..	Gudiváda ..	Do. ..	20 4 11	
4	Repairs to ancient monuments at Bezvada ..	Bezvada ..	Bezvada ..	Do. ..	19 13 4	
5	Repairs to Moghulrajapuram caves ..	Moghulrajapuram ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	28 8 0	
6	Watchman, Amarávati ..	Amarávati ..	Sattenapalle ..	Guntúr ..	65 0 0	
7	Providing notice board at Amarávati ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	24 11 1	
8	Providing notice boards in front of the ancient monuments near Jagga-yapetta and Kondapalle ..	Jaggaya-petta and Kondapalle ..	Bezvada and Nandigama, respectively.	Kistna ..	30 12 0	
9	Repairs to the ancient monuments of the Hill fort at Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	Nellore ..	445 0 0	
10	Hampi ruins ..					
	Hazara Ramachandraswami temple ..					
	Repairs to Arena in palace enclosure ..					
	Pattabi Rāmaswami temple ..					
	Jain temple ..					
	Chandrasekhara matam ..					
	Krishnaswami temple ..					
	Arena near water trough ..					
	Repairs to entrance on the road near Arena ..					
	Kadikula Ganesa temple ..	Hampi, Vijayanagar.	Hospet ..	Bellary ..	6,045 0 0	
	Siva temple ..					
	Atchyutharaya temple ..					
	Octagonal public bavi ..					
	Naraswami temple ..					
	Mandapam at end of Main Street opposite Sri Rāmpatti temple ..					
	Temple just above Sesasayana ..					
	Jaina temple opposite Sita Sarovar ..					
	Temple on left of road to Vittalroya ..					
	Temple above pongal swing ..					
	Repairs to underground temple ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,418 0 0	Estimate
12	Tower on the east entrance of the fort opposite Pattabi Rāmaswami temple ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	276 0 0	Rs. 2,950 outlay during the year Rs. 1,418.
13	Large well at Malapanagudi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	142 0 0	
14	Employment of watchman ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	288 0 0	
15	Preserving the Rock fort at Gooty ..	Gooty ..	Gooty ..	Anantapur ..	1,106 0 0	
16	Do. the Chintarayaswami temple at Tadpatri ..	Tadpatri ..	Tadpatri ..	Do. ..	68 0 0	
17	Upkeep of pavilion in the fields near the palace at Penukonda ..	Penukonda ..	Penukonda ..	Do. ..	24 0 0	
18	Repairs to Sher Ali's mosque, Penukonda ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	98 0 0	
19	Restoring the architectural designs in Gangana mahal at Penukonda ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	39 0 0	
20	Supporting the broken stone lintels in the ancient gopuram, Penukonda ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	100 0 0	
21	Repairs, etc., to fort ..	Gurramkonda ..	Vayalpad ..	Cuddapah ..	987 0 0	
22	Do. etc., to Gandikota temple ..	Gandikota ..	Jammalamadugu ..	Do. ..	7,418 0 0	
23	Do. to Jaina temple ..	Danavalapad ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	55 0 0	
24	Do. to Pushpagiri temple ..	Pushpagiri ..	Cuddapah ..	Do. ..	1,419 0 0	
25	Do. to the temple ..	Vontimetta ..	Sidhout ..	Do. ..	1,278 0 0	
26	Do. to the fort, Sidhout ..	Sidhout ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	949 0 0	
27	Do. to the Bogundani bavi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	21 0 0	
28	Watchman at the Delhi gate, Arcot ..	Arcot ..	Arcot ..	North Arcot ..	48 0 0	
29	Union tax on Delhi gate ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	3 0 0	
30	Watchman for Hindu temple, Fort ..	Vellore ..	Vellore ..	Do. ..	72 0 0	
31	Do. for the Chandragiri Palace ..	Chandragiri ..	Chandragiri ..	Do. ..	60 0 0	
32	Gardener for the Chandragiri Palace ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	48 0 0	
33	Union tax for the Chandragiri Palace ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	10 0 0	
34	Repairs to the Chandragiri Palace ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	500 0 0	Work completed.

Expenditure incurred on conservation of ancient monuments during 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	Name of monument.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
					RS. A. P.	
35	Repairs to Hindu temple, Fort ..	Vellore ..	Vellore ..	North Arcot ..	289 0 0	Work completed.
36	Do. to the Fort ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	896 0 0	Work in progress.
37	Do. to the Konar temple ..	Tirumalapur ..	Kalahaasti Division.	Do. ..	109 0 0	
38	Preserving the inscriptions on the boulder at the right flank of Sholinghur Fort ..	Sholinghur ..	Wallajapet ..	Do. ..	104 0 0	Works completed.
39	Repairs to Somanathēswaraswami temple ..	Melpadi ..	Chittoor ..	Do. ..	500 0 0	In progress.
40	Removing prickly-pear from the ditch round Wandiwash Fort ..	Wandiwash ..	Wandiwash ..	Do. ..	114 0 0	
41	Repairs to Chōlēsvaraswami temple ..	Melpadi ..	Chittoor ..	Do. ..	102 0 0	Completed.
42	Do. to Hill Fort at Sankaridrug ..	Sankaridrug ..	Tiruchengodu ..	Salem ..	500 0 0	
43	Do. do. Nānakkal ..	Nānakkal ..	Nāmakkal ..	Do. ..	150 0 0	Do.
44	Do. to Hoolikaldrug Fort ..	Hoolikaldrug ..	Coonoor ..	Nilgiri ..	28 0 0	Do.
45	Special repairs to the bastion at the north-west corner of the Fort wall at Tellicherry ..	Tellicherry ..	Kottayam ..	Malabar ..	495 0 0	Work in abeyance.
46	Annual maintenance of the Fort ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	80 0 0	
47	Eradication of vegetation, etc., of the Jaina temple at Sultan's battery ..	Sultan's battery ..	Wynaad ..	Do. ..	28 0 0	
48	Annual maintenance of the fort at Palghaut ..	Palghaut ..	Palghaut ..	Do. ..	274 0 0	Completed.
49	Old Fort wall, Georgetown ..	Madras ..	Madras ..	Madras ..	1,742 4 9	
50	Repairs to Vaikuntaperumalkovil ..	Conjeeveram ..	Conjeeveram ..	Chingleput ..	698 6 5	In progress.
51	Do. to Mutangēsvara temple ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	401 14 9	
52	Conservation of Archaeological works ..	Seven pagodas ..	Chingleput ..	Do. ..	180 0 0	
53	Repairs to ancient monuments ..	Mahabali-puram ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	110 8 6	Completed.
54	Conserving the old temple with Aspidal Gopuram ..	Manimangalam ..	Conjeeveram ..	Do. ..	14 3 8	
55	Conserving the Abathasahayēsvara temple ..	Tenneri ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	11 2 7	
56	Repairs to Pundaretnapushkarani ..	Mahabali-puram ..	Chingleput ..	Do. ..	245 4 7	Do.
57	Annual repair to the Hill Fort ..	Gingee ..	Tindivanam ..	South Arcot ..	1,000 0 0	Do.
58	Repairs to the Daneborg and the Tower Fort ..	Tranquebar ..	Máyavaram ..	Tanjore ..	643 3 4	Almost completed.
59	Annual maintenance of the Sivaganga little Fort ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Do. ..	231 11 9	Completed.
60	Repairing the escarp wall of the Sivaganga little Fort ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	3,000 10 11	In progress.
61	Maintaining the old Fort ..	Arantangi ..	Pattukkōttai ..	Do. ..	500 0 0	Do.
62	Repairs to Valisvaraswami temple and mandapam ..	Valikonda-puram ..	Perambalur ..	Trichinopoly ..	396 0 0	
63	Removing vegetation from the temple ..	Gangaikonda-cholapuram ..	Udaiyarpálaiyam ..	Do. ..	24 0 0	
64	Repairs to the lower cave in the Rock Fort ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	75 0 0	
65	Repairs to the upper cave ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	430 0 0	
66	Do. to the Koranganathan temple ..	Srinivasa-nallūr ..	Musiri ..	Do. ..	1,177 0 0	
67	Removing and reconstructing the porch in front of the Amman temple in Jambunathan temple ..	Tiruvallurai ..	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	19 0 0	
68	Preliminary expenditure to be incurred to prepare an estimate for repairs to the Doyēsvaraswami temple ..	Samayapuram ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	20 0 0	
69	Restoring the two pillars close to Tirumal Naick Palace ..	Madura ..	Madura ..	Madura ..	....	
70	Special repairs to the Rock Fort buildings ..	Dindigul ..	Dindigul ..	Do. ..	820 0 0	
71	Repairs to Narasimhēsvaraswami temple ..	Yanamalai ..	Madura ..	Do. ..	....	
72	Special repairs to the Koilpatti temple ..	Koilpatti ..	Mēlūr ..	Do. ..	94 0 0	
73	Maintaining the above temple ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	7 0 0	
74	Repairs to Tilakēsvaraswami temple ..	Devipatnam ..	Ramnād ..	Do. ..	39 0 0	
75	Conserving the Vaikuntapathi temple ..	Srivaikuntam ..	Srivaikuntam ..	Tinnevely ..	....	
76	Removing vegetation on the walls of the Fort ..	Anjengo ..	Cochin ..	Malabar ..	80 0 0	
77	Watchman at Adichanallūr ..	Adichanallūr ..	Srivaikuntam ..	Tinnevely ..	60 0 0	

APPENDIX D.

Expenditure on excavation of the ancient remains at Ramathirtham, Vizagapatam district, Hemavati of Anantapur district, Kelamangalam and Gujjarahalli of Salem district as made out by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras

RS. A. P.

3,965 15 7

APPENDIX E.

Estimates countersigned and returned.

From whom received.	Name of monuments.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount of estimate.
Superintending Engineer, I circle.	Repairs to the Siva temple near Buguda.	Kottakolla ..	Goomsur ..	Ganjám ..	Rs. 630
Executive Engineer, Ganjám.	Repairs to Asoka's inscriptions at Jogudi.	Jogudi ..	Berhampur ..	Do. ..	50
Superintending Engineer, II circle.	Fixing notice boards at Lanja dibba.	Batriprolu ..	Tenali ..	Guntúr ..	20
Do. do.	Repairs to <i>Ranganakulu's</i> temple.	Udayagiri ..	Nellore ..	Nellore ..	485
Do. do.	Repairs to ancient monuments ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	960
Do. do.	Siva temple ..	Ghantasala ..	Bandher ..	Kistna ..	255
Executive Engineer, Kistna, Central.	Mogarayapuram caves ..	Mogarayapuram.	Bezwada ..	Do. ..	30
Do. do.	Repairs to ancient monuments ..	Bezwada ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	20
Executive Engineer, Guntúr.	Watchman, Amaravati <i>stupa</i> ..	Amaravati ..	Sattenapalle ..	Guntúr ..	65
Do. do.	Providing a notice board ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	25
Do. do.	Maintaining a watcher ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	60
Do. do.	Repairs to the hut at Amaravati <i>stupa</i> .	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	11
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.	Repairs to the caves on the Bezwada hills.	Bezwada ..	Bezwada ..	Kistna ..	50
Do. do.	Repairs to Twin caves (<i>Akkanna</i> and <i>Madanna</i>).	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	47
Do. do.	Repairs to the caves on the back of Moghulrayapuram.	Moghulrayapuram.	Do. ..	Do. ..	14
Executive Engineer, Bellary ..	Repairs to <i>Mahara</i> ..	Adoni ..	Adoni ..	Bellary ..	200
Do. do.	Repairs to <i>Kaman Bavi</i> ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	15
Do. do.	Repairs to Powder Magazine in the <i>Pampavetty</i> hill.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	300
Do. do.	Repairs to <i>Krishna</i> temple ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	45
Do. do.	Repairs to <i>Venugopalswamy</i> temple.	Magalam ..	Hadagalli ..	Do. ..	455
Do. do.	Repairs to No. 5 Arena in Palace enclosure.	Hampi ..	Hospet ..	Do. ..	780
Superintending Engineer, III circle.	Repairs to Sidhout fort ..	Sidhout ..	Siddhavattam ..	Cuddapah ..	2,160
Do. do.	Repairs to Pushpagiri temples ..	Pushpagiri ..	Cuddapah ..	Do. ..	2,960
Do. do.	Repairs to ancient monuments, Adoni.	Adoni ..	Adoni ..	Bellary ..	285
Do. do.	Repairs to rock fort, Gooty ..	Gooty ..	Gooty ..	Anantapur ..	1,480
Do. do.	Do. old temple ..	Gundikota ..	Jammalamadugu ..	Cuddapah ..	600
Do. do.	Syed Ahmad Sahib masjid ..	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Do. ..	660
Do. do.	Nawab's tower ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	800
Do. do.	<i>Bhogandani Bavi</i> ..	Sidhout ..	Siddhavattam ..	Do. ..	310
Do. do.	Well at Malapanangudi ..	Malapanangudi ..	Hospet ..	Bellary ..	360
Executive Engineer, Cuddapah.	Watering goat foot creepers at Dana-valpad.	Danavalpad ..	Jammalamadugu.	Cuddapah ..	30
Do. do.	Vontimitta temple ..	Vontimitta ..	Siddhavattam ..	Do. ..	3,600
Do. do.	Repairs to <i>Sain</i> temple ..	Danavalpad ..	Jammalamadugu.	Do. ..	230
Executive Engineer, Bellary ..	Under-ground temples ..	Hampi ..	Hospet ..	Bellary ..	2,950
Do. do.	<i>Kaleswarar</i> temple ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	110
Do. do.	<i>Chintarayaswami</i> temple ..	Tadpatri ..	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur ..	270
Do. do.	<i>Rameswami</i> temple ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,800
Do. do.	<i>Sher alis</i> Mosque ..	Penukonda ..	Penukonda ..	Do. ..	140
Do. do.	<i>Gagan Mahal</i> ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	130
Do. do.	The Pavilion ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	20
Do. do.	Tower on east entrance of the <i>Pattabiramaswami</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Bellary ..	470
Do. do.	Gooty fort ..	Gooty ..	Gooty ..	Anantapur ..	100
Do. do.	Repairs to <i>Ragunathaswamy</i> temple, Malayavante hill.	Hampi ..	Hospet ..	Bellary ..	2,230
Do. do.	Repairs to <i>Narasimhaswamy</i> temple.	Bungapuram ..	Hadagalli ..	Do. ..	520
Do. do.	Supporting the broken lintel stones in ancient monuments.	Penukonda ..	Penukonda ..	Anantapur ..	12
Do. do.	Repairs to <i>Ragunathaswamy</i> temple.	Hampi ..	Hospet ..	Bellary ..	3,360
Do. do.	Providing name board to the public path (Hampi ruins).	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	6
Executive Engineer, West Coast.	Repairs to pillars in the Raja's palace.	Mudabidri ..	Mangolem ..	South Canara.	6
Do. do.	Special repairs to the fort at Palghat	Palghat ..	Palghat ..	Malabar ..	161
Do. do.	Eradication of vegetation to the Jain temple.	Sultan's battery.	Wynaad ..	Do. ..	30
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore.	Removing prickly-pear to <i>Badrakali</i> Amman temple.	Padiyur ..	Dharmapuram ..	Coimbatore..	....
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.	Hoolikadrag fort ..	Hoolikal ..	Cconoor ..	Nilgiris ..	30
Do. do.	Preservation of Bhavani temple ..	Bhávani ..	Bhávani ..	Coimbatore.	750
Do. do.	Seyamangalam temple ..	Seyamangalam ..	Wandiwash ..	North Arcot.	650
Do. do.	Repairs to <i>Brahadambal</i> temple ..	Devikapuram ..	Arni ..	Do. ..	1,260
Executive Engineer, Salem ..	Hill fort ..	Sankaridrag ..	Tiruohengode ..	Salem ..	410
Do. North Arcot	<i>Ramaswamy</i> temple ..	Nelvoy ..	Vellore ..	North Arcot.	220
Do. West Coast	Bastion of the fort ..	Tellicherry ..	Kottayam ..	Malabar ..	970
Do. do.	Fort at Palghat ..	Palghat ..	Palghat ..	Do. ..	265
Do. do.	Fort at Tellicherry ..	Tellicherry ..	Kottayam ..	Do. ..	80

Estimates countersigned and returned—cont.

From whom received.	Name of monuments.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount of estimate.
Executive Engineer, North Arcot	Fort	Wandiwash ..	Wandiwash ..	North Arcot.	Rs. 115
Do. do.	Chandragiri Mahal	Chandragiri ..	Chandragiri ..	Do.	500
Do. do.	Fort at Vellore	Vellore ..	Vellore ..	Do.	300
Do. do.	Konor temple	Tirumalapuram ..	Kalahasti ..	Do.	140
Do. do.	Rock inscriptions in the right flank of Sholingur tank.	Sholingur ..	Walajapet ..	Do.	110
Do. do.	Fort	Vellore ..	Vellore ..	Do.	1,400
Do. do.	Clearing vegetation, etc., to the fort	Do.	Do.	Do.	200
Overseer, Namakkal	Hill Fort	Namakkal ..	Namakkal ..	Salem ..	100
Executive Engineer, Salem	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	100
Do. do.	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	150
Do. do.	Conserving the walls, etc., connected with the Hill fort.	Sankaridrug ..	Tiruchengodu ..	Do.	500
Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara.	Improvements to Mercara fort ..	Mercara ..	Coorg division ..	Coorg ..	150
Do. do.	Repairs to Raja's seat	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	230
Executive Engineer, West Coast.	Annual maintenance, fort at Palghat.	Palghat ..	Palghat ..	Malabar ..	290
Do. North Arcot	Saleswaram temple	Melpady ..	Chittoor ..	North Arcot.	100
Do. do.	Somanadeswaraswamy temple	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	720
Do. do.	Hinda temple, fort	Vellore ..	Vellore ..	Do.	300
Do. do.	Repairs to Somanathaswamy temple ..	Melpady ..	Chittoor ..	Do.	970
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.	Repairs to Ginjee fort	Gingee ..	Tindivanam ..	South Arcot.	1,890
Do. do.	Do. Jevaraheswar temple	Conjeeveram ..	Conjeeveram ..	Chingleput ..	1,400
Do. do.	Do. Thandony Esvarar	Perambalur ..	Mathuranthakam.	Do.	880
Do. do.	Do. Mathangaswar temple	Conjeeveram ..	Conjeeveram ..	Do.	840
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	1,000
Do. do.	Do. Thandony Esvarar	Perambalur ..	Madurantakam ..	Do.	1,280
Do. do.	Maintaining the old fort	Arantangi ..	Pattukkottai ..	Tanjore ..	1,400
Do. do.	Dansborg	Tranquebar ..	Mayavaram ..	Do.	2,000
Do. do.	Old Dutch Cemetery	Negapatam ..	Negapatam ..	Do.	...
Do. do.	Old Fort wall	Madras ..	Madras ..	Madras ..	1,260
Do. do.	Vikantaperumal temple	Conjeeveram ..	Conjeeveram ..	Chingleput ..	900
Do. do.	Protecting the shore temple	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput ..	Do.	2,160
Do. do.	Ohola temple	Vandalur ..	Conjeeveram ..	Do.	670
Do. do.	Kayaroganaraswami temple	Negapatam ..	Negapatam ..	Tanjore ..	240
Do. do.	Somangalam temple	Somangalam ..	Conjeeveram ..	Chingleput ..	540
Executive Engineer (Chingleput).	Ancient monument	Salvankuppam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	70
Do. do.	Cemeteries	Sadras ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	32
Do. do.	Repairs to Pundariksha Pushkarni ..	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput ..	Do. ..	250
Executive Engineer, Cauvery Division.	Maintaining the Sivaganga little fort.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	250
Executive Engineer, South Arcot.	Repairs to Ginjee fort	Ginjee ..	Tindivanam ..	South Arcot.	1,400
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.	Repairs to Rameswaram temple	Retnagiri ..	Kulittalai ..	Trichinopoly.	450
Do. do.	Repairs to rock fort buildings	Dindigul ..	Dindigul ..	Madura ..	1,100
Do. do.	Whitewashing the lower cave	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly.	210
Do. do.	Repairs, upper cave	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	490
Do. do.	Temples at Kulasekarapatnam	Kulasekarapatnam ..	Do. ..	Tinnevely ..	20
Do. do.	Kylusanadar temple	Srivaikuntam ..	Srivaikuntam ..	Do. ..	80
Do. do.	Pedagogur kol	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	18
Do. do.	Alwartirunagiri temple	Alwartirunagiri ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	380
Do. do.	Vishnu temple	Palayasangadam ..	Kulittalai ..	Do. ..	5
Do. do.	Do.	Agaram ..	Ottappidaram ..	Do. ..	80
Do. do.	Ruined fort	Panchalamkurehi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	585
Do. do.	Jain statue	Jayankondasholapuram.	Udaiyarpalayam.	Trichinopoly.	65
Do. do.	Fort at Valikondapuram	Valikondapuram ..	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	600
Do. do.	Preston's Battery	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	690
Do. do.	Musjids at Valikondapuram	Valikondapuram ..	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	1,725
Do. do.	Bogharwar temple	Samayapuram ..	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	200
Do. do.	Repairs to the temple	Palayasankadam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	345
Do. do.	Acquisition for Pre-historic remains.	Adichanallur ..	Srivaikuntam ..	Tinnevely ..	259
Do. do.	Repairs to Valisvaraswami temple, etc.	Valikondapuram ..	Perambalur ..	Trichinopoly.	2,770
Do. do.	Koranganathar temple	Srinivasanallur ..	Musiri ..	Do. ..	3,300
Do. do.	Shamirvan Masjid and Yektyar Masjid.	Vallapuram ..	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	780
Do. do.	Kamarasavali temple	Kamarasavalli ..	Udaiyarpalayam.	Do. ..	1,890
Do. do.	Rock fort building	Dindigul ..	Dindigul ..	Madura ..	2,700
Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly.	Lower rock out cave	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly.	Revised estimate. 12
Do. do.	Upper Rock out cave	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	12
Do. do.	Preston's Battery	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	12
Do. do.	Temple	Sundakapari ..	Kulittalai ..	Do. ..	16
Do. do.	Ancient monuments	Lalgudi ..	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	90
Do. do.	Do.	Udaiyarpalayam.	Udaiyarpalayam.	Do. ..	80
Do. do.	Do.	Perambalur ..	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	155
Do. do.	Reconstructing the porch, etc., in front of the Amman temple of the Jambunathaswamy temple.	Tiruvallur ..	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	125
Do. do.	Repairs to Jain statues at Jayankondasholapuram.	Jayakondasholapuram.	Udaiyarpalayam.	Do. ..	60
Executive Engineer, Madura.	Koilpatty temple	Koilpatti ..	Melur ..	Madura ..	100
Do. do.	Tirukavayar temple	Devipattanam ..	Ramnad ..	Do. ..	75
Do. do.	Narasimhaswami temple	Yanamalai ..	Madura ..	Do. ..	20

