HOME (Education)
Dept

Go No: 1090-91

Dated: 9.9.1919

262

Government of Madras

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1090, 9th September 1919

Annual report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey for 1918-19.

Recording, with remarks, the —.

268/1

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from A. H. LONGHURST, Esq., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Kotagiri, the 23rd July 1919.
No.—454.

I have the honour to submit herewith in duplicate, the Annual Report of this department for the year 1918–19. The delay in submitting the report this year is due to delay in the office of the Superintendent of the Government Press in striking the final proof copy and obtaining the necessary blocks for the illustrations for Part II.

2. Two sets of the photographs referred to in Appendix A and the reports on the condition of ancient monuments received from the Superintending Engineers of I to VII Circles are submitted under separate cover.

Order—No. 1090, Home (Education), dated 9th September 1919.

Recorded.

2. The report contains evidence of useful work carried out during the year. Conservation was carefully attended to and several new monuments were added to the list.

3. The Government have perused with interest Part II of the Report which deals with the history of Pallava Architecture and will form part of the contemplated handbook on "South Indian Architecture".

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

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Archæological Survey.
,, the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
,, the Superintendent, Government Museum.
,, the Superintendent, Government Press.
,, all Collectors.
,, the Public Works Department.
,, the Home (Miscellaneous) Department.
,, the Local and Municipal Department.
,, the Government of India, Department of Education (with C.L.).
,, the Director-General of Archæology (with C.L.).
,, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg (with C.L.).
Editors' Table.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS

FOR THE YEAR

1918-1919

MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1919

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS

FOR THE YEAR 1918-1919

PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE

Work at Headquarters

Owing to ill-health I was compelled to take three months' privilege leave during the year under report and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri Avargal, the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, was placed in charge of the current duties of this office. He assumed charge on the 12th August and handed over charge to me on the 12th November 1918.

The services of M.R.Ry. S. N. Apparao Mudaliyar, head photographer and draughtsman of this office, were again extended for a further period of one year from the 7th December 1918. I regret to report the death of A. Jaganatha Rao, second photographer of this office, an excellent photographer and a keen worker. C. R. Gopal Pillai has been appointed as third photographer on probation for six months.

2. *Preparation of drawings.*—Six new drawings were prepared and four unfinished pencil drawings were inked in and completed and several tracings of plans were made to serve as office records. During the rest of his time the head photographer and draughtsman was on tour with me in camp.

3. *Photography.*—For the benefit of tourists and visitors to the 'Seven Pagodas' and 'Hampi Ruins', I had an album of photographs placed in the rest-houses at these two places last year, and this has been the means of increasing the sale of photographs of these two famous groups of ancient monuments. Altogether 21 applications for photographs were received from the public and 190 photographs were supplied at a total cost of Rs. 184–10–0 which has since been received and paid into the Bank of Madras to the credit of Government. A descriptive list of the photographs taken during the year under report will be found in Appendix A.

4. *Excavation works.*—Owing to my being absent on three months' leave no time was found available for work of this nature as my time has been fully occupied with inspection work since my return to duty.

5. *Treasure trove.*—The following list of treasure trove cases were submitted to this office for an opinion as to whether any portion of the treasure should be acquired on behalf of Government for the Madras Museum :—

Serial number.	Find spot.	Nature of treasure.	Nature of discovery.	Remarks.
1	Tanjore district, Nannilam taluk, Kilapudanur village.	Six metal images of good workmanship and in fair condition representing Nataraja, two Amman figures, Chandrasekaramurti, Sambandamurti, and Manikkavachaka.	Accidentally discovered by coolies digging earth. Presumably purposely buried for safety during the Muhammadan invasion of South India.	Recommended for acquisition.
2	Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Okkur village.	Six metal images of good workmanship and in fair condition representing Natarāja, two Amman figures and three Siva images.	Do.	Do.
3	South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, Tiruvakkarni village.	Stone image of Mariamma in sitting posture 2½ feet in height, crude workmanship and of no special interest.	Found in a field	Not worth acquiring.
4	Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Nilapadi village.	Five metal images of good workmanship and in fair condition representing two Amman figures, Perumal, Alvar with pedestal and Krishna.	Discovered by coolies while digging earth for building purposes. Presumably, buried for safety in time of invasion.	Recommended for acquisition.
5	North Arcot district, Cheyyar taluk, Melakovalavedu village.	Two stone images of Vishnu and female figure of good workmanship and in good condition.	Discovered in a field while ploughing the land. No remains of a temple were found near the find spot.	Do
6	North Arcot district, Vellore taluk, Veppambatti village.	A stone image of Parvati two feet in height, of good workmanship and in fair condition.	Reported ownerless and uncared for.	Do.
7	Chingleput district, Conjeevaram taluk, Sevilimedu village.	Five metal images of good workmanship and in fair condition representing a group consisting of Siva and Parvati, Natarāja, Chandrasekharamurti, Krishna and an Amman figure.	Discovered while digging the foundations of the Kailasanatha temple in the village.	Do.
8	Nellore district, Repur taluk, Alturti village.	Two copper images of Virabhadra and an Amman figure. Fine workmanship and in fair condition.	Found by coolies digging in a field. Presumably buried for safety and forgotten.	Do.
9	Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Erayangudi village.	Four metal images in fair condition representing Ganesa, Sambandamurti, Valliamman and a Pidari.	Do.	Do.

6. *Tours.*—As per the orders of the Government of Madras contained in G.O. No. 1452, Public, dated the 28th November 1912, a monthly diary giving the dates and other particulars of all tours undertaken by me and my establishment each month has already been submitted to and approved by the local Government. Therefore it appeared unnecessary to again repeat this information in detail in my annual reports. So instead of publishing a copy of my monthly diary in my annual reports, I have briefly stated the total number of days spent on tour and given the names of the districts visited each year. This procedure has now been followed during the last six years and up to the present approved by the Government of India and the

Director-General of Archæology. This year, however, I have received instructions from the Government of India as advised by the Director-General of Archæology, that in future, I am to publish a copy of my monthly diary in my annual reports :—

Statement of tours undertaken during 1918–19.

Date and hour of journey.	Route. From	Route. To
April 1918.		
1st to 4th	Halt at Amaravati.	
(4–0) (8–0)	Amaravati.	Guntur.
(9–0) (11–0)	Guntur.	Narasaraopet.
5th 6th	Halt at Narasaraopet.	
7th		
(6–0) (11–0)	Narasaraopet.	Chejerla.
(13–0) (19–0)	Chejerla.	Narasaraopet via, Nakarikallu.
8th 9th	Halt at Narasaraopet.	
(6–30) (9–45)	Narasaraopet.	Mangalagiri.
(10–0) (11–0)	Mangalagiri.	Nidamaru and back.
9th 10th		
(21–30) (10–45)	Mangalagiri.	Madras.
15th 16th		
(18–15) (12–52)	Madras.	Hospet.
16th		
(13–30) (14–30)	Hospet.	Hampi.
(16–0) (16–30)	Hampi.	Kamalapur.
17th		
(12–30) (13–30)	Kamalapur.	Hospet.
17th 18th		
(14–30) (9–30)	Hospet.	Madras.
22nd 24th		
(20–15) (14–49)	Madras.	Kadakavur.
24th		
(14–50) (15–30)	Kadakavur.	Anjengo.
25th 26th	Halt at Anjengo.	
27th 29th		
(6–0) (7–40)	Anjengo.	Madras.
November 1918.		
14th 15th		
(17–0) (8–55)	Madras.	Masulipatam.
15th 16th		
(17–50) (10–45)	Masulipatam.	Madras.
20th 21st		
(18–15) (16–0)	Madras.	Hampi via Hospet
22nd 30th	Halt at Hampi.	
December 1918.		
1st	Halt at Hampi.	
2nd		
(7–0) (9–0)	Hampi.	Hospet.
3rd 4th		
(14–30) (9–30)	Hospet.	Madras.
5th 6th		
(18–15) (12–52)	Madras.	Hospet.
7th 8th	Halt at Hospet.	
9th		
(15–0) (16–20)	Hospet.	Mariammanahalli.
(17–0) (19–0)	Mariammanahalli.	Chilkanahatti.
10th 17th	Halt at Chilkanahatti.	
18th		
(9–0) (11–0)	Chilkanahatti.	Mariammanahalli.
18th 19th		
(11–8) (9–50)	Mariammanahalli.	Madras.
February 1919		
3rd 4th		
(20–15) (19–20)	Madras.	Tinnevelly Bridge.
4th		
(19–30) (20–0)	Tinnevelly Bridge.	Palamcottah.
5th		
(10–0) (16–0)	Palamcottah.	Manur and back.
6th	Halt at Palamcotta.	
7th		
(7–0) (7–15)	Palamcottah.	Tinnevelly Bridge.
7th 8th		
(7–30) (7–40)	Tinnevelly Bridge.	Madras.
15th 16th		
(18–0) (16–0)	Madras.	Seven Pagodas.
17th 25th	Halt at Seven Pagodas.	
26th		
(1–0) (5–45)	Seven Pagodas.	Chingleput.
(6–0) (7–40)	Chingleput.	Madras.
March 1919.		
3rd 4th		
(20–15) (7–55)	Madras.	Koradacheri.
4th		
(8–0) (12–0)	Koradacheri Railway Station.	Tiruvadavayil and back.
(12–20) (14–5)	Do.	Tanjore.
4th 5th		
(21–10) (7–40)	Tanjore.	Madras.
7th		
(12–0) (18–24)	Madras.	Chandragiri via Arkonam and Renigunta.
8th 9th	Halt at Chandragiri.	
(6–0) (17–45)	Chandragiri.	Madras.
13th		
(13–0) (19–47)	Egmore.	Tindivanam.
(20–0) (23–0)	Tindivanam.	Shanikulam.
14th 31st	Halt at Shanikulam Inspection of Gingee Fort, Brahmadesam, Mandagapattu Panamalai, Dalavanur, Singavaram and Sirukadambur.	

7. *Tour programme for* 1919–20.—A list of the archæological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1919–20 is given in Appendix B. I shall endeavour to inspect as many of these works as possible and in addition visit all those places in Southern India containing examples of Pallava architecture in order to obtain material for a work on that subject that I am now engaged upon, the first part of which will be found in Part II of this report.

8. *Standard List of Ancient Monuments.*—Since the publication of the revised List of Ancient Monuments dated April 1917, the following monuments have been (*a*) added, (*b*) declared protected and (*c*) deleted :—

A.—List of new monuments added in the list.

Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Order.
		Ganjam District.		
Kudala	Atagada	Rock inscription at Gridhimira (Fort Hill) near the old fort.	Private ..	G.Os. Nos. 1159, Home (Education), dated 8th September 1917 and 1367, Home (Education), dated 31st October 1917.
		Vizagapatam District.		
Nowrangapur .	Pappadahandi ..	Nilakantesvara temple	Do. ..	G.O. No. 312, Home (Education), dated 14th March 1919.
		Kistna District.		
Bezwada .	Bezwada ..	Kiratarjuna pillar on the Indrakila hill.	Government ..	G.O. No. 238, Home (Education), dated 22nd February 1917.
		Bellary District.		
Hospet	Hampi Ruins ..	Bhima's gateway to the east of Ganagitti Jain temple.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 1057, Home (Education), dated 16th August 1918.
Do.	Do. ..	Jain temple with inscriptions, north-east of elephant stables.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 154, Home (Education), dated 5th February 1919.
Do.	Do. ..	Ruined car street in front of Hazara Rama temple.	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Bhojana Sala or pilgrims' feeding place near the Octagonal Pavilion on Hampi road.	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Two small Siva temples with inscriptions to the east of Pattabirama temple.	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Ruined tank to the north-east of Pattabirama temple.	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Two pillars and a group of mortar wheels outside Zenana Enclosure.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 249, Home (Education), dated 26th February 1919.
Do.	Do. ..	Basement of a large ruined building opposite to Muhammadan mosque and also the platform north-east corner of the Dannaik's enclosure.	Do. ..	
Do.	Do. ..	Water tower of the city of Vizayanagar.	Do. ..	
		Tinnevelly District.		
Sankaranayinarkoyil.	Sendamaram ..	Old Siva temple containing Pandya inscriptions.	Private ..	G.O. No. 69, Home (Education), dated 15th January 1917.
Do.	Tirumalaipuram.	Two rock-cut caves with inscriptions.	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Malayaćikurichi.	A rock-cut shrine containing a linga and old Pandya inscriptions.	Do. ..	Do.
		Chittoor District.		
Chendragiri ..	Mangapuram ..	Venkatesvara (Vishnu) temple ..	Government ..	G.O. No. 446, Home (Education), dated 6th April 1918.
		South Arcot District.		
Villupuram ..	Mandagapattu ..	Rock-cut Pallava temple	Do. ..	G.O. No. 573, Home (Education), dated 9th May 1919.
Do. ..	Brahmadesam ..	Brahmesvara temple	Private ..	G.O. No. 576, Home (Education), dated 9th May 1919.
Gingee	Dalavanur ..	Rock-cut Pallava temple	Government ..	G.O. No. 574, Home (Education), dated 9th May 1919.

B.—Monuments declared as Protected Monuments.

No.	District.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.
26	Kistna ..	Ellore ..	Guntupalle ..	Buddhist Chaityas, Stupas and rock-cut caves.	Zamindari .	G.O. No. 560, Home (Education), dated 6th May 1919.
58	Anantapur.	Hindupur ..	Gorantla ..	Madhavaraya temple.	Government.	G.Os. Nos. 10, Home (Education), dated 5th January 1918, 162, Home (Education), dated 11th February 1918, and 511, Home (Education), dated 20th April 1918.
259A	Nellore ..	Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	Ranganayaka temple.	Do.	G.Os. Nos. 237, Home (Education), dated 22nd February 1917, 816, Home (Education), dated 18th June 1917, and 1126, Home (Education), dated 31st August 1917.
259B	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Krishna temple with gopuram, kalyana mandapa and masonry-built tank.	Do.	
313	Chingleput.	Conjeeveram.	Conjeeveram.	Matangesvara temple.	Private ..	G.O. No. 352, Home (Education), dated 18th March 1918.
315	Do.	Do.	Do.	Muktesvara temple.	Do. ..	Do.
488	North Arcot.	Wandiwash.	Siyyamangalam.	Rock-cut temple and sculptures.	Do. ..	G.Os Nos. 3, Home (Education), dated 3rd January 1918, and 379, Home (Education), dated 20th March 1918.
492	Do	Do.	Kilputtur ..	Svayambunatha temple.	Do. ..	Do.
569A	South Arcot.	Chidambaram.	Porto Novo.	Roman Catholic Portuguese church.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 1304, Home (Education), dated 2nd October 1918.
383A	Tinnevelly ..	Ambasamudram.	Tiruvalisvaram.	Valisvara temple ..	Government.	G.Os. Nos. 1659, Home (Education), dated 23rd December 1918, and 259, Home (Education), dated 1st March 1919.
548A	Tanjore ..	Nannilam ..	Tiruvadavayil.	Punyanatha (Siva) temple.	Private ..	G.O. No. 521, Home (Education), dated 25th April 1919.

