

ANNUAL REPORT

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OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,

SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS,

FOR THE YEAR



1910-1911.



MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1911.

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PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

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I.—Office Routine.

I have been, as sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, permitted to spend three months of the year at Ootacamund or any other hill station. But during the year Government sanction was obtained to spend the recess at Bangalore, the climate there being equally suitable for office work, and accordingly the period from June to September 1910 was spent in the Bangalore District. Summer Recess.

After twenty-two years' continuous work, in continuation of the recess, a period of three months' privilege leave was availed of by me during which period Government were pleased to place the Manager of the Office, M.R.Ry. P. V. Jagadisa Aiyar, in charge. His work having been found satisfactory, Government were pleased also to sanction a charge allowance to him. He did useful touring work throughout a great part of the Presidency. The work of the other members of the office also has been satisfactory. Privilege Leave.

Though it does not fully meet the growing requirements of the Department, the provision of an additional staff consisting of a Typist, a third Photographer, a temporary Clerk and a permanent Peon in lieu of a temporary peon, has been sanctioned by Government. The grade of the Manager has been raised from Rs. 50 to 80, to Rs. 50 to 100, a personal allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem, after an approved service of three years on the maximum pay of the grade, has also been sanctioned to the clerk on Rs. 30 to 45. Revision of establishment.

Government also sanctioned two temporary Draughtsmen on Rs. 50 each, to complete the inking of the unfinished drawings in the office, and the work is being pushed through as fast as possible under the personal supervision of the Head Photographer. Drawings.

Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Ph.D., the Officiating Director-General of Archæology in India, toured in this Presidency, and inspected several of the monuments. The Manager accompanied him in the south and myself in the north. Director-General's Tour.

Government were pleased to order that the submission of a tour programme along with the Annual Progress Report would not be insisted on, but that a general programme showing the districts visited during each of the two years preceding, and the districts proposed to be visited during the next year, should be submitted at the beginning of each official year. Tour Programme.

To facilitate communication with the town offices, the installation of a telephone in the office was sanctioned. Telephone.

Purchase of books.

Hitherto, only books relating to the legendary lore of places (*Sthalapurāṇams*) were authorised to be purchased without sanction of Government. During the year, Government extended the power to purchase any books that might be of interest to this Department provided they were each below Rs. 10 in value.

Office Buildings.

During the year, the office had to be shifted to Adyār, owing to the extremely small office rent allowed by Government and the impossibility of getting a building suitable in all respects as to locality and accommodation and this has caused some inconvenience to the members of the office who have either to walk a long distance to office or engage private conveyance at their own expense; and the accommodation therein having been also found insufficient for the increased number of hands, Government have been moved in the matter of sanctioning an increased rent to enable the office being located in a more spacious building in some convenient part of the town until such time as a permanent building can be had for this Department.

Unserviceable articles.

Some irreparable portions of the tent equipment and unserviceable photographic articles, etc., were sent for sale by auction, new ones having been purchased during the year.

II.—Antiquities.

The Executive Engineer, West Coast Division, brought to the notice of this Department that, while clearing the jungle near the Sultan's Battery in Wynaad, certain images were found, and requested to know how they were to be disposed of. The place being one of importance, inasmuch as it was once occupied by the Jains, he was requested to send them to the Madras Museum. But again, as the images had been slightly damaged in transit to Calicut, he desired an inspection of them before despatch to the Museum. Accordingly, they were personally inspected and photographed, and asked to be carefully packed and despatched. Instructions were given that, whenever any future work should be carried on in the vicinity, a careful search for the missing parts of the images should be made.

It having been found that the Provincial Government could not always purchase Treasure Trove finds of antiquarian value, owing to want of funds, the Government of India ordered, on the recommendation of the Director-General of Archaeology, that such articles might with advantage be acquired from Imperial funds, and that the articles so bought be treated as lent to the local Museum. Certain sums of money were accordingly placed at my disposal during the year. Out of this sum, some were spent in purchasing, through the Collector of Guntūr, five copper plates containing inscriptions, with ring and seal, on the recommendation of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy who reported that they related to the age of the Eastern Chālukyan King *Ammarāja* II, (A.D. 945–970), and referred to an important period of Telugu history; and for the balance, other idols from private bodies and certain Treasure Trove finds, were purchased.

With a view to utilize as much of the Imperial allotment as possible, the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum at Madras was requested that, in all Treasure Trove cases in which the opinion of this Department, recommending the purchase of antiquities of archaeological interest for the Museum, is not acted upon by him, early intimation of such non-purchase may be given to this Department, so that they may be acquired for other Museums. Such a course would not necessitate the repetition of such a request in every case. The Superintendent, Government Museum, wanted to know in each case suggesting the acquisition of Treasure Trove finds as to which Museum the finds were intended to be acquired for. But on the representation of this Department that it would be impossible to definitely say for which Museum the finds are intended to be acquired, the Government approved of the suggestion that the Superintendent of the local Museum should only intimate to this Department the non-purchase of any articles recommended for acquisition.

The Resident of Mysore sent a gold coin found in Kamblipūr village of Anekal Taluk, Bangalore District, and on examination, it was found to be a gold *fanam* of Virarāya, of the 18th or 19th century coined in the Travancore State. The obverse side of the coin bore within a circle of radiating lines a symbol like a

dagger, and the reverse twelve pellets in three rows over two other marks representing a transverse bar. It was returned, as the Superintendent of the Madras Museum did not require it.

Four copper plates relating to the temple at Krishnāpuram in the Tinnevely District, were obtained from the trustees as a loan, and sent to the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy for inspection.

A plaster cast of a carved wooden panel of Mary and Jesus, that was taken some years ago from the Roman Catholic Church at Tranquebār, Tanjore District, was sent to the local Museum for exhibition there.

As desired by the officiating Director-General of Archaeology during his tour in this Presidency, sixteen panels from the wood carvings of the old *Chitra Tēr* (car drawn in the Tamil month of *Chitra*) belonging to the Śāraṅgapaṇi temple at Kumbhakōṇam in the Tanjore District, were got, and despatched to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, after having photos taken of them.

The Resident in Mysore sent two specimens out of 78 Kanteroy Coins discovered in Basavanahalli of Tumkūr District and these were found to relate to the time of the Mysore King Kanthirava Narasarāja (A.D. 1639–59). The obverse bears the figure of Vishṇu in the Naraśimha Avatār, and the reverse contains three lines of an illegible inscription. These being common and the Superintendent of the Museum not requiring them, they were returned to the Resident with the above observation.

This historically important place lying at a distance of nearly 14 miles on the south-east of Shiyālī railway station, has already been referred to in the last year's annual report. It is one of the ancient towns said to have been in existence some 1,800 years ago according to the works in Tamil literature. Purāṇically also, when *Paraśurāma* defeated the *Kshatriyas*, this town is said to have been in existence, and probably the present hamlet Vellayaniruppu marks that connection. It was one of the five Chōla capitals. Besides the Chōlas, the Pallavās are also said to have been in possession of this city for some time, and probably the present temple in the hamlet of Pallavanēśvaram indicates this. The town is then said to have been divided into two parts, Pattinapākam where Rājās lived, and Maruvūrpākam (probably the present village of Maruvātūr) where the other castes lived. The present hamlet of Ilayamudu Kūdam, some 3 or 4 miles off, is said to have been the place wherefrom betel leaves were raised for this capital city. The city is said to have had one score and a quarter temples dedicated to the various deities, but many of these were subsequently submerged by the sea. It was also a seat of the Jains, and the present temple of Śambāpathi is said to mark that spot.

A slight excavation conducted last year by the Collector of the District exposed some wells close by the sea. Besides these, when observing this year, a brick well on the seaside was also noticed. The wells existing near the coast line have fine hard clay surroundings over the burnt earthen walls called *Oraikinaru*, and also the same arrangement occurs over the brick wells. Probably this arrangement of enclosing mud is to prevent salt water percolating into them. From the presence of these wells, it must be inferred that there should have been habitations adjoining them. There are also some mounds, two near the Pallavanēśvara temple and two near the Śambāpati temple, which have been selected for further excavation, if possible.

III.—Damage to Ancient Monuments.

Information having been received that some of the well carved stones in the Navāb's Palace at Trichinopoly had been removed, and that certain *Nāttukkōttai Chetties* intended to demolish the ancient *Kaṭṭār maṇṭapam* within the temple of Jambhukēśvara, the Collector was addressed on the matter. He replied regarding the former, that it was the Public Works Department that removed the stones for constructing a flight of steps elsewhere, and regarding the latter, that the Chetties had no intention of demolishing the *maṇṭapam* in the immediate future. The Collector further stated that he had asked the Executive Engineer to stop any further removal of stones, and the Tahsildar to give early intimation of any intended demolition of the *maṇṭapam*.

Fort, Belkal.

It was brought to the notice of this Department, by the Superintending Engineer, that the Trigonometrical Survey Party No. III, Burma, dismantled a part of the battery walls in the course of their survey operations. The Collector was requested to ascertain how the walls came to be thus damaged without the knowledge of this Department. His reply was that the damage was caused through the removal of some stones for theodolite observation, that the damage was slight, that the officer regretted the occurrence, and that he was not aware of the fact of the fort having been preserved. The damage was then repaired at a cost of Rs. 30.

Tirumal
Nayak's
Palace,
Madura.

Certain articles in the local newspapers stated that the appearance of this ancient building had been spoiled by several partitions recently put up. Though there is a standing order of Government that estimates for repairs to all ancient monuments should get the approval of this Department, the rule had not been observed in regard to this particular monument, and Government were addressed thereon. The Public Works Department reported that the alterations were of a temporary nature on account of the recent formation of the Rāmnād District offices, and that for any further alterations the previous approval of this Department would be sought; and the papers were recorded by Government.

Mahal
Chandra-
giri.

This Department was requested by the Public Works Department to inspect the Mahal at Chandragiri in the North Arcot district, and offer its views on the proposal to convert it into residential quarters for the Head Assistant Collector of that district. It was accordingly inspected and an opinion given that it would not be desirable to so utilize the building; and Government accordingly negatived the proposal.

Mayura-
nathasvami
temple,
Maya-
varam.

It was ascertained that the Mayūranāthasvami temple at Mayavaram in the Tanjore district was being demolished without any notice to this Department, with a view to renew it, and the Collector was requested to order the postponement of the demolition until the proposed repairs are approved of by this Department. The temple was also included during the year in the List of Ancient Monuments.

Gudal Ala-
gar temple,
Madura.

The Amman shrine of this temple was pulled down, and the inscribed stones of its walls were heaped in a corner of another adjoining temple known as the *Mudanagōpālusvāmi*. The Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy has been requested to copy the inscriptions.

On inspection, it was seen that the temple is one of importance, both archæologically and architecturally, on account of its antiquity and the unique design of its central *Aṣṭāṅgavimānam*, which has provision for the god's *piṭam* in its third story. As most of the parts of the *Vimānam* has recently been renewed, and as such the original structure has not been preserved, steps have not been taken to include this in the List of Ancient Monuments. The *purāṇic* version connected with the origin of this temple is that the sage *Bhrigu* in *Tṛtāyuga* prayed for a vision of *Mahāviṣṇu* in the *Aṣṭāṅga Vimānam* in this world, which nowhere then existed, and that accordingly he appeared. Over the *Ardhamantapam* and the sanctuary are some very good perforated windows in granite work.

The shrine of the goddess, on the south, has been totally removed, without any trace of the original building, and as the Nāttukōṭṭai Chetti who did the repairs here, is also in sole charge of another Vishnu temple at a distance of a few yards on the north, several of the pillars, capitals and inscribed stones have been thrown down there as useless material. In the place of the original sanctuary, a modern one is being rapidly erected.

The inscribed stones were, on examination, found to be in good condition, and are quite fit for being replaced in their original position. If this be not done, there is every probability of the stones being lost once for all, or altogether removed to another place where they may not be put in proper order, and also mislead observers as to the particulars thereof; probably they may also be broken up and plain hewn for building material, as at other places. It was suggested that the Chetti in charge of the work should be required to reset these inscribed stones in the place wherefrom they were removed; and after necessary correspondence, the Collector has reported that the Chetti has agreed to arrange them in a wall within the temple. It has been suggested by this Department that a board detailing the circumstances may also be put up.

In one of the cut stones on the western side of the stone *dagoba* within the first *Chaitya*, the words "Swadēsi Pillar" have been cut in the pillar, and the watchman in charge under the supervision of the Public Works Department denied any knowledge of this. The matter has been referred to the Collector of Vizagapatam district from whom no reply has yet been received. The ruins should be marked by a notice board to inform and warn the public that they are protected under the Ancient Monuments Act. At present, there is nothing to show that they are included under that category.

Rama-
tirtham
ruins.

IV.—References and Publications.

The Director-General of Archæology in India desired to have a short account of any new interesting discoveries, made during the past year, for contribution to the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. The excavations made by this Department as well as that made by the Collector of Tanjore at the ancient site of Kāvēripattanam which resulted in the unearthing of some remains of buildings and other small objects, were detailed and reported upon.

The Director-General of Archæology stated that an arrangement had been made for an exchange with the Archæological Commissioner of Ceylon, of photos of ancient monuments of that country for those of this circle, and he was furnished by this Department, with 63 photos, and information as to the date, as far as possible, of the building or sculpture which each photo represented.

Seeing that it would be expedient to affix to each of the monuments in the conserved list, a notice board containing the name of the monument and the penal clause against any unauthorized interference with it, a standard form was prescribed in consultation with the various officers connected with the putting up of such boards, and Government was addressed thereon. By this arrangement the inspecting officers of the various departments will easily recognise the monuments and also warn the public against any damage of the kind, cases of which have frequently occurred.

Notice
Boards.

It has been arranged that in future the photo negatives are to be stored in the various provincial archæological offices and that prints therefrom are also to be supplied to the public at the prescribed rates; in view to this, the best method of preserving them is to be resorted to and proper storage effected.

Photo
Negatives.

Some of the citizens of Vellore sent a *muhazār* praying for the resumption of worship in the Hindu temple within the Fort there; but on a reference to the Collector, it having been found inadvisable to grant the request, it was not complied with.

Certain *cadjān* books, said to have been left in front of the Collector's Cutcherry at Saidapet by some astrologer, were sent by Mr. Lionel Vibert, Collector of Chingleput. They were kindly perused by Mahamahōpadyāya V. Sāminātha Aiyar Avargal, Pandit of the Presidency College, Madras, and stated to be a *Śthalapurāṇam* of Tiruvannāmalai, *Śilpa Śāstra*, and a treatise on medicine, etc. Some of them which were useful to this Department were retained, and the rest forwarded to the local Oriental Manuscripts Library.

Information was received from the Public Works Department that certain inscribed stones were found at excavation of foundations in the Lalpet weirs at the Vīraṇam tank, Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district; and of these, two were sent to this office. Impressions were taken of these inscriptions and forwarded to the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy with a request to be informed if all the stones were worthy of preservation. On his reply that they might be preserved for decipherment, the Public Works Department were requested to do so. That Department has further reported that eight inscribed stones and a stone idol have since been found and kept for inspection by the Epigraphical Department. The two inscribed stones received in this office were duly forwarded to the Madras Museum to be placed along with other archæological exhibits.

Vīraṇam
Tank.

A petitioner prayed for permission to demolish the *Idgah* or the *Ramzān Masjid* at Adōni and reconstruct it from private funds. The monument was inspected, and found to be in such a ruinous and irreparable condition that it would be impossible

The Ramzan
masjid,
Adoni.

to preserve it any longer. As its dilapidated walls were also found to be in a dangerous state, it was brought to the notice of the Collector that the public should not be allowed to approach it. The Collector was also informed that there was no objection to complying with the petitioner's request. The necessary photos of the existing portion of the *Masjid* have been taken by this Department.

Grand
Anicut.

When excavating the foundations for rebuilding the part of the Grand Anicut in the Tañjore district across the Cāuvēry which breached in 1909, certain inscribed stones and sculptures were found. The anicut in question was originally built by one of the Chōla Kings. The matter has been referred to the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy for decipherment of the inscriptions.

Venugopā-
lasvami
temple,
Māgalam.

The Collector of Bellāry, on the application of the villagers of Māgalam for the sale of the stones of the ruined temple of Venugopālasvami in that village, addressed this Department; but as on inspection, as it was found that there was nothing in them worth preserving, he was informed that there was no archæological objection to the disposal of the stones, and that the only inscribed stone found among the ruins might be removed to the other temple in the same village which is now in the List.

Well,
Kothapēta.

The Collector of Bellāry brought to notice that there was a well built of fine chiselled stones at Kothapēta, a hamlet of Neranaki in the Ālūr tāluk, bearing an inscription in Hindustani shewing that the well was built in the time of the Muham-madan rulers. On inspection, it was found not to be sufficiently unique to merit inclusion in the List of Monuments. The Collector was informed that repairs to it should be done locally.

Five printed conservation notes relating to some monuments in this circle, were issued during the year and duly distributed to all concerned.

The Madras Government have been pleased to review the work of this Department during the past year as follows:—

"The conservation of ancient monuments received attention at the hands of the Archæological Department, and the latter portion of the year was fully occupied with this branch of work. Besides the inspection of those monuments that were repaired by the Public Works Department, several others that deserved inclusion in the list were inspected. A volume on "Pallava Architecture" illustrated with numerous plates describing the early phase of Hindu architecture that succeeded that of the Buddhists was published by the Superintendent. A revised edition of the list of ancient monuments has been prepared. Excavations were conducted at various localities, in continuation of the operations of the previous year, the chief amongst them being the ruined Monastery on the hills at Rāmatirtham in the Vizagapatam district. In addition to the buildings previously unearthed, some other structures, including long rows of cells for the monks, were excavated. Traces were also found of a clearly defined and broad pathway, which must have been the original principal way up the hills to the monastery. A large amount of work was done in connection with the investigation of the Treasure Trove cases that were brought to the notice of the Department."

V.—Native States.

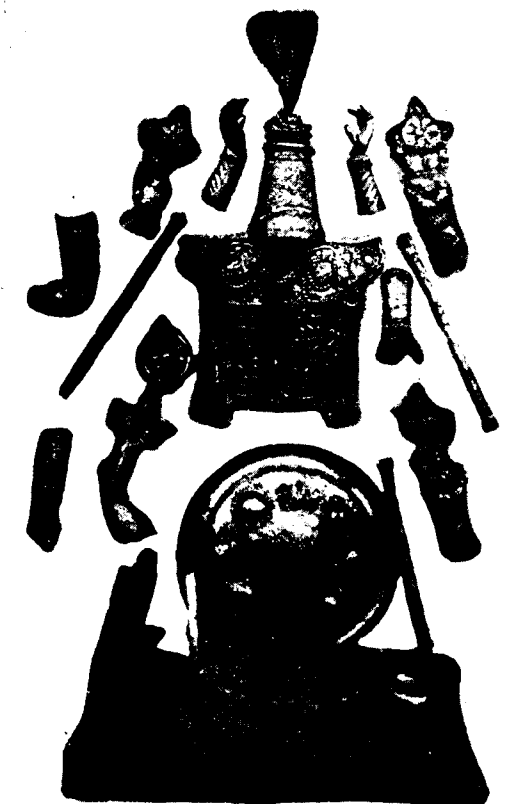
Though in 1905, the Government of Madras, on the recommendation of this Department, were pleased to request the Travancore and Cochin Darbars to supply this Department with copies of all their archæological publications, yet, as it appeared that the request had been lost sight of, the Resident of these States was addressed, and the matter again placed before the Darbars for compliance.

The Cochin Darbār has sent a list of Ancient Monuments of historical and archæological interest discovered in that State subsequent to the year 1905. Of the twelve monuments included in this list, two are of special interest, viz., (1) a curious cave in Kunnankulam, containing an earthen tub and a cot of laterite with three legs; and (2) a peak on the western bank of the Shorayar river (a tower on the Velvara peak), on which is a circular building or tower said to be of very great antiquity and in many ways resembling the stone huts on Dartmoor.

The Resident of Travancore and Cochin reported, at the instance of the Cochin Darbār, that a Munirah had been discovered in the *Palapalli* forests which are situated on a hill to the east of the *Vilakamuku* river, that it was reported to be in good condition having two cells with a single slab each measuring 7 feet in length, 6 feet in breadth and 3½ feet in height and that arrangements had been made by the Darbār for its proper preservation.



Chakram.



Jewels.



Bull.



Subrahmanyasvami.



Nagakanya.



Mahishasuramardhani.

The excavations made in the rock by the Trichinopoly Treasure Trove Syndicate are on the west of the rock adjoining the *Kodamuruthi* channel and measure nearly 65' in length, 10' in breadth and 30' in depth. The Forest department is said to grant licenses to remove stones on the north and east, and this is objectionable since a Government order was issued in 1905 prohibiting quarrying near this rock which has inscriptions.

Another small inscription in a line of four letters has been noticed almost at the top of the rock near the *pīṭam* of the *Vināyaka* sculpture, and this has been referred for the opinion of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.

The Treasure Trove Syndicate seems to have done nothing in the matter of continuing the excavations for the past few years, and as such it may not be worth while to grant any further extension of the period.

VII.—Circular Letters, etc.

Notifi-
cations.

Seeing that in some cases where a notification for declaring monuments "protected" is delayed by Collectors, especially the second notification after the first inviting objections, the following circular letter was sent to all Collectors, and the desirability of their persuading the custodians of monuments to execute agreements, where Government contribution is given, was also impressed :—

"According to section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Act VII of 1904, in the case of every monument to be protected by Government, it has to be notified in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes that such is the intention of Government and objections thereto invited, allowing one month's time to intervene between the publication of the notification and the final decision of Government. It has been observed that in some cases there has been delay in the issue of this final order which may be avoided by your promptly reporting to Government whether or not there were objections at the expiry of the one month's time allowed by the Act. I would, therefore, request that necessary arrangements might be made for issuing strict orders to Divisional Officers and Tahsildars to allow of no delay in the submission of such reports.

"2. Although section 5 of the Act enforces the obtaining of an agreement from the custodian of "protected" monuments only, yet in practice it has been found possible to persuade the custodians of some monuments, to the repair of which Government has contributed, to execute agreements, though the monuments may not have been declared "protected." Now that a new and enlarged List of Ancient Monuments is to shortly issue, it will include a much larger proportion of monuments than was the case hitherto, but most of them need not be formally declared protected, though it is necessary to make every endeavour to induce the custodians of all the monuments in the List, for which Government is asked to contribute for its upkeep, to enter into an agreement under the Act and also when instances occur under the special circumstances embodied in G.O., No. 790, Public, dated 4th September 1903.

"3. I would also request that you will kindly forward a copy of the report to be sent by you to Superintending Engineers under B.S.O. No. 203 (2), so that I may have an opportunity of seeing if it has been incorporated in the lists sent to me by the Superintending Engineer."

Vegetation.

The following memorandum by this Department in regard to the prevention of growth of vegetation on ancient monuments was circulated to all officers of the Public Works and Revenue Departments :—

"That vegetation plays an active part in the destruction of temples and other ancient monuments is a fact very well known. It is one of the chief destructive influences in a tropical climate. But the custodians of ancient monuments do not, as a rule, seem to take any notice of these growths on the walls, either when they are but small plants, or even after they are deeply rooted and consequently buildings are damaged to such an extent that heavy sums have to be spent in their restoration though no renovation can restore the original beauty of the structure.

"2. Some custodians do make a show of removing the leaves and stems leaving the root to again produce a new and probably more luxuriant growth than before, and, as the roots expand with the growth of the plants, the masonry, however heavy and solid it may be, is invariably forced out of position, and, if not checked in time, will ultimately fall into ruin. All this could be avoided at little or no expense by the removal of young plants whenever they appear in any joints of the masonry.

"3. The attention of the custodians of all ancient monuments should be drawn to the fact, that the first and foremost duty to be done in preserving such buildings is the constant removal of such growths to the very end of the root, and the application immediately thereafter of scrub eradicator."

* Obtainable from Messrs. Fleming & Co., Bombay.

"4. That the ancient Hindus were not unaware of the evil effects of vegetation is evident from the fact that, in many important temples, due provision has been made in the accounts for the annual clearance of vegetation, though, in practice, it is not now done in the manner in which it should and ought to be done, and is in most cases neglected.

"5. Touring officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments should make it a point to bring these to the notice of the custodians of all ancient monuments, and also note the action taken in this connection in their diaries to their superiors. In the worst cases, where there is any probability of any part of a building collapsing from this cause, a special report may be made to the Collector of the district, who would do well to bring it to the notice of the Archaeological Department."

With a view to expedite the preparation of the Administration Report, Government were addressed to order Superintending Engineers to forward to this office copies of the annual statement showing expenditure on Archaeological Works hitherto submitted to the Public Works Department Secretariat alone. The Government accordingly ordered the submission of the return to this office also.

With a view to avoid unnecessary inspection of remnants of ruined Fort walls, before permitting the disposal of the existing stones, the Collectors of Anantapur and Bellary, who have been making numerous references on the subject during the past two years, have been requested to give the following details in their references :—

- (1) To what length and height the walls now exist?
- (2) Whether the walls or other buildings are continuous or much broken in places?
- (3) A short history connected with the construction in those days and the probable date.
- (4) In whose custody the remains of the old buildings are?

This reference was made, as the inspections made in the past and present years in most cases resulted in long journeys having to be undertaken to inspect mere heaps of ruined stones in far out-of-the-way places.

On the method of carrying out archæological works and the colouring of plaster, use of paraffin, etc., a circular letter as follows was issued to all Superintending Engineers with the request to communicate it to all their subordinates concerned, in order that close observance may be kept :—

"Our primary object is to preserve all that we can of these ancient memorials and not to renovate and embellish them. The restoration of missing members is necessary in some cases for the sake of structural stability; and in some cases it is desirable, for the reason that their absence seriously detracts from the beauty or symmetry of the building. But when such restorations are undertaken, they should be of the simplest and plainest kind, the mouldings or other designs being merely "blocked out" and no attempt being made to reproduce the finer details of the original work which cannot now be copied with success.

"A roof that has been repaired with concrete covered with white plaster stands out in violent contrast to the grey and weather-worn walls. Any new concrete or plaster should be toned down to match the colour of the masonry. This can be effected by mixing the following ingredients :—

Kankar lime	.. .. .	25 seers.
Cement	.. .. .	2½ "
Black slag from brick kilns roughly ground	.. .. .	7½ "
Black colouring matter extracted from the cooked fruit of the wild pomogranate (Nareli)	.. .. .	4 chittaks.
Gur (black sugar)	.. .. .	1 seer.
Hemp (sunn)	.. .. .	1½ seers.

* Extract from the conservation notes of Mr. J. H. Marshall, M.A., C.I.E., Director-General of Archaeology in India.

VI.—Treasure Trove.

A Treasure Trove find, consisting of two lamps, two plates and a stool or stand, **Chigatēri** all of brass, was found on the 1st July 1909, in the village of Chigatēri, Harpanahalli taluk, Bellary district. The two lamps had inscriptions on them in Kanarese, showing that, in the year 1201 of the *Sālivāha* Era, they were presented to the Rāmasvāmi temple at Chigatēri. They were of antique and unusual form and their purchase on behalf of Government was therefore recommended.

Certain stone images found in the course of excavation of the temple lands in **Kilnarma** Kilnarma of the Wandivash taluk were referred to this Department for opinion as to their acquisition on behalf of Government. The carvings on the idols were found to be of ordinary workmanship, but as the value of each of them was fixed at a low rate, such of them as might not already be in the Museum were recommended for purchase.

A Vishnu image, a *pīṭam* and a *chakram* (Plate I, Figure 1), found in a Treasure Trove case of Viragalūr, in the Trichinopoly district, were recommended to be purchased for the Madras Museum. **Viragalūr.**

Some silver jewels (Plate I, Figure 2) found at Pulivalam in the Tanjore district **Pulivalam** were recommended to be purchased by the Madras Museum.

Certain silver and gold jewels found in Kōmalūr, Tirukōilūr taluk of the South Arcot district, were inspected, and as it was seen that there was nothing unusual about them, it was decided that they were not worthy of acquisition. **Komalur.**

The fourteen stone idols found here while excavating for foundations for repairs, were found to be ancient and to contain good carvings. It is very likely they are the Hindu idols that were buried before the Hindu temple there was converted into the present mosque by the Muhammadans in the days of Arungazeb. They were therefore recommended to be acquired. **Jamma masjid, Tadpatri.**

The fourteen sculptures found in the Treasure Trove case at Rainuthula in the Guntūr district were inspected, and the following were recommended for acquisition as being very ancient:— **Rainuthula.**

- (1) One granite image of a bull (Plate I, Figure 3).
- (2) One granite slab containing sculptures of Hindu gods (Plate I, Figures 4 and 5).
- (3) One do. idol of Brahma.
- (4) One do. of Mahishasuramardhani (Plate I, Figure 6).
- (5) One do. of Nārada.
- (6) One do. of Vishnu.
- (7) One do. of Kālabhairava.

The metallic idol of *Kāṇḍimardhana* by *Sri Krishna* found in the Kāttu Edayār Treasure Trove case of the South Arcot district, was found worthy of being acquired, and the Superintendent, Government Central Museum, Madras, was so informed. **Kattu Edayar.**

The period granted to the Syndicate to search for treasure underneath the Chōlampārai rock in Puttūr near Trichinopoly, and referred to in the annual report of last year, expired without any application for extension of time being received in this Department. The Collector of Trichinopoly was referred to, and he forwarded copy of a Government order granting a further extension of one year. It would be convenient if such information be furnished to this Department, simultaneously in all such cases. **Treasure Trove Syndicate, Trichinopoly.**

This mass of solid rock, which lies at a distance of nearly three miles on the north-west of the Trichinopoly station, is about 30 feet in height. It measures 2 acres 90 cents, and is classed in the Revenue accounts as Survey No. 30 (1), Poremboke. The name probably arose from the fact that this marked the limit of the Chōla kingdom in those days; and Uṛaiyūr, one of the Chōla capitals, is close by this rock. **Cholamparai rock, Trichinopoly.**

"Care must, however, be taken to avoid giving too uniform a colour to the whole of the roof. This is not likely to happen, if different parts of it are repaired at different times; but, if the whole roof has to be renovated together, the Engineer in charge of the works should himself see to the mixing of the ingredients and vary their quantities a little so as to catch the different tones of the masonry below.

"(b) Similarly, if it is found absolutely necessary to cement up any of the open cracks or joints in the body of the building, cement used should invariably be treated in the same way, but I may note that the pointing of joints ought to be strictly forbidden. Open joints, if protected against the rain by the overhanging eaves, will do no harm, provided jungle plants are not allowed to take root in them; and, if it is really necessary to stop them, the cement should be "tucked" back about $\frac{1}{4}$ " or more from the surface, so as to be quite inconspicuous. It is peculiarly disfiguring to an old building, in which mortar was not originally used, to point up its joints and carelessly smear the mortar or cement over the adjoining surface.

"(c) If new stone work has to be introduced for a structural purpose, it should be neatly and accurately dressed. If a new stone has to replace one which was decorated with carvings, it should be merely "blocked out" so as to show the main lines or mouldings of the original, without any attempt being made to recarve the details.

"(d) When the new stone work is in position, its exposed surfaces should be stained to the colour of the old work adjoining with a stain made from the bean known as *Semicarpus anacardium*, which is procurable in the bazaar, under the name of *bhilawa*, the marking out from which dhobies get black die for marking linen. In order to make the stain, take, say, 3 oz. of the beans, put them in a mortar and pound them well. Then put in a quart bottle and fill up with petrol and let the beans soak for a few days, after which the liquid can be strained off and is ready for use."

Paraffin.

A circular was issued suggesting the use of paraffin in conjunction with creosote as a cheap and effective preservative of stone monuments and the following extract showing its successful use elsewhere was incorporated:—

"* Paraffin was applied to Cleopatra's needle in New York, when the surface of the obelisk began to scale off, and it stopped it. Stone fronts of houses are protected in the same way, an application every three or four years being sufficient to prevent disintegration." It will doubtless also serve the same purpose in India."

The following circular on treasure trove finds valued below Rs. 10, etc., was issued to all Collectors:—

Treasure Trove finds.

"In a recent case it came to the notice of this department that certain idols found in treasure trove cases in the Deputy Tahsildar's division of Tiruvadamaruthur, in the Tanjore district, which had been arranged to be handed over to the parties as their value was below the minimum fixed in the Act, were valuable specimens of ancient idols and as such fit to be acquired for Government. Although the Act does not enforce compulsory acquisition, I have the honour to request the favour of your bringing to the notice of this department any such finds of interest even in cases in which the value is below Rs. 10 and allow me an opportunity of acquiring any if possible for any of the museums.

"2. If idols of ancient date could be got for sale from private bodies also, arrangement may be made to let this office know of their name, size, weight and the cost wanted by such parties. This work if done in the course of tours, may admit of opportunities being availed of for the purpose."

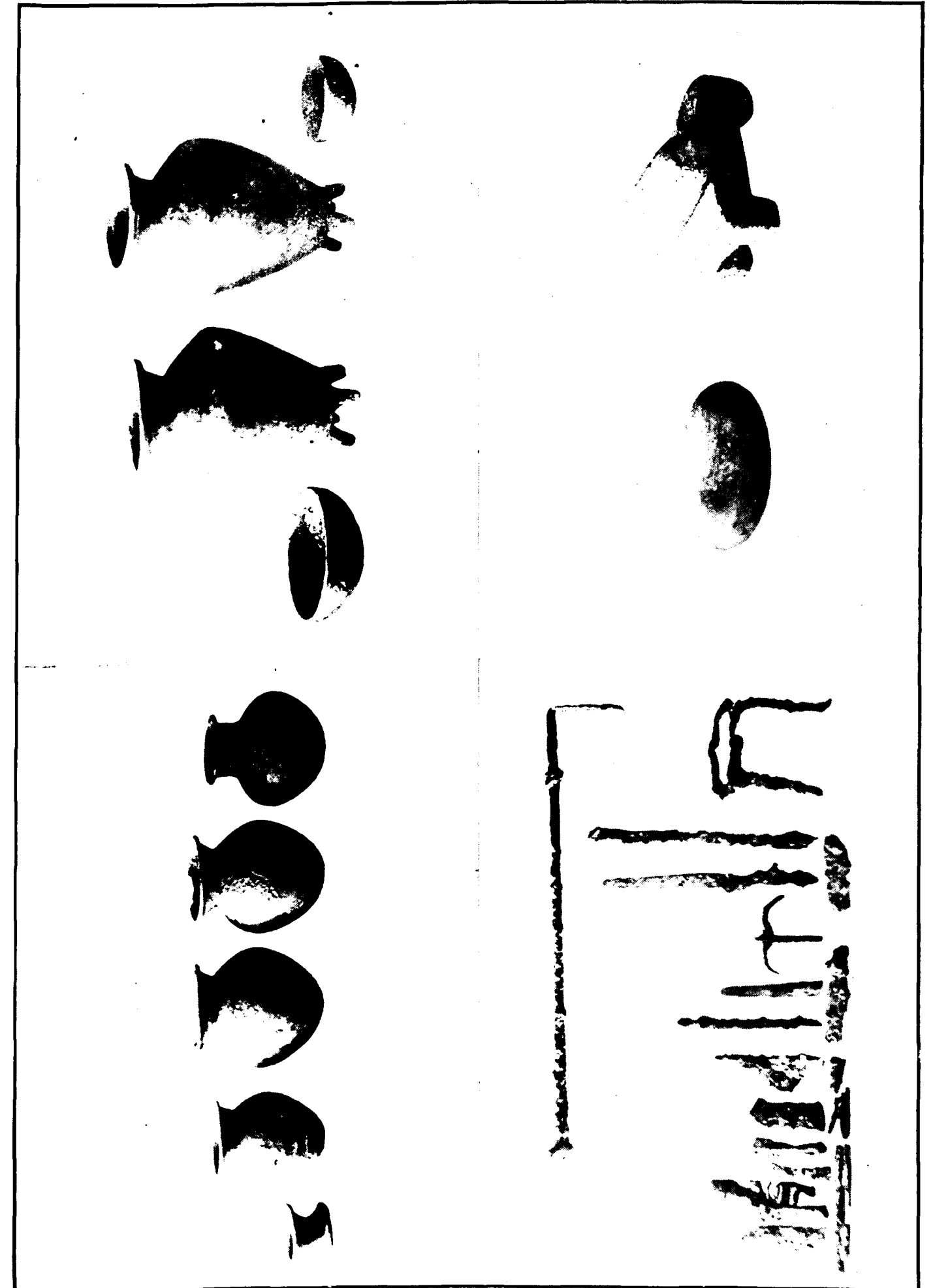
VIII.—Excavation.

Prehistoric caves, Perumgulam.

These are situated at a distance of nearly 8 miles to the south-east of the Tellicherry Railway station. The opportunity of conservation inspection in those parts was availed of, and these caves were opened with the assistance of the Tahsildar of Tellicherry.

The caves are cut out of laterite rock, being in this respect unlike prehistoric tombs elsewhere, which are usually placed underground with stone slabs all round. The customary form, here, is probably due to the abundance of laterite strata and the difficulty of working in gneiss or granite. Behind the open space in front of these, which are a few feet below the ground level, there exist recessed entrances with enclosing stone slabs. There are 4 or 5 chambers one within another in this frame and the slab perfectly fits the outermost. The cells within the caves have caplike domes, oval at the bottom with a radius on the longer side of 4' and on the shorter of 3'. In the centre, a cut stone pillar of sufficient strength either circular or square to withstand the weight of the laterite roof above is cut. A.

* Extract from an English journal.



platform in the shape of a raised ridge on the floor measuring $2' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'$ exists in some, while they are absent in others.

The contents of the caves (Plate II), besides sepulchral remains and iron implements, consisted of pottery of various forms including jars with four legs and as these were neither ornamented nor highly glazed, it must be inferred that they belong to a comparatively early date. The iron implements consisted of swords, one of which is 3' in length, hatchets, *trisūlams*, tripods, etc., and their abundance may be due to this metal being readily available in those parts. A grinding stone (mortar), a pestle, and a large sized flint stone were unearthed. The mortar and pestle are in perfect condition. Close by is the village of Pukkam which in ancient days, was called Pukkamnath. At the present day, there exists only a ruined Siva temple, and it is probable that this village was once an important religious centre and these caves the tombs of the deceased.

It is believed that originally the burial system was universal and that cremation was of later origin. The former gave way to the latter, probably because the area covered by burials was increasing day by day to the prejudice of cultivation causing a decrease of the state revenue. Those that attached great sanctity to the dead body continued burial throughout, and others adopted the cremation of the remains which was advantageous in various ways. The burial of weapons along with the dead body was in the belief that weapons would accompany their souls to the next world. The rituals prescribed by the *śāstras* for the burning ceremonial are all founded probably upon the possibility of resuscitation of the cremated dead body. These rituals also indicate means by which relations of the deceased may observe marks of violence on the body, which may call for criminal investigation by the authorities, as every relation who attends for condolence inspects the dead body before its removal to the burning ground and also in course of its removal. Consigning a dead body to fire is tantamount to a sacred sacrifice.

This leads to the inference that burial was the usual means of disposing of the dead bodies amongst these aboriginal tribes, a custom which is now continued in the case of *Sanyāsīs*. The idea of placing earthen pots near the deceased body was to keep foodstuffs within reach, so as to satisfy animism, for according to the *purāṇas*, the spirit is said to hover even after death for some days. The corpse of a human being is delivered at the burning ground to the care of Rudrā (one form of Śiva) whose charge ceases when the burning is complete. The unburnt bones left behind are said to be delivered to the god Parama Śiva (another form of Śiva) in purified form, which is done by casting or depositing them in any holy stream. This practice continues to this day, and when it cannot be done immediately after the burning, they are preserved in pots or urns and subsequently interred in the beds of such holy streams as the deceased might have wished for.

It is necessary that such sites should be preserved so as to prevent their being interfered with by unskilled men, who in addition to despoiling the antiquity of such articles in the course of removal from their original deposit, may also disperse them in a haphazard manner. To safeguard this, it would be desirable to include them in the list of protected monuments under the Ancient Monuments Act (VII of 1904), a matter on which Government might be addressed. But as the Collector suggested the issue of a Standing Order on the subject, his recommendation was approved.

The articles found are—

1. Four jar like pots (one broken) with four legs each measuring 11" in height, including the leg, leg itself 1", $7\frac{1}{2}"$ in diameter, mouth 5" in diameter, colour red (polished).
2. One black polished pot having grooved lines in the neck measuring 6" in depth, 6" in diameter, mouth 3" in diameter, neck 2" broad, but it has a crack and hole in the centre, colour red.
3. Two pots in cocoanut shape one measuring 9" in height, $5\frac{1}{2}"$ in diameter, mouth 5" in diameter and the other 5" in depth $4\frac{1}{2}"$ in diameter, mouth 4" in diameter.
4. Three bowls (one is partly broken) black polished one measuring $2\frac{1}{2}"$ depth, 6" in diameter, the other small one $1\frac{1}{2}"$ in depth, $3\frac{1}{2}"$ in diameter, and the third broken one $3\frac{1}{2}"$ in depth and 5" in diameter.

Stones.

5. A grinding stone with 4 legs, oblong in shape, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ " in length 4" in breadth and 2" in height.

A grinding roller stone measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ " in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter in the centre.

A flat stone (oval shape but flat) measuring 6" in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in breadth, 1" thickness.

One sword measuring 3' 2" in length 1' breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ " thickness.

One dagger measuring 1' 3" in length 1" breadth edge and bottom broken.

One tripod broken measuring 6" height base $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.

One knife measuring 11" in length $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in breadth.

One *tristulam*, broken, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in length.

One hook nail measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ " thickness, hook $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in length.

One iron piece probably a sword 1' 3" in length $\frac{1}{2}$ " in breadth.

One iron piece measuring 10" in length.

One spear head measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ " in length with hole for fixing it on a stick.

Twenty-four pieces of iron.

One chisel measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ " in length edge $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in breadth.

One do. $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do. 1" do.

Ancient
remains.
Kaniyam-
pundi.

The prehistoric site lies at a distance of nearly 2 miles on the east of the Mangalam Railway station, and immediately north of the Railway line. The remains are noticed almost at the ground level below a mound. Each of the groups of deposits either is or has been enclosed in a stone circle of boulders. It is said that at one time the adjacent village of Kaniyampundi was an important place wherein people of prehistoric times lived, but except these sepulchral remains, there is now no trace. There is a modern temple of Badrakali Amman, and near it, a small mound is now shown as one named *Kosavanthittu*, i.e., the place where the potters in those days lived.

Some preliminary excavations were undertaken, and some of the urns opened produced pottery of various forms (Plate III). Stone slabs are placed on all the four sides of the tombs, and they reach to a depth of nearly 9 feet. At the top, each side measures nearly 3 feet, whereas at the bottom on the east to west direction on both sides, the length increases to nearly 6 feet. This is due to the eastern and western slabs having been placed in a slanting position. The only opening is near the bottom of the eastern side. On opening the top lid, loose earth is found to extend almost to the bottom, whereas below the opening at the east numerous pieces of pottery of various patterns are met with. Some are of globular vessel shape, and others are in the form of cups and plates. We occasionally meet with iron implements here and there among the contents. Bones are also met with. The form and make of the pottery vary, thus showing that as age proceeded there have been alterations in the shape of these vessels.

The earthenware removed is composed of various articles—pots of different patterns with cups for closing the top. The pots are intended to be placed on stands resembling the small drum used by the gipsies. Besides these, there are also plates which are highly polished, with ornamental curvilinear lines running all round.

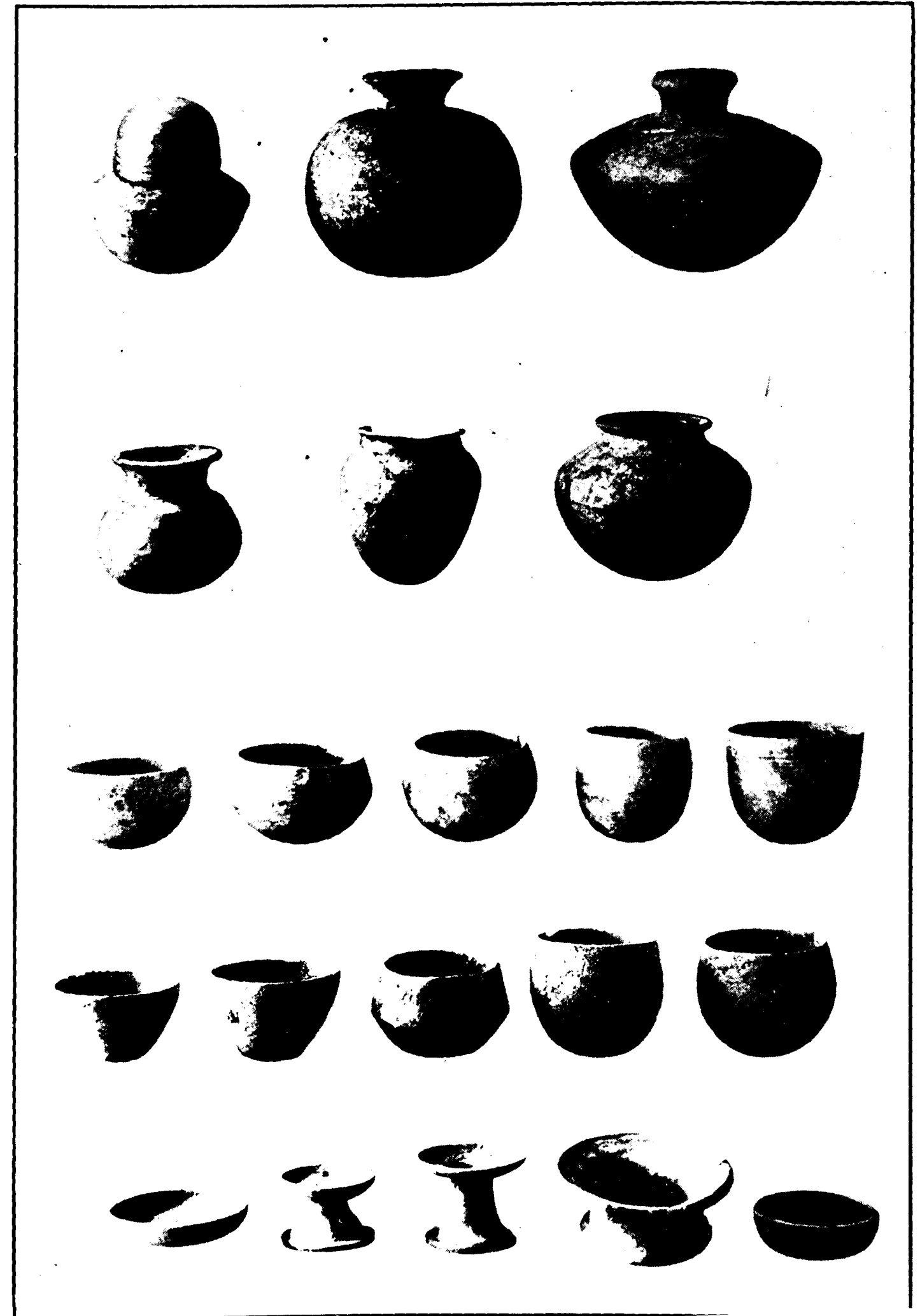
Some of the stone circles opened did not contain any of these articles, nor even any bones. These would suggest that they were prepared in advance and kept ready for future use. If subsequently there had been no opportunity for their being utilised for burials, they might ultimately have become closed with mud, and consequently we do not come across any bones.