APPENDIX F.
GANJAM DIVISION.
Report on the Condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in the Ganjam Division for the year 1909-1910.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume I of Sewell's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Date on which monument was inspected and the designation of the officer by whom inspected.	Condition.	Any measures of conservation carried out during the year; any further measures which are considered necessary.	Amount of sanctioned estimate for repairs.	Amount of allotment for 1909-1910.	Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1910.	Amount available for further repairs.	Amount required for thorough conservation.
1	Ganjam.	Berhampur.	Dongda or Pandya.	Siva temples Ashta's inscription on hill.	G.O., No. 141, dated 26th February 1909.	...	..	II (c) ..	Inspected by overseer, Purnachottapur section, on 22nd November 1909.	Corrugated iron roofing with its bolts fell off its top during the cyclone of 26th October 1909.	An estimate with re-roofing with n.w. sheets has been sanctioned and the work has not been executed for want of funds in 1909-1910.	Rs. 50	..	..	..	Rs. 50
2	Ganjam.	Berhampur.	Dongda or Pandya.	Siva temples Ashta's inscription on hill.	G.O., No. 141, dated 26th February 1909.	...	..	II (c) ..	Inspected by overseer, Purnachottapur section, on 22nd November 1909.	Corrugated iron roofing with its bolts fell off its top during the cyclone of 26th October 1909.	An estimate for repairs to the temple has been sanctioned and the work will be put in hand when funds are available.	Rs. 50	..	..	..	Rs. 50

* Some standard form of heading is necessary and the Superintending Engineers will be addressed on this.

GODAVARI WESTERN DIVISION.

Report on the Condition of the Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910.

Serial number as per printed list.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Vol. I, list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Date of inspection.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected.	Present condition of monument, measures of conservation carried out during the year and further measures considered necessary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	Kistna ..	Ellore ..	Guntapalli ..	Fine Buddhist rock-cut caves structural Chaitya and Stupa lately excavated, and a number of mounds covering Stupa, etc.	35	Early Buddhist remains of the highest importance. Date about 150 B.C. Only examples of their class as yet discovered in the presidency.	..	II	(b) 8th March 1910.	Executive Engineer, Godavari Western Division.	An estimate amounting to Rs. 50 was sanctioned last year for opening out a better approach through the jungle, but was not carried out for want of funds. The caves are in bad order, much disintegration being in progress. There is also much vegetation around them with banyan roots growing in the fissures. The excavated Stupa is completely covered with vegetation. I would recommend that the owner be subsidised to keep the place clear of vegetation. This was suggested some years ago by the Collector. The caves are in a very out of the way place and are never likely to be visited more than once a year by the Public Works Department officials. A lot of work ought to be done but it is not encouraging when funds are refused for such a simple proposal as clearing an approach. To keep the place open a certain minimum amount must be allotted annually.

I. Buddhist remains—250 B.C. to 500 A.D.

APPENDIX F.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910.

[The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works Officers.]

Serial number.	Name of monuments.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Expenditure during 1909-1910.	Designation of officers inspecting.	Date of inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Siva temple	Kistna ..	Bandar ..	Ghantasala ..	Rs. A P 103 2 0	Assistant Engineer..	11th November 1909.	An estimate for restoring the monuments has been sanctioned and the work will be put in hand.
2	Kondapalli Hill Fort	Do. ..	Beawada ..	Kondapalli ..	15 0 0			Notice boards were put up to prevent trespassers. The walls of the palace on the top of the hill require plastering, an estimate for which is under preparation. Notice board put up. The monument is in a good state of preservation.
3	Dharambodi Hill Stupa near Jaggyyapet.	Do. ..	Nandigama ..	Jaggyyapet ..	15 0 0			Ruppes 65 represents the pay of the watchman and the balance is the cost of a notice board put up. The Stupa is in good order. An estimate for Rs. 11 has been sanctioned for the repairs of the watcher's shed.
4	Buddhist Stupa	Guntur ..	Sattampalli ..	Anaravali ..	90 0 0	Not given by the Executive Engineer.	Not given by the Executive Engineer.	Requires repairs to prevent leakage on top and filling cracks. Cutstone pillars are wanted in place of those found damaged and other repairs to prevent leakage on top. This requires no repairs.
5	Undavalli caves	Do. ..	Guntur ..	Undavalli Beawada ..	.....			This is in a fairly efficient condition and does not stand in need of any repair. The concrete on the top of the temple has given way here and there and some of the cornice stones slipped down. The temple authorities were addressed more than once but no reply even to the registered notice.
6	Akkanna Madanna halo	Kistna ..	Beawada ..	Do. ..	19 13 4			Some of the covering stones fell down and estimate for replacing the same as ordered is under disposal.
7	Rameswaram	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	.....			Estimate sanctioned for repairs and work not put in hand for want of funds.
8	Cave near Komadaburga temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	.....			
9	Gurda cave	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	.....			
10	Kallikarjuna temple	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	.....	Supervisor in charge of the head-quarters Sub division.	April 1910	
11	Nagaraswara temple on hill side.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	.....			
12	Cave on the west of Beawada hill opposite to engine house, Beawada water works	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	.....			

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	Name of monuments.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Expenditure during 1909-1910.	Designation of officer inspecting.	Date of inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Twin caves to the south of <i>Athanasia Madona</i> halo.	Kistna ..	Bezwada ..	Bezwada ..	Rs. A. P.			
14	Cave on the back of Mogalrajapuram Government quarry.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mogalrajapuram	....			Estimates sanctioned for repairs and work not put in hand for want of funds.
15	Cave on Mogalrajapuram hill close to Napier's bungalow.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	....		April 1910	Estimate sanctioned but work not executed for want of funds.
16	Caves near Mogalrajapuram village.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	23 8 0	Supervisor in charge of the head-quarters sub-division.		This requires no repairs.
17	Hill Fort at Udayagiri ..	Nellore ..	Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	445 0 0	Not given by the Executive Engineer.		Repairs done as per sanctioned estimates and further repairs are required for the top to prevent leakage and for west side wall strengthening.
18	Natural cave at Dasaripalli ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	....			An estimate of Rs. 960 for restoring the terrace roofs of the main gateways was sanctioned and work is in progress.
19	<i>Lingaditha</i> at Bhattiprol ..	Guntur ..	Tenali ..	Dasaripalli ..	20 4 0	Not given by the Executive Engineer.		The work will be completed this season. The Executive Engineer states that he will inspect the works in July and make a further report if necessary.
20	<i>Ohidamburastami</i> temple ..	Do. ..	Bapatla ..	Chinna Ganjam.	....	Supervisor in charge of Eastern Sub-division.	March 1909 ..	....
21	<i>Chennakavasa Perumal</i> temple ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chinna Ganjam.	....	Assistant Engineer ..	Do. ..	A notice board has been put up. Nothing more appears necessary.
22	<i>Ramalingaswami</i> temple and <i>Nageswara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sattaravur ..	....	Do. ..	April 1909 ..	In good condition. No repairs necessary.
23	<i>Nadhist Siva</i> at Chinna Ganjam.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	....	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
24	<i>Sakalandaditha</i> ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chinna Ganjam.	....	Do. ..	March 1909 ..	The temple is not at all noteworthy.
				Motupalli ..	....	Do. ..	April 1909 ..	This is a sand mound. Nothing need be done for this.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in Hospet Sub-Division during the year 1909-1910.

Serial number as per standard list.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monuments.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number as per standard list.	Classification.	Date on which the monuments was inspected and its condition.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected.	Measures of conservation carried out during the year.	Further measure necessary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
48	Bellary ..	Hadagalli.	Magalam.	<i>Venugopalswami</i> temple.	Of archaeological nature with some beautiful carvings.	48	I-A ..	2nd Dec. 1909. Good order.	M.R.Ry. R. Mahaderv, Aiyar Sub-divisional officer.	....	Plastering on top of walls and providing doors to the temple are necessary. Estimate submitted to Superintending Engineer with No. 411 S.E., dated 12th April 1910.
49	Do. ..	Do.	Herali Hadagalli.	<i>Kallavar</i> temple.	Do.	49	I-B ..	7th April 1909. Good order.	M.R.Ry. G. Rungachari, Overseer, Harpalahalli and Hadagalli taluka.	....	An estimate for Rs. 110 is sanctioned for preservation of this temple not executed for want of funds.
50	Do. ..	Do.	Huvina Hadagalli.	Do.	Do.	50	I-B ..	6th April 1909. Good order.	Do.	....	Stones of gopuram are partly fallen down and want resetting. It is also overgrown with vegetation which needs clearing.
51	Do. ..	Harpanahalli.	Bagally ..	Do.	Do.	51	I-B ..	8th April 1909. Good order.	Do.	....	
52	Do. ..	Do.	Nechagunda.	<i>Bharmaswara</i> temple.	Do.	52	I-B ..	8th April 1909. In need of repairs.	Do.	....	
53	Do. ..	Do.	Kuruvathi.	<i>Malikarjuna-swami</i> temple.	Do.	53	I-B ..	9th April 1909. In good order.	Do.	....	
53a	Do. ..	Hadagalli.	Holal ..	<i>Jnana</i> temple ..	Do.	53a	I-B ..	Do.	Do.	....	
53b	Do. ..	Do.	Sogyl ..	Do.	Do.	53b	I-B ..	4th July 1909. In good order.	Do.	....	
53c	Do. ..	Kudligi ..	Ambli ..	<i>Kattusaraswami</i> temple.	Do.	53c	I-A ..	30th Nov. 1908. In need of repairs.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami, Aiyar, Overseer, Kudligi section.	....	Vide remarks made in the last year's report. Estimate will be sent in.
55	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Visanagar.	Group of 7 Jain temples on rock south of <i>Sripangagudi</i> temple.	Archaeological nature.	55	II-A ..	24th Mar. 1910. Under repairs.	M.R.Ry. R. Mahaderv, Aiyar Sub-divisional officer.	Repacking basement stones and flooring with available stones done.	The gullies on the basement must all be properly filled up and the fallen basement stones put to work. 2. The stones of <i>Batha</i> in the front of the temple recently packed up must be put in position. Estimate to be sent in.

JAN TEMPLE—14TH CENTURY.

No. II, CHALUKYAN TEMPLES—12TH—14TH CENTURY.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in Hospet Sub-Division during the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number as per standard list.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monuments.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number as per standard list.	Classification.	Date on which the monument was inspected and its condition.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected.	Measures of conservation carried out during the year.	Further measure necessary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JAIN TEMPLE—14TH CENTURY—cont.											
66	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Vizianagar.	Gangideth temple near Kamalapur.	Archaeological and historical nature.	66	II A ..	29th Mar. 1910. Good order.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami Aiyar, Overseer.	....	....
LATE DRAVIDIAN TEMPLE—15TH CENTURY.											
63	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Anantassayanagudi.	The large ruined temple of Anantassayanagudi.	Of great archaeological interest.	63	II A ..	29th Mar. 1910. Good order.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami Aiyar, Overseer.	....	Pillars to be cleaned and Telugu inscription to be painted.
64	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vizianagar.	Vitalaraya temple.	Of archaeological and historical importance.	64	II A ..	1st Mar. 1910. Good order.	Do.	....	Jungle around temple requires thorough clearance. Estimate to be framed. Removal of debris on the western side and removal and repacking of soil around to be done. The brickwork on front gopuram has to be faced with stones somehow or protected against further collapsing, waiting for special mechanical appliances.
65	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Krishnaswami temple.	Do.	65	II A ..	24th Mar. 1910. Good order.	Do.	Removing debris and packing the face stones of the temple done.	Nothing necessary for the present.
66	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Atcheta Raya temple.	Do.	66	II A ..	29th Mar. 1910. In good order.	Do.	Clearing debris and construction of battresses done.	
67	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Monolithic statue of Narasimha.	Do.	67	II A ..	23rd Mar. 1910. In need of repair.	M.R.Ry. R. Mahadeva Aiyar, Sub-divisional officer, Hospet.	....	The parts of the idol lying about the temple must be collected and arranged inside the temple. The parts must be filled up in their legitimate position in the idol after inspection and issue of instructions. The rubbish heaps outside must be examined to pick out any parts of the idol if lying therein.
68	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Hasar Ramaswami temple with sculptures on court walls.	Do.	68	II A ..	Do.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Hospet.	Clearing debris and clearing pillars inside done.	The cracked and broken lintel near the eaves of the front verandah must be propped up by stone pillars and caps if necessary. Pillars are to be dressed only rough. 2. The crushed up corners of the temple must be examined and if any leakage exists on tops it must be closed. 3. The lintel slabs (circular) lying outside the temple must be arranged in order at the site.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in Hospet Sub-Division during the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number as per standard list.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number as per standard list.	Classification.	Date on which the monument was inspected and its condition.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected.	Measures of conservation carried out during the year.	Further measure necessary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LATE DRAVIDIAN TEMPLE—15TH CENTURY—cont.											
69	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Vizianagar.	Pattabramaswami temple.	Of archaeological and historical importance.	69	II-A ..	1st Mar. 1910. In good order.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Hospet.	....	An estimate for Rs. 3,360 for conserving this temple has been sanctioned.
70	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Mulyanantam Raghunathaswami temple.	Do.	70	II-A ..	24th Mar. 1910. In need of repairs.	M.R.Ry. R. Mahadeva Aiyar, Sub-divisional Officer, Hospet.	....	1. The cracked lintel in the south gopuram must be supported by a central masonry pillar. 2. The soiled out founts of the side of the front compound wall must be underpinned. 3. The buttresses proposed for the Lakshmi Narayana are not necessary. The opened out joints must be simply grouted and the leaks, if any, on roof must be closed.
70a	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Pishnu Chandraswami temple.	Do.	70a	II-A ..	23rd Mar. 1910. In good order.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Hospet.	....	
70b	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Mandapam in field, on left of road from Talairigutta to Vitalaraya temple, about 4 miles from Talairigutta.	Do.	70b	II-A ..	1st Mar. 1910. In need of repairs.	Do.	....	In right side wall of a mantapam requires removal and repacking. Jungle and debris to be cleared as well displaced flooring slabs to be reset. An estimate was to be framed.
70c	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Chandrasekara madam.	Do.	70c	II-A ..	29th Mar. 1910. In good order.	Do.	Gravelling, making up the pathway, clearing site done.	The shattered pieces of idol lying outside the temple will be removed to inside the shrine by watchmen.
70d	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Mandapam in front of Vitalaraya temple.	Do.	70d	II-A ..	1st Mar. 1910. In good order.	Do.	....	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in Hospet Sub-Division during the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number as per standard list.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Number of monuments.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number as per standard list.	Classification.	Date on which the monument was inspected and its condition.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected.	Measures of conservation carried out during the year.	Further measures necessary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LATE DAVIDIAN TEMPLE—15TH CENTURY—cont.											
70s	Bellary	Hospet	Vizianagar.	Hannan's temple, adjacent to Kribhastavani temple.	Of archaeological and historical importance.	70s	II-A ..	1st Mar. 1910. In good order.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Hospet.	....	....
70r	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rangaswami temple, near palaces endo-sure.	Do.	70r	II-A ..	Do.	Do.	....	....
70s	Do.	Do.	Do.	Underground temple near Mahanavami Dibha.	Do.	70s	II-A ..	23rd Mar. 1910. Under repair.	M.R.Ry. R. Mahadeva Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Hospet.	Falling roof and cracked lintels have been supported with masonry pillars. Drain inside is being traced out. Drain out channel outside is to be crossed by a culvert which is in progress. Revetment to the sides of trenches in progress. The rest of the estimate is being worked out.	The estimate, if worked out, will bring the temple to a thorough conservation.
70r	Do.	Do.	Do.	Temple of Siva near Vitatreya temple.	Do.	70r	II-A ..	1st Mar. 1910. In good order.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Hospet.	....	....
70r	Do.	Hadagally.	Rangapuram.	Vishnu temple.	Contains inscriptions in well sculptured.	70r	II-A ..	6th April 1909. Good condition.	M.R.Ry. G. Rangaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Harpanahally and Hadagally and Kudligi tanks.	....	....
70r	Do.	Hospet	Vizianagar.	Saraswati temple, above Ohandrasakara madam.	Of archaeological and historical nature.	70r	II-A ..	29th Mar. 1910. In good order.	Do.	Packing of joint stones at entrance and outside done. The rain water getting inside the packing is to be prevented by a layer of concrete which has been ordered to be laid.	No further measures necessary at present.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in Hospet Sub-Division during the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number as per standard list.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monuments.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number as per standard list.	Classification.	Date on which the monument was inspected and its condition.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected.	Measures of conservation carried out during the year.	Further measures necessary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LATE DAVIDIAN TEMPLE—15TH CENTURY—cont.											
70x	Bellary	Hospet	Vizianagar	Octagonal bath above Saraswati temple.	Of archaeological and historical nature.	70x	II-A ..	29th Mar. 1910. In good order.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Hospet.	Removing debris in the middle of the bath and packing of stones around Brindavanam done as also making up of a pathway and clearing of jungle.	No further measures necessary for the present.
70z	Do.	Do.	Do.	Public bath near Mahanavami or Dibha throne.	Do.	70z	II-A ..	Do.	Do.	....	A teak-wood board will be put up for which sanction is accorded.
70m	Do.	Do.	Do.	Venkataswami temple near Kanakapur.	Do.	70m	II-A ..	1st March 1910. In good order.	Do.	....	....
MILITARY ARCHITECTURE.											
80	Bellary	Hospet	Vizianagar.	Fortification of Humpi and Hospet.	Of archaeological importance.	80	II-A ..	Finally on 29th Mar. 1910.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Hospet.	Plastering to the theatre hall done; earthwork, removing debris and packing of basement stones in arena completed.	The wooden wall is being and arranging the black ornamental stones available with heaps nearly to be done. The basement all round must be exposed to a further width of 10 feet.
EXAMPLE OF CIVIL ARCHITECTURE.											
92	Bellary	Hospet	Vizianagar.	The Mahanavami Dibha or sculptured throne.	Of archaeological importance.	92	II-A ..	29th Mar. 1910. In need of repair.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Hospet.	....	....
93	Do.	Do.	Do.	Group of palace towers, mandapams, council rooms, elephant stable, theatre hall, musical hall, zanana, arena or parvillian.	Do.	93	II-A ..	29th Mar. 1910. In good order.	Do.		