C.—Monuments deleted from the list.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reference concerning Government Orders.
51	Guntur ..	Sattenapalle ..	Daranikota.	Kuchidibba and Nakkadibba.	G.O. No. 487, Home (Education), dated 16th April 1918.
189	Cuddapah ..	Siddhavattam.	Rajampet ..	Ancient well 'Bogandani Bavi.'	G.O. No. 873, Home (Education), dated 3rd July 1918.
406	Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	Manur ..	Rajagopala temple ..	G.O. No. 434, Home (Education), dated 5th April 1919.

9. *Conservation.*—A list of the archæological works undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year under report is given in Appendix C. The allotment for the year was Rs. 25,000 and a total sum of Rs. 19,887–0–1 was spent up to the 31st March 1919. The sum of Rs. 1,000 provided for excavation works was surrendered for the reasons given above ; the other surrenders were made at the discretion of the Superintending Engineers concerned. A list of the conservation works proposed for 1919–20 is given in Appendix B.

Good progress is being maintained with the improvements to roads at Hampi, Gingee and the Seven Pagodas. Detail conservation notes on these places have already been submitted to Government and there is no necessity to again repeat this information here.

The special repairs to the two palaces at Chandragiri are progressing favourably on the lines proposed in my printed conservation notes already submitted to Government. The special repairs proposed in my conservation notes on the Buddhist

monuments at Guntupalle, the Narasimha temple at Vinukonda, Penukonda Fort, the Jaina temple at Danavalapad, Gooty Fort, the Arsenal in Tanjore Palace and Wandiwash Fort have all been completed. The repairs to the Hill Fort at Udayagiri proposed in my printed conservation notes already submitted are still in progress. The remaining conservation works undertaken are shown in Appendix C and call for no special mention here.

10. *Publications.*—In 1916 Sir John Marshall, the Director-General of Archæology in India, proposed to the Government of Madras that I should be requested to prepare a standard work on "*South Indian Architecture.*" The Government has now asked me to commence this work at once, and I have agreed to this proposal. Sir John Marshall has suggested that I should start the work with a history of "Pallava Architecture," the earliest Hindu architecture found in the Southern India. As no extra time or funds have been sanctioned for the work, it will have to be done during the hill recess and published in instalments in my annual reports until finished. The work can then be published in book form at very little cost as the necessary blocks for the illustrations will thus be available without additional expenditure to Government. During the last few years I have been collecting material for this work and now have sufficient to make a start in Part II of this report with a history of "Pallava Architecture," and I hope to complete the subject in my next annual report, but the historical portion of the work involves a vast amount of reference work which takes considerable time.

11. *Annual expenditure.*—The expenditure of this department during 1918–19 has been as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Salary of the Superintendent	8,850	9	6
Pay of the establishment	3,810	8	9
Travelling allowance	2,634	2	6
Contract contingent grant — Supplies and services	642	13	6
Contingencies	719	15	8
Non-contract contingent grant — Supplies and services	702	1	1
Contingencies	1,800	0	0
Personal allowance to establishment in lieu of compensation for dearness of food, and war allowance	310	9	0
Total	19,470	12	0

MADRAS,
31*st March* 1919.

A. H. LONGHURST,
Superintendent, Archæological Survey.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF PHOTO-NEGATIVES PREPARED DURING 1918–19.

CLASS A.

Primitive Stone Monuments and Antiquities.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
A. 524	Full	Rock-cut beds in the cave	Kavakkad	South Arcot.

CLASS C.

Jain Art and Architecture

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
C. 106	Full	Jain figure at the second entrance of the Siva temple.	Tiruvalanjuli ..	Tanjore.
C. 107	Do.	Rock carvings of twelve Jaina saints ..	Sirukadambur ..	South Arcot.

CLASS D.

Hindu Art and Architecture.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 1268	Do.	Interior view of Sri Nataraja temple, from south.	Chidambaram ..	South Arcot.
D. 1269	Do.	Southern and western interior view of Nataraja temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1270	Do.	Northern interior view of Nataraja temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1271	Do.	Entrance to Govindaraja Perumal temple within Nataraja temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1272	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1273	Do.	Navanita Ganapati in a pillar of the Rajasabai (thousand-pillared mandapa in Nataraja temple).	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1274	Do.	Patanjali and Vyāgrapāda in Nataraja temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1275	Do.	Stone images of Perumal with amman discovered in treasure trove case.	Melkovalavedu ..	North Arcot.
D. 1276	Do.	Stone image of Parvati discovered in a treasure trove case.	Veppambatti	Do.
D. 1277	Do.	Hundred-pillared mandapa in Varadarāja temple.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput.
D. 1278	Do.	Varāha and Varadarāja in a pier of Varadarāja temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1279	Do.	Shrine of the goddess, Varadarāja temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1280	Do.	Image of Chitragupta in Chitragupta temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1281	Do.	Interior view of Kamākshi Amman temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1282	Do.	Ādi Sankarāchārya in Kamākshi Amman temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1283	Do.	Karikkal Chōla in Ekāmbaranādha temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1284	Do.	Chandrasēkhara discovered in a treasure trove case.	Sevilimedu	Do.
D. 1285	Do.	Sundaramūrti discovered in a treasure trove case.	Do.	Do.
D. 1286	Do.	Somaskanda discovered in a treasure trove case.	Do.	Do.
D. 1287	Do.	Natarāja discovered in a treasure trove case.	Do.	Do.
D. 1288	Do.	Central shrine of Ennambur temple ..	Ennambur	Tanjore.
D. 1289	Do.	Vināyaka with his two consorts in Sveta Vināyaka temple.	Tiruvalanjuli ..	Do.
D. 1290	Do.	South view of Sveta Vināyaka temple ..	Do. ..	Do.

CLASS D—*cont.*

Hindu Art and Architecture—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 1291	Full	North view of Vināyaka shrine	Tiruvalanjuli ..	Tanjore.
D. 1292	Do.	Metal images discovered in a treasure trove case.	Vadakadambankudi ..	Do.
D. 1293	Do.	Metal images discovered in a treasure trove case.	Neelapadi ..	Do.
D. 1294	Do.	General view of ruined tank near Pattabirāma temple, north-east view.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 1295	Do.	General view of ruined tank near Pattabirāma temple, south-east view.	Do.	Do.
D. 1296	Do.	Detail of pillars of the veranda of the ruined tank near Pattabirāma temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1297	Do.	Ruined Ganēsa and Siva temples to the east of Pattabirāma temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1298	Do.	Inscribed slab in front of ruined Ganēsa and Siva temples to the east of Pattabirāma temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1299	Do.	Main gateway to Siva temple	Timmalapuram ..	Do.
D. 1300	Do.	Main gateway to Mallikārjuna temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1301	Do.	Shrine chamber in Mallikārjuna temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1302	Do.	Metal images of Virabhadra and amman discovered in a treasure trove case at Alluruttī.	Repur	Nellore.
D. 1303	Do.	Dancing maid with fruit and bunch of flower on hand in Vishnu temple.	Krishnapuram ..	Tinnevelly.
D. 1304	Do.	Karna with bow and arrow in Vishnu temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1305	Do.	Korava eloping with a princess on shoulders pursued by a prince and by a minister's son in Vishnu temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1306	Do.	Arjuna with Pāsupatāstra in Vishnu temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1307	Do.	Another dancing maid in Vishnu temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1308	Do.	General view from east of the Punyanātha temple.	Tiruvadavayil ..	Tanjore.
D. 1309	Do.	Interior view of the courtyard of the Punyanātha temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1310	Do.	Detail of the courtyard of the Punyanātha temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1311	Do.	Image of Ganēsa in Punyanātha temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1312	Do.	Small shrine outside the compound of the Punyanātha temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1313	Do.	View of the facade of the Pallava temple.	Mandagapattu ..	South Arcot.
D. 1314	Do.	Detail of carved doorkeepers of the Pallava temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1315	Do.	View of facade of the Pallava temple .	Dalavanur	Do.
D. 1316	Do.	Detail of pillars of the Pallava temple ..	Do.	Do.
D. 1317	Do.	Detail of doorkeepers of the Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1318	Do.	South-west general view of the Pallava temple.	Panamalai	Do.
D. 1319	Do.	Detail of architectural ornament of the Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1320	Do.	Detail of two stone images of dwarfs of the Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1321	Do.	Detail of prismatic linga of the Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1322	Do.	General view of Stūpi of the Brahmēsvara temple.	Brahmadesam ..	Do.
D. 1323	Do.	Showing condition of the compound walls of the Brahmēsvara temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1324	Do.	Metal image of Ganēsa at Brahmēsvara temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1325	Do.	Metal images of Ganēsa and Trisulam at Brahmēsvara temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1326	Do.	General view of the Chandramaulisvara temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1327	Do.	General view of the Pallava temple ..	Melacheri	Do.
D. 1328	Do.	Modern stone bull outside the Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1329	Do.	General view of the Ranganātha temple..	Singavaram	Do.
D. 1330	Do.	Arjuna's penance before repairs	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 1331	Do.	Front elevation of Pallava temple ..	Trichinopoly.. ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 1332	Do.	Detail of pillars of Pallava temple ..	Do.	Do.
D. 1333	Do.	Detail of doorkeepers of Pallava temple ..	Do.	Do.
D. 1334	Do.	Image of Siva as Gangādhara of Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1335	Do.	Front elevation of Pallava temple ..	Mahendravadi ..	North Arcot.
D. 1336	Do.	Detail of front entrance of Pallava temple	Do.	Do.
D. 1337	Do.	Detail of ornament on the pillars of Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1338	Do.	Detail of shrine entrance showing the doorkeepers of Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.

CLASS E.

Muhammadan Art and Architecture.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
E. 54	Full	East view of Abdul Mahal	Abdullapuram ..	North Arcot.
E. 55	Do.	North view of Abdul Mahal	Do. ..	Do.

CLASS G.

Historical Forts and European Monuments.

Serial number.	Size	Subject.	Locality.	District.
G. 195	Full	Main gateway of Port and Customs office.	Masulipatam	Kistna.
G. 196	Do.	View of the old Arsenal in Port and Customs office.	Do.	Do.
G. 197	Do.	General view of the Port and Customs office from outside.	Do.	Do.
G. 198	Do.	Old Belfry outside the Port and Customs office.	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX B.

List of Archæological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1919-20.

Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work.	Grant for 1919-20.
			First Circle.	Rs.
1	Ganjām	Jaugada	Annual repairs to the Asoka rock inscriptions.	30
2	Do.	Kottakolla	Annual repairs to the Siva temples on Brudhakolla hill beyond the village boundary of Kottakolla.	100
3	Vizagapatam ..	Sankarām	Annual repairs to Buddhist monastery ..	70
4	Do. ..	Do.	Pay of watchman for Buddhist monastery.	84
5	Do. ..	Ramatirtham ..	Annual repairs to Buddhist monastery ..	100
6	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay of watchman for Buddhist monastery.	84
			Second Circle.	
7	Kistna	Bezwada	Annual repairs to Akkanna Madanna caves.	1
8	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the twin caves ..	2
9	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the caves west of Bezwada Hill.	1
10	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Govinda cave	1
11	Do.	Mogalrajapuram ..	Repairs to the caves on the hill	5
12	Do.	Ghantasala	Repairs to the Jalakesvara and Visvesvara temples.	300
13	Do.	Bandar	Repairs to the Dutch cemetery	45
14	Do.	Guntupalle	Repairs to the Buddhist caves	50
15	Do.	Arugolem	Repairs to the mounds containing Buddhist remains.	10
16	Guntūr	Amaravati	Pay of watchmen for Buddhist stupas ..	60
			Third Circle.	
17	Anantapur	Penukonda	Pay of watchmen for ancient monuments at Penukonda.	180
18	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Esvara temple	50
19	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Rama temple	50
20	Do.	Anantapur	Repairs to Sir Thomas Munro's house ..	150
21	Do.	Gooty	Repairs to Rock Fort	250
22	Do.	Tadpatri	Repairs to Chintalaraya temple	300
23	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Ramaswami temple	100
24	Do.	Kambadura	Repairs to Siva temple	100