It is said that in some of the urns flints and beads were found by some officers of other departments who excavated and took them away. In the interest of such prehistoric articles being preserved, it may be desirable to have the sites containing these, protected under the Act, and Government, on a reference, have ordered their inclusion in the "Protected" list of ancient monuments.

The descriptions of the articles found are —

Pots of different kinds and sizes.

1. A pot (broken in the body) measuring 1' 10" in depth, $8\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, mouth 4" in diameter.
2. A jug shaped pot having narrow neck and mouth (cracked in the centre, measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ " depth, centre 1' in diameter, neck 2" height, mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.



3. A jug shaped pot with a bowl cover (partly broken and cracked), measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ " in depth, neck $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in height, mouth 3" in diameter.
4. Pot measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ " in depth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.
5. A pot in coconut shape (cracked) measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ " in depth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.
6. A pot measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in depth, 6" in diameter and mouth 3" in diameter.

Bowls of various kinds and sizes.

7. Bowl 5" in depth and 5" in diameter, broken and cracked.
8. Do. $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and 4" in diameter.
9. Do. $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do. cracked.
10. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and 5" do.
11. Do. $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and 4" do.
12. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and 4" do.
13. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do.
14. Do. 4" do. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do.
15. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do.
16. Do. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $8\frac{1}{2}$ " do.
- 16(a). Do. $5\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do.
17. Bowl in coconut shape, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in depth and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.
18. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do.
19. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do.
20. Bowl in pot shape, 3" do. and 4" do.
21. Bowl, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do.

Plates of different sizes.

22. Plate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.
- 23 and 24. Plate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, broken.
- 25 and 26. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " do. (one cracked).
- 27 and 28. Do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.
- 29 and 30. Do. 2" do.

Damarukas.

- 31, 32 and 33. Do. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in height and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.
- 34 and 35. Do. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and 3" do.
36. Do. 2" do. and 3" do.
37. Do. $4\frac{1}{2}$ " do. and 3" do. broken into two.
- 38 to 41. Pottery neck and mouth measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in height and $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.

Iron articles.

Broken pieces of an iron knife and bones.

The previous excavations conducted at this site are described on pages 20 to 28 my annual report for 1909-1910.

It will be remembered that the chief range of buildings, consisting of *Chaityas*, *upas*, monastic cells, etc., stands on a long rocky platform situated high up on the rth side of the Gurubhaktakonda hill. It was with these remains that the former rk was chiefly concerned. The present digging was among remains which exist ther down the hillside. Some of these were previously excavated and are referred in the former report.

Situated under a rocky cliff at some distance down the hillside from the nastery, is a great vertical cleft in the rock which has been artificially enlarged form a water reservoir or tank 208 feet in length by 10 feet in breadth and 9 t in depth. It receives its supply from a continuous drip of water which trickles wn from the rock overhead. It was filled with earth and fallen boulders of ious sizes. These were cleared out, and among them was found a small stone joba with an empty relic receptacle in the centre, and the dome and drum in two arate pieces. This had evidently been thrown down at some previous time from upper monastery.

Some flat spaces of ground along the hillside have doubtless at one time been upied by buildings, but an examination of the ground showed that they had been lost completely removed.

Ruined
Buddhist
Monastery
at Ramastir-
tham. The
"Gurubhak-
takonda."

The most important place at which results were expected, was the deposit of black earth which lies at a height of 320 feet up the hill and at a distance below the monastery of 190 feet. Above it are precipitous rocks interspersed with loose boulders, while adjacent to and below it the ground is covered with a confused mass of fallen boulders of all sizes and extending up to many tons in weight. The rock of the hill undergoes a slow process of disintegration, and when this has proceeded far enough, great masses become detached and fall. Some of the *chaityas* on the upper platform bear evidence of having been destroyed in this way. The falling rocks doubtless at length rendered the village-site untenable, for the black earth deposit, which itself is of great depth, is interspersed with boulders, which must therefore have fallen during the progress of its formation. The search among it for objects of interest was thus attended with difficulties.

Among the objects found were a lead coin and six clay seals (Plate V, Figures 2 to 5) which were forwarded to Mr. Venkayya, Epigraphist to the Government of India, for examination. He remarks on them as follows:—

1. Chaitya of two tiers with some railing by its side. *Siri S[ri]va[maka?]-Vijayārāja--s[e]lasagha.*

"the Selasagha (Sailasangha or mountain community), * of (i.e., patronised by?). Siri-Siva[maka]-Vijayaraja." Rano Sivamakasada is mentioned in one of the Amaravati inscriptions. The word rano which is usually prefixed to the names of kings even on coins is missing on our seal. But the word *Vijayaraja* seems to denote that he was a king. Consequently, Siri-Sivamaka-Vijayaraja may be taken to be the name of an Andhra king—until we know more about him.

2. Another of the seals is probably private, as it seems to end in the word *bhoja[ka]sa* 'of the freeholder.'

3. The coin is much worn but bears on the obverse a quadruped—probably a horse. I cannot trace any other symbol either on the obverse or on the reverse.

4. I am not able to make out the other two seals."

There are numerous specimens of fragmentary pottery ornamented with a great variety of designs. Some articles in bronze and many iron implements of various kinds were found, and among these were some hundreds of large iron nails which had evidently been used in the wooden beams of houses. Other miscellaneous articles including numerous bones were among the finds.

"The Durga Konda."

Situated west by north of the Gurubhaktakonda and connected with it by a saddle is a lofty rocky hill known as the Durgakonda. The name has originated from a large slab image of the goddess Durga which stands in a natural cave there. This placing of a Hindu goddess by the later Hindus in close proximity to these Buddhist remains, doubtless after the latter had been deserted, probably originated in an idea similar to that which led to the placing of a malignant goddess on the path leading to the Buddhist monastery at Sankaram.

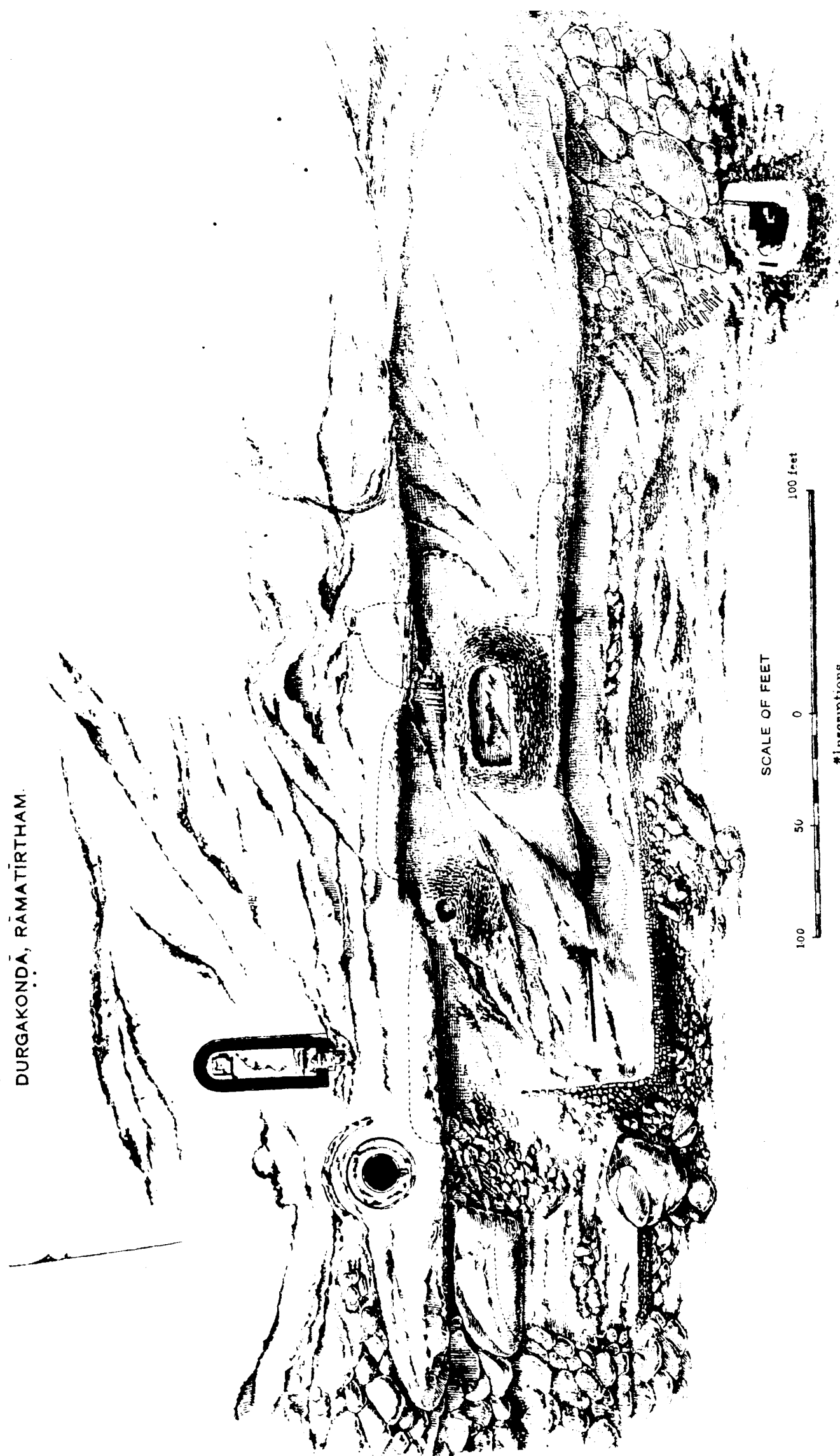
The examination of the remains at the Durgakonda which have now been made shows that, like those on the Gurubhaktakonda, they were originally Buddhist, that they were subsequently occupied by the Jains, and that thereafter the Hindus had something to do with them as is shown by the presence of the Durga image.

The remains stand at the south base of the hill and consist of four great natural caves which extend for a length of about 340 feet. An extensive platform 565 feet in length and faced by massive masonry walls has been built up in front of them. The caves themselves show signs of having been partitioned off into rooms or shrines, and on the walls of one of them is a rock-cut inscription. There are several Jaina slab images, and pieces of others were unearthed during the excavations. The front platform has remains of the traces of buildings, and doubtless it had rows of monk's cells like those of the adjoining monastery.

On the summit of the rock over the western caves were two brick mounds, which on excavation have proved to be the base of a *Stupa* 30 feet in diameter, and the other the lower part of a *Chaitya* over 60 feet in length by 13 feet in breadth with walls of great thickness. Its door faces the south (Plate IV).

* I.e., the community of Buddhist monks belonging to the monastery on the hill.

Ruined Buddhist Monastery
DURGAKONDA, RAMATIRTHAM.



Drawn by Archaeological Department,
Southern Circle, Madras.

PLATE V.

Fig. 1.



Vishnu (Kurmavataṛam) worshipping the Linga.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Seals.

Among the articles unearthed, were the pieces of sculpture before referred to, stucco ornaments and terracotta pinnacles which had fallen from the roof of the *Chailya*, broken ornamental pottery of various kinds, a copper coin, some iron implements, and other miscellaneous articles.

As these remains are situated about a quarter of a mile from those on the Gurubhaktakonda they probably formed a separate monastery.

An illustrated article on the previous excavations has been sent to the Director-General for inclusion in his annual, and another on this more recent work will follow in due course.

IX.—Conservation.

The year's expenditure on the repairs to monuments amounted to nearly Rupees \$4,000 against Rs. 39,000 of the budget grant. The surrender of a portion at the end of the year cannot be considered satisfactory; but it is inevitable so long as these works form a very minor item to the Public Works Department. It may be thought that with the introduction of full-time Overseers for archaeological works, which has recently been sanctioned on my repeated representations to Government, there may not be so much in the way of surrendered grants in future. On the whole, it may be said that Public Works Department officers did their best in the matter of expending the amount within the year.

Various unpreventible causes may arise for the non-utilization of grants, but probably a part may be due to the tendency in some quarters to defer commencement of a work till the year is well advanced. This and all other such lapses should be avoided.

The remarks on the use of plaster on monuments have been much commented upon by me in the case of most of the buildings inspected during the year; but this along with the other evils to monuments, viz., the growth of vegetation, has so often been brought to the notice of Public Works Department officers in the shape of circulars, etc., that it is a matter for regret that it should be necessary to repeat them so often. Yet the progress has been so very slow and in fact *nil* that I had to get them repeated in the case of all the buildings. It would be to the interest of the monuments if officers in charge of them, as well as those that deal with the repairs to them bear these in view.

Some of the monuments provisionally included in the revised edition of the List of Monuments were inspected, and recommended to Government to be permanently retained on the List, while a few of them were also recommended to be removed therefrom. Government were pleased to approve of the proposals.

The following monuments were declared 'Protected' during the year :—

Protected
monuments.

- (1) The Narasimhaśvāmi temple at Raṅgapuram, Bellary district.
- (2) The Rāmarpādam *maṇṭapam* at Kōdiyakādu, Tanjore district.
- (3) The Siva temple at Vālikondāpuram, Trichinopoly district.
- (4) The prehistoric sites at Kaniyāmpūdi, Coimbatore district.
- (5) The Jvaraharēśvara temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.

In the Madras Presidency, there are certain hill forts which are situated at a distance of some miles from the nearest large village so that the village officials do not watch them properly, and vegetation grows luxuriantly on the walls, causing expense year after year for its removal. Further, in some places vandalistic visitors have very frequently disfigured the walls, etc.; by scoring or chalking on them, and in some cases, thefts of stones, etc., also appears to have been going on unchecked. Suggestions have therefore been made for the appointment of a watchman at some of the important forts with a view to prevent overgrowth of vegetation and to safeguard the existing monuments from damage, and Government have sanctioned a watchman to the Fort at Gooty, Anantapūr district.

Ruined Fort
Walls.

The stones fallen from the ruined forts at the following places, were permitted to be disposed of on references from the Collectors of Anantapur and Bellary, after inspection by one of the members of this department, there being no archaeological objection for doing so:—

Anantapur District.

1. Appilepalle.
2. Bisati Tippapalli.
3. Bondaladinne.
4. Chennampalle.
5. Cherlapalli.
6. Gyadigakunta.
7. Kariganapalli.
8. Kairavu.
9. Kesavapuram.
10. Kummetha.
11. Kunnakuntla.
12. Kuntur.
13. Malayavantam.
14. Nagasamudram.
15. Nasanakota.
16. Polepalli (hamlet of Byravantippa).
17. Puleru.
18. Santhikondapuram.
19. Sethur.
20. Seetharampalli (hamlet of Regatipalli).
21. Thadimarri.
22. Timmapuram.

Bellary District.

1. Bugavadi.
2. Chinnabotur.
3. Gudikambali.
4. Hagalore.
5. Hampasagar.
6. Haragondana.
7. Hissakota.
8. Itikal.
9. Kambaladinne.
10. Kanohigiri.
11. Nadihagi.
12. Nadi Tasmakadur.
13. Nayalapur.
14. Patnasaragu.
15. Peddakaduburu.
16. Tangaradona.

Desur.

The fallen stones of the ruined temple at Desūr near Wandiwāsh in the North Arcot district were also after inspection permitted to be disposed of.

The Valkun-
tapati
temple,
Srivai-
kuntam.
Koranga-
nathan
temple,
Srinivasa-
nallur
Somalinga-
svami
temple,
Saripalli
village.

At the instance of this Department, the Collector obtained an agreement from the custodian of the temple who agreed to pay one-tenth contribution of the cost of repairs to this monument.

On the recommendation of this Department, the Collector of Trichinopoly has been requested by Government to take orders for the acquisition of the land for a pathway leading from the road to the temple.

The temple is a small square stone shrine, with all the facing stones fallen and lying in heaps around it. This is surmounted by a brick and plaster tower. A large tree has grown over it with roots penetrating completely through the masonry. This has been the sole cause of the ruin. The building is in a hopelessly dangerous condition and beyond repair, even if its architectural merits warrant any work being done to it, which is not the case. The people wish to demolish and erect it on another site. It is not a work which can be undertaken by Government but should be done by local efforts.

Central
Market,
Madura.

It was brought to the notice of this Department by Mr. M. V. Subramanya Iyer of Madura that the present Central Market within the town of Madura, recently built by the municipality, is on the site of the Palace once occupied by the great Queen Maṅgammāl and that it would be desirable to commemorate this by doing something in the matter of including such parts of the original building as yet remain, in the List of Ancient Monuments or by putting up notice boards in connection therewith. On inspection, it has been found that, though the site on which the present building exists was at one time within the enclosure of the Palace of the Nāyak kings of Madura, the present buildings are of recent construction, the only remnant of old work being a small Māriyamman temple near the southern entrance and the compound wall at the northern side. Even the top portion of the compound wall has been renewed, and the question of action by this Department does not therefore arise.

But at the north-east corner of this building a remnant of the old Palace work still exists. This is overgrown with vegetation and has huge well-polished black stone pillars similar to those in the Tirumal Nāyak's Palace. The perforated stucco windows over the dome are in various patterns, and are in good condition. These buildings are said to be occupied by the Municipal and the Taluk offices. The doorways on the west have some well carved woodwork. In order that this small

remnant at least may be preserved, further information may be obtained, and arrangements made to include it in the List of Ancient Monuments as a part of the late Queen Maṅgammāl's Palace.

On account of the ruined condition of the monument, the Collector of the District recommended that either the life size idol of Rāṅganāthasvāmi with a five-headed cobra overhanging and all sculptured from a single block of granite should be removed elsewhere, or the temple completely rebuilt at a cost of about Rs. 2,000 as estimated by the Public Works Department. On account of the heavy cost of rebuilding the temple for preserving this single idol, arrangements have been made for the removal of the idol to the Madras Museum, and Government will be addressed for the exclusion of the monument from the List.

The Collector of Tanjore reported that the Rāṅganāda Perumāl temple at Tribhuvanam in the Tanjore taluk, having inscriptions on the walls, was about to be repaired, and the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy was requested to copy the inscriptions. Though this was done, the Collector has been requested to advise the custodians to have the inscribed stones put up in a wall with a board detailing the circumstances.

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

This temple was inspected and found in good order, except some chipping of a few of the lower stones, probably by cow-herds. It should be marked by a notice board to show that it is a 'Protected' monument.

The level of the floor of the shrine is a few inches below the sill of the entrance door, and rain water collects inside. The floor should have some gravel put inside to raise it slightly above the door step, so as to let rain water drain outside.

These ruins, which were lately excavated by this Department, are two miles to the north of the Anakāpalle railway station, and are on two hills which stand in the midst of extensive paddy fields. They consist of numerous monolithic *dagobas*, *stūpas* and caves, and structural buildings. The main cave faces the west, and is the first to be seen on ascending the east hill. It has sixteen pillars, (out of which five are broken), and a monolithic *dagoba* in the centre. The space in the cave is sufficient for several walking round the *dagoba* to perform *pradakshinam*. Over the *dagoba* is a lotus carving. In an upper storey over this cave, is another one with figures of Buddha cut on side panels. On the east hill there are some other lesser caves and numbers of monolithic and structural *dagobas* besides the monastic buildings proper, which stand on the summit. The west hill is covered with a large number of monoliths. The hills being in the midst of paddy fields, the footpath leading to them from the road about quarter of a mile to the south is broken at places. When the fields are under water, the ruins are almost inaccessible. The monument being unique and of very ancient date is certain to attract visitors. During the cultivation season especially, access is difficult or impossible, and the Revenue Department should attempt to widen these footpaths and keep them continuous from the road to the foot of the hill. A notice board, in connection with this, is also necessary, which may well be fixed on the road with a sign board showing the direction where the hill is. The monument being protected under the Ancient Monuments Act, it is necessary that a board should be affixed at the site also. The young trees which were planted by this Department have nearly withered away on account of neglect to protect them. In consideration of the fact that visitors often have to go to see the cells, etc., on the summit, the further plantation of these trees is desirable to afford shelter to the visitors and generally improve the appearance of the place. These suggestions were already made in previous notes of inspection, but the works have not yet been put in hand.

As all the stone monoliths such as caves, *dagobas*, etc., are in a black rough porous weather-worn rock, I would particularly request that no smooth white plaster or any highly finished material of that description be used in any part of the repairs for fear that it will destroy the ancient character of the ruins. The plaster should be about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the surface.

Perumal
temple,
Erukam-
pet.

Ranganada
Perumal
temple,
Tribhuva-
nam.

Deserted
Orissan
temple,
Saripalli.

Buddist
Monastery,
Sankaram.

The filling in of the cracks and fractures at the caves and on the *dagobas*—or *lingams* as they are locally called—should be by rough plaster with some cement, coloured black or nearly so, and largely mixed with very coarse sand and small pebbles about the size of a pea, being in fact a form of concrete. The new work will then resemble the rough dark stone to which it is applied. Some ancient plaster of the kind I have above referred to, exists on the top of the east hill, and I pointed it out to the contractor as that with which the new work should be done.

It was also stated there, that there is some friction on account of the ryots grazing their cattle on the hills and that efforts are being made to prevent it. It would be inadvisable therefore to put up a temporary thatched shed for the watchman, as the ryots will probably burn it. If this be so, it would be advisable to put up a more permanent structure and for this purpose, the large quantity of bricks that are lying at the base of the hill, and which were thrown down during the excavations might be used for the walls. Thus for these, only the building charges and no cost for wall materials would be needed. The chief expense would be for the rafters and tiles of the roof. Should this be done, the present amount provided in the estimate would have to be increased accordingly.

Some repairs were in progress towards the end of the year when the ruins were inspected, and in order that these might be in harmony with and not disfigure the antique and weatherworn appearance of the ruins, personal instructions were given to the contractor who was to undertake the work.

This is one of the oldest of the Muhammadan mosques in the Presidency, having been built in 1324 A.D., by Mahomed Toglak Sha, who after capturing the fort at Kondapalli after six months' continuous trouble, entered a temple here; and after massacring some of the officiating Brahmin priests, had this mosque built on the ruins of the desolated pagoda, and began to establish Muhammadan worship there. The main doorway of finely carved blackstone with inscriptions in Persian, Hindustani and Arabic belonged to the Hindu temple. The small Hindu figures of *Dvārapālas* have been chiselled off the lower niches on each side of the door, thus leaving the floral ornament only, untouched. The pillars in the front portico are all parts of the Hindu temple, as also the inside of the covering. The tank reservoir in the interior was once the *sanctum* of the Hindu temple over which the mosque has been built. The great portico just behind this where Muhammadan worship is now being held, also has some ornamental granite pillars of the Hindu temple with the rest in the Hindu style. This is a good example of a Hindu temple which retains its original features and has been converted into a Muhammadan mosque.

The entrance to stone roofed verandah in the east with massive stone Hindu piers has cracks on side walls.

The outside front basement needs underpinning.

Inside the gateway is another basement with massive stone built piers and saracenic arch over gateway, and square lintelled openings over the others. The roof of this is flat, with bricks set on edge over teak beams. This is recent work. This leaks badly and requires repair on the roof. The walls require plastering in places and removal of plants. In the work of plastering, care must be taken to tint it black like the old work. A laterite stair leading to the roof above is very much in need of repair. On the roof, a number of plants are growing luxuriantly in the cracks in the plaster. These are said to have been frequently cut, but they always grow again. That is because the roots have not been taken out. The scrub eradicator must be used. There is a lot of debris also which must be removed from the roof. A long large crack, in the chunam roof, runs from one end to the other right through the centre with transverse cracks at intervals. The longitudinal crack is due to the junction of the ancient stone roof in the front outer verandah and the more modern flat brick roof of the inner verandah which abuts against it. These must be thoroughly repaired.

The mosque itself stands in a square court with massive stone walls on the north and south sides. They are much in need of repair and require eradication of plants. There are several bad cracks in the walls also and portions have fallen. It will be

necessary to take down portions of the walls to eradicate the roots. At the south-west exterior corner of the court, there are several large trees on the wall which have badly cracked the masonry. At the corner especially the crack is a large one, and here also the stones must first be removed and then the portion rebuilt. On the exterior of the back or west wall also, there is one large tree and several small ones. Similar measures are necessary here also. There are a few plants on the north side also but not so many as on the others.

Outside the north-west corner of the court is a very fine ancient well of great depth whose water is said to be 18 feet deep even when the river is low. The lower part is square and cut out of the rock. Above is square built laterite stone work with a stair down the side.

A ruined channel leads from it to the interior of the mosque, and this must be repaired. A number of large trees are growing on the upper parts of the walls and they must be removed.

The main part of the mosque stands at the west end of the court. It has an arcade of seven pointed arches in front and two longitudinal rows of Hindu pillars inside. One of the front arches is cracked, and in the brick parapet on the roof where stand the large trees which grow on the west and south-west court walls, is badly fractured. There are also some roof cracks. The roof is ascended by a stair case similar to that which leads up to the top of the front verandah. It is in a similar state of disrepair, and a wide fissure separates it from the north court wall against which it is built. This admits rain and must be filled in.

There is a square tank (Konnēr) in the west end of the court. The floor needs chunam in the west part of it, as it does not hold water.

The annual income is said to be only Rs. 40-6-0.

This is on the north bank of the Gōdāvari river facing the east. One of the *kōṭi lingams* is now seen and the rest are said to be embedded below the ground; and it is said that if excavations be made they may be discovered. Unlike other places, a shrine dedicated to Vishnu, exists on the left side of the Īśvara temple. The local tradition is that soon after Rāmā became victorious over Rāvaṇa in Ceylon, the former, on his way back, established a lakh of *lingams* to purge himself of the sin of having slain so many *Rākshasas*. At this place, he began to fix the one lakh of *lingams* in a single night, but he failed by leaving one of them unfixed as it was day-break before he could do so. Then, on his journey up, he succeeded in establishing the full number at Bhanēśvaram near Jaganāth (i.e., Pūri). It is in token of this a Vishnu shrine stands here by the side.

The present building is a modern one built over some images which once stood in the open, and which were once probably enclosed in an ancient temple long ago demolished.

The temple is under the management of some private individuals and has a very poor income. This temple is the one connected with the great "*Pushkaram*" festival which takes place once in 12 years when a bath in the Gōdāvari is considered to be very religious. Sages are said to have lived in numbers close by. This place is said to possess the quality of devotees acquiring a peaceful appearance suited for meditation.

This moderately sized temple with a single square court, is a few yards to the south of the former. Unlike other places, the *stūpis* of the temples here have a trident of Śiva, or a Chakram of Vishnu to differentiate the one from the other from a distance.

There is a stone-pillared arcade in front. The *Kalyāṇamantapam*, in front, has four pillars with *Yali* figures of fine workmanship. The northern *gōpuram* has, as usual, *Dvārapālas* in the niches outside, and the *lingam* and Pārvati inside.

The story is that the great Rishi, Mārkaṇḍeya, who had been blessed with a life of 16 years only, when the time of death approached, was advised by the seven sages (*Sapta Rishis*) to worship *Īśvara* and that he did so to the *lingam* here on the bank of the Gōdāvari and got the blessing of an everlasting youth of 16 years.

Old
mosque,
Rajah-
mundry.

Kotlinges-
vara temple,
Rajah-
mundry.

Markan-
deyasvami
temple,
Rajah-
mundry.

The court wall on the north is in a bad state of repair, and funds are wanting to keep it in better order.

Rock cuttings on the hill including five caves, Bezwada.

The five caves are known as (1) Gōvinda (2) Rāmanuja Bilam (3) Durgā (4) Akkannah Madanna and (5) the twin cave. These caves which may have been excavated during the early days of the Christian era are all situated on the same hill within the town of Bezwada, on the bank of the Krishna river. This place was at one time a stronghold of Buddhism as is evident from the still existing Buddhist remains within it, and at other celebrated sites at short distances from it. The rails within the Gōvinda cave are thickly covered with whitewash, and temporary mud walls have also been allowed to be erected within the cave. One of the passages inside is also reported to be blocked up. An ascetic has been utilizing the cave as an abode for some considerable time, and though there may be no objection to this, yet any disfiguring of the original appearance of the cave must be prevented.

Near the rough carvings in the Rāmanuja Bilam, pilgrims should be prevented from setting up temporary hearths to prepare food. Nails have also been driven into the carvings.

The top of the Akkannah Madanna cave is very leaky. The roof must be properly examined, and concrete laid to prevent rain water dripping into the cave. A sum of Rs. 50 has been provided in next year's budget.

The front portion of the twin cave has, by neglect, been allowed to come down. The portions now remaining at least must be properly preserved in future, and the debris lying inside completely removed. Though notice boards have been put up on the other four caves, one is wanting here.

Do. Mallikarjunasvami temple.

Dense vegetation has injured the terracing over the only *mantapam* above the *lingam*. The plants must be completely removed and the stones reset after the application of the scrub eradicator. The *vimānam* of the Kanaka Durgā shrine attached to this temple is of the Orissian style of architecture evidencing the fact that at one time this part of the country was subjected to the rule of the Orissian kingdom.

Do. Nagaresvarasvami temple.

This is now in a deserted condition. Vegetation over the *vimānam*, and the debris inside must be completely removed. The Public Works Department in quarrying over the hillock has approached the base of the temple to such a near extent that the north-western corner of the sanctuary has no support at present. This must be put a stop to.

Cave west of Bezwada.

The repairs that were done during the year relate mostly to the removal of the fallen rock within the cave. In doing so, proper care has not been taken to clear the bottom of the cave. The earth now lying there must be completely removed and the original floor of the cave fully exposed. The putting up of the notice board has been included in the estimate, and it may be expedited. The flight of steps now put up may also be strengthened.

All Hussain Durgā, Bezwada.

This building which is now included in the List of Monuments, adjoins the Public Works Department workshops, and of it, only a tomb is now existing. During this year the compound wall enclosing this tomb was removed by the Public Works Department and wire fencing proposed. As no *Durgā* in fact now exists, and as the only tomb which adjoins the Public Works Department workshops is looked after by that Department, there is no real necessity to retain this building any longer in the List. Government will therefore be addressed on the subject.

Mallesvarasvami temple, Bezwada.

On account of the inscriptions that are cut on the two large pillars in the northern *prākāram* and in some others in the *mahāmantapam*, this temple has been provisionally included in the List of Monuments. It is not known if the inscriptions have been copied. If after decipherment, the inscriptions are found worthy of preservation *in situ*, the temple will have to be allowed to stand in the List on account of the inscriptions. Besides the inscriptions, the only other noteworthy feature in the temple is the existence of stone eaves with lotus pendants over the *mantapam* which go round the inner side of the walls of the temple. If the inscriptions are of no particular importance, arrangements may be made for their being placed in charge of the municipality for storage in the Museum at Bezwada, and the temple removed from the List.

The foundation of this Hill Fort is ascribed to the early Hindu Reddi kings of Kondavēdu. One Anuvima Reddi, whose dominions extended to Rajahmundry on the north, Conjeeveram on the south and Srisailem on the west, is said to have constructed this fort in 1360 A.D., on account of a shepherd boy having shewn the site as the one best suited. Subsequently, it passed into the hands of the Muhammadans, some of whom are said to have improved it and constructed the lower forts and also a wall round the town, as it then existed.

Hill Fort, Kondapalli.

A sum of Rs. 250 was provided in the current year's budget towards the conservation of the buildings. The estimate, which was prepared and which had not reached this office at the time of inspection, is said to provide for the re-building of portions of the walls which have fallen at various places. But the walls are not continuous throughout, many portions having already disappeared, while most of the other remains now existing, are overgrown with vegetation, in a condition which it will require much trouble to remove.

The two or three bastions on the northern side of the only eastern gate at the foot of the hill can be preserved by removing the prickly pear and trees, applying the scrub eradicator and filling the open joints with coloured chunam to suit the colour of the surrounding stones. The pointing, which has been done over the walls at the entrance gate and the walls adjoining, is with white chunam and presents a glazed surface. This is against the repeated instructions issued by this Department, and it results in giving a patchy and modern appearance to the whole work. Any further sum available after providing for these works out of the grant of this year may be utilized in doing the necessary urgent repairs to the buildings on the top of the hill. The overseer present was instructed on these points.

Though there was only a little more than three months of the official year to close at the time of inspection and though an estimate of over Rs. 1,000, had been sanctioned, the repairs had not then been commenced, and the Executive Engineer was therefore requested to expedite their execution.

Virabhadrasvami temple, Lepakshi.

The dry stone protective wall which has been provided for in the estimate for 45 feet in length may be extended to 60 feet in all. In continuation of this dry stone wall, a mud bank may be formed to the south of this and up to the leaning porch on the north. A mud bank may also be placed in front of the new protective wall. At present, the water running down the face of the courtyard wall flows close to the foundation and endangers it by washing away the soil, the reason being that the ground adjoining the wall is of a considerable slope. The height of the proposed dry wall may be increased up to the level of the drain which projects from the courtyard wall.

The stones of the eastern gate after demolition may be utilized in filling up the gaps in the inner courtyard wall at the top.

Ganapati shrine.—The estimate provides for filling up the two side walls of this shrine. But the five stone slabs which form the roof are in parts detached from the rock on which they originally rested; and to give support to them, it will be better to put up an iron rail resting on the rock under the southern end of the slabs.

The pointing which was done several years ago to the *Nāgalinga* may be roughly chiselled off the surface, and refaced with coarse gray mortar largely mixed with coarse sand or small red gravel; and it must not be smoothly polished but be roughly finished, the idea being that, if this new mortar has a rough surface similar to the adjoining stone work which is itself rough, the new plaster and the stone will match each other perfectly. The present cement will never take the appearance of the adjoining surface.

Provision has been made for rebuilding the southern pedestal wall of the *Nāgalinga*. It is not necessary to build a split stone wall as provided in the estimate. It is enough if the pointing is re-done as suggested for the northern side.

The provision of Rs. 190 in the estimate for brickwork over the compound wall may be given up.

Ancient
monu-
ments,
Adoni.

Fort, Adoni.

These are situated at a distance of about two miles on the north of the Adoni Railway Station. They consist of numerous buildings, both on the hills and at the foot of them, and are built of red granite and fine-grained green stone.

The fort, in which the chief buildings stand, was probably constructed during the days of the Vijayanagar kings to whom this place belonged. To prove this, there are inscriptions mentioning the buildings of some Hindu temples about A.D. 1517 by Krishna Deva of Vijayanagar. Most of the fort walls have now disappeared except the three entrances which were subsequently constructed during the days of the Muhammadan occupation under Siddi Masal Khan; and these are saracenic in design, the domes are built of long granite stones placed vertically and held together by strong mortar.

The second gate.—A supporting buttress built about six years ago is formed of roughly dressed stones with wide pointed joints. These joints have been line pointed which is an objectionable feature. Further, about two courses of the new stones go into the one course of the old work against which they are built. There are a large number of fallen cut stones lying about in various directions, and in the execution of such work in future, these might be utilized, so as to match the surrounding work.

Gate No. 3.—The interior is in good condition with all the stones of the masonry strongly set in mortar, but the exterior sides now exposed to the weather are formed of small blocks and chips of stones set in loose earth and mud which crumbles and falls after every shower of rain. It is thus only a process of time for this to have proceeded far enough when the whole or a great part of the building will fall bodily, as has been the case at the *Ramzan Masjid*. Thus it is absolutely necessary to put up exterior protective walls against the existing loose material, so that it will be secure against the effects of the weather. The building may thereafter stand in its present condition for centuries. Such walls have originally existed, but they have since fallen. In the reconstruction, stones lying in the neighbourhood may be utilized. The roof over, may be examined, and cracks filled in.

The Masjid above the Fourth Gate.—This small *Masjid* is a Hindu temple converted into a mosque. The four black stone piers which stand inside are carved and moulded in square and octagonal sections. During the Muhammadan occupation when this temple must have been converted into a mosque, these pillars were covered with a great thickness of plaster, thus converting them into plain square piers. In a few places, this plaster has fallen off, and in one of these places thus exposed there is an inscription. It is thus possible that other inscriptions might be discovered if the whole of this modern plaster work is stripped off the piers, and this might be done by the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.

Gate No. 5.—There are cracks in the arch over the fourth gate. They ought to be filled in.

This a rectangular chamber with arches on the four sides and a domed roof. The dome and the arches are badly cracked, and a part of one of the arches is in danger of falling. Under this latter part a stone support should be erected, and all the cracks and the gaping joints should be filled up. As there is some danger to the workers from the upper masonry falling when erecting this stone support, it will be desirable first to erect a mud wall close up to the arch as a temporary support. After the erection of the pier, this mud support may be removed. Particular attention should be paid to the gaps and cracks in the roof through which rain water enters the building. The side retaining walls are partly ruined, as they are built of stone and mud. They must be protected from the weather. The fallen stones should be replaced, and all the external cracks filled in and the vegetation removed.

Gate No. 6 and the highest gate on the hill.—Just above this gate lies a curious stone cannon or mortar which is half buried in the ground. As it is an interesting object, it ought to be set upright on an adjoining mound. There is also another in a distant part of the hill. This should also be set up on a mound.

The masoleum on the hill has its walls, arches and flat masonry domed roof badly cracked. These cracks must be filled in, as otherwise the entrance of rain or plants will ultimately cause complete destruction. If these precautions are shortly

adopted, the building may remain in its present condition for an indefinite period. Estimates are urgently required for this.

This is some distance away from the hills and is within the precincts of the town. It owes its construction to the Muhammadan Governor Siddhi Masad Khan (1666-1667). The front hall immediately below the gate is of the same model as that of the Fort gate entrance, as this was constructed during the reign of the same chief. The level of the terrace over this hall as also of the inner building has been disturbed, and these require being attended to early, for rain water collects in cavities so formed and damages the roof. The custodian has agreed to pay one-half of the estimate.

The Jamna
masjid,
Adoni.

The main building within, has panels in polished black stone containing Arabic and Persian inscriptions. These are placed in the archways extending right through the cornice from below it. Inside the domes at the centre of each there is plaster floral work of various designs.

The side wall of the turret stair to the *Muzaffarkhana* on the north side has cracked, and the masonry is bulged out badly. It is in a dangerous condition, and immediate repairs are needed. It will be necessary to support the stone roof by temporary stone piers, remove the fractured masonry and rebuild it. This has not been included in the estimate, and as the work is urgent, if no other funds are available, a provision must be made from the urgent contingencies.

At the east end of the northern courtyard wall, some houses have been built with the roof abutting on the wall of the *Masjid*. The roof of these houses is flat and slopes towards the courtyard wall with the result that all the water collecting on the roof flows towards the wall and damages it. If it is impossible to remove a part of the houses which abut against the wall, the portion of the roof which abuts on the wall must be raised, so as to have a slope away from the wall, in order that the water may flow away, and may not come in contact with it.

The lower portions of the walls all round the courtyard are being repaired. As it is, it is well done and no further coat of polished chunam such as will give a glaring appearance should be added.

On the exterior side of the southern wall of the *Muzaffarkhana*, there are several old cracks which require filling in with new mortar. This is said to be not in the estimate.

The lower part of the interior walls of the same building is being re-plastered. This is said not to be in the estimate but it is necessary.

There is a drain which runs through the south court draining the overflow from the tank in the centre of the mosque called *Haukhana*. To prevent this water soaking into the joints and damaging the foundations, it will be desirable to have an earthenware pipe through the wall.

In the south-east corner in the interior of the courtyard, there is a blocked-up doorway with rough blocks projecting outside the face of the wall. These blocks must be taken down and set back at least an inch from the face. The niche thus formed is to be finished off in the style of the adjoining arched niches.

The stone pavement on a part of the south of the courtyard is displaced, owing to the roots of some nim trees. Some of the stone slabs should be removed, and the upper thick roots of the trees cut off and pavement relaid. There is an overflow from the tank which causes further damage by the water sinking into the open joints of the floor. If the stones are relaid and the joints cemented, the water will cause no damage. No provision has been made for this in the estimate.

The two interior arches of the gateway are blocked-up with a mud wall. If it is necessary to keep the arches closed up, it will be best to build them all in brick and face with plaster. It is preferable however to keep these arches open. This is a point in which the opinion of the mosque authorities might be invited.

The roof over the front gateway has some cracks which require filling up.

The wooden roof of the closed rooms over the gateway is in a very dilapidated condition and needs attention.

The archway at the top of the stairs leading to the roof of the gateway is all cracked and requires renewal.

The Ram-
zan masjid,
Adoni.

The north and south extremities of the wall are a mass of recently fallen ruins. The remaining central portion has a number of dangerous cracks, and consequently these walls are also unstable. This has been caused by cracks on the roof allowing rain water to percolate into the interior of the walls. The walls themselves being largely constructed of an outerfacing of large stones with an inner packing of rubble and loose dry powdery soil, the inner material has swollen by the incoming rain water, and this has caused the cracks and the consequent ruin. The building is beyond repair in its present condition, and the only thing possible is to have it taken down and rebuilt as much as possible in its original design. For this purpose, photographs of all the sides have been taken and the petitioners promise to rebuild it. As at present, it is in a dangerous condition as any other portion may come down at any moment. The public should be prevented from going too near it.

Malik Rahl-
man
durga,
Adoni.

The Kamān Bhāvi.—This well was previously densely overgrown with vegetation. This has been entirely removed, and the masonry repaired and open joints filled with plaster. Unfortunately, no attempt has been made to tint the mortar, which is of a bright white colour, otherwise, the work is well done.

On the whole, the repairs recently executed to the several monuments are satisfactory and in conformity with the aims of this Department.

Malaya-
vantam
Raghuna-
thasvami
temple,
Hampi.

Of the two buttresses proposed in the estimate for the leaning walls of the Lakshmidēvimandiram and Rāmānujakōṭi, the one for the latter alone will be enough and in lieu of the other, the opened-out joints of the wall may be filled up with pebble concrete, and any cracks over roofs closed.

A masonry prop to support the cracked lintels of the south *gōpuram* may be put up.

Queen's
bath, Do.

The projecting balconies of brickwork are to be supported by single stone pillars with no dressing but with plastering all round the pillars.

The cracked arches to be grouted with concrete.

Maharna-
vami Dibba.

On the north-west corner, there is a flat steatite stone with inscriptions in Canarese. This has been ordered by the Director-General of Archaeology to be sent to the Museum and to be replaced by another flat stone.

All scattered flat stones to be collected and arranged in order in a separate place.

Hazara
Ramasvami
temple.

The cracked lintels supporting the drip stones of the front verandah are to be supported by single stone pillars with a cap on top.

Council
Hall, Do.

The basement stones near the steps on the eastern side are to be replaced.

The watch
tower to the
north of the
Council
Hall, Do.

The debris inside still left over the floor should be removed and the original floor exposed.

The Concert
Hall, and
the Gym-
nasium
Hall, Do.

The earth filling the interior open yard to be removed and the original floor to be exposed.

Stone Naga-
hood,
Tummana
gutta.

This monolithic stone cut in the form of a hooded Nāga was inspected, and found worthy of inclusion in the List of Ancient Monuments, and recommendation therefor will be made to Government.

Sanga-
mesvara-
svami
temple,
Bhavani.

This is situated in the village of Bhavāni, at the junction of the two sacred rivers, the Cāuvēry and the Bhavāni, and at a distance of nearly 9 miles on the north of the Erode Railway station. The only entrance to the main temple is by a high *gōpuram* on the north. Both Śiva and Vishṇu shrines are within the precincts of the temple.

During the year, the repairs suggested to be done are the replacement of the broken beams, planks and ceiling in the front *gōpuram*, the supporting of the broken stone beams in the front hall of both the Śiva and Vishṇu shrine, underpinning the compound wall at the south-west corner, and the removal of vegetation, etc. With reference to the broken lintels and beams in some places, it would be enough to support them by piers as there is sufficient space for them and as there are similar supports close by. In one or two other places where they contain carvings, it could not be decided if replacement is necessary without examining the top by opening the terrace. In case, after so doing, replacement is considered necessary, without having recourse to the insertion of iron angles, the new stones may be simply "blocked out" showing therein the main figures in the original without any attempt to recarve the details as they cannot be successfully done in these days.

Again, it was found that in the *Dandāyudhapāni* shrine an opening has been made on the back of the shrine which allows rain water to collect inside, and this makes the wall sink. This must be closed. The same is the case with the front basement in *Subrahmanya sannidhi* where in the front hall, one of the beams is broken. At other places inside the temple, the flooring has been so disturbed that there is no satisfactory drainage. This must necessarily be early attended to in order that the buildings may not necessitate frequent repairs.

The temple being one of the most ancient and religious, the annual income of Rs. 12,000 is said to be insufficient even for *pūja*. Towards the further repairs to be done, the custodians may be asked to pay any contribution available, and this may be awaited and the works put in hand at the earliest date.