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Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in Hospet Sub-Division during the year 1909-1910—cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Serial number as per standard list.	District.	Taluk.	Village	Name of monuments.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number as per standard list.	Classification.	Date on which the monument was inspected and its condition.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected.	Measures of conservation carried out during the year.	Further measure necessary.
94	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Vizianagar.	Queen's Bath ..	Of archaeological importance.	94	II-A ..	24th Mar. 1910. In need of repair.	M.R.Ry. R. Mahadeva Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Hospet.	....	1. Cracks in arches must be filled up with concrete and plaster. Leaks in roof, if any, must be examined and closed. 2. The balcony on the south must be supported by a single stone pillar. 3. The stones lying in the bath must be removed and relaid in their probable original positions. (6) positions are noticed in the bath showing the position of fine pillars which might have carried a roof. 4. The debris all round must be removed. 5. Rat traps must be used to catch rats found to be spoiling the floor.
95	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Two pavilions west of <i>Hanara Ramakrishna</i> temple.	Do.	95	II-A ..	29th Mar. 1910. In good order.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Hospet.	....	
96	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Three streets of ancient basar.	Of archaeological and architectural interest.	96	II-A ..	26th Mar. 1910. Need of repairs.	Do.	....	There is thick jungle grown over the whole area. Jungle and debris to be completely cleared. Estimate to be prepared.
97	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Two Muhammadan tombs on road to Hospet.	Do.	97	II-A ..	1st March 1910. Need of repair.	Do.	....	The darga roof has come down and there is vegetation here and there requiring clearance which will be attended to.
98	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Group of Muhammadan tombs at Kadarampuram.	Do.	98	II-A ..	1st March 1910. In good order.	Do.	....	

EXAMPLE OF CIVIL ARCHITECTURE—cont.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in Hospet Sub-Division during the year 1909-1910—cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Serial number as per standard list.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monuments.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number as per standard list.	Classification.	Date on which the monument was inspected and its condition.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected.	Measures of conservation carried out during the year.	Further measure necessary.
99a	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Statue of <i>Ganesha</i> .	Do.	99a	II-A ..	24th Mar. 1910. In good order.	Do.	....	1. The earth filling all round the basement has been gashed out, original level must be restored by fresh filling in. 2. The pillars in the front mantapam requiring under pinning must be attended to immediately. 3. Scrub eradicator has to be obtained and used for removal of vegetation in this and other structure. 4. A bed of concrete has to be laid all round the founds of the modern buttresses to prevent the drainage flow scouring out the founds. 5. The earth-track in front has to be diverted.
99c	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Small Muhammadan shrine on road to Talargatta.	Do.	99c	II-A ..	29th Mar. 1910. In good order.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Hospet.	....	
99b	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Muhammadan mosque on rock on right of road to Talargatta.	Do.	99b	II-A ..	1st Mar. 1910. In good order.	Do.	....	
99s	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Group of Muhammadan palace buildings with mandapams, mosque and Council rooms.	Do.	99s	II-A ..	Do.	Do.	....	
99r	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Water shed ..	Do.	99r	II-A ..	29th Mar. 1910. In good order.	Do.	....	
..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vontigoda.	<i>Gopal Krishna</i> temple.	Beautiful carvings.	..	Recently brought on the list as per G.O. No. 100-P, dated 4th February 1907, No. assigned.	26th Nov. 1909. In need of repairs.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rangaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Kudligi section.	....	To prevent further decay it is necessary that maintenance repairs sanctioned for these two temples are worked out as early as possible.
..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Siva temple ..	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	Do.	....	

EXAMPLE OF CIVIL ARCHITECTURE—cont.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in Hospet Sub-Division during the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number as per standard list.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monuments.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number as per standard list.	Classification.	Date on which the monument was inspected and its condition.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected.	Measures of conservation carried out during the year.	Further measure necessary.
1	Bellary	Hadagalli.	Hadagalli.	Krishna temple.	Of archaeological and architectural interest.	7	8	6th April 1909. In need of repair.	M.R.Ry. G. Runga Chari, Overseer, Harpanahalli and Hadagalli sections.	11	12
2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Keshava temple.	Of archaeological and architectural interest.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	The terrace is of chould mud and is in a dilapidated condition. It requires thorough repairs. Wooden joists falling in. An estimate has to be prepared for thorough conservation of this temple. The vegetation growing over the temple needs clearance.
3	Do.	Do.	Do.	The fort Mayalam temple or Venugopalaswami temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	Do.	Hospet	Jambunathapalli.	Jambunatha temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	28th Dec. 1909. In good order.	M.R.Ry. R. Mahadeva Aiyar, Sub Divisional Officer.	Do.	Do.
5	Do.	Do.	Malapangudi.	Large wall left of road to Vizianagar.	Do.	Do.	Do.	28th Mar. 1910. Under repairs.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rungaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Hospet.	Grouting and pointing inside round dome.	Baling water, removing silt and other repairs sanctioned are in progress.
6	Do.	Do.	Vizianagar.	Sarikaless Ganesa temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	28th Mar. 1910. In need of repair.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Rungaswami Aiyar, Overseer.	Do.	The broken pieces of trunk had to be fixed. The base stones also required to be fixed with iron clamps. Estimate will be submitted.
7	Do.	Hadagalli.	Magalen	Siva and Vishnu temple.	Of archaeological and architectural interest.	Do.	Do.	6th April 1909. Good condition.	M.R.Ry. G. Runga Chari, Overseer, Harpanahalli and Hadagalli taluqs.	Do.	Overseer M.R.Ry. G. Runga Chari has been requested to inspect these monuments and submit report at an early date.
8	Do.	Do.	Rangapuram Bidarhalli.	The Fort temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Do.	Do.	Mylar Halavagal.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	Do.	Hospet	Hospet	Tank near Keshava temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	The situation of this tank is not traceable and the Tahsildar is unable to say where the tank lies.

Cuddapah Division.
Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments in the Cuddapah Division during the year 1909-1910.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation of monument (a) in charge of Government.	Monuments in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Date on which the monument was inspected.	Designation of the officer in charge of the monument.	Grant for.	Outlay.	Remarks.
1	Madanapalle.	Sompalle.	Temple.	On account of excellent stone carving of the architectural work.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	Kadin	Kutta-galla.	Jumma Masjid.	Historical importance.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3	Vayalpad.	Gurram-kond.	Old Mahal of Nawab.	Architectural importance.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4	Do.	Do.	Fort	Historical and architectural interest.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
20	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
22	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
23	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
26	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
27	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
28	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
29	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
30	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
31	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
32	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
33	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
34	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
35	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
36	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
37	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
38	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
39	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
40	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
41	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
42	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
43	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
44	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
45	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
46	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
47	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
48	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
49	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
51	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
53	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
54	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
55	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
56	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
57	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
58	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
59	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
61	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
62	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
63	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
64	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
65	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
66	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
67	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
68	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
69	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
70	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
71	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
72	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
73	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
74	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
75	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
76	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
77	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
78	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
79	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
81	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
82	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
83	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
84	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
85	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
86	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
88	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
89	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
90	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
91	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
92	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
93	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
94	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
95	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
97	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
98	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
99	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
100	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Cuddapah Division—cont.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments in the Cuddapah Division during the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation (a) in charge of Government.	Monuments in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Date on which the monument was inspected.	Designation of the officer in charge of the monument.	Grant for.	Outlay.	Remarks.	
														Measures of conservation carried out during the year.	Further measures which are considered necessary.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5	Cuddapah—cont.	Vayalpad.	Gurramkond.	Srinarasimhaswami temple.	Architectural importance.	..	..	..	(b) Managers.	7th Feb. 1909.	Assistant Engineer and Executive Engineer.	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	This temple has recently been repaired	Flooring will have to be provided at a cost of Rs. 100. No further work is necessary and the temple is now in use.
		Jammalamadugu.	Jammalamadugu.	Gandikota temple.	Of great historical interest.	..	..	(a)	..	8th Mar. 1909 and 23rd July 1909.	Sub-Divisional officer and Executive Engineer.	200	210	Plastering to the vaulted roof of the granary. Repairs to well in front of Madhavaswamy's temple; repairs to watch tower; repairs to magazine and surroundings by levelling the area, removing the big building stones and other rubbish from the central room to 20 feet beyond the outer face of the front and rear wall, etc. Repairs to Madhavaswamy and Raghunathaswamy temples such as replacing one or two missing slabs of floor earth mud bags flat arch work with brick in mortar. Repairs to koneru or drinking water pond such as rough stone dry packing, rebuilding portion of compound wall and providing dry coping slabs.	Further repairs to Madhavaswamy temple and Raghunathaswamy temple not carried out this year as per sanctioned estimate and will be completed during 1910-1911.

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Cuddapah Division—cont.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments in the Cuddapah Division during the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation (a) in charge of Government.	Monuments in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Date on which the monument was inspected.	Designation of the officer in charge of the monument.	Grant for.	Outlay.	Remarks.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7	Jammalamadugu.	Gandikota.	The tower known as Madakasira.	Archaeological and architectural interest.	M	1 (a)	..	..	24th Jan. 1906.	Executive Engineer.	na. ..	na. ..	....	Measures of conservation carried out during the year.	Further measures which are considered necessary.
8	Do.	Danavallapad.	Jain temple.	Antiquities of archaeological interest.	..	..	(a) Revenue Department.	..	7th July 1909.	Do.	10	30+25	Protection of compound with fence of canal foot creepers and palmyras and planting casuarina trees and watering them. The towers have been underpinned with concrete and cement plaster.		Repairs such as flooring with cement, pointing, white washing are necessary. The balance of work will be carried out in 1910-1911.
9	Cuddapah.	Cuddapah.	Nawabs' towers at Cuddapah.	Buildings of historical importance.	..	..	..	..	25th Aug. 1907.	Executive Engineer and Sub-Divisional Officer.	..	..	..		An estimate providing honey-comb brick work in mortar, repairing ornamental works, mugal plaster cornice of the wall, new brass kalasam has been sanctioned and work not carried out for want of funds.
10	Do.	Do.	Mosque ..	Architectural interest.	..	..	Repairs and maintenance.	(b) Mosque in charge of managers.	10.	Do.	..	..	..	No repairs were carried out ..	An estimate for repairing the ruined parts of the walls with brick in mortar and mugal plaster repairs to floor and clearing of vegetation will be carried out in 1910-1911.
11	Do.	Pushpagiri.	Temple ..	Do.	..	..	..	(d) Temple managers.	1st Nov. 1908, 26th Mar. 1910 and 12th Feb. 1910.	Executive Engineer, Sub-Divisional Officer and Executive Engineer.	1,000	568	Repairs to 8 principal temples such as plastering, providing wooden gate ways, constructing masonry drain, granting big cracks, removing vegetation, removing and replacing broken beams and covering slabs from the roof.		The balance of work sanctioned will be carried out in 1910-1911.

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Cuddapah Division—cont.
Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments in the Cuddapah Division during the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation (a) in charge of Government.	Monuments in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Date on which the monument was inspected.	Designation of the Officer in charge of the monuments.	Grant for.	Outlay.	Remarks.	Further measures which are considered necessary.
12	Sidhout.	Vontimitta.	Temple ..	It is an ancient structure of interest and contains good carvings.	..	..	..	(b) Temple.	29th Mar. 1909, 30th Sept. 1909, 28th Mar. 1910 and 8th Dec. 1909.	Overseer, Sub-Divisional Officer and Executive Engineer.	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 1,263	Repairs to north and south and east gopurams such as plastering, removing rubbish from gopurams, replacing rotten wood and replacing them, repairs to south-east mandapam, mandapaller, yagshala, Kalyana Mantapam, court yard or prakaram, Hanuman temple outside east gopuram.	....
13	Do.	Sidhout ..	Fort ..	Ancient structure of interest and contains good carvings.	..	..	..	..	13th Feb. 1909, 8th Mar. 1909 and 28th Mar. 1910 and 8th Nov. 1909.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Executive Engineer, Sub-Divisional Officer and Executive Engineer.	1,200	913+18*	Repairs to west and rear entrance such as plastering with mortar, tarring terraces. Repairs to Fort wall all round such as repacking with old stones, under-pinning the bastion walls, cutting trees and clearing path way, repairs to mosques Nos. 2 and 3 and other buildings.	* Pay of watchman for the year.
14	Do.	Jayati ..	Temple ..	It is an ancient structure of interest and is supposed to contain very valuable inscription which are now buried up.	..	..	..	(b) Temple.	28th Mar. 1909.	Overseer, Public Works Department and Sub-Divisional Officer.	..	..	....	It has been filled with sand and silt which has to be removed.

Cuddapah Division—cont.
Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments in the Cuddapah Division during the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation (a) in charge of Government.	Monuments in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Date on which the monument was inspected.	Designation of the Officer in charge of the monuments.	Grant for.	Outlay.	Remarks.	Further measures which are considered necessary.
15	Sidhout ..	Jayati ..	The two ruined Vishnu temples a mile west of the village. Bogaud-bani Bhavi.	Archaeological interest. It is of an ancient construction and is a very curious structure. It has a pillared veranda on its four sides.	G. 1(a)	..	Restoration and preservation.	..	..	..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	....	These will be inspected and proposals submitted for conservation.
16	Do.	Sidhout ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	21	Clearing site, removing bushes and prickly pear, etc., were done on the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 310.	The balance of work on this estimate an provision of three Cuddapah slab style in the entrance to allow access and a wall 57 by 2 1/2 as a protection from passers by throwing things in the well or children tumbling in, etc., will be made in the revised estimate.

REPORT on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for conservation in Nandikotkur taluk Upper Sub-division, Kurnool, during the year 1909-1910.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume I, Sewell's List of Antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Classification.	Suggestions for conservation of monument in charge of Government.	Monuments (b) in charge of private bodies or individuals	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
77	Kurnool.	Nandikotkur.	Srisaillam.	The temple and an inscription of A.D. 1516.	9091	Archaeologically and historically important.	I	(b)	..	(1) Not known. 2. Yes. (c) Yes.	The Srisaillam temple consists of 7 or 8 temples in the centre with several mantapams and the whole is surrounded by a compound wall connecting the three gopurams on the north, east and south. There is no gopuram in the west. Besides, there are several scattered minor temples all round within a radius of about 1½ miles—all in ruins. The Darmakartha, the Swamy of Pushpagiri, is the chief controlling authority. The yearly income from the pilgrims amounts to Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, of which a portion not exceeding Rs. 1,000 is generally spent in annual repairs which are limited to petty unsightly repairs and plaster to the central temples and mantapams. All the three gopurams are of brick in mortar, the remaining work being all of stone. The southern gopuram has fallen down. The other two gopurams are badly in need of plaster. The outer compound walls which contain some good specimens of stone-carving is in many places out of plumb and is likely to tumble down sooner or later. A few stones have fallen down here and there. Except some unsightly repairs to the central temples the authorities in charge of the temples are not interested in restoring the fallen gopurams nor in repairing the compound wall and other outer temples. The compound wall seems to require some immediate repairs before it falls down. Also there is a small temple connected with Srisaillam temples situated on the shore of the Krishna river near the bathing ghat, two miles from the big temples. This small temple is a fine specimen of excellent workmanship in stone-carving. The foundation not having been probably taken sufficiently deep in the alluvium they are settling down. Consequently the monolith pillars and lintel stones of fine workmanship have broken and may still become worse in course of two or three years as the settlement goes on. The execution of any repairs in the Srisaillam temple in the out-of-the-way place is very difficult. The working season extends from 20th January to end of April of every year. The workmen, if any can be induced to work there, demand not less than 1½ times their wages which they earn in the plains. Conveyance of materials is a difficult matter unless attempts are made on a large scale. In such a case the river Krishna must be the means of conveyance of any materials that may be required from the plains if the river is at all navigable from Sangameswaram in Nandikotkur taluk to Srisaillam, a distance of about 40 miles.

N.B. Column 7, Class I.—These monuments which from their existing condition and historical or archaeological value should be maintained in permanent good repair.

Column 8.—Classified as (a) in possession of Government or in respect of which Government must undertake the cost of all measures of conservation, (b) in possession or charge of private bodies or individuals.

Column (10).—(1)—Funds available for conservation, (2). Can the custodians be induced to allow inspection directions and control of Government officers, (c) Can they be induced to take proper steps for maintaining the monuments keeping it clear of whitewash, plaster, etc.

REPORT on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for conservation in the Coimbatore Division for the year 1909-1910.

Fourth Circle.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume I, Sewell's list of antiquities	Reasons for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Date of inspection of the monument and by whom.	Condition of the monument.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Coimbatore.	Dhatsapuram.	Padiyur ..	Badrakaliyammur temple.	Does not appear in Sewell's list.	Archaeological interest	1	..	20th November 1909; M.R.Ry. R. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, first grade.	Filled with prickly-pear.	An estimate of Rs. 16 has been sanctioned for removing the prickly-pear. If funds are allotted, the work will be carried out. The building is in charge of a custodian.
2	Do.	Bhavani ..	Bhavani ..	Sengamatheswaraswami temple.	215	Do.	2	I.	October 1909; M.R.Ry. G. R. Ramaswami Aiyar, first grade, Assistant Engineer.	Is in need of repairs.	An estimate of Rs. 750 has been sanctioned and sent for execution for preservation of this temple. The work will be carried out during 1910-11.
3	Do.	Erode ..	Vijayamangalam.	Jain temple ..	Does not appear in the list.	Do.	3	..	27th December 1909; C. K. Aiyaswami Aiyar, Sub-Overseer.	Recently repaired. In good condition.	
4	Do.	Karur ..	Tandoni ..	Rock carving and inscriptions on the road in the Nattam poramboke S. No. 520.	Do.	Do.	4	..	October 1909; M.R.Ry. S. Sivarama Krishna Dikshitar, Supervisor.	In good condition. Recently repaired.	
5	The Nilgiris.	Coonoor ..	Gangana-chitti Kotah.	Halikadroog Fort ..	229	Historical importance.	5	II-A	20th March 1910; Sergeant T. Grant, Supervisor, Temporary rank.	In good condition.	A sum of Rs. 30 will be required for annual repairs to jungle clearance, etc.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments in the Salem Division for 1909-1910.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume I, Sewell's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Date of inspection of the monument and by whom.	Condition of the monument.	Remarks. (Measures of conservation carried out during the year and any further measures that are considered necessary.)
1	Salem	Tiruchengode.	Sankaridrug.	Hill Fort ..	...	Archaeological interest.	1	..	14th April 1910 ; Mr. S. Seshadri Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate.	Fair	Five cracked covering stones in Varadarajaswami temple mandapam have been propped up. The prickly-pear and the jungle grown on the bastian walls has been rooted out. Steps wherever displaced have been repaired. During last year's heavy rains, a portion of the bastian walls in continuation of gates Nos. 5 and 6 fell down in two places for lengths of 60 and 30 feet respectively. The debris obstructing the gateway was immediately removed. Prickly-pear and thick jungle still growing will be removed during the next year.
2	Do.	Namakkal.	Namakkal.	Do. ..	...	Do.	2	..	17th April 1910 ; Mr. K. Shiva Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate.	Good	Prickly-pear and roots growing in walls of the fort have been removed under an estimate of Rs. 150. This year's estimate will provide for removing prickly-pear and repairs to the brick in mortar where necessary.
3	Do.	Krishnagiri	..	Do. ..	195	Do.	3	..	30th April 1910 ; Mr. C. S. Agam- baram Pillai, Sub- Overseer.	Do.	No conservation was done and none is required at present.
4	Do.	Dharmapuri.	..	Sir Thomas Munro's monument.	....	Do.	4	..	....	....	Newly built and is in good order.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for conservation during the year 1909-1910.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume I, Sewell's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation of monuments (a) in charge of Government.	Monuments (b) in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Remarks.	
109	Madras.	..	Georgetown.	Old Town wall of Madras.	..	Object of historical interest.	..	..	..	This is already on the list.	In charge of Public Works Department.	The wall was repaired during the year at an outlay of Rs. 1,748. Proposals by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, for fencing round the wall and planting up the enclosed area are being estimated for.
110				Cornwallis Memorial.	..	Do.	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	In good order. Requiring no repairs.
(Signed) T. D. ENRIGHT, Assistant Engineer, No. 2 Sub-division.												