List of Archæological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1919–20—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work.	Grant for 1919–20.
			Third Circle—cont.	Rs.
25	Chittoor	Timmapuram	Repairs to ruined temple	100
26	Do.	Mangapuram	Repairs to Venkatesvara temple	100
27	Do.	Melpadi	Repairs to Somanatha temple	250
28	Do.		Repairs to Cholesvara temple	100
29	Do.	Sompalli	Repairs to the Sompalli temple	30
30	Do.	Gurramkonda	Repairs to the Fort	200
31	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Mahal	300
32	Do.	Ladigam	Repairs to Nilakantesvara temple	50
33	Do.	Miniki	Repairs to Minikibanda rock	15
34	Do.	Chandragiri	Annual repairs to the Fort and places	250
35	Do.	Do.	Special repairs to the Fort and places	3,000
36	Bellary	Hampi ruins	Repairs to the old Siva temple, north-east of Vittala temple.	200
37	Do.	Do.	Repairs to octagonal bath	230
38	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the elephant stables	200
39	Do.	Do.	Repairs to domed gateway east of citadel.	80
40	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Achutaraya temple	200
41	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Krishnaswami temple	100
42	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Malyavantha Ragunatha temple.	300
43	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Guard house in the Zenana enclosure.	100
44	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Linga temple near Narasimha's statue.	50
45	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the pathways of Hampi ruins.	300
46	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Vittala temple	695
47	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Muhammadan Tomb and Durgha on the road from Hospet to Kamalapuram.	100
48	Do.	Bagali	Repairs to Kallesvara temple	140
49	Do.	Magalam	Repairs to Suryanarayana temple	200
50	Do.	Nilagunda	Repairs to Bhimesvara temple	200
51	Do.	Uchchangidrug	Repairs to the Hill Fort and ruined palace.	300
52	Do.	Hadagalli	Repairs to Kallesvara temple	200
53	Do.	Hampi ruins	Repairs to group of Jain temples at Hemakutam Hill.	200
54	Do.	Thimmalapuram	Repairs to Siva temple	500
55	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Gopalakrishna temple	1,000
56	Cuddapah	Sidhout	Repairs to the Fort	900
			Fourth Circle.	
57	Coimbatore	Mettupudur	Repairs to the Jain temple	200
58	Malabar	Tellicherry	Repairs to the Fort	100
59	Do.	Palghat	Do.	500
60	Do.	Kodur	Repairs to Krishnamurti temple	20
61	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Kannesvara temple	25
62	Do.	Sultan's Battery	Annual repairs to Jain temple	20
63	Nilgiris, The	Hulikaldrug	Annual repairs to ruined fort	25
64	Do.	Batlada Acheni	Annual repairs to the group of sculptured dolmens.	5
65	Do.	Banagudi Shola of Jakkaneri.	Annual repairs to the group of large dolmens.	20
66	Salem	Atur	Repairs to the Hill fort	100
67	Do.	Sankaridrug	Repairs to the fort	250
68	South Kanara	Bekal	Annual repairs to the fort	1,500
69	Do.	Mangalore	Repairs to the Sultan's Battery	100
70	Salem	Namakkal	Repairs to the Hill fort	100
71	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Ranganatha temple	100
72	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Narasimha temple	150
			Fifth Circle.	
73	Madras	Madras	Annual repairs to the old Madras Town wall.	100
74	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the Cornwallis Memorial.	50
75	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the Obelisk standing to the north of the western extremity of the old Town wall.	10
76	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the R.S. pillar No. 1816.	10
77	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the R.S. pillar No. 1793.	10
78	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the R.S. slab No. 1764.	10
79	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the tomb of Joseph Hymners and Elihu Yale.	35
80	Nellore	Udayagiri	Repairs to ancient monuments	4,000
81	Chingleput	Conjeeveram	For constructing a compound wall around Matangesvara temple.	840
82	Do.	Chingleput	Annual repairs to 'Ther Mahal'	160
83	Do.	Mahabalipuram	Watering casuarina plants at five Raths.	300
84	Do.	Do.	Conservation of ancient monuments at Seven Pagodas.	200
85	Do	Do.	Repairs to the monuments at Seven Pagodas.	500

List of Archæological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1919–20—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work.	Grant for 1919–20.
			Sixth Circle.	Rs.
86	Madura	Koilpatti	Maintenance of Koilpatti temple	14
87	Do.	Dindigul	Pay of watchmen for the Rock fort	90
88	Tinnevelly	Adichanallur	Pay of watchmen for prehistoric remains.	90
			Seventh Circle.	
89	North Arcot	Abdullapuram	Annual repairs to Abdul Mahal	45
90	Do.	Vellore	Annual repairs to the fort	400
91	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the Jalakantisvara temple in the fort.	300
92	Do.	Arcot	Pay of watchman for the Delhi gate	60
93	Do.	Vellore	Special repairs to the Jalakantisvara temple in the fort.	530
94	Do.	Siyyamangalam	Repairs to the rock-cut temple and sculptures.	830
95	Do.	Kilputtur	Repairs to the Svayambunatha temple	430
96	Do.	Brahmadesam	Removing prickly-pear from the Rudrakotisvara temple.	100
97	Do.	Nelvoy	Clearing vegetation in the Rama temple.	20
98	Do.	Sholavaram	Clearing vegetation in the Siva temple	20
99	Do.	Veppampattu	Do.	10
100	Do.	Tirakkol	Clearing vegetation in the boulder stones containing inscriptions and Jain images.	50
101	Do.	Tirumalaipuram	Clearing vegetation in the Konar temple.	10
102	Tanjore	Tanjore	Annual maintenance of Sivaganga little fort.	175
103	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the big tower in front of the Brahadisvara temple.	500
104	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Sangitha Mahal in the Tanjore Palace.	100
105	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Maharaja Sabha in the Tanjore Palace.	150
106	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Statue Hall in the Tanjore Palace.	30
107	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Arsenal tower in the Tanjore Palace.	100
108	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Krishna Vilas tank in the Tanjore Palace.	150
109	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Jirathkhana in the Tanjore Palace.	50
110	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the two-domed hall on the west of the Sangitha Mahal in the Tanjore Palace.	100
111	Do.	Negapatam	Annual repairs to the Dutch cemtery	150
112	South Arcot	Gingee	Maintenance of four watchmen for ancient monuments at Gingee.	360
113	Do.	Do.	Special repairs to the Gingee Fort	2,000
114	....	....	Contingency for urgent archæological works.	3,983
				33,000

APPENDIX C.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					First Circle.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Ganjam ..	Chatrapur ..	Jaugada (Pandya village).	Asoka's rock inscriptions.	Fencing the compound of the monument and repairing the roof.	760	140 0 0	
2	Do. ..	Goomsur ..	Kottakolla ..	Gangadara and Jagadesvara temples on Brudhakolla hills.	Extension of revetments to protect Jagadisvara temple and repacking the cutstone, and flooring round the temple.	100	100 0 0	
3	Vizagapatam ..	Anakapalle ..	Sankaram ..	Buddhist remains .	*Annual repairs.*—Repairs to Buddhist remains ..	50	48 0 0	
4	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay of watchman	84	77 0 0	
5	Do. ..	Vizianagram ..	Ramatirtham ..	Do. ..	*Annual repairs.*—Maintenance of watchman for Buddhist remains.	84	99 0 0	
6	Do. ..	Do. ..	Saripalle ..	Deserted temple ..	Annual repairs to the ancient monuments at Saripalle and Kannimetta.	45	40 0 0	
7	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kannimitta ..	Somakonda with an inscription.				
					Second Circle.			
8	Kistna ..	Bezwada ..	Bezwada ..	The small cave temples west of town.	Clearing wild plants and site	1	1 0 0	
9	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Five rock-cut cave temples on the hill.	*Annual repairs.*—Clearing wild plants and site ..	3	3 0 0	
10	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mogalrajapuram.	Rock-cut cave temples on the hill.	Repainting the letters on the notice boards both in English and Telugu characters. Removing wild plants and bushes.	6	6 0 0	
11	Do. ..	Ellore ..	Guntapalle ..	Buddhist Chaityas, stupas and rock-cut caves.	*Annual repairs.*—Repairs to Buddhist caves. *Special repairs.*—Clearing later growth of jungle in front of stupas and jungle to east of pathway leading to large group of stupas; (2) completing the masonry steps to cells of large monastery; (3) pointing the masonry steps to rock-cut temple and large monastery, these steps were built in 1917-18, with lime mortar; (4) building rough stone steps in the main pathway and grouting them with lime mortar; (5) providing boundary stones fixed in concrete and (6) providing notice board.	205	198 10 9	The outlay was incurred for completing the incomplete work of the last year. The total expenditure on the work is Rs. 952-0-9. The work is now completed.
12	Do. ..	Nandigama ..	Jaggayyapet ..	Buddhist remains of stupa on the hill.	*Special repairs.*—Plastering the pillars with lime mortar three coats.	140	129 11 0	The work is completed and the difference between the grant and outlay is due to savings on the estimate.
13	Guntur ..	Sattenapalli ..	Amaravati ..	Ruined Buddhist stupa and other remains.	*Annual repairs.*—A watcher was maintained for the work at Rs. 5 per mensem.	60	60 0 0	

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Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Second Circle—cont.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
14	Guntur ..	Vinukonda ..	Vinukonda ..	Narasimha temple ..	*Special repairs.*—Removing prickly-pear and other growth around the temple. Repairing the flooring of the building by putting a layer of concrete 4" thick. Gravelling the surroundings of the temple to an average width of 6 feet. Closing the leaks in the roof. Demarcating the land with Public Works Department stones and fixing a notice board.	280	280 14 7	The work is completed with an excess of As. 14-7
					Third Circle.			
15	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Hampi	Basement of Palace buildings.	Laying concrete over the basement and plastering the top to prevent the growth of vegetation completed and the basements put in order.	2,820 / 2,940	1,082 0 0	
16	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Anantasayana temple on the road to Hospet.	Plastering the Gopuram completed	430	155 0 0	
17	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.	Fort gateway on the Talarigatta road.	The rough stone wall retaining the earth on left side in rear which collapsed was rebuilt.	120	119 0 0	
18	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Pattabi Rama temple.	Painting the exposed joints of coping stone and removing of loose scattered stones done.	80	76 0 0	
19	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Ancient Monuments at Hampi.	Repainting the notice boards and the posts	170	166 0 0	
20	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Ladders big and small have been provided for the use of watchmen.	45	47 0 0	
21	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Bhima's gateway ..	Protection of the sides of the gate in front, removal of vegetation and pointing to joints.	120	111 0 0	
22	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Tsandikesvara temple.	Plastering the terrace and leaky portions and the parapet walls, grouting and pointing wide joints.	150	126 0 0	
23	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Hazara Ramachandra temple.	The collapsed compound wall was repacked and protected. The coping or drop-stones pointed.	100	87 0 0	
24	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Mosque in Dannaik's Enclosure.	Plastering the interior worn out portions in walls, floor and ceilings were done.	100	89 0 0	
25	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Band tower in the Dannaik's Enclosure.	Plastering the worn out portions in walls and floor ..	45	39 0 0	
26	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Muhammadan watch tower in Dannaik's Enclosure.	Plastering and pointing the walls	45	41 0 0	
27	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Ancient Monuments at Hampi.	Clearance of vegetation and filling up of pits, etc. ..	620	589 0 0	
28	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. .. .	Soolai Well	Pointing the walls of the well	25	22 0 0	

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Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Third Circle—cont.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
29	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Hampi	Sarasvati temple on a rocky hillock.	Plastering the inside of the gopuram and pointing to masonry where exposed.	170	124 0 0	
30	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Queen's Bath ..	Plastering walls where worn out	140	115 0 0	
31	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Octagonal pavilion ..	Plastering walls and floor and a small rough stone guard wall built to prevent bandies striking against the masonry	85	86 0 0	
32	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Ancient monuments around Hampi.	Fixing notice and name boards to monuments.. ..	260	211 0 0	
33	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Monolithic statue of Narasimha.	Concrete over the walls where vegetation was growing was laid and plastering outside walls, pointing and rough stone compound wall repacked where necessary.	185	151 0 0	
34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Roads and pathways in Hampi.	Gravel required has been collected. Spreading can be started after a shower of rains.	280	127 0 0	
35	Do. ..	Harpanahalli..	Nilaganda ..	Bhimesvara temple ..	The thick trees were uprooted and joints were plugged with mortar. The gopuram is now clear for examination, though the roots in other portions which are not exposed for examinations begin to grow.	25	15 0 0	
36	Do. ..	Hadagalli ..	Huvinahadagalli.	Kallesvara temple ..	The leaky portions of terrace were plastered and the joints of the gopuram pointed with mortar and all vegetation growth removed.	80	46 0 0	
37	Do. ..	Do. ..	Rangapuram ..	Narasimha temple ..	The cracked stone of the roof was removed and a new one inserted.	20	20 0 0	
38	Do. ..	Alur	Hulibidu ..	Inscribed memorial pillar.	Repairs completed and completion report submitted ..	35 36	36 0 0	
39	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Sir Thomas Munro's house.	Paving with Cuddapah slabs 1½" on 1" mortar including pointing with cement, removing the pan tiled roofing and relaying with one-third new pan tiles over new country wood reepers, patch plastering, etc., work completed.	640	692 0 0	
40	Do. ..	Hindupur ..	Hindupur ..	Monuments in Hindupur taluk.	Renewing the paints and letters on the notice boards ..	50	25 0 0	
41	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Providing new notice boards	26	27 0 0	
42	Do. ..	Madakasira ..	Madakasira ..	The Hill Fort ..	Removing vegetations in two bastions and on the steps leading up the hill levelling ground, etc.	30	30 0 0	
43	Do. ..	Gooty ..	Gooty	Hill Fort and building therein.	*Annual repairs.*—Maintenance of a watcher, etc., Rs. 166. *Special repairs.*—Rebuilding the fallen parapet wall with rough stone in mud and petty repairs to notice boards and flagstaff pillar.	235	228 0 0	
44	Do. ..	Do. ..	Uravakonda ..	Mallikarjuna temple.	Removing shrubs in the temple compound	5	5 0 0	
45	Do. ..	Penukonda ..	Penukonda ..	Rama's bastion .	Providing hinges to gate, introducing the cut stones and fixing the same in cement and providing locks to the door.	14	14 0 0	

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Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Third Circle—cont.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
46	Anantapur ..	Penukonda ..	Penukonda ..	All the ancient monuments at Penukonda.	*Annual repairs.*—Employment of watchers to look after the buildings, clearing vegetation, etc.	170	162 0 0	Work completed.
47	Do. ..	Tadpatri ..	Tadpatri	Rama temple	Closing leaks in mandapam, repairs to doors and pointing with underpinning where necessary.	78	78 0 0	
48	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Pushpagiri ..	Pushpagiri temple ..	Outlay represents payment of final bill for work done in the previous year.	..	18 0 0	
49	Do. ..	Jammalamadugu.	Danavalapad ..	Jain temple	Concrete roof has been provided for the shrine chamber and the existing brick walls have been repaired. Repairs to the brick mouldings and the cornice work have been completed and a wall behind the statue has been built.	300	304 0 0	
50	Do. ..	Siddhavattam..	Vontimitta ..	Kodanda rama temple.	Rolled steel struts have been substituted for pillars in the first flat of main gopura on the east side and the vegetation on the masonry has been removed.	120	119 0 0	
51	Do. ..	Do. ..	Siddhavattam ..	Fort	The platform near the secret passage has been partly underpinned, the parapet wall over the rampart on the river side has been underpinned and plastered with mortar and trees on rampart walls removed.	200	200 0 0	
52	Chittoor ..	Chandragiri ..	Chandragiri ..	Chandragiri palaces..	Plastering the domes and restoring the broken parapets over the King's palace. Constructing dwarf wall on the Queen's palace with intermediate pillars, repairing balconies, restoring the cut stone work of parapet wall, balcony, etc.	790	789 0 0	The estimate is for Rs. 6,200. The work is in progress.
53	Do. ..	Do. ..	Timmapuram ..	Ruined temple ..	No work was done in 1918-19. An estimate for Rs. 35 for providing a notice board has been sanctioned and it will be worked out this year.	35	....	
54	Do. ..	Vayalpad ..	Gurramkonda ..	Fort	Repairs to steps with old stones and new stones from Gate No. I to Gate No. VII and excavating side drains in gravelly soil.	200	201 0 0	
55	Do. ..	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle Subdivision.	All ancient monuments.	Renovating the notice boards	..	7 0 0	
					Fourth Circle.			
56	Malabar ..	Kottayam ..	Tellicherry ..	Fort	*Annual repairs*—Clearing vegetation and sundry repairs, such as white-washing, tarring and colour-washing.	100	95 0 0	Work completed.
57	Do. ..	Wynaad ..	Sultan's Battery.	Jain temple	*Annual repairs*—Clearing jungle and removing vegetation.	20	20 0 0	Do.
58	Do. ..	Palghat ..	Palghat	Fort	*Annual repairs*—Clearing vegetation, repairing road and plastering voids in rampart walls.	500	487 0 0	Do.