The *pūranic* history connected with the locality is that in order to confer all powers on *Kubēra*, the god of wealth, Śiva is said to have appeared here in the form of a Svayambhu *Liṅgam* and that subsequently the sage *Parāśara* saved the nectar pot which here overflowed and by an undercurrent joined the Bhavāni at the Cāuvēry confluence. It is here that *Asurās* were overcome by the goddess in four different forms as *Bhadra Kālī* in the four corners of the town and emblems of these are seen to this day.

This ancient temple is situated at a distance of 5 miles to the north of Maṅgalam Railway station and 8 miles to the north-west of Tiruppūr. It is one of the "*Kōṅgalustalam*", i.e., seven holy shrines of the early Hindu Kingdom of Kōṅgu. Parts of the Coimbatore and Salem districts are said to have formed this *Kōṅgu* being the Tamil country of *Chēra*, i.e., the Malabar Rājās, probably of Travancore. The temple is much below the town level, thus showing that the formation of the town has taken place long afterwards. A mound, on the south of the temple, at a distance of a furlong is now shown as the site of the ancient town of *Pokkuli* wherein palaces and houses are said to have existed in those days. When excavating for the foundation of a mutt building there some 20 years ago, buried brick buildings were discovered, and some of the bricks measuring 1' 3" × 8" × 2" were taken out and placed in the new building. Some are there even to this day. Certain images are also reported to have been taken out and placed in the temple. The spot west of this is said to have remains of such brick buildings below ground. It may repay excavating these places on some future occasion. The monolithic *dhvajastambha* in front of the temple has images near it representing a crocodile disgorging a child and a fish emitting a *liṅgam*, both connected with the sanctity of the place. The upper brick work of the eastern *gōpuram* has disappeared, leaving only rank vegetation over the lower granite building. The front bresummer over the lintel and three lintels inside of this *gōpuram* are broken. The shrine of the goddess in the first courtyard has inscriptions over the walls of the sanctuary and the *maṇṭapam* in front. The base stones containing these have been covered by the subsequent raising of the floor all round. Vegetation exists everywhere over the *prākāram* walls and *maṇṭapams*. The flooring in the northern *prākāram* has been disturbed, and pits are now there through which water soaks into the ground. The walls of the god's sanctuary and *maṇṭapams* in front contain inscriptions, and the base stones also containing inscriptions are covered over as in the goddess' shrine. Also some figures on the pillars of the *maṇṭapam* lie buried. The *vimānās* of both the god and goddess were renewed by some Chetties some twenty years ago. As people seem to have objected

Siva
temple,
Avanasi.

to the renewal of the *sanctum*, the stones that were displaced and containing inscriptions have been chiselled and left in their original positions. Instead of an *Ardhanārīśvara* on the back of the *sanctum* we see a well-sculptured figure of *Īśvara* along with *Brahmā* and *Vishṇu* in *Hamsa* and pig forms respectively trying to see his head and foot. The temple is one that has not been put on the List, but deserves being brought on. The temple revenues are said to be poor and the help of Government is needed towards conservation. The custodians have agreed to execute the necessary agreement under the Act.

The necessary repairs are the removal of vegetation and the roofing of the eastern *gōpuram* with concrete after removing the remnant of brickwork that is lying, so that rain water may not get in and weaken the already broken lintels, etc., and cause them to collapse. The pits seen in the northern first *prākāram* should also be closed, and water allowed to properly drain off.

The *puranic* version of the temple is that when, soon after the deluge, *Īśvara* appeared in the form of *Visvanātha līṅga* at Benares, the goddess prayed to be informed of the place where she could pray to be freed of the sin caused by the separation she had to undergo when he performed *Agnihādāvam*, i.e., fire-dancing, at which time she as per orders lived in the holy word *Om* of the *Pañchākshara*. She was asked to do so in this holy place of *Pokkulī*, a place that is said to be in destructible even during the deluge; and to her he appeared as *Svayambhu* from Benares *Visvanātha līṅga*. Subsequently, several Śaivite devotees are said to have come and worshipped the god here, several miracles were performed and there are sculptures representing these scenes.

This temple is situated at a distance of nearly 3 miles on the west of Coimbatore Railway station.

There is a monolithic *stambha* (*Dhvajastambha*) in front of the temple in good order with a figure of *Sundaramūrti* on the north. Inside the temple, is an incomplete *mantapam* with pillars of good workmanship. Some of the carvings on the white granite are of an excellent character, and on some, even the ribs are exhibited.

Over the *sanctum* of the god are inscriptions, and these on account of age are beginning to disappear; they are said to have been copied. These extend also over the *Ardhamantapam*.

The *mantapam* in front of the *Natarāja* has two sculptures worth being noticed, viz., *Paṭṭimuni* (i.e., a Brahmin in the form of a sage) and *Gōmuni* (Vishnu in sage form), and it is said that for both these the god *Natarāja* danced in this place. Besides these, there is a sculpture showing the position in which sages on completion of *yōga* perform an act to assume their old physical appearance. On the left side of the entrance to the *Nata-ājusabhā*, the sculpture in the bracket has disappeared and has been replaced by a wooden pillar, about which a story is told. A stone mason of *Āvadayārkovil* in the south, named *Rāmalinga*, came here after finishing a temple at *Annavāsal* during the days of *Alagiri Nāyak* and constructed the *sabhā*. When he finished it, a boy of about 15 years came and told the *Rāja* that a particular stone would get weakened in time, and when he was asked to prove it, he cut the wall and took out a frog with some water and sand. The mason came to learn that the boy was his own, when, astonished at his sagacity, he questioned him. It appears that the father had left his wife in quest of work while the son was yet unborn, and the boy had been born subsequent to his departure, and that the son had set out in search of the father. When it was proposed to replace the pillar by another, both the father and son requested that a wooden pillar might be placed to support the weak part in order to commemorate the incident; and thus a wooden support exists even now. Much sanctity is attached to the river running close by the temple, as the bones of the cremated when thrown into it are said to be converted into stone in a few days. Even now people throw such bones into it on account of this belief.

The existence of the *Svayambhu līṅga* is said to have been brought to notice by *Kāmadhēnu* recognising it and worshipping it with her milk, in order to obtain the power of creation of *Brahmā*. Then its calf in the darkness of night stepped over the *līṅga* and pierced it with its horn. Even now a hole and a footprint are observed on the *līṅga*. *Sundaramūrti*, the great Śiva devotee, is said to have visited

Pattisvara-
svami alias
Koshtiswara-
svami
temple,
Perur.

this place. To test his devotion, the god is said to have absented himself from the temple and taking the form of a *Palla* with *Pārvaṭi* his wife disguised as a *Palla* woman, gone to work in a field close by, leaving orders to the *Nandi* not to disclose his whereabouts, should anybody enquire for him in his absence. When *Sundaramūrti* subsequently asked the *Nandi* where the god was, the latter unwilling to plainly disclose it, turned his head towards the field. *Sundaramūrti* came to the field and showed the god that he recognised him, who had then a spade in one hand and seedlings in another to plant. Figures representing the story are now seen in the temple. The god danced for *Sundaramūrti* and the place is known as *Mēlāchidambaram*.

The temple has got funds for its maintenance, but not enough to undertake important repairs. One of the sculptured pillars in the *Natarājamantapam* is not in a sound condition and requires strengthening. The managing member of the temple has agreed to execute the usual agreement and also pay one-half of the estimated cost of repairs.

This building is situated in the revenue village of *Mettupputtūr* and is nearly four miles to the north of *Vijayamangalam* Railway station. It is one of the temples in the "Protected" list, having been so placed on account of its special carvings and its semblance in every respect to Hindu shrines. The temple faces the south, and on the beam in the centre of the front *gōpuram*, there are Jain carvings in various forms. On the southern side, the image has four hands and is seated on an elephant. Two of the hands go over the head and the other two are folded in the form of worship. This carving with four hands is unique. In adjoining carvings, the image is represented as seated, and has the usual number of two hands one placed below the other, and elephants with their trunks in the posture of bathing him with water in pots, and in others as attended by female fan-bearing attendants. In one of the sides are figures in dancing and piping postures. On a lintel of the northern side of the *gōpuram* is a carved figure piping with a conch, and with both the legs turned in a manner so that the toes face each other. The beams on the two sides of the *Ardhamantapam* have Jain carvings in various forms and also *Mahāvishṇu* and *Lakshmi*. In the *Mahāmantapam*, are some good sculptures of the *Pañchapāndavās*, all in a sitting posture with the holy beads in their locks and with no head dress. The *Ādi Īśvara*, i.e., Buddha, in his original form, is a large sculpture of 4' in height with a crown on his head and *chauri*-bearers on both sides. There is a bull below, *Nandiśvara* (i.e., bull head and human body, on the right and a female figure on the left). This is a very spirited sculpture that deserves being noticed. Inside the sanctuary, is a standing female figure 1 foot in height with the left hand placed over the head of a lesser female figure, while on the right, a male and a female ride on a lion. It was not possible to decipher this, but it is said that it was brought from some other Jain temple and placed here some years ago. The niches over the *vimāna* have plaster Jain figures.

Jain temple,
Vijayamān-
galam.

Some repairs have been done by the Public Works Department to the compound wall and the *Ardhamantapam* this year. The plaster coatings are not similar in colour to those close by, and this must be attended to at once. This is a general complaint in many of the places inspected, and it seems to be a very difficult and slow process to realise the necessity of a harmony of colour between new and old plaster work. Provision has been made for a doorway inside the temple, but this seems to be unnecessary, as the amount may be utilised for more useful purposes. A stone beam in the *Ardhamantapam* is broken and a stone prop has been inserted; some of the stone lintels are broken and these require replacement where necessary. In general, the flooring over the only *prākāram* inside the temple is in such a bad condition that rain water must collect near the walls of the inner shrine. Early arrangements must be made to drain the rain water from outside the outer walls. The overseer who was present was informed of the above defects. The temple has no funds for the repairs, and the whole cost has to be borne by Government.

A few yards to the south of this building, is the Śiva temple of the village. There are inscriptions all round the shrines of the god and goddess; these are reported to have been already copied. The temple is said to be a very ancient one with an annual Government grant of nearly Rs. 700, and is under the management of the *Erōde Devāstanam Committee*. The wooden joists below the *vimānam* are much

decayed and the brick and mortar from overhead frequently crumbles over the *lingam*. The shrine of the goddess is in a very bad condition, as vegetation has destroyed the walls in several places. Unless steps are taken at once to remove the vegetation and reset the stones, the shrine will be completely destroyed. With a Government grant towards its upkeep, the Collector may be requested to enquire into the matter of its upkeep though it is not in the List of Conserved Monuments. From its present appearance, it is clear that the temple is not properly looked after.

Muruga-nathasvami temple, Tirumuru-gampundi.

This ancient temple is at a distance of five miles to the north of Tiruppur Railway station. The buildings are at a few feet below the neighbouring town level, and this indicates that the present village has been subsequently formed. The temple measures 175' x 150', and faces the west; and as Subrahmanya installed the idol on his way to the north, the *lingam* faces south. It has only one courtyard. There are inscriptions all over the walls of the god's sanctuary and the *mantapam* in front. On account of great age, the figures are becoming illegible. A modern wall of masonry has been put up on the southern side, which covers the inscriptions on the wall, and this requires being removed to permit of the inscriptions being copied. The walls of the shrine between the god and the goddess Bhuvanēśvar have also inscriptions, and these too do not appear to have been copied. Two inscribed stones lie near the *Brahmatirtham* on the north of the temple.

The story goes that Īśvara once performed "*Brahma Thāndavam*" in this place, and that, in token of this, a great golden image of Natarāja lies buried under a mound "*Thittukādu*" close by at a distance of three or four furlongs on the south-west of the temple. In an excavation made some 50 or 60 years ago, a copper *stūpi* now placed over the *vimāna* and a Durgā figure now near the *Brahmatirtham*, are said to have been taken out from that spot. Probably, some truth underlies this story.

The temple is generally in a good state of preservation and requires no immediate repairs. But financially, it is said to be not well off. This remains as yet unentered in the List.

The purānic version is that Subrahmanya, on his return journey after defeating the *Sūrapadmas*, to get rid of the sin of having slain many, had this *lingam* installed and worshipped. Great sanctity is attached to this temple on account of Subrahmanya's having carried out the dictates made to him at *Kailās* by Īśvara, who deputed him to the mission at this place stating that Mādhavavanam would appear, and relieve him of the sin of warfare.

Tall temple, Calicut.

This temple is of moderate extent and stands enclosed in a high walled court, which prevents the shrine being visible from outside. It has a picturesque entrance doorway of open woodwork, gabled in the upper story. The interior plan of the temple consists of a number of detached buildings with open woodwork as the principal exterior feature, erected on carved moulded stone basements.

The temple is said to have funds, but plants are allowed to grow on the walls, the tiled roofs are out of repair, and the laterite stone of which some of the walls are built is honeycombed through exposure to the sea air. The stone was originally covered with cement or plaster which has mostly been worn off and not been renewed.

Loose sculptures, Calicut.

There is a large square tank, known as Mudalakulam, near the Collector's office into which a number of stone sculptures are said to have been thrown by Tippu Sultan, during one of his incursions to this place. In clearing out the tank several years ago, some of these were recovered and set up in the porch of the Collector's office and at the steps to the verandah of the Executive Engineer's office. Along with the former, are some old cannons of small size set in the ground at the corners of the walls. The sculptures include a large Vaishnava image in a dark-grained rough fibrous or flaky stone, and the lion carved stones usually set up by the sides of temple steps.

Jain images at the Executive Engineer's office, Calicut.

Some sculptured Jain stones from the Jain temple at Sultan's Battery were brought down to Calicut by the Executive Engineer and placed in his office at Calicut. Some of them are in granite, and others in steatite or soapstone. They are all fragmentary, and represent pieces of a large Jain image with carved canopy.

several smaller images, and parts of a pointed arch-shaped slab carved with numerous small images representing Jain Tirthankaras. They were found when clearing the dense jungle which grew round the large temple at Sultan's Battery and which had to be cleared when some recent repairs were done to the temple.

It is traditionally said that these images were smashed by Tippu Sultan, and after his departure the priests collected the fragments and buried them. There are doubtless others there. There are also some other smaller temples in the neighbourhood which should be inspected.

The images were photoed and the Public Works Department requested to despatch them to the Government Central Museum at Madras to which they were afterwards sent.

This old massive fort stands at a distance of a few furlongs on the south-east of the Palghat Railway station. It is in a good state of preservation and is built of large blocks of granite with occasional laterite ones placed in such a manner as to present the end, instead of the side, to the shot. The buildings, generally, are in fine order, and it is a very good specimen of a fort. It was built by Haider on his conquest of Malabār, which was one of the 56 *dēśās* of Barata Khanda, and which was then under Śekhāri Rāja, one of the petty chiefs who was in a way feudatory to the Hindu Rājas of Mysore. It stands on the elevated ground on which the military lines are built. In shape, it is quadrangular and consists of curtains flanked by round bastions, the whole surrounded by a ditch. Its only gate faces the east and is protected by an outwork in the European style, the work probably of some French Engineer in the service of Haider, who is said to have built the fort itself in 1766, but at all events he remodelled it. The parapet is high and pierced with loop holes for musketry and the bastions with embrasures for guns. The stones and pillars are mostly brought from Hindu temples, though, before putting them in, the images of the deities except those of the animal kingdom, have been defaced.

Fort, Palghat.

Extensive vegetation on walls is seen all over the fort. It is removed once annually; but as the roots are deep-seated in the walls, it at once grows again, and hence the appearance of what seem small plants all over. Owing to the heavy rainfall, it should be removed quarterly. Repairs are provided under Public Works Department estimates, and out of Rs. 290, only Rs. 90 are spent on the removal of plants, and the balance on supervision. Unless better attention is paid to the frequent removal of vegetation to the very root and the application of the scrub eradicator, several of the stones are sure to be displaced.

On the top of the bastion and over the great brick arch of the east main gate, the soil covering has been washed away and requires to be thickly relaid. At some bastions, there is a hollow over them instead of a mound, and the water thus collects without running off. At the main gate also the rain sinks through the brick arch which leaks like a sieve.

The great west stair from the fort down to the west moat is ruinous and in progress of further ruin through stones falling, and it requires repair.

The revetment along the fosse is partly ruinous and is being repaired.

The great central square is filled with the public offices. Previously, it was used as the Central District Jail, and this accounts for the good condition in which the walls have been kept. Some of the modern buildings inside, used at present as public offices, are to be demolished, and a new series of buildings erected. In digging the foundation trenches, great quantities of buried round iron shot have been found, and carved and other stones of various kinds—part of those brought by Haider Ali on his demolition of numerous temples to provide building materials for the fort and which has been largely used in the construction chiefly at gateways, stairs and other places. These buried stones are evidently those left over after the completion of the building, and kept in reserve to repair any ruin caused by breach in the walls by bombardment or other cause.

The white plaster used here and there for repair is unsightly. In future, care must be taken to see that it is mixed with lamp-black or other substance to secure uniformity with the ancient appearance of the adjoining parts.

Chandra-
nathasvami
temple,
Palghat.

This Jain temple lies almost midway between the Olavakōt and Pālghāt Railway stations. It is a small rectangular stone-built temple, 175' × 70' in good order. So far as the temple is concerned, only traces of the court walls remain. There are massive piers inside and the temple is covered with a sloping gabled roof. The northern courtyard has a circular well of granite, 9' in diameter. It is of considerable depth. It is said that outside the stone walls, a quantity of charcoal and sand has been packed around. It is thus really a great filter.

Near it is a finely carved Jain seated image in white stone, but without the head, which was dug up in a field adjacent to the temple. The image is of marble with hands placed one over the other as in others, and of a height of nearly 3 feet. The *Kshētrapālās* in the south-west corner of the shrine is a square panelled column standing on a moulded basement. The temple was built by Doddapayappa Bhattar, and figures of Jain *Tīrthankarās* stand inside the temple. The temple has no funds but is under the control of two families who live here. The custodians agree to the temple being included in the List and being taken care of by Government.

Visvanatha-
svami
Temple,
Kalpatī.

This stands on the bank of the river of that name and is dedicated to Śiva. It is a large important temple with a square enclosed court and a roofed verandah on sides and central shrines. Outside is a large open brick walled court.

Its date, as recorded in one of the stones placed in front, is 640 (Kollamāndu i.e., Quilon era) the Malayālam year, the present year being 1085.

The story is that a Brāhman lady of the place went to Benares, and therefrom got the *lingam*, which is now placed within the temple. On her arrival, she requested the then Rāja to place it for worship. In return, the Rāja had the idol covered with gold coins and offered them in exchange for the image. The woman refused to accept it and endowed the temple itself with the amount. The Rāja had the present temple constructed and also endowed it with extensive lands.

The pagodas here and elsewhere in Malabār differ from those in other parts of the Presidency in being covered with conical tiled roofs, and in wood being largely employed in their construction. The special physical features of the country account sufficiently for this particular style of architecture of the Malayālam nation. The big forests of Malabār yield a never-failing and cheap supply of the finest timber.

The temple is in good structural repair, but there are some repairs to walls and roofs which require attention. Particularly, numerous open joints which need filling up, for they are the haunts of cobras which often bite some of the numerous people who flock here during festivals.

The river is of great depth (24 steps of the great bathing ghat), but the water often rises above these steps and floods the court of the temple.

A rich inām was granted by Government for the upkeep of the temple, but it is not fully expended on the proper upkeep of the buildings.

Anur
Bhaghavati
temple.

This important temple stands a few furlongs to the north of the Olavakōt Railway station. The inner courtyard was once a tank but is now filled in. The part of the temple, in which the image is situated, is old and is in good repair. In front is a modern courtyard with choultries for Brāhmins built around it.

The local tradition is that the goddess Bhagavati was, at the request of Parasurāma, brought from the Himalayās, her permanent abode, and placed on the hill close by this temple. The Nambudri Brāhmins living close by went and worshipped her on the hillock. Finding this procedure troublesome, Parasurāma approached the goddess who consented to appear at a certain hour in the tank called *Kalle Kolam* (i.e., tank in rock). On going thither at the appointed time, the Brāhmins found the image projecting from the water of the tank, and there it is said to have remained for centuries. The two hands only of the goddess appeared in the centre of the tank, and these alone are now worshipped though the full figure

of the deity is supposed to be below them. Portions of the tank have been converted into this temple, and yet there are traces of water in small pits close to where the tank once existed.

The temple is endowed with rich inām lands, and is under the management of Sēkari Varma Vali Rāja (Rāja of Pālghāt). Even to this day the Rājas are enthroned in the court yard of this temple on the northern side of it.

This fort stands on the beach, at a distance of about a mile west of the Railway station. The walls are built of laterite with bastions at intervals. Within the fort, several offices of Government are now located. Fort, Tellicherry.

The fort is said to have been built by a Kolattēri prince in the 17th century to protect the British trade in those parts. A portion of the bastion on the north-west corner has been built of late and the ends braced by steel rods, but the northern side of this bastion is still in such a bad condition that the earthwork therein is likely to fall, and therefore something must quickly be done to protect this. It is said that the grant of Rs. 475 applied for in the year was towards the work done last year. An additional sum of Rs. 120 has been sanctioned from the urgent contingency grant towards the removal of weeds and the closing of some openings in the walls. The Public Works Department have applied for amounts for renewing an existing gate and providing a new one, but these do not seem to be of an urgent nature, and besides it is more for its archæological than its military value it is preserved. At several places, the pointing has disappeared, and this may be soon attended to, as otherwise weeds may grow; and in renewing the pointing the colour must be such as to suit the surroundings. At the south-east bastion, a latrine built some years ago abutting on the wall disfigures the whole appearance. It is said that another site has been chosen for the purpose. So early arrangements must be made to remove it. All these have been pointed out to the Public Works Department official present.

This is situated at a distance of 9 miles to the east of Pōlur Railway station. The temple is constructed on a hill *Kanaka Giri* (i.e., Golden Hill) at a distance of some 400' above the ground level. The temple, as elsewhere, faces the east. The northern wall has almost been repaired, but for a few yards on the east, it has been left incomplete. This admits rain water from the top entering the inside and must be soon repaired. The top of the *mantapam* inside is also said to be leaky and requires careful pointing. The repairs to the northern wall may be done, by grouting the joints and pointing instead of removing and resetting the stones, as the walls stand on the granite rock and not on an insecure foundation as on the plains and therefore it may well stand with these slight repairs for a long period. The drain over the *sanctum* should be properly examined and silt cleared. The Overseer present has been informed of these repairs, and the temple being under the control of the Jāghirdār of Ārni, who takes much interest in it, the full amount of the repairs will be paid by him or he may himself undertake the work as per the details in the estimate to be prepared by the Public Works Department, subject to the repairs being done in accordance with the ancient appearance of the building. Kanakagiri-svara temple, Devikapuram.

The *purāṇic* version is that the god *Īsvara* appeared in *Svayambhu* over the hill here pleased with the worship of the goddess *Pārvati* who did penance in this place. The circumstances that made the goddess to perform *Thapasu* here are detailed in inscriptions in the temple.

At the foot of the hill is a small temple of *Tiru Kāmesvara* said to have been built by the stone masons within the time the king Kāduvette Chōla (who had the temple at the top constructed), went to the temple on the top for worship and returned therefrom. It is built of only nine granite slabs with some architectural merit, and measures 20' × 11'.

This temple of the goddess is on the plain below. It is a large temple with granite walls all round on the outside, and throughout the walls we find sculptures of horses, pigs and elephants. There are some valuable sculptures below the front *gōpuram*. The eaves on the *gōpuram* are also of good sculptural workmanship. This temple has three courtyards. Inside the outer, on all the four corners mud has been heaped almost to the top, as it is said that in former times, people fearing invasion

Brhadambal temple, Devikapuram.

by Haider Ali retired into the temple to save themselves and see from these mud heaps when he disappeared. The inside of the southern wall of the second courtyard has inscriptions, said not to have been yet copied. These appear on the walls to a height of 5' or so to a length and breadth of 165' $\times$ 95'. The outer walls of the third courtyard also have similar inscriptions to a length and breadth of 50' $\times$ 125'. The inscriptions have been covered with white-wash and red colouring and these require removal before taking a rubbing. Outer walls of the *garbhagriham* also have inscriptions.

The repairs suggested are plastering the terrace of the *mantapam* against leakage providing ceiling joists and wooden supports for two *gōpurams*, repairing in patches some of the floors, and the removal of vegetation. Besides these, the three big beams below the front eastern *gōpuram* are broken and require being looked after, though not immediately, at least in the course of a few years. The cost is likely to amount to a considerable sum.

The *purāṇic* version connected with this temple is that the goddess, to get rid of all the sins incurred by her by closing Īvara's eyes, worshipped him in Cōnjeveram. She subsequently incurred the sin of killing *Mahishāsura* whom she overcame and of not feeding Subrahmanya with milk. To be purified of both these sins, she was directed to worship him here which she did; and as he was pleased with her prayers, he appeared in the hill close by. The temple is under the control of the Jāghirdār of Ārni, and his Commissioner who was present at the time of inspection has promised to obtain the permission of the custodian either to pay the amount of the estimate and allow the Public Works Department to do the work, or themselves have the work done through their own *maramat* agency as per the estimate prepared by the Public Works Department, under instructions and advice to be given by this Department. The estimate already prepared is not yet executed pending the decisive reply to be got from the custodian, *viz.*, the Jāghirdār of Ārni.

This palace is three miles south of the Chandragiri railway station. It faces the south and has three storeys. Each floor consists of a pillared hall, the piers arched across in each direction so as to form supports to the flat domes which cover the square space.

The palace is historically important, as in 1639 the Rājā of Vijianagar signed the treaty here, by which the site of the Madras Presidency town was made over to the British. It is also architecturally interesting. The skyline is pleasantly broken by Hindu terminations like *gōpuram* tops. In the "Queen's palace" close by, traces of the old decorated coloured tiles are still to be seen. As these are exposed to the sun and rain, the decorations may disappear *in toto* sooner or later. Though the fort enclosing these and all the other connected buildings were built by the Yādava Rājas about 1,000 A.D., yet it was the Vijianagar kings who had the main palace constructed during the Tamil *Nandana* year or so. The subsequent Muhammadan invasion and capture of the palace is evidenced by the existence of the present mud palace, seen close by, now in ruins, with plaster niches throughout the walls and a tank in the centre deserving of excavation.

The repairs as pointed out by me personally to the Public Works Department were carried out during the year, and with these, the monuments are of an improved appearance.

This is evidently a Vishnu temple, and stands a mile to the east of the town of Chandragiri on the north of the road leading to Tirupati. It has evidently once been of considerable size and grandeur. The ruined remains now existing are picturesque, stone sculptures being extensive and well executed. Judged by the height of its lower portion, the *gōpuram* must have been of great elevation. Prickly-pears and shrubs are now growing everywhere, as also a big tamarind tree in the front *gōpuram*.

This fort stands on a hill at a distance of nearly two miles from the railway station of the same name. It was during the days of the *Nāyak* kings of Madura that this part of the land fell into their hands from the *Kōṅgu* kings of the place. Virappa Nāyak (1590-1622) is said to have acquired parts of Salem, Coimbatore, etc., and to strengthen his territories, built several forts, of which this is one. Subsequently,

Mahal,
Chandra-
giri.

Ruined
temple,
Timma-
puram.

Fort,
Sankar-
durg.

when Tippu came in possession of this, he is said to have strengthened it. The only entrance to the Fort, faces east; and the notice board under the Ancient Monuments Act put up there has been recently stolen; but no notice of this seems to have been taken. The temple of Varadarājā Perumāḷ has some well-carved cornices, beams and capitals, and some lotus flowers carved in stone are particularly noteworthy. At several places, the walls and bastions have fallen; but as far as possible further ruin should be checked. The several gateways are of Hindu architectural design. For the broken lintels, propping has been done with masonry supports. By a careful search, stone pillars in plenty could have been got from the surroundings, as several of the gateways have fallen; and these should have been used where possible. Again the use of angle iron, running along the bottom of a lintel, the latter being carried in the angle of the flange, with the ends let in for support, between the soffit of the lintel and the top of the bracket capital, might have been adapted. At the south-west and north-west corner of the Perumāḷ temple, lintels having disappeared, the open spaces must be closed.

There is a natural cave half way up the hill in which Muhammadan worship is now going on. In this cave the Sage *Kavundalya* is said to have done penance of yore, and finding it difficult to go daily to see the god at Tirupati, had a temple erected for him on this hill, which is the present Chennakēśa Perumāḷ temple. Higher up we see the granary built in stone with strong masonry storage houses for oil, etc. There is also a powder magazine in good condition. Also a "Suffocation" house measuring 12' $\times$ 7' $\times$ 5', with a small central opening on the top, with a rebate cut on it to admit of the fixing of a stone lid. This is built over the rock floor with masonry at the bottom and between the lintels. It is supposed that condemned prisoners were thrown into it to die a lingering death here.

Some inscriptions are cut on the rock at the back of the Chennakēśasavāmi temple; these do not seem to have been as yet deciphered.

The whole hill is figured as Survey No. 524 and is said to be under the charge of the village officials who exercise no supervision against the theft of firewood, etc., that is said to be constantly going on. Most of the items in the current year's estimate relate to the removal of vegetation and prickly-pear with which the walls of the Fort are full, and it is absolutely necessary that the Fort should be placed under the supervision of the Public Works Department, who by appointing a watchman could not only see to the constant removal of the vegetation, but also prevent the occurrence of the theft of trees and other properties within the Fort. The necessity for this has been explained to the Assistant Engineer who was present with me at the time of inspection. Government have since ordered that the local village officials should look after this monument.

This is at a distance of nearly 27 miles on the south-east of the Sankaridrug railway station, and is one of those built early in the 17th century by the *Nāyak* kings of Madura who held sway over the *Kōṅgu* country of which, in those days this portion formed a part. It is in a good state of preservation. The setting of stones in the walls has been very accurately done, and the parapets and copings on the top of the walls are in masonry with loopholes for military purposes.

The repairs done during the year relate to the renewal of fallen parapets and copings, but the plastering over these has not been coloured to match the old work at the sides. The terrace of the ruined temple on the top of the hill has been repaired but concrete must be laid in order that rain water may not get in. The water reservoir in the west is leaky and the masonry must be carefully examined and closed. The entrance in the south requires closing by a gateway to prevent people going in and injuring the monument.

On the west of the rock, at the foot, is the rock-cut temple of Narasimhasvāmi measuring nearly 30' $\times$ 14'. The carvings on the rocks inside are of special interest. Besides the figure of *Narasimhasvāmi* with the usual attendants at the side, there are others of *Hiranyakṣhasamhāram* and *Bhūvarahar*. The northern wall has *Vaikuntānārayana* in *Narasimha avatāram* and the southern wall *Vāmāna Tiruvikrama avatāram*. There are underground cells by the sides of this temple, and these have inscriptions within them, which have been already copied by the Epigraphical Department; they

Fort,
Namakkal.

relate to the 13th century. Some images are reported to have been found there some years ago, and these lie within them. According to the *Sthalapurāṇam*, the god *Narasimha* is said to have appeared here to satisfy the goddess *Lakshmi* who did penance in the tank close by, to make people respect and worship her. She is worshipped by the name of *Nāmagiri Amman* in this temple. There is a monolithic figure of *Haṇumān* in front of this temple.

On the north of this rock, at the foot, is a similar rock-cut temple dedicated to *Raṅganāthasvāmī* who, according to the *purāṇic* version, is said to have appeared there to remove the serpent *Kārkōṭaka's* sin. The hood of the serpent serves as a head-covering to *Sri Raṅganāthā* shown in a recumbent posture and the tail ends in the *Kamalālaya* tank. This temple too is more or less of the same measurement as the other, with double cornice work at the top. In addition to *Raṅjanatha*, there are striking figures of *Vāmana*, *Tiruvikrama avatār* and *Sanṅkaranarayanaśvāmī*. There is also an image of *Viśvakarmā* at the bottom, who as the first celestial architect is said to have cut this temple.

On account of the special carvings within both these temples, and their location in the rock, they deserve being brought on the List of Protected Monuments under the Ancient Monuments Act. The fort alone is now in the List of Conserved Monuments, being Government property. The temples are said to be under the management of private individuals, and the custodian has agreed to the proposal of placing both these temples in the "protected" list. He has also agreed to pay the cost of the repairs that may be done by Government according to the finance of the temple.

Conjee-
veram

This is one of the seven sacred cities in India and has many temples of archaeological interest. Of the seven sacred places, viz., Ayōdhya (Oudh), Madura, Māyā (Haridwar), Benares, Cōnjeeveram, Avantikai and Dvārakāpuri, three are Śiva *Kṣhetras* and three Vishnu *Kṣhetras* while this combines both sects. The town which was once the capital of the Pallavā dynasty is said to have within its boundaries 108 Śivā and 18 Vishnu temples, the former being larger in number in Great Cōnjeeveram, and the latter in Little Cōnjeeveram.

Kallasa-
nathasvāmī
temple,
Conjee-
veram.

A legend states that Buddha with his disciple the sage Nārada applied to Vishnu for means to be freed of the sin that Buddha committed by making converts and thus spoiling the *Bhakti* of Śaivaites towards *Īśvara*. This occurred in the period immediately subsequent to the destruction of *Tripuram*, (the three forts of iron, silver and gold) held by *Tripurāsura*. They were told that the only means was to worship *Īśvara* in Cōnjeeveram. When in doubt as to how the place was to be recognised, they were told that the sin would, while going to that spot, be reduced to the weight of cotton (*Parutti*) from that of a mountain. They felt the effect when they reached a village near Cōnjeeveram where there is a Jain temple. The village still exists and is known as *Tiruparuttikunram*. They were also told that in worshipping the god there the *pradakṣhaṇam*, i.e., circumvolution, would be of a most tedious character like one's getting out of the mother's womb. Both *Nārada* and *Kailāsa* were accordingly worshipped by Nārada and Buddha respectively.

The southernmost *ratha* in front of the temple has sunk a little at the top, but it has been in that condition for a long period. Part of the main wall on the south-east has also sunk and the lintel over the closed doorway is broken. These must be set right. Several of the cells around the walls seem to be leaky and filling their cracks is necessary. Again rain water enters below the main wall in some places, and the ground should be so levelled as to carry away the water to a distance. The glaringly white plastering done some years ago to the front *mantapam* has not yet been toned down though this was suggested during inspection some years ago. Vegetation has also grown over the walls and the central *vimāna*. This must be removed and further growth prevented in future.

Kachapes-
vara temple,
Conjee-
veram.

The *Purāṇas* of this temple state that when Vishnu in his *Avatār* of *kūrma* (i.e., tortoise form) desired to be freed of it, he was directed to worship Śiva in this town. Accordingly, he came and worshipped the *lingam* here, (Plate V, figure 1) after first

getting himself bathed; and in this manner he resumed his former form. Even to this day, a sculpture representing this scene, is seen in the first courtyard north of the central shrine.

The only entrance to the temple is by the north. The outer courtyard has a *Ishtasiddhīrtham* tank (i.e., obtaining-of-desired-boons), and shrines dedicated to the Sun, Māndhātā, etc., who are all said to have worshipped the god here. The walls of the *garbhagriham* are covered with inscriptions. Some vegetation over the *gōpuras* of the *Māndhātā* and *Lingappier* shrines requires being removed and regrowth prevented. The *gōpura* to the second courtyard is incomplete.

The *Purāṇa* reads that, when the *Dēvās* wanted protection against the *Asuras*, they were told by *Paramaśiva* that *Subrahmanya*, his son to be born later on, would destroy the *Asuras*. They were impatient of the delay, and on one day, when *Īśvara* was in his bed-room with the goddess, they troubled him at least to give them all the power of procreation; and he granted it. But unable to bear the power, they all got fever (*jvaru*). Then they prayed to god, to get themselves rid of it, and were ordered to bathe in the tank at Conjeeveram, known as *Jvaratīrtham* and worship the *linga* there. They did so and were freed. The *sanctum* is of an oval shape, being thus unique and unlike those elsewhere. There are inscriptions over the walls of the *mahāmāntapam* and also some fine sculptures and perforated granite windows of good workmanship. The temple measures 125' × 250'. The *mantapam* in front has been totally demolished by Chetties, and all the sculptural pillars and stones of which it was built are lying in the courtyard. No intimation of this demolition was received from the Revenue Department, despite the Government order issued in 1904. The destruction was observed on one of the departmental visits of inspection, and as it was also learned that the unique shrine was to share the same fate, prompt measures were taken; and in course of communications between this office, the District Revenue Officials and Government, steps were taken to have the building protected under the Ancient Monuments Act.

Jvarahares-
vara temple,
Conjee-
veram.

The *Purāṇa* reads that after their defeat by *Īśvara* and the death of their kinsmen, the *Tripurās* applied to him for salvation, and were ordered to worship him in Cōnjeeveram, and they did so in the temple here. Two of them were asked to remain with him always on account of their devotion as *dvārapālas*, and the third as the drummer when he dances.

Tripuranta-
kesvara
temple,
Conjee-
veram.

The whole *vimāna* has been whitewashed, and the plastering has been done with white chunam used during the Public Works Department repairs some years ago. This, by no means an unusual procedure in the execution of such repairs, has not improved the appearance of the building, and it will evidently take many years of weather action before the defect is repaired.

In the *Mandharaqiri* mountain, where *Īśvara* was residing in bliss with his consort, *Pārvatī*, she one day admired the powers of the planets; and he said that they are nothing without him. As the goddess did not properly appreciate this, he caused the cloths of the damsels who were dancing before them, to fall. To save the modesty of her maids, the goddess shut his eyes and at once there was cessation of work throughout the world. When subsequently the goddess prayed to him as to how to save herself from this sin, she was directed to go and worship him in the shrine at Conjeeveram. She then came and did penance here.

Kamakshi
Amman
temple
Conjee-
veram.

When at one time the influence of the goddess was felt to decline, the holy priest of the Brahmin community *Sri Sankarachariar* is said to have performed a great *pūja* and put up a *pīṭam* in front of the goddess with eight mesmeric figures (*Aṣṭalakṣmī*) cut on all sides.

The goddess being all-powerful in this town, her idol is not placed by the side of the *linga* as is the case in other temples. The week days are said to exist in this town as seven tanks of holy water, of which one is within this temple at the north-west, and is known as the "*Pañchatīrtham*". The shrine of the goddess faces the south-east. Inscriptions are cut over the sides of the *gōpura* and the walls of the *gāyatrī mantapam*.

The temple is a large one, and vegetation has been allowed to grow in several places. The attention of the temple officers who were present at the time of inspection, was directed to the necessity of removing the growth.

Varadaraja
Perumal
temple,
Conjee-
veram.

This great temple which is the principal one in Little Conjeeveram has a tradition. It is said that at one time both Sarasvatī and Lakshmi quarrelled about their relative merits, and applied to Indrā for arbitration, who decided the case in favour of Lakshmi. Sarasvatī having become defeated, cursed him to become an elephant. Indrā applied to Lakshmi for the removal of the curse who advised him to visit the Narasimha idol in Conjeeveram to get rid of it. He did accordingly and got the effect of the curse removed. Then the goddesses resorted to Brahma who also decided in Lakshmi's favour, and he was cursed by Sarasvatī to lose his creative power. Then Lakshmi advised him to perform *Yāgam* in Conjeeveram which he did near the temple there and got back the creative power.

The temple faces the west. The sides of the *gōpuram* have inscriptions as also most of the walls inside. Just behind the front *gōpuram*, there is a four-pillared *mantapam*, each pillar being nearly 20' in height with granite rings hanging on all the corners. The hundred pillared *mantapam* south of this has some very good sculptures of Hanumān, horse, etc. Here is a holy tank, the *Anantasarasapushkaranī* with two miniature islands in the centre. There are also shrines dedicated to Sakkarathu Ālvār, Nammālvār and Maṇavālamuni—In the second court-yard is the *Kalyānamantapam*, with large well-carved figures on its pillars of the *Āndālūṇjal mantapam* close by. Inscriptions abound in number over the walls of the *Kalyānamantapam* and third *prākaram* walls. The cornices over the *Garbhagriham* are of good workmanship and here also are some inscriptions.

The temple being a wealthy one, is in need of no help towards any necessary repairs.

Matanges-
vara
temple,
Conjee-
veram.

This small shrine faces the west and stands in the midst of *Punya* fields. It is dedicated to *Matangēśvarā* in honour of its idol having been worshipped by sage Matāṅga in order to prepare himself for performing *Yāgam*. By constant *pūja* to this *lingam* he is said to have obtained the desired object.

The conservation work done last year has not included all that is needed, and vegetation to a great extent still remains on the tower. The roof of the pillared porch is not levelled to carry the water to the sides, and this must be attended to. Several of the massive stones of the tower are dislodged and these require proper replacing in their respective positions. The cracks at several places require pointing, but not with white chunam as has been done elsewhere, but with a colour toned to suit the ancient colour already existing. There is no path on the south from the road to a distance of 75', and one to a width of at least 10' must be made. A doorway to the shrine either at the pillared porch or *sanctum* is necessary.

Muktesvara
temple,
Conjee-
veram.

This temple is built after the model of the above one, though a little smaller in size. The tradition is that the god of the eastern quarter, *Īśānēśvara* in order to settle himself in Conjeeveram worshipped this *lingam* and accordingly got the blessing. Pavement to the front porch and removal of vegetation are necessary, and must be done soon.

Airavates-
vara temple,
Conjee-
veram

This small shrine is near the Kachchhapēśvara temple and is said to have been built in honour of the worship of the *lingam* within, by the Elephant Airāvātā of Indrā, which in a fight lost one of its ivory tusks. By worshipping the *lingam* here, it got back its tusk and went to *Dēva Lōkā*.

The repairs done some years ago by the Public Works Department have greatly destroyed the beauty of the temple. Modern plastering is so very vivid that the ancient appearance has almost gone. The custodian is so very careless that he has already allowed a peepul tree to grow luxuriantly over the front porch. This must be removed.

Vaikuntha-
perumal
temple,
Conjee-
veram.

This temple presents a peculiarity when compared with others elsewhere in that the central *vimānam* is designed in the form of a Buddhist *vihāra* and has shrines dedicated to several gods in each of the three storeys. The lowermost has Vaikunthaperumāl, the middle Ranganāthā and the topmost Paravāsudēvā. Sculptures of the

various *avatāras* of Vishnu appear throughout the inner walls of the temple. Over the walls inside are inscriptions. The repairs done last year have almost put the temple in order but, as I have had frequent occasion to point out elsewhere, the glaring plaster which has been used has spoiled the beauty of the ancient appearance. The Public Works Department officers concerned must see that such acts are avoided in future and that the remarks of this office in regard to such repeated defects are not simply filed in office, as seems to be often the case, but brought before the subordinates directly concerned with the execution of the work. As these officials again except in extensive works are in some cases very seldom on the spot, the contractors must be informed as to what is to be done and it must be seen that they do it, otherwise the whole of the plastering should be chiselled off and reset anew at their own expense. In an ancient Pallava shrine like this, it is deplorable that such simple directions are not attended to. The circulars on the subject which have been in the hands of the Public Works Department for some years must be borne in mind when handling archaeological works.

The *purāna* connected with this temple is that Tundirū Mahārājā of the Pallava dynasty, through whom the name Tondamandalam was given to the country, had a vision that he would soon be favoured with the appearance of Vaikunthaperumāl as he is in Vaikuntham, that god accordingly appeared here and that the temple was subsequently constructed.

This Dravidian temple, otherwise known as Āpatsahgāyēśvara temple, lies at a distance of nearly five miles to the north of the Wallajabad railway station. There is good road running from the railway station to the place. The Larger
Siva temple,
Tenneri.

The repairs on the last occasion are said to have been made in 1907-1908 by the Public Works Department without sufficient consideration. Buttress walls have been put up covering the inscriptions that exist throughout the outer walls of the *mahāmantapam*. Also, the terracing to the *mahāmantapam* has been done without removing the roots within the two layers of the wall, the result being that the roots have begun to throw out their stems, dislocating the granite stones of the outer face and necessitating further repairs. An estimate recently received and sent back approved has made due provision against all these. It now requires being carefully attended to. The facing stones of the *mahāmantapam* are to be removed and after eradicating the roots therein, reset in position. The buttress walls are also to be removed, there being no need for these after the stones are reset; and in doing so, proper attention is required to see that the inscriptions are not spoiled. The plaster over the *vimāna* has fallen in one place, and this requires being renewed with coloured plaster, to harmonize with the surrounding weather-beaten plaster. After all these are done, attention must be given to the pavement of the floor of the courtyard, so that rain water collecting inside may be removed outside the compound wall. All these have been pointed out to the overseer present at the time of inspection.

This temple lies at a distance of some yards to the south-east of the larger Śiva temple. It is commonly known as Kandalīngēśvarasvāmi temple. It is in such a ruinous condition, that if the evil effects of vegetation could anywhere be seen, it is here seen at its best. All round the temple, cultivators have encroached and brought the land under cultivation. The sculptures in some of the niches have disappeared, and these probably lie under the mound near the walls. There is now no *dvārapālaka* on the left side. Over the tower of the *sanctum* and *mahāmantapam* that now exist, tamarind and peepul trees, etc., and prickly-pear grow luxuriantly. Vegetation here has even succeeded in disturbing the sides of some portions of the *gōpuram* buildings. The *nandi* lies in the fields in front of the temple. The Lesser
Siva temple,
Tenneri.

To bring this to order, the outer facing stones of the *sanctum* and *mahāmantapam* are to be removed and reset after eradicating the strong roots within. The inner facing stones of both these are in good condition. Vegetation over the *gōpuram* must be removed and the missing parts of the brick structure replaced in such a manner as to agree with the other portions now existing. The Overseer present was informed about these. It may also be thought necessary to put a compound wall along the temple precincts in order that no further destruction may be caused to this temple.

The custodians not being in a position to pay for the repairs, have agreed to leave the temple in the hands of Government as also a portion of the patta land on all sides without compensation in order that the necessary repairs may be done by Government.

Both these temples have been declared "Protected" under the Act, and it rests with the Revenue department to assume charge of the Lesser temple and the surrounding lands before the Public Works Department begins the work of doing the repair, suggested above, to bring it into a proper state of maintenance.

Mahabali-
puram.