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in the West Coast Division for the year ending 1909-1910.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume I, Sewell's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Date on which each monument was inspected.	The designation of the officer who inspected the monuments.	Condition of the monument and any measures of conservation carried out during the year and any further measures which are considered necessary.
1	South Canara.	Mangalore.	Mudbidri.	V.—Jaina Temples. (1) The old Jaina Bastia, wooden pillars in the Raja's palace. (2) Tombs of Jaina priests. VII.—Military Architecture. The Fort	235	Archaeologically and architecturally important.	I (b)	23rd December 1909.	Mr. K. Kriahnavasami Aiyar, Overseer.	In good order. There are 18 Bastia in all. A few of the roof members of one of these called "Kori" have required renewal and the required work will be kept ready and the work will be started soon by the muktessars. No works of conservation have been carried out during the year by this department.
2	Do.	Kasaragod.	Bekal ..	The Fort	233	(Forts, Hindu and European.) The largest in the district. This is a historical monument mentioned by Buchanan in his journey (Sewell's list, Volume I, page 288).	II (c)	4th April 1910.	Mr. S. K. Saldanha, Sub-Engineer.	Some of the parapet walls of the ramparts facing the sea are loose and crumbling down. Three small portions have fallen during the week. There is no chance of preventing their collapse except re-building. No works of conservation done during the year.
3	Malabar ..	Kottayam.	Tellicherry town.	Tellicherry Fort ..	Page 244 of Volume I, Sewell's list of antiquities.	Historical	I (a)	5th March 1910.	Sub-Conductor P. H. England, Supervisor.	The main gates are falling to pieces and require renewal. Near gates non-existent
4	Do.	Calicut ..	Anasore.	Narasimhaswami temple.	....	....	..	....	....	....
5	Do.	Do.	Cheruvannur.	Narayanaswami temple ..	....	....	..	8th March 1910.	M.R. Ry. K. Panduranga Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate.	In good order. This is maintained by the custodian and well kept.
6	Do.	Do.	Edakad ..	Govindaswami temple ..	....	....	..	....	....	....
7	Do.	Do.	Elathur ..	Bhagavathi temple ..	....	....	..	....	....	....
8	Do.	Do.	Kannimaramba.	Kannimaramba temple ..	....	....	..	....	....	....
9	Do.	Do.	Karambali.	Subramaniaswami temple.	....	....	..	....	....	....
10	Do.	Do.	Kodavalli.	Narasimhaswami temple.	....	....	..	....	....	....
11	Do.	Do.	Do.	Narasimhaswami temple ..	....	....	..	....	....	....
12	Do.	Do.	Do.	Santhanaswami temple.	....	....	..	....	....	....
13	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....	....	..	....	....	....

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in the West Coast Division for the year ending 1909-1910—cont.

Serial No.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume I, Sewell's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Date on which each monument was inspected.	The designation of the officer who inspected the monuments.	Condition of the monument and any measures of conservation carried out during the year and any further measures which are considered necessary.
1					6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Malabar ..	Walavanad.	Koolakat ..	VII. Military Architecture —cont. The Vishnu Temple ..	....	....	..	....	....	....
15	Do.	Do.	Kovur ..	Krishnamurthi Temple ..	....	....	..	....	....	....
16	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kannaswaraswami Temple.	....	....	..	....	....	....
17	Do.	Calicut ..	Mayanad ..	The Vishnu Temple ..	....	....	..	....	....	....
18	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Siva Temple ..	....	....	..	....	....	....
19	Do.	Do.	Padinada-moori.	Do.	....	....	..	....	....	....
20	Do.	Do.	Perumanali.	Do.	....	....	..	....	....	....
21	Do.	Do.	Puthur ..	Narasimhaswami Temple.	....	....	..	....	....	....
22	Do.	Do.	Revoparam.	The Siva Temple ..	....	....	..	....	....	....
23	Do.	Do.	Satha-mangalam.	The Vishnu Temple ..	....	....	..	....	....	....
24	Do.	Do.	Thalakola-thur.	Narasimhaswami Temple.	....	....	..	....	....	....
25	Do.	Do.	Taligai ..	The Siva Temple ..	....	....	..	23rd January 1910.	M.R. Ry. K. Panduranga Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate.	These temples are maintained and kept up in good condition by the custodian, the Zamorin of Calicut, and maintained by the properties set apart for the purpose.
26	Do.	Do.	Tiruvellan-gad.	Bhageswari Temple ..	....	....	..	21st January 1910.	....	....
27	Do.	Do.	Tiruvabadi.	Subrahmaniaswami Temple.	....	....	..	18th January 1910.	M.R. Ry. K. Panduranga Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate.	Same remarks as items 25 and 26.
28	Do.	Do.	Varakkal ..	Bhageswathi Temple ..	....	....	..	21st October 1909.	M.R. Ry. G. Viswanatha Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate.	....
29	Do.	Palghat ..	Agathaitara.	Do.	....	....	..	28th February 1910.	Do.	In good condition. No measure of conservation is necessary.
30	Do.	Do.	Kavacheri.	Do.	....	....	..	23rd April 1910.	Do.	....
31	Do.	Do.	Fallavar ..	The Siva Temple ..	....	....	..	12th April 1910.	Do.	....
32	Do.	Do.	Thimari ..	The Jeevara Temple ..	....	....	..	....	....	....
33	Do.	Do.	Thiruvallathur.	Bhageswathi Temple ..	....	....	..	....	....	....

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in the West Coast Division for the year ending 1909-1910—cont.

Serial No.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume I, Serrell's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Date on which each monument was inspected.	The designation of the officer who inspected the monuments.	Condition of the monuments and any measures of conservation carried out during the year and any further measures which are considered necessary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34	Malabar ..	Calicut ..	Thiruvananthapuram ..	The Siva Temple ..	...	...	...	1st February 1910.	M.R. Ry. G. Viswanatha Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate.	In good condition. No measure of conservation is necessary.
35	Do. ..	Palghat ..	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	11th March 1910.	M.R. Ry. K. Pandaranga Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate.	This is kept up in fair condition by the Raja of Beypore, the owner of the temple.
36	Do. ..	Calicut ..	Beypore ..	Do.	...	...	...	13th March 1910.	Mr. S. K. Saldanha, Sub-Engineer.	The roof timbers of the outer enclosure is more or less decayed. A small portion of it has been renewed. An estimate for the necessary repairs is under preparation.
37	South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.	Mangaladevi Temple ..	...	...	...	22nd December 1909.	Mr. K. Krishna-swami Aiyar.	In good order. No work of conservation has been done during the year.
38	Do. ..	Do.	Venor ..	A Jain figure ..	...	Architecturally and historically important. Do.	...	24th December 1909.	Do.	In good order. No work of conservation has been done during the year.
39	Do. ..	Udipi ..	Karkala ..	A Jain statue known as <i>Ganeshwadevi</i> ..	...	...	...	15th December 1909.	Mr. S. K. Saldanha, Sub-Engineer.	No conservation considered necessary.
40	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	A Jain temple known as <i>Chathuranga</i> ..	...	...	...	9th January 1909.	Sub-Commissioner F. H. England, M.R. Ry. G.	In good condition.
41	Do. ..	Do.	Halangudi ..	The great Stamba ..	...	...	...	22nd April 1910.	Do.	Very dilapidated as big trees have got their roots into the walls. Nothing can be done except just keep it clear of vegetation. Fragments of images have been sent to Madras Museum at the request of the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey.
42	Do. ..	Uppanadu ..	Guruvayur ..	The Jain temple and <i>Shambha</i> ..	...	...	...	23rd February 1910.	D. Brodie, Esq., Assistant Engineer.	
43	Malabar ..	Chirakkal ..	Taliparamba ..	Two small artificial caves.	...	Prehistoric remains.	...	...	...	
44	Do. ..	Palghat ..	Palghat ..	The Fort ..	...	Historically interesting.	...	...	...	
45	Do. ..	Wynad ..	Sular's Battery.	Jaina Temple ..	...	...	...	...	...	
46	Do. ..	Ernad ..	Kotavetta.	The Umbrella stone ..	...	Prehistoric remains.	...	...	...	

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Report on the condition of the Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation during the year 1909-1910, North Arcot Division.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Vol. I, Serrell's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number in the standard list.	Classification.	Date of inspection of the monument and by whom.	Condition of the monument.	Remarks (any measures of conservation carried out during the year and future measures considered necessary).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Wallajah ..	Mahendravadi ..	Monolithic rock-cut temple.	162	Archaeologically valuable.	15	II	10th March 1910. M.R. Ry. M. O. Singara Aiyangar, Supervisor, Palur North.	In good order.	
2	Arcot ..	Mamandoor ..	Two rock-cut caves, sculptures and inscriptions.	166	Archaeologically valuable and they are interesting as being in the same style as some at Seven Pagodas.	16	II	16th March 1910. M.R. Ry. L. D. Ramachandra Aiyar, Overseer, Palur South.	Do.	
3	Do. ..	Narasappalayam ..	Two rock-cut caves.	168	Do.	17	II	8th April 1910. M.R. Ry. L. D. Ramachandra Aiyar, Overseer, Palur South.	Do.	
4	Do. ..	Kethiradi Pan-chandava Malai.	Rock-cut sculpture and caves.	168	Do.	18	II	21st December 1909. M.R. Ry. N. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Overseer.	Do.	
5	Wandiwash ..	Seyanangalam ..	Rock-cut temple and sculpture.	170	Archaeologically valuable.	19	II	31st March 1910. M.R. Ry. P. M. Sankara Ramaswami Aiyar, Overseer.	In fair order.	
6	Chittoor ..	Melpadi ..	<i>Somnatha</i> temple ..	165	Do.	45	II	28th March 1910. M.R. Ry. P. M. Sankara Ramaswami Aiyar, Overseer.	Good ..	Repairs under execution.
7	Do. ..	Do.	<i>Cholesvara</i> temple ..	155	Of Archaeological interest.	46	II	30th April 1910. M.R. Ry. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Overseer.	Do. ..	Repairs recently completed.
8	Polar ..	Tirumalai ..	Rock-cut caves, sculptures and paintings in front with inscriptions.	170	Of Archaeological interest and historical interest.	57	II	7th March 1910. M.R. Ry. P. M. Sankara Ramaswami Aiyar, Overseer.	In good order.	
9	Chittoor ..	Vallimalai ..	Jain sculptures and inscriptions in the hill.	166	Of Archaeological interest.	68	II	30th April 1910. M.R. Ry. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Overseer.	In fair order.	
10	Vellore ..	Vellore ..	<i>Vallabhisvara</i> temple.	164	Of much archaeological interest.	76	I	7th March 1910. M.R. Ry. P. M. Sankara Ramaswami Aiyar, Overseer.	Good ..	Flooring of entrance and inner shrine repaired during the year. A maintenance estimate for 1910-1911 sanctioned for execution, Rs. 450.

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Report on the condition of the Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation during the year 1909-1910, North Arcot Division—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number in the standard list.	Classification.	Date of inspection of the monument and by whom.	Condition of the monument.	Remarks (any measures of conservation carried out during the year and future measures considered necessary).
1				5	6	7	8	9	11	12
11	Chandragiri ..	Chandragiri ..	The Fort with its buildings in the hill. The lower fort with palace buildings.	150 and 161	Archaeologically important	83	II	(a) 13th March 1910. Conductor G. E. Brand, Sub-Divisional Officer.	1. Palace in good order .. 2. Zenana requires repairs. 3. Upper fort in fair order but the walls are covered with vegetation. 4. Lower fort walls are fallen down in places and densely covered with prickly-pear. In good order.	1. Repairs are being carried out annually. 2. Repairs will be done in 1910-1911. 3. Vegetation will be removed. 4. Nothing useful can be done within reasonable cost.
12	Arcot ..	Arcot ..	The Delhi gate ..	155	Of historical interest.	84	II	(a) 3rd January 1910. M.R.Ry. L. D. Ramaswami Aiyar, Over-seer, Palur South.	Good	Repairs are carried out annually.
13	Vellore ..	Vellore ..	The Fort ..	164	Of Archaeological and historical interest.	85	II	(a) 31st March 1910. Conductor G. E. Brand, Sub-Divisional Officer.	Good	Repairs are carried out annually.
14	Do.	Abdulapuram ..	Abdul Mahal ..	164	Of Archaeological interest.	104	I	(a) 9th February 1909. Mr. J. Kelly, Sub-Engineer.	Southern wing fair, northern wing in ruins.	Nothing need be done.
15	Chandragiri ..	Tirupathi ..	Two <i>gopurams</i> in Tirupathi hill.	..	....	..	..	3rd March 1910. M.R.Ry. M. Ramaswami Aiyar, Over-seer.	In good order ..	In charge of Tirupathi Devasthanam.
16	Do.	Do.	<i>Srinivasa Perumal Temple</i> , Tirupathi.	..	....	..	..	3rd March 1910. M.R.Ry. M. Ramaswami Aiyar, Over-seer.	Do.	Do.
17	Vellore ..	Veppampattu ..	The Siva temple ..	..	....	..	..	2nd March 1908. M.R.Ry. K. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Over-seer.	In ruins.	Repairs in progress.
18	Do.	Nelroy ..	<i>Ramaswami temple</i> ..	..	....	..	..	9th March 1910. Conductor G. E. Brand, Sub-Engineer.	In fair order ..	Repairs in progress.
19	Do.	Ganganellore ..	<i>Ganesvara temple</i> ..	..	....	..	..	15th February 1909. Mr. J. Kelly, Sub-Engineer.	Insignificant.	..
20	Do	Virunjiapuram ..	<i>Maryasakayesthara temple</i>.	..	....	..	..	Do.	In fair order.	..
21	Chittoor ..	Vellimalai ..	<i>Subrahmanya temple</i>.	..	....	..	..	3rd April 1909. M.R.Ry. P. S. Venkatarama Aiyar, Over-seer.	Do.	..

Report on the condition of the Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation during the year 1909-1910, North Arcot Division—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number in the standard list.	Classification.	Date of inspection of the monument and by whom.	Condition of the monument.	Remarks (any measures of conservation carried out during the year and future measures considered necessary).
1				5	6	7	8	9	11	12
22	Vellore ..	Sholavaram ..	The Siva temple ..	..	....	..	..	22nd March 1908. M.R.Ry. K. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Over-seer.	In ruins.	..
23	Arcot ..	Ukkal ..	Vishnu temple ruined at Ukkal.	..	Of archaeological interest.	..	I	(a) 31st January 1910. M.R.Ry. L. D. Ramaswami Aiyar, Over-seer.	In good order.	..
24	Wandiwash ..	Theilar ..	<i>Envara temple</i> ..	..	....	..	II	(b) 14th April 1910. M.R.Ry. N. S. Subramanya Aiyar, Over-seer.	Do.	..
25	Arni ..	Devikaputram ..	<i>Brakadamadal temple</i>.	..	....	..	II	(b) 19th January 1910. M.R.Ry. N. Madhava Menon, Supervisor.	In fair order ..	The sanctioned estimate for repairs is held in abeyance pending receipt of reply to a reference to the Jaghirdar of Arni.
26	Do.	Do.	<i>Kanakagiriswarara temple</i>.	..	....	..	II	(b) Do.	Do.	..
27	Wallajah ..	Sholinghur ..	<i>Narasimhaswami temple</i>.	..	....	..	..	27th February 1910. M.R.Ry. P. M. Sankara Ramaswami Aiyar, Over-seer.	In fair order ..	In charge of a Dharmakarthas.
28	Do.	Do.	<i>Nalagar temple</i> ..	..	....	..	..	Do.	Do.	..
29	Do.	Do.	<i>Sankaragayasthomi temple</i>.	..	....	..	..	Do.	Do.	..
30	Chittoor ..	Erakampet ..	<i>Perumal temple</i> ..	..	....	..	..	23rd March 1910. M.R.Ry. P. M. Sankara Ramaswami Aiyar, Over-seer.	In ruins ..	Estimate for removing the image to Madras has been submitted and sanctioned.
31	Gudiyattam ..	Tiruvalem ..	<i>Bhikshathaswami temple</i> .	..	Archaeological and historical interest.	..	..	6th March 1910. M.R.Ry. P. M. Sankara Ramaswami Aiyar, Over-seer.	Good	Under the management of a Dharmakarthas and a committee.
32	Arcot ..	Paduradi ..	<i>Baradwajawara temple</i> .	167	Archaeologically valuable.	Not known.	II	(a) 30th March 1910. M.R.Ry. L. D. Ramaswami Aiyar, Over-seer.	In good order ..	Requires slight repairs such as repairs to floor and compound walls, etc.
33	Wallajah ..	Sholinghur ..	<i>Padmaswaram temple</i>.	..	....	..	..	27th February 1910. M.R.Ry. P. M. Sankara Ramaswami Aiyar, Over-seer.	All in ruins ..	Nothing need be done.

Report on the condition of the Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation during the year 1909-1910, North Arcot Division—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Vol. I, Sewall's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number in the standard list.	Classification.	Date of inspection of the monument and by whom.	Condition of the monument.	Remarks (any measures of conservation carried out during the year and future measures considered necessary).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
34	Polar ..	Padavedu ..	Hannan temple ..	..	Archaeologically valuable.	..	..	21st December 1909. M.R.Ry. J. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Overseer.	In fair order.		
35	Aroot ..	Pudupadi ..	Vadamayana Perumal temple.	..	Archaeological interest.	..	..	21st March 1910. M.R.Ry. L. D. Ramachandra Aiyar, Overseer.	In good order		
36	Wandiwash ..	Wandiwash ..	The Fort ..	..	Historical importance.	..	..	19th April 1910. M.R.Ry. N. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Overseer.	Do.		
37	Wallaiah ..	Tirumalpuram..	Konar temple ..	..	....	..	..	26th March 1910. M.R.Ry. M. O. Singara Aiyangar, Supervisor.	Do.	..	The temple was repaired a month ago out of an estimate of Rs. 140 sanctioned for repairs.
38	Palmaseir Punganur. Do.	Laddigam ..	....	..	Recently added to the list—not inspected.	..	..				
39	Do.	Do.	The temple Minikilanda rock.	..	....	..	..	26th March 1910. M.R.Ry. P. M. Sankara Ramaswami Aiyar, Overseer.	Good	..	Recently enclosed with a compound under lock and key to preserve from damage.
40	Wallaiah ..	Sholinghur ..	Rock inscription in the right flank, of Sholinghur tank.	..		..	..				

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Report on the condition of the Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume I of Sewall's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected and the date of inspection.	Present condition.	(a) Measures of conservation carried out during the year; and (b) any further measures which are considered necessary.	Expenditure incurred on conservation with particulars of work done up to 31st March 1910.	Remarks.