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Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918–19—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918–19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Fourth Circle—cont.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
59	Malabar ..	Walavanaad ..	Kodur	Kannesvara temple ..	*Annual repairs.*—Clearing jungle and cutting roots of trees.	25	13 0 0	Work completed.
60	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Krishnamurti temple.	*Annual repairs.*—Clearing jungle and levelling site ..	20	15 0 0	Do.
61	South Kanara.	Kasaragod ..	Bekal	Fort	*Special repairs.*—Rebuilding collapsed battery and raising fallen rampart walls.	2,550	2,551 0 0	One of the two estimates has been completed.
62	Do.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore ..	Sultan's Battery situated 3 miles north of Mangalore town.	*Annual repairs.*—Repairing steps leading to the battery providing a gate at the entrance and putting up a Notice Board.	200	200 0 0	Work completed.
63	Salem	Krishnagiri ..	Krishnagiri ..	Hill Fort	Reconstructing fallen portions of rampart walls and clearing shrubs and weeds therefrom, making up steps in the way up the hill and building parapet wall close to the steps, clearing prickly-pear and bushes, etc.	300	302 0 0	Do.
64	Do.	Tiruchengode..	Sankaridrug ..	Fort and temple on the hill	Repairing the terraced floor and walls of the grain store; opening an arch in the entrance to the store room of the temple and clearing vegetation, shrubs, etc.	250	259 0 0	Do.
65	Do.	Atur	Atur	Remains of the fort with buildings thereon.	Removing prickly-pear from ramparts and walls, weeds and vegetation from the top of the building, underpinning the pillars and walls worn out and clearing drains.	100	94 0 0	Do.
66	Do.	Namakkal ..	Namakkal ..	The hill	Repairs to damaged portions of fort walls, cleaning the tank opposite the temple and removal of vegetation on the walls.	100	98 0 0	Do.
67	Do.	Do. ..	Do ..	Sri Ranganadha temple.	Reconstructing a portion of the parapet wall where fallen down, reterracing the roof over the store room, plastering with cement the broken portions of wall of store-room and removing vegetation.	100	103 0 0	Do.
68	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sri Narasimha temple	Reconstructing the compound wall to a length of 32 feet, removing roof timbers of the kitchen and closing leaks and clearing site.	330	318 0 0	Do.
69	Coimbatore ..	Avanashi ..	Avanashi ..	Siva temple	Annual repairs such as whitewashing, etc.	450	337 0 0	Do.
70	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tirumuruganpundi.	Muruganatha temple.	Do.		134 0 0	Do.
								Government grant .. .. 450 Contribution .. .. .. 100 Total . 550
71	The Nilgiris ..	Coonoor ..	Hulikaldrug ..	Ruined fort	*Annual repairs.*—Clearance of heavy jungle	25	19 0 0	Work completed

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Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918–19—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918–19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Fourth Circle—cont.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
72	The Nilgiris ..	Coonoor ..	Batlada Acheni a hamlet of Konakarai three miles south-east of Kotagiri.	Group of sculptured dolmens.	Removal of rank vegetation—*Annual repairs*	5	5 0 0	Work completed
73	Do. ..	Do. ..	Banagudi shola of Jakkaneri three miles south of Kotagiri.	Group of large dolmens,	Do.	20	19 0 0	Do.
					Fifth Circle.			
74	Madras ..	Madras ..	Madras	Old Town wall ..	Annual repairs	100	97 0 0	Work completed.
75	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Cornwallis Memorial in front of the Port Office	Do.	50	43 0 0	Do.
76	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Obelisk standing to the north of western extremity of the Old Madras Town wall.	Do.	10	9 0 0	Do.
77	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	R.S. Pillar No. 1816.	Do.	10	9 0 0	Do.
78	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do. No. 1793.	Do.	10	9 0 0	Do.
79	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do. No. 1764.	Do.	10	8 0 0	Do.
80	Chingleput ..	Conjeeveram ..	Conjeeveram ..	Kailasanada temple..	Special repairs: (minor such as removal of vegetation, etc.	70	52 0 0	It was thought at the time of preparing the estimate that some stones in the gopuram would have to be removed and rebuilt after removing roofs, etc., but that was found not necessary. Hence saving.
81	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mathangasvara temple.	Do. (do.)	30	5 0 0	
82	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuram ..	Kesava Perumal temple.	Do. (do.)	43	48 0 0	
83	Do. ..	Do. ..	Conjeeveram ..	Vaikunta Perumal temple.	Special repairs painting the notice board	..	4 0 0	Estimate will be submitted short
84	Do. ..	Chingleput ..	Mahabalipuram..	Five Rathas ..	*Annual repairs*—Watering the casurina plants at Five Rathas.	270	222 0 0	
85	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ancient monuments at Seven Pagodas.	Conservation of ancient monuments	168	207 0 0	Excess due to the payment of allowance to the watchers, etc.
86	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Different monuments at Mahabalipuram.	Special repairs (minor repairs)	135	131 0 0	
87	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chingleput ..	The Ther Mahal ..	Annual repairs	130	127 0 0	
88	Nellore ..	Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	Hill Fort with ancient buildings therein.	Special repairs	700	681 3 0	Work in progress.

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Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918–19—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918–19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Sixth Circle.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
89	Madura ..	Dindigul ..	Dindigul ..	Rock Fort ..	Pay of watchman	90	82 8 9	Work completed
90	Do. ..	Palni ..	Palni ..	Temple on Idumbermalai Hills.	*Annual repairs.*—Replacing notice boards round the Idumbermalai Hills.	40	45 0 0	Do.
91	Do. ..	Tirumangalam..	Koilpatti ..	Koilpatti temple ..	Pay of a sweeper	14	18 0 0	The watchman was paid at Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem which is the prevailing market rate.
92	Tinnevelly ..	Srivaikuntam ..	Adichanallur ..	Prehistoric remains ..	Pay of watchman	72	89 0 0	Grant overspent is trifling. This is due to the payment of grain compensation allowance at enhanced rates by the Revenue Department as also war allowance.
93	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Main guard gate and Preston's Battery.	The rank vegetation over-grown on the walls of the gate was removed. Grouting and pointing patches were done to prevent further damages to walls. The prickly pear in the compound of the Preston's Battery was also removed.	210	211 0 0	The work has been completed.
					Seventh Circle.			
94	North Arcot ..	Vellore ..	Abdullapuram ..	Abdul Mahal ..	*Annual repairs.*—Clearing vegetation	35	36 0 0	Work completed.
95	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nelvoy ..	Rama temple ..	*Special repairs.*— Do.	20	3 0 0	Do.
96	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vellore ..	Fort	*Annual repairs.*—Clearing vegetation on the Fort Rampart walls.	400	388 0 0	Do.
97	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hindu temple at Fort.	*Annual repairs.*—Clearing vegetation, patch repairs and pay of watchmen.	300	332 0 0	Do.
98	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	*Special repairs.*—Renewal of portion of rotten wood in the front gopuram. (2) Completing the ornamental plastering on the top of front gopuram.	300	300 0 0	In progress. Rs. 340 is required approximately to finish the work.
99	Do. ..	Do. ..	Veppampattu ..	Siva temple	*Annual repairs.*—Clearing of vegetation..	10	10 0 0	Completed.
100	Do. ..	Walajapet ..	Arcot	Delhi gate	Pay of watchman	29	27 0 0	Do.
101	Do. ..	Wandiwash ..	Wandiwash ..	Fort	*Special repairs.*—General repairs such as petty repairs to flooring, removing vegetation, etc., taken up last year were completed during this year.	440	442 0 0	Do.
102	Do. ..	Polur	Tirumalai ..	Jain temple ..		61	47 0 0	Incomplete work of last year.
103	Do. ..	Arkonam ..	Tirumalaipuram.	Konar temple ..	*Special repairs.*—Clearing vegetation and repairs to the iron gate and providing looking arrangements to the same.	10	10 0 0	Completed.
104	Do. ..	Walajapet ..	Sholinghur ..	Rock-cut inscriptions on the right flank of the tank.	Repairs to the walls doors, etc.	35	31 0 0	Do.
105	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore	Sivaganga Little Fort.	*Annual repairs.*—Maintaining a watchman for clearing vegetation.	175	171 0 0	Do.

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Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918–19—*cont.*

Serial number.	Distriot.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918–19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Seventh Circle—cont.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
106	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Swartz Church ..	*Ordinary repairs.*—Such as whitewashing, plastering and painting.	225	225 0 0	Completed.
107	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Arsenal tower in the Tanjore Palace.	*Special repairs.*—Such as plastering, roofing, painting to shutters to windows, etc.	330	331 0 0	Do.
108	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Front tower of the big temple.	*Special repairs*	130	....	
109	Do. ..	Negapatam ..	Negapatam ..	Dutch Cemetery ..	*Special repairs.*—Carrying out certain brick work in ground moulded brick in mortar, scraping old plaster, plastering, shifting tiles including chunam borders, whitewashing and tarring, etc.	150	136 0 0	Completed.
110	South Arcot ..	Gingee ..	Gingee	Gingee Fort	*Annual repairs.*—Maintenance of four watchmen for clearing vegetation, etc.	340	300 0 0	
111	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Reconstructing the Mandapam over the Hanuman idol. Acquisition of land around Venkatramana temple, 12 pillared mandapa in Pattabirama temple and for some pathways.	2,195	2,169 0 0	
					Grand total ..		19,887 0 1	

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PART II.

PALLAVA ARCHITECTURE.

I. HISTORY.

During the last few years, a considerable amount of epigraphical material relating to the history of the Pallavas has been collected and published in the *Epigraphia Indica*, *South Indian Inscriptions* and the *Annual Reports of the Archæological Survey of India*. This material is of the greatest value but being scattered through a number of different publications it is not readily accessible to the educated public. The late Mr. V. Venkayya's article on *The Pallavas*, appearing in the *Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for* 1906–07, is the most interesting history of this dynasty so far published, and the following account of the Pallavas has been compiled mainly from that work. Dr. G. Jouveau-Dubreuil, the distinguished French Archæologist of Pondicherry, has recently published two books—*The Pallavas*, and *Pallava Antiquities*, two valuable contributions to our knowledge of this subject. Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil has been, perhaps, rather more successful than previous scholars in collecting material for a history of the Pallavas, because he is the first Epigraphist in India to realize the importance of studying the architecture of a monument as well as its inscriptions. His original researches in this direction are most valuable and throw quite a new light on the manner in which inscriptions should be studied in future.

The present method of relying entirely on inscriptions for fixing the dates of ancient monuments, adopted by Dr. E. Hultzsch and others, is open to objection, because when this method of investigation is employed alone serious mistakes may occur. It is possible that the inscription on a monument may have been inscribed long after it was erected. In such cases, the inscription would not only give no information about the original author of the monument, but may even lead us into error. Then again, if the study of architecture is neglected, how is the Epigraphist going to determine the age of a monument that does not possess any inscription.

However, the present-day opinion seems to be that a study of these inscriptions alone is the only means of arriving at a solution of this question. Dr. E. Hultzsch, in a recent work on the *Pallava Inscriptions of the Seven Pagodas* (*Epigraphia Indica, Vol X, No. 1, page 1*) states :—"The important question of the authors and the dates of these excavations can be answered only by a careful study of the inscriptions engraved on them."

This dogmatic statement indicates that Dr. Hultzsch knows very little about the history of Indian architecture. One great difficulty about fixing the dates of Pallava monuments with the aid of their inscriptions alone is, that so many Pallava princes had not only the same name but also the same epithets, which makes it almost impossible to know exactly which prince is referred to in the inscriptions. Another point about the study of Pallava inscriptions which Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil brings to our notice for the first time is, that in the early part of the eighth century A.D., three different kinds of Sanskrit alphabets were in use at the same period. This discovery shows that different kinds of alphabets have been able to exist at the same period and that a difference in the stage of evolution of the letters does not necessarily imply a difference in age.

Even at the present-day, we often employ an archaic form of alphabet for special purposes, such as the lettering for religious memorials, legal documents and the titles of newspapers and journals. There is certainly no reason why the Pallavas should not have done the same with regard to their religious monuments.

The late Mr. V. Venkayya informs us that the word *Pallava* is apparently the Sanskrit form of the tribal name *Pahlava* or *Pahnava* of the Purānas. The Pahlavas are described as a northern or north-western tribe whose territory lay somewhere between the river Indus and Persia. They were Kshatriyas originally, but gradually became degraded by their omission of the sacred rites and transgressing the authority of the Brāhmanas. The admission that they did not conform to Brāhmanical practices seems to indicate that they were either foreigners, or else became Jains or Buddhists. If they were foreigners, their immigration must have taken place at a very remote period.