Several of the monuments do not bear name boards, and it is desirable to introduce them. In places where notice boards now exist, the names may be cut over them; and in other important places where these do not exist, the name and notice boards may be a conjoint one.

Shore
temple,
Mahabali-
puram.

This temple is one of those forming the well-known group of Pallava remains, and stands on the seashore about 34 miles south of Madras. The sea at this part of the coast is encroaching, and for over a quarter of a century the problem of protecting this building from its inroads has been engaging the attention of Engineers. Somewhat earlier than the time mentioned, a breakwater formed of blocks of rock among which were many stones fallen from the temple itself was heaped up in the seaward side of the temple which materially assisted in preserving the building. But some years ago further measures were found necessary, and a retaining wall was built to protect the ground on each side. The sea face of the temple remained as before, and waves at high water dashed against the walls. I proposed that the existing rocks to the north-east should be joined together by blocks thrown in between them, so as to form a natural deposit of sand in front of the temple as has been the case at the Madras harbour where the sea currents are the same, but this was overruled, and a breakwater built a short distance out and parallel with the shore was ordered. The Superintending Engineer lately reported that this work had been begun, that he had inspected it and finding that it would be utterly useless had stopped the work.

Krishna-
mantapam,
Mahabali-
puram.
Tirupali-
svara
temple,
Vayalur.

Rain water seems to penetrate through cracks in the top of the boulder on which the sculptures are carved, and this must be prevented.

This is at a distance of nearly 45 miles south of Madras and 3 miles off Madras. The temple was, at one time, a very important one with both Śiva and Vishnu worship within. The *sanctum* of the Śiva shrine is of a semi-circular form, and is a Chōla structure. Vegetation, that has taken strong root, will present some difficulty in removal, before any repairs can be done. There are a few inscribed stones in the western wall of the ruined *Mahāmāntapam* and one stone at the step entering the temple, and also all through the base of the *garbhagriham*. A broken piece of a pillar with inscriptions is lying in the open space in front of the temple. It seems the inscriptions have already been copied by the Epigraphical Department.

To thoroughly eradicate vegetation from this temple, means some rebuilding in parts, which will lead to some expense. I would therefore suggest that all the deserted buildings around the central *sanctum*, may, in the first instance, simply have the plants removed as far as possible; the principal repairs being confined to the central part, and the surroundings kept clean. Any pillars or stones with good carvings or with inscriptions, may be arranged in the courtyard or sent to the Museum. The amount towards the cost of the repairs said to have been promised by the people of the village sometime back, has since been reported by the Collector to be not forthcoming as the villagers plead inability to pay the same.

Remains of
the Dutch
Fort with
the Dutch
Cemetery,
Sadras.

These ruins are at a distance of 42 miles south of Madras. The walls of the fort are in some places in good condition as also the watch tower at the western entrance. Vegetation that has taken root over the walls of the fort and the domes and walls of the godowns, etc., within, are of such dense growth that it would be almost impossible to root them out successfully now. The village munsif of the place says that these remains are under the charge of the Revenue Department, though a Government order says that the officers of the Public Works Department are the custodians of the monuments in charge of Government. There is a Public

Works Department rest-house close by in charge of a watchman. It is a pity this full-time servant was not made use of to remove the vegetation in its early stage. So far as the big trees now on the walls are concerned, they may be removed in the course of next year after provision is made in the budget.

This fortress whose walls encircle three hills, named the Krishnagiri, Rājagiri and Chakkilidurgam lies at a distance of nearly 20 miles on the west of Tindivanam Railway station. The first foundation of the fort as well as the temple of Visvanātha, now in ruins, at a distance of a mile on the north-east of the fort, is attributed in the *purāṇas* of the place to one Sūra Sarma Rājā of Benares, who being issueless, resigned the kingdom in his brother's favour, and came here and did penance, and being blessed with issue, took his seat at this place. He ruled for 43 years and left it to his son Thandan who enlarged the kingdom. The 22nd descendant was Rājā Dēsing who fought with the Navāb of Arcot, and lost his possessions which subsequently came into the hands of the British. The exact date is not ascertainable for want of authoritative records, but from the fact that it existed during the days of the Vijayanagar kings who came in possession of this in 1382, it must be assumed that it existed anterior to that date. Of the three hills, only two have buildings of importance, viz., the Krishnagiri and Rājagiri; and the other, the Chakkilidrug lying to the south of these, has none noteworthy except one or two *mantapams* of simple construction. The temples and other buildings on the other two hills are similar to each other in several respects, thus showing that for half the month *Krishnapaksham* (dark period of a fortnight) the Rājā ruled in the one, and during the other half *Suklapaksham* (bright period of a fortnight) in the other, as narrated in the *purāṇas* of the place.

Fort,
Gingee.

The buildings at the foot of the hill are numerous, but most of these are now in ruins. Several however are in a good state of preservation, the chief being the *Kalyānamahāl*, Gymnasium hall, Granary, Prison-house, *Saad-at-Allah*'s mosque and *Venkataramasvāmi* temple. Besides these, and outside the south precincts of these main buildings is the temple of *Pattābhīramasvāmi* with a well sculptured twelve-pillared *mantapam* in front of it. On the north in a hillock are some rock-sculptures of twenty-four Jain *Tirthankaras* cut on a boulder, twelve being on the top and twelve below.

The Krishnagiri hill contains the two temples of *Krishnasvāmi* and *Rāṅganāthasvāmi*. Two granaries for the storage of grain, with staircase at the sides to carry the grain to the top, wells for the storage of ghee and oil, and a Council Hall with domed roof and pointed arches; other small buildings also exist on this hill.

The Rājagiri hill on the west, has on it the two temples of *Bāla Rāṅganātha* below, and on the summit that of *Rāṅganātha* with some inscriptions on the doorway. There are also the flag staff with staircase ascending to the top: the Audience Chamber, Granary and the Treasury room. An iron cannon of 11' in length and 7' in diameter lies in a small *mantapam* a little below the summit.

The terrace of the gateways as well as those of the temples of *Rājagiri* and *Krishnagiri* are in a bad condition. Leakage exists throughout these, and they require being examined and set right at as little cost as possible. The walls going round these hills are generally in a good state of preservation, and the parapets retain their form. Wherever these are fallen, as suggested by the Executive Engineer in his inspection notes dated 10th and 11th September last, they may be re-built. With regard to the re-building of the *mantapams* suggested by him, it is considered unnecessary in the opinion of this Department, as several of these are ordinary ones, except those that contain special carvings in them, for instance the *Ūṇjal mantapam* on the south of the *Rāṅganātha* temple on the Krishnagiri, and the twelve pillared one in front of the *Pattābhīramasvāmi* temple. Besides these two *mantapams* that bear some architectural importance, the rest do not necessitate special measures. With these two alone, the terrace may be carefully examined and whatever is necessary done to preserve them. Repair of the other *mantapams* all round the hills is unnecessary. Plastering work in general may be avoided except in places where it already exists and where portions have flaked off and have to be replaced. Pointing is necessary in places

and this too, coloured to match the adjoining plaster, as otherwise vegetation may take root and sooner or later destroy the building. The prison-house requires being properly looked after. Within the cells, debris has been allowed to accumulate and this must be removed and the entrance closed in order that cattle may not go in. The loop holes for musketry arranged in front of this, must be kept in good order by removing the dense vegetation and closing any holes noticed therein. The old paintings on the cornice of all the rooms have not been cared for. They are being frequently interfered with by visitors and shepherd boys, and portions, probably to be taken away as curiosities, are being removed bit by bit; this must be prevented.

One of the buildings now included in the List of Monuments, and others in ruins not put in the List on account of their ruined condition are now situated on *patṭā* lands. When and why they were assigned is not known. With regard to the first of these, the Sub-Collector of Tindivanam in his letter to the Collector, has written that Government never intended to part with its right to that *mantapam*, when assigning the spot. Whatever it may be with regard to this as well as to other similar buildings, it is said that stones excavated from below are removed by the ryots concerned. Though there can be no objection to the existence of the *patṭā* land within the fort which measures nearly 102 acres, yet in the interest of Government, those lands whereon these buildings stand require being taken back and reserved as poramboke at least to prevent the removal of the stones on them. If such a course is not resorted to, the ryots will encroach on the sites of buildings little by little, and may gradually proceed to remove the stones on the buildings, and thus bring the land under cultivation. The Collector may be requested to enquire into the matter and examine the records relating to the assignment of these lands and take steps to restore them as Government poramboke land.

Fort St.
David,
Cuddalore.

At present, only a few remnants are left of this historically important fort. They lie at a distance of nearly 2 miles due east of the Cuddalore New Town Railway station on the sea coast and on the left bank of the Gadilam river. The English first purchased this fort in 1690 from the then ruling Mahratta chieftain at Gingee, and both the French and the Dutch had established themselves here before them. The original fort was built by a merchant named Chinnia Chetty, and it subsequently passed into the hands of the rulers at Gingee who were then powerful. When originally built, it is reported to have been very strong and bomb-proof, double walled, measuring about 500' × 400', and to have cost about 100,000 pagodas. The name given to it by the English is attributed to the then Madras Governor having belonged to Wales, the patron saint of which country he probably wished to honour by giving the name. This place was for some years the principal centre of English trade though finally they removed the head-quarters to Madras.

From the account given in Ormes' history during the seventies, many parts of the fort were then visible, but now, it is to be regretted, most of them have disappeared leaving only a few traces. The only portions now seen are portions of bastions on which modern bungalows have been erected, and a subterranean bricked passage under a glacis. All these are included in *patṭā* land, thus placing them out of the control of Government, and with the chance of their being at any time damaged or destroyed. The best preserved portion is part of a brick bastion on the northern bank of the Gadilam river, which forms more or less the compound of the south-west bungalow there. This has not been touched by present day renovators and rank vegetation has overgrown it. The breadth of the wall is 6' and the length about 30'. By the side of this and in continuation of it on the north, there are several vaulted passages which were probably powder magazines. They extend from the front wall to the second to a length of nearly 175'. Some of these passages now remain blocked up, and in case it is the intention of Government to preserve them as a remaining example of the ancient fort and as a relic of their first acquisition on the Coromandel Coast, the bungalow over which these stand may be acquired and otherwise made use of in any suitable manner, with necessary instructions to the officer placed in charge of it not to interfere with these old relics beyond what is absolutely necessary to preserve them in accordance with the advice of this Department. If this step is not soon taken, the ruins may have to be removed from the existing List of Ancient Monuments in the near future.

On inspection, it was seen that no trace of any building existed except a large mound about 200' × 150'. This will therefore be recommended for removal from the List of Ancient Monuments. Ruined
Fort, etc.,
Melacheri.

This large temple is on the railway line between Madras and Tuticorin, and is largely resorted to by all classes of Hindu Śaivaite pilgrims at all times of the year, generally on their pilgrimage to Rāmēśvaram, Tirupati or Benares. Repairs, renewals and additions were made some time ago, but some portions of the old building still exist untouched, and no tampering should be allowed with them at least. Nata-
raja templ
Chidamba-
ram.

It is said that Īśvara manifested himself in five different shapes, one of them being *Ākāśa* (etherial space); and this is the place symbolical thereof. The temple itself is named not after the deity who so manifested himself in that shape, probably because he was incomprehensible in that form, but in commemoration of a later manifestation of Īśvara in the form of Natarāja which literally means "Lord of dancing". The story goes that a Brahman named Mādhyandini applied to his father to instruct him in the way of obtaining god's blessings easily, and he was advised to stay and worship the *Swayambhu lingam* there. To obtain flowers in abundance to worship with, he prayed to be supplied with a tiger's feet and claws, to enable him to climb trees and clutch at branches and pluck flowers easily. His prayer was granted, his feet were transformed into those of a tiger with claws, and he was thenceforth known as *Vyāghrapāda* (the man with tiger's feet). In this shape, he stayed there worshipping the god and doing penance. Another sage Patanjali, also worshipped the god here. He was none other than an incarnation of Ādi Śeṣha, the serpent *Vāhana* of Vishnu, who, on feeling the weight of Vishnu, unusually heavy for a short time, desired to know the reason thereof; and on being told of it by Vishnu, that at that particular moment he went into the world as *Mōhini* along with Īśvara dancing in *Bhikṣhāṇḍār* form; he (Ādi Śeṣha) prayed for divine permission to witness such dancings of Īśvara. Accordingly he was ordained by Vishnu to do penance in that place. Īśvara, with a view to grant the prayer of these two sages, was pleased to manifest himself before them in a dancing attitude as Natarāja, and the place where he danced is known as the *Chit Sabhā*. An idol of Natarāja is in that shrine, on either side of which stand the two Rishis *Vyāghrapāda* and *Patañjali*; and close to the idol is the celebrated *Rahasyam*, a mechanism supposed to have been constructed on scientific principles so as to shed a mystic and mesmeric influence on those who visit it. Probably this *Rahasyam* represents the manifestation of Īśvara in his original *Ākāśa* form. The holy tanks *Nāgasēri* on the west and *Kṣhīrāpāni* on the north have a *purāṇic* origin.

The date of the original structure cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, but it has been stated that it was some many years before the reign of King *Hiranyavarma* who ruled in Northern India. This king is said to have subsequently renewed the *Chit Sabhā*, and also constructed other portions of the temple. Virappa Nāyak and Tirumala Nāyak, are said to have built some walls, and latterly Pachaiyappa Mudaliyar, of Madras charity fame, is said to have renewed some. The temple contains five *sabhās* or shrines, the chief being the *Chit Sabhā* where Natarāja danced and presided, and which is said to have been first constructed by *Dēvas* with gold and subsequently renewed or added to by King *Hiranyavarma* and others. The steps leading to this *Sabhā* are covered with silver plates and are five in number said to represent the five letters of the holy *mantra* *Panchākshara*, and every portion of this *sabhā* including nails, tiles, pillars, etc., is said to have a holy significance.

The dancing figures in relief over the base of the *Shanmuga Sannidhi* (*Pāṇḍyanāyagam*), the thousand pillared *mantapam* (*Rāja Sabhā*), the *Tirumala-pati* of Sivakāmisundari shrine and the *Nartana sabhā* belonging to the ancient structure require careful preservation. The heaping of stones near these dancing figures at the *Shanmuga Sannidhi*, and the thousand pillared *mantapam* have mutilated the figures and in future no stones should be placed near these. Near the *Nartana Sabhā*, heaps of bricks have been formed, and this must be put a stop to. Disputes having arisen between the custodians of

the Natarāja and Vishnu shrines about the ownership of the site of the *mantapam* in front of the Vishnu shrine and some other places, the Nattukottai Chetties who are in charge of the works, are slow to undertake works in connection with the Vishnu shrine which is almost in front of the *Chit Sabha*. The rebuilding work in front of the Vishnu shrine which has been put off must be hastened. The temple having been recently brought on the List of Ancient Monuments, the Collector will be requested to bring these matters to the notice of the custodians.

Brahmapur-
isvara
temple,
Shiyali.

This great Dravidian temple lies on the Railway line between Madras and Tuticorin. It measures 1,078' × 567', and the first eastern *gōpuram* has almost disappeared on account of the growth of vegetation. The wall around this courtyard is being renewed. On account of the pavement in the southern *prākāram* not being in good order, rain water soaks in, and this may sooner or later cause the foundation to sink. At the north-west corner is the shrine of the famous Saivaite devotee *Sambandhar* who is said to have lived in the 4th century A.D. There are inscriptions all round this shrine, and on account of great age, the front of the granite is flaking off. Intimation has been sent to the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy to have these copied soon. Within the shrine, several new structures of brick have been put up which are an eyesore to visitors. The shrine of the goddess close by, was remodelled some 10 years ago to the very *sanctum*, and it has now no archæological interest whatever. The outer wall of the second courtyard, base of the *Arupathumūvar mantapam* and *Tirumālapathī* also contain inscriptions. There are inscriptions over the *ardha* and *mahā mantapams* and the walls of the *sanctum* of the god. The shrine to *Sattanāthar* is an artificial hillock, made of plaster work in the representation of *Jatāyū*—king of birds. There are also figures of the god and goddess on this hillock and the dome in plaster work is of good workmanship. Within this, at some places they have begun to modernize it and as in so doing the ancient appearance may be spoiled it may be desirable to ask them to obtain the advice of this Department in future, whenever they intend making alterations.

The name of the god is in memory of Brahma, the god of creation, having installed this *lingam* and worshipped him. After the great deluge when god was going over the world in a boat, the boat struck against the spot of land here; and Brahma was asked to worship him here and commence his creative power for the procreation of the human species. Brahma in obedience to this had a tank dug within the temple at the north-east corner and after installing the *lingam*, commenced his work of creation. In later times one *Sivapāda Eruthayar*, a native of the place and a devout Saivaite prayed to this god for a son who would eradicate Jainism which had taken root in those parts. His prayer was granted and a son was born to him in the great Saivaite devotee *Sambandhar* who is said to be an incarnation of *Subrahmanya* as he was fed with the milk of the goddess—; and from that time and through the preachings of *Sambandhar*, Jainism began to wane. In commemoration of this event a festival is held annually in the temple, on the 8th day of which the celebration of the decline of Jainism takes place, the *Samanas* (Jains) being represented as having been pilloried. There is a shrine to the god worshipped by this *Sivapāda Eruthayar* known as the *Chōlēśvara* shrine a few yards off, which has also inscriptions not yet deciphered.

This temple has not yet been entered in the List of Ancient Monuments. It is said to have a good annual income, nearly Rs. 15,000. If it is placed on the List, the custodians may be asked to do all repairs in future of whatever nature they may be with the consent and approval of this Department as otherwise there is every chance of the ancient portions now remaining untouched, being interfered with and entirely lost.

Svettharan-
yesvar
temple,
Tiruveng-
adu.

This is at a distance of nearly eight miles on the south-east of Shivali Railway station. It has at present three courtyards with shrines within dedicated to the god and goddess, Natarāja and Agōramūrthi.

The *Puranic* version is that *Asura Maruthuvāsura*, son of *Jalantharan*, was causing great harm to *Dēvas*, who fearing him, got themselves converted into other forms and remained in this holy city. On the *Asura* knowing this and ordering their being brought before him, they prayed to *Īśvara* who directed his *Nandi* to overcome the *Asura*. Accordingly he was defeated and thrown into the ocean.

¹ This *Saiva* saint is said to have lived in the 7th century A.D. in Brahmapuram alias Vengura, two of the twelve names by which the town of Shiyali was known in ancient times (Page 132 of the "Indian Antiquary", Vol. XI. (Part DVIII)).

Subsequently the defeated *Asura* prayed and got *Īśvara's Sūla* and resumed the troubling of the *Dēvas*. On *Nandi* coming a second time, he showed his master's *Sūla* fearing which *Nandi* began to retreat. The *Asura* wounded him in various places and also had the tail, bones, etc., cut off. We see a sculpture of such a *Nandi* in front of the god even to-day. On *Īśvara* seeing this, he created from his eastern face (out of five) *Aghōramūrthi* who with his fiery and fearful appearance killed the *Asura* and crushed him under his feet, and gratified *Nandi* thereby. There are three sacred wells within the temple.

The temple is possessed of funds and deserves inclusion in the List of Ancient Monuments. It is generally in a good condition. But the heaps of bricks and mud in the south-east corner require being removed elsewhere. The pavement of the second *prākāram* here and there requires touching up. Of the three wells, except the one recently repaired, the other two require to be put in order.

The importance of this temple has already been alluded to in last year's annual report. On inspection, it has been found that weeds have taken root on the southern, western and northern walls, and these require removal. Portions of the walls in the southern and northern walls have fallen, and these require rebuilding. The flooring in the eastern *prākāram* in some places has been damaged, and this requires attention. To some length, the *Tirumālapatti* at the north-west corner has disappeared, and this must be rebuilt. Brick partition walls have been put up here and there in the *Tirumālapatti* within the temple; and these require removal to restore the ancient appearance of those parts. Certain sweetmeat shops are located within the *mantapam* immediately behind the western *gōpuram*, and the use of the hearths in them, has blackened the inner roofing with soot, which is objectionable, and should be prevented.

Valdinatha-
svami
temple,
Valdis-
varankovil.

The temple is in possession of funds, so that there is no need for Government to contribute anything towards the work detailed in the foregoing notes. The Collector has been requested to arrange with the custodians to have these done within a reasonable time or obtain their consent to pay in full towards these repairs as they may be estimated by the Public Works Department.

This small temple stands on a hillock, which *purāṇically* is called *Manikūdam* (part of mount *Kailās*) and measures 150' × 40'. It lies at a distance of five miles on the south-east of the Sundaraperumalkōil Railway station. Inscriptions exist at the base of the hillock and these lie covered with earth. On information received, they were ordered to be exposed, and the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy has been requested to examine them.

Pasupatis-
varasvami
temple,
Avur.¹

The *purāṇas* state that *Kāmadhēnu* (holy cow) in *Kritayugā* was cursed by the sage *Vasishtha* because she was absent at *Brahmalōka* when wanted by the sage for a *yāgam*, and in consequence she lost the power she had of gratifying the wishes of those who requested her help. On appealing to Brahmā, she was directed to go and worship the *linga* installed by him already at this place, which is at a distance of nearly two *krōśams* (four miles) on the south of the *Cāuvēry*. It is believed that people dying here have the holy *manthra* "*Thāramantram*" recited in their right ear by *Īśvara* himself. *Kāmadhēnu* did as she was directed, first getting him bathed with her milk; and she was freed of the curse. The sage *Vasishtha*, to get himself rid of the sin of having cursed the sacred cow, did penance in *Tiruvādi* and then came here and performed his *yāgā* with her assistance. On a subsequent occasion, it is said, that when *Dāsāratha*, the father of *Śrī Rāma*, was on a visit to the holy waters in Southern India, his chariot happened to strike against the top of the *linga* here, and immediately an aerial voice exclaimed that this holy place ought to be renovated by him. Accordingly, he is said to have stayed there for a year, renovated the temple, had several additions made and endowed the temple richly. The temple is surrounded by five holy waters—four tanks and a river. Of the tanks, *Brahmatirtham* created by *Brahma* himself with his *Danda* (holy staff) still exists on the north-east of the temple. King Dharmadvajar of Mālwa is said to have bathed here and got

¹ According to Hiwen Thsang, the southern Charitrapura is said to have been in the north-east corner of Malakūta and from the inscriptions in the shrine of the great temple at Tanjore relating to endowments by persons other than the King Kulottunga (Vīra) Chōja there is one by the community (*Sabbaiyār*) of Malakūtachūdāmanichaturvedimaṅgalam, which is said to be in the *Avurkūram* of Nittavinodavalanadu. The Brahmanical settlement of Chaturvedimaṅgalam was "*Malakūtachūdāmani*," or "an ornament of (the kingdom of) Malakūta" and indeed it comes nearly first in the list of endowments by private persons; it was in the sub-division (*Kūrram*) of *Avur*, which was, therefore, in Malakūta. Now *Avur* is still a well known place, and it is situated some five or six miles south-west of Kumbakonam. It follows, therefore, that Malakūta was the name of the kingdom comprised, roughly speaking, in the delta of the *Cāuvēry*; the name itself appears to be that of a former suburb of the actual Kumbakonam, which was probably then the capital; perhaps *Śvāmimalai* is the modern representative of it. (Page 40 of the "Indian Antiquary", Vol. VII, 1878).

his leprosy cured on the noon of *Sivarātri* and it is also said that persons bathing here on Sunday and making a gift of gold of the weight of one *varāganidai*, i.e., (pagoda weight), to a Brahmin with feelings of devotion, obtains salvation, that by performing ceremonies to their deceased ancestors they get long life, and that by bathing here on days of an eclipse and *Arudhra* star day they get long life and obtain *mōksham*.

A fissure exists on the south-west corner of the hillock and the eaves on the south and west are not in their original position. The foundation on the northern side has sunk, and four buttress walls have been built some fifteen years ago. This may be probably due to the base of the hillock on the west and north having been covered with earth for the growth of plantains to a width of 15' and 30' respectively, and water on these sides soaking into the ground: the width on the north being greater, the earth there has subsided. Unless a drain is formed on both these sides to carry away the rain water, there is every fear of the building being damaged to a great extent in the near future, and this has to be attended to soon. Leakage over the terrace of the goddess' shrine is seen and this requires being closed. Cracks in the brick walls on the south-west and north-west exist, and some bricks are also missing on the outer southern wall. The cracks should be filled up, and the missing bricks replaced.

The temple finances, the Trustee says, do not admit of the above works being done, and if Government should undertake the conservation he has agreed to pay one fifth contribution. Government may be moved to include this temple in the List of Monuments in order that the Public Works Department may undertake the works detailed above.

Unnatapur-
isvara
temple,
Melattur.

This is situated at a distance of ten miles to the north-east and four miles to the east of the Tittē Railway station. There is a fairly good road leading to it from the Railway station which can be traversed by country carts. It is a small Chōla temple measuring 150' × 100' and has only one courtyard. As usual everywhere, the shrine to Mahā Ganapati is in the south-west corner, the walls of which as also those of the *Ardhamantapam* contain inscriptions. The northern wall has great *Nāga* trees grown over it and these should be removed. The inscriptions as deciphered by the Epigraphist date to the reign of the Chōla King Vikrama Chōla (1118 to 1135 A.D.). The annual income including the Government contribution is said to be about Rs. 1,000 and no amount can be spared for the maintenance after leaving a fair margin for *pūja*, etc. The tank to the east, a few yards from the only eastern entrance to the temple "*Sivagaṅga*" is *purānically* connected with the temple, and is said to be holy. This requires slight repairs in its western side where the flight of steps exists.

The *stalapurāṇic* version is that in the Chōla country on the bank of the Cāuvēry was a territory known as *Nechulāpuri*. King *Kalmashapātaka* who reigned towards the close of Dvāparayūga had no sons, and when he consulted his family Rishi *Sandilyar*, he was advised to bathe in holy waters and worship the *līṅga*. This holy work he commenced and asked the Sage *Agastya* as to which is the most holy place and was told that to the south of the Cāuvēry is a place known as *Unnatapuri* where his presence is always felt, and was advised to go there. Not satisfied with this, he questioned the Sage as to how he came to be always present there and was told that one *Asūra Sōmakān* finding that the *Dēvās* were powerful on account of their possession of the *Vēdas* with Brahmā which they adored, took them away from them and entered the ocean. Immediately the *Dēvās* went and complained to Viṣṇu, who promised to overcome the *Asūra*. In the shape of a fish he went into the ocean and on defeating the *Asūra*, drank his blood, but he thereby became very ferocious. When the *Dēvās* saw this, they became afraid and went to Śiva and applied to him for help. He with his consort went in a boat and took in Viṣṇu fish and brought him round. But the fish being too powerful, the waters swelled and the whole world was in flood. At last the fish was overcome and Viṣṇu resumed his proper form and all of them emerged from the ocean. At that time they noticed this part of the land above water-level which was hence called *Unnatapuram* and all alighted there. In commemoration thereof, Śiva left his *līṅga* there and disappeared. Then the temple and town came into prominence.

¹ *Nichulāpuri* is another name for *Uraiyūr* in the Trichinopoly District (page 181 of the "Indian Antiquary" Vol. XL, Part DVII).

The necessary repairs to be done are the removal of vegetation, the resetting of the stones after their removal in the northern wall of the courtyard, and repairs to the steps on the west of the tank in front. The finances of the temple do not admit of the work being undertaken in its entirety and the Trustees have therefore agreed to enter into the usual agreement under the Act and pay a half of the contribution towards the works.

The original *Vimāna* over the *Garbhagriham* has not been interfered with, but painting work has been done throughout. In all other respects, the temple is in a fairly good state of preservation and nothing beyond those suggested above need be done. Some slight repairs have already been done by the Trustees, and these fortunately have not interfered much with the antiquity of the temple.

This small Chōla temple has a single courtyard measuring 200' × 100', and stands on an artificial hillock at a distance of 3 miles to the west of the Nannilam Railway Station. The front *gōpuram* has almost disappeared, probably on account of the havoc committed by vegetation. The structure is of brick and plaster, and may have been erected during the times of a Chōla king.

Mathuvane-
svara
temple,
Nannilam.

Beyond what has been said on page 16 of last year's annual report about the *purāṇic* history of this temple, it has been ascertained that the building was constructed during the days of Kōchaṅga Chōla Rājā of Tānjore, and that this is one of 72 temples constructed by him. The version is that the spider connected with the great Jambukēśvaram shrine, an opponent of the elephant at that place, when dying, had a prayer to construct more temples and that accordingly it was born as Kōchaṅga Chōla who erected some 72 temples.

The beehive which is of a peculiar formation in this temple appears over a niche on the right side of the *Līṅga* in the *Ardhamantapam*. The bees do no harm to any one, and as they are considered holy, *pūja* is also done to the hive with the bees in it.

The only repairs necessary at present are the removal of vegetation and the replacing of the stones that have fallen on this account. Should Government be pleased to undertake the work on entering this in the list of Ancient Monuments, the trustees agree to pay a fifth contribution.

This small Chōla temple has a *Vimāna* of the type of the Tanjore temple, and is at a distance of 1½ miles to the west of the Nannilam Railway Station. There is a ditch enclosing the temple on all the three sides except the east where the entrance to the temple is. The northern wall of the *mahamantapam* has inscriptions that are deteriorating, and the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy has been asked to copy these at the earliest possible date. One of the pillars of the *mahamantapam* has a figure in relief of the *līṅga* being worshipped by the goddess, which is in accordance with the *purāṇic* origin of the temple.

Pasupatis-
vara
temple,
Tirukandis-
varam.

The version is that in the course of a conversation at *Kailās*, the god got displeased with the goddess and immediately disappeared. She prayed, but was informed that he would go down to the nether world, i.e., *Bhūloka*, and that she, in the form of a cow might seek for him. Accordingly, she alighted at Pōlagam, a village 7 miles distant, and went in search of him. At this spot, when with her horn the earth was dug, the *Svayambhu līṅga* was noticed. The horn struck on the *līṅga*, and the mark is seen even to-day and blood oozed therefrom, and the ditch all round is in proof of it. The goddess (being in cow form), then bathed the *līṅga* with her milk and stopped the flow of blood.

The temple does not find a place in the List at present, and the revenues are said to be insufficient for the undertaking of any repairs. The *vimāna* etc., being in good condition, nothing need be done at present, but attention should be paid to the ditch which surrounds the temple being kept in good order. Arrangements may be made to put this in the List, as this is one of the oldest temples of the typical Chōla style.

This irregularly planned palacial building, covers a large extent of ground within the fort and contains amongst other buildings two Darbār Halls, an armoury and *Krishnavilās* (bathing tank), etc. The construction of a part of the building must have been anterior to A.D. 1614, as Vijaya Raghunātha Nāyak is said to have been enthroned in the *Lakshmi Vilās* of this palace now commonly known as the Nāyak

Palace,
Tanjore.

Durbār Hall. This inference is supported by an entry in the *Sanḡitaratnākaram*—a work written by Yegyanārāyana Dikshitar, son of the famous Gōvinda Dikshitar, Prime Minister of the Nāyak Kings.

The armoury, which is built in the shape of a *vimāna*, has a square receding succession of storeys one over the other, tapering towards the summit. Over the top storey is a *stūpi* as is usual in *vimānas*. The plaster figures over the Nāyak Durbār Hall and the *Krishna Vilās* are of good workmanship. Besides these, the arcades placed all round the building typify the style of work adopted in those days. A portion of the several storied tower has been removed.

Government having in 1891 declined to order the inclusion of the palace in the list of Ancient Monuments, nothing in the matter of conservation was done by this Department. But during the present year the Consulting Architect on a reference from the Public Works Department requested advice on a proposal to convert an existing thatched shed in the Nāyak Darbār Hall into a permanent structure. On inspection, it was noticed that already the plaster figures over the face wall had been slightly injured when fixing rafters to put up the present thatched shed. It would be better to do away with any sheds either temporary or permanent. But if one is necessary, as seems to be the case, a permanent construction one would be preferable, as a fire at the thatched structure might cause immense damage. In order that no further damage may be done to the ornamental stucco work, it would be desirable to construct the proposed verandah so that it will not extend above the capitals of the pillars which are of sufficient height for this purpose. By so doing, the figures on the arches are not likely to be injured. In case this is done, glazed or wooden panelled screens should replace the bamboo thatties that at present close the arches above the verandah.

Besides these, other repairs to the armoury, etc., are said to be in progress by the Public Works Department, but the circumstances under which the building went into the hands of the Public Works Department have not been ascertained.

Government on the recommendation of this Department have now ordered its inclusion in the List of Ancient Monuments.

Ghritha-
purisvarar
temple,
Tillastha-
nam.

This shrine is situated at a distance of nearly 8 miles, north-west of the Tanjore Railway station. There is a good metalled road leading to it and it is one of the *Saptasthalams* or seven holy places connected with the great temple of Tiruvādi, which stands nearly one mile to the east of it.

Inscriptions exist all over the walls of the *sanctum* and by the sides of the doorway leading to it. All these are reported to have been copied by the Epigraphical Department. They relate to the gift of lands, etc., to the temple by the kings of various dynasties including the Pallava, Pāndya and Chōla.

One of the lintels supporting the eastern *gōpuram* is broken and requires immediate resetting. To lessen the cost of replacing the broken granite lintel, it would be well to support the present one from below with iron girders or rails. The flooring of the south *prākāram* adjoining the *garbhagriham* has been so displaced that rain water collects therein, and this has resulted in the wall close by sinking and the roof becoming leaky. These matters require attention, and the removal of vegetation over the *mantapam* of the goddess shrine should also be seen to. The temple finances are insufficient to meet the whole expense, and it will be necessary for Government to undertake either the whole or a great part of it. The trustee has agreed to execute the usual agreement under the Ancient Monuments Act.

The *vimāna* over the *sanctum* is of *Kailās* shape, and on the south of it is a niche with the figure of *Dakshināmūrti* in a standing posture. This is peculiar to this place, and it has a mythological connection which will be explained later on. The people not understanding this, and in the belief that the sculpture of *Dakshināmūrti* did not exist there, have set up a subsequent addition and placed therein another figure in a sitting posture as is usually the case elsewhere.

The purāṇic version connected with this shrine is, that when Īśvara in a standing posture was engaged in preaching to his disciples in *Mynākavaratam*, the mates of the holy cow *Kāmadhēnu* let fall from Heaven their excreta on his head. As the result of his curse immediately, they had their colour changed and when they applied to him for relief therefrom, he is said to have ordered them to worship him in his

Svayambhuva, i.e., the self-created *lingam* form, existing at this holy place. Thereafter they did so by bathing the *lingam* with their milk which contained fat (ghee) and hence the name of the god (Ghrithapurisvar). In proof of this, there exists a figure in relief over one of the pillars in the northern *Mantapam*, and the figure *Dakshināmūrti* in the standing posture most probably represents the preaching.

This great Dravidian temple stands on the banks of the Cauvery at a distance of nearly 7 miles to the north of the Tanjore railway station. It is the chief of the *Saptasthalams* mentioned above, and is held in much reverence by the Brahmans of Southern India. Panchana-
disvarar
temple,
Tiruvadi.

In the first courtyard on entering the temple by the eastern *Gōpuram*, we have on the south a shrine "*Dakshana Kailās*" and a similar one in the north "*Uttara Kailās*" both of which are of the *Kailāsa Vimāna* form, after the model of those existing in Tanjore and Gangaikondashōlapuram. There are some well sculptured pillars in blackstone on the east of the *Dakshana Kailās*. The *Periamantapam* in the second courtyard is a subsequent addition as also are some other portions in the temple, though the original *Garbhagriham* is said to date from the time of the sage *Naimāsa*. The other additions were executed during the days of Govinda Dikshadar, the famous minister of the Tanjore Naick Rajahs and Pachayappa Mudaliar of Madras charity fame. The third *Prakara* has in the south three large oval-shaped marks representing the foot prints of a bull, the *purāṇic* explanation of which will be subsequently referred to.

Inscriptions exist all over the two *Kailāsas*, the *sanctum* of the god and the shrine of the goddess at the north-east of the temple. The inscriptions on the sides of the entrance to the deity's inner shrine are covered with plaster and portions of the plaster had to be removed to find them. Though some of these have already been copied by the Epigraphical Department, I am doubtful if those over the walls of both the shrines have been copied; these require early notice, as this temple is said to date from a very early period.

The flooring around the *Kailāsas* is in such a bad state that rain water accumulates and as this may cause the walls to sink, the attention of the custodian should be called to this at once. The roofs of the *Jappēsar* and *Natarāja Mantapams* are also slightly leaky. The temple is said to have a very fair annual income and is under the management of the *Tāmbirān* of the *Dharmapuram Mutt* in the *Māyavaram taluk*. The Collector may be requested to arrange for these works either being executed by the custodian, or to obtain his consent to reimburse the cost on its being estimated by the Public Works Department. Besides, there exists a drainage channel to carry away the rain water of the *Amman* shrine and this extends to a few yards in *Kilavidi* and a little away from the temple precincts. But thereafter it has been blocked up, and the consequence is that as water cannot freely run away, it soaks into the ground below the walls of the temple. This may at a future date damage the walls; and the Collector should be requested to impress this on the authorities of the place, so that they may have the channel cleared right through. Again, at the south-west corner of the outer court wall in the road, a drainage pit has been excavated and in this is collected the dirty water of a house close by. It has no outlet, and being near the temple wall, causes it to sink. This also requires the notice of the Collector.

The legendary formation of this temple is, that the god who resided there in the form of *Svayambhulīngam* at one time ordered the sage *Naimāsa* to have a temple constructed over him. When the sage was in some perplexity for want of funds, the god is said to have told him that treasure and building materials lay below the ground close by him, and that he would find them under the foot prints of his bull on the *Nandi*. The oval-shaped pits now seen are said to relate to this incident. On completion of the erection of the structures over the *lingam*, other additions are said to have been made during the time of subsequent devotees such as *Suratha-Mahārāja* and the great Saivite devotee *Appar*. A Brahmin named *Dharmasētu* from *Gōdāvāri* who took the bones of his deceased father to *Rāmesvaram* is said to have seen them converted into a *lingam* at this holy place, and on account of this fact, many people even to this day, throw the bones of their deceased relations in the *Cauvery* river near this place.

Tirumal
Nayak's
Palace,
Madura.

Though this building, which is one of the most extensive and best preserved palaces in the South, has long found a place in the List of Ancient Monuments, repairs or alterations to it were carried out by the Public Works Department without any reference to the Archaeological Department and without the estimates being forwarded for inspection to this Department as is the case with all other ancient monuments. This was due to the buildings being entirely occupied by public offices. It was, however, considered advisable that the procedure adopted elsewhere should be followed here also, and on a reference to Government, the suggestion was approved and adopted.

Some works which were suggested by the District Judge were inspected, and they are as detailed below :—

(1) The removal of a large iron cage from one of the back rooms to another in front. This cage, measuring 7' × 11' × 16', could easily be removed, as the parts are connected by bolts, and reset at the other place as wanted.

(2) The erection of large sheet iron or wooden windows for the window openings in the back room mentioned in item No. 1 *supra*. The provision of windows to the openings is absolutely necessary, as without these, rain water may get in and thus damage the plaster on the walls, etc.; and therefore these must be provided with wooden windows as in other places.

(3) The provision of iron bars for the openings between the walls and the roof of the front room mentioned in item No. 1 *supra*. This is applied for, in order to safeguard the valuable articles to be placed within the cage to be removed there, and may be sanctioned; but when time comes to remove the modern walls erected between piers to locate offices all these will have to be done away with.

(4) The temporary blocking up by brick work of two doorways in a long room. Both these door ways are those that have been opened within recent years, and not those that existed from the beginning, and as such the proposed blocking up of these is welcome, as by so doing the building in those parts will be to some extent brought to its original condition.

(5) The conversion of a window into a doorway in a room. This is said to be necessary to give access to another room. Though it is undesirable to effect such alterations, yet considering the necessity for its introduction and the fact that the window is already $4\frac{3}{4}' \times 3\frac{3}{4}'$ in dimensions, it may be converted into a doorway. It was seen that the roof on the south-east corner of this room is leaky. This must be set right, in order that the wall may not get soaked with water during rain.

(6) The estimate received from the Public Works Department was returned countersigned to enable the works being taken up at an early date as requested by the District Judge.

Mettupatti
cave on
Siddhar-
malai.

The cave is situated at a distance of nearly 13 miles on the south-west of Ammayanāyakanūr, i.e., the Kodaikānal Road Railway station, and at the foot of the hill Siddharmalai (Sage's Hill), is the village of Mettupatti near which is the Pēranai dam under the charge of Public Works Department. There is a rest-house also for the sojourn of inspecting officers.

Much sanctity is attached to the hill on account of the tradition that sages lived in the cave there, which has rooms said to have been occupied by the Pāṇḍavās of yore. There are inscriptions on the walls and also some in the Śiva temple, the latter of which appear to belong to the 14th century. One Arunāchala Kavundan, aged about 70 years, gives the following version in connection with the temple, as having been handed down to him by his forefathers. It seems that one Pambaramuttu Nāyak, a local chieftain of those days, had a large number of cows which were sent out for grazing in the forest by the side of Siddharmalai. The udder of one of his cows was black. Such cows are known as *Kārūmpaṣu*, and are considered sacred as the milk thereof is said to be holy and fit only for being offered to god; and they are generally made a gift to temples. This cow alone of Pambaramuttu Nāyak used to get up this hill, and after a stay there for some time used to get down again and go to its quarters late. On observing this for some time, the Nāyak grew curious to know why this cow alone came late, and accordingly one day he followed it with a view to trace where it went. Finding it standing near a bush on the hill, he threw

a stone at it. The stone fell on the head of a *liṅgam* from which blood oozed out, and the Nāyak immediately became blind. On praying, he got back his visionary powers, and found the existence of a *liṅgam* there; and the tradition is that the cow went there daily and as soon as it reached that spot, its milk poured down voluntarily on the *liṅgam*. On regaining his sight, the Nāyak is said to have built a temple on the spot—which is the one that now stands there—and performed *pūja* daily. It appears that his kinsmen declined to give any of their daughters in marriage to him, as he was an ascetic, and to get out of this difficulty, he gave some lands to a sect of men known as "Kannadians" and got himself married. Even to this day, their descendants perform *pūja* and enjoy the *mānams*, i.e., lands given on favourable rent. In token of loyalty to the Pambaramuttu Nāyak family, even now-a-days, the priest, after performing *pūja* before the distribution of holy ashes, calls out thrice "Pambaramuttu Nāyak" and if such men are present, they are first given the holy ashes and then others. A few of these still exist in villages close by. The *liṅga* is named the *Mahāliṅga* and worship is performed, though irregularly. It is also said that cars went round the foot of the hill and there were bazaars, etc., to sell the requisites for worship, but these do not exist now. *Kāvadis* are also reported to have been taken to the god in plenty in days gone by. Besides, a natural cleft of water known as *Erukadal*, i.e., seven oceans, also exists there from which water is taken to get the god bathed. The cave faces due south, measures 31 feet east to west to a height of 6 feet, and is below an overhanging rock. Within this, are the beds of the five Pāṇḍavās cut out of the sheet of rock below the beds indicating that the head rested on the east and the foot on the west. Mud walls have been subsequently put up, and these require being removed to keep the cave free and in a sound condition. Inside, there is a big vault of nearly 10' in height. The cave, from north to south, measures nearly 100' and extends on the west to a distance of nearly 50 feet. Out of the 5 beds, 4 nearly measure each 6' × 2' and one alone on the northernmost $4\frac{1}{2}' \times 2'$. The resting for the foot cut out at the entrance measures 10' × $4\frac{1}{2}'$, and is over a lotus pedestal.

The northern wall of the *Garbhagriham* of the temple has inscriptions in good condition, and the eastern and southern walls also have inscriptions, but in a mutilated state.

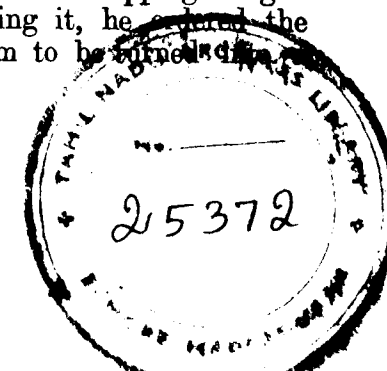
A cart-track might be made from Mettupatti village round the Siddhar hill to a convenient point on the south of it where it faces the cave, and then a ghat foot-path from the foot at the south to the cave entrance with a railing at places where it is absolutely necessary. A notice board should be put up at the foot of the hill. The overseer present was informed of the necessity of the above repairs. As the Zamindar of Ammayanāyakanūr claims the cave, the Collector should be requested to have the question of ownership settled.

This temple, placed on a hillock, lies at a distance of 45 miles on the north-east of Madura and on the east of Tirupatur of the Rāmnād district at a distance of nearly seven miles. Though there is no railway communication, there is a metalled road connecting the important villages. This temple has recently, on the suggestion of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, been recommended to Government for inclusion in the List of Conserved Ancient Monuments, as there are inscriptions of the Pāṇḍya and Chōla kings relating to the period between the 9th and 12th centuries. There are still inscriptions within the strong room of the rock-cut shrines at the foot, and over the sanctuary on the top, and these require being taken up by the Epigraphical Department at the earliest opportunity.

The temple is of archaeological importance, according to the *purāṇic* version the hillock is known as *Mayūragiri* (i.e., Peacock-Mountain) from its resemblance to a colossal peacock (Subrahmanya's *vāhanam*). At one time *Asura*, *Sūran* and others, are said to have performed penance in holy Conjeeveram with the object of becoming *vāhanams* of the god Subrahmanya. Inasmuch as this object could not be achieved without dethroning the then existing peacock, they are said to have adopted a contrivance by which the peacock was induced to devour the *vāhanams* of Brahma, Viṣṇu and other *Dēvas* who were in the habit of worshipping the god Subrahmanya on Mount *Kailas*. On Subrahmanya's knowing it, he caused the peacock to disgorge all the devoured animals and cursed him to be

Subrah-
manya
svami
temple,
Kunnak-
kudi.