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Report on the condition of the Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume I of Sewall's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected and the date of inspection.	Present condition.	(a) Measures of conservation carried out during the year; and (b) any further measures which are considered necessary.	Expenditure incurred on conservation with particulars of work done up to 31st March 1910.	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mount and Chingleput Sub-divisions—cont.												
29	Chingleput ..	Tenneri ..	Lesser Siva temple.	..	Archaeologically valuable.	II (b)	Overseer, Public Works Department, on 11th December 1909.	In a most ruined state.	Beyond repairs.	..	..	..
40	Do. ..	Cooum ..	Siva temple ..	176	Do.	II (b)	Overseer, Public Works Department, on 27th March 1910.	Repairs are being done in an elaborate state by Nattakottai Chetties. Repairs needed.	..	..	..	..
	Madurantakam.	Perumbair ..	Thanthoneswarar temple.	..	....	..	Overseer, Public Works Department, on 9th April 1910.	..	An estimate for Rs. 1,280 has been sanctioned and the same will be put in hand shortly.	..	..	..
	Do.	Arapakkam.	Siva temple ..	..	....	..	....	In sound condition.	A mantapam has been built by the villagers in front of the inner temple and it requires terracing work and a parapet wall. An estimate for this will be submitted if ordered. Kindly side this office No. 7352-S.E., dated 29th December 1909, item VIII.	..	..	..
21	onjeeveram.	Conjeeveram.	Kailasnathar temple.	176 & II 264	A most important sculptured temple dated about 500 A.D.	I (b)	Overseer, Public Works Department, on 24th November 1909.	In good order ...	Repairs carried out in 1907-1908. Nothing is needed.	..	..	..
22	Do.	Do.	Vaikunta Perumal temple.	176 & II 264	A most important sculptured temple dated about 500 A.D. Its tower is designed after the form of a Buddhist Vihara.	I (b)	Overseer, Public Works Department, on 30th March 1910.	In fair condition under repairs.	A repair estimate sanctioned in No. 68 of 1909-1910 for Rs. 900 is under execution and nearing completion.	Expenditure up to date Rs. 661-14-5.	..	..

Report on the condition of the Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume I of Sewell's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected and the date of inspection.	Present condition.	(a) Measures of conservation carried out during the year; and (b) any further measures which are considered necessary.	Expenditure incurred on conservation with particulars of work done up to 31st March 1910.	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mount and Chingleput Sub-Divisions—cont.												
23	Conjeeveram.	Conjeeveram.	Matangestwara temple	..	Important temple with porches resembling some of the caves at Seven Pagodas.	I (b)	Overseer, Public Works Department, Conjeeveram, on 30th March 1910.	Under repairs ..	An estimate for Rs. 1,000 for repairs is in progress. Flooring front mantapam and construction of steps done. Repairs to terrace in progress.	Expenditure up to date Rs. 438-0-9.	..	..
24	Do.	Do.	Matangestwara temple ..	..	Do.	I (b)	Overseer, Public Works Department, Conjeeveram, on 2nd October 1909.	In fair condition.	Nothing is needed ..	..	..	..
25	Do.	Do.	Airavateswara temple and Tiruvannamalai temple.	..	A small but archaeologically important temple of the same style as those noted above.	I (a)	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	..
26	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	I (b)	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	..
27	Do.	Tirupadikunram.	Small Pallava temple.	188 & II 266	Do.	II (a)	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	..
31	Do.	Kuram ..	Perumal temple ..	187	Archaeologically important.	II (b)	Overseer, Conjeeveram section, on 21st August 1909.	In good condition.	Do.	..	..	..
34	Do.	Conjeeveram.	Jeevitheswara temple.	180	Archaeologically valuable.	II (b)	Overseer, Conjeeveram section, on 1st July 1909.	In bad condition.	The temple authorities and the villagers say that they would have the temple repaired themselves. There is therefore no need for an estimate. Please side last paragraph of this office No. 5993-S.E., dated 27th October 1909.	..	..	..

Report on the condition of the Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910--cont.

[illegible]

Report on the condition of the Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910—cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume 1 of Sewell's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected and the date of inspection.	Present condition.	(a) Measures of conservation carried out during the year; and (b) any further measures which are considered necessary.	Expenditure incurred on conservation with particulars of work done up to 31st March 1910.	Remarks.

Buckingham Canal Sub-Division—cont.

All the rock-cut and structural remains as below :—												
				(15) Krishna man-dapa.	189	...	1 (a)	In good order ..				
				(16) Unfinished cave.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(17) Aryana's po-nance.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(18) Monkey sculp-ture.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(20) Gopi's Uthava.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(21) Cave ..	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(22) Elephant, ..	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				monkeys and peacock	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(23) Krishna's butterball.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(25) Cave ..	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(26) Lamp ..	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				.. on rock.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(28) Dharmaraja's throne.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(29) Drasputi's rock.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(30) Cave ..	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(31) Stone couch ..	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(32) Mahavira cave.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(36) Lion ..	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(37) Dharmaraja's ratha.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(38) Nandi ..	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(40) Elephant ..	...	...	...	Do. ..				

Report on the condition of the Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910—cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume 1 of Sewell's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected and the date of inspection.	Present condition.	(a) Measures of conservation carried out during the year, and (b) any further measures which are considered necessary.	Expenditure incurred on conservation with particulars of work done up to 31st March 1910.	Remarks.

Buckingham Canal Sub-Division—cont.

Caves and Sculptures—cont.												
				(35) Varaha temple and cave.	189	...	1 (a)	In good order..				
				(44) Cave ..	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(45) Aryana's Penance.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(46) Cave ..	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(48) Ramanuja Jyar's cave.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(49) Stone couch.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(50) Kotikalmandapam.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(51) Cave ..	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(52) Cave — "Cave discovered by Survey".	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				Monolithic rathas	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(2) Pideri ratha ..	...	...	...	Unfinished. In good order.				
				(3) Do. ..	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(4) Pallanguputai ratha.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(33) Ratha ..	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(38) Aryana's ratha.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(41) Mahala and Sakthar's ratha.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(42) Rithina's ratha.	...	...	...	Do. ..				
				(43) Dharmaraja's ratha.	...	...	...	Do. ..				

An estimate for general repairs to the ancient monuments was sanctioned for Rs. 3,020 in Register No. 20 of 1906-1907 and is in progress. The expenditure during the year 1909-1910 Rs. 30-8-0. Total expenditure up to date Rs. 2,721.

Report on the condition of the Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910—contd.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume I of Sewall's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected and the date of inspection.	Present condition.	(a) Measures of conservation carried out during the year, and (b) any further measures which are considered necessary.	Expenditure incurred on conservation with particulars of work done up to 31st March 1910.	Remarks.
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Buckingham Canal Sub-Division—cont.												
106	Chingleput.	Pondur	Pulicat	Two caves and a rock. 1. <i>Edappergondal mandapam</i> . 2. <i>Edappergondal</i> . 3. <i>Atharavandavala</i> temple. 4. Inscribed rock. IX. Christian remains. Dutch cemetery	189	I (a)	M.R.Ry. C. Venkataraya Panthulu Garu, Sub-Divisional Officer, on 6th March 1910.					
							Unfinished. In good order.					
							Do.					
							M.R.Ry. A. Nela-karta Sastriar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, on 9th February 1910.					
	Chingleput	Vayalur		Tirupulavaram temple.	173	II (a)	Good condition.					
							In need of repairs.					
Cauvery Division.												
47	Tanjore	Tanjore		The great temple and inscriptions.				Sub-Divisional Officer, Tanjore, on 20th February 1910.	Overgrown with vegetation.	The vegetation should be completely removed.		The trustees have been requested to clear of the vegetation.
91	Do.	Do.		The fort enclosing the great temple (Sivaganga little fort).				Sub-Overseer on 14th April 1910.	Generally good.	(c) Bastion No. 14 and a portion of the rampart wall on the southern side were under repair during the year. (Up to date Rupees 231-11-0 was spent against an estimate of Rs. 260. (Up to date Rupees 3,766.)		

Report on the condition of the Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910—contd.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume I of Sewall's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected and the date of inspection.	Present condition.	(a) Measures of conservation carried out during the year, and (b) any further measures which are considered necessary.	Expenditure incurred on conservation with particulars of work done up to 31st March 1910.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cauvery Division—cont.												
2	Mayavaram.	Tranquebar.	Danaborg and fort.					Sub-Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam; on 22nd April 1910.	In fairly good condition.	(a) Trellis work with bricks in mortar in rear verandah, coping to the inner walls of the rampart, inserting lintels to the openings of the room in north wing, removing corrugated roof in front and rear of castle's central block. (b) Plastering to be done to walls and floors of wing rooms, plastering to the inner walls of the castle. Providing shutters to the windows and repairing doors and windows. Removing debris, etc. Portico in front of left wing wall to be newly built so as to be in keeping with the one at right wing. A watchman is required. A revised estimate is under preparation.	Outlay during the year was Rupees 16,43-3-4 against an estimate of Rupees 4,000.	
• 117	Tanjore	Tiruvethi		Panchadevaram temple.				Overseer, U Section; 9th April 1910.	Good			Private property
• 116	Do.	Thillai-tuam.		Griagaravaram temple.				Overseer, U Section; 6th March 1910.	One beam stone of the front tower is cracked.	An estimate for Rs. 70 for necessary repairs has been received and will be submitted.		Do.
114	Do.	Perampillyur.		Pigayarasvaram temple.				Overseer, U Section; 21st April 1910.	Good			Do.

* G.O., No. 190, Public, dated 13th March 1906.

Report on the condition of the Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume I of Bevel's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected and the date of inspection.	Present condition.	(a) Measures of conservation carried out during the year, and (b) any further measures which are considered necessary.	Expenditure incurred on conservation with particulars of work done up to 31st March 1910.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Cauvery Division—cont.</i>												
103	Tanjore—cont.	Kumbakonam.	Kumbakonam	Mahomkam tank	..	....	..	Sub-Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, being inspected.	Steps require repairs.	Estimate under preparation.	..	In charge of private bodies.
104		Do.	Do.	Kumbakonam temple.	..	....	..	Do.	Outer walls and pillars require repairs. The mandapam at the third prastham needs restoration.	....	..	Do.
105		Do.	Do.	Sarangapani temple.	..	....	..	Do.	The images in the front gopuram get disfigured and require restoration.	....	..	Do.
106		Do.	Do.	Chakrapani temple.	..	....	..	Do.	Require ordinary repairs.	....	..	Do.
107		Do.	Do.	Ramaswami temple.	..	....	..	Do.	Needs slight repairs.	....	..	Do.
108		Do.	Do.	Nageswaraswami temple.	..	....	..	Do.	The tower at the centre is badly cracked. The outer walls require early attention.	....	..	Do.
109		Do.	Do.	Vasudevaswaraswami temple.	..	....	..	Do.	Needs repairs on a large scale.	..	..	Do.
110		Do.	Do.	Mallikarjunaswami temple.	..	....	..	Do.	Requires ordinary repairs.	....	..	Do.
111		Do.	Tiruvananjuli	Shivadasaswaraswami temple.	..	....	..	Do.	Cracks in many places. Needs early attention.	....	..	Do.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Volume I of Sewall's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected and the date of inspection.	Present condition.	(a) Measures of conservation carried out during the year, and (b) any further measures which are considered necessary.	Expenditure incurred on conservation with particulars of work done up to 31st March 1910.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cauvery Division—cont.												
..	{Tanjore—cont.	Kumbakonam.	Dharasram.	Airavateswaraswami temple.	..	..	..	Sub-Divisional officer, Kumbakonam, being inspected.	Vide notes of Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, 20th October 1909.	....	..	In charge of private bodies.
..†		Do.	Tirunisallur.	Karakateswaraswami temple.	..	....	..	Overseer, Lower Canavery section, Mayavaram, on 7th January 1910.	Requires repairs. Estimate is under check ..	..	..	Do.
Vennar Division.												
1	Tanjore.	Negapatam	Negapatam ..	Javara temple	281	Of historical interest.	I (b) ..	Executive, Engineer, dated 12th February 1910	Extension repairs and improvements have been carried out and the temple is maintained in a very good state of preservation. The only points requiring attention are the repairs to the doorway and the removal of shrubs growing here and there on masonry.	No work done by the Public Works Department in the year. The temple manager has written to say he would himself do the repairs noted in paragraph 10.	..	Not in charge of Public Works Department.

* S.E. No. 133-T. J., dated 23rd February 1910.

† S.E. No. 53 T. J., dated 9th December 1909.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Vol. I of Sewell's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Designation of the officer by whom inspected and the date of inspection.	Present condition.	(a) Measures of conservation carried out during the year, and (b) any further measures which are considered necessary.	Expenditure incurred on conservation with particulars of work done up to 31st March 1910.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Venar Division—cont.

2	Tanjore—cont.		Negapatam ..	Dutch cemetery ..	281	Of historical interest.	I (a) ..	Overseer, Negapatam, dated 19th April 1910.	The plaster of many of the tombs has peeled off on account of the saline action of the atmosphere. There are no paths between the tombs. Plants and weeds have grown wildly in many places.	An estimate for Rs. 740 was sanctioned in Register No. 37 of 1909-1910. Work will be carried out during 1910-1911 when funds are allotted.		
3	Tirutaraipundi.	Kodiakkari..	* Inscribed stone ..	282	I (a)	Do.	Overseer, Negapatam, dated 23rd April 1910.	The stones are in good order and are kept locked up in a thatched shed and require no repairs.	....			
4	Mannargudi..	Nidamangalam.	Subterranean passage.	280	I (a)	Do.	Sub-Divisional officer, Mannargudi, dated 21st March 1910.	Good. Nothing is wanted.	....			

* Vide G.O., No. 60, Public, dated 21st January 1910, bearing S.E.'s No. 129-N.G., dated 3rd March 1910.

SOUTH ARCOT DIVISION.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in the South Arcot Division for the year 1909-1910.

TINDIVANAM SUB-DIVISION.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Vol. I of Sewell's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Designation of officer by whom inspected and the date of inspection.	Present condition.	Measures of conservation carried out during the year and any further measures which are considered necessary.	Expenditure incurred on conservation with particulars of work done up to 31st March 1910.
1	South Arcot.	Tindivanam.	Ginjee.	Ginjee Fort.	Not known.	For repairs and restoration.	Not known.	Mr. C. J. W. Plummer, Sub-Engineer, in charge of Tindivanam Sub Division—Date of last inspection is 3rd January 1910	In fair condition except those portions requiring further repairs which will be taken up in future estimates.	Rupees 226 has been spent by repairs to Patahthirumawami temple as per provision in the estimate of Rs. 2,100 sanctioned in Register No. 43 of 1907-1908 and Rs. 666 has been spent in working out a portion of the estimate of Rs. 1,890 sanctioned in Register No. 1 of 1909-1910 and Rs. 120 has been spent by payment to two watchers, who were engaged for removing vegetation and looking after the monuments.	I. Krishnagiri Hill— (1) Rough stone masonry and pointing in first, third and fourth mandapams. (2) Rebuilding parapets of ramparts. (3) Plastering floor of Darbar hall. (4) Repairing revetment at mandapam below Darbar hall and at fourth mandapam. (5) Repairing broken stone slabs in ceiling of Ranganathaswami temple and re-roofing with terraced roofing. (6) Repairs to north granary such as concrete and floors and repairing cracks. (7) Supporting broken outstone lintel with a stone pillar in mandapam below Darbar hall. (8) Repairing cracks and removing debris where necessary. II. Rajagiri Hill— (1) Arches in ground floor of flagstaff re-pointed and plastered with chunam, ceilings plastered with chunam. (2) Pointing outside walls of above, 1' X 2' stones. (3) Renewing arches in first storey of flagstaff. (4) Rough stone masonry and pointing to mandapam near Caneel hall.
										Further measures considered necessary are explained and provided for in the estimate of Rs. 1,400 sanctioned in Register No. 84 of 1909-1910 to be worked out in the year 1910-1911 and also work in the Kaliyana-mahal as provided for in the estimate of Rs. 1,890 sanctioned in Register No. 10 of 1909-1910.	III. Building up ramparts with rough stone at entrance to Kaliyana-mahal (not found in the estimate, but found necessary as it was tumbling down). Total expenditure incurred in the year 1909-1910 is Rs. 1,000.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in the Trichinopoly district for 1909-1910.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument, etc.	Reference to Volume I of Archaeological Survey of Southern India and list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation in case of monuments (a) of Government.	In charge of temple trustees.	By whom inspected.	Date of inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
88	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.	The fort with temple inscriptions.	268	Architectural interest.	88	II-A	Necessary repairs have been carried out to fort gate and temple inscriptions.	.....	Mr. J. S. Mullen, South Divisional officer.	21st Mar. 1910.	In good condition generally.
27		Jambukeswaram.	Old Jambukeswaram shrine in the courtyard of the present Jambukeswaram temple.	Government in G.O. No. 406, dated 6th June 1906, has sanctioned the inclusion but not yet published in a list. Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	In Nadirshah's mosque, some joints of the entrance masonry require renewal but there is no imminent danger. In good condition.
28		Srirangam.	Ranganathaswami temple.	Government has sanctioned inclusion but not yet published in a list (G.O., No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1909).	Do.	28	Do.	.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
90		Trichinopoly.	Thayumanaswami temple.		Archaeologically interesting.	90	Do.		Do.	Do.	21st Mar. 1910.	Do.

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Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in the Trichinopoly district for 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument, etc.	Reference to Volume I of Archaeological Survey of Southern India and list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation in case of monuments (a) of Government.	In charge of temple trustees.	By whom inspected.	Date of inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
91	Trichinopoly—cont.	Bikshandarkoil.	Thirumuthiswami temple.	Government has sanctioned inclusion but not yet published in a list (G.O., No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1909).	Archaeologically interesting.	91	Not yet classified.	.....	In charge of temple trustees.	Mr. T. Subapathy Mudaliyar, North Divisional officer.	16th April 1910.	In good condition.
93		Thiruvaramboor.	Erumbekaswarar.	Do.	Do.	93	Do.	.....	Do.	Mr. J. S. Mullen, South Divisional officer.	19th Mar. 1910.	In good condition except two lintel stones—one 10' X 1' 6" X 1 1/2" and the other 10' X 1' 6" X 1' 6", which are cracked along the middle. The temple authorities should be asked to replace them as it is dangerous to allow them to remain as they are.
94		Thirupalathurai.	The Siva temple.	Do.	Do.	94	Do.	.....	Do.	Do.	11th Feb. 1910.	This temple is being repaired by the Nattukottai Chetties.
95		Konaselum.	Venkateswara Perumal temple.	Do.	Do.	95	Do.		Do.	Mr. T. Subapathy Mudaliyar, North Divisional officer.	6th April 1910.	The temple requires repairs. Necessary estimates will be submitted shortly.

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Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in the Trichinopoly district for 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument, etc.	Reference to Volume I of Archaeological Survey of Southern India and list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation in case of monuments (a) of Government.	In case of monuments in charge (b) of private bodies or individuals—(1) Funds available for conservation. (2) Can the custodian be induced to allow inspection, direction and control of Government? (3) Can they be induced to take proper steps for maintaining the monuments, keeping it clear of whitewash, plaster, etc.?	By whom inspected.	Date of inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	Trichinopoly.	Two rock-cut caves at Trichinopoly rock.	Government has sanctioned the inclusion but not yet published in a list. (G.O., No. 406, Public, dated 6th June 1905)	Architectural interest.	4	Not yet classified.	..	..	In charge of temple trustees.	Mr. J. S. Mulew, South Sub-Divisional Officer.	21st Mar. 1910.	Upper case.—In good condition. Estimate Rupees 490 sanctioned to construct a stair-case, etc.; an outlay of Rs. 430 has been incurred during the year. Lower case.—In good condition. Estimate Rupees 210 sanctioned to cut a groove, etc.; work just started; an outlay of Rs. 75 has been incurred on the work during the year.
5	Samaya-parasa.	Eggestaraswamy temple.	Government has sanctioned the inclusion but not yet published in a list.	Do.	5	Do.	..	..	Do.	Mr. T. Sabapathy Mudaliyar, North Sub-Divisional Officer.	17th April 1910.	Preliminary expenditure of Rs. 20 has been incurred in framing the estimates for repairs to this temple.
6	Trichinopoly.	Preston's battery.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. T. S. Mulew, South Sub-Divisional Officer.	21st Mar. 1910.	The brick work of the front face of the wall worn away owing to the saline nature of soil. Necessary estimate to repair this will be submitted shortly.
7	Thiruvaimkaval.	The Jambakazaram temple.	287	Archaeologically valuable.	..	1 (b)	..	..	(1) Funds available. Yes. (3) Yes.	Do.	12th Mar. 1910.	In good condition.