Mr. Vincent Smith (*Early History of India, Second Edition*), discredits the theory that the Pallavas of Southern India came from Persia. He thinks it more likely that they were a tribe, clan or caste which was formed in the northern part of the Madras Presidency, possibly in the Vēngī country, between the Krishnā and Gōdāvāri rivers (page 423). This part of the Telugu country was included in the dominions of the Āndhras, so if the clan was actually formed there, the process must have commenced long before the Āndhra dynasty came to an end about

236 A.D. In fact, the Pallavas must have acquired a distinct political status even while the Āndhras were in power. This they appear to have done not by conquest but by contracting marriages with Āndhra princesses, and thus inherited a portion of the southern part of the Āndhra country.

Mr. Vincent Smith thinks that the Pallavas of Western India, whom the Āndhra king Gotamiputra defeated along with the Sakas and Yavanas, were a different tribe to the Pallavas who had settled in the delta of the Gōdāvāri before the close of the Āndhra dynasty. This question can only be definitely answered by future researches. But until their origin is satisfactorily established by indisputable evidence, the Pallavas with whose history we are now concerned, may be assumed to be identical with the Pahlavas, Palhavas and Pahnāvas of the Purānas. This identification is based on etymological grounds and supported by the fact that the Palhavas formed a distinct element in the population of Western India early in the second century. Their movement from Western India to the East Coast is not only possible but rendered likely by known historical facts. Future researches will, we hope, disclose the actual circumstances which led to their migration to the East Coast and to their subsequent assumption of sovereignty over that country.

We know that in the second century A.D., the Āndhra king Pulumāyi II built the famous white marble Buddhist Stūpa at Amarāvati on the southern bank of the Krishnā river in the Guntur district, and that the Pallavas were the political successors of the Āndhras in that district shortly after this event.

In the fourth century, the Pallava empire seems to have been divided into two provinces or countries. A northern or Telugu country and a southern or Tamil province. It seems probable that the region now forming the Nellore district served as a frontier between the two countries. The capital was at Kānchipuram, now the modern town of Conjeeveram in the Chingleput district. Although Kānchipuram in the south was the capital, the earlier Pallava princes seem to have ruled their kingdom chiefly from the Telugu country and some of them bore names of Telugu origin.

In the sixth century, the Pallava kingdom extended all along the East Coast up to the mouth of the Krishnā and as far west as the Bellary district, up to the banks of the Tungabhadra river. At first then, their empire extended more towards the north and the west, than towards the Tamil country in the south. Inscriptions discovered further south of the Chingleput district do not prove that at this period, the Pallava kingdom comprised the banks of the Kāvēri. The Trichinopoly district was probably occupied by the Chōlas. It was only in the early part of the seventh century, when they became dispossessed of their northern province by the Chālukyas that the Pallavas appear to have extended their dominions further south of the district round Kānchipuram, i.e., Tondaimandalam.

The earliest known records of the Pallavas are three Prākrit copper-plate charters, viz., (1) the Mayidavōlu plates of Sivaskandavarman, (2) the Hirehadagalli plates of the same king and (3) the British Museum plates of Cārudēvi. They belong to about the end of the third century A.D. The first two records present us to the Pallava king Sivaskandavarman, lord of Kānchī and son of Bappa-dēva, and give us some idea of the extent of the Pallava dominions at this period. The earlier grant was issued from Kānchipuram, while the order contained in it was addressed to the Governor of Amarāvati in the Guntur district and concerned a donative village situated in the Āndhra country. This charter gives us a glimpse into the conditions of life in Southern India in the beginning of the fourth century and should prove of interest to some of our Indian political reformers who are never tired of stating on every possible occasion that before India came under British rule, India enjoyed "a Golden Age, when the arts flourished and every man enjoyed his own." This royal charter states that the land granted by Sivaskandavarman was to be "free from taxes ;—from the taking of sweet and sour milk, from troubles about salt and sugar, from forced labour, from the taking of the oxen in succession, from the taking of grass and wood, from the taking of vegetables and flowers." It is thus obvious that, unless specially exempted by the king, the people were liable to all these taxes and imposts on the ordinary necessaries of life. The earlier grant also threatens with corporal punishment those who transgress the terms of the royal order. This clearly shows that in the fourth century at any rate, there was no "Golden Age" in Southern India.

The British Museum plates are said to be later than the other two and mention three generations of Pallava kings. These three Prākrit grants prove that there was a time when the court language in Southern India was Prākrit.

The later Pallava records are written in Sanskrit and some of them give a genealogy of the earlier generations of the Pallava family, but they are mostly very confusing and difficult to understand. The age when the kings who issued the Sanskrit charters flourished is not known. But, approximately, they may be assigned to the fifth and sixth centuries A.D.

The chief characteristic of Pallava history up to this period is that it has to be reconstructed solely from copper-plate records, as no stone monuments of the period have been discovered. Anterior to the seventh century or thereabouts, Indian builders and sculptors appear to have been engaged exclusively in erecting Jain and Buddhist monuments. If any Hindu temples were erected before this period they must have been built of wood or some other perishable material because no trace of such buildings have hitherto been discovered.

With the beginning of the seventh century we enter a period of Pallava history for which the records are more numerous and the chronology is not altogether a field of conjecture and doubt. The earliest stone monuments of Southern India belong to this period. In fact, the history of Hindu Architecture in Southern India, may be said to begin with the reign of the Pallava king Mahēndravarman I (610 to 640 A. D.). Mahēndra was the son of a Pallava king named Simhavishnu who reigned in the latter part of the sixth century. We know very little about Simhavishnu and the relationship which the Pallava kings of this series bore to the earlier dynasty is nowhere explained, though four of the latter are mentioned among the ancestors of the former in a Pallava copper-plate charter of the eighth century. The following is the pedigree of this line of Pallava kings, as given by the late Mr. Venkayya :—

PEDIGREE OF THE SIMHAVISHNU FAMILY.

(Ancestor unknown).

1. Simhavishnu.	Bhīmavarman.
2. Mahēndravarman I.	Buddhavarman.
3. Narasimhavarman I. (Māmalla)	Ādityavarman.
4. Mahēndravarman II.	Gōvindavarman.
5. Paramēsvaravarman I.	Hiranyavarman.
6. Narasimhavarman II. (Rājasimha).	
7. Paramēsvaravarman II.	8. Nandivarman.

The earliest king of this series is Simhavishnu who claims to have vanquished the Malaya, Kalabhra, Mālava, Chōla and Pāndya kings, "the Simhala king proud of the strength of his arms" and the Kēralas. From this it would appear that the Chōla country did not belong to the Pallavas before the reign of Simhavishnu and that it was he who conquered it. It must have been a difficult task since all the southern kings appear to have opposed it. His son and successor was Mahēndravarman I.

The Pallavas now engage in a deadly struggle against the Chālukyas of Bādāmi in the Bombay Presidency. The causes which brought about this long war are not stated, but the hostility between the two tribes became so intense, that each looked upon the other as its natural enemy. The history of this period consists mainly of the events of this war with the Chālukyas, which lasted for nearly a century, and was the ultimate cause of the decline and fall of both the Pallavas and Western Chālukyas about the middle of the eighth century. The Chālukyan king Pulikēsin II of Bādāmi, who was Mahēndra's contemporary, ascended the throne in 609 A.D. and soon overcame the great Harsavardhana of Kanauj. He then turned his arms against the south. Pistapura, the modern Pithāpuram in the Gōdāvāri district, was the first to fall. Then Pulikēsin drove the Pallavas out of their northern province and advanced far into the Pallava country and even their capital was threatened. It is stated, with regard to this event, that "Pulikēsin subsequently caused the splendour of the lord of the Pallavas, who had opposed the rise of his power, to be obscured by the dust of his army and to vanish behind the walls of Kānchipuram."

This invasion of the Pallava kingdom is indirectly admitted by Mahēndravarman I, who claims to have defeated the Chālukyas at Pullalūra near Kānchipuram, when the enemy were driven back and the capital saved. However, after this event the Chālukyas permanently occupied the northern province of the Pallava dominions, and Vishnuvardhana, the younger brother of Pulikēsin II, who was probably sent out as governor of the newly acquired province, eventually established himself at Vēngi and started the Eastern Chālukya dynasty sometime before 632 A.D.

It is possible that the natural enmity between the Pallavas and the Chālukyas may have had a religious basis. The Pallavas were worshippers of Siva and had a bull for their crest, while the Chālukyas were devotees of the god Vishnu and had a boar for their crest. However, at that early period it is doubtful whether religious bigotry went so far, because in some of the Pallava Siva temples we find images of Vishnu, while other temples are dedicated to the Trinity, Brahmā, Isvara and Vishnu. This seems to indicate that there was far less religious bigotry between Saivas and Vaishnavas in those early days than now. The Chālukyas are said to have come originally from Ayhōdyā in the north and the first thing they did on arriving in the

south was to attack and defeat the Pallava king Trilōcana. Mr. Rice says: "The name Calukya bears a suggestive resemblance to the Greek name Seleukeia, and if the Pallavas were really of Parthian connexion as their name would imply, we have a plausible explanation of the inveterate hatred which inscriptions admit to have existed between the two, and their prolonged struggles may have been but a sequel of the contests between the Seleucidae and the Arsacidae on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates" (*Mysore, Vol. I, page* 320).

The Telugu names appearing in some of the Pallava inscriptions found in cave-temples excavated during the reign of Mahēndravarman I, seem to indicate that Mahēndra ruled his empire from the Telugu country, at least at the beginning of his reign. He could not have done so for long because we know that by the middle of the seventh century, this country was in the hands of the Chālukyas. It is therefore, likely that Pulikēsin II conquered it about 610 A.D., that is, at the very beginning of Mahēndra's reign. It is probable that this defeat and loss of his dominions in the north led Mahēndra to extend his territory in the south. At any rate, no Pallava monument, either documentary or architectural, has been found so far, anterior to the seventh century A.D. in the Tamil country.

Like the great Asoka, Mahēndra had occasion to change his religion. He was at first a Jaina, but was afterwards converted to the cult of the linga by the saint called Appar or Tirunāvukkaraiyar, who was first persecuted and then patronised by Mahēndravarman I (*Epigraphia Indica, Vol. III, page* 278). The two great Saiva devotees Appar and Tirunānasambandar were contemporaries of the two Pallava kings Mahēndra and his son Narasimhavarman I. Having once adopted Saivaism, Mahēndra lost no time in giving a new impulse to that religion in the Tamil country by excavating a number of imperishable rock-cut Siva temples in the Kānchipuram district. Other inscriptions show that he was a poet and a musician, a soldier and a good administrator, and he also constructed several useful irrigation tanks in his kingdom. Mahēndravarn I may be regarded as one of the greatest figures in the history of Tamilian civilization and the founder of Hindu architecture in Southern India.

It would appear that Mahēndra got his taste for rock-cut temples from the Buddhists who lived in the Telugu country at the beginning of his reign, when he himself appears to have lived for a while in that part of his dominions.

The rock-cut temples at Bezwada, Mogalrazapuram, Sittanagaram and Undavalli, all belong to this same period and are similar in style to some of the rock-cut temples in the Tamil country which we know for certain were excavated by Mahēndra's orders. The Bezwada temples possess no ancient inscriptions regarding their origin, but so far as their architectural style is concerned, they appear to be Pallava monuments of the seventh century, and it is just possible that they may have been started by Mahēndra himself before he was forced to retire to the south as mentioned above.

Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil is of opinion that the Bezwada and Undavalli temples were excavated by the Vishnukundins (*The Pallavas, pages* 33, 35), who seem to have ruled on the banks of the Krishnā and Gōdāvāri towards the end of the sixth century, and at a time when the Pallavas reigned over the adjacent districts of Nellore and Guntur. Thus they were neighbours, and it is possible that the Pallavas may have learned the art of excavating temples out of the rock from the Vishnukundins, but there is no proof at present that this was the case, and until we know more about the Vishnukundins and their monuments, we may assume, on purely architectural grounds, that the Bezwada cave-temples are Pallava monuments of the early part of the seventh century, and they will be described under this heading later on.

Mahēndravarman I was succeeded by his son Narasimhavarman I in the second quarter of the seventh century. Narasimhavarman I was surnamed Māmalla or Mahāmalla and he founded the seacoast town of Māmallapuram, now the modern village of Mahābalipuram in the Chingleput district, and popularly known as the Seven Pagodas. He retrieved the fortunes of the family by repeatedly defeating the Chōlas, Keralas, Kalabhras and Pandyas. He made war on the Chālukyas and actually captured Vātāpi (Bādāmi), their capital. This claim of his is established by an inscription found at Bādāmi in the Bombay Presidency in which he bears the title Mahāmalla (*Indian Antiquary, Vol. IX, page* 100). The capture of Bādāmi by the Pallavas has been assigned to the year 642 A.D. The Pallavas probably held the territory during the time of Narasimhavarman I, his son Mahēndravarman II, and during the early part of the reign of the latter's son and successor, Paramēsvaravarman I. The last-named king is said to have defeated the Chālukyan king Vikramāditya I, at Peruvalanallūr and put his army to flight. On the other hand, Vikramāditya I, claims to have 'received by surrender the town of Kānchipuram after defeating the lord of the Pallavas who had been the cause of the humiliation and destruction of his family.' Apparently as a result of this victory the Kurnool district, which originally belonged to the Pallavas, passed into the hands of the Chālukyas. Two copper-plate records of Vikramāditya and two of his son Vinayāditya have been discovered in this district. Paramēsvaravarman's son and successor was Narasimhavarman II, surnamed Rājasimha, *i.e.* 'King of Lions.' Rājasimha was an ardent devotee of Siva and seems to have spent most of his time in building Siva temples and bestowing gifts on the Brāhmans. Previous to Rājasimha's reign, all Pallava monuments were monolithic rock-cut memorials but those erected by Rājasimha were structural buildings, built of stone and brick. He thus introduced a new style of Pallava architecture which may be called the style of Rājasimha, so as to distinguish it from the earlier rock-cut styles of Mahēndra and Māmalla.