R
V21:717 N10
N11



mountain in the *Arasa* (*Ficus religiosa*) forest on the east of the holy Tirupattūr shrine which then was said to be at half a *yōjana*, i.e., five miles, with the assurance that subsequently he would appear and free him from that sin. It is, in accordance with this, that the hillock is said to represent the peacock, and the image of Subrahmanya on the top of it is in token of his having come there.

Besides the shrine on the top of the hill, there are three rock-cut shrines on the south at the foot, with great *lingams* within, cut out of the original rock. There are on the sides of these shrines some sculptures of great mythological and sculptural interest representing Brahma, Vishnu, Rudra and Kālithāndavam with eight hands, besides the figures of the King and Queen who had these carved. These had thick coats of coloured plaster all over them. The inscriptions can be seen on the base of the sculptures as well as on the monolithic pillars and the rock-cut shrines. There are also natural caves within boulders here and there, with masonry partition rooms and walls.

A story is current with regard to the formation of these rock-cut shrines, as well as other similar ones in these parts. One Nandirāja, the third after Uttanga Mahārājah and Tribhuvana Chakravarti, when a minor, had a valuable cloth purchased for his mother Queen who had been kept aloof by his father on account of his fancy for a cobbler woman; one of the sons of the cobbler woman attempted to dethrone him. He is said to have ascertained the fact and to have calmly submitted allowing the cobbler brother to succeed him. At the time of the separation, he ordered such rock-cut shrines being constructed without *Sōmasūtras*; for, insects may, by the holes therein, get over the *lingams* within and pollute them. In accordance with the dictates, the cobbler brother is said to have created 18 such rock-cut shrines with inscriptions thereon showing his lineage, etc., wherefrom he was born. The resemblance even in the minutest details of several of these rock-cut temples in different places, is due to the fact that they may have been excavated in this man's time.

Vegetation growing all over the stone walls of the temple on the top of the hill requires being removed to the very root, and the stones reset. The terrace of some of the *manṭapams* over the flight of steps leading to the temple on the top were found to be leaky. Mud covers their floors and there is a luxuriant growth of weeds over them. As these growths are objectionable, they must be cleared and the walls kept in good condition. Some stone lintels and beams in the front *manṭapam* of the sanctuary on the top of the hill are broken, and coconut pillar props have been erected. These require immediate attention, as it is dangerous to allow such things to continue. Masonry partition walls, and a strong room have been subsequently erected within the rock-cut temples mentioned above. These not only disfigure their appearance but also hide the valuable inscriptions and sculptures, and require being removed. The temple is said to have a very good income with a local Pandarasannathi at its head.

The Collector may be requested to arrange with him for the repairs suggested above, either by himself within a reasonable time, or to obtain the full contribution that may be estimated by the Public Works Department in order that the work may be taken on hand by the Government.

This famous temple, which was recently the subject of extensive demolitions in its interior and earliest of the structures has been, of late, included in the list of Conserved Monuments.

The very town of Rāmēśvaram owes its name to Rāma, and the sanctity of the place is due to the establishment of a *lingam* there by Rāma. Its sacredness has been recognised from the earliest of times by all sects of the Hindu community. The *purāṇas* have it, that to purge himself of the sin of brāhminicide (*Brahmahatti*) committed by Rāma by his slaying of Rāvana who was the son of a Brāhmin by a Rākshasa woman, Rāma was advised by Rishis to establish a *lingam* on Gandhamādana hill whereon Rāmēśvaram now stands; that for the establishment of a *lingam* there, Rāma fixed an auspicious occasion and sent Haṇumān to Mount Kailās to bring a *lingam* from there; that Haṇumān did not return within the auspicious time, and Rāma therefore, on the advice of the sages that the auspicious time should not be allowed to pass, established within that time a *lingam* of sand that had been prepared

by Sita. Haṇumān afterwards returned with two *lingams* from Mount Kailās, and finding that a sand *lingam* had been already established, grew angry. Rāma advised him not to grieve over the matter but to fix his *lingam* a little to the north of that established by him, and that it should be known after him as *Haṇumān lingam*, while that established by him should be known as Rāmalingam or Rāmānūtha, and that all honours should be paid first to the *Haṇumān lingam* and only afterwards to the *Rāmalingam*. Not satisfied with this, Haṇumān wanted Rāmā to remove his *lingam* and establish in its place of that brought by him, but Rāma playfully said that if Haṇumān could remove the *linga* established by him, he would substitute in its place that brought by Haṇumān. Haṇumān tried to remove it but failed, and then twisting his long tail around the *lingam*, he jumped up into the air and tried to pull it but failed. Marks of the monkey's tail in three rows, are even now visible on the *Rāmalingam*. Thus the *lingam* brought by Haṇumān was established in a place near the *Rāmalingam* and is worshipped even to this day.

Several sacred wells or *tirthas* exist here, numbering about 24, and 14 of these now stand within the temple buildings; the construction of which must have been much later than the establishment of a *lingam* there by Rāma, and during the reign of some of the later kings. The first *prākaram* around the *garbhagriham* is said to have been constructed by a Rāja of Kandi, i.e., Ceylon; the second by the famous Tirumal Nāyak of Madura, and the third and outermost by Muthu Rāmalinga Sētipati, one of the kings of Rāmnād.

In the outer wall of the third and outermost *prākaram*, some of the sandstone blocks are missing, while others have been here and there disturbed from their original position. These are in the east of the southern gateway and require early replacement in order that the stability of the walls may not suffer. A portion of the wall to a length of about 200 feet on the west of the southern gateway has fallen, and this requires rebuilding, as also do the fallen copings in some places. The *gōpuram* over the gateway was not built originally, and the temple authorities contemplate shortly taking up the work, which may be hastened, if the original foundations will bear the added weight of the proposed superstructure. It should be remembered that the foundation is sand with perhaps a structure of coral rock below, and that the *gōpurams* which were completed by the original builders are built of light coral stone to the very summit, and not of brick, which is immeasurably of greater weight. This should not be lost sight of in any such completions of the superstructure.

The vegetation growing over the western *gōpuram* must be removed, and also attempts made to touch up the plaster stucco figures that have been mutilated, in such a way that the new insertions do not modernize the figures. The wall on the northern side to the east of the gateway has to be rebuilt to a length of nearly 250 feet and raised to some height at other places. The upper part of the *gōpuram* on this side has never been built, and it is said that this is now under contemplation. It would be desirable to take this up also, under the precautions noted above. Portions of the courts have been enclosed on the west and north sides for a breadth of 20 to 30 feet with iron railings with a view to cultivate a garden therein. This is similar to what is seen in the Madura temple and is a source of pleasure to all visitors. It has been in existence for many years, but has latterly been improved. To about 300 feet on the west and 600 feet in the north, the work of renovation has been completed. It seems that there is some difficulty in completing the work on account of some houses having been built abutting on the walls in some places, mostly on the eastern and southern sides. These houses ought to be removed, if the temple authorities can prevail on the occupiers to surrender their rights. But if they could not easily do so, the Collector of Rāmnād may be requested to acquire the houses under the Land Acquisition Act, as such portion of land adjoining the site of an ancient monument, as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving such monument comes within the purview of the definition of an "ancient monument," the cost of the acquisition being paid by the temple authorities who have got enough funds for the purpose. The inside of the third *prākaram* is in a very good condition, with stone piers and high colonnades. There are figures on the breast of both throughout the sides. In some places leakage seems to exist in the terraced roof, and these are being examined by the

the amount. The estimate was not received in this office by the time of inspection, and it would appear that the only means by which this could be spent would be by enclosing by wire fencing the plot of land on which there are traces of foundation walls. The owner of the land is the Raja of Ettiyapuram who may or may not agree to this proposal. At any rate, inasmuch as very little of any wall or building is now seen, it does not seem desirable to lay out any money on this. On a reference to Government on the subject, it has been ordered that the monument should be removed from the List.

A. REA,
Superintendent.

PART II.—STATISTICAL.

authorities. This *prākāram* stands a little apart from the inner one and there is a space of about 15 feet between them which is now covered with rubbish. If it is not proposed to connect the second and third *prākārams* during the repairs and rebuilding now in progress, the rubbish should be removed, and provision made to carry away the rain water falling therein. Gardening in a useful way may also be made in this space. At the south-west corner is a tank, the *Mādhavapushkaraṇi*, which is maintained in good condition. Pointing in some places is necessary, so as to prevent the growth of weeds. The flooring near the shrine of Sētumādhava is not in good condition. This requires attention. The rain water collecting therein should be made to run into the drain close by without soaking into the adjacent ground. In some shrines which are built of sandstone blocks, the action of age and the atmosphere has caused portions to peel off, and with a view to prevent any further deterioration, the use of a stone preserving compound may be suggested to the custodians.

The portions which have been demolished, viz., the whole of the first *prākāram* including a *sanctum* of the goddess and a portion of the second *prākāram* on the west and north require early rebuilding. The sanctuary of the other important deities within, including the *vimāna* are in a very sound condition, being built of granite as will be seen from the photographs that have been taken, and do not require to be interfered with in any manner. There are inscriptions over the walls of the *gṛbhagrihams* of the *Rāmanāthasvāmi* and *Haṇumān līngams* and over these, heaps of stone chips have been thrown, and as these may injure the inscriptions, the custodian may be addressed to remove the accumulation and order the work of the stone masons being done a little distance away.

The deed of agreement, dated the 1st July 1905, relating to the renovations of the temple, between the Manager and certain others who have undertaken the repairing works in the course of 35 years was perused. It has been therein agreed to, that alterations of *mantapams*, etc., may be made at the discretion of the repairers, and that the measurements may be either in excess of or below the original ones. This is a serious blunder which must be guarded against. The measurements in those days have been adopted on principles laid down in *āgamas*, and these must be strictly adhered to even in renovations of the sort now in progress.

The sacred waters in places not yet demolished require being preserved *in situ* even when portions containing these are demolished. The attention of the manager may be drawn to the above remarks in order that he may, in future, be guided by them and also obtain the advice of this Department with regard to further demolitions, etc., as already promised by him, and inasmuch as this temple has also now been brought on the List of Conserved Monuments.

This is one of the monuments now on the List. It is nothing but a stone-pillared *mantapam* said to have been constructed by the Rāja of Tanjore as a feeding house for the pilgrims visiting Sētu. The building is now in use for this purpose, and is under the District Board, Tanjore, who look after its upkeep through the District Board Engineer, Madura. Besides the stone-pillars, the like of which is seen in plenty everywhere, and the fact that it was constructed at no distant date by the Tanjore Rāja, and that its conservation is properly looked after, there seems to be no real necessity to allow its remaining on the Conserved List of Ancient Monuments, and Government may therefore be addressed in the matter.

This small deserted temple is at a distance of nearly 3 miles to the west of Dhanushkoti and 8 miles on the east of Rāmēśvaram railway station. It is on the sea beach immediately to the south of the present railway line.

On inspection, only the walls of the *sanctum*, 10 feet square, with the adjoining *ardhamantapam* of similar dimensions remain. The *vimāna* over the sanctuary has disappeared on account of neglect. To point out the probability that at one time Dhanushkōṭi should have been here and that in front of this shrine bathing should have taken place, this was recommended for inclusion in the list in 1890. The facing stones of the outer walls which are built of coral stone blocks have fallen and are not now traceable. Inasmuch as it has been deprived of its importance, through the disappearance of the *vimāna*, there seems to be no further necessity to allow its retention in the List of Conserved Monuments, and Government will therefore be

requested to permit its being deleted from the List and thereafter the notice board put up by the Public Works Department may be allowed to be fixed elsewhere. In its stead, a tablet may be put up to the effect that this site once marked the spot of Dhanushkōṭi. In the meantime, the question of repairs to this monument, about which an estimate was received from the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, and returned countersigned by this office for execution may be kept in abeyance.

This is at a distance of nearly 2 miles, north of the great Rāmanāthasvāmi temple and is otherwise locally known as Gandamadana *parvatam*. It is under the charge of the temple authorities. The *mantapam* stands on a raised platform over a sand hillock, which is said to be part of the original hill whereon Rāma was advised to establish a *līngam*. The footprints of Rāma carved on a stone are placed in the centre of the lower storey, and to these *pūja* is performed. Somewhere during the early formation of Sētu, a ridge of sand banks or hills known as *Gandamadana* seems to have sprung into existence alongside of and in the direction of Sētu, and what is now the island of Rāmēśvaram was probably the site then occupied by that hill.

Over the steps on all the sides of the raised platform, weeds appear, and these require immediate removal, and the pointing in colour of the points between stone and stone to harmonize with the adjoining masonry is necessary. Some inscribed stones are seen in the flight of steps, whereas none exist at the other sides. They are not also continuous, thus showing that they may have been brought from some other place and made use of here. They do not appear to have been as yet noticed by the Epigraphical Department, and when next any of that staff visits the vicinity, these may be inspected. The base of the eastern side has sunk a little, and this requires underpinning. In doing any plaster or pointing work, the temple authorities should be advised to colour them in such a way that the appearance may be in harmony with the surroundings, as the present white plaster work over the parapet wall on the upper storey is not only very ugly in appearance but also tends in a way to modernize the building. Close by this monument, is a Śiva temple in good condition with dense vegetation ruining over the *vimāna*, and also the ruins of the palace of the Sētupatis, who at one time had their capital here before they removed the seat to the present town of Rāmnād.

This fort, now in complete ruins, is at a distance of nearly 8 miles on the north of the Tatapārai railway station. The district of Tinnevely wherein this is situated and the adjoining Madura district were long ruled by the Pāndyan kings who first had their capital in Korkei at the mouth of the Tāmaraparani river. These were succeeded by the Nāyaks of the Vijianagar line early in the sixteenth century, and the origin of the Poligārs of both these districts is traced to this period. Though all the Poligārs may not have settled here at the same time, yet to strengthen the supremacy of the Nāyak kings they probably established themselves one by one. It is at the end of their period that the Nāyaks are reputed to have removed from Madura to Trichinopoly. Between 1756 and 1763, most of the Poligārs are said to have risen in rebellion against the Navāb, who began to exercise his sway in the country; and when the English interfered in 1800 or so, the Poligār of this fort became troublesome, necessitating some military expeditions against him. Several of the military officers perished and their remains lie interred in two places near the fort—one at a distance of half a mile on the north-west and another at 1½ miles on the south. The walls of this fort were then said to have been 12' in height with square bastions having guns mounted on them, and the whole surrounded by a thick hedge of thorns without any ditch. Considering the difficulties the British had to encounter then, the fort was then ordered to be levelled to the ground with no remains to mark the spot.

The Public Works Department suggested a sum of Rs. 585 being spent towards the conservation of the ruins of this fort during this year, and in accordance therewith, this amount was provided in the budget; and the site also was tentatively included in the List of Monuments published recently. But, on inspection, it was found that no trace of the fort was visible, except the foundation walls of some rooms, and it was not known how the Public Works Department were going to utilize

The Tanjore
Maharaja's
chatram,
Rames-
varam.

The Muthu
Ramalinga-
swami
temple,
Rames-
varam.

The two
storeyed
mantapam,
Rames-
varam.

Ruined
Fort,
Panchala-
kurichi.

APPENDIX A.

Office Expenditure during the year 1910-1911.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay of Superintendent	9,800	0	0
Travelling allowance of Superintendent	1,582	8	0
Pay of establishment inclusive of temporary staff	4,159	7	0
Compensation for dearness of food-grains	81	5	3
Travelling allowance of establishment inclusive of temporary staff	3,462	7	3
Supplies and services	3,174	11	4
Contingencies	2,695	8	5
Total	24,955	15	3

APPENDIX B.

List of places visited during the year 1910-1911.

District.	For conservation.	For excavation.	For inspection of ancient sites, antiquities, etc.
Visagapatam	Saripalli, Anakapalli	Ramathirtham	Marimakarlapalli and Timmanamagutta, Singaraballi, Harihar, Hampasagar, Magala, Tangaradana, Itikabal, Peddakaduburu, Kamaladinne, Nerunikki, Nadiyalkadlur, Koege, Kaduthani, Hadagally, Rangapuram, Hazari, Bimanaballi, Haragondana, Hampasagar, Angur, Harpanahalli, Arasakurai, Hosakota, Uchangidurgam, Nagalapur and Poddathambalam.
Godavari	Rajahmundry .. .. .	.....	Kasapuram, Kalyandrug, Valasa, Chunnampalli, Paleru, Bondaladinni, Malayavaram, Tadimarri, Santikondapuram, Kaireva, Malayannur, Kariganipalli, Battur, Vepagunta, Seetharamapalli, Nagasamudram and Gudikunta.
Kistna	Bezwada, Kondapalli .. .. .	.....	.....
Cuddapah .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Bellary	Bellary, Adoni, Hampi and Chippagiri.	.....	.....
Anantapur	Gooty and Lepakshi .. .. .	.....	Chittoor and Wandiwash.
Chingleput	Conjeeveram, Mahabali-puram, Sadras, Tennéri and Vayalur.	.....	.....
North Arcot	Chandragiri and Devikapuram.	.....	.....
Salem	Namakkal and Sankaridrug.	.....	.....
Coimbatore	Visiamaigalam, Mettupatty, Perur and Bhavani.	Kaniyampandi	Avanasi, Tirumaranpoondi.
South Arcot	Gingee, Cuddalore and Chidambaram.	.....	.....
Tanjore	Kumbakonam, Vaithisvarankoil, Tanjore and Tillaiethanam.	Cauverypatnam	Tiruvaduthurai, Tiruvankadu, Shiyali, Pattievaram, Melattur and Nannilam.
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly and Jambukeshvaram.	Puthur .. .. .	.....
Madura	Madura and Mettupatty .. .. .	.....	.....
Tinnevely	Pañchalakurichi .. .. .	.....	.....
Ramnad	Ramesvaram, Dannakodi and Kunakudy.	.....	Peryapatnam.
Malabar	Calicut, Palghat and Tellicherry.	Perungulam .. .. .	.....

APPENDIX C.

Expenditure incurred on conservation of ancient monuments during 1910-1911.

Serial number.	Name of monument.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.	
1	The Asoka rock inscription	Jogudi	Berhampore	Ganjám	81 0 0	
2	The Siva temple on the hills near Bugada.	Kotakolla	Goomsoor	Do.	355 0 0	
3	The Buddhist Monastery	Ramathirtham.	Vizianagaram.	Visagapatam.	55 0 0	Pay of watchman.
4	The Buddhist remains	Santhar	Anakapalle	Do.	55 0 0	Do.
5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	205 0 0	
6	The Buddhist caves	Guntapalle	Ellore	Kistna	50 0 0	
7	The Siva temple	Ghantasala	Bundar	Do.	143 0 0	
8	The Caves in Bezwada hill	Bezwada	Bezwada	Do.	48 0 0	
9	The Cave on the back of Mogalrajapuram.	Mogalrajapuram.	Do.	Do.	13 0 0	
10	The Hill Fort	Kondapalli	Do.	Do.	228 0 0	
11	The Buddhist Stupa	Amaravati	Sattenapalle	Guntár	11 0 0	Repairing the
12	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	55 0 0	watcher's shed.
13	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	25 0 0	Pay of watchman.
14	The Hill Fort	Udayagiri	Udayagiri	Nellore	389 0 0	The work was necessary.
15	The Fort	Gurramkonda.	Vayalpad	Cuddapah	76 0 0	The lapse is reported to be due to the non-completion of the work within the year and the illness of the officer in charge.
16	The temples on the Pushpagiri hill	Cuddapah	Do.	Do.	954 0 0	
17	The Fort with the ancient buildings enclosed therein.	Siddhavattam.	Siddhavattam.	Do.	294 0 0	
18	The Kothandaramaswami temple	Vontimitta	Do.	Do.	171 0 0	* Pay of watchman.
19	The Fort with the enclosed ancient buildings.	Gandikota	Jammalamadugu.	Do.	850 0 0	
20	The remains of buried Jain temples.	Danavalapad	Do.	Do.	24 0 0	
21	Ancient well Sogandani Bavi	Rajampet	Siddhavattam.	Do.	350 0 0	
22	Large ruined temple	Anantasayengudi.	Hospet	Bellary	62 0 0	
23	The Well	Malapanagudi.	Do.	Do.	216 0 0	
24	The Kadlikal Ganesha temple	Humpi	Do.	Do.	83 0 0	
25	Tower opposite Pattabi Ramaswami temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	204 0 0	
26	The Underground temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,474 0 0	
27	The Mahanaraswami dibba	Do.	Do.	Do.	850 0 0	
28	The Achyutanarayanaswami temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	287 0 0	
29	The Ancient Monuments	Do.	Do.	Do.	388 0 0	
30	The Jain temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,641 0 0	
31	The Malayavanta Raganatha temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	503 0 0	
32	The Ancient Monuments	Adoni	Adoni	Do.	105 0 0	
33	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	145 0 0	
34	The Mohara	Do.	Do.	Do.	4 0 0	
35	The Kaman Bhavi	Do.	Do.	Do.	189 0 0	
36	The Powder Magazine at Jambunatham hill.	Do.	Do.	Do.	41 0 0	
37	The Krishna temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	894 0 0	
38	The Fort and its buildings	Gooty	Gooty	Anantapur	204 0 0	
39	The Chintalarayaswami temple	Tadpatri	Tadpatri	Do.	257 0 0	
40	The Ramaswami temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	288 0 0	
41	The Munrow's Bungalow	Anantapur	Anantapur	Do.	273 0 0	
42	The Munrow's Well	Do.	Do.	Do.	128 0 0	
43	The Gahana Mahal	Penukonda	Penukonda	Do.	38 0 0	
44	The Sher Ali's Mosque	Do.	Do.	Do.	21 0 0	
45	The Virabhadraswami temple	Lepakshi	Hindupur	Do.	261 0 0	
46	The Ramaswami temple	Nelvoy	Vellore	North Arcot	381 0 0	
47	The Somnatha temple	Melpadi	Chittoor	Do.	434 0 0	
48	The Fort	Vellore	Vellore	Do.	414 0 0	
49	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	433 0 0	
50	The Hindu temple within the Fort	Do.	Do.	Do.	465 0 0	
51	Fort with its buildings on the hill and the lower one with the two palaces.	Chandragiri	Chandragiri	Do.		
52	The Delhi gate	Arcot	Arcot	Do.	48 0 0	Pay of watchman.

Expenditure incurred on conservation of ancient monuments during 1910-1911—cont.

Serial number.	Name of monument.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
53	The Delhi gate	Aroot	Aroot	North Arcot ..	Rs. A. P.	Union tax.
54	The ruined temple	Timmapuram.	Chandragiri ..	Do. ..	3 0 0	
55	The Siva temple	Veppampattu.	Vellore	Do. ..	40 0 0	
56	The Hill Fort	Senkaridrug ..	Tiruohengodu.	Salem	6 0 0	
57	Do.	Namakkal ..	Namakkal ..	Do. ..	438 0 0	
58	The Radhakali amman temple ..	Padiyur ..	Dharapuram ..	Coimbatore ..	76 0 0	
59	The Fort	Hulikaldrug ..	Coonoor ..	Nilgiris ..	15 0 0	
60	The rock cut carvings	Tandoni ..	Karur	Coimbatore ..	30 0 0	
61	The Jain temple	Vijiamangalam.	Erode	Do. ..	45 0 0	
62	The Fort	Tellicherry ..	Kottayam ..	Malabar ..	134 0 0	
63	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	215 0 0	Pay of watchmen.
64	Do.	Palghat ..	Palghat ..	Do. ..	73 0 0	
65	Do.	Tellicherry ..	Kottayam ..	Do. ..	290 0 0	
66	The Jain temple	Sultan's battery.	Wynad	Do. ..	91 0 0	
67	The Fort	Bekal	Kasaragod ..	South Canara.	42 0 0	
68	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	600 0 0	
69	Do.	Palghat ..	Palghat ..	Malabar ..	30 0 0	
70	The Vaikuntaperumal temple ..	Conjeeveram ..	Conjeeveram ..	Chingleput ..	10 0 0	
71	The Matangaswara temple ..	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	72 2 7	
72	The ancient structural remains ..	Mamalapuram.	Chingleput ..	Do. ..	846 14 11	
73	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	12 0 0	Pay of watchmen.
74	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	58 0 0	
75	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	230 0 0	
76	The Somnathaswami temple ..	Somangalam ..	Conjeeveram ..	Do. ..	661 0 0	
77	The Fort	Gingee	Tindivanam ..	South Arcot ..	847 0 0	
78	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	1,641 10 0	
79	The Fort St. David	Cuddalore ..	Cuddalore ..	Do. ..	143 6 9	
80	The Little Fort	Tanjore	Tanjore	Tanjore ..	90 5 0	
81	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	2,578 1 7	
82	The Dansborg Castle	Tranquebar ..	Mayavaram ..	Do. ..	155 15 6	Pay of watchman.
83	The Gritapuriswara temple ..	Tillasthanam.	Tanjore	Do. ..	12 11 1	
84	The Dansborg castle	Tranquebar ..	Mayavaram ..	Do. ..	70 0 0	
85	The Fort	Arantangi ..	Pattukkottai ..	Do. ..	137 0 0	
86	The Dutch cemetery	Negapatam ..	Negapatam ..	Do. ..	743 2 0	
87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	735 5 0	
88	The Subterranean passage ..	Nidamangalam	Mannargudi ..	Do. ..	62 0 2	
89	The Preston's Battery	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly.	10 0 0	
90	The lower cave on the Rock Fort ..	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	584 0 0	
91	The upper cave on the Rock Fort ..	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	134 0 0	Pay of watchman.
92	The temple, tank and mantapam ..	Valikondapuram.	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	69 0 0	
93	The Brihadiswaraswami temple ..	Gangalkondasholapuram.	Udaiyarpálaiyam.	Do. ..	896 0 0	
94	The Fort near Valikondapuram ..	Valikondapuram.	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	312 0 0	
95	Notice boards to Ancient monuments Trichinopoly district.	....	....	Do. ..	374 0 0	
96	The Koranganathan temple ..	Srinivasanallur.	Musiri	Do. ..	338 0 0	
97	The temple	Koilpatti ..	Málur	Madura ..	65 0 0	
98	The Fort on Rock	Dindigul ..	Dindigul ..	Do. ..	4 0 0	
99	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	1,874 0 0	
100	The Mettupatti cave in Sitharmalai.	Mettupatti ..	Do.	Do. ..	72 0 0	
101	The Narasimhaswami temple ..	Yanamalai ..	Madura	Do. ..	202 0 0	Pay of watchman.
102	Prehistoric remains	Adichanallur.	Sriyakkuntam.	Tinnevely ..	20 0 0	
103	The Viakuntaswami temple ..	Sriyakkuntam.	Do.	Do. ..	60 0 0	
104	The Vishnu temple	Alwartirunagiri.	Do.	Do. ..	100 0 0	
105	The Fort	Anjengo	Anjengo	Anjengo ..	100 0 0	
					30 0 0	

STATEMENT showing the amounts surrendered and transferred out of grant in the Conservation Budget of 1910-1911.

Amount	From what work taken.	Amount.	To what work allotted.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
120	Fort, Dindigul	20	Narasimhaswami temple, Yanamalai.	Transfer effected by the Public Works department.
		100	Vaikuntaswami temple, Srivakuntam.	
130	Shore temple, Mahabalipuram.	150	Asoka's inscription at Joguda ..	
150	Fort, Arantangi	80	Fort, Tellicherry	
150	Siva temple, Bugada	35	Rock Fort, Trichinopoly ..	
170	Fort, Tellicherry	66	Fort, Dindigul	
250	Palace, Mudbidri	66	Koranganathan temple Srinivasanallur.	
250	Temple, tank and mantapam, Valikondapuram.	200	Mettupatti cavern Siddharmalai.	
40	Rock fort, Trichinopoly ..	20	Fort, Anjengo	
287	Brihadiswaraswami temple at Gangalkondasholapuram.	4	Koilpatti temple, Madura division.	
585	Fort, Palahalakurichi, Tinnevely Division.			The excesses on completing the work, of the sanctioned grants, have been recommended by the Public Works department to be utilized over the other works.
200	Vaikuntaperumalkeil, Conjeeveram.	480	Somanatha temple at Somanthalam	
280	Mahangaswaraswami temple, Conjeeveram.			
500	Hampi ruins			
200	Temple, Gandikota	200	Temple, Vontimitta	
560	Do. Pushpagiri	140	Begundni Bavi, Sidhout..	
460	Do. Vontimitta	137	Dansborg at Tranquebar ..	
600	Fort, Sidhout	30	Watchman little Fort, Tanjore..	
300	Monuments at Adoni			
800	Pirabadradaswami temple, Lepakshi.			
1,991	Dansborg, Tranquebar			The excess of the resumption has been surrendered, as the repairs were inconsistent with the instructions issued by this department.
250	Hill Fort, Kondapally	71	Buddhist stupas at Amaravaty ..	
150	Jain temple, Danavalapad ..	1,560	Temples, Pushpagiri hills ..	
1,000	Monuments in Bellary Division.	1,360	Do. Vontimitta	
		30	Fort, Gurramkonda	
		200	Mohara at Adoni	
		15	Kaman Bavi, Adoni	
		300	Powder magazine on Jambunathan hill.	
		45	Krishna temple, Adoni	
63	Fort, Gooty	240	Ancient monuments, Adoni ..	
180	Perabadradaswami temple, Lepakshi.	1,474	Underground temple, Hampi ruins.	Transfer effected by the Government.
66	Chintalarayaswami temple, Tadpatri.	204	Fort, Hampi	
400	Ramsiswami temple, Tadpatri ..	3,240	Ragunathaswami temple	
800	Monuments, Adoni	218	Wall at Malapanagudi	
5,795	Hampi ruins	65	Anantadaswami temple	
		100	Ganesa temple	
		494	Jain temple, Hampi	
		256	Munro's bungalow, Anantapur.	
		273	Do. wall	
		135	Gagan Mahal	
40	Fort, Udayagiri	45	Sher Ali's mosque, Penukonda.	This surrender is reported to be due to the non-completion of the work.
820	Shore temple, Mahabalipuram ..			
				Surrendered as the scheme is reported to be unsuccessful.

APPENDIX D.

RS. A. P.

Expenditure on the excavation of the ancient remains at Ramathirham, Vizagapatam district, as made out by the Accountant-General, Madras

964 13 9

APPENDIX E.

Estimates countersigned and returned.

From whom received.	Name of monuments.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount of estimate.
					Rs.
Executive Engineer, Ganjám.	Asoka inscription	Jagoda	Berhampur	Ganjám	160
Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam.	Buddhist monastery	Sankaram	Anakapalle	Vizagapatam	200
Do. do.	Buddhist remains	Ramathirtham	Visianagaram	Do.	125
Executive Engineer, Kistna, Central.	Ramanuja Bilam	Bezaváda	Beswada	Kistna	60
Do. do.	Akkanna and Madanna caves	Do.	Do.	Do.	93
Do. do.	Govinda cave	Do.	Do.	Do.	40
Executive Engineer, Nellore ..	The Natural cave	Daseripalli	Udayagiri	Nellore	10
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.	The Venugopalaswamy temple	Magalam	Hadagalli	Bellary	17
Executive Engineer, Cuddapah.	The Jammah Masjid	Kultagulla	Kadiri	Cuddapah	560
Do. do.	The Bogandani Bhavi	Rajampet	Siddhavattam	Do.	500
Do. do.	The Sompalli temple	Sompelli	Madanapalle	Do.	1,030
Executive Engineer, Bellary ..	The Mallikarjunaswami temple	Halvagalu	Harpanahalli	Bellary	250
Do. do.	The Anantassayanagudi temple	Anantassyanagudi	Hospet	Do.	65
Do. do.	The group of Jain temples	Hampi	Do.	Do.	780
Do. do.	The Perabadrasswami temple	Lepakshi	Anantapur	Anantapur	1,200
Do. do.	The Kudlikala Ganesa temple	Hampi	Hospet	Bellary	100
Do. do.	The Ramaswami temple	Kalipi	Penukonda	Do.	360
Do. do.	The Palace	Bukkapatnam	Do.	Do.	30
Do. do.	The Rama Brui	Penukonda	Do.	Do.	380
Do. do.	The Well	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
Do. do.	The Mahara entrance, Jamma Masjid	Adoni	Adoni	Do.	800
	Kaman Bhavi and Venkanna Bhavi.				
Executive Engineer, North Arcot Division.	The Vellore Fort	Vellore	Vellore	North Arcot.	400
Do. do.	The Hindu temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	450
Do. do.	The Palace	Chandragiri	Chandragiri	Do.	470
Do. do.	The temple	Tirumapuram	Do.	Do.	40
Do. do.	The Ramaswami temple	Nelvooy	Vellore	Do.	293
Do. do.	The Fort	Vellore	Do.	Do.	490
Do. do.	The temple	Sholapuram	Do.	Do.	550
Do. do.	The Hanuman temple	Padaved	Polur	Do.	170
Executive Engineer, Salem ..	The Hill fort	Namakal	Namakal	Salem	75
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore.	The Jain temple	Vizianagalam	Erode	Coimbatore.	150
Do. do.	The Rock cut carvings	Tandony	Karur	Do.	55
Do. do.	The Hullikaldrug fort	Hullikaldrug	Coonoor	Nilgiris	30
Executive Engineer, West Coast.	The Fort	Tellicherry	Kottayam	Malabar	40
Do. do.	Do.	Palghat	Palghat	Do.	290
Do. do.	Do.	Tellicherry	Kottayam	Do.	30
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	60
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	300
Do. do.	The Jain temple	Sultan's Battery	Wynad	Do.	45
Do. do.	The Mangaladevi temple	Mangalore	Mangalore	South Canara	1,570
Do. do.	The Fort	Palghat	Palghat	Malabar	10
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.	The Sri Vedapuriswara temple	Tirukkallitattai	Kumbakonam	Tanjore	700
Do. do.	The Karkateswaraswami temple	Tiruvianallur	Do.	Do.	670
Do. do.	The Sarangapani temple	Kumbakonam	Do.	Do.	6,400
Do. do.	The Jageswaraswami temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,200
Do. do.	The Banapuriswara temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,300
Executive Engineer (Chingleput).	The ancient monuments	Mamallapuram	Chingleput	Chingleput	500
Do. do.	The Siva temple	Tirusulam	Saidapet	Do.	930
Do. do.	The Larger Siva temple	Tenneri	Conjeevaram	Do.	540
Do. do.	The Lesser Siva temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,360
Do. do.	The Vaikuntaswamikapuram temple	Manimangalam	Do.	Do.	940
Do. do.	The Siva temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	880
Executive Engineer, Cauvery.	The Little Fort	Tanjore	Tanjore	Tanjore	150
Executive Engineer, Vennar ..	The Subterranean passage	Nidamangalam	Mannargudi	Do.	10
Do. do.	The Manthapam	Kodiyakkadu	Tirutturaiyandi	Do.	290
Collector of Tanjore district ..	Sri Ramaswami temple	Kumbakonam	Kumbakonam	Do.	425

Estimate countersigned and returned—cont.

From whom received.	Name of monuments.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount of estimate.
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.	Fixing notice boards at Sattigiri	Palni	Palni	Madura	Rs. 27
Do. do.	The Siva temple	Sankaranainarkovil	Sankaranainarkovil	Tinnevely	1,500
Do. do.	The Vishnu temple	Sindupatti	Tirumangalam	Madura	120
Do. do.	Do.	Turaiyur	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	1,000
Do. do.	The three storied building*	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,580
Do. do.	The Vishnu temple	Alwar Tirunagiri	Srivaikuntam	Tinnevely	600
Do. do.	The temple	Gangaikondasholapuram	Udayarpalayam	Trichinopoly	1,000
Do. do.	The Vishnu temple	Konaselem	Musiri	Do.	690
Do. do.	Do.	Kriahnapuram	Tinnevely	Tinnevely	700
Do. do.	The Srivaikuntapathy temple	Srivaikuntam	Srivaikuntam	Do.	1,300
Do. do.	The Sethumuthu Ramalingaswami temple	Rameswaram	Ramnád	Ramnád	410
Do. do.	The Srivaikuntapathy temple	Srivaikuntam	Srivaikuntam	Tinnevely	800
Do. do.	The Vishnu temple †	Palayakāyal	Do.	Do.	6
Do. do.	The temple ‡	Gangaikondasholapuram	Udayarpalaiyam	Trichinopoly	600
Do. do.	The Mahakali temple	Samayapuram	Trichinopoly	Do.	80
Executive Engineer, Madura.	The cavern	Mettupatty	Dindigul	Madura	315
Do. do.	The Tirumalai Naik's Palace †	Madura	Madura	Do.	445
Do. do.	Do. §	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,200
Do. do.	Do. §	Do.	Do.	Do.	500
Do. do.	Do. §	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,200

* As these are not in the list, reference sent to that effect.

† Estimate returned for cancellation.

‡ Old estimate.

§ As the repair mostly relates to the necessity of locating public offices therein the expenditure must go to other heads.

APPEN

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	Ganjám ..	Berhampur ..	Pandya ..	Asoka's inscription at Jangado.	23rd Jan. 1911.
2	3	Do. ..	Goomsur ..	Kollakolla Government Village Map No. 98 in the Adipur group.	1. Monuments of Gaṅgādhara-swami. 2. Jagadeswaraswami	16th Mar. "
3	5	Vizagapatam.	Anakápalle ..	Śaṅkaram ..	Buddhist remains at Śaṅkaram Hills.	2nd Apl. "
4	6	Vizagapatam.	Vizianagram ..	Rāmathirtham ..	Buddhist remains ..	3rd Nov. 1910.
5	13	Gódvári ..	Rajahmundry ..	Rajahmundry ..	Mosque ..	23rd Mar. 1911.
6	29	Kistna ..	Ellore ..	Guntapalli ..	Five Buddhist rock-cut caves, structural Chaitya and Stupa lately excavated and a number of mounds covering stupas, etc.	28th " "
7	77	Anantapur.	Hindupur ..	Gorantla ..	Madhavayani temple.	11th " "
8	78	Do.	Do. ..	Lepakshi ..	Virabhadraswami temple.	6th April "
9	79	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Basavanna (Bull) ..	Do.
10	82	Do.	Madakasira ..	Hamavathi ..	Sculpture on and near the ancient site.	....
11	83	Do.	Do. ..	Madakasira ..	Hill Fort ..	....
12	84	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Two large bastions and gateway (remains of the fortified wall, etc.)	....
13	85	Do.	Do. ..	Batnagiri ..	Fort enclosing granary well, etc.	....
14	86	Do.	Penukonda ..	Bukkapatnam ..	Bukkapatnam palace.	....
15	87	Do.	Do. ..	Kalipi ..	Ramaswami temple ..	....

DIX F.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Mr. G. Narayana Row, Sub-Engineer, Berhampur, and Mr. R. A. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Executive Engineer, Berhampur.	November 1910..	The roof over the inscriptions was blown off during the cyclone of 1909 and it was replaced during the year 1910. No more repairs necessary now. The inscriptions are in fair condition. G. NARAYANA ROW, Sub-Divisional Officer. The monument is in good order. The letters are being obliterated by the scaling of the rock on which they are inscribed.	
H. R. Dogra, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Russalkonda Sub-division, Russellkonda.	Nil.	The surfaces of the two temples have been pointed, the wide cracks that were present well grouted and the vegetation on them removed. The floor of the upper temple has been levelled and the floor of the mantapam in front of the lower one has been repaired and levelled.	
Mr. M. K. Sreenivasa Aiyar, Overseer, Public Works Department, Yellamanchelli.	March 1911 ..	Filling in cracks in caves and repairs, stupas and dagobas and clearing the above vegetation. Repairing steps. The monument is in fair order generally. The west hill stupas require petty repairs and a shed for a watchman also seems necessary. It will be better if the watchman be given about 12 gallons of "scrub eradicator" every year charging the amount to annual maintenance and repairs estimate. Estimate for general repairs prepared at inspection referred to for Rs. 100.	
Sergeant H. C. Codd, Overseer, Public Works Department, Vizianagram. K. Venkatachari, Overseer, Rajahmundry.	 Not repaired since it was brought under the Act in 1910.	Further excavations now being made by the Archaeological department. It has not been repaired during the past three years. The present condition is rather bad. On all the walls there are big trees deeply rooted. The probable cost of repairs that it requires at present will be about Rs. 500. All the trees should be uprooted at once. The question of repairs is under correspondence.	
M.R.Ry. M. Gopala Aiyar, Overseer, Ellore Section, Ellore.	March 1911 ..	Clearing vegetation about the caves; cutting a new pathway to the caves; a notice board was fixed. Condition of caves fair. Amount spent this year Rs. 50. Works to be done— Rooting out all vegetation by applying scrub eradicator. Approximate amount required Rs. 150. Providing a fence. Approximate cost Rs. 500.	
Mr. R. Kaleswara Aiyar, Overseer.	Not known ..	No repairs for the last three years. In fair order. Vegetation to be removed and sundry repairs to be carried out which will cost Rs. 50.	
Mr. R. Kaleswara Aiyar, Overseer and Conductor J. S. Mahony, Sub-Divisional officer. Do.	Do. .. Do. ..	No repairs hitherto done. It is in a ruined condition. An estimate is under execution. No repairs done. It is in good order. Compound wall requires repairs which will cost Rs. 50.	
....	Not inspected ..	....	
Conductor J. S. Mahony and C. S. Sivarama Aiyar, Overseer. Do.	Not known .. Do. ..	Inspected and detail measurements taken for estimate. Do. do.	
Do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	
Mr. T. R. Patabhi Rama Aiyar, Overseer. Do.	Do. .. Do. ..	An estimate has been sanctioned by the Executive Engineer and sent to Sub-Divisional officer for execution. Sanctioned estimate will be put in hand shortly.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	88	Anantpur ..	Penukonda ..	Penukonda ..	Five ancient wells ..	....
17	89	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pasurakari well ..	....
18	90	Do.	Do.	Do.	Abdul Hussain mosque.	....
19	91	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fort .. ..	....
20	92	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gangana Mahal ..	....
21	93	Do.	Do.	Do.	Isvara temple ..	....
22	94	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two detached pavilions in the field.	....
23	95	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ancient gopuram ..	....
24	96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rama's bastion ..	....
25	97	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kalohattigutta ..	....
26	98	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tombs near the palace	....
27	99	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ramaewami temple ..	....
28	25	Kistna ..	Bandar ..	Ghantasala ..	Jalakeswaraswami and Visweswaraswami temple.	21st March 1911 and 9th April 1911.
29	26	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ruined Buddhist stupas in mound.	Do.
30	27	Do.	Do.	Bandar ..	Dutch cemetery ..	21st March 1911.
31	31	Do.	Gudivada ..	Gudivada ..	Langa Dibba with remains of Buddhist Stupa and the ancient village site.	8th April 1911.
32	32	Do.	Do.	Do.	Siva temple with Jaina image and inscription.	Do.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Mr. T. R. Patabhi Rama Aiyar, Overseer and Conductor J. S. Mahony, Sub-Divisional officer.	Not known ..	In good order. An estimate for Rs. 80 will be worked out.	
Do.	Do.	In good order.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Conductor J. S. Mahony.	Do.	Too extensive to repair.	
Conductor J. S. Mahony and T. R. Patabhi Rama Aiyar.	Do.	In good order.	
Conductor J. S. Mahony.	Do.	Estimates on lines suggested by Archaeological Superintendent will follow.	
Do.	Do.	In good order.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	The sanctioned estimate will be worked out.	
Do.	Do.	In good order.	
Do.	Do.	Not found.*	
Do.	Do.	In good order.	* These are known as the two pavilions. A.R.
Mr. F. C. L. Clift, Assistant Engineer, Southern sub-division, Masulipatam.	1910-1911 ..	Repairs carried out during the past two years are as follows:— 1908-1910 103 1910-1911 143 Present condition and repairs required. The front wall under the terrace just removed leans forward a good deal, it is 7½" out of plumb in a height of 9 feet. This will be watched and if there is any further movement, a couple of buttresses may be found necessary. The brick wall just round the front door of the temple is in a bad state, the bricks being all exposed and these are being acted upon by the weather and are crumbling away. It might be advisable to point or plaster the brick work with cement renewing carefully portions hollowed out; there is also a gap of about 50 feet in the compound wall which looks very untidy. The cost of restoring the compound wall and of pointing with cement as shown above will be Rs. 100.	
Do.	....	There are two of these mounds in Ghantasala, one close to the village, a rough coneshaped mound about 70 feet diameter at base 20 feet at top and about 20 feet height. The original brickwork is seen here and there, above the earth of which the mound is mainly composed and it is not worth while doing anything to conserve this. The other mound about a mile from the village is very irregular and like the first is mainly composed of earth, the old brick walls showing above the surface here and there.	Nothing is necessary except so to prevent the removal of any portion of the old structures that exist below the mound. A.R.
Do.	....	This is in good condition, but there is one grave that requires a little cement plastering below the stone slab, this can be done at a small cost.	
M.R.Ry. K. Naraya Hebbar, Supervisor, in charge, Gudivada sub-division, Gudivada.	....	This is a mound of earth and brick foundations of ancient building. The site is not fenced and in consequence is kept by the neighbours in a most unsanitary condition. There does not seem to be any remains of Buddhist stupas. If the site is worth conservation, it should be properly fenced or walled and descriptive pillar erected on the site. A corner of the site measuring about 40 square feet has been granted by the Revenue department to a Muhammadan and he is living in it. He must be evicted before the place is walled.	
Do.	....	This is in a dilapidated condition. The superstructure was built of brick in mud and bricks are wearing away. Basement and foundation have been supported by buttresses and two sides sometime back. The upper portion still appears to be bulging out and unless it is repaired thoroughly, it is likely to tumble down in a few years. The Jaina image is in yard of the temple and it appears that it is not in its stipulated place.	Do.

Report on the condition of ancient monuments.