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Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in the Trichinopoly district for 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument, etc.	Reference to Volume I of Archaeological Survey of Southern India and list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation in case of monuments (a) of Government.	In case of monuments in charge (b) of private bodies or individuals—(1) Funds available for conservation. (2) Can the custodian be induced to allow inspection, direction and control of Government? (3) Can they be induced to take proper steps for maintaining the monuments, keeping it clear of white-wash, plaster, etc.?	By whom inspected.	Date of inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8	Voraiyur.	Ancient temple.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. T. S. Mulew, South Sub-Divisional Officer.	21st Mar. 1910.	This temple is being repaired by the Mattakkal Chetties.
9	Thiruvellarsai.	The rock-cut cave.	288	..	Archaeologically interesting.	..	1 (a)	..	In charge of Srirangam Devasthanam.	..	Sept. 1907.	Revised estimate for removing and reconstructing the porch in front of the Annam temple will be submitted shortly; an outlay of Rs. 19 was incurred in the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 125 for the above.
10	Woyacoodam.	Two inscriptions at head-sluice of channels.	289	..	Historical Chola dynasty.	..	1 (a)	In charge of Public Works Department. No special expenditure is necessary.	..	Mr. T. S. Mulew, South Sub-Divisional Officer.	7th Mar. 1910.	In good condition.
11	Rathnagudy.	Inscriptions recording construction of ancient stone at one side of ancient.	..	..	Historically interesting.	..	..	..	..	Mr. T. Sabapathy Mudaliyar, North Sub-Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly.	12th Mar. 1910.	Do.
12	Lalgudy.	A very old Siva temple elaborately sculptured.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	23rd Mar. 1910.	Inscriptions disappearing here and there on account of the putting off of the surface stones.

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Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in the Trichinopoly district for 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument, etc.	Reference to volume I of Archaeological Survey of Southern India and list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation in case of monuments (a) of Government.	In charge of the temple trustees.	By whom inspected.	Date of inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
30	Udaiyarpalayam.	Gangai-konda-sola-puram.	<i>Brihadewar-tuam temple.</i>	284	Important both historically and architecturally.	30	The main tower I. The front gopuram II (a).	..	In charge of the temple trustees. (1) The funds will be applied for when the estimates are sanctioned. (2) Yes.	Mr. T. Sabapathy Mudaliar, North Sub-Divisional Officer.	27th Mar. 1910.	Necessary estimate of Rs. 300 sanctioned. An outlay of Rs. 24 incurred in preparing scaffolding fee and removing vegetation.
88		Tirumala-vadi.	The temple	Government has sanctioned the inclusion but not yet published in a list (G.O., No. 406, Public, dated 8th June 1906). Do.	Historical—Chola dynasty.	88	Not yet classified.	..	In charge of temple trustees.	Do.	26th Mar. 1910.	Requires slight repairs. Compound wall has to be raised for a length of 170 feet.
89		Jayankonda-sola-puram.	The Jain statues.	Do.	Archaeologically interesting.	89	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	28th Mar. 1910.	Estimate for Rs. 65 for repairs sanctioned.
101		Gangai-konda-sola-puram.	<i>Karvelappan-cott.</i>	Do.	..	101	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	27th Mar. 1910.	Requires repairs; estimate will be submitted.
..		Kilappahar.	Inscription at the temple.	265	Historical—Chola dynasty.	..	I (a).	..	In charge of temple trustees. (1) Funds will be applied for. (2) Yes. (3) Yes	Do.	30th Mar. 1910.	In good condition. But the inscriptions have gone here and there on account of the falling of the surface stones.

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Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in the Trichinopoly district for 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument, etc.	Reference to volume I of Archaeological Survey of Southern India and list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation in case of monuments (a) of Government.	In charge of the temple trustees.	By whom inspected.	Date of inspection.	Remarks.
1	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
..	Kulitalai.	Kanaravally.	Siva temple highly sculptured.	....	..	..	..	..	In charge of temple trustees.	Mr. T. Sabapathy Mudaliar, North Sub-Divisional officer.	26th Mar. 1910.	Necessary estimate for repairs will be submitted after the revised list is published (vide the Superintendent Engineer's No. 1185, dated 26th February 1910). In good condition.
96		Kulitalai.	<i>Kodambareal</i> and temple.	Government has sanctioned the inclusion but not yet published in a list (G.O., No. 406, Public dated 8th June 1906). Do.	Archaeologically interesting.	96	Not yet classified.	..	Do.	M.R. Ey. V. Aiyasamy Sastri, Overseer.	12th Mar. 1910	In good condition.
97		Falsya-sanga-lam.	The <i>Zsawren</i> temple.	Do.	Archaeologically valuable.	97	II (a) ..	No expenditure to be at present necessary. Do.	Do.	Do.	9th Mar. 1910.	Compound walls fallen in places and coping damaged estimate of Rs. 345 sanctioned.
..		Mahadbanapuram.	Jain ruins and other remains.	Do	Do.	..	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	Do.	In good state.
98	Kulitalai.	Sendakapalai.	<i>Nagendra</i> on a rock.	Government has sanctioned the inclusion but not yet published in a list.	Archaeologically valuable and interesting.	98	I (a) ..	To be placed in special charge of the village headman.		Do.	12th Mar. 1910.	In good condition.

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Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in the Trichinopoly district for 1909-1910—cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument, etc.	Reference to volume I of Archaeological Survey of Southern India and list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation in case of monuments (a) of Government.	In case of monuments in charge (b) of private bodies or individuals—(1) Funds available for conservation. (2) Can the custodian be induced to allow inspection, direction and control of Government? (3) Can they be induced to take proper steps for maintaining the monuments, keeping it clear of whitewash plaster, etc.?	By whom inspected.	Date of inspection.	Remarks.
99	Taluk.	Sivayam ..	Arjanesvara temple.	Government has sanctioned the inclusion but not yet published in a list.	Architecturally valuable and historical.	99	Not yet classified.	To be placed in special charge of the village headman.	....	M. R. R. V. Aiyasami Sastri, Over seer.	12th Mar. 1910.	The terrace of praharam is leaky. Compound wall fallen in places.
..		Sivayam ..	The Siva temple.	Do.	Archaeologically interesting.	100	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Do.	The compound wall of the inner praharam has fallen to a length of 40 feet. The mantapam is leaky. Joists in the outer gopuram have tumbled down. Requires immediate repairs. Needs no action.
..		Tirukkam-baliyar.	A large-sized embankment.	....	..	..	..	..	....	Do.	Do.	..
..		Valikandapuram.	Bengankudy Fort	....	..	..	..	..	....	Mr. T. Subapathy Mudaliyar, Sub-Divisional officer.	April 1907.	..
..	Perambalur.		Tank and mandapam, "a square mentioned by Mr. Wallace.	263 and 264.	Architectural importance	..	III (b).	..	In charge of village committees. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	Do.	17th Mar. 1910.	Under repairs. Necessary estimate of Rs. 2,770 sanctioned; work in progress. An outlay of Rs. 396 has been incurred during the year.

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Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in the Trichinopoly district for 1909-1910—cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument, etc.	Reference to volume I of Archaeological Survey of Southern India and list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation in case of monuments (a) of Government.	In case of monuments in charge (b) of private bodies or individuals—(1) Funds available for conservation. (2) Can the custodian be induced to allow inspection, direction and control of Government? (3) Can they be induced to take proper steps for maintaining the monuments, keeping it clear of whitewash plaster, etc.?	By whom inspected.	Date of inspection.	Remarks.
..	Taluk.	Valikondepuram.	Masgid ..	....	..	..	..	..	....	Mr. T. Subapathy Mudaliyar, Sub-Divisional officer.	19th April 1910.	Estimate of Rs. 780 sanctioned for repairs.
..		Aduthurai.	The two inscriptions noted.	263	Historical	..	II (d).	..	(1) Funds available. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.	Do.	18th April 1910.	Detailed report will follow.
..		Arunabavoor.	The three inscriptions.	....	Historical	..	III (d).	..	(1) In charge of village committee. (2) Yes (3) Yes	Do.	Nov. 1909.	Do.
..		Uthathoor.	The temple described as Cholan, Pandavas with inscriptions on south face.	....	Historical	..	..	..	....	Do.	17th April 1910.	Compound wall requires repairs. There are also a few leaks here and there. A portion of the praharam requires renewal.
..	Muntri.		Koranganathan temple.	G.O. No. 174, Public, dated 25th February 1904.	Of archaeological and architectural interest.	..	I (d).	..	..	Do.	Feb. 1910.	The front mantapam has been rebuilt. Gopuram repaired and necessary repairs completed. Total outlay Rs. 3,384. Outlay during 1909-1910, Rs. 1,177.

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Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation in the Trichinopoly district for 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument, etc.	Reference to volume I of Archaeological Survey of Southern India and list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation in case of monuments (a) of Government.	In case of monuments in charge (b) of private bodies or individuals - (1) Funds available for conservation. (2) Can the custodian be induced to allow inspection, direction and control of Government? (3) Can they be induced to take proper steps for maintaining the monuments, keeping it clear of whitewash, plaster, etc.?	By whom inspected.	Date of inspection.	Remarks.
1			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Murai	The old bridge and its inscriptions.	....	Historical Chola Dynasty.		I (a)	In charge of Public Works Department. No special expenditure is necessary.	....	Mr. T. Sabapathy Mudaliyar, Sub-Divisional officer.	8th April 1910.	In fair condition.
		Thuraiyur.	(1) A Vishnu temple with a small tank and mandapam in the middle. (2) A curious and picturesque building, 3 storeys high in the middle of the irrigation tank. (3) A Siva temple elaborately sculptured with a tank and mandapam in the middle.	....	..	..	..	..	In charge of the temple trustees.	Do.	9th April 1910.	These require repairs. Estimate under preparation.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Vol. I of Sewell's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Date of inspection.	Designation of inspecting officer.	Condition, etc.
1	..	Madurai	Yanamalai.	The Jaina temple.	..	Of archaeological interest.	11	28th March 1910.	Overseer in charge of No. 2 section, Periyar sub-division.	In good order.
2	..	Do.	Do.	Sculptures and inscriptions on the rock.	..	Do.	11	Do.	Do.	The image cut out of the rock is mutilated. The way to the temple has to be kept clear by the temple authorities.
3	..	Do.	Alagarcoil.	The temple with 2 tanks on the hill.	76	Do.	11	2nd May 1910.	Do.	The front mandapam is a little damaged. The stone lining over the pillars just near the entrance on the right side has fallen down and the beams require to be propped up. Both the tanks are badly in need of repairs to the extent of about Rs. 200 each.
4	..	Dindigul	Dindigul	VII.—Military architecture. The fort with inscriptions	289	Do.	11	6th April 1910.	Temporary Engineer in charge of the Dindigul sub-division.	This is an interesting fort in good preservation crowned by a temple with beautiful stone-carving. It is being repaired now on an estimate of Rs. 2,700 and when the estimate is fully worked out, the monument will be in good condition.
5	..	Madurai	Alagarcoil.	The fort	..	Do.	11	2nd May 1910.	Overseer in charge of No. 2 section, Periyar sub-division.	The repairs to the fort walls have been carried out by the Public Works Department as a part contribution work.
6	..	Do.	Do.	VIII.—Examples of Chola architecture. Tirumalai Naluk's palace	..	A ruined building of great interest resembling the Madurai palace on a smaller scale.	11	Do.	Do.	In ruins. The cost of restoring it would be very large, vegetation cannot be removed nor can the existing portions of the arches be preserved. It is doubtful if the building can be considered worth preserving. The temple authorities have not taken any care about this.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Vol. I of Sewall's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Date of inspection.	Designation of inspecting officer.	Condition, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	..	Madura	Mullipallam.	Buildings referred to in G.O., No. 106, Public, dated 15th June 1905. The Siva temple	..	..	..	1st May 1910.	Overseer in charge of No. 1 section, Periyar sub-division.	This is reported not to be worth the title of a monument as it is only an ordinary square outstone wall up to a certain height from the ground. The villagers are reported to have raised a fund to build the temple, but owing to disunion among them they stopped the work. This temple may, under the circumstances, be struck off the list of monuments selected for conservation.
8	..	Do.	Yanamalai.	Narasimhaswami temple	..	..	..	28th March 1910.	Overseer in charge of No. 2 section, Periyar sub-division.	The general condition of the temple is reported to be good. The vegetation is partly removed by the temple authorities and for the remaining work there is an estimate for Rs. 20 partly worked out.
9	..	Dindigul	Mettupatti.	Metupatti Cavern	..	..	..	1st May 1910	Overseer in charge of No. 1 section, Periyar sub-division.	The monument by itself is reported to be all right. But there are said to be some mud walls apparently built recently which must be pulled down so that the cave may be kept clean, as the walls obstruct light and air and also make the cavern a shelter to bats even during daytime. An estimate for necessary repairs such as clearing the cave, etc., has been called for.
10	Madura	Madura	Sundarajapuram.	Alagarmalai cavern with Panchaganga beds.	..	..	..	28th April 1910.	Sub-Overseer, Kallandry.	A sketch of the cavern is attached. The cavern is within a rock on the southern border of Alagarmalai about half a mile north of Sundarajapuram village. It is about 150 feet long and about half the rock and is nearly segmental with base 75 feet long and rise about 24 feet. The earthen structures within this cave are said to be the abode of a sanyasi, but there is no one at present occupying it. There is a small kitchen room (a) and a platform (b) for bed very neatly built about thirty years ago. There is a portion of stagnant clear water caused by rainfall in the northern portion of the cave covering about 300 square feet with a depth of 4 to 6 feet. The floor is wet and will accommodate about 100 persons. The cavern is not easily accessible as the section of the rock at point F is nearly vertical between (d) and (e) and (e) is necessary. So also a ladder near F about 30 feet high for going up.

MADURA SPECIAL DIVISION.

REPORT on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation, 1909-1910.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Vol. I, Sewall's list of antiquities.	Reason for conservation.	Classification.	Date of inspection.	Designation of inspecting officer.	Monuments (b) in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Expenditure incurred towards repairs.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Ramanad Zamindary.	Devipattam	Do.	CHOLA AND PANDIYAN TEMPLES. Jaganatha temple	2,980 II 273.	Archaeologically valuable.	II (b). Do.	24th February 1910.	Sub-division Officer, Madura.	(1) Ample funds. (2) Yes. (3) Do.	38.	In good order.
2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Thakavaram temple	..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Scrub eradicator applied during the year to shrubs on roof. The building is now in good condition.
3	Do.	Rameswaram.	Do.	Two storied handapam near Rameswaram.	300 and 301.	Do.	Do.	26th February 1910.	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4	Madura	Tirupparangundrum.	Do.	Rock cut cave and inscriptions.	295	Historical Pandyan Dynasty.	Do.	10th March 1910.	Do.	Do.	..	There is a crack in the arched roof of the eastern entrance to the temple and another in the lintel beam in the Kalanamandapam. The matter of making good these cracks is receiving attention.
5	Do.	Madura Town.	Do.	Menakshi Amman temple	..	..	..	20th March 1910.	Do.	..	..	In good order.
6	Do.	Tirupparangundrum.	Do.	Panchapandava's bed	..	..	..	10th March 1910.	Overseer, Town Works.	..	..	Do.
7	Do.	Madura Town.	Do.	Teppakulam	..	..	..	20th March 1910.	Sub-division Officer, Madura.	..	..	Do.
8	Tirumangalam.	Koilpatti	Do.	LATER DRAVIDIAN TEMPLES. Temple	..	Archaeologically valuable.	II (a).	23rd March 1910.	Overseer, Tirumangalam.	..	94	In good order.
9	Madura	Madura	Do.	EXAMPLES OF CIVIL ARCHITECTURE. Tirumalai Nair's Palace	292	Of high architectural importance.	I (a).	1st March 1910.	Sub-division Officer, Madura.	..	751	Being kept in good repairs

MADURA SPECIAL DIVISION—cont.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation, 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	Dis-trict.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to Vol. I, Serwell's list of anti-ques.	Reason for conservation.	Classi-fication.	Date of inspection.	Designation of inspecting officer.	Monuments (d) in charge of private bodies or individuals.	Expendi-ture incurred towards repairs.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	Madura—cont.	Madura	Kodimangalam.	Temple	..	Historical importance	..	4th March 1910.	Overseer, Town Works.	....	..	In good order.
11		Rannad	Rannad	Colossal figures of horse and elephant.	..	Do.	..	23rd February 1910.	Sub-division Officer, Madura.	....	..	Not in good order; an estimate is under preparation for restoration and it has been included in the Archaeological budget for 1910-1911.
12		Tirumangalam.	Sindupatti	Temple	..	Do.	..	23rd March 1910.	Do.	....	..	In good order.
13		Rannad	Dhanushkoti	Tanjore Chattram.	..	..	..	26th February 1910.	Do.	....	..	Not in good order. Same remarks as against item 11.
14		Do.	Rameswaram.	Sethumithu Ramalingaswami temple.	..	Historical importance. Of historical interest.	..	Do.	Do.	....	..	Not in good order. Same remarks as against item 11.
15		Madura	Madura	Ten Pillars	..	..	..	1st March 1910.	Do.		..	Not in good order. Same remarks as against item 11.

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Report on the Condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation during 1909-1910.

Serial number.	Dis-trict.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to the list printed with G.O. No. 406.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation of monuments		Date of inspection of each monument.	Designation of officer by whom inspected.	Reason for conservation carried out during the year.	Remarks. Condition of monuments and conservation required.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	In charge of private bodies.	In charge of Government.	12	13	14	15
1	Tinnevely	Srivaikuntam.	Alwar Thirunagari.	Vishnu temple.	..	The temple is full of inscriptions in ancient Tamil characters which might give some history of the district and is of good workmanship. This contains inscriptions in ancient Tamil characters.	..	..	In charge of private individual.	..	17th January 1910.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Srivaikuntam.	..	In good order excepting the four sculptural walls enclosing the sacred tamarind tree within the temple.
2		Do.	Srivaikuntam.	Vaikantapathi temple.	140	..	..	..	Maintained by the temple authorities.	..	2nd April 1910.	Overseer, South Section.	..	In good condition but for certain repairs to the temple ramparts for which an estimate has been submitted which is under correspondence.
3		Ottapidaram.	Tuticorin	The Dutch cemetery.	122	Historically interesting	..	..	..	In charge of Government.	17th March 1910.	Supervisor, North Section.	..	An estimate for repairs to the cemetery has been sanctioned for Rs. 75 and the work is in progress.
4		Srivaikuntam.	Thiruchandur.	Subramanyaswami temple.	141	A famous temple containing a number of inscriptions to which much importance is being attached by the Hindus. Historically interesting	..	..	In charge of private individuals.	..	9th April 1910.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Srivaikuntam.	..	It is in good condition.
5		Do.	Do.	Rock-cut cave.	142	Do.	..	..	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
6		Do.	Do.	Valluamman	143	Do.	..	..	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
7		Do.	Adichanallur.	Pre-historic remains.	..	Do.	..	..	..	In charge of Government.	1st April 1910.	Do.	..	This is in charge of Revenue Department.
8		Tinnevely	Krishnapuram	Vishnu temple.	18	Possesses some artistic sculptural figures cut in the stone pillars worthy of protection.	..	..	In charge of temple authorities.	..	18th January 1910.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Heat-quarters.	..	Fallen mouldings of the inner temples should be replaced and the repairs to the compound wall carried out. Curved figures are all chipped and roof leaks.
9		Do.	Manur	Rajagopalswami temple.	128	Nothing of importance	..	..	Do.	..	13th March 1910.	Do.	..	An estimate for railing, etc., is under preparation. Tower to be repaired and the mouldings renewed.
10		Do.	Do.	Siva temple.	31	Do.	..	..	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	..	In good order.