Rājasimha built the central shrine of the Kailāsanātha temple at Conjeeveram, and his son Mahēndravarman III, seems to have completed the work. Paramēsvaravarman II, another son of Rājasimha, constructed the Vaikuntha-Perumāl temple at Conjeeveram. The death of the latter is mentioned in an inscription engraved on the wall of the verandah running round the central shrine of this building (*South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II, page* 344). The events which took place after his death are depicted in bas-relief panels on the walls of the same verandah. A dispute about the succession to the throne after his death seems to have occurred and Nandivarman, a cousin of Paramēsvaravarman II, was chosen by the subjects as their king. It is clear that at this period, internal dissensions had set in the Pallava family. The Chālukyas of Bādāmi were not slow to take advantage of this unsettled state of the Pallava country and Vikramāditya II, grandson of Vinayāditya, having 'resolved to uproot completely his natural enemy, the Pallava, who had robbed of their splendour the previous kings born from his race, reached with great speed Tondaimandalam, attacked at the head of battle and put to flight the Pallava called Nandipōtavarman (Nandivarman), who had come to meet him.' The city of Kānchipuram was captured by the enemy.

The late Mr. Venkayya commenting on this defeat of the Pallavas says: 'The procedure adopted by Vikramāditya after the capture of the Pallava capital shows that the frequent wars waged in India by ancient kings against one another did not much affect either the country or the peaceful inhabitants. In fact, the atrocities of later Indian warfare were unknown in early times. It is said of Vikramāditya that though he took Kānchipuram, he did not destroy it and that, having made the twice-born, the distressed and the helpless rejoice by continual gifts, he acquired great merit by granting heaps of gold to the Kailāsanātha and other temples in the city.' Mr. Venkayya also informs us that Manu lays down the laws of war thus:—

"(Let no man engaged in combat smite) one who sleeps; nor one who is without the coat of mail; nor one who is naked; nor one who is disarmed; nor one who is a spectator but not a combatant; nor one who is encountering another." Also: "Having conquered (a country), let (him) respect the deities (adored in it) and the virtuous Brāhmans; let (him) also grant immunities (to the people) and publickly proclaim safety (to all)."

Megasthenes, who came to India in the fourth century before Christ, remarks as follows about the Indian laws of war (*R. C. Dutt's Civilization in Ancient India*, Vol. I, p. 226): "For, whereas among other nations, it is usual in the contests of war to ravage the soil, and thus to reduce it to an uncultivated waste, among Indians, on the contrary, by whom husbandmen are regarded as a class that is sacred and inviolable, the tillers of the soil, even when battle is raging in their neighbourhood, are undisturbed by any sense of danger; for the combatants on either side, in waging the conflict, make carnage of each other, but allow those engaged in husbandry to remain quite unmolested. Besides they neither ravage an enemy's land with fire, nor cut down its trees." These principles inculcated by Manu and observed in ancient times were evidently not forgotten in the eighth century A.D.

This crushing defeat of the Pallavas by the Chālukyas seems to have dealt the death-blow to the sovereignty of the former. Thus the history of the Pallavas emphasises the oft-repeated lesson of Indian history that, when internal dissensions set in, the decline and disappearance of a dynasty is only a matter of time.

Strangely enough, their rivals, the Western Chālukyas also ceased to be the ruling power in the west about the same time as Pallava ascendancy came to an end in the south.

Nandivarman is said to have reigned for about fifty years, and was succeeded by Aparājita, who vanquished the Pāndya king, Varaguna II, at the battle of Sri Purambiya, but was himself overcome by the Chōla king Āditya I, about the end of the ninth century. From that time Pallava supremacy finally passed away and was transferred to the Chōlas, who brought all the southern kingdoms under their control during the tenth and eleventh centuries.

At this period, Pallava architecture ceases to exist as a separate style and merges into that of the Chōlas.

II. RELIGION.

The numerous important Buddhist remains at Amarāvati, Guntapalli, Anakapalli, Ramathirtham and other places in the northern part of the Madras Presidency, and the Jaina monuments in the southern districts, show that these two creeds flourished side by side in the seventh century A.D. and were in fact, the prevailing religions of the country at that period. Therefore, it is probable that some of the Pallava kings were either Jainas or Buddhists. However, such names as Sivaskandavarman and Skandavarman borne by some of the earlier kings, appear to show that many of them were Saivas at a very early date. The fact that they had the bull for their crest and the club (khatvānga) for their banner denotes this. Some of the kings who issued the Sanskrit charters were probably adherents of the Vaishnava faith as indicated by such names as Simhavishnu, Vishnugōpa, etc. The fact that some of the Pallava Siva temples contain images of Vishnu along with the lingas shows that both deities were worshipped with equal veneration and that the Pallavas must have been wonderfully free from religious bigotry.

After Mahēndravaram I became converted to Saivaism by the saint Appar as related above, he excavated a number of cave-temples and dedicated all of them, except one, to Siva. The one exception is the temple at Mahēndravadi which was dedicated to Vishnu. Although apparently at first a Jaina, it is stated that after he became converted to the cult of the linga, Mahēndra demolished the Jaina monastery at Pātaliputtiram, a seat of Jaina learning in the South Arcot district, and built a Siva temple on the spot. As a Jaina he is also said to have persecuted the Saivas and the saint Appar in particular. However, be this as it may, he evidently did not persecute the Vaishanavas nor the Buddhists; for the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang who visited Kānchipuram about the end of Mahendra's reign, says with regard to the religious condition of the Pallava country—"There are some hundreds of Buddhist monasteries and ten thousand priests. They all study the teaching of the Sthavira School belonging to the Great Vehicle. There are some eighty Dēva temples and many heretics called Nirgranthas."* Even at the present day, there are sufficient Buddhist antiquities surviving at Conjeeveram to testify to the truth of Hiuen Tsiang's statement.

Mahēndra's son and successor, Narasimhavarman I, surnamed Māmalla, was just as zealous a devotee of Siva as his father had been before him. This is exemplified by the wonderful group of temples at the Seven Pagodas, most of which are dedicated to Siva and were excavated during Māmalla's reign.

Narasimhavarman II, surnamed Rājasimha was equally devout and built a number of structural temples in honour of Siva at Mahābalipuram, Conjeeveram and Panamalai in the South Arcot district. In fact Rājasimha appears to have devoted his whole life to temple building and bestowing gifts upon the Brāhmans.

The result of Buddhism flourishing alongside of this revival of Saivaism, was that early Hindu architecture became strongly influenced by the older art of the Buddhists.

III. ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER.

The architectural character of early Pallava monuments is simple and severe but indicative of great strength and durability. Being excavated in the natural rock, the temples of the earlier period have but one external facade which is in the face of the rock, and therefore, the architecture is mainly internal. In most styles of architecture, we generally find three distinct periods of that style, an early period, an intermediate period and a late period. Since the style of one period naturally merges into that of the next, the line of demarcation is not always well defined in the intermediate period, but the difference in style between the early and late periods is always apparent. The classification of Pallava monuments is a comparatively simple matter, as the differentiation is unusually well marked in each period. In the first place, all the earlier Pallava monuments are rock-cut cave-temples with only one external facade cut in the face of the rock. Secondly, monuments of the intermediate period, although all are monolithic, comprise free-standing rock-cut temples commonly known as *rathas* as well as cave-temples. The latter possess certain features which are not found in the cave-temples of the earlier period. Thirdly, monuments belonging to the late period, are structural buildings built of stone and brick.

All of the earlier Pallava cave-temples were excavated during the reign of Mahēndravarman I, in the early part of the seventh century and may, therefore, be said to belong to the Mahēndra period. Those belonging to the intermediate period were mostly cut out of the rock in the reign of Māmalla during the latter half of the seventh century and therefore, belong to the Māmalla period. The structural monuments of the later period were started by Rājasimha at the beginning of the eighth century and thus belong to the style of Rājasimha. There is also a still later style than that of Rājasimha, dating from about 800 to 900 A.D., which may be called the style of Aparājita. There are very few temples in this last-named style as at this period, we find Pallava architecture losing its identity and merging into the Chōla style.

We may therefore, adopt the classification given by Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil (*Pallava Antiquities*), and divide the history of Pallava architecture into the four following styles:—

(1) *Mahēndra style*, 610 to 640 A.D.
(2) *Māmalla style*, 640 to 674 A.D.
(3) *Rājasimha style*, 674 to 800 A.D.
(4) *Aparājita style*, 800 to 900 A.D.

This division of Pallava architecture applies chiefly to the country lying immediately round Kānchipuram, i.e., Tondaimandalam. Further south, between Tanjore and Pudukkottai for example, Pallava architecture was influenced by the neighbouring cultures of the Pandyas and the Chōlas. However, as all the most important groups of Pallava monuments are situated in the districts around Kānchipuram, the classification of style defined above will serve all practical purposes in studying the art and architecture of the Pallavas.

(1) *Mahēndra style.*—All monuments in this style are subterranean rock-cut excavations usually known as cave-temples. They have but one external facade which is in the face of the rock. On plan, the temple consists of a rectangular pillared hall with a small square shrine chamber excavated in one of the side walls. As a rule, the shrine faces the east or the west, usually the latter. With the exception of the Vishnu temple at Mahēndravadi, all are dedicated

(* Digambara Jainas.)

to Siva and originally contained stone lingas or images of that deity. The lingas were large and cylindrical in shape, highly polished and mounted on yoni pedestals of the usual kind. The shrine chamber is free from all ornament within, but usually has a dvārapāla, or doorkeeper, carved in high relief standing on each side of the entrance into the sanctum. The external ends of the facade are also often provided with figures of doorkeepers, one at each end protecting the outer entrance. Some of these figures are very large and have a characteristic pose which is somewhat different to that of the doorkeepers of the later periods. They generally stand facing the spectator, in rather an aggressive attitude with one hand resting on a huge club. Others, have one hand raised to the head in the act of adoration.

A very characteristic feature about temples in this style, is the type of pillar found in them. These are about two feet square in section and about seven feet in height. The upper and lower portions are cubical, while the middle portion of the shaft has the angles bevelled off which makes the middle third octagonal in section. Sometimes the cubical portions are decorated with a conventional lotus flower design similar to the lotus medallions appearing on the stone rails of the Amarāvati Stūpa. The capitals of the pillars are simple corbels or brackets supporting the architrave above. The lower or underside of the bracket is rounded upwards and sometimes decorated with horizontal rows of roll ornament. Each pillar has a corresponding side pilaster. [Fig. 4 (*a*).]

The cornice of the facade and that over the shrine doorway when decorated, usually takes the form of a heavy projecting convex moulding decorated with the Buddhist gable-window ornament. This ornament simulates a miniature barrel-vaulted roof decorated with little horse-shoe-shaped gable-windows. Human heads are portrayed peering through the windows and the gables have large flat-headed finials shaped like garden spades. [Fig. 2 (*b*).]

Another Buddhist feature that is sometimes met with in early Pallava monuments is the Buddhist rail ornament. Floriated toranas or arches, are also sometimes depicted in bas-relief, spanning an entrance or as an ornament over a niche containing an image. [Fig 2 (*b*).]

The floor of the temple is usually raised a few feet above the natural ground-level and approached by a flight of rock-cut steps. In many cases the steps have been left unfinished, indicating that this work was always left to the last. When inscriptions occur in these temples, they will generally be found engraved on the pillars or along the architrave of the facade.

(2) *Māmalla style.*—The monuments in this style are of three kinds :—Cave-temples, monolithic free-standing temples commonly known as *rathas* and rock sculptures. The cave temples are excavated in the face of the rock in the same manner as those belonging to the earlier period but their facades are usually more ornamental and contain pilars of a different variety. On plan, the interiors are much the same as those of the cave-temples in the Mahēndra style, with similar small square shrine chambers cut in the back wall which are usually free from ornament within. The pillared hall in front of the shrine often contains large panels cut in the side walls filled with sculptural figures in high relief. These are usually of great beauty and executed with remarkable skill. The interior too, of the more ornamental cave-temples, is provided with cornice and plinth mouldings. The cornice is decorated with the Buddhist gable-window ornament often with a frieze of sacred geese below it and the plinth with two or three flat horizontal bands or mouldings running all round the base of the hall.

The most striking feature about the Māmalla style is the curious shape of the pillars. The square heavy pillars with corbel capitals of the earlier period are replaced by pillars of a more elegant shape and better proportion. The base of the pillar is carved in the shape of a conventional lion sitting very erect and carrying the shaft of the column on the top of its head. The shaft is still octagonal in section but of better proportion and crowned with a bulbous capital having a flat abacus. Between the capital and the architrave is usually a double bracket supporting the cornice. This latter feature is obviously a stone copy of a wooden model.

The so-called *rathas*, are rock-cut models of structural temples chiefly of timber construction. They vary in style and on plan but are decorated in the same manner as the cave-temples of this period. They will be described in detail later on.

The rock sculptures are large bas-relief sculptural scenes carved on the face of a cliff standing in the open air and are different to those within the temples. There are only three or four examples of this type of monument, all of which are situated at the Seven Pagodas.

The earliest sculptural representations of Indian deities are usually portrayed as ordinary mortals with only one pair of arms. As a rule, additional heads and limbs denote a later period but there are exceptions to this rule, as we find images of Siva with four arms at the very beginning of Hindu art in the seventh century. The big image of Siva in the Trichinopoly cave-temple is an example of this. We know from the inscription in this temple that this image was carved at the same time as the rest of the temple and is not a later addition. But images of the minor deities and figures of doorkeepers are usually portrayed with only one pair of arms. In later times they are portrayed with four arms. Sacred symbols, such as the Sankha (conch) and Chakra (discus) are represented in early Indian art without flames of fire issuing from their sides. In later art (after 800 A.D.), these symbols are decorated with flames of fire. Figures of the gods and ordinary mortals portrayed in early Indian art are of much better proportion and more dignified and lifelike than those of the later period. The early Indian sculptors took

Nature as their model and were not handicapped in expressing their ideals by a set of conventional rules of art like those laid down in the *Silpa Sastras*, which were strictly followed to the detriment of Indian art by the sculptors and builders of later times. It is unfortunate for Indian art that the *Silpa Sastras* were ever written, as they have been the means of suppressing all originality on the part of the sculptor and have led him to adopt a stereotyped mechanical style of art that is anything but pleasing.