Serial number.	Number in the printed list on subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33	72	Nellore ..	Udayagi ..	Udayagiri Durgam.	Hill Fort with all ancient enclosed buildings.	28th Mar. 1911. 5th Sept. "
34	73 A	Do. ..	Do. ..	Dasaripalli ..	Cave	27th Mar. " 3rd Sept. "
35	16	Kistna ..	Bezawada ..	Bezawada ..	Malléswara temple with inscriptions.	26th November and 14th December 1910.
36	17	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ali Hussain Durga.	Do.
37	18	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Cave west of Bezawada.	Do.
38	19	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mallikahargana temple.	Do.
39	20	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nagésvara temple.	Do.
40	21	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Rock cuttings on the hill including five caves, viz — (1) Govinda cave.	Do.
					(2) Ramanuja bilam.	Do.
					(3) Cave near Kanaka Durga temple.	Do.
					(4) Akkanna Madanna caves.	Do.
					(5) Twin caves south of Akkanna Madanna Hall.	Do.
41	24	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mogalrajapuram ..	1. Cave opposite to Napier's Bungalow. 2. Cave on the back of Mogalrajapuram quarry. 3. Cave to the south of Mogalrajapuram village. 4. Cave to the east of Mogalrajapuram village.	16th April 1911. Do. Do. Do.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during the past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.E.Ry. D. Venkatarama Aiyar, Overseer, Public Works department, Atmakur.	1910-1911 ..	Rs. 1908-1909 .. Nil. 1909-1910 .. 445 1910-1911 .. 389 The probable cost of repairs for the year 1911-1912 is Rs. 450. The terrace of the gates leading up hill and the mosque at extreme top of the hill are in strong condition. Three monuments (1) Granary, (2) Ramabugga and (3) 100 steps are proposed to be repaired during the year 1911-1912. In the roof of the granary the outstone roof over an area of 18' x 8" has fallen. The walls supporting this have also fallen down. A portion of the walls of Ramabugga has fallen down. The bottom portion 30 feet of 1,000 steps has gone.	
M.E.Ry. M. Nilakanta Aiyar, Assistant Engineer and Sub-Divisional officer, Sangam, Bushireddipalem.	Do. do.	Rs. 1908-1909 .. 49 1909-1910 .. Nil. 1910-1911 .. Nil. The cave is in good condition. No repairs are considered necessary.	
M.E.Ry. S. Venkataradri Nayudu, Assistant Superintendent, Head-quarters, Bezawada.	Private ..	....	
Do.	Do. ..	....	
Do.	1910-1911 ..	Rock cutting forming pathway and removing shrubs. Present condition good.	
Do.	Private ..	....	
Do.	1906-1907 ..	No work was done for the last three years. The mandapam outstone roof is all gone. This is to be renewed. (2) Removing vegetation.	
Do.	1906-1907 ..	No repairs were done for the last three years. Removing rock that cracked on the front head portion, making proper pathway and removing vegetation. Estimate for Rs. 40 has been sanctioned for 1911-1912.	
Do.	1909-1910 ..	Estimate for Rs. 60 has been sanctioned for 1911-1912 for constructing pillars repairs to cracks and removing vegetation.	
Do.	1906-1907 ..	No work has been done for the last three years. In good condition.	
Do.	1909-1910 ..	Estimate for Rs. 93 has been sanctioned for removing rubbish on the top of mandapam and repairing the same with concrete in surki mortar and making proper pathway and removing vegetation.	
Do.	Not repaired ..	Estimate for Rs. 47 has been sanctioned for removing large portion of rock debris fallen down in front of the opening and clearing shrubs, but payment not made for want of funds.	
M.E.Ry. K. Narasinga Rao Pantulu, Boat Superintendent, Head-quarters Bezawada.	1906-1907 ..	1. Clearing shrubs and pointing. No repairs required for the present.	
Do.	1910-1911 ..	2. Clearing shrubs and strengthening front pillars painting. No repairs required for the present.	
Do.	1909-1910 ..	3. Strengthening the pillars and earth work to drain of rain water. Probable cost Rs. 30.	
Do.	1909-1910 ..	Clearing shrubs. No repairs required for the present.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list on subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42	23	Kistna	Beswada	Kondapalli	Hill fort and palace on the hill.	17th April 1911.
43	33	Kistna	Nandigama	Jaggayyapet	Buddhist remains of a stupa on the hill.	7th April 1911.
44	45	Guntur	Guntur	Sitanagaram	Rock out cave on the hill (facing the Kistna river).	14th April 1911.
45	46	Do.	Do.	Vundavalli	Four storeyed rock out cave.	Do.
46	47	Do.	Do.	Do.	Iwara temple	Do.
47	48	Do.	Narasaraopet	Chejerla	Kupputeswara temple.	2nd Mar. 1911.
48	49	Do.	Ongole	Kanuparty	Buddhist white marble sculptures.	12th Apr. 1911.
49	50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Iwara temple	Do.
50	51	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mounds	Do.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during the past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.																
8	9	10	11																
M.R.Ry. S. Kodandaramayya Nayudu, Sub-Divisional officer, Muniyeru Sub-division, Beswada.	1910-1911	(i) Outlay incurred during— <table> <tr> <td>1908-1909</td><td>Rs. 144</td><td>A. 4</td><td>P. 8</td></tr> <tr> <td>1909-1910</td><td>15</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1910-1911</td><td>228</td><td>2</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>387</td><td>13</td><td>3</td></tr> </table> In 1908-1909, the gateways of the fort were cleared of vegetation and preserved. In 1909-1910, a notice board was put up at the site. In 1910-1911, prickly-pear was removed from the fort walls at foot of the hill and walls about to fall down were supported. Pointing work was done and fallen portions of the wall in front were made up. (ii) The fort walls at foot of the hill are now in safe condition. (iii) Removing prickly-pear and jungle trees as well as repairing the walls which are about to fall down are required at the gateway near the entrance to the palace on the top of the hill. About Rs. 250 is required for these repairs. The Sub-Divisional officer reports that the Collector, Kistna, has proposed to renew the palace and that this will cost about Rs. 2,000. To prevent accidents, such of the walls of the gates at the entrance of the palace on the top of the hill, as are in a dangerous condition have to be urgently repaired. These repairs cost about Rs. 120.	1908-1909	Rs. 144	A. 4	P. 8	1909-1910	15	6	0	1910-1911	228	2	7	Total	387	13	3	
1908-1909	Rs. 144	A. 4	P. 8																
1909-1910	15	6	0																
1910-1911	228	2	7																
Total	387	13	3																
M.R.Ry. S. Kodandaramayya Nayudu, Sub-Divisional officer, Muniyeru Sub-division, Beswada.	Not known	(i) A notice board was put up at a cost of Rs. 15-6-0 in 1909-1910. (ii) In good order. (iii) Nil.																	
M.R.Ry. M. S. Krihaswami Aiyar, overseer in charge of Narasaraopet section, Guntur.	Do.	(i) None. (ii) Front room leaky; the ceiling is cracked. The rear room is in good condition. (iii) Grouting work for filling cracks is required at a cost of Rs. 10.																	
Do.	Do.	(i) None. (ii) The topmost storey is in good condition, other parts leaky. The idols are also decaying. The rock out pillars are broken and decaying. (iii) The pillars of the first storey require stopping of cracks, and leakage should be closed, the probable cost being Rs. 20. The pillars broken require to be replaced at a cost of Rs. 100. These repairs seem urgent.	Stone preservative solution should be used forthwith. A.B.																
Do.	Do.	(i) None. (ii) Top of front portion has fallen down and stone pillars are about to fall. Plastering is gone. The temple is in fair condition. (iii) Walls require pointing and front portico requires rebuilding and plastering, all at a cost of Rs. 50. If these repairs are not carried out in time, further deterioration will take place.																	
Do.	Do.	(i) None. (ii) The entrance tower and the compound wall are decaying and shrubs growing thereon. (iii) The compound wall, the entrance tower and the shrines require petty repairs.																	
M.R.Ry. O. G. Rangaswamy Nayudu, Overseer, in charge of Ongole section, Ongole.	Do.	(i) None. (ii) Good. (iii) Nil.																	
Do.	Do.	(i) None. (ii) The wall has cracked on account of shrubs growing thereon, but the crack is not dangerous. (iii) The vegetation should be entirely rooted out at a cost of Rs. 10.																	
Do.	Do.	(i) None. (ii) In good condition. (iii) Nil.																	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments.

Serial number.	Number in the printed list on subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51	52	Guntur ..	Sattenapalle ..	Amaravati ..	Amaravara temple ..	12th Apr. 1911.
52	53	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mound containing a Buddhist <i>stupa</i> and other repairs.	Do.
53	54	Do. ..	Do. ..	Dharanikota ..	Fort of Dharanikota.	Do.
54	55	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Inscriptions on rock west of Dharanikota.	Do.
55	56	Do. ..	Do. ..	Belamkonda ..	Hill fort with its buildings.	26th Apr. 1911.
56	57	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuchidibba ..	Buddhist and other remains in Kuchidibba and Nakkadibba.	16th Apr. 1911.
57	58	Do. ..	Do. ..	Garikipad ..	Buddhist <i>stupa</i> with sculptures in a mound.	25th Apr. 1911.
58	59	Do. ..	Do. ..	Panidem ..	Mounds ..	22nd Apr. 1911.
59	60	Do. ..	Repalle ..	Bhattiprolu ..	Lanja Dibba with remains of a <i>stupa</i> .	18th Apr. 1911.
60	61	Do. ..	Vinukonda ..	Vinukonda ..	Three hill forts with their buildings and inscriptions.	15th Apr. 1911.
61	38	Do. ..	Bapatla ..	Chinnaganjam ..	Ruins of a Buddhist <i>stupa</i> in a mound.	19th Apr. 1911.
62	39	Do. ..	Do. ..	Motupalli ..	Buddhist remains at Sakaladani dibba.	Do.
63	40	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chola temple with inscriptions.	Do.
64	41	Do. ..	Do. ..	Peddaganjam ..	Bogamdani dibba with remains of a <i>stupa</i> .	18th Apr. 1911.
65	43	Do. ..	Do. ..	Santharavur ..	Chinna Kesawa Perumal temple.	17th Apr. 1911.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.Ry. M. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Overseer, in charge of Narasaraopet section, Guntur. Do.	Not known .. 1910-1911 ..	(i) None. (ii) In fair condition. (iii) The walls require replastering at a cost of Rs. 200. (i) The outlay incurred during— 1908-1909 Rs. A. P. 1909-1910 65 0 0 1910-1911 65 0 0 1910-1911 90 11 1 Total .. 220 11 1 (ii) A watcher on Rs. 5 a month was maintained during 1908-1909, 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 and a notice board put up at the site during 1909-1910. The watchers' shed was repaired at a cost of Rs. 11 during 1910-1911. (iii) The watcher has to be continued.	
Do.	Not known ..	(i) None. (ii) No traces of the fort. (iii) Nil.	
Do.	Do. ..	(i) None. (ii) In fair condition. (iii) Nil.	
Do.	Do. ..	(i) None. (ii) The fort, and the walls and roof of nearly half a dozen buildings have fallen down and vegetation grows on them. (iii) The cost of maintaining the buildings will be prohibitive.	
Do.	Do. ..	(i) None. (ii) Nothing is seen here but two heaps of earth. (iii) Nil.	
Do.	Do. ..	(i) None. (ii) Nothing is seen here but a mound of earth. (iii) Nil.	
Do.	Do. ..	(i) None. (ii) Only three mounds of earth are seen here. (iii) Nil.	
M.R.Ry. M. Subba Rao Nayudu, Sub-Overseer, Vellatur, Tenali taluk.	1909-1910 ..	An estimate for fixing notice board in front of Lanja Dibba at Bhattiprolu, Guntur district, for Rs. 20 was sanctioned in Register No. 7 of 1909-1910 and Rs. 18 was spent in 1909-1910. No further repairs are now needed.	
M.R.Ry. K. Vasudeva Bhakta, Overseer, in charge of Vinukonda section, Vinukonda.	Do. ..	(i) None. (ii) In fair condition. (iii) The door shutters of the Ramalingaswami temple are rotten and the floor of the hall requires replastering, all at a cost of Rs. 50. The walls of Kanakadurgamma temple are cracked and the roof is leaky. Two tanks of historical importance require removal of silt at a cost of about Rs. 100.	
M.R.Ry. K. R. Krishnaswamy Aiyar, Overseer, Vetapalem.	No repairs have been carried out.	There is nothing here excepting a small temple in a dilapidated state with a stone <i>lingam</i> in. The mound itself does not require any repairs.	
Do.	....	A notice board is proposed to be put up to prevent trespass. No further repairs are necessary.	
Do.	....	Lot of vegetation has been allowed to grow. The temple authorities should be requested to remove them and apply scrub eradicant obtainable from Messrs. Fleming & Co., Bombay. All the outside pointing of the temple has gone. A small shrine attached to the temple in the south-west side has been allowed to tumble down. I hear the temple authorities are unable to carry out any repairs. So the Collector may be addressed to enter into an agreement with them under section 5 of the Act.	Approved. A.R.
Do.	....	A notice board is proposed to be put up to prevent trespass. No further repairs are necessary.	
Do.	....	The temple authorities should be informed to have the vegetation growing here and there removed effectively by applying scrub eradicant.	The Collector is requested to see to this at an early date. A.R.

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
66	44	Guntūr ..	Bapatla ..	Santharavur ..	Ramalingaswami and Nagaswara temple.	17th April 1911.
67	36	Do. ..	Do. ..	Bapatla ..	Bhāvanarayanaśwami temple.	21st April 1911.
68	37	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chinnaganjam ..	Chidambaraswamy temple.	14th April 1911.
69	42	Do. ..	Do. ..	Peddaganjam ..	Bhāvanarayanaśwami temple.	Do.
70	149	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Pushpagiri ..	Pushpagiri temples.	10th February 1911.
71	167	Do. ..	Sidhout ..	Sidhout ..	Fort with the ancient buildings enclosed therein.	16th February 1911. 5th December 1910.
72	168	Do. ..	Do. ..	Raginpet ..	Ancient well Bogan-dani Bavi.	4th February 1911.
73	169	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vontimitta ..	Kodandaramaswami temple.	18th February 1911. 12th February 1911.
74	165	Do. ..	Do. ..	Joti ..	Old Siddaswara-swami temple.	7th January 1911.
75	164	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Two ruined Vishnu temples.	Do.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.By. K. R. Krishnaswamy Aiyar, Overseer, Vetapalem. M.K.Ry. T. A. Venkatachela Aiyar, Supervisor, Bapatla.	....	The temple authorities should be informed to have the vegetation growing here and there removed effectively by applying scrub eradicator. The word Nagaswara should be Nagaraswara. This temple is important on account of the inscriptions cut in granite stones in outer walls of the inner shrine and in outer wall of main temple outside. The inscriptions are in good condition at present. Some vegetation has grown on the outside wall of main temple and on small turrets over Hanumantha temple and another mantapam at south-west corner of the compound and also here and there on terrace roof which also leaks in places. The vegetation should be exterminated by the use of scrub eradicator and the roof repaired. There seems to have been some sinkage in foundations under the whole temple about 10 or 12 years back, due to the excavation of a pond in the vicinity in rear in the same compound which seems to have been since filled up. There is therefore no probability of further sinkage. A small stone beam broken on eastern side of Nachiar temple should be replaced and the joints in the outer wall of main temple should be re-pointed wherever the original pointing is gone. The temple has enough of funds (about 60 acres of wet land) in charge of a temple Archaga, who does not seem to utilise even portion of the income for repairs. The District Collector should be addressed to direct the trustees to see to these repairs at an early date.	The Collector is requested to see to this at an early date. A.R.
A. G. Ronald, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Bapatla. Do.	No repairs have been carried out.	No repairs needed. Compound wall should be built as it has largely fallen down. Main gate requires repairs at the top corners. The buildings appear safe, but no mortar is left in any of the joints and the walls are largely out of plumb. It would be worthwhile repairing this temple as the carvings are good and very old.	Approved. A.R.
M.R.By. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Executive Engineer, and M.R. V. K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Sub-divisional Officer, Public Works Department.	Under repairs to 8	Rupees 2,400 spent in three years for terracing principal temples, constructing masonry drain for the compound, grouting big cracks, removing vegetation and replacing broken beam and covering slabs of the roof. A few more lintel stones are found broken in hill temple and two other temples require thorough resting costing about Rs. 10,000. Two of the temples are in a very precarious state.	
M.R.By. V. K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Sub-divisional Officer. M.R.By. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., B.E. M.R.By. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., B.E., and work done since that inspection by M.R.By. V. K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Public Works Department. M.R.By. V. K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Public Works Department. M.R.By. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., B.E.	Do. Just completed.	Rupees 1,012 spent on repairs to entrance such as plastering with mortar, repairs to terrace, fort wall all round, such as repacking with old stones underpinning the two mosques Nos. 2 and 3 which is in progress. The ornamental coping curved stones require to be placed in position and walls built up and vegetation to be removed. Rupees 366 spent on clearing site, removing bushes and prickly-pear. Provision of three Cuddapah slabs in the entrance to allow access and in wall 57 feet by 2 feet 6 inches as protection. Nothing more needed.	
M.R.By. V. K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Public Works Department. Do.	Under repairs .. Not repaired .. Do.	Rupees 1,500 spent till now on repairs to north, south, east gopurams such as plastering, removing rubbish, removing rotten wood and replacing them. Sundry repairs to Malapalles yagasala, Kalyana mantapam, court-yard, Hanuman temple outside east gopuram, have been carried out. The gopuram requires attention, the girders have been received and the work is in progress. In fair order. In ruined condition.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments.

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
76	162	Cuddapah..	Pullampett ..	Nandajur	Samayanadaswami temple.	6th February 1911.
77	160	Do. ..	Madanapalle ..	Sompalle	Vishnu temple ..	6th March 1910. 6th June 1910.
78	170	Do. ..	Voyalpad ..	Guram Konḍa ..	Fort	16th December 1910.
79	171	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mahal	Do.
80	172	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Narasimhaswami temple.	Do.
81	152	Do. ..	Jammalamadagu.	Gandikota	Fort with the enclosed ancient buildings— (1) Granary now converted into an inspection bungalow. (2) Jumma masjid. (3) Rghunathaswami temple.	 22nd February 1911. Do. ..
82	154	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	(4) Madhvaswami temple. (5) Outlet of Rayalcheruvu. (6) Magasine. (7) Charmanar.	Do. Do. Do. Do.
83	153	..	..	..	(8) Watch tower, Maderasala. (9) Konaru or drinking water pond.	Do. Do.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.By. V.K. Kuppanaswami Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Cuddapah.	Not repaired ..	No work done, overgrown with vegetation and petty repairs costing Rs. 1,000. In fair order.	
M. Loam, Esq., Executive Engineer.	1904	Temple premises, compound walls and gopurams have been repaired. For further repairs required, an estimate was submitted for sanction and will be carried out by the special subordinate to be appointed.	
M.R.By. G. S. Gopal Krishna Rao, Supervisor.	1905		
M.R.By. Ayadara Aiyar, Assistant Engineer.	1909	In fair order.	
Do.	1910		
Do.	1910	An estimate has been submitted for certain repairs to the walls. Repairs will be done by the special subordinate to be posted for archaeological works.	
M.R.By. D. S. Sankara Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Proddatur.	..	The roof of this building was made up of cracks. The intrados had big voids and was unsightly. This was plastered with lime mortar. The windows in the two back rooms recently formed were removed and doors substituted in their places to facilitate sweepers entering the building from the back side and also for provision of way for waterman from back side. A rotten window beam above the window just above main entrance was replaced by a new beam and wire-net was provided for openings in the top of the walls to prevent bats coming on and committing nuisance.	
M.R.By. D. S. Sankara Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer.	..	A wide crack in the terrace of one of the fakir's cells built all round the masjid was closed with concrete in mortar and plastered over. The verandah in front of the cells which had its concrete floor disturbed in places was also repaired and set right.	
Do.	..	Stones, pebbles and rubbish found scattered within the compound were removed and the site made clean. The pials in front of the temple were in disorder. The retaining walls of pials were built of dry stone, the joints grouted and pointed and the exterior space was filled in with good gravel. The hasps and staples of the front gate were repaired and set right.	
Do.	..	About 50 feet of flooring slabs found missing from the floor in the inner enclosure were replaced and the hasps and staples of the front gate were repaired and set right. Flat arch work was built to keep the towers from collapsing as the wood work was rotten.	
Do.	..	The body wall of this cheruvu built of rough stone dry was exposed to the danger of being displaced when the cheruvu filled. It was found necessary to grout and point the joints of the body wall and this was accordingly done.	
Do.	..	The joints of the walls of the lower portion of this magasin were wide and gaping and it was feared that the walls if allowed in this condition would fall down. The joints were therefore grouted with big chips and mortar and pointed, sites adjoining were cleared of vegetation and stone boulders, which were unsightly, and other sundry repairs were carried out to keep the building tidy without giving an unsightly appearance.	
Do.	..	The pigeon holes in the Charmanar were in a sad and sorry state of preservation and they were renewed. Some of the displaced stones in the lower portion were filled in mortar and set right.	
Do.	..	This was in a dilapidated condition and the way to the same was overgrown with shrubs and vegetation and the fort way wall adjoining the way was in a dilapidated condition and they were repaired and placed in proper order and the way leading to the same was kept in proper order by the removal of shrubs and vegetation. The parapet wall on the right of the flight of stairs leading up the tower built recently of rough stone in mud was plastered with mortar as it was found necessary to protect it against action of rain water.	
Do.	..	The wall on the right side of the western ghat which had fallen down some years ago was rebuilt completely and the steps that were displaced were also repaired and set right.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(10) Ruined palace.	22nd February 1911.
					(11) Well in front of Madhava-swami temple.	Do.
84	157	Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu	Dana valupdu	Remains of buried Jain temple.	18th March 1911.
85	146	Do.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	Nawab's towers at the jail.	
86	148	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mosque	
87	176	Kurnool	Nandikotkur	Srisailem	Temples with inscriptions.	22nd to 24th February 1911.
88	179	Do.	Kurnool	Kurnool (town)	Tombs of Abdulla Wahabkhan.	4th April 1911.
89	80	Anantapur	Kalyandrug	Kambadur	Siva temple	25th October 1908.
90	81	Do.	Do.	Pabbarlapalli	Ruined mantapam and well.	January 1911.
91	74	Do.	Anantapur	Anantapur	Sir Thomas Munro's house and two wells dug by him.	7th April 1911.
92	75	Do.	Gooty	Gooty	Fort and its buildings including also the fortifications at the foot of the hills.	23rd March 1911.
93	76	Do.	Do.	Uravakonda	Mallikarjuna swami temple.	Do.
94	101	Do.	Tadpatri	Chokkalur	Chennakasa swami temple.	Do.
95	102	Do.	Do.	Tadpatri	Chintalaraya swami temple.	11th January 1911.
96	103	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ramaswara swami temple.	21st March 1911.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.Ry. D. S. Sankara Aiyar, Sub-Divisional-officer. Do.	..	The trees and vegetation all round this ruined palace were removed and site cleared.	
Do.	..	Side walls and steps leading to the same were in a displaced and dilapidated condition and they were restored to the original state.	
....	..	Palmyrah trees and goat foot creepers were grown, but as the former grow slowly casuarina trees were planted and these do not thrive and many plants died as the soil does not appear to be suited to the same and only five have survived. However, camel foot creepers which are grown speedily and existence of babul trees on the Pennar river margin adjoining the Jain ruins are really preventing the drift of sand at present into the excavation of Jain ruins and these are sufficient.	
....	..	An estimate providing honey comb brick work in mortar, repairing ornamental work, mogal plaster cornice of the walls, new brass kalasam, etc., has been sanctioned but work not carried out.	
M.R.Ry. S. Venkatarathnam Nayudu, Supervisor, Public Works Department, head-quarters Siddapuram tank.	It is being yearly repaired.	An estimate for repairing one mosque such as ruined parts of the walls, etc., with brick in mortar and mogal plaster repairs to floors and clearing of vegetation has been sanctioned but work not carried out.	
M.R.Ry. A. Baghavendra Rao, Overseer, Public Works Department, Kurnool.	Not known	It may require approximately Rs 800 to Rs 1,000 for complete repairs. Since the time of the last inspection (10th April 1910) nothing of any importance has been carried out. An estimate for repairs to the Umamaheswara temple near the bathing ghat for Rs. 250 has since been submitted to the Collector of Kurnool.	
P. N. A. Lucas, Esq.	1908	An estimate amounting to Rs. 540 for the proper upkeep of the monument has been prepared.	
M.R.Ry. L. Narayana-swami Aiyar, Overseer, Kalyandrug	..	Repairs to compound walls, Mahamanjapam temple, kalasam were completed. Further repairs not required.	
M.R.Ry. G. Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, Anantapur. Do.	December 1910 ..	The mantapam is in ruins. The estimate received from the Overseer is more for restoration than for conservation. So this will be inspected and estimate submitted in due course.	
Not yet inspected	Under repairs 1910-11.	Inserting new beams for rotten ones. Restoring the fallen sides of walls, one side of the well requires rebuilding. The probable cost Rs. 90.	
Not inspected during the year.	..	The fallen down portions of fort wall were rebuilt. Some vegetation removed. Some more repairs necessary, probable cost Rs. 1,500.	
M.R.Ry. G. Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, Anantapur. Do.	10th December	An estimate for repairs amounting to Rs. 250 has been sanctioned and a copy of it is being sent to the Southern Division for execution as funds have been allotted for the work this year.	
Do.	Under repairs. Some more repairs as pointed out by Archaeological Superintendent remain to be done; probable cost Rs. 20.	Requires only removal of vegetation growing on walls.	
		Two stone piers were erected supporting broken lintels in Talamala mantapam. No further repairs necessary.	
		The open gaping joints of north gopuram were grouted and arrangements made to draw off rain water. At the entrance to the compound the bulge in the walls has been attended to.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments.

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
97	88	Anantapur.	Penukonda ..	Penukonda ..	Five ancient wells ..	19th April 1911.
98	89	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pasurakeri well ..	....
99	90	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Abdul Hussain mosque.	....
100	91	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Fort ..	....
101	95	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ancient gopuram ..	....
102	94	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Two detached pavilions in the field.	....
103	98	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tombs near the palace.	....
104	99	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ramaswami temple ..	....
105	98	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Iswara temple ..	....
106	112	Bellary ..	Bellary ..	Bellary ..	Hill fort ..	Not inspected.
107	104	Do. ..	Adoni ..	Adoni ..	Jamma masjid ..	27th April 1911.
108	105	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Fort and the buildings contained therein— (1) Powder magazine. (2) Muhara .. (3) Fort gates .. (4) Malik Rahiman masjid.	19th March 1911. 17th March 1911. 29th March 1911. Do.
109	106	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pedda Thambalam.	Ramaswami temple ..	3rd April 1911.
110	107	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Ruins of Kalkantra-yan temple.	Do.
111	108	Do. ..	Alur ..	Venkatapuram ..	Raghunathaswami temple.	..
112	109	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chippagiri ..	Bhojaswaraswami temple.	2nd February 1911.
113	110	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Channakeswaraswami temple.	Do.
114	111	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Jain temple on the hill.	Do.
115	182	Coimbatore.	Bhavani ..	Bhavani ..	Shangameswaraswami temple.	20th Mar. 1911.
116	183	Do. ..	Coimbatore ..	Perur ..	Temple ..	6th Apl. "
117	184	Do. ..	Dharapuram ..	Padiyur ..	Badrikali Amman temple.	23rd Mar. "
118	185	Do. ..	Erode ..	Vijayamangalam ..	Jain temple.	9th Feb. "

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
H. T. Beilly, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Anantapur.	..	(1) Palavakeri well. This is much neglected. Walls and steps are covered with growths of all sorts. (2) Seta Bhavi. Growth on walls requires clearing. (3) Chendrayya Bhavi. This is very much neglected. Large shrubs are to be removed. (4) Narapuntula Bhavi. This is in good order. A lot of small growth and grass are to be removed from steps and walls. Northern wall is cracked and it requires repairs. Shrubs on walls require removal. Goruntla gate-wall is in good repair but grass and small growth should be removed. This is in good order.	
Do.	..	One pavilion with tomb in it is in good repair.	
Do.	..	There are shrubs and grass on the roof. This requires attention.	
Do.	..	Shrubs and grass on the roof require removal.	
Sergeant Alexander Young, Overseer, Public Works, Bellary.	Not known ..	The hill fort is at present in charge of Military Works Department. The Commanding Royal Engineer, Bangalore, has been addressed with a view to handing over the fort to the Public Works Department. Reply is awaited.	
M.R. By. T. C. Kuppuswami Sastri, Overseer, Adoni.	March 1911 ..	Ra. 300 spent. A sum of Rs. 150 is necessary for further repairs. The additional sum required can be met from the balance of a sanctioned estimate.	
Do.	Do.	(1) Rs. 190 spent. Another Rs. 100 is necessary to meet urgent repairs.	
Do.	Do.	(2) Rs. 250 spent. Another Rs. 75 necessary.	
Do.	Do.	There are balances of estimates from which these repairs may be worked out.	
Do.	Do.	(3) Rs. 50 spent. Another Rs. 150 necessary.	
		The balance of estimate being insufficient, a revised estimate will be submitted.	
		(4) No work done yet. Rs. 75 necessary to meet urgent repairs.	
Do.	....	None.	
Do.	....	The temple is in fairly good condition.	
		None. Two trees growing near the pillars require to be removed. This may cost about Rs. 5.	This estimate must be sent up soon.
		An estimate will be submitted if ordered.	A.R.
		This is in Hospet taluk—vide letter of Alur Tahsildar enclosed.	
M.R. By. T. C. Kuppuswami Sastri, Overseer, Adoni.	....	None. About Rs. 100 will be required for restoring the decaying tower and also images, etc., from which the plaster is falling off.	
Do.	....	An estimate will be submitted if ordered.	
Do.	....	None.	
Do.	....	Special report submitted—vide this office No. 465 E., dated 28th February 1911.	Pending inspection.
Do.	....	None. Vegetation has to be removed and petty repairs to be carried out to the extent of about Rs. 50.	A.R.
		Same remarks as against items 4 and 6.	
Sub-Conductor P. H. England, Sub-Divisional officer, Erode.	Repairs in progress.	Some of the beams are broken and require to be replaced. Estimate sanctioned for Rs. 750 and the work is in progress.	
J. O. Beilly, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Coimbatore Sub-Division, Coimbatore.	..	Usual annual repairs, such as white washing, flooring and plastering are done every year prior to the annual car festival by the custodians.	
M.R. By. G. Vivanantha Aiyar, Overseer, Udumalpet.	..	This was repaired during 1910-1911 at a cost of Rs. 15.	
Sub-Conductor P. H. England, Sub-Divisional officer, Erode.	1910-1911 ..	This has been recently repaired and is now in fair order.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
119	187	Trichinopoly	Karūr	Tandōni	Rock-cut carvings representing Bahgadhāsvāmi and Narayanaśvāmi with inscriptions.	25th Mar. 1911.
120	189	Malabar	Calicut	Beypore	Siva temple	7th " "
121	190	Do.	Do.	Do.	Old fort	7th " "
122	191	Do.	Do.	Cheruvannur	Narayanamurthi temple.	17th " "
123	212	Do.	Kottayam	Tellicherry	Fort	5th " "
124	213	Do.	Palghat	Agathaitbara	Ancient temple	4th Apl. "
125	214	Do.	Do.	Kavacheri	Temple	19th " "
126	215	Do.	Do.	Pallavur	Siva temple	19th " "
127	216	Do.	Do.	Palghat	Ancient Jain temple	4th " "
128	217	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fort	3rd " "
129	218	Do.	Do.	Thinasai	Ivara temple	5th " "
130	219	Do.	Do.	Thiruvallathur	Bhagavathi temple	4th " "
131	220	Do.	Do.	Vadakkamseri	Siva temple	18th " "
132	221	Do.	Ponnāni	Chalisseri	Two ancient Syrian churches.	12th " "
133	222	Do.	Do.	Toriyūr	An ancient Syrian church.	13th " "
134	223	Do.	Walavanad	Kovur	Krishnamurti temple.	9th " "
135	224	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kannēśvarasvāmi temple.	10th " "
136	226	The Nilgiris.	Coonoor	Hullikaldrug	Fort	27th Feb. "
137	229	North Arcot.	Arcot	Arcot	Delhi gate	15th Mar. "
138	230	Do.	Do.	Kulamandal	Vishnu temple at Ukkal.	10th " "
139	231	Do.	Do.	Māmandūr	Rock-out cave sculptures and inscriptions.	10th " "
140	232	Do.	Do.	Narasapalayam	Rock-out caves	10th " "
141	233	Do.	Do.	Pudupadi	Baradwajēśvara temple.	14th Feb. "
142	234	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vedānarayana Perumal temple.	14th " "
143	235	Do.	Do.	Paḍohapandava malai.	Rock-out sculptures and caves.	4th Mar. "
144	236	Do.	Do.	Ukkal.	Vishnu temple	10th " "
145	237	Do.	Arni	Devikaparam	Brihadambal temple.	6th Apl. "
146	238	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kanakagerēśvara temple.	6th " "

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Sub-Conductor P. H. England Sub-Divisional Officer, Erode.	1911-1912.	In fair order. A compound wall recently built, nothing further needed at present.	
M.R.Ry. K. Panduranga Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Calicut.	Last year	Being kept in fair condition by the owner and no conservation from public funds is necessary.	
Do.	Nil	In ruins.	
Do.	..	In good order and well kept by the custodian and no conservation from public funds is necessary.	In such cases the recommendation of the Public Works Department should be stated.
Sub-Conductor A. G. Hawkins Supervisor, Cannanore.	1910	Annual repairs average Rs. 100. Repairs to north-western bastion carried out. Estimate Rs. 40 sanctioned but not executed for want of funds. Condition fair.	
M.R.Ry. V. Venkatasuryanarayana Sarma, Overseer, 2nd grade, Palghat.	..	No measure of conservation is necessary.	A.R.
Do.	..	Do.	
Do.	..	Do.	
Do.	..	Do.	
Do.	Last year	Annual maintenance estimate for Rs. 290 will be submitted.	
Do.	..	No measure of conservation is necessary.	
Do.	..	Do.	
Do.	..	Do.	
M.R.Ry. C. R. Viswanatha Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Tirur.	About 2 years back.	One is in fair condition and the other has two cracks on walls. About Rs. 10 will cost for repairs.	
Do.	Not known	No measure of conservation is necessary.	
M.R.Ry. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Malappuram.	Last year	In fair order.	
Do.	Not known	In ruins.	In such cases the recommendation of the Public Works Department should be stated.
Sergeant T. Grant, Supervisor, 2nd grade.	November 1910.	Fort in fair order. The parapet wall to steps leading up to the fort requires a little repair. This being of rough stone packing only without a coping frequently gets into disrepair through the heavy rains experienced up at the droog and some of these stones get dislodged. Repairs carried out during last year consisted of clearing jungle and undergrowth from path around the fort.	A.R.
M.R.Ry. L. D. Ramachandra Aiyar, Overseer, Ranipet.	1908-1909	In good order.	
Do.	Not known	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	In good order. Slight repairs to floor and compound wall are required.	
Do.	Do.	In good order.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
M.R.Ry. K. R. Subramania Aiyar, Overseer, Polur.	Do.	Is in need of repairs. An estimate for Rs. 1,260 has been sanctioned and sent to the Jagirdar for execution.	
Do.	Do.	Northern boundary wall has fallen for some length. An estimate for these repairs will be prepared and submitted shortly.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments.

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
147	239	Chittoor ..	Chandragiri ..	Tirupati ..	Two gopurams on the Tirupati hills (large gopuram at the foot of the hills—Gali gopuram at the top).	3rd Apl. 1911.
148	240	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Srinivasaperumal temple.	3rd „ „
149	242	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chandragiri ..	Fort with its buildings on the hill and the lower one with the two palaces.	17th Mar. „
150	243	Do. ..	Do. ..	Timmapuram ..	Ruined temple one mile east of Chandragiri.	25th Jan. „
151	244	Do. ..	Chittoor ..	Erukampet ..	Perumal temple ..	9th Feb. „
152	245	Do. ..	Do. ..	Melpadi ..	Somanada temple ..	9th „ „
153	246	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Cholesvara temple ..	9th „ „
154	247	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vallimalai ..	Jain sculptures and inscriptions on the hills.	9th „ „
155	248	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Subramaniaswami temple.	9th „ „
156	249	North Arcot.	Gudiyattam ..	Tiruvellam ..	Bilbanadesvara temple.	6th Mar. „
157	252	Do. ..	Polar ..	Ganganallur ..	Gangesvara temple* ..	„ „
158	253	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tirumalai ..	Jaina rock-cut caves, sculptures and mandapams with paintings and inscriptions.	7th Apl. 1911.
159	254	Do. ..	Do. ..	Padaved ..	Hanumar temple ..	24th Mar. „
160	257	Do. ..	Tiruttani ..	Tiruttani ..	Temple of Subramanya.	14th Feb. „
161	258	Do. ..	Vellore ..	Abdullapuram ..	Abdul Mahal ..	25th Mar. „
162	259	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nelvoi ..	Rameswami temple ..	28th „ „
163	260	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vellore ..	Fort ..	31st „ „
164	261	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Jaleskantesvara temple ..	31st „ „
165	262	Do. ..	Do. ..	Virinjipuram ..	Margasakyesvara temple.	2nd Apl. 1911.
166	263	Do. ..	Do. ..	Veppampattu ..	Siva temple ..	4th Mar. „
167	263-A	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sholapuram ..	Do. ..	22nd Nov. 1910.
168	264	Do. ..	Wallajapet ..	Mahendravadi ..	Monolithic rock-cut temples.	16th Mar. 1911.
169	265	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sholinghur ..	Narasimhaswami temple.	24th Feb. „
170	266	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nachiar temple ..	24th „ „
171	267	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Padmapuram temple.	15th „ „

* On enquiries made of the ryots there is now no such temple in the

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.Ry. M. Ramaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Chittoor.	Not known ..	Gopuram at entrance is overgrown with plants which will have to be cleared urgently. Cracked at the junction of gopuram with the wall. Sub-Divisional officer has been asked to submit estimate. Second gopuram is in good order.	
Do.	Do. ..	In good order. Plants are sprouting on the outer wall here and there. Attention of temple authorities is drawn to this.	
Conductor G. E. Brand, Sub-Divisional officer, Vellore.	1910-1911 ..	Petty repairs executed to Mahal Queen's palace, mud palace vegetation removed. To keep the structures in good order Rs. 300 will be required annually.	
Do.	Do. ..	Vegetation cleared. Building is in ruins. Nothing can be done except perhaps a wall round the ruins.	
Sergeant H. S. Taylor, Supervisor, Ranipet.	Not known ..	In fair condition.	
Do.	1909-1910 ..	Fair. Repairs under execution.	
Do.	Do. ..	Good. Repairs recently completed.	
Do.	Not known ..	In fair condition.	
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	
Do.	Do. ..	Good.	
M.R.Ry. K. R. Subramania Aiyar, Overseer, Polar.	Not known ..	In good order. Some repairs to the gate and compound wall are required and an estimate will be prepared and submitted.	
Do.	Do. ..	The cut-stone dome over the idol is damaged and requires repairs. An estimate of Rs. 1,701 has been sanctioned and work will be carried out when funds become available.	
Sergeant H. S. Taylor, Supervisor, Ranipet.	Do. ..	In good condition.	
M.R.Ry. S. Krishna-swami Aiyar, Supervisor, Chittoor.	Do. ..	The wing near the road and on the south is in ruins.	
Conductor J. E. Brand, Sub-Divisional officer, Vellore.	1910-1911 ..	In good order.	
Do.	Do. ..	About Rs. 400 will be required annually to maintain the structure in good order.	
Conductor J. E. Brand, Sub-Divisional officer, Vellore.	Do. ..	In good order. About Rs. 800 will be required annually for maintenance.	
M.R.Ry. S. Krishna-swami Aiyar, Supervisor, Chittoor.	No repairs done.	In good order. The small gopuram in rear and mandapam by side of it requires repair.	
Conductor G. E. Brand, Sub-Divisional officer, Vellore.	1910-1911 ..	Vegetation cleared. The building is in great danger and nothing short of reconstruction of a part of it will save it. Cost will be very great.	The Collector is requested to enquire about the finance and report.
Do.	July 1908 ..	An estimate is sanctioned for repairs. Work will be carried out when funds become available. Correct name is Sholsavaram.	A.R.
M.R.Ry. Hanumantha Rao, Overseer, Ranipet.	Not known ..	Good order.	
Sergeant H. S. Taylor, Supervisor, Ranipet.	Do. ..	In fair condition.	
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	
Do.	Do. ..	All in ruins may be omitted from this list.	

village known by the name. This may be omitted from the list.

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
172	268	North Arcot.	Wallajapet	Sholinghur	Sanjivirayaswami temple.	24th Feb. 1911.
173	269	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rock inscription in the right flank of Sholinghur tank.	24th
174	270	Do.	Wandiwash	Styamangalam	Rock-cut temple and sculptures.	22nd Jan. ..
175	271	Do.	Do.	Tellar	Isvara temple	28th Mar. ..
176	272	Do.	Do.	Wandiwash	Fort	21st
177	273	Salem	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Hill fort	6th Apl. ..
178	275	Trichinopoly.	Namakkal	Namakkal	Fort and buildings on the hill.	30th Mar. ..
179	277	Salem	Tiruchengodu	Santharidrug	Fort and temple on the hill.	29th Mar. ..
180	278	South Canara.	Kasaragod	Bekal	Fort	2nd Feb. ..
181	279	Do.	Do.	Hosangadug	Hill fort	13th Mar. ..
182	280	Do.	Mangalore	Gurpur	Raja's palace known as the "matham" with fine carvings.	27th Apl. ..
183	281	Do.	Do.	Mangalore	Mangaladevi temple.	14th Mar. ..
184	282	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sultan's battery three miles north of Mangalore.	14th Jan. ..
185	283	Do.	Do.	Mudibidri	Old Jain Basti, pillars in the tombs of the Jain priest.	21st Mar. ..
186	284	Do.	Do.	Venur	Jain statue, 35 feet high and three Jain Bastis.	22nd
187	285	Do.	Udipi	Karkala	Jain statue, "Gumtesvara Devi."	21st
188	286	Do.	Do.	Do.	Jain temple, "Chadurmuka Basti."	21st
189	287	Do.	Do.	Haleangudi	Great sthamba	15th Apl. ..
190	288	Do.	Uppinangadi	Guruvayankuri	Jain temple, mandapam and sthamba.	23rd Mar. ..
191	289	Do.	Do.	Jammalabad	Rock fort	16th Apl. ..