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Report on the Condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation during 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to the list printed with G.O. No. 406.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation of monuments.		Date of inspection of each monument.	Designation of officer by whom inspected.	Reason for conservation carried out during the year.	Remarks. Condition of monuments and conservation required.
									In charge of private bodies.	In charge of Government.				
11	Tinnevelly—cont.	Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	Siva temple .. <i>Nelliappanambi</i> temple.	135	A large Siva temple of much importance.	8	9	Managed by the trustees.	..	1st March 1910.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Head-quarters. Do.	..	In good order.
12		Do. ..	Karakkuthurai	Cave temple of <i>Sankaranayinar-kóvil</i> .	129	Of archaeological interest.	..	..	Do.	..	2nd March 1910.	Do.	..	Do.
13		Sankaranayinar-kóvil.	Sankaranayinar-kóvil.	An ancient temple held in great esteem and piety by the Hindus.	126		..	..	Do.	..	14th March 1910.	Overseer, Sivagiri.	..	Do.
14		Srivilliputtúr.	Srivilliputtúr.	An important temple held in great veneration by the Hindus.	6		..	..	Managed by a committee.	..	18th December 1909.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Head-quarters.	..	Tower in very bad order. The ground all round the tower has been paved with out stone. The renewal of the cracked veneers will be carried out.
15		Ottapidaram.	Kalugumalai.	Rock-cut temple on the hill group of Jain figures <i>Kangachalamah</i> temple.	123 124 125	Of archaeological interest.	..	..	Under the management of the Tahsildar of Ettapuram.	..	21st February 1910.	Do.	..	In good order.
16	Nangunéri ..	Tirukurugudi.	A large Vishnu temple.	19	A very ancient temple resorted to by pilgrims from the North-West Provinces. It is called in the Hindu Puranam "Brahm Narayanam".	..	..	..	In charge of Jeer of Thirukurugudi Mutt who says that repairs will be done according to necessity and circumstances.	..	3rd March 1910.	Overseer, Nangunéri	..	The present tower has got cracks all over and the stems are bulging out at base and want of immediate protection and repairs.
17	Do. ..	Nangunéri ..	Do.	30	A very ancient temple resorted to by pilgrims from the North-West Provinces. It is known in Hindu Puranas as "Thothathri".	..	..	..	In charge of Mutt.	..	10th March 1910.	Do.	..	In good order.

Report on the Condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation during 1909-1910—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Reference to the list printed with G.O. No. 406.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation of monuments.		Date of inspection of each monument.	Designation of officer by whom inspected.	Reason for conservation carried out during the year.	Remarks. Condition of monuments and conservation required.
									In charge of private bodies.	In charge of Governmental ornaments.				
1					6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18		Nanguneri ..	Kalakad ..	Siva temple <i>Satta Vagertara</i> temple.	130	This temple is said to have been built some 400 years ago by some Travancore Kings.	..	..	In charge of the ryots who maintain it from the proceeds of the lands belonging to it.	..	11th March 1910.	Overseer, Nanguneri.	..	It is worthy of immediate repairs to the inside portion of 9 deaks in the tower.
19		Do. ..	Karuvellan-gulam.	Siva temple <i>Kanakasabapathi</i> temple.	132	Of archaeological interest.	..	..	Managed by the temple committee.	..	12th March 1910.	Do.	..	In good order.
20		Do. ..	Eravadi ..	Siva temple <i>Tiruvaidaswara</i> temple.	133	An ancient temple with sculptural works.	..	..	In charge of temple trustees.	..	3rd March 1910.	Do.	..	Do.
21		Do. ..	Kottai Karungulam.	Siva temple <i>Ragasankaravara</i> temple.	134	Do.	..	..	Do.	..	5th March 1910.	Do.	..	Do.
22		Do. ..	Padmaneri ..	Siva temple <i>Nelliappaswami</i> temple.	135	An ancient temple with good sculptural works.	..	..	Managed by the temple committee.	..	12th March 1910.	Do.	..	Do.
23	Tinnevely—cont.	Do. ..	Radhapuram.	Siva temple <i>Paragama Padmaswami</i> temple.	136	Do.	..	..	Do.	..	6th March 1910.	Do.	..	Do.
24		Do. ..	Shambagaramanallur.	Vishnu temple <i>Jaganathaswami</i> temple.	137	Do.	..	..	Do.	..	9th March 1910.	Do.	..	A lot of repairs to the temple has this year been done and the defects pointed out last year have been rectified. This front mandapam of Valliamman is in a dilapidated condition.
25		Do. ..	Valluyur ..	Siva temple <i>Sobramaniswami</i> temple.	138	Historically interesting ..	..	..	Do.	..	8th March 1910.	Do.	..	This front mandapam of Valliamman is in a dilapidated condition.
26		Do. ..	Do. ..	<i>Aiyamamur</i> temple.	139	An ancient temple with sculptural work.	..	..	Do.	..	4th March 1910.	Do.	..	In good order.
27		Do. ..	Vijayanaraynam.	Three temples of antiquity.	..	It is said that these temples date from the time of the Pandyan Kings.	..	..	Do.	..	4th March 1910.	Do.	..	Do.

Report on the Condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation during 1909-1910—cont.

District.		Tahk.	Village.	Names of monuments.	Reference to the list printed with G.O. No. 406.	Reason for conservation.	Serial number.	Classification.	Suggestion for conservation of monuments.		Date of inspection of each monument.	Designation of officer by whom inspected.	Reason for conservation carried out during the year.	Remarks. Condition of monuments and conservation required.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	In charge of private bodies.	In charge of Government.	10	11	12	13	14	15
28	Nāngunāri ..		Karunglam.	Vishnu temple of <i>Varada Rya Perumal</i> temple.	131	Of archaeological interest.	..	..	Managed by the temple committee.	..	12th March 1910.	Overseer, Nāngunāri.	..	..	..	Immediate repairs to front mandapam and flooring are quite necessary as the sculptural works need protection.
29	Sankaranayil-nārkōvil.		Vināgamani.	Monolithic cave.	..	Do.	..	..	In charge of a private individual.	..	14th March 1910.	Overseer, Sivagiri.	..	..	..	In good order—size G.O. No. 976, dated 11th December 1909.
30	Sivilliputtūr.		Sivilliputtūr.	<i>Tirumalai Naick's</i> Palace.	..	Do.	..	..	....	In charge of Government.	18th December 1909.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Head-quarters.	..	..	..	In good order—size G.O. No. 840 W., dated 23rd October 1909.
31	Tra- van- core		Anjengo ..	Old Fort walls at Anjengo.	..	Do.	..	..	....	Do.	5th March 1910.	Sub-Overseer, Quilon.	..	..	..	An estimate for Rs. 80 is under execution.

APPENDIX G.

List of Photographs.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Ganjām District.</i>						
2021	Full ..	East view of Jumma Masjeed ..	Chikkacole ..	Ganjām ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Mubammadan.
<i>Vizagapatam District.</i>						
2022	Do. ..	View of inscribed stone lying near lower Homagundam.	Kanimetta aghaharam.	Vizagapatam ..	Stone	Hindu
2023	Do. ..	View of Bhairava and other image lying near lower Homagundam.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2024	Do. ..	View of roughly-cut Ganesa lying near lower Homagundam.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2025	Do. ..	South-west view of the group of images in the middle of tank.	Bantupalli ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2026	Do. ..	North-east view of ruined Vishnu temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2027	Do. ..	View of a base with foot lying near the edge of tank.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2028	Do. ..	South-east view of Dibbisvara temple.	Saripalli ..	Do. ..	Stone and plaster.	Oriasan.
2029	Do. ..	North-east view of Dibbisvara temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2030	Do. ..	North view of Dibbisvara temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2031	Do. ..	South view of niches with panels, Dibbisvara temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2032	Do. ..	View of centre panel of Vinayagar on south side, Dibbisvara temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Stone	Do.
2033	Do. ..	View of left side panel of Bhikshandevarar on south side, Dibbisvara temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2034	Do. ..	East view of Buddhist mound at Gurabhaktakonda before excavation.	Ramatirtham ..	Do. ..	Stone brick and	Buddhist.
2035	Do. ..	West view of Buddhist mound at Gurabhaktakonda before excavation.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2036	Do. ..	West view of 1st <i>Chaitya</i> before excavation at Gurabhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2037	Do. ..	North-west view of 1st <i>Chaitya</i> with Dagoba at Gurabhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Do.
2038	Do. ..	South-east view of 1st <i>Chaitya</i> with dagoba at Gurabhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2039	Do. ..	North-west general view of Gurabhaktakonda after excavation.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2040	Do. ..	East general view from 3rd <i>Chaitya</i> at Gurabhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2041	Do. ..	South-east view of cells, 1st, 2nd and 3rd <i>Chaitya</i> at Gurabhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Vizagapatam District—cont.</i>						
2042	Full ..	East general view of excavated mound at Gurubhaktakonda.	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
2043	Do. ..	South-east view row of cells on the north side of the 5th and 6th <i>Chaitya</i> at Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2044	Do. ..	South-east general view of excavated mound at Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2045	Do. ..	South-east view of north side steps with rubble wall on the north-west side of the 5th <i>Chaitya</i> at Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2046	Do. ..	East view of south side cells and brick <i>Dagoba</i> between Stupa and <i>Chaitya</i> at Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2047	Do. ..	South-east view of cells and brick <i>Dagoba</i> on north side of the 2nd and 3rd <i>Chaitya</i> at Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2048	Do. ..	South-west view of cells and brick <i>Dagoba</i> on north side of the 2nd and 3rd <i>Chaitya</i> at Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2049	Do. ..	North-west view of south side cells between Stupa and <i>Chaitya</i> at Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2050	Do. ..	North-west view from lower mound, and rubble walls of higher mound with steps at Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2051	Do. ..	East view of the shrine close to the rock on lower mound at Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2052	Do. ..	West view of Gurubhaktakonda showing the quarter way from lower ground.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Stone	Do.
2053	Do. ..	South-west view of Gurubhaktakonda showing the passage from lower level.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2054	Do. ..	Sculptured slab carved with seated Jain image with <i>pani-vattam</i> and a pedestal on the top of the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Jaina.
2055	Do. ..	Stone umbrellas for monolithic <i>Dagobas</i> discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Buddhist.
2056	Do. ..	Interior view of three sculptured panels within a small brick shrine on the top of the Bodikonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Stone and brick.	Jaina Hindu. and
2057	Do. ..	Sculptured slab carved with <i>Durga</i> in a cave at the Durgakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Stone	Hindu.
2058	Do. ..	Standing Jaina image with <i>naga</i> hood from Durgakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Jaina.
2059	Half ..	West view of 1st <i>Chaitya</i> with <i>Dagoba</i> at Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
2060	Do. ..	South-east view of the throne inside the 1st <i>Chaitya</i> at Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Brick and plaster.	Do.
2061	Do. ..	South-west view of the throne inside the 2nd <i>Chaitya</i> at Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Vizagapatam District—cont.</i>						
2062	Half ..	North-west view of steps to 5th <i>Chaitya</i> with rubble walls at Gurubhaktakonda.	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
2263	Do. ..	West view of south side steps near the 5th <i>Chaitya</i> at Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2064	Do. ..	Head and armless Buddha image discovered in the 2nd <i>Chaitya</i> at Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Marble ..	Do.
2065	Do. ..	Stone relic caskets discovered on the higher mound of the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Stone	Do.
2066	Do. ..	Foot prints of Buddha and a stone umbrella for monolithic <i>Dagoba</i> discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2067	Do. ..	Stone umbrella for monolithic <i>Dagoba</i> discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2068	Do. ..	Ornamented stones discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2069	Do. ..	Portions of sculptured panels and hammer stones discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2070	Do. ..	Impression of a seal discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Earthen ..	Do.
2071	Do. ..	Iron implements discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Iron	Do.
2072	Do. ..	Iron implements discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2073	Do. ..	Ornamented pottery (selected) discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Earthen ..	Do.
2074	Do. ..	Ornamented pottery (selected) discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2075	Do. ..	Ornamented pottery (selected) discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2076	Do. ..	Spouts and mouths of jars or pots discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2077	Do. ..	Big pot mouths discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2078	Do. ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2079	Do. ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2080	Do. ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2081	Do. ..	Pots (selected) discovered on the lower portion of the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2082	Do. ..	Polishing stone and bones discovered on the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Stone and bone.	Do.
2083	Do. ..	Standing Jain image on the south side top of the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Stone	Jaina.
2084	Do. ..	Seated Jain image on the south side top of the Gurubhaktakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Vizagapatam District—cont.</i>						
2085	Half ..	Seated Jaina image on the top of the Bodikonda.	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam ..	Stone	Jaina.
2086	Do. ..	Seated Jaina image on the top of the Bodikonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2087	Do. ..	Image of <i>Rama</i> on the top of the Bodikonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Hindu.
2088	Do. ..	Portion of standing Jaina image with <i>naga</i> hood from Durgakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Jaina.
2089	Do. ..	Head less seated Jaina image from Durgakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2090	Do. ..	Standing Jaina image from Durgakonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2091	Do. ..	Hammer stone and portions of an image discovered at Saripalli.	Saripalli ..	Do. ..	Do.	Prehistoric and Orissan.
<i>Guntur District.</i>						
2092	Full ..	Portions of ornamented pillars ..	Amaravati ..	Guntur ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
2093	Do. ..	Portions of ornamented panels ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2094	Half ..	Portion of a ornamented pillar..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2095	Do. ..	Portion of a pilaster and a panel.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2096	Do. ..	Ornamented panel with inscription.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2097	Do. ..	Panel with an <i>Yakshi</i>	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2098	Do. ..	Portions of ornamented panels ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2099	Do. ..	Portion of an image	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2100	Do. ..	Portion of a panel carved with a <i>naga</i> .	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2101	Do. ..	Portions of ornamented panels..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2102	Do. ..	Ornamented pillars	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2103	Do. ..	Portion of ornamented slab ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2104	Do. ..	A large sculptured panel ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2105	Do. ..	A panel with a <i>Yaksha</i>	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2106	Do. ..	A carved panel with Bo tree ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
<i>Madras.</i>						
2107	Full ..	North-east view of the old town wall and modern huts close by.	Madras ..	Madras ..	Brick and plaster.	Medieval.
2108	Do. ..	North-west view of the old town wall.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
<i>Chingleput District.</i>						
2109	Do. ..	South-east view of <i>Varthamana-svami</i> temple.	Tirupatikunram.	Chingleput ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Jaina.
2110	Do. ..	South view of <i>Varthamana-svami</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2111	Do. ..	North-east view of <i>Thriloganathasvami</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2112	Do. ..	East view of <i>Thriloganathasvami</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2113	Do. ..	South-east view of <i>Vadamalavarasvami</i> temple.	Orukkadam ..	Do. ..	Do.	Chola.
<i>North Arcot District.</i>						
2114	Do. ..	Golden ornaments, discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Chittur ..	North Arcot ..	Gold	Ancient.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>North Arcot District—cont.</i>						
2115	Full ..	Golden ornaments, discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Chittur ..	North Arcot ..	Gold	Ancient.
2116	Do. ..	Golden ornaments, discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2117	Do. ..	Ornamented bronze box, discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>						
2118	Do. ..	View of <i>Silapidari</i> , discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper ..	Do.
2119	Do. ..	View of <i>Silapidari</i> , discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2120	Do. ..	View of Pedestal, discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2121	Do. ..	Image of <i>Somaskanthar</i> , discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2122	Do. ..	Images of <i>Amman</i> and <i>Shanthar</i> , discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2123	Do. ..	<i>Astha Thevar</i> with stand, discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2124	Do. ..	<i>Sankam</i> , Tripod and light stand, discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2125	Do. ..	Images of <i>Krishna</i> , <i>Sathyavama</i> and <i>Rukmani</i> , discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2126	Half ..	<i>Astha Thevar</i> including foot, discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2127	Do. ..	<i>Vinayagar</i> with <i>viruatchi</i> , discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2128	Do. ..	Image of <i>Kali</i> , discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Modern.
2129	Full ..	View of <i>Nanthanar</i> image at <i>Sivaloganathasvami</i> temple.	Tiruppangur ..	Do. ..	Stone	Ancient.
2130	Do. ..	South-east view of Siva temple..	Kovilore ..	Do. ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>						
2131	Do. ..	View of Jaina image in a garden.	Annasalai ..	Pudukkottai State.	Stone	Jaina.
2132	Do. ..	View of Jaina image in a field ..	Vellanore ..	Trichinopoly ..	Do.	Do.
2133	Do. ..	South-east view of ruin shrine <i>Muktesvarasvami</i> temple.	Toviore ..	Do. ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
2134	Do. ..	South-west view of the inner <i>prakaram</i> <i>Muktesvarasvami</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Trichinopoly District—cont.</i>						
2135	Full ..	North-east view of <i>Varatharājaperumāl</i> temple.	Alambakam	Trichinopoly	Stone and plaster.	Chōla.
2136	Do. ..	South-west view of <i>Varatharājaperumāl</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2137	Do. ..	South-west view of <i>Siva</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2138	Do. ..	South-west view of main shrine <i>Tirunadungulanathar</i> temple.	Tirunadungulam.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2139	Do. ..	Bronze Horse in the <i>Tirunadungulanathar</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Bronze	Ancient.
<i>Madura District.</i>						
2140	Do. ..	Images of <i>Sundaramūrti Nayanar's</i> wife, <i>Apparevāmi</i> , <i>Pangimaramman</i> and <i>Bala-subramanyar</i> , discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Madura	Madura	Copper	Do.
2141	Do. ..	Images of <i>Sundaramūrti Nayanar's</i> wife, <i>Apparevāmi</i> , <i>Pangimaramman</i> and <i>Bala-subramanyar</i> , discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2142	Do. ..	Images of <i>Krishnamūrti</i> and <i>Perumāl</i> , discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2143	Do. ..	Images of <i>Perumāl</i> in its sitting posture, and <i>Alwar</i> discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
<i>Tinnevely District.</i>						
2144	Do. ..	Image of <i>Natarājasevāmi</i> , discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Kaithar	Tinnevely	Do.	Do.
2145	Do. ..	Images of <i>Swami</i> and <i>Amman Periyavudai</i> , discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2146	Do. ..	Images of <i>Vignisvarar</i> and <i>Subramanyasevāmi</i> , discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2147	Do. ..	Images of <i>Manikkavasevāmi</i> and <i>Sivagami Amman</i> , discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2148	Do. ..	Images of <i>Amman</i> and a Trident on stand discovered in the district and preserved at the Huzur Treasury.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
<i>Anantapur District.</i>						
2149	Do. ..	South-east view of old fort	Muchukota	Anantapur	Stone, brick and mud.	Do.
2150	Do. ..	South-east view of the ruined Palace 1st entrance and the fort.	Ratinagiri	Do.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Ancient Hindu.
2151	Do. ..	South-east view of the ruined Palace 1st entrance and the fort.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2152	Do. ..	North-east view of the granary near the fort.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2153	Do. ..	North-east view of the <i>Jaina</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Jaina.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Anantapur District—cont.</i>						
2154	Full ..	East view of the <i>Jaina</i> temple	Ratinagiri	Anantapur	Stone, brick and plaster.	Jaina.
2155	Do. ..	<i>Jaina</i> figure cut on a rock on the west hill.	Do.	Do.	Stone	Do.
2156	Do. ..	East view of the second entrance to the village.	Do.	Do.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Ancient Hindu.
2157	Do. ..	South-east view of the <i>Chandrasala</i> Base.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2158	Do. ..	South-east view of the <i>Sarāṭsevara</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2159	Do. ..	South-east view of the <i>Krishnappa Rajugudi</i> .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2160	Do. ..	North-east view of the <i>Krishnappa Rajugudi</i> .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2161	Half ..	Image of <i>Parasvanathasevāmi</i>	Do.	Do.	Brass	Jaina.
2162	Do. ..	Image of <i>Padmavati Amman</i>	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2163	Do. ..	<i>Kalikundala Chakram</i> inscriptions.	Do.	Do.	Copper	Ancient Hindu.
2164	Do. ..	<i>Kalikundala Chakram</i> inscriptions in Kanarese.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2165	Full ..	North-east view of the <i>Sher Ali's</i> mosque.	Penukonda	Do.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Ancient Mogul.
2166	Do. ..	East view of the <i>Sher Ali's</i> well.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2167	Do. ..	North-west view of the <i>Babaiya</i> mosque.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2168	Do. ..	North-west view of the <i>Rāmasēvāmi</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hindu.
2169	Do. ..	North-east view of the <i>Gahana mahal</i> .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2170	Do. ..	North-east view of the Nilakanthapuram Fort.	Nilakanthapuram.	Do.	Stone and mud.	Ancient.
2171	Do. ..	North-east view of the Nilakanthapuram Fort.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2172	Do. ..	South-west view of the Nilakanthapuram Fort.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2173	Do. ..	South-east view of the <i>Rāmasēvāmi</i> temple.	Tadpatri	Do.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2174	Do. ..	North view of the <i>Rāmasēvāmi</i> temple main <i>gopuram</i> .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2175	Do. ..	South view of the <i>Rāmasēvāmi</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2176	Do. ..	South-east view of the <i>Rāmasēvāmi</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2177	Do. ..	South-east view of the <i>Rāmasēvāmi</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2178	Do. ..	North-west view of the huge bull.	Lepakshi	Do.	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2179	Do. ..	North-west view of the huge bull.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2180	Do. ..	South view of the huge bull showing its compound wall and the attached ancient <i>mandapam</i> .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2181	Do. ..	South-east view of <i>Sivalingam</i> with <i>naga</i> hood on the south-west of the first <i>prakaram</i> .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Anantapur District—cont.</i>						
2182	Full ..	South view of <i>Sivalingam</i> with <i>naga</i> hood on the south-west of the first <i>prakaram</i> .	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2183	Do. ..	South view of the <i>Kalyanamandapam</i> on the north-west of the first <i>prakaram</i> .	Do. ..	Do. ..	Stone and plaster.	Do.
2184	Do. ..	South view of the <i>Kalyanamandapam</i> on the north-west of the first <i>prakaram</i> .	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2185	Do. ..	South-east view showing the corner of the <i>mandapam</i> and <i>Yagasala</i> in the first yard.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2186	Do. ..	East view of the <i>Kalyanamandapam</i> on the north-west corner in the first yard.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2187	Half ..	North-east view of the main <i>gopuram</i> , <i>Rungasevami</i> temple.	Pailabanda ..	Do. ..	Brick and plaster.	Do.
2188	Do. ..	South view of an inscription stone on the south-west corner of the inner court yard, <i>Rangasevami</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Stone	Do.
2189	Do. ..	Two inscription stones side by side in the <i>Dhoddappesvara</i> temple.	Hemavati ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2190	Do. ..	Two inscription stones side by side in the <i>Dhoddappesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2191	Do. ..	First side of the long inscription stone lying on the south-east of <i>Dhoddappa</i> temple paddy fields.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2192	Do. ..	Second side of the long inscription stone lying on the south-east of <i>Dhoddappa</i> temple paddy field.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2193	Do. ..	Third side of the long inscription stone lying on the south-east of <i>Dhoddappa</i> temple paddy field.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2194	Do. ..	Fourth side of the above inscription stone taken in perspective to show its general shape.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2195	Do. ..	Carving of an Amman figure slab near the private burial-ground adjacent to the south-east of <i>Siddesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2196	Do. ..	North-east view of a <i>mandapam</i> in Car street opposite to <i>Siddesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2197	Do. ..	Four slabs lying below the tree on the west side of the village tank.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2198	Do. ..	East view of Jaina figure in a seated posture with its attendant <i>chauri</i> bearer lying on the south-east of the village.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2199	Do. ..	East view of excavated deserted temple south-west of <i>Siddesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2200	Do. ..	Front view of an upper door in granite near deserted temple south-west of <i>Siddesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Anantapur District—cont.</i>						
2201	Half ..	North view of a base and <i>Gomukam</i> (பேரமுக்கு) excavated deserted temple south-west of <i>Siddesvara</i> temple.	Hemavati ..	Anantapur ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2202	Do. ..	Front view of <i>Mahina Mardani</i> which is in the <i>Hanuman</i> temple on the south-west of the village.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2203	Do. ..	Front view of <i>Kali</i> figure lying south-east of <i>Dhoddappa</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2204	Do. ..	Front view of a <i>Kali</i> figure with two hands and one right leg broken, which is lying south-east of a paddy field.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2205	Do. ..	Front view of the inscription stone lying near the paddy field west of the <i>Siddesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2206	Do. ..	Front view of <i>Virabadravami</i> in a standing posture in the middle of Car street.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2207	Full ..	West view of the main entrance of <i>Dhoddappesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Stone with mortar.	Do.
2208	Do. ..	East view of the main entrance of <i>Mallisvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2209	Half ..	South-west corner view of the perforated window in the <i>Dhoddappesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2210	Do. ..	South view of the perforated window in the <i>Dhoddappesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Stone	Do.
2211	Full ..	Two inscription stones side by side in the <i>Dhoddappesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2212	Do. ..	Two inscription stones side by side in the <i>Dhoddappesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2213	Do. ..	Two inscription stones side by side in the <i>Dhoddappesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2214	Half ..	An inscription stone brought from Bazar street which is now placed in the <i>Dhoddappesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2215	Do. ..	Second side of the inscription stone brought from Bazar street which is now placed in the <i>Dhoddappesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2216	Do. ..	Third side of the inscription stone brought from Bazar street which is now placed in the <i>Dhoddappesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2217	Do. ..	One inscription stone <i>Dhoddappesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2218	Do. ..	Front view of the <i>Kollekal</i> lying near the paddy field west of the <i>Siddesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
2219	Do. ..	Two inscription stones side by side in the <i>Dhoddappesvara</i> temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Anantapur District—cont.</i>						
2220	Half	Front view of <i>Kali</i> in slanting posture near the paddy field W of the <i>Siddisvara</i> temple.	Hemavati	Anantapur	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2221	Do.	Front view of <i>Kali</i> after being placed in its original position near the paddy field W of the <i>Siddisvara</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2222	Do.	Front view of <i>Kali</i> placed in its original position near the paddy field W of the <i>Siddisvara</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2223	Do.	North-east view of the group of a <i>lingam</i> and <i>ammans</i> near the south of the <i>Viruputhisvara</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2224	Do.	Front view of the <i>Pancha Kanis</i> on a slab near the deserted temple (south-west of <i>Siddisvara</i> temple).	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2225	Do.	Front view of the <i>Saptha Kanis</i> near the deserted temple (south-west of <i>Siddisvara</i> temples).	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2226	Do.	Two mutilated Siva figures in the <i>Dhoddappesvara</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2227	Do.	East view of a <i>Hanuman</i> cut in bas relief.	Gorantla	Do.	Do.	Do.
2228	Do.	South view of main entrance unfinished <i>gopuram</i> showing the symbols of a dagger and a pig.	Do.	Do.	Stone and plaster.	Do.
2229	Do.	North view of the main entrance <i>Mahāmandapam</i> interior.	Do.	Do.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Do.
2230	Do.	North-east view of the <i>Mahāmandapam</i> with tank.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2231	Do.	East view of the unfinished <i>gopuram</i> and temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2232	Do.	North-east view of a portion of <i>Mahāmandapam</i> .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2233	Do.	South-west view of the <i>Annan</i> shrine showing the bulging of the south wall.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2234	Do.	West view of the inscription stone attached in the fort wall.	Patha Sivaram.	Do.	Stone and mud.	Do.
2235	Do.	South-east view showing the hill fortress and rampart walls, etc.	Madakasira	Do.	Stone and plaster.	Hindu.
2236	Do.	South-east view showing the hill fortress.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2237	Do.	East view of a portion of main entrance detail work.	Do.	Do.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Do.
2238	Do.	East view of the ruined palace wall.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
<i>Bellary District.</i>						
2239	Full	South-west view of <i>Ramaswami</i> temple.	Peddathambalam.	Bellary	Stone and mud.	Chalukian.
2240	Do.	Ruined <i>Kal Kathraya Siva</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2241	Do.	North-west view of <i>Kesavaaswami</i> temple.	Cheppagiri	Do.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Bellary District—cont.</i>						
2242	Full	North-east view of <i>Kesavaaswami</i> temple.	Cheppagiri	Bellary	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2243	Do.	South-east view of <i>Rhogiswaraaswami</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2244	Do.	South-east view of <i>Jaina</i> temple on the hill.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2245	Do.	South-west view of the main entrance to the hill fort.	Bellary	Do.	Do.	Ancient Hindu.
2246	Do.	South view of the second entrance to the hill fort.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2247	Do.	South view of the oblong <i>mandapam</i> opposite the second entrance.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2248	Do.	South-east view of the main building on the upper hill.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2249	Do.	North view of the main building.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2250	Do.	South-east view of the group of magazines and <i>Kanakadurga</i> temple with <i>deejastambam</i> in the lower hill.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2251	Do.	South-east view of the newly-discovered moulded basement near arena.	Hampi	Do.	Do.	Do.
2252	Do.	North-east view of the newly-discovered moulded water pavilion at palace.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2253	Do.	North-east view of the newly-discovered moulded basement near arena.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2254	Do.	Three-headed Bull or <i>Trimukha Nandi</i> at <i>Sri Pampapati</i> temple.	Do.	Do.	Stone	Do.
<i>Kurnool District.</i>						
2255	Do.	South-west view of the tombs of Bhaday Abdul Wahab Khan and his brothers.	Kurnool	Kurnool	Stone, brick and plaster.	Mogul.
2256	Do.	South view of the tombs of Bhaday Abdul Wahab Khan and his brothers, etc., of the Nabob's tutor Muhammad Hussain Saib, and mosque in front of the arches.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2257	Do.	South-east view of the mosque of the Nabab and their families and a <i>mogubara</i> in front.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2258	Do.	South-east view of Muhammad Hussain Saib's <i>mogubara</i> , the tutor of the Nabab.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2259	Do.	South-west view of the tomb of the prophet Kareemulla Babha.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX H.