One of the most interesting points about monuments in the Māmalla style is, that the architectural details such as the pillars, architraves, cornices and the roofs of the *rathas*, show unmistakably, that these monuments are stone models of structural buildings mainly of timber construction. The brackets, joists, rafters, and cross beams that would be required in a half-timbered construction are all laboriously reproduced in stone without the slightest structural advantage having been gained. This clearly shows that ordinarily, the masons who produced these rock-cut temples, were accustomed to erect structural buildings of half-timbered construction. The pillars and framework being of timber with the interstices filled with brick and plaster, while the ornamentation was in stucco and wood-carving. It was no doubt the perishable nature of such structures which led the masons to reproduce these buildings in stone when ordered to erect everlasting memorials in honour of their religion and to the greatness of their kings. It is only the religious monuments which are executed in stone. No remains of palaces, public buildings or domestic architecture have been discovered and yet we know that such buildings must have existed at this period. The fact, that no remains of such buildings have been discovered, is in itself a proof that the civil buildings at this period were half-timbered structures of the type described above and similar in outward appearance to the rock-cut *rathas* at the Seven Pagodas.

Examples of the Māmalla style are only found at the Seven Pagodas. It will be remembered that it was Māmalla who founded Māmallapuram, naming the town after himself. Although most of the monuments there may be said to be in the Māmalla style, it is quite certain that all of them could not possibly have been excavated during his life-time, as the work must have taken over a century and even then was never finished. Therefore, we may presume that Māmalla's son and successor Mahēndravarman II, and also the latter's son Paramēsvaravarman I, carried on the work begun by Māmalla, keeping more or less to the original style. Being rock-cut monuments, their orientation was somewhat a matter of chance and not of choice perhaps, but most of them face the east or the west, usually the latter. A few were dedicated to Vishnu but most of them are dedicated to Siva and his consort Pārvatī, the latter sometimes in the form of Dūrga. Several of the temples were dedicated to Siva in the form of Sōmāskanda and these have a panel or niche carved in the back or west wall of the sanctum immediately behind the linga and facing the east. This panel contains a bas-relief sculpture representing Siva and Pārvatī seated on a pedestal with the child Skanda between them. Sometimes Brahma and Vishnu are depicted at the back of the panel as attendants on Siva.

As a rule the interior of the shrine of a Hindu temple is never decorated. It is only in these Pallava temples dedicated to Siva in the form of Sōmāskanda where this very unusual feature is found. Another uncommon feature about these Sōmāskanda temples is the style of the linga enshrined within them. As a rule, the lingas of this period, like those of the Mahēndra period, are carved out of the local granite and cylindrical in shape, the shaft having a smooth polished surface. But the lingas in the Sōmāskanda temples are carved out of black basalt, specially imported from a distance for the purpose. The shaft of the linga is cut into eight or sixteen vertical facets which are generally slightly fluted and terminate in the centre of the crown of the linga. The fluting is highly polished. Some of these temples contain three lingas of this kind, each in a separate shrine, the one in the central shrine usually being the biggest. Perhaps they are meant to represent Siva, Pārvatī and Skanda, as depicted in the panel on the back wall described above. In all probability, the rock-cut Sōmāskanda temples at Māmallapuram were excavated at the end of the Māmalla period, possibly by Paramēsvaravarman I, because in the next period, we find the latter's son and successor, Rājasimha, introducing the same uncommon features in his structural Siva temples. With the close of Paramēsvaravarman's reign we come to the end of the history of rock-cut architecture in Southern India.

(3) *Rājasimha style.*—With the reign of this king we start a new epoch in the history of South Indian architecture. From this period onwards structural buildings alone are met with. Temples in the style of Rājasimha are built of stone with sometimes a brick superstructure covered in plaster and decorated in stucco. On plan, the shrine is a small square cella surrounded by a circumambulatory passage and faces the east. All Rājasimha temples are dedicated to Siva, presumably in the form of Sōmāskanda, since they all possess fluted basalt lingas and have the Sōmāskanda panel carved on the back wall of the shrine.

Externally, a lofty tower rising in tiers which diminish in size as they approach the summit, is built over the central shrine, in front of which is a small porch which leads into a large pillared hall or mandapa. Built up against the external walls of the central shrine, are usually three or more small attendant shrines containing fluted lingas. The bases of the pillars and the angles of the building are decorated with conventional lions mainly executed in stucco. The Kailasanātha temple at Conjeeveram is one of the best examples of this style of Pallava architecture.

(4) *Aparājita style.*—This style flourished during the second half of the ninth century and is a development of the apsidal-ended temple of the Māmalla period and similar in style to the Sahadeva temple at the Seven Pagodas. It is the intermediate style between the Rājasimha period and that of the Early Chōla. The lingas are cylindrical and generally smaller than those of the Māmalla period. The doorkeepers have four arms. The gable-window ornament is different in style to that of the earlier period. The pillars and angles of the building have no conventional lions. There is no Sōmāskanda panel in the sanctuary. The niches in the external walls of the sanctuary are generally filled with stone images carved in high relief or in the round. The upper portion of the temple is built of brick with the ornamentation in plaster.

IV. EXAMPLES IN THE MAHĒNDRA STYLE.

(Cir. 610 to 640 A.D.)

(1) *Dalavānūr.*—The village of Dalavānūr is at a distance of ten miles by road to the south-east of Gingee in the South Arcot district. It is noteworthy as containing one of the best rock-cut Pallava temples in the district. The temple is dedicated to Siva and is excavated in the southern face of a small granite hill lying to the north of the village and is known locally as the Pancha Pāndava Malai. The temple is no longer in use as a place of worship although it still contains a stone linga. The facade faces the south but the little shrine containing the linga faces the east. The shrine chamber is 7′ 10″ long, 8′ 6″ wide and 6′ 10″ in height and the walls are free from ornamentation. It contains a cylindrical granite linga 2′ 5″ in height and measuring 4′ 6″ in circumference. The linga is fixed in a yoni pedestal of the usual type which measures 6′ 2″ in length. Down the front of the linga two narrow vertical lines are cut in the stone. Both the linga and yoni pedestal are detached stones and are not monolithic like the rest of the temple and its ornamentation. Since the facade and entrance hall face the south [Fig. 1 (*a*)] and in order that the linga should face the east, the little shrine chamber has been excavated in the west wall of the main hall with its doorway facing the east [Fig. 1 (*b*)]. On each side of this doorway are two doorkeepers or dvārapālas in high relief, one on each side of the entrance. They are standing figures facing the spectator, with lofty head-dresses and each one is shown with one hand raised to the head in the act of adoration [Fig. 2 (*a*)]. In front of the shrine are two pillars about two feet square in section with corbel capitals, rising seven feet in height from the floor and which form a little porch leading into the sanctuary. The bracket capitals support cross beams carved out of the natural rock forming the roof over the main hall. The latter, including the little porch just mentioned, is a rectangular hall measuring 21′ 10″ long, 19′ wide and is 8′ 10″ in height. In the centre of the facade are two handsome pillars with corresponding pilasters at each end of the facade dividing the latter into three openings of equal size for admitting light and air into the interior of the temple. The central opening forms the entrance and has an unfinished flight of steps leading up to it. The floor of the hall is about four feet above the level of the natural ground which tends to heighten the effect of the facade. On each side of the two pilasters at the ends of the facade and facing the south, are two large crudely carved figures about six feet in height representing doorkeepers standing in large panels similar in shape to the three openings in the facade. The one on the left or western end of the facade is depicted with the left hand raised in adoration, and is a similar figure to the one on the left side of the shrine doorway mentioned above. The one on the eastern side of the facade, is depicted resting the right hand on a huge club.

On the outer surface of the pilaster at the left end of the facade is an inscription written in the Sanskrit language in Grantha-Pallava letters from which we learn that the temple was excavated by Mahēndra's orders (*vide Epigraphia Indica, Part V, Vol. XII, January* 1914).

The cubical portions of the two pillars in the centre of the facade are decorated with conventional lotus flower medallions similar to those on the rails of the Amarāvati Stūpa. Above the main entrance and springing from the two corbel capitals is a bas-relief representation of makara-torana in which the two ends or volutes of the torana are shown emerging from the mouths of makaras. Above the torana running the entire length of the facade, is a heavy projecting convex cornice decorated with the Buddhist gable-window ornament. With the exception of the linga and the figures of the doorkeepers, the entire ornamentation is purely Buddhist in style and character.

(2) *Trichinopoly.*—Half way up the famous Trichinopoly rock and excavated in its southern face, is a fine example of a Pallava temple in the Mahēndra style. It is a particularly interesting example because it contains some very valuable inscriptions which prove beyond all doubt that it was excavated by Mahēndra's orders. The pillars of the facade contain a number of inscriptions written in the Grantha-Pallava alphabet (*vide South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. I, Nos.* 33 *and* 34, *pp.* 28 *to* 30). This alphabet is very archaic and similar in style to the one employed in the inscriptions in the Pallāvaram temple. Engraved on the pilaster to the right of the sanctuary and at a spot which appears to have been selected for the principal inscription, is the following name "Sri Mahēndra-Vikrama", exactly as in the Pallāvaram inscription. The pillars at the other end of the hall contain a number of names and *birudas*, among them, "Gunabhāra," who is said to have had the temple excavated and placed within it, a stone linga and a portrait image of himself. The inscription also records that the beautiful large sculptural panel facing the

shrine entrance, representing Siva in the form of Gangādhara, was also executed at the same time and is not a later addition. It is now generally accepted that "Gunabhāra" was a surname of Mahēndravarman I. One inscription (No. 33 above) states that —"Now that Gunabhāra is a worshipper of the linga, let the knowledge that he has turned back from hostile conduct be spread far and wide by this linga." This evidently refers to Mahēndra's former persecution of the saint Appar who afterwards converted him to the cult of the linga as already related above (*vide Epigraphia Indica, Vol. III, page* 277).

The facade faces the south and is simple and severe in character [Fig. 3 (*a*)]. It has four cubical pillars dividing the facade into five openings of equal size, with a second row of pillars inside the temple and in line with those of the facade. In style, the pillars are similar to those at Dalavānūr, but they have no bas-relief representation of a torana over the entrance and there is no ornamental cornice above the architrave of the facade. The cubical portions of the pillars are decorated with lotus flower medallions and floriated ornament similar in design to that appearing on the Stone rails of the Amarāvati Stūpa. The underside of the corbel capitals is decorated with roll ornament [Fig. 4 (*a*)]. On plan, the temple consists of a rock-cut hall measuring 30′ 0″ in length, 15′ 0″ in width and 9′ 0″ in height. Cut into the east wall is a small sanctuary 7′ 10″ square and 7′ 0″ in height. The shrine faces the west. Cut in the centre of the floor of the sanctuary is a socket-hole 2 feet square for the reception of the linga, by the side of it is a second socket-hole 1 foot square, the latter was no doubt for the reception of the portrait image of Mahēndra mentioned in the inscription. The shrine is now empty. At one time, the temple was used as a powder magazine, presumably by the French, and the openings between the pillars of the facade were closed with brick walls, the latter have since been removed. Above the shrine doorway is a cornice decorated with the gable-window ornament and on each side of the entrance, carved in high relief and standing in a niche, is a figure of a doorkeeper leaning on a huge club [Fig. 4 (*b*)]. Carved in the west wall of the hall and facing the shrine, is a large panel about seven feet square containing a fine image of Siva in the form of Gangādhara, "the bearer of Gangā" (the Ganges). This form of Siva illustrates the Purānic story of the descent of the heavenly Ganges unto the earth to purify the ashes of the sinful sons of Sagara, a king of the Solar race. At the request of Bhagīratha, a late member of the same family, "the river of the gods" consented to direct her course to the earth, but her force was so great that the earth was unable to stand the shock. So Bhagīratha prayed to Siva and the latter consented to receive the Ganges on his head. The river, proud of her might, came down with all her force as though to crush Siva, but found herself lost in the tangle maze of Siva's tresses. Gangā then became humble and Siva permitted her to flow forth again from his hair as a tiny stream. Since then the river goddess Gangā is believed to abide in Siva's hair as one of his consorts. In the sculpture, Siva is portrayed with four arms, the right upper arm holds the Ganges issuing from his hair. The left upper arm holds some undistinguishable object that may be meant for a rosary. The left lower arm rests on the left hip and the right lower arm holds a hooded serpent the body of which is entwined round Siva's chest and right arms. Siva's right foot is raised and rests on the head of an ugly little dwarf who is shown holding up his puny arm to support the mighty foot of the god. Similar little dwarfs are common in Buddhist art and are employed in the same manner with regard to Buddha. In the form of Natarāja, Siva's right foot is usually portrayed as crushing a similar little demon dwarf, Musalagan or Apasmāra by name, but here Siva is not represented as crushing the dwarf and the latter is shown supporting the god's foot. Kneeling round the figure of Siva are four worshippers and above are two gandharvas flying through the air and raising their hands in the act of adoration. On the right side of Siva's head, depicted as coming out of the clouds is the head and bust of a little human figure with the hands raised in prayer. On the other side is a small animal, presumably a deer, in a recumbent attitude (Fig. 5). The base of the panel is decorated with the Buddhist rail ornament similar in design to that found in the Amarāvati bas-reliefs in the Madras Museum.

(3) *Mandagapattu.*—The village of Mandagapattu is 6 miles south-west of Dalavānūr and 12 miles north-west of Villupuram railway station in the South Arcot district. Half a mile to the west of the village is a small granite hillock in the northern face of which is excavated a Pallava temple with a facade similar in size and style to the Dalavānur temple only with less ornamentation and is also different on plan. The facade faces the north and has two square cubical pillars of the usual type in the centre, dividing the facade into three openings of equal size. The pillars are free from ornament and the facade has no ornamental cornice. At the two ends of the facade are two large panals similar in shape and size to the three openings in the facade. The one at the western end contains a large crudely carved figure in high relief of a standing dvārapāla, or doorkeeper, guarding the entrance on this side. The figure has the usual lofty headdress and stands facing the spectator in a very aggressive attitude. The right arm rests on the hip and the left on a mighty club. The figure is shown wearing the usual ornaments including two serpents or nāgas. The doorkeeper on the eastern side of the facade is similar to the one just described, except that the pose is different. It faces towards the entrance and thus presents only a side view to the spectator. The floor of the temple stands about 4 feet above the natural level of the ground and, like so many of these early Pallava temples, has no proper steps approaching the entrance. On plan [Fig. 6 (*b*)], the temple consists of a rectangular hall 22 feet in length, 24 feet in width and is 9 feet in height. The ceiling is supported with four square pillars with corresponding side pilasters. In the back or south wall facing the north, are three large niches 4 feet deep. Cut in the floor and against

the back wall of each niche, is a square socket-hole, indicating that a stone image once stood in each niche, forming three separate shrines. The position of the socket-holes clearly shows that images and not lingas stood in these shrines. A mutilated inscription on the outside of one of the pillars records that the temple was dedicated to the three gods Brahmā, Siva and Vishnu. The serpent ornaments worn by the doorkeeper indicate that the leading deity enshrined in it was Siva whose image occupied the central niche.