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911--cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Sergeant H. S. Taylor, Supervisor, Ranipet.	..	In fair condition.	
Do.	1909-1910	In good condition.	
M.R.Ry. N. S. Subramaniya Aiyar, Overseer, Wandiwash.	..	Fair. An estimate of Rs. 650 has been sanctioned and will now be carried out.	
Do.	1909-1910	In good condition.	
Do.	1910	Do.	
M.R.Ry. W. R. Baahyam Aiyangar, Overseer, Tirupattur.	1907-1908	The fort was completely repaired in 1907-1908. No repairs are necessary at present as it is in good condition.	
M.R.Ry. P. M. Santharamaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Namakkal.	November 1910..	Only petty repairs were carried out during the last three years. The following works are required :— (1) A gate. (2) Petty repairs in restoring the masonry copings fallen down. (3) Clearing vegetation. (4) Repairs to the terrace of the temple at top of the hill. (5) Making the small tanks water-tight and clearing silt. Approximate cost of the above works, Rs. 350. In other respects the fort and buildings are in good condition.	
M.R.Ry. S. Seshadri Aiyar, Overseer, Salem.	March 1911	Props have been erected under dangerous cracked lintels in the prakaram of Varadarajaswami temple. Prickly-pear and bushes on the bastian walls were removed. Steps were repaired and parapets provided in dangerous places. The monument is in fair condition. The following works are required :— Props are urgently required in ten more places in the temple prakaram. There is still much clearing of bushes and jungle to be done on the bastian walls. Steps require repairs. Approximate cost, Rs. 500.	
Mr. S. Saldanha, Sub-Engineer, Mangalore.	1910-1911	The rebuilding of the further portion of the rampart walls and bastians and removal of wild growth inside the fort. In fair condition. Some more portions of the walls have to be rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 600.	
Do.	Not known	In good condition.	
M.R.Ry. G. Srinivasachari, Overseer, Udipi.	..	No repairs have been done within the past three years. The building known as the "old matham" has fallen down and that known as "new matham" is in good condition.	
Mr. S. Saldanha, Sub-Engineer, Mangalore.	1906	The rafters and reapers of the roof of the outer enclosure of the temple are mostly decayed and an estimate for repairing the same amounting to Rs. 1,570 is sanctioned.	
Do.	Not known	Peepal trees are growing on the rampart walls. The steps are all worn out and require renewal. The ends of the rampart parapets are cracked. Cost of repairs, Rs. 150.	
M.R.Ry. G. Srinivasachari, Overseer, Udipi.	Do.	Present condition good; but weeds are overgrown on many of the pillars on the tombs.	
Do.	Do.	Present condition good.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	1910	Repairs to the bastians were done by the temple authorities. The present condition of the monument is good.	
Do.	Not repaired	The walls of the fort are falling down especially brick walls and trees are overgrown on many portions of the fort walls.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
192	351	Tanjore ..	Kumbakonam ..	Kumbakonam ..	Kasivisanatha-swami temple.	4th Apl. 1911.
193	352	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kumbaswaraswami temple.	4th " "
194	353	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Somaswaraswami temple.	4th " "
195	354	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nageswaraswami temple.	4th " "
196	355	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ramaswami temple ..	30th Mar. "
197	356	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sarangapaniswami temple.	30th " "
198	357	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mahamagam tank ..	30th " "
199	358	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Banapurdeswaraswami temple.	31st " "
200	359	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chakrapaniswami temple.	31st " "
201	360	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Malligarjunaswami temple.	6th Apl. "
202	361	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thiruvananjuli ..	Swathavinayaka-swami temple.	2nd " "
203	362	Do. ..	Do. ..	Therukalithattai ..	Vedapurdeswara temple.	" "
204	363	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thiruppandal ..	Isvara temple ..	" "
205	364	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tiruvisanallur ..	Sivayoganatha-swami temple.	" "
206	365	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Karkateswarar temple.	" "
207	366	Do. ..	Do. ..	Swamimalai ..	Swaminathaswami temple.	" "
208	367	Do. ..	Do. ..	Darasaram ..	Iyavateswarara temple.	6th Apl. 1911.
209	368	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tiruvidadamaruthar.	Mahalingaswami temple.	3rd " "
210	369	Do. ..	Mayavaram ..	Tranquebar ..	Dansborg ..	27th Mar. "
211	370	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mayavaram ..	Mayurnathaswami temple.	" "
212	371	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vellalar Coil ..	" "
213	376	Do. ..	Shiyali ..	Do. ..	Vaitheswaran coil.	" "
214	377	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thiruppangur ..	Sivaloganathaswami temple.	" "
215	378	Do. ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Little Fort enclosing the great temple.	5th Apl. 1911.
216	379	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Great temple and inscriptions.	Do.
217	380	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tillastanam ..	Giruthapurdeswaraswami temple.	20th Mar. "
218	381	Do. ..	Do. ..	Perumbuliur ..	Viyagrapurdeswaraswami temple.	20th " "
219	382	Do. ..	Do. ..	Trivady ..	Panchanadeswarara temple.	20th " "

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.Ey. C. N. Subramania Aiyar, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Kumbakonam.	Not known ..	Private.—No repairs done during the past three years, but repairs are necessary and estimate will be made out.	
Do.	Do. ..	Private.—Some repairs were done by private charities. Repairs are being done now.	
Do.	Do. ..	Private.—No repairs. Estimate for repairs will be prepared being necessary.	
Do.	Do. ..	Private.—Repair estimate for Rs. 2,200 is sanctioned and will be worked out during 1911-12.	
Do.	Do. ..	Private.—Repairs for Rs. 425 sanctioned and will be worked out during 1911-12.	
Do.	Do. ..	Private.—Estimate for Rs. 6,400 sanctioned and half contribution collected. Work will be started early.	
Do.	2 years back ..	Private.—Repairs being carried out by private charities. No need for Government to spend any money on it.	
Do.	Not known ..	Private.—Repairs for Rs. 1,900 sanctioned and will be executed during 1911-12.	
Do.	....	Private.—Being repaired by private charities. But estimate for repairs submitted. Probable cost Rs. 1,600.	
Do.	Not known ..	Private.—Repairs required. Estimate will be submitted.	
Do.	Do. ..	Private.—Repair estimate will be sent in after inspection. Probable cost Rs. 2,200.	
....	Do. ..	Private.—Estimate Rs. 700 sanctioned for repairs and will be worked out during 1911-12.	
....	Do. ..	Private.—In good condition being maintained by the Mutt.	
....	Do. ..	Private.—In good condition.	
....	Do. ..	Private.—Estimate for repairs sanctioned for Rs. 670 and will be executed during 1911-12.	
....	Being repaired ..	Private.—Repairs and improvements to the temple are being done by Nattukottai Chetties.	
M.R.Ey. C. N. Subramania Aiyar, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Kumbakonam.	Not known ..	Private.—Nothing done for the past three years. Repairs necessary and estimate will be submitted.	
Do.	Being repaired ..	Private.—Nattukottai Chetties are doing repairs to this temple and so no estimate submitted.	
Do.	....	Government.—Repair estimate for Rs. 5,550 sanctioned and work will be commenced shortly.	
....	Under repairs ..	Private.—Nattukottai Chetties are doing repairs now.	
....	Not known ..	Private.—In good condition. Slight vegetation to be removed. The temple is in charge of the Mutt.	
....	....	Private.—In good condition. Pointing in patches is required. Some cracks in Mahamantapam are noticed. Vegetation to be cleared in tank, mantapam and compound wall.	
..	....	Private.—Thoroughly renewed by the Chetties and maintained by them.	
M.R.Ey. B. Annadurai Aiyangar, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Tanjore.	1910 ..	Government.—Estimate for further repairs are being sent up for sanction. Probable cost Rs. 6,000.	
Do.	1910 ..	Private.—Requires eradication of small plants on the tower. Reminded the temple authorities for removal of vegetation on the outer gopuram as it will injure the masonry.	
M.R.Ey. A. Srinivasan Sastry, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Tanjore.	Under repairs ..	Private.—Repair estimate Rs. 70, worked out in 1910-11.	
Do.	Not known ..	Private.—No repairs needed.	
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
220	372	Tanjore ..	Mannargudi ..	Nidamangalam ..	Subterranean passage.	31st Mar. 1911.
221	373	Do. ..	Negapatam ..	Negapatam ..	Dutch cemetery ..	4th " "
222	374	Do. ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Nilathakshiamman temple.	12th " "
223	375	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tiruvalur ..	Large Siva temple ..	8th April "
					Mantupam ..	24th Jan. 1911.
224	383	Do. ..	Tiruthuraiipundi ..	Kodiakadu ..	Inscribed stone ..	5th Aug. 1910.
225	384	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kovillur ..	Siva temple ..	16th Apl. 1911.
226	385	Do. ..	Do. ..	Védaranniyam ..	Do. ..	8th Mar. "
227	386	Do. ..	Pattukkóttai ..	Avadayarkovil ..	Large Siva temple ..	11th Apl. "
228	387	Do. ..	Do. ..	Arantangi ..	Fort ..	24th Mar. "
229	388	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pattukkóttai ..	Miniature fort and memorial column erected by the Maharatta Raja of Tanjore.	3rd Apl. "
230	389	Do. ..	Do. ..	Setubavaohatram ..	Ruined fort and memorial column at Selvanayakanpatnam.	9th " "
231	337	South Arcot.	Tindivanam ..	Gingee ..	Fortress comprising a hill fort on Rajagiri hill. Lines of fortifications connecting the Rajagiri and Chakkidurgam hills.	14th Feb. "

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.By. P. Subramaniya Aiyar, Sub-Divisional-officer, Mannargudi.	Nil ..	Repaired in 1910-11 and is in good condition.	
M.R.By. V. P. Sambasiva Aiyar, Overseer, Negapatam.	1908-1909 ..	Repaired in 1910-11. A portion of the compound wall has fallen down. This requires rebuilding and patch plastering. About Rs. 580 may be required.	
Do.	Not known ..	Repaired in 1910-11. No repairs necessary.	
M.R.By. R. Sundaram Aiyar, Sub-Divisional-officer, Negapatam.	Do. ..	The temple is in a fair condition; but the following repairs are necessary:— (1) Nataraja or Sabha Mantapam near the western tower of the temple: This hall deserves to be preserved as a monument of the old architecture. This hall is in a neglected state and does not appear to have been used for the last 10 or 12 years. Trees are allowed to grow and brick masonry are allowed to weather away; (2) 1,000-pillared mantapam: This is a big hall on stone pillars deserves to be preserved. Trees are allowed to grow. Repairs in the shape of building up of fallen portions, plastering, etc., are necessary. The hall is being converted into several number rooms which may be prevented. (3) Eastern tower. A portion of the wall at the base has been left unfinished. This looks unsightly and may be made up. (4) Northern tower: The timber work requires immediate attention. (5) Kitchen and store-rooms: This is in a neglected state. This also requires immediate attention. (6) The well close by is being filled in by the falling of the side walls. This also requires repairs. <i>General.</i> —Trees and shrubs are allowed to grow here and there on the walls and turrets. These may be removed.	
M.R.By. V. P. Sambasiva Aiyar, Overseer, Negapatam.	Nil ..	The dome and flooring require patch repairs. An estimate for Rs. 290 has been sanctioned in Superintending Engineer's No. 297-N.G., dated 12th April 1911.	
Do.	Nil ..	In good condition. No repairs are necessary ..	
M.R.By. P. Subramania Aiyar, Sub-Divisional-officer, Mannargudi.	Not known ..	The inner compound wall is cracked in several places; may be repaired at a cost of Rs. 5,000. One Nattukottai Chetty has undertaken to rebuild the whole temple at an estimated cost of two lakhs and more and has commenced work.	
M.R.By. V. P. Sambasiva Aiyar, Overseer, Negapatam.	Do. ..	In good condition. No repairs necessary ..	
M.R.By. N. K. Gopala Aiyangar, Overseer, Pattukkóttai.	....	Repairs are always in progress throughout the year by the temple authorities and private parties. The east side parapet wall of the tank in the temple has fallen down. It is said that the temple authorities have allotted Rs. 30,000 for its repairs.	
M.R.By. P. Subramania Aiyar, Sub-Divisional-officer, Mannargudi.	Nil ..	The portion selected for conservation was repaired in 1910-11 and is in good condition.	
M.R.By. N. K. Gopala Aiyangar, Overseer, Pattukkóttai.	Nil ..	No trace of the outside fort walls is seen, as all have been demolished and the materials perhaps sold in auction. No repairs are necessary except to the Siva temple in the fort which I doubt to be in charge of Government.	
Do.	Nil ..	Fine chunam plastering to the inner walls of the column in patches and ordinary plastering to the inner rooms outside the column are necessary. May cost about Rs. 1,000.	
M. Mahomed Sikan-der Sahib, Temporary Upper Subordinate with head-quarters at Tindivanam	1910 ..	Repairs to the extent of Rs. 500 in setting right the fallen walls were carried out. Necessary repairs required have been estimated for and included in the estimate for Rs. 12,200 submitted recently.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
232	338	South Arcot.	Tindivanam ..	* Gingee ..	<i>Rajagiri hill.</i> (1) Two granaries .. (2) Magazine .. (3) Flagstaff .. (4) Renganatha's temple. (5) Kamalakanni Amman's temple. (6) Treasury .. (7) Audience hall ..	17th Feb. 1911. 17th " " 17th " " 17th " " 17th " " 17th " " 17th " "
233	339	Do.	Do.	Do	<i>Krishnagiri hill.</i> (1) Two granaries .. (2) Well for storing ghee. (3) Well for storing oil. (4) Two temples .. (5) Audience hall ..	13th " " 18th " " 18th " " 13th " " 13th " "
234	340	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>A.—Inner Fort.</i> (1) Granary .. (2) Gymnasium .. (3) Kaliyanamahal .. (4) Stables and barracks. (5) Anaikulam tank. <i>B.—Lower Fort.</i> (1) Chakkaraikulam and Chettykulam ponds. (2) Idol of Hanuman. (3) Saadat Allakhan's mosque. (4) Venkatramana-swami temple. <i>Outside the Fort.</i> (1) Pattabhiramaswami temple in Narasingarayenpet. (2) 12 pillared mantapam.	16th " " 16th " " 16th " " 16th " " 16th " " 16th " " 16th " " 16th " " 16th " " 16th " " 16th " "
235	341	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rained walls of Fort St. David at Devanampatnam.	March 1911 ..
236	334	Do.	Cuddalore ..	Devanampatnam ..		

* The Gingee Fort was also inspected by the Sub-Divisional Office

for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M. Mahomed Sikan-der Sahib, Temporary Upper Subordinate with head-quarters at Tindivanam.	1910	(1) In one granary cracks were closed and is in good order. In the other the domed ceiling has fallen down.	
Do.	Do.	(2) In good order.	
Do.	Do.	(3) Fallen walls were rebuilt and arches replastered and grouted. Other repairs are included in the estimates submitted recently for Rs. 12,200.	
Do.	1909	(4) Cracks closed and is in good order.	
Do.	Do.	(5) In good order.	
Do.	Do.	(6) Petty repairs such as closing cracks and plastering were done and is in good order.	
Do.	1910	(7) Filling in cracks and plastering with tinted chunam with grouting were done and is in good order.	
Do.	Do.	(1) Closing cracks were done and are in good order.	
Do.	Do.	(2) In good order.	
Do.	Do.	(3) Do.	
Do.	Do.	(4) Cracks in the ceilings were closed. A portion of the terrace was repaired. Necessary repairs are included in the estimate submitted recently for Rs. 12,200.	
Do.	Do.	(5) Floor was replastered. An estimate for renewing the parapet walls has been included in the estimate recently submitted.	
Do.	Do.	A.—(1) In the estimate recently submitted for Rs. 12,200, provision has been made for closing cracks in the domed ceiling.	
Do.	1908	(2) Cracks in walls were closed and is in fair order.	
Do.	1909	(3) Plastering and pointing were done. Steps were repaired. Two arches renewed and is in fair order.	
Do.	Do.	(4) Irreparable.	
Do.	Do.	(5) In good order.	
Do.	Do.	B.—(1) In good order.	
Do.	Do.	(2) Vegetation was removed. In good order.	
Do.	Do.	(3) In the estimate recently submitted for Rs. 12,200, provision is made for closing cracks and rebuilding two arches.	
Do.	Do.	(4) In the estimate recently submitted for Rs. 12,200, provision is made for repairing the entrance and terrace.	
Do.	Do.	(1) Cracks were closed. Vegetation removed. In good order.	
Do.	Do.	(2) Flooring was relaid and cracks closed. In fair order.	
Executive Engineer..	1910	It was recently classed as an object of historical importance and prickly pears were removed from the walls at a cost of Rs. 60-5-0. The fort is in bad order and is overgrown with prickly pear and is half buried.	

Mr. C. J. W. Plummer on 22nd and 23rd February 1911.

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
237	329	Madras ..	Madras ..	Madras ..	Old Town wall ..	8th Mar. 1911.
238	330	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Cornwallis memorial.	4th " "
239	290	Chingleput.	Chingleput	Arapakam ..	Jain images ..	15th Apl. "
240	291	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Siva temple ..	15th " "
241	292	Do.	Do.	Chingleput ..	"Thermahal" used as sub-jail within the Reformatory School.	8th " "
242	294	Do.	Do.	Orakadam ..	Vadamaisvarar temple.	18th Jan. "
243	297	Do.	Do.	Tirukalikundram ..	Orukalmantapam ..	21st Mar. "
244	319	Do.	Madurantakam ..	Kodamalaiputhur..	Cromlocks in and out of the forest reserve at the foot of Parambeir Hills.	25th " "
245	320	Do.	Do.	Perumbai ..	Tandamēvar temple.	25th " "
246	300	Do.	Conjeeveram ..	Thenneri ..	Large Siva temple ..	20th Apl. "
247	301	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Lesser Siva temple ..	20th " "
248	302	Do.	Do.	Conjeeveram ..	Ajvatsēwara temple.	3rd Jan. "
249	303	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Jvaralareewara temple.	4th " "
250	304	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Kailasanatha temple.	4th " "
251	305	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Tirupurantakēvara temple.	3rd " "
252	306	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Kamatchiamman temple.	19th Apl. "
253	307	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Katohapēvara temple.	19th " "
254	308	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Mathangāwera temple.	13th Mar. "
255	309	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Varadarajaperumal temple.	4th Jan. "
256	310	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Muktesvara temple ..	3rd " "
257	311	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Vaikuntaperumal temple.	3rd " "
258	312	Do.	Do.	Sreeperumbudur ..	Budapureswarar temple.	26th Feb. "

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Mr. P. D. Enright, Assistant Engineer, Madras.	1909 ..	Repaired in 1909. Repairs now required. Cement pointing, earth filling, turfing, etc. Probable cost, Rs. 300.	
Do.	1908 ..	Repaired in 1908. Repairs now required. Colour washing, painting and removal of overgrown vegetation. Probable cost, Rs. 40.	
M.R.Ey. L. S. Satharishi Aiyar, Overseer, Uttaramerur section.	No ..	Good.	
Do.	....	Villagers have removed the front verandah by laying stone beams for terrace; plastering, concrete and cornice all round are required. Probable cost, Rs. 123. Estimate sent for general repairs under disposal. The sub-jail has now been removed from the building.	
M.R.Ey. A. Raghunatha Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Chingleput.	....		
Do.	No ..	Estimate under disposal. Repairs are necessary to the gopuram terrace and the walls which have cracked or bulged out.	
Do.	....	Good order.	
M.R.Ey. M. P. Viswanatha Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Madurantakam.	....	Do.	
Do.	....	Estimate for necessary repairs sanctioned in Reg. No. 77 of 1909-10 for Rs. 1,280. Will be put in hand when funds are available. Funds since allotted.	
M.R.Ey. S. Srinivasa Aiyar, Overseer, Conjeeveram.	1909-10 ..	In good condition. Nothing is needed at present. Inspected by the Executive Engineer.	
Do.	Not repaired ..	The temple is in ruins with wide cracks in walls and an estimate has been prepared for Rs. 1,300.	
Do.	1905-06 ..	In fair condition. Nothing is needed at present.	
Do.	....	Inspected by the Executive Engineer.	
Do.	....	In bad condition. Repairs and demolition were undertaken by private individuals and the progress was stopped by Government. The roof stones and portions of main walls removed by them and the work is at a standstill. A repair estimate is under disposal, and the temple authorities are not willing to have the repairs executed by Government.	
Do.	1907-08 ..	In fair condition. Wants some petty repairs at a probable cost of Rs. 200.	
Do.	1905-06 ..	In good condition. Nothing is needed.	
Do.	....	In fair condition. Wants some petty repairs at a cost of Rs. 200.	
Do.	....	Do. do.	
Do.	1910-11 ..	In good condition. Repairs being carried out recently.	
Do.	Repairs are being carried out every year from temple funds.	In good condition. Nothing is needed at present.	
Do.	1904-05 ..	In fair condition. Wants some petty repairs at a cost of Rs. 100.	
Do.	1910-11 ..	In good condition. Nothing is needed, repairs having been recently carried out.	
Do.	1905-06 ..	Inspected by the Executive Engineer. Wants some petty repairs at a probable cost of Rs. 100. Inspected by the Executive Engineer.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments:

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
259	313	Chingleput.	Conjeeveram ..	Conjeeveram ..	Vishnu temple ..	27th Feb. 1911.
260	314	Do.	Do. ..	Kuram ..	Pandavaperumal temple.	2nd " "
261	315	Do.	Do. ..	Manimangalam ..	Old temple with Aspidal gopuram.	30th " "
262	316	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vaikuntavasakaperumal temple.	30th Mar. "
263	317	Do.	Do. ..	Somangalam ..	Somanatha Siva temple.	18th " "
264	318	Do.	Do. ..	Triparatikunram ..	Jain temple ..	3rd Jan. "
265	322	Do.	Saidapet ..	Saidapet ..	Little Mount Rock out cave under Church.	18th Mar. "
266	323	Do.	Do. ..	Pallavaram ..	Mounds and prehistoric sites on the hills.	18th " "
267	324	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Cave on the Panoba Pandava hill.	28th " "
268	325	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Siva temple at Thirusulam.	28th " "
269	326	Do.	Do. ..	St. Thomas' Mount.	Cross in the Church on the hill.	28th " "
270	327	Do.	Tiruvallur ..	Kumbakam ..	Remains of hill fort with palaces and other buildings.	" "
271	328	Do.	Do. ..	Tiruvallur ..	Vishnu temple ..	14th Apl. "
272	329	Do.	Chingleput ..	Mahabalipuram (Seven Pagodas).	All the rock cut and structural remains as below. <i>Pidari temple.</i> (6) Shore temple .. (8) Site of Chetty's temple. (9) Pundarika puskarani (square tank). (10) and (11) Mantapam. (12) Dolatsana Mantapam. (13) Stala Sayana temple. (14) Emberuman temple. (15) Iwara temple.	17th Mar. 1911. 17th " " 17th " " 17th " " 17th " " 17th " " 17th " " 17th " "

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with Head quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.By. S. Srinivasa Aiyar, Overseer, Conjeeveram.	Repairs are being attended to then and there by richDharma-karthas.	In good condition	
Do.	1907-08 ..	In fair condition.	
M.R.By. A. L. Gnanadikam Pillai, Overseer, Public Works Department, St. Thomas' Mount Do.	1909-10 ..	Terrace in front was renewed and plastered. Present condition is fair. Gopuram required underpinning. Estimate for repairing gopuram and rebuilding south wall of verandah is submitted to Superintending Engineer for Rs. 380. Inspected by the Executive Engineer. Roots require to be cleared and walls to be pointed. An estimate of Rs. 900 sent to Superintendent of Archaeological Survey. Inspected by the Executive Engineer. Flooring stones repacked. Terrace replastered. Inside wall pointed. Nothing more needed.	
Do.	1910-11 ..	In good condition.	
M.R.By. S. Sreenivasa Aiyar, Conjeeveram.	....	Good. Inspected by the Executive Engineer.	
M.R.By. A. L. Gnanadikam Pillai, Overseer, Public Works Department, St. Thomas' Mount. Do.	....	Good.	
Do.	....	....	
Do.	....	Repairs done nil. Estimate for Rs. 950 for rebuilding north wall is sanctioned. Inspected by the Executive Engineer.	
Do.	....	Good. No repairs needed.	
M.R.By. A. R. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Overseer, Tiruvallur. Do.	....	....	Historical.
Do.	Under repairs ..	Archaeological. Repairs to the front portions of <i>Vahamantapam</i> are being carried out. The building is, on the whole, in a fair condition. The northern wall especially at the north-west corner, is out of plumb and requires urgent repairs and also the mantapam north and west of <i>Andai Sannathi</i> which is in a very dangerous state. One of the stone pillars in front of <i>Nammalvar Sannathi</i> shows signs of decay and must be replaced. Repairs to the floor of <i>mantapam</i> round Rama Sannathi must be attended to. Flooring here and there in <i>prakaram</i> needs repair. Rs. 500.	
Mr. R. S. P. Enright, Assistant Engineer, Madras.	....	In good order. Revetment to north-west end completed and underpinning portions in front in progress. The rest of the work abandoned as per Superintending Engineer's order in No. 44 C.N., dated 17th November 1910. Inspected by the Executive Engineer.	
Do.	....	In ruins.	Nothing need be done. Do.
Do.	1910-11 ..	In good condition.	
Do.	Nil. ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Nil. ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Nil. ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Nil. ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Nil. ..	Do.	Do.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—*cont.*

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selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Mr. R. S. P. Enright Assistant Engineer, Madras.	Nil	In good condition	Nothing need be done.
Do.	Nil	Do.	Do.
Do.	Nil	Do.	Do.
Do.	Nil	Do.	Do.
Do.	Nil	Do.	Do.
Do.	Nil	Do.	Do.
Do.	Nil	Unfinished ; in good condition. An estimate for Rs. 70 for excavating the site was sanctioned in E. No. $\frac{21}{1909-10}$, has to be worked out in 1911-12. Inspected by Executive Engineer ; door and cemetery wanted.	
Do.	Nil		
Do.	Nil		
Do.	Nil		
Do.	Nil	In good condition	Nothing need be done.
Do.	Nil	In need of repair. An estimate is under disposal. Inspected by Executive Engineer.	
Do.	Nil	In ruins. Estimate will be submitted for removing vegetation and trees.	
Do.	....	In good order. Estimate will be submitted for fixing gates.	
Mt. J. S. Mullen, Trichinopoly Sub-Divisional officer.	Not repaired by Public Works Department.	In good condition, but some vegetation on temple to be removed.	
Do.	Do.	Probable cost of repairs Es. 200. In good condition.	
M.R.Ey. S. Sabramaniya Aiyar, Supervisor, second grade, Laigudi.	Do.	This is a private temple in Musiri taluk and has funds. In good condition, but removal of some vegetation needed. An estimate for Rs. 690 sanctioned in C.R. No. 57 of 1910-1911.	
Mr. J. S. Mullen, Trichinopoly Sub-Divisional Officer.	Do.	Funds Rs. 690 allotted in the current year's budget on the standard list This temple is reported to have no funds. In good condition.	
Do.	Do.	In good condition.	
Do.	Do.	A few joists of entrance mantapam require renewal but there is no immediate danger.	
Do.	This is occupied by the Tahsil-dar's cutcherry. Necessary repairs are being carried under 45—C.B. repairs.	In good condition ; probable cost of repairs Rs. 200.	
Do.	1909-1910 and 1910-1911 at a cost of Rs. 700.	Whitewash for images renewed. Steps built to upper cave. In good condition now.	
Do.	Not repaired by Public Works Department.	In good condition.	
M.R.Ey. V. Aiyaswami Sastri, T. W. S. Woyna-kondan section.	Do.	The whole of mantapam inside was pulled down and reconstruction of the same is being done by Nattuk-kottai Chetties. There is a crack in the lintel stones of entrance gipuram.	
Mr. J. S. Mullen, Sub-Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Two lintel stones marked and brought to notice last year have not been removed and replaced ; the temple authorities will be addressed. Probable cost of repairs Rs. 100.	
M.R.Ey. S. Sabramania Aiyar, Supervisor, second grade, Laigudi.	1909-1910 ..	The mantapam that was situated in front of Amman shrine requires to be reconstructed. Revised estimate for Rs. 990 received from Sub-Divisional officer, Trichinopoly, and returned to him with remarks will be submitted on receipt. An allotment of Rs. 106 has been sanctioned in 1911-1912 budget.	

A.M. I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Temporary rank.

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
289	486	Trichinopoly	....	Tiruvellarai ..	Pundarikaksha Perumal temple with well on the south-west of it.	16th March 1911.
290	487	Do.	Trichinopoly	Tiruvanaikaval ..	Small Chola temple of Raja Rajeswara temple north of Jambukeswaram temple.	5th April 1911.
* 291	488	Do.	....	Do.	Jambukeswaram temple.	Do.
* 292	489	Do.	....	Srirangam ..	Renganathaswami temple.	Do.
* 293	490	Do.	Trichinopoly	Samayapuram ..	Bhojeswaraswami temple.	23rd March 1911.
* 294	491	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ancient site ..	Do.
295	492	Do.	Do.	Alampakkam ..	Siva temple ..	27th March 1911.
296	493	Do.	Do.	Do.	Varadarajaperumal temple.	Do.
297	494	Do.	Do.	Samayapuram ..	Mabakali temple ..	23rd March 1911.
298	495	Do.	Do.	Turaiyur ..	Siva temple ..	8th April 1911.
299	496	Do.	Do.	Virupatty ..	Jain image in Annavaasal.	12th April 1911.
300	497	Do.	Do.	Vellanoor ..	Jain image ..	7th April 1911.
301	498 *	Do.	Do.	Theruvadankolam.	Siva temple ..	8th April 1911.
* 302	499	Do.	Do.	Ratnagady ..	Inscription on anicut.	23rd March 1911.
* 303	500	Do.	Do.	Uyakondan Tirumalai.	Temple and Cholamparai rock with inscriptions.	14th April 1911.
304	501	Do.	Udaiyarpalayam	Gangaikondasholapuram.	Brihadewaraswami temple.	9th April 1911.
305	502	Do.	Do.	Near Gangaikondasholapuram.	Karuvellappancoil ..	9th April 1911.
306	503	Do.	Do.	Jayamkondasholapuram.	Jain statues ..	8th April 1911.

* These items have also been inspected by H. F. Decourcy, Esq.,

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.E.Ry. S. Subramania Aiyar, Supervisor, second grade, Lalgudi.	Not repaired by Public Works Department.	Removal of vegetation both in the temple and in the well needed and also some petty repairs to the latter. Probable cost of repairs Rs. 800.	
Mr. J. S. Mullen, Sub-Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly.	Do.	From the entrance of <i>gopuram</i> several stones fallen, likewise from the floor of <i>mantapam</i> in front of shrine: portion of compound wall collapsed: vegetation growing in all walls. Estimate for Rs. 225 received from Sub-Divisional-officer is under scrutiny. Will be submitted shortly.	
Do.	Do.	It is still under repairs; cost of which is borne by Nattukottai Chetties.	
Do.	Do.	In good condition.	
Do.	During 1909-1910 at a cost of Rs. 20 for the preparation of estimate for repairs to the temple.	Temple in good condition, but vegetation to be removed, compound wall dressed stones on each side have been taken away and the rough stone in chunam only remains. Many gaps in compound wall. Probable cost of repairs Rs. 2,000. Funds Rs. 180 provided in the current year's budget.	
Do.	Not repaired by Public Works Department.	Muthuviraswami temple site. Main temple in good order; but vegetation to be removed. <i>Mantapam</i> in front stones fallen; probable cost of repairs Rs. 500.	
Do.	Do.	Half thickness of south wall of <i>mantapam</i> in front of shrine fallen. Large shrubs growing in the roof, in walls and compound wall. Early repairs necessary. Probable cost of repairs Rs. 2,000.	
Do.	Do.	The shrine with <i>mantapam</i> in front leaking all over, to be repaired. Large shrubs growing in the top of the roof and wall should be removed. Probable cost of repairs Rs. 1,000.	
Do.	Not repaired by Public Works Department.	The dome of porch in front of temple badly cracked. Estimate Rs. 85 for necessary repairs. Is under extension.	These to be attended to at once. A.R.
M.E.Ry. S. Subramania Aiyar, Supervisor, second grade, Lalgudi.	Do.	There is heavy growth of vegetation in the whole temple and it presents an appearance of utter ruins. It needs prompt attention and urgent repairs. Probable cost of repairs Rs. 1,000.	
Sub-Conductor J. W. Wilson, Overseer, first grade, Trichinopoly.	Do.	In good condition.	
Mr. J. S. Mullen, Sub-Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly.	Do.	In good condition, but face of image is indistinct owing to weather action.	
M.E.Ry. V. Aiyaswami Sastri, T. W. S. Woyyakondan section.	Do.	The <i>mantapam</i> in front of temple leaks badly, requires urgent repairs for which an estimate will be submitted shortly, funds Rs. 100 provided in the 1911-1912 budget.	
Mr. J. S. Mullen, Trichinodoly Sub-Divisional Officer.	Do.	In good condition.	
Do.	Do.	Upper portion of compound wall of lower <i>mantapam</i> fallen, shrubs growing in all walls, outstone edging to tank fallen for length of 10', vegetation in walls requires removal. Probable cost of repairs Rs. 1,000.	
Do.	During 1909 to 1910 and 1910-1911 at a cost of Rs. 24 and 213, respectively in removing vegetation.	Shrine and <i>mantapam</i> badly damaged and plants growing on walls, upper storey of entrance <i>mantapam</i> collapsed, compound wall badly damaged. Revised estimate for Rs. 1,160 submitted for sanction in this office No. 316, S.E., dated 24th April 1911. <i>Superintending Engineer's Remarks</i> .—An allotment of Rs. 400 has been provided in the current year's budget. The estimate is under scrutiny in this office.	
Do.	Not repaired by Public Works Department.	The compound wall to <i>Vasanthamantapam</i> almost entirely fallen. Shrubs and plants growing in main shrine and compound wall, several cracks in <i>mantapam</i> ; probable cost of repairs Rs. 2,000.	
Do.	Not repaired.	Larger statue in good condition. Small also; some platform stones displaced should be rebuilt properly. Funds wanted to carry out the estimate for Rs. 65 sanctioned in 1909-1910. Funds Rs. 50 since provided in the current year's budget.	

A.M.J.C.E., Executive Engineer, Temporary rank.

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
307	504	Trichinopoly.	....	Kamarasavalley ..	Siva temple	25th January 1911.
308	505	Do.	....	Tirumalavady ..	Temple	27th March 1911.
309	456	Do.	Kulitalai	Kulitalai	Kadambur temple ..	19th March 1911.
310	457	Do.	....	Ratnagiri	Ratneswara temple ..	22nd March 1911.
311	458	Do.	....	Palaya Sangadam..	Isvara temple ..	16th March 1911.
312	459	Do.	Kulitalai	Sandakkaparai ..	Nagendra on rock ..	20th March 1911.
313	460	Do.	Do.	Sivaiyam	Ratneswara temple and the sculptured rock.	20th March 1911.
314	461	Do.	Kulitalai	Palaya Jayankondam.	Ancient site including Siva temple and Teppakulam.	16th March 1911.
315	462	Do.	Do.	Purabukovil ..	Siva temple	21st March 1911.
316	463	Do.	Musiri	Srinivasanallur ..	Koranganathan temple.	2nd March 1911.
* 317	464	Do.	Do.	Musiri	Head sluice, Peria vaikal alias Nattu vaikal.	11th March 1911.
318	465	Do.	Do.	Tiruppathur ..	Ayinar and Kailasanatha temple.	8th April 1911.
* 319	466	Do.	Perambalur ..	Ranjamgudi attached to Thavayam.	Ranjamkudi fort ..	10th February 1911.

* These items have also been inspected by H. F. Decourcy, Esq.,

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Mr. J. S. Multen. Trichinopoly Sub-Divisional Officer. Do.	Not repaired .. Do. ..	Some pillars and covering stones of front mantapam fallen. Vegetation to be removed. Estimate for repairs will be submitted shortly. In good condition, but compound wall 170 feet long fallen and 4 feet in height rebuilt and the remaining height of 16 feet still to be rebuilt. Probable cost of repairs Rs. 1,000.	
M.E.Ry. T. Sabapathy Mudaliyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, third grade, Musiri. Do.	Not known .. Do. .. Do. ..	No repairs during past three years. In good condition. Newly included. Good. The iron railings at the flight of steps leading to sanctum sanctorum and in Amman mantapam require repairs. Probable cost Rs. 50. Compound walls require rebuilding in places. The coping (brick in mortar) requires to be rebuilt almost throughout. An estimate for Rs. 345 is not carried out for want of funds. The estimate will have to be revised as some more portions of compound wall have since fallen down. Palaya Sangadam seems to be a corruption of Palaya Jayankondam as there is no such village as Palaya Sangadam now in existence. It is suggested that an erratum be issued correcting the name of the village. An allotment of Rs. 345 has been provided in the current year's budget.	
Do.	Do.	Nil. In good condition.	
Do.	Do.	One of the terrace stones in Ganapathy mantapam is broken crosswise just at the centre and is propped up by a wooden post. The lintel and the side stones of the entrance to Ganapathy's room south of Lakshmi's room fell down, it is said, about 2 years ago and refixed temporarily. The inner prakaram compound wall has fallen down for about 40 feet in length and the coping (brick in mortar) has fallen down for a length of 58 feet. Hundred pillars mantapam and the inner mantapams are all said to be leaky. Vegetation is taking deep roots into the roofings and into some of the walls. All the covering stones over the verandah east of Sabapathy mantapam have fallen down and they are kept over the mantapam. There are inscriptions on the east and south walls of mantapam and a few inscriptions in other places as well. No repairs carried out during past 3 years. Estimate for Rs. 450 is not carried out for want of funds. Funds Rs. 225 provided in the current year's budget.	
Do.	Do.	Nil. Prickly-pear has to be removed all round the outside of the Teppakulam. Some of the bulls on the sides of the Teppakulam have been mutilated. There is no Siva temple in existence now near Teppakulam. There is only one temple north of and about a quarter of a mile from the village of Palaya Jayankondam called Alavandeswara temple. Name of goddess is Annavalle Amman. The condition of this temple is given under serial No. 35: number in printed list is 458. The Teppakulam is to the south of the village and is in good condition. It is suggested that the necessary erratum be issued.	
Do.	Do.	Recently repaired by private bodies. In good condition. In a few places, the inscriptions are not distinctly visible.	
Do.	1910 ..	In good condition. Repairs to an extent of Rs. 3,442 were carried out in 1910.	
Do.	Not known ..	Nil. In good condition.	
Do.	Do.	Nil. The compound walls of Ayinar kovil require repairs. This temple is kept in a very shabby condition. There are inscriptions all round the inner prakaram. The pedestal of the altar and the flooring of the Kailasanatha temple require repairs. The terrace of moolasthanam also requires repairs. Probable cost Rs. 500.	
Do.	Do.	Nil. The whole place is overgrown with prickly-pear and other bushes. Estimate Rs. 600 is in progress. Rs. 375 spent in 1910-1911. The balance of work is in progress.	

A. M. I. O. E., Executive Engineer, Temporary rank.

* These items have also been inspected by H. F. Decourcy, Esq.,

A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Temporary rank.

Report on the condition of ancient monument

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
338	409	Madura	Palani	Ivasai malai	Temple on hill, cave and sculpture.	22nd April 1911.
339	410	Do.	Do.	Keranoor	Siva temple and inscriptions.	Do.
340	411	Do.	Do.	Palni	Temple on hill	27th March 1911.
341	412	Do.	Do.	Periakottur	Two old Siva temples with inscriptions.	21st April 1911
342	391	Do.	Madura	Kodi mangalam	Subramania Swami temple and the ruined Siva temple.	15th April 1911.
343	392	Do.	Do.	Madura	Meenatchi Amman temple.	March 1911 ..
344	393	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tirumal palace. Naik's	Do. ..
345	394	Do.	Do.	Do.	Teppakulam	Do. ..
346	395	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ten pillars	Do. ..
347	397	Do.	Do.	Tirupparankundam.	Remains on the hill including rock-cut cave and inscriptions.	15th April 1911.
348	398	Do.	Do.	Do.	Cavern with Pancha-pandaval beds on the western slope of the hills and similar beds behind the Sikkendar mosque.	Do.
349	413	Do.	Tirumangalam	Kuppulanatham	Jain sculpture on the hillock.	8th April 1911.
350	414	Do.	Do.	Sendipatti	Temple	17th November 1910.
351	415	Do.	Do.	Vikramangalam (Koilpatti).	Do.	23rd September 1910.
352	416	Ramnad	Ramnad	Ramesvaram	Tanjore Maharaja's chattram.	28th March 1911.
353	417	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ramanathaswami temple.	16th February 1911.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.By. M. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Dindigul.	Since included in the list.	In fairly good condition.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Not known being since included in the list.	In good order.	
Do.	Do.	Fairly good, masonry is being displaced by vegetation. It is proposed to remove the vegetation by means of scrub eradicator.	
M.R.By. V. Ramachandra Aiyar, Overseer, Madura South section; head-quarters, Madura.	Not known	In fair order.	
M.R.By. K. Panchanatha Aiyar, Sub-Division officer, Madura South Sub-division; head-quarters, Madura.	....	The crack in the Ashta Lakshmi mantapam and the cracked lintel beam in the Kalyana mantapam were brought to the notice of the District Magistrate. The crack alone has been repaired. The temple was also inspected by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, and Executive Engineer in February. The temple is otherwise in good order.	
Do.	Yearly maintenance repairs	Repairs and improvement required to make the rooms suitable for offices in the palace are being done in consultation with the Archaeological Superintendent. The building is well maintained. The lightning conductors have been tested and found correct.	
Do.	1908-1909	In fair order. Estimate for Rs. 80 for removing the shrubs in the pillars is ready and will be sent to the Archaeological Superintendent for approval.	
M.R.By. V. Ramachandra Aiyar, Overseer, Madura South section; head-quarters, Madura.	Not known	In fair order.	
Do.	Do.	The cave requires clearing being full of cobwebs. The temple authorities should be asked to do this at an early date.	
M.R.By. T. S. Venkatarama Aiyar, Overseer, Tirumangalam section, Tirumangalam.	Do.	In fair order.	
Do.	Do.	In fair order. Sundry repairs are required which the temple authorities have agreed to carry out themselves from temple funds—vide correspondence ending with this office No. 126 S.E., dated 29th January 1911, to Superintending Engineer, VI Circle. An allotment of Rs. 120 has been sanctioned in the current year's budget.	
Do.	1909	In fair order.	
M.R.By. A. Arunachalam Pillai, Overseer, Ramnad section, Ramnad, and M.R.By. K. Panchanatha Aiyar, Sub-Division officer, Madura.	1910	In fair order. Orders of Government sanctioning the deletion of this monument from the list of conserved monuments as recommended by the Archaeological Superintendent in his conservation notes No. V of 1910-1911 are awaited.	
Do.	Do.	Portions of this temple are being rebuilt by the trustees without reference to this or the Archaeological department. The Collector of Ramnad has not yet replied to this office No. 793 M., dated 29th March 1911, enquiring whether he has arranged with the temple authorities for carrying out the repairs suggested by the Archaeological Department Superintendent in his conservancy notes No. VI of 1910-1911. The Collector was reminded on 21st April 1911	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
354	418	Rámnád ..	Rámnád ..	Rámésavaram ..	Two-storied <i>mantha-pum.</i>	28th March 1911.
355	419	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sethumuthu Rámalingaswami temple.	Do.
356	420	Do. ..	Do. ..	Devipattanam ..	Jagannatha temple ..	6th April 1911.
357	421	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Télakéwara temple..	Do.
358	422	Do. ..	Do. ..	Rámnád ..	Colossal figures of a horse and elephant at Rámád.	
N.E.—The Director-General of Archaeological department (Doctor Vogel) has inspected items						
359	423	Rámnád ..	Sáttúr ..	Valliyur ..	Subramaniaswami temple.	
360	424	Do. ..	Srivilliputtúr ..	Srivilliputtúr ..	Tirumal Naik's palace.	22nd January 1911.
361	425	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Andal temple..	26th January 1911.
362	426	Tinnevely.	Nángunéri ..	Ewardi ..	Thiruvattéswaram Swami temple.	23rd December 1910.
363	427	Do.	Do. ..	Kotakarungulam ..	Rajasimheswara temple.	29th January 1911.
364	428	Do.	Do. ..	Kalakad ..	Satyavajiswara temple.	1st March 1911.
365	429	Do.	Do. ..	Nángunéri ..	Vishnu temple ..	4th March 1911.
366	430	Do.	Do. ..	Padmaneru ..	Nelliappaswami temple.	1st March 1911.
367	431	Do.	Do. ..	Radhapuram ..	Varagempadiśwara-swami temple.	31st February 1911.
368	432	Do.	Do. ..	Shembugaramanallur	Jagannadéwara temple.	26th August 1911

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.By. A. Arunachalam Pillai, Overseer, Rámád section, Rámád, and M.R.By. K. Panabhanatha Aiyar, Sub-Division officer, Madura.	Not known ..	In fair order. Reply of the Collector of Rámád to this office No. 793 M., dated 29th March 1911, enquiring whether arrangements have been made with the temple authorities to carry out the repairs suggested by the Archaeological Superintendent is awaited.	
Do.	....	Orders of Government on the recommendation of the Archaeological Superintendent to have the monument deleted from the list of conserved monuments are awaited. Pending these orders the execution by Public Works department of the estimate of Rs. 510 for repairs to the temple countersigned by the Archaeological Superintendent is deferred— <i>vide</i> this office No. 792 M., dated 29th March 1911, to the Archaeological Superintendent.	
M.R.By. A. Arunachalam Pillai, Overseer, Rámád section. Do.	Not known ..	In fair order.	
M.R.By. A. Arunachalam Pillai, Overseer, Rámád, and K. Panabhanatha Aiyar, Sub-Division officer, Madura.	1909-1910 ..	In fair order. Shrubs grown in the temple were eradicated at a cost of Rs. 38. Needs repairs. An estimate for Rs. 330 was forwarded to the Collector of Rámád with this office No. 662 M., dated 14th March 1911, for execution by the Raja of Rámád. It would appear that the work has not yet been carried out.	
392, 393 and 396 on 11th January 1911 and items 416 to 419 on 12th to 14th January 1911.			
Captain L. Donaghue, Assistant Engineer, Head-quarters Sub-division.	Not known ..	In very good order and requires no repairs ..	There is no such village by name.
Do.	Do.	A pavement 5 feet wide all round tower base was laid in order to prevent rain water entering the foundations and causing settlement. Tower only in bad order. Stone beams supporting roof are cracked and veneers badging out. Probable cost of repairs to building arches is Rs. 10,000.	Used as the Taluk office sub-treasury and Munsif's court.
M.R.By. T. N. Athmanatha Aiyar, Sub-Overseer, First grade, Nángunéri. Do.	1905 ..	Nil ..	In very good condition. Needs repairs.
Do.	1905 ..	Nil ..	Do. do.
Do.	1890 ..	Nil ..	The different decks of the forest tower require repairs and protection. The temple also requires sundry repairs.
Do.	1910 ..	Sundry repairs to the temple were done. Tower over Nachiargabraham and the Thiruthudanathar were repaired and painted. Flooring was done.	In very good condition. No repairs are necessary. Probably taken care of by the mutt.
Do.	1900 ..	Nil ..	In very good condition. Needs no repairs.
Do.	1900 ..	Nil ..	Do. do.
Do.	1910 ..	A lot of repairs to the tower wall all round flooring and other petty repairs were completed.	It is in very good condition. Requires no repairs.

Report on the condition of ancient monument.

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
369	433	Tinnevely.	Nāngunēri ..	Tirukarangudi ..	Vishnu temple ..	24th February 1911.
370	434	Do.	Do. ..	Vizianarayanam ..	Alagiamannar temple.	12th February 1911.
371	435	Do.	Ottapidāram ..	Kadamboor ..	Prehistorical burial-ground.	—
372	436	Do.	Do. ..	Kalugumalai ..	Rock-cut temple on the hill.	26th January 1911.
373	437	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Group of Jain figures on the hill.	Do.
374	438	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kalugachalamurthi temple.	26th January 1911.
375	439	Do.	Do. ..	Tuticorin ..	Dutch Catchery ..	20th March 1911.
376	440	Do.	Do. ..	Agaram ..	Vishnu temple ..	27th February 1911.
377	441	Do.	Do. ..	Panchalankurichi ..	Ruined fort ..	20th September 1910.
378	442	Do.	Sankaranayinārkōvil.	Sankaranayinārkōvil.	Sankaranarayana-swāmi temple.	28th January 1911.
379	443	Do.	Do.	Veerasikamani ..	Rock-cut caves and carvings.	Do.
380	444	Do.	Srivaikuntam ..	Adichanallur ..	Prehistoric remains ..	18th March 1911.
381	445	Do.	Do. ..	Alwartirunagiri ..	Vishnu temple ..	17th March 1911.
382	446	Do.	Do. ..	Tiruchendūr ..	Valliamman cave with rock-cut sculptures.	19th March 1911.
383	447	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Subramaniaswāmi temple.	Do.
384	448	Do.	Do. ..	Srivaikuntam ..	Vaikuntapattu temple.	17th March 1911.
385	449	Do.	Tinnevely ..	Karuvēla-mangalam.	Varādarājaperumal temple.	12th January 1911.
386	450	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kanagasabai temple ..	Do.