List of drawings prepared.

1713. Plan of ruined Buddhist monastery, Ramathirtham, Vizagapatam district.
 1714. Sections and elevations, ruined Buddhist monastery, Ramathirtham, Vizagapatam district.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from A. REA, Esq., F.S.A., SCOT., M.R.A.S., Superintendent, Archæological department, Madras.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—the 8th June 1910.
No.—899.

I have the honour to submit the annual report of this department for the year 1909–1910, together with Appendices A to H and the required sets of photographs, and would respectfully request the consideration of Government to the following matters therein referred to.

2. The excavation operations at Ramathirtham continued for a few months in the first half of the year under report, while the latter part of the year was occupied in conservation work, and the best use of this time has been made. The district of Anantapur alone, on account of the numerous recommendations by local officials for the demolition of ruined forts, occupied a considerable part of the time at my disposal. The results of the work turned out under this head have been recorded on pages 3 to 20 of the report under the various district headings. The repairs therein suggested to the various monuments deserve immediate attention; otherwise, the difficulties represented on page 15 under “Sarangapani Temple” and “Mahamaka Tank,” by the omission to give effect to my recommendations contained in the report for 1904–1905, are sure to recur. With the delay, the expenditure in restoring the monument increases; and ultimately its value is also lost. In this connection, I would request that besides sanctioning these works, the Collectors concerned may be requested to collect any available contribution there is in the case of private temples, and to resort to the provisions of section 9 of the Ancient Monuments Act in cases where they consider it necessary.

3. The difficulties I had to experience on account of the indifference of some local officials in Hindupur—mentioned on page 3 of the report—to attend to the requirements of this department caused no small inconvenience. This office, unlike many, has to make very speedy journeys throughout the Presidency almost throughout the year. Unless district or taluk officials render every possible help, the work of this office will be much retarded, and I would therefore submit that Government may be pleased to issue necessary orders to them.

4. I have, on good grounds, recommended on page 14 the sanctum of the Tiruvadamardur temple for preservation, and have also again referred to it under “Alterations to temples by custodians” on page 28. In the interest of the monuments, I would request that the Collector be advised in this matter. Already the demolition of the Rámésvaram temple has caused a good deal of sensation throughout different parts of India and the Chetties are also demolishing and reconstructing the great temples of Jambukesvaram and Máyavaram, besides numbers of other temples of smaller size at various other places. If the information suggested by me on page 24 under “Treasure Trove” is desired by Government, the Collectors of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Chingleput, where such renovations are vigorously going on, may be referred to, and confidential reports called for.

5. Under the head “Damage to ancient monuments” on page 27, I have given some of the cases noticed by me during the year. Of course, there may doubtless be others that have not been brought to my notice. I would refer Government in particular to my remarks in regard to the Jain temple, Humpi, on pages 5 and 28. I have requested Collectors to see to the preservation of all monuments and also to

the issue of circulars to their subordinates on that behalf. That this state of affairs should still continue is to be deplored, and I would request Government to draw their attention to G.O., No. 745, Public, dated 21st August 1903, mentioned on page 27 of the report.

6. On page 27 under "Application of the Ancient Monuments Act" I have referred to the inclusion of monuments in the existing list, without reference to this department, and this has already been brought to the notice of Government in paragraph 9 of my letter No. 478, dated the 29th March 1910. I would also solicit early orders for the printing of the list of ancient monuments already submitted to Government for sanction and mentioned on page 31 under "Publications."

7. The suggestions made by me on page 30 as to additions to be made to the museum for the exhibition and arranging of archaeological objects sent by me are recommended for the early consideration of Government as, unless these are done, there is every chance of their being defaced or otherwise spoiled. As Honorary Assistant to the Superintendent of the Museum, I could not find time to make myself more useful, on account of my absence from Madras throughout the Presidency almost the whole of the year. But on subjects being referred to me, I shall always be ready to render my assistance.

8. I have already requested the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy to send me photographs of the places recommended for conservation in his annual reports, and Government may be pleased to accord sanction for this (*vide* page 33), as otherwise there will be delay, and the travelling expenses of sending another member of this office will have to be incurred. The course suggested above alone will tend to facilitate the work.

9. With the increase in conservation work entailed by the additions made to the list, some of which are pending inspection, it is necessary to strengthen the office staff and also allow a decent salary to the existing members. In this connection, reference is also solicited to page 33 of the report. The present scale of inadequate pay allowed to them causes loss on account of constant touring and the maintenance of an additional establishment at the head-quarters on occasions when they have to be there. I would therefore request that early orders may be passed by Government to enable me to submit proposals for the reorganisation of the establishment.

10. Besides the work turned out by my Manager M.R.Ry. P. V. Jagadesaiyar, as mentioned on page 33, he has taken a deep interest in all matters connected with the department, and I would therefore request that, as a special case, his name may be entered in the standard distribution list of archaeological publications, in order that he may equip himself with more useful information. Some of my previous Managers have had this concession extended to them, and this, I submit, may be given effect to in the present incumbent's case also.

11. I would request that I may receive twenty copies of the annual report of this department every year.

12. It is requested that a sufficient number of spare copies of the report may be printed to enable Superintending Engineers to circulate them amongst their Executive Engineers, Sub-divisional Officers and Overseers, and Collectors amongst their Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars. The necessary indents may be obtained from Superintending Engineers and Collectors direct by the Superintendent, Government Press.

Order—No. 648, Public, dated 25th July 1910.

Recorded.

2. The report, which evidences much useful work by the Archaeological department, has been perused by Government with interest.

3. The attention of the Superintendent is, however, drawn to the fact that the function of an administration report is to convey a record of work done during the year, together with a statement, where this is desirable, of the most important work to be carried out in the near future. It should not include proposals on specific

points which require the separate consideration of Government. The Superintendent will accordingly be requested to submit separate proposals, where these have not already been made, in respect of the monuments recommended by him in his report for repair and conservation.

4. Mr. Rea should also be careful not to make remarks derogatory to other departments in his administration reports. It was not fair (page 3 of the report) to infer from the fact that the Tahsildar of Hindupur failed to give Mr. Rea the assistance which he considered necessary (a matter which has been referred to the Collector) that there was general slackness on the part of the officials in that part of the district in their supervision of subordinates and village menials.

5. *Conservation.*—The attention paid to this branch of work was very satisfactory. The details given in Appendix C should, however, have shown whether there were any lapses or surrenders of grants. The Government agree with the Superintendent that great care is essential in selecting monuments for conservation, to prevent the demands on the department outrunning its resources. It is only when some special interest attaches to a monument, apart from any general historical associations, that its conservation can be held to be justified. Judged by this standard, the ancient forts of Anantapur, referred to on page 7 of the report, would hardly be proper objects for conservation.

6. Though the work of excavation was unavoidably curtailed, the results that were obtained, especially at Ramathirtham, were of great interest.

7. The attention of Collectors and of the Superintendent, Government Central Museum, is drawn to the remarks on page 24 of the report in regard to Treasure Trove. The rules should be carefully observed.

8. The Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy will be requested to submit through the Superintendent, in future, the photographs of places recommended by him for conservation in his annual progress report.

9. The attention of the Superintendent is drawn to the non-submission of his tour programme. He will be requested to supply the omission.

10. The reorganisation of the Superintendent's office establishment and the arrangement of the museum antiquities are matters which are engaging the attention of Government.

11. The proposals regarding the distribution of copies of the report are approved and the authorities concerned will be requested to communicate their requirements direct to the Superintendent, Government Press.

12. Copies of the report and the photographs referred to in Appendix G will be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

(True Extract.)

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey (with 20 copies).
 „ the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
 „ the Superintendent, Government Central Museum.
 „ the Superintendent, Government Press.
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Public Works Department.
 „ the Government of India, Home department (with C.L.).
 „ the Chief Commissioner of Coorg (with C.L.).
 „ the Director-General of Archaeology, with 4 copies (with C.L.).
 Editors' Table (with report, abstract of covering letter, and order).

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

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

India Office Library, London, S.W.
British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.
Do. (Oriental Department), London, W.C.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
Bendal Library at Cambridge.
Birmingham University Library.
London University Library, South Kensington, London, S.W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh " " Edinburgh.
Glasgow " " Glasgow.
Aberdeen " " Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 50, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal " Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
" " Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institute de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.
Société Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
Königlich Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin, W., 35, Potsdamer Strasse 120.
Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.
Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.

AUSTRIA.

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

ITALY.

† Secretary, Rivista di Storia Antica, Padova, Italy.
Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.
British School at Rome, Palazzo Odescalchi, Piazza S.S. Apostoli, Rome Italy.
American School of Classical Studies at Rome.
Società Asiatica Italiana, Firenze, Italy.

* Refers only to Part II of the Annual Report of the Director-General of Archaeology in India.
† Refers only to Part II of Director-General's Annual Report.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—cont.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

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

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U.S.A.
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U.S.A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

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

FOREIGN COLONIES.

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

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
Indian Museum, Calcutta.
* Press Room, Calcutta, Simla.
Central Library, Army Head-quarters, Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

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

BOMBAY.

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

BENGAL.

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

* Director-General's Report, Part II.

II.—INDIA—cont.

(2) PROVINCIAL—cont.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Allahabad.
 University Library, Allahabad.
 Public Library, Allahabad.
 Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
 Sanskrit College, Benares.
 Thomason College, Roorkee.
 Archaeological Museum, Muttra.
 * Panini Office, Allahabad.

PUNJAB.

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

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.
 Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
 The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
 The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.
 The Vajirana National Library, Bangkok.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
 Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.
 The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

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

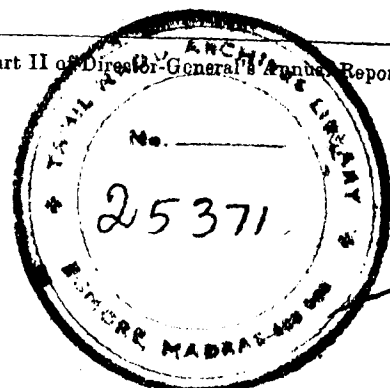
Rajputana.

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

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.
 Baroda Museum, Baroda.

* Refers only to Part II of Director-General's Annual Report.



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