The name of the Pallava king who ordered this temple to be excavated is mentioned in the inscription as Vichitrachitta which we know is a *biruda* of Mahēndravarman I. The alphabet is much like that of the inscription at Dalavānūr, and as both temples are similar in style and are situated within a few miles of each other, we may assume that the Mandagapattu temple was also excavated during the reign of the great Mahēndravarman I.

(4) *Pallāvaram.*—The old village of Pallāvaram is situated 2 miles south of the modern village and railway station of that name in the Chingleput district. To the east of the station is a hill known locally as the Pancha Pāndava Malai in which has been excavated a rock-cut Pallava temple. It is now in the hands of the local Muhammadans who have converted it into a mosque by adding mud and plaster walls to the interior and covering the temple in numerous coatings of whitewash.

On plan (Fig. 7), the temple is similar to the one at Mandagapattu and consists of a pillared hall 32 feet in length, 12½ feet in width and about 9 feet in height. Cut in the back wall are five niches about 2½ feet square. These must have originally contained stone lingas or images. The roof is supported by two rows of pillars of the usual cubical kind, each row containing five pillars. The facade has five openings of equal size and is free from all ornament. A flight of steps leads up to the central opening. The cornice is a heavy projecting convex moulding but without the gable-window ornament as we usually find.

The plan and the style of the facade is very similar to the Mandagapattu temple but the Pallāvaram temple has no figures of doorkeepers like the former. The pillar on the right side of the entrance, has the octagonal portion of the shaft at the bottom instead of in the middle like the other pillars. It is curious that the masons should have made this mistake. Presumably this feature is due to accident and not intentional, and spoils the appearance of the facade. The shape of the upper portion of the shaft shows that it is not a later addition. Engraved all along the architrave of the facade and also along that of the inner row of pillars, is an inscription which is made up of a series of names which are evidently titles or *birudas* of a Pallava king (*Annual Report on Epigraphy for* 1909, *Part II, No.* 14, *page* 75). It is noteworthy that the first name in the series is "Śri Mahēndra–Vikrama," the same name in fact, as that which appears in the inscription in the Trichinopoly temple. The form of the letters, too, is similar in both inscriptions, so there can be no doubt that it was Mahēndravarman I who had the Pallāvaram temple excavated in the early part of the seventh century.

(5) *Mahēndravadi* is situated 3 miles to the south-east of Sholinghur railway station in the Wālājāpet taluk of the North Arcot district. The village is inhabited by Vaishnava Brāhmans and possesses a fine tank. Close to the tank are traces of fort walls, and within the enclosure is a large granite rock in the eastern face of which a rock-cut temple has been excavated. The facade faces the east and is plain in design and without the large panels containing bas-relief figures of doorkeepers at the ends of the facade, as at Dalavānūr and Mandagapattu [Fig. 8 (*a*)]. It has no carved projecting cornice and this portion of the facade has been left unfinished. In the centre of the facade are two square pillars with side pilasters, the cubical portions of which are ornamented with conventional lotus flowers similar to those at Dalavānūr. On plan [Fig. 8 (*b*)] the temple consists of a rectangular hall measuring 18′ 0″ long, 13′ 6″ wide and 9′ 0″ in height. The roof is supported by two pillars similar to and in line with those of the facade. Cut in the west wall and facing the east, is a small oblong shrine cell flanked by two doorkeepers. The shrine contains a modern image of Narasimha. The doorkeepers stand with their hands on their hips and face the front like those at Dalavānūr. These figures are much decayed by the weathering of the rock. The temple contains an important Pallava inscription engraved on the north face of the first pillar from the left of the facade. Dr. E. Hultzsch has given an account of this inscription in the *Epigraphia Indica, Vol. IV, pages* 152 *and* 153. It records that "Gunabhāra excavated the temple which bore the name of Mahēndra-Vishnugriha (the Vishnu temple of Mahēndra) and that it stood on the bank of the Mahēndra-taṭāka, (the tank of Mahēndra), situated in Mahēndrapura (the city of Mahēndra). The temple, the tank and the city were thus named after Mahēndra. The same name occurs in the Trichinopoly inscription and Dr. E. Hultzsch is of opinion that the Pallava king who bore the surname of Gunabhāra (the bearer of virtues) was Mahēndravarman I. The other princes named Mahēndra and particularly Mahēndravarman II seem to have reigned for a very short time or not to have reigned at all. Therefore, the Mahēndravadi temple may be attributed to Mahēndravarman I. The large tank near the village is no doubt the same as the one mentioned in the inscription and if so, this too owes its origin to the Pallavas. This is one of the few Pallava temples dedicated to Vishnu.

(6) *Vallam.*—The little village of Vallam is situated 2 miles to the east of Chingleput railway station on the road to Tirukkalukkunram. On the north side of the road is the village and hill of Vallam. There are three cave-temples excavated in the eastern face of the hill. The largest of them contains two Tamil inscriptions which are mentioned in *South Indian*

Inscriptions, Vol. II, Part III, pages 340 *and* 341. The oldest of them is engraved on the two pillars of the entrance and records that the temple was excavated by Skandesana, son of Vasantapriyarāja and vassal of king Mahēndrapōtarāja who was surnamed "Gunabhāra." Here there is no doubt concerning the name of the king, as the word Mahēndra is followed by Pōtarāja, i.e., king of Pallavas. The surname "Gunabhāra" is the same as that found in the inscriptions at Trichinopoly and Mahēndravadi. The late Mr. Venkayya has shown that in all probability, this Mahēndrapōtarāja of the Vallam inscription is identical with Mahēndravarman I (*Epigraphia Indica, Vol. III, page* 277).

The two smaller rock-cut shrines are unfinished and unimportant. The larger temple has been converted into a modern Hindu shrine and its appearance has been thoroughly ruined in consequence. On plan, the larger temple is similar to the one at Mēlachēri in the South Arcot district, and like the latter has only two plain cubical pillars standing in the facade. Cut in the back wall is a little square shrine chamber facing the east and containing a cylindrical stone linga of the usual kind. On each side of the shrine entrance are two doorkeepers. Their pose is similar to those in the Trichinopoly temple except that those at Vallam have their tall headdress decorated with bull's horns, and in this respect, are similar to some of the later figures of doorkeepers at the Seven Pagodas belonging to the Māmalla period. Cut in a niche on the south side of the facade is a large well executed image of Ganēsa, and on the northern side of the facade is a crudely carved and much decayed female figure in bas-relief representing Jyēshtha. The Ganēsa figure appears to have been added at a later date. Between the openings in the facade are modern brick and plaster fillings and wooden doors, and the entire facade is covered in whitewash and its appearance is utterly spoilt, so much so, that it is useless to attempt to photograph it, as nothing of the original facade is now visible owing to these appalling modern additions. It is a great pity as it is an interesting and valuable ancient monument and one of the earliest Siva temples in Southern India.

(7) *Mēlacheri.*—At Mēlachēri, 3 miles north-west of the town of Gingee, in the South Arcot district, is a rock-cut shrine excavated in the western face of a small granite hill standing to the north of the village. It is known locally as the Maddilēsvara temple and is still in use as a place of worship. The rock-cut facade faces the west but is hidden from view by a modern brick and plaster mandapa attached to the front of it. In the centre are two square pillars, dividing the facade into three openings of equal size. Within is an entrance hall 19′ 9″ in length, 8′ 9″ in width and 6′ 8″ in height. Cut in the back or east wall, and facing the west is a small square shrine chamber containing a monolithic linga. This shrine measures 8′ 4″ × 8′ 7″ and is the same height as the entrance hall. The stone linga is cylindrical in form and together with its yoni pedestal stands 4′ 9″ above the floor level and is cut out of the solid rock. The temple contains no sculptures or ornamentation of any kind, but it does contain a Pallava inscription on one of the pillars which was discovered by Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil in 1916 and published in his book "*Pallava Antiquities, Vol. I, page* 66". This inscription records that the temple was excavated by King Chandrāditya but the date is not given. The name Chandrāditya is evidently a surname of one of the Pallava kings but we do not know which one bore this name.

It is impossible to photograph the facade owing to the modern additions which obscure it from view, but a plan and section will be found in (Fig. 9.) Architecturally, this temple is in the style of Mahēndra and therefore it has been included here.

(8) *Singavaram.*—About one mile to the south of Mēlachēri is the neighbouring village of Singavaram which contains a rock-cut temple which, in all probability, owes its origin to the Pallavas. It is known as the Ranganātha temple and contains a large rock-cut image of Anantasayana resembling the one in the Shore Temple at Mahābalipuram. The image, however, has been recarved at a later period. The rock-cut hall in front of the shrine chamber has square monolithic pillars of the usual kind ornamented with conventional lotus flowers. At each end of the facade is an image of a doorkeeper which mostly resemble those found at the entrance to the shrine chamber of the Dalavānūr temple.

Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil makes the following remark concerning the name of this village. He states—"It is very probable that Singavaram (that is to say Simha-puram) was the capital of Singapuranādu." This name is, therefore, very ancient and since the doorkeepers are in the style of Mahēndravarman I, we may assume that Singāvaram was founded by Simhavishnu and that the temple was excavated either during his reign or that of his successor Mahēndravarman I." No Pallava inscriptions have been found in the Singavaram temple, but that does not necessarily mean that none exist, because the surface of the pillars is hidden by the modern mandapa built up against the facade of the temple. As the temple is in use for worship, the priests object to having this portion of the building removed, so there will always remain some doubt as to who was the author of the original temple.

[To be continued in my next annual report, A.H.L.].



Fig. 1 (A) Dalavānūr temple (Front Elevation).

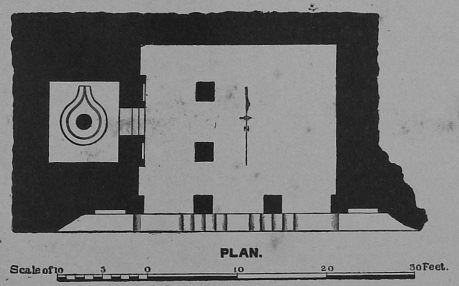


Fig. 1 (B) Dalavānūr temple (Plan).

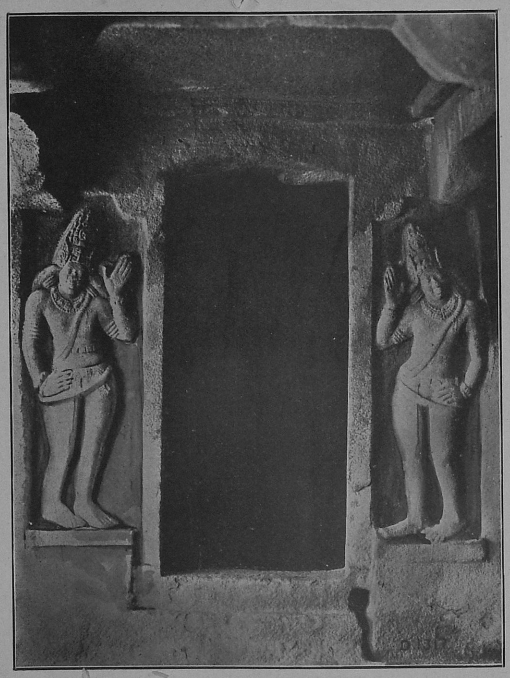


Fig. 2 (A) Dalavānūr temple (Detail of doorkeepers).



Fig. 2 (B) Dalavānūr temple (Detail of pillars and cornice).



Fig. 3 (A) Trichinopoly temple (Front Elevation).

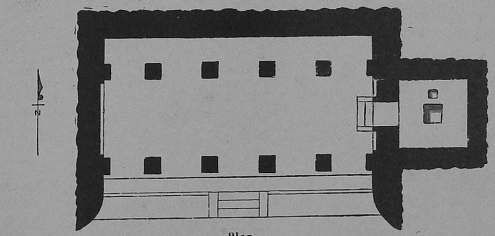


Fig. 3 (B) Trichinopoly temple (Plan).

Fig. 4 (a) Trichinopoly temple (Detail of pillars).

Fig. 4 (b) Trichinopoly temple (Detail of doorkeepers).



Fig. 5. Trichinopoly temple (Detail of sculpture representing Gangādhara).

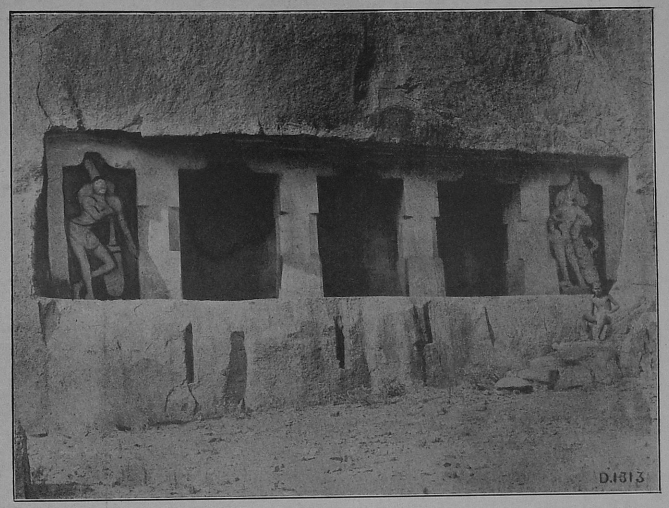


Fig. 6 (A) Mandagapattu temple (Front Elevation).

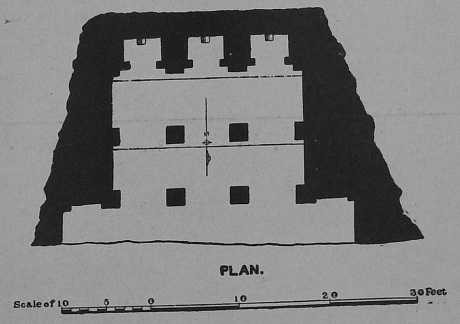