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of Inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	(1) Repairs carried out during past three years, (2) the present condition and (3) any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.E.Ry. J. N. Athmanatha Aiyar, Sub-Overseer, First grade, Nāngunēri.	1906 ..	Nil ..	A buttress wall was built for the south wall by our department. No further repairs were done. The tower has got cracks all over and requires protections of archaeological and sculptural works.
Do.	1880 ..	Nil ..	This is not in good condition; but does not require any emergent repairs. It has no flooring. Roof leaks. It requires ordinary repairs.
.....	.....	Nil ..	Information has been called for from the Sub-Division officer which will be furnished on receipt.
Captain L. Donaghue, Assistant Engineer, Head-quarters sub-division.	Were never repaired.	No repairs were carried out for the past three years. In good order. No repairs are necessary.	.....
Do.	Was never repaired.	No repairs were carried out for the past three years. In good order. No repairs are necessary.	
M.E.Ry. M. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Supervisor North section, Srivaikuntam.	1910 ..	Plastering required throughout. No more repairs needed for about a year more.	
Do.	Not known ..	No repairs for the last three years. The river bank on which the temple stands is being eroded. An estimate for Rs. 80 for a watcher to prevent the erosions by planting nana will be carried out in 1911-1912. Funds Rs. 80 provided in the 1911-1912 budget.	Ordered to be removed from the list as per G.O., No. 220, dated 3rd March 1911.
Do.	Do. ..	.....	
Captain L. Donaghue, Assistant Engineer, Head-quarters sub-division, Tinnevely.	Do.	Were never repaired.	No repairs were carried out for the past three years. In good order. No repairs are necessary.
M.E.Ry. G. V. Lakshminarayana Aiyar, Overseer, South section, Srivaikuntam.	1906-1907 ..	The remains are being watched by a watcher under an estimate for Rs. 60 every year. Site is in good condition.	
Do.	Not known ..	No repairs for the last three years. An estimate for repairing the stone structures round the tamarind tree is being worked out. A sum of Rs. 300 has been provided in the current year's budget.	
Do.	Do. ..	No repairs for the past three years. No repairs needed.	
Do.	Do. ..	In good condition.	
Do.	Do. ..	An estimate for repairing the south Prakaram wall is under execution. An allotment of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned in the current year's budget.	
Captain L. Donaghue, Assistant Engineer, Head-quarters sub-division.	Were never repaired.	No repairs were carried out for the past three years. In good order. No repairs necessary.	
Do.	Do.		

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
387	451	Tinnevely.	Tinnevelly ..	Krishnapuram ..	Vishnu temple ..	9th January 1911.
388	452	Do.	Do. ..	Manoor ..	Rajagopalaswami temple.	29th March 1911.
389	453	Do.	Do. ..	Tinnevelly ..	Nelliappar temple ..	10th January 1911.
390	454	Do.	Do. ..	Kurukuthorai ..	Cape temple of Subramaniaswami.	Do
391	455	Quilon (Tiruvananthapuram).	Quilon ..	Anjengo ..	Fort ..	9th September 1910.
392	....	Do.	Nanguneri ..	Valliyur ..	Subramaniaswami temple.	15th March 1911.
393	113	Bellary ..	Harpanahalli ..	Bagali ..	Kallésvara temple ..	8th Apl. 1909.
394	114	Do. ..	Do. ..	Halavagala ..	Do. ..	30th .. 1911
395	115	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mallikarjunaaswami temple.	..
396	116	Do. ..	Do. ..	Harpanahalli ..	Poligar Hill fort ..	26th Apl. 1911.
397	117	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuruvatti ..	Mallikarjunaaswami temple.	30th ..
398	118	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nilgunda ..	Shimésvara temple.	3rd Mar. ..
399	119	Do. ..	Do. ..	Uchangadurgam ..	Hill fort and palace.	4th Apl. ..
400	120	Do. ..	Hadagalli ..	Huvina-Hadagalli.	Fort ..	3rd May ..
401	121	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kallésvara temple ..	3rd ..
402	122	Do. ..	Do. ..	Rangapuram ..	Narasimhaswami temple.	10th Mar. ..
403	123	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hirai-Hadagalli ..	Kallésvara temple ..	2nd May ..
404	124	Do. ..	Do. ..	Magalam ..	Suryanarayana-swami temple.	10th Mar. ..

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	(1) Repairs carried out during past three years, (2) the present condition, and (3) any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Captain L. Donaghue, Assistant Engineer, Head-quarters subdivision.	Were never repaired.	Nil. The roofs leak and mouldings have fallen which require repairs. An estimate amounting to Rs. 700 has been sanctioned for the first item and Rs. 70 is required for the mouldings. Total cost Rs. 770. Funds Rs. 360 allotted in the 1911-1912 budget.	
Do.	1907-1908 ..	Nil. In very good order. Needs no repairs.	
Do.	Were not repaired.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	
Sub-Conductor Sheridan, Sub-Divisional officer, Sermadéri.	1909-1910 ..	Rs. 66, Rs. 20. Walls falling down through action of salt air. Cost of repairs required about Rs. 2,000 (two thousand).	
M.R.By. T. N. Athmanatha Aiyar, Sub-Overseer, First grade, Nanguneri.	1909 ..	Repairs to the roof and other petty repairs (emergent) were completed. This is generally good. The front mantapam of Valliamman has got cracks in stone beams. This requires repairs and protection.	
M.R.By. G. Rangachari, Overseer, Harpanahalli.	Not known ..	(1) Nil. (2) In good order. No repairs necessary.	
Do.	Do. ..	(1) No. (2) Fair. (3) No repairs necessary.	
Do.	Do. ..	There is no temple of this name in the village.	
Do.	Do. ..	(1) No. (2) Fair. (3) No repairs necessary.	
Do.	Do. ..	(1) No. (2) Fair. (3) No repairs necessary.	
M.R.By. R. Mahadeva Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer.	Do. ..	(1) Nil. (2) The gopuram stones have fallen down and there is thick vegetation grown on temple. (3) Estimate submitted on 15th March 1911 for necessary repairs amounting to Rs. 355.	The fallen stones should be replaced and vegetation removed. A.R.
M.R.By. G. Rangachari, Overseer, Harpanahalli and Hadgalli taluks.	Do. ..	(1) No. (2) Fair. (3) No repairs necessary. There is a big banyan tree growing over the walls which requires immediate removal.	This must be quickly removed. A.R.
Do.	Do. ..	(1) No. (2) Fair. (3) No repairs necessary; portions falling down.	
Do.	Do. ..	(1) No. (2) Fair. (3) No repairs necessary.	
Do.	Do. ..	(1) No. (2) Fair. (3) Two of the side walls already rebuilt and two more require rebuilding at a cost of about Rs. 400.	
Do.	Do. ..	(1) No. (2) Fair. (3) An estimate for Rs. 110 is sanctioned and if executed will make the monuments efficient. Funds are required.	
M.R.By. G. Rangachari, Overseer, Harpanahalli section.	Do. ..	(1) Nil. (2) In good order; slight repairs are needed.	Estimate to an amount of Rs. 17 has been sanctioned for petty repairs required and it is not carried out for want of funds.

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
405	125	Bellary ..	Hadagalli ..	Mylar ..	Kalléswara temple ..	30th Apl. 1911.
406	126	Do. ..	Hospet ..	Ananthasayana-gudi.	Large ruined temple.	18th Mar. ..
407	127	Do. ..	Do. ..	Malapanagudi ..	Well (Sulai-bhavi)	30th " "
408	128	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hospet ..	Jambunada temple ..	30th " "
409	129	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Muhammadan tombs outside the town.	29th Apr. ..
410	130	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thimmalapur ..	Siva temple ..	11th Apr. ..
411	131	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Gopalakrishnaswami temple.	11th " "
412	132	Do. ..	Do. ..	Humpi ..	All the ancient dilu- ted remains— (a) Kadlikalu Ganesha temple.	15th Mar. 1911.
					(b) Tower on east entrance of the fort opposite to Pattabhi- Ramaswami temple.	28th " "
					(c) Underground temple.	28th " "
					(d) Mahanavami Dibba.	22nd " "

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monu- ment was last repaired.	(1) Repairs carried out during past three years, (2) the present condition, and (3) any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.Ey. G. Rangachari, Overseer, Harpanahalli section.	Not known ..	(1) No. (2) Fair. (3) An estimate for supporting a slipped lintel stone will be submitted in a week at a cost of about Rs. 15. The temple is not worth conservation.	
M.R.Ey. V. Sudar-sachari, Overseer, Public Works Department, Hospet section.	1907-1908 ..	(1) Nil. (2) In good order. (3) Scrub eradicator has been received and will be used for rooting out vegetation.	
Do.	Not known ..	(1) Grouting, pointing, removing silt and debris from the wall and plastering were done. Rooting out trees on the monument was also done. (2) In good order. (3) Repairs not needed at present.	
Do.	Do. ..	(1) In good order. (2) Do. (3) Nil.	
M.R.Ey. R. Mahadeva Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Hospet.	Do. ..	(1) Nil. (2) The three tombs require underpinning for the walls, arches require grouting and wedging and all the walls require plastering. The fallen partition walls have to be rebuilt. (3) Approximate cost Rs. 300.	
M.R.Ey. V. Sudar-ma Chari, Overseer, Public Works Department, Hospet section.	Do. ..	(1) Nil. (2) The temple is overgrown with big trees badly disloca-ting the face stones. Wooden lintels of the gopuram are falling down. (3) There is an estimate of Rs. 1,540 sanctioned for this work. Permission to work out the estimate is solicited.	Immediate attention should be paid to this. A.R.
Do.	Do. ..	(1) Nil. (2) Main temple and compound wall are overgrown with big jivi trees. Western verandah and portions of south-west verandah in the paraganams have entirely fallen down; walls of gopuram are being thrust out of plumb, the joints being badly widened by roots of trees. The front mantapam as a mass shows signs of having bent forward. There is an estimate of Rs. 2,580 sanctioned for this work.	
Do.	....	Note.—In the following list only those that have been examined previously are included.	
Do.	Not known ..	(1) Rough stone walling to retain earthen basement has been done. Pillars of front mantapam have been wedged in with iron chips at batter to note if there is any further tilting. (2) & (3) Scrub eradicator will be used in rooting out the vegetation by the watchmen employed for the purpose.	
Do.	Do. ..	(1) Construction of buttresses to support the arches, grouting the arch joints, plastering, etc., were done under the estimate sanctioned last year.	
Do.	Do. ..	(1) Falling roof and cracked lintels have been supported. Drain-out channel has been traced out and completed with necessary provision for roads and cross drainages. Beam stone and debris have been stacked. (2) & (3) The front gopuram is out of plumb. This has to be removed and repacked. Repairs to a cost of Rs. 300 have to be done.	
Do.	Do. ..	(1) Ornamental stones have been collected and arranged in lines near the Dibba bottom; aqueduct stones near Dibba have been arranged in line. (2) & (3) The underground passages in front of the Dibba must be exposed. The inscription stone at north-west corner of upper basement is to be removed and sent to the Madras Museum. All this can be done under the present estimate. Overseer ordered already to remove the inscription stone and send it to the Museum.	This must be done soon. A.R.

Report on the condition of ancient monuments

Serial number.	Number in the printed list or subsequent Government Order sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
413	133	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Hampi ..	Atchuta-narayana-swami temple.	16th Mar. 1911.
414	134	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ganigatta temple near Kamalapur.	Do.
415	135	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hasara Rameswami temple with sculptures and fort walls.	17th Mar. 1911.
416	136	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Jain temple, south of Paupapathi temple.	15th " "
417	137	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Krishnaswami temple.	Do.
418	138	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Malayavantham Raghunathaswami temple	27th Mar. 1911.
419	139	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Monolithic statue of Narasimha.	15th " "
420	140	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Paupapathi temple.	26th Jan. 1911.
421	141	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pattabi Rameswami temple.	28th Mar. "
422	142	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Rameswami temple.	26th Jan "
423	143	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vittalaeswami temple.	16th Mar. "
424	144	Do. ..	Kudligi ..	Ambali ..	Kalladwar temple ..	29th " "

selected for conservation for the year 1910-1911—cont.

Name and designation of inspecting officer with head-quarters station.	When the monument was last repaired.	(1) Repairs carried out during past three years, (2) the present condition and (3) any repairs required, with probable cost.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
M.R.Ey. V. Sudar-sana Chari Over-seer, Public Works Department, Hospet section.	Not known	(1) Clearing debris and construction of buttress were done. (2) In good order. (3) Nil.	
Do.	1908-1909	(1) Building supports graving floor underpinning pillars and arranging stones done. (2) & (3) Petty repairs to an extent of Rs. 300 are required.	
Do.	1909-1910	(1) Clearing debris and cleaning pillars inside done. (2) In need of repairs. The crushed up north-east corner of the temple requires support to relieve its weight, the circular lintel requires to be arranged in position; cracked lintels of front verandah require to be supported with pillars. (3) About Rs. 500 is required to conserve this temple.	
Do.	1907-1908	(1) Repacking fallen portion of the temple and providing buttresses for falling portions were done. (2) In need of further repairs. (3) About Rs. 800 is required.	
Do.	1909-1910	(1) Removing debris and packing the face stones of the temple done. (2) Gopuram is in a falling condition. Ordered to be left to itself.	
Do.	Not known	(1) Supporting the cracked lintel in south gopuram has almost been done. An earthen basement with rough beam stones, retaining wall at the south-east corner is being provided, a buttress has been done to Ramanujakati; portion of the compound wall has been built up anew with cut-stone, surki plastering has been done to the roof of this temple. (2) & (3) In need of further repairs. Scrub eradicator will be used in rooting out the trees.	
Do.	Do.	(1) Nil. (2) & (3) In need of repairs. Collecting and fixing the scattered parts of the idol has to be done. About Rs. 100 is required.	
M.R.Ey. R. Mahadeva Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer.	Do.	(1) Nil. (2) & (3) The gopuram lintels and the gopuram brick walls have shown big cracks. These require to be supported immediately. Approximate cost, Rupees 2,000.	
M.R.Ey. V. Sudar-sana Chari, Over-seer, Hospet.	1907, 1908	Building supports, refixing fallen slabs of roof in Kalyanamantapam and removing debris done. (2) & (3) Repairs to an extent of Rs. 3,000 are required.	
M.R.Ey. R. Mahadeva Aiyar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Hospet.	Not known	(1) Nil. (2) & (3) The front compound requires proper retaining wall with beam stone to prevent scour. An outer enclosure with iron railing is also required. Approximate cost, Rs. 1,000.	
Do.	Do.	(1) Nil. (2) & (3) Temple in good condition. But jungle around the temple requires thorough clearance. Removal of debris on the western side and removing and repacking pial around have to be done also in addition to the above. Approximate cost, Rs. 2,000.	
M.R.Ey. S. Raghunatha Chari, Over-seer, Kudligi section.	Do.	(1) Nil. (2) In good order. (3) A good slope all round the temple and gravel spreading with drains to carry rain water will improve the neatness and appearance of the temple. Approximate cost, Rs. 500. It is the request of the villagers that the temple should be provided with a compound wall of rough stone in mud in order to protect the temple from being meddled with by mischievous boys.	

APPENDIX G.

List of Photographs.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2260	Full ..	South east general view of Palace and ruined <i>Siva</i> temple.	Chandragiri ..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2261	Full ..	East view of 1st gate of Chandragiri fort.	Chandragiri ..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2262	Full ..	East view of 2nd gate of Chandragiri fort.	Chandragiri ..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2263	Full ..	South-east view of ruined <i>Siva</i> temple near the Palace.	Chandragiri ..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2264	Full ..	North-east view of the Raja's Palace.	Chandragiri ..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2265	Full ..	North-east view of the lower corridor in the Raja's Palace.	Chandragiri ..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2266	Full ..	South-east view of the Queen's Palace.	Chandragiri ..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2267	Full ..	North-east view of the ruined <i>Vishnu</i> temple.	Timmapuram.	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2268	Full ..	Headless figure from the main shrine of the ruined <i>Vishnu</i> temple.	Timmapuram.	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2269	Full ..	North-west view of the main shrine in <i>Kalyāṇa-venkatesvara</i> temple.	Mangapuram..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2270	Full ..	North-west view of the main shrine in <i>Kalyāṇa-venkatesvara</i> temple.	Mangapuram..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2271	Full ..	West view of the main <i>gopuram</i> of the main shrine in <i>Kalyāṇa-venkatesvara</i> temple.	Mangapuram..	North Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2272	Full ..	South-west view of the main entrance of <i>Taji Siva</i> temple.	Calicut ..	Malabar ..	Brick and wood.	Dravidian.
2273	Full ..	South-west view of the 2nd <i>prakāra</i> wall of the <i>Taji Siva</i> temple.	Calicut ..	Malabar ..	Brick ..	Dravidian.
2274	Full ..	North-west view of the main shrine in the <i>Taji Siva</i> temple.	Calicut ..	Malabar ..	Brick ..	Dravidian.
2275	Full ..	Fragments of the Jain images discovered near the Sultan's Battery.	Sultan's Battery.	Malabar ..	Stone ..	Jain.
2276	Full ..	Foot and armless Jain figure discovered near the Sultan's Battery.	Sultan's Battery.	Malabar ..	Stone ..	Jain.
2277	Full ..	Another view of Jain figure discovered near the Sultan's Battery.	Sultan's Battery.	Malabar ..	Stone ..	Jain.
2278	Full ..	View of a beam-stone near the Zamorin's Palace.	Calicut ..	Malabar ..	Stone ..	Kerala.
2279	Full ..	South-east view of the Jain temple.	Palghat ..	Malabar ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Jain.
2280	Full ..	Images and <i>Nāga</i> stones in the Jain temple.	Palghat ..	Malabar ..	Stone.	Jain.
2281	Full ..	North view of fort bastions ..	Palghat ..	Malabar ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhammadian.
2282	Full ..	North view of the main gate in the fort.	Palghat ..	Malabar ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhammadian.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2283	Full ..	East view of the main gate and <i>Devajambha</i> <i>Vidundha</i> <i>sefmi</i> temple.	Palghat ..	Malabar ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Kerala.
2284	Full ..	East view of <i>Bhageswari</i> temple.	Agathathatharai.	Malabar ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Kerala.
2285	Full ..	North-east view of the old mosque.	Rajahmundry.	Godavari ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhammadian.
2286	Full ..	View of the north wall of the interior front verandah of the old mosque.	Rajahmundry.	Godavari ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhammadian.
2287	Full ..	North-east view of the inscribed stone on the top of the main entrance of the old mosque.	Rajahmundry.	Godavari ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhammadian.
2288	Half ..	South-east view of the <i>Kṛṣṇa-venkateswari</i> temple.	Rajahmundry.	Godavari ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2289	Full ..	North-east view of a portion of the main shrine in the <i>Kṛṣṇa-venkateswari</i> temple.	Rajahmundry.	Godavari ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2290	Full ..	North-west view of the <i>Mārkaṇḍeya-venkateswari</i> temple.	Rajahmundry.	Godavari ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2291	Full ..	North-east view of the oval <i>sanctum</i> of the <i>Jeevarādhikāra</i> temple.	Conjeeveram..	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Chōla.
2292	Full ..	North view of the main shrine in the <i>Jeevarādhikāra</i> temple.	Conjeeveram..	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Chōla.
2293	Full ..	North-east view of the main shrine in the <i>Jeevarādhikāra</i> temple.	Conjeeveram..	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Chōla.
2294	Full ..	East view of the main shrine in the <i>Jeevarādhikāra</i> temple.	Conjeeveram..	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Chōla.
2295	Full ..	North-east general view of the main shrine in the <i>Jeevarādhikāra</i> temple.	Conjeeveram..	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Chōla.
2296	Full ..	Interior view of the main shrine in the <i>Jeevarādhikāra</i> temple.	Conjeeveram..	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Chōla.
2297	Full ..	North-west view of the Powder Magazine in the ruins of Fort St. David.	Cuddalore ..	South Arcot ..	Brick and plaster.	Medieval.
2298	Full ..	View of the old fort wall ..	Cuddalore ..	South Arcot ..	Brick and plaster.	Medieval.
2299	Full ..	East view of the <i>Nayaka</i> <i>Durbar</i> hall in the Palace.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2300	Full ..	South-east view of the tower in the Palace.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2301	Full ..	North-east view of the Arsenal in the Palace.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2302	Full ..	South-west view of the <i>Krishna</i> <i>Vijaya</i> tank in the Palace.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2303	Full ..	North-west view of the <i>Krishna</i> <i>Vijaya</i> tank in the Palace.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2304	Full ..	Interior view of the <i>Nayaka</i> <i>Durbar</i> hall in the Palace.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2305	Full ..	Interior view of the <i>Maharatta</i> <i>Durbar</i> hall in the Palace.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2306	Full ..	View of the seven storeys in front of the Palace.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2307	Full ..	Selected pottery ..	Kaniyampandi.	Coimbatore ..	Earthen.	

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2308	Full ..	Selected pottery	Kaniyampundi.	Coimbatore ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
2309	Full ..	Treasure Trove finds of 2 lamps, 2 trays and a tripod stand.	Chitragiri ..	Bellary ..	Brass ..	Ancient Hindu.
2310	Full ..	South-east view of deserted <i>Vengopillarswami</i> temple.	Magala ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
2311	Full ..	South-west view of deserted <i>Vengopillarswami</i> temple.	Magala ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
2312	Full ..	South-west view of a partly collapsed bastion.	Hisakota ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Hindu.
2313	Full ..	West view of a partly collapsed bastion.	Hisakota ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Hindu.
2314	Full ..	East view of a partly collapsed bastion.	Hisakota ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Hindu.
2315	Full ..	South-east view of a partly collapsed bastion.	Hisakota ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Hindu.
2316	Full ..	South-west view of a ruined bastion and a roofless hamlet.	Nagalapur ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Hindu.
2317	Full ..	South-west view of a deserted village.	Nagalapur ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Hindu.
2318	Full ..	South-east view of the deserted <i>Kaltesvara</i> temple.	Angur ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chalukyan.
2319	Full ..	East view of the main entrance of <i>Kaltesvara</i> temple.	Angur ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chalukyan.
2320	Full ..	Images of <i>Pārvati</i> and <i>Parasurama</i> together and of <i>Surasvati</i> .	Angur ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
2321	Full ..	Images of <i>Pārvati</i> and <i>Parasurama</i> and of <i>Dakshaprajapati</i> and his wife together.	Angur ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Chalukyan.
2322	Full ..	North-east view of <i>Utsangi Ammal's</i> temple on the top of the hill.	Utsangi-durgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2323	Full ..	South view of the ruined palace on the top of the hill.	Utsangi-durgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2324	Full ..	South-east view of the ruined palace on the top of the hill.	Utsangi-durgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2325	Full ..	North-west view of the ruined palace on the top of the hill.	Utsangi-durgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2326	Full ..	North-west view of the interior of the ruined palace on the top of the hill; guard room and parapet walls, etc.	Utsangi-durgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2327	Full ..	South-east view of the interior of the ruined palace on the top of the hill; guard room and parapet walls, etc.	Utsangi-durgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2328	Full ..	South-east view of the interior of the ruined palace on the top of the hill; guard room and parapet walls, etc.	Utsangi-durgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2329	Full ..	North-west view of the <i>Rani</i> palace on the top of the hill.	Utsangi-durgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2330	Full ..	North-west view of the interior of the <i>Rani</i> palace on the top of the hill.	Utsangi-durgam.	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2331	Half ..	Selected pottery discovered in the caves.	Perunkulam ..	Malabar ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
2332	Half ..	Selected pottery discovered in the caves.	Perunkulam ..	Malabar ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2333	Half ..	Iron implements, stand, etc., discovered in the caves.	Perunkulam ..	Malabar ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
2334	Half ..	Flint stone, mortar and pestle discovered in the caves.	Perunkulam ..	Malabar ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
2335	Full ..	Granary on <i>Krishnagiri</i> hill ..	Gingee ..	South Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vizianagar.
2336	Full ..	Gate way on <i>Krishnagiri</i> hill ..	Gingee ..	South Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vizianagar.
2337	Full ..	Outer view of the prison house in the Fort.	Gingee ..	South Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vizianagar.
2338	Full ..	Part of the Prison house at the Fort.	Gingee ..	South Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vizianagar.
2339	Full ..	The other part of the prison house at the Fort.	Gingee ..	South Arcot ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vizianagar.
2340	Full ..	The 24 <i>Tirthankaras</i> at <i>Tirumattar Kanna</i> near the Fort.	Gingee ..	South Arcot ..	Stone ..	Jaina.
2341	Full ..	Idols relating to Treasure Trove case.	Wandivash ..	North Arcot ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2342	Full ..	Idols relating to Treasure Trove case.	Wandivash ..	North Arcot ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2343	Full ..	Idols relating to Treasure Trove case.	Wandivash ..	North Arcot ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2344	Full ..	Idols relating to Treasure Trove case.	Wandivash ..	North Arcot ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2345	Full ..	Western view of <i>Ramandthaswami</i> Vimana.	Rameswaram ..	Ramnád ..	Stone and plaster.	Dravidian.
2346	Full ..	Eastern view of <i>Ramandthaswami</i> Vimana.	Rameswaram ..	Ramnád ..	Stone and plaster.	Dravidian.
2347	Full ..	<i>Vindhyakar</i> removed from the first <i>prākāra</i> of <i>Ramandthaswami</i> temple.	Rameswaram ..	Ramnád ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2348	Full ..	The two storied <i>manjapa</i> ..	Rameswaram ..	Ramnád ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2349	Full ..	Plan of the proposed remodelling of the first <i>prākāra</i> of <i>Ramandthaswami</i> temple.	Rameswaram ..	Ramnád ..	Paper ..	..
2350	Full ..	Images of Treasure Trove case.	Viragalar ..	Trichinopoly ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2351	Full ..	Ornaments in Treasure Trove case.	Pulivalam ..	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2352	Full ..	Sculptures of <i>Kachchhapasvara</i> ..	Conjeevaram ..	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2353	Full ..	East view of the <i>Idgāh</i> or the <i>Ramada Masjid</i> .	Adoni ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhammadan.
2354	Full ..	South-east view of <i>Idgāh</i> or the <i>Ramada Masjid</i> .	Adoni ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhammadan.
2355	Full ..	North-east view of <i>Idgāh</i> or the <i>Ramada Masjid</i> .	Adoni ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhammadan.
2356	Full ..	North-west view of <i>Idgāh</i> or the <i>Ramada Masjid</i> .	Adoni ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhammadan.
2357	Full ..	South-west view of <i>Idgāh</i> or the <i>Ramada Masjid</i> .	Adoni ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhammadan.
2358	Full ..	South-east view of <i>Narasimhaswami</i> temple.	Rangapuram ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chalukyan.
2359	Full ..	North-east view of <i>Narasimhaswami</i> temple.	Rangapuram ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chalukyan.
2360	Full ..	East view of Dolman	Amelapalli ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
2361	Full ..	South-east general view of Dolman.	Amelapalli ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2362	Full ..	North view of the Prison house at the hill fort.	Gooty ..	Anantapur ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2363	Full ..	South-west view of the Prison house at the hill fort.	Gooty ..	Anantapur ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2364	Full ..	View of a natural stone Naga hood.	Tummanagutta.	Cuddapah ..	Stone ..	Natural.
2365	Half ..	East view of the <i>Droupati Ratha</i> .	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2366	Half ..	South-east view of the <i>Droupati Ratha</i> .	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2367	Half ..	South-east view of <i>Arjuna Ratha</i> .	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2368	Half ..	North-east view of <i>Dharmaraja Ratha</i> .	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2369	Half ..	South-east general view of <i>Pandava Rathas</i> .	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2370	Half ..	South-east general view of <i>Nakula and Sahadeva Rathas</i> .	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2371	Half ..	View of <i>Mahishasuramardhani</i> panel from the <i>Mahishasuramardhani</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2372	Half ..	View of <i>Ranganathaswami</i> panel from the <i>Mahishasuramardhani</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2373	Half ..	Interior panel from <i>Droupati Ratha</i> .	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2374	Half ..	View of <i>Vamana Avatâr</i> panel from the <i>Vardhaswami</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2375	Half ..	View of <i>Vardha Avatâr</i> panel from the <i>Vardhaswami</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2376	Half ..	Interior panel of <i>Vishnu</i> from the <i>Trimurti</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2377	Half ..	Two <i>Balipitams</i> in front on the west side of the Shore temple.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2378	Half ..	The basement of the <i>Dwajastambha</i> on the west side of the Shore temple.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2379	Half ..	Panel of <i>Trimurti</i> in the shrine niche of the Shore temple on the west side.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2380	Half ..	Lion on the south of the Shore temple.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2381	Half ..	Panel of <i>Kali</i> in the <i>Trimurti</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2382	Half ..	Panel of <i>Siva</i> in the <i>Trimurti</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2383	Half ..	Panel of <i>Brahma</i> in the <i>Trimurti</i> cave.	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2384	Half ..	North-west general view of <i>Pandava Rathas</i> .	Mamallapuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2385	Full ..	East view of the eighth entrance of the hill fort.	Gooty ..	Anantapur ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Hindu.
2386	Half ..	<i>Devarapada</i> on the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2387	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2388	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2389	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2390	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Pallava.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2391	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2392	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Pallava.
2393	Half ..	Dancing figure in <i>Venkateswara</i> temple.	Krishnapuram.	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2394	Half ..	Sculpture of <i>Karna</i> with <i>Nagapadam</i> .	Krishnapuram.	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2395	Half ..	Sculpture of a <i>Korava</i> carrying a princess.	Krishnapuram.	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2396	Half ..	Sculpture of <i>Arjuna</i> with <i>Padmapatra</i> .	Krishnapuram.	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2397	Half ..	Sculpture of <i>Koratti</i> carrying a prince.	Krishnapuram.	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2398	Full ..	Sculpture of a dancing figure ..	Krishnapuram.	Tinnevely ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2399	Half ..	Sculpture of <i>Chakrapaniswami</i> on a pillar in <i>Ramaswami Kovil</i> .	Kumbhakonam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2400	Half ..	Sculpture of <i>Tandavamurti</i> on a pillar in <i>Ramaswami Kovil</i> .	Kumbhakonam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2401	Half ..	Sculpture of <i>Gajendramukham</i> on a pillar in <i>Ramaswami Kovil</i> .	Kumbhakonam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2402	Full ..	Sculpture of Coronation of <i>Ramaswami</i> on a pillar in <i>Ramaswami Kovil</i> .	Kumbhakonam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2403	Full ..	Panel from the north-west corner of the <i>Mahamantapa</i> in the <i>Hazara Ramaswami</i> temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vizianagar.
2404	Full ..	Panel from the north-east corner of the <i>Mahamantapa</i> in the <i>Hazara Ramaswami</i> temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vizianagar.
2405	Full ..	Arches on the south-east corner of the Council hall (lower story).	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vizianagar.
2406	Full ..	<i>Kolikkala</i> on the road to <i>Vethana</i> <i>Vishvadevaswami</i> temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vizianagar.
2407	Full ..	<i>Yali</i> on a pillar in <i>Kalyanamantapa</i> of <i>Vijayawasi</i> temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone ..	Vizianagar.
2408	Full ..	Treasure-trove case bull ..	Ravinuthala ..	Guntur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2409	Full ..	Treasure-trove <i>Saptamata</i> or Seven maidens.	Ravinuthala ..	Guntur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2410	Full ..	Treasure-trove <i>Vinayakar, Naga-kanya</i> and <i>Subrahmanyaswami</i> .	Ravinuthala ..	Guntur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2411	Full ..	Treasure-trove <i>Mahishasuramardhani, Sankaracharya</i> and <i>Brahma</i> .	Ravinuthala ..	Guntur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2412	Full ..	Treasure-trove <i>Vishnu, Kalabhairava</i> and <i>Pdwati</i> .	Ravinuthala ..	Guntur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2413	Full ..	Treasure-trove <i>Venkatramaswami</i> .	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2414	Full ..	Treasure-trove <i>Lakshmi</i> ..	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2415	Full ..	Treasure-trove <i>Garuda</i> and 3 <i>altars</i> .	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2416	Full ..	Treasure-trove case 4 <i>altars</i> ..	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2417	Full ..	Treasure-trove 4 <i>altars</i> ..	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur ..	Stone ..	Ancient.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2418	Half ..	Carvings from an old car of <i>Sarangapāni</i> temple; (1) <i>Dēvendra</i> on elephant, (2) <i>Vishnu</i> on <i>Garuda</i> , (3) <i>Brahmā</i> and (4) <i>Siva</i> on bull.	Kumbhakōnam.	Tanjore ..	Wood ..	Ancient.
2419	Half ..	Carvings from an old car of <i>Sarangapāni</i> temple; (1) <i>Krishnapāmi</i> , (2) <i>Yogavara-simhasāmi</i> , (3) <i>Narasimha</i> tearing <i>Hiranya</i> and (4) <i>Gopālasāmi</i> .	Kumbhakōnam.	Tanjore ..	Wood ..	Ancient.
2420	Half ..	Carvings from an old car of <i>Sarangapāni</i> temple; (1) <i>Dēvopālaka</i> , (2) <i>Lakshminarayana-sāmi</i> , (3) <i>Vaikunthānatha</i> and (3) <i>Dēvopālaka</i> .	Kumbhakōnam.	Tanjore ..	Wood ..	Ancient.
2421	Half ..	Carvings from an old car of <i>Sarangapāni</i> temple; (1) <i>Srinivāsa</i> , (2) <i>Vishnu</i> on lion, (3) <i>Five headed amman</i> , and (4) <i>Vēṇugopāla</i> .	Kumbhakōnam.	Tanjore ..	Wood ..	Ancient.
2422	Half ..	<i>Amman</i> embracing the <i>Linga</i> ..	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2423	Half ..	<i>Amman</i> in penance ..	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2424	Half ..	<i>Vindayakar</i> in standing posture ..	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2425	Half ..	(1) <i>Nāṭarāja</i> , (2) <i>Amman</i> with <i>Siva</i> and (3) <i>Amman</i> alone.	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2426	Half ..	<i>Shanmukhar</i> ..	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2427	Half ..	<i>Kālasamhāramūrti</i> ..	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2428	Half ..	<i>Bhairavar</i> ..	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2429	Half ..	<i>Aghoramūrti</i> ..	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2430	Half ..	<i>Dakṣiṇāmūrti</i> ..	Āvūr ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2431	Half ..	South-west view of the <i>Vimāna</i> .	Āvūr ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2432	Full ..	South-east view of <i>Siddhāmritatīrtam</i> .	Vaithisvaram Kovil.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2433	Half ..	<i>Mahāsadda Siva</i> on the second western <i>gōpura</i> .	Vaithisvaram Kovil.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2434	Half ..	<i>Gangā Visarjanar</i> ..	Vaithisvaram Kovil.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2435	Half ..	<i>Bhikṣāṇḍavar</i> ..	Tiruvēnkadu.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2436	Full ..	South-west general view of all the <i>vimānas</i> within the temple.	Tiruvēnkadu.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2437	Full ..	West view of the second western <i>gōpura</i> with the figure of <i>Aghoramūrti</i> .	Tiruvēnkadu.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2438	Full ..	Impressions of the seals, bronze ring, lead coin, etc., discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> hill.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen, bronze and lead.	Buddhist.
2439	Half ..	Earthen pilaster discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> hill.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2440	Half ..	Ornamental pottery (selected) discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> hill.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
2441	Half ..	Earthen spouts and bone discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> hill.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen and bone.	Buddhist.
2442	Half ..	Iron implements (selected) discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> hill.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Iron ..	Buddhist.
2443	Half ..	First panel from the Amaravati sculptures in the Government Central Museum.	Madras ..	Madras ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
2444	Half ..	Second panel from the Amaravati sculptures in the Government Central Museum.	Madras ..	Madras ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
2445	Half ..	Third panel from the Amaravati sculptures in the Government Central Museum.	Madras ..	Madras ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
2446	Half ..	Fourth panel from the Amaravati sculptures in the Government Central Museum.	Madras ..	Madras ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
2447	Full ..	General view of the above four panels together.	Madras ..	Madras ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
2448	Full ..	Treasure trove case idol of <i>Edinimardhana</i> of <i>Sri Krishna</i> .	Kattu Edayar.	South Arcot ..	Bronze ..	Ancient.
2449	Full ..	Ornamental pottery (selected) discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
2450	Half ..	Ornamental pottery (selected) discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
2451	Half ..	Spouts and a <i>kalusem</i> discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
2452	Half ..	Impression of a seal discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
2453	Half ..	Circular bricks and stones discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen and stone.	Buddhist.
2454	Full ..	Iron implements discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Iron ..	Buddhist.
2455	Half ..	A heap of iron nails discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Iron ..	Buddhist.
2456	Half ..	A crown shape bronze ring discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Bronze ..	Buddhist.
2457	Half ..	Stone dagobas discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
2458	Half ..	Crystal stone and lead <i>kammal</i> discovered on the <i>Gurubhakthakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Crystal and lead.	Buddhist.
2459	Full ..	South-west view of natural caves and rubble walls, etc., before excavation at <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
2460	Full ..	South view of natural caves and rubble walls, etc., before excavation at <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
2461	Full ..	South-east view of natural caves and rubble walls, etc., before excavation at <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
2462	Full ..	North-east view of brick <i>Stupa</i> on the top of the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam ..	Brick and stone.	Buddhist.

List of Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2463	Full	South-west view of brick <i>Chaitya</i> on the top of the <i>Durga konda</i> .	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam..	Brick and stone.	Buddhist.
2464	Full	North-east general view of <i>Stupa</i> and <i>Chaitya</i> on the top of the <i>Durga konda</i> .	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam..	Brick and stone.	Buddhist.
2465	Full	View of rock inscription on (<i>Durga cave</i>) <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
2466	Half	A Jain image in two pieces on <i>Durga konda</i> .	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
2467	Full	Ornamental pottery (selected) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
2468	Half	Ornamental pottery (selected) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
2469	Half	Pottery (selected) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
2470	Half	Pottery (selected) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
2471	Half	Pilaster discovered on the <i>Durga konda</i> .	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
2472	Full	Stucco ornaments (selected) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam..	Plaster ..	Buddhist.
2473	Half	Portion of a <i>Nāga hood</i> of an image discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
2474	Half	Stone ornaments (selected) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
2475	Half	Stone articles (selected) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam..	Stone ..	Buddhist.
2476	Half	A copper coin (front) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam..	Copper ..	Buddhist.
2477	Half	Copper coin (reverse) discovered on the <i>Durgakonda</i> .	Ramatirtham..	Vizagapatam..	Copper ..	Buddhist.
2478	Half	North-east view of <i>Somalinga-svāmi</i> temple.	Sāripalli ..	Vizagapatam..	Stone and brick.	Hindu.

APPENDIX H.

List of Drawings prepared.

1715. Map showing localities of selected ancient monuments in the Madras Presidency.
 1716. Plan of ruined Buddhist Monastery, *Durgakonda*, *Ramatirtham*, *Vizagapatam* district.
 1717. Deities of the twenty-seven stars.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from A. RBA, Esq., F.S.A. (Scot.), M.B.A.S., Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Southern Circle.
 To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
 Dated—Madras, the 12th June 1911.
 No.—Dis. 243.

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of this department for the year ending 1910-11 and to place, as directed in Government Memorandum No. 1698, dated the 25th August 1902, the following subjects for the consideration of Government.

2. Instances of damage to monuments such as those reported on pages 3 to 5 are becoming numerous, and these are only the cases that were noticed during inspection by the officers of this department and reported upon by other officers. Besides these, it may be possible that there are other cases that have not been brought to light. It is scarcely necessary to say that it is not possible for me to inspect all the monuments in the course of the year, and that I must only rely upon the reports of the officers of other departments, mostly the Public Works and the Revenue departments. The wilful mischief committed at one of the stone *dagobas* at the ruins of the Buddhist monastery at *Ramatirtham* calls for serious notice and, if a successful prosecution under the Act is secured, it will probably lead to this part of it being of some service, instead of at present being a dead letter.

3. The recent orders of the Government of India on the storage of negatives in this office, mentioned on page 5, have to be given effect to, and these coupled with the fact that arrangements must also be made on a permanent scale for the preparation of a dark room, etc., for photo-printing, consequent on the increase of work generally, and that which will arise through this department having now to supply the public direct with such photos as may be ordered by them, compelled me to apply for a permanent office building which should be of a plan sufficient for the special needs of this office and thus obviate the damage likely to be done to fragile articles like photo negatives, etc.

4. The question of private contribution to be collected from owners of monuments towards repairs of the latter is one that has not been properly handled till now. To work section 9 of the Ancient Monuments Act means causing detailed enquiries to be made, which can easily and successfully be done by the Revenue department alone; and to bring it into operation will necessitate some funds towards the important work of conservation being collected from the custodians of monuments. On enquiry during my recent inspections, several custodians agreed to pay a portion of the cost, and so if only this is properly arranged by the Revenue department who have greater control over them in every way, Government is sure to be benefited. Unless Government is pleased to extend the working of the Act and issue orders to the Revenue department on the subject, there will be something always wanting in this respect.

5. The excavations of the year detailed on pages 11 to 16 have been, in a way, brought to a close, but I should like to have been permitted to take up some more of this important work, for there are several interesting sites which require being examined properly, and I am certain that the results would be of importance in revealing some lost chapters of the early history of the Presidency. I leave the matter to the decision of Government, and in this connection I may be permitted to quote the order of the Government of Bombay embodied in their G.O. General No. 4, dated 3rd January 1907, issued on the Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, for 1905-06.

6. The additions and alterations to the list of monuments in accordance with my notes under "Conservation" will be separately dealt with.

7. Some of the names in the margin of the text are without vowel marks. I am informed that this is due to the press not having a sufficient number of this size of type in stock. Anyhow, in the body of the report, the transliteration marks have been inserted to a certain extent, though it was impossible to get them done satisfactorily for want of time and the difficulty of getting them uniformly printed at the hands of the press. This, coupled with the preparation of blocks and plan for illustration (*vide* G.O. No. 952, Public, dated 13th October 1910), necessitate my again bringing to the notice of Government that the present time limit for the submission of the report is quite inadequate. I may also be permitted to confess that the reading of large numbers of proofs within such a limited period occupies so much time that I am forced to let the rough notes, put in order at the beginning, remain as they were without consulting reference books which, if done, would prevent the report being submitted in time, though they might make the reports more interesting.

8. I would also suggest the desirability of a slightly-glazed paper being allowed for the printing of the report so that some illustrations might appear in the letter press. I had intended doing this, but the text illustrations had to be struck out and re-arranged in plates owing to the unsuitability of the paper.

ENCLOSURE.

G.O. No. 4 (General Department), dated 3rd January 1907.

8. His Excellency the Governor in Council would be glad to learn that the Superintendent has in contemplation some schemes for the excavation of the historical sites in this Presidency such as Brahmanabad, Shivner, Sonda, Nagarbastikeri, Salsette Island and the vicinity of such ancient villages as Halsi, Huli, Aihole and Pavangad. It is understood that the extent of Mr. Cousen's charge leaves him little leisure to devote to work other than the conservation of valuable monuments already listed for restoration. But Government would view with regret the completion of Mr. Cousen's term of service without his undertaking some at least of the important excavation works that seem to promise a valuable harvest. This Government would be prepared to lend their support to a request for some additional staff to relieve the Superintendent of a portion of his conservation work with the object of rendering excavations feasible in the near future.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Ag. Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay.

Order—No. 997, Public, dated 16th September 1911.

Recorded.

2. The report might have been curtailed with advantage and better arranged but like those of previous years it maintains a high level of interest. The section headed "circular letters, etc.," might have been greatly compressed, if not altogether omitted and in the conservation section the details of Puranic legends and stories which probably already find place in District Gazetteers could be excluded with advantage. The Superintendent should deal with his subjects in future in the same sequence and under fixed headings and not vary them from year to year. The paragraphs in the report should also be numbered.

3. *Conservation.*—This branch of work has received much attention. The statement showing the amounts surrendered and transferred out of grants in the conservation budget does not show the actual lapses in the grants and the Superintendent is requested to combine this with the first statement in appendix C in future, to show at a glance the amount sanctioned, spent and lapsed in respect of each work as required in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 536, Public, dated 28th July 1909.

4. The remarks of the Superintendent in the chapter on conservation as regards the use of plaster on monuments and the growth of vegetation will be brought to the notice of the Public Works department. The Superintendent should specifically bring to notice any cases of apathy on the part of the Public Works subordinates at the time when they occur. The attention of the officers of the Public Works and the Revenue departments will specially be drawn to the cases of wilful damage done to the ancient monuments referred to in the report.

5. *Excavation.*—There were some interesting but not particularly important excavations carried on during the year. Government are willing to allow the Superintendent to devote more time to this branch of work when he has the services of an Assistant.

6. The question raised in paragraph 3 of the Superintendent's letter with regard to the fixing of contributions by private owners to repairs of protected monuments should be made the subject of a separate official reference.

7. Orders will issue in the Revenue department on the subject of the issue of licenses by the Forest department for the removal of stone from the rock adjoining the Kodamurutti channel which is mentioned in part VI of the report. The Superintendent will submit for orders separately the question of not granting any further extension of time to the Treasure Trove Syndicate, Trichinopoly.

8. The proposal of the Superintendent to incorporate illustrations in the letter press of the report does not commend itself to Government. Nor can the Superintendent's request for an extension of time for the submission of his annual report be acceded to.

9. 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.)

H. A. STUART,
Ag. 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 } with notes.
" the Revenue department }
" the Government of India, Department of Education (with C.L.).
" the Chief Commissioner of Coorg (with C.L.).
" the Director-General of Archaeology (with 4 copies and 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 Russel 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, Backingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
Hellenic Society, 19, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.
Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Bibliothèque Doucet, 19, Rue Spontini, 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.
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.

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, Upsala, Sweden.
" " Christiania, Norway.
British School at Athens, Greece.
La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Secretary, National Museum, Washington U.S.A.
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U.S.A.
Newberry Library, 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 & Wetenschappen, Batavia.
Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
Ethnological Survey for the Philippines Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.
North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.

JAPAN.

Asiatic Society of Japan, Tokio.

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, Coke Square, Calcutta.
Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.
Mahabodhini Society, Baniapookerane, Calcutta.
Goethal's Indian Library, St. Xavier's College, 30, Park Street, Calcutta.

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 Vajiranana National Library, Bangkok.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
 Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Mysore.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Hyderabad

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central Indt.

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

Rajputana.

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

Baroda.

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

Travancore.

Travancore Durbar, Trivandrum.

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

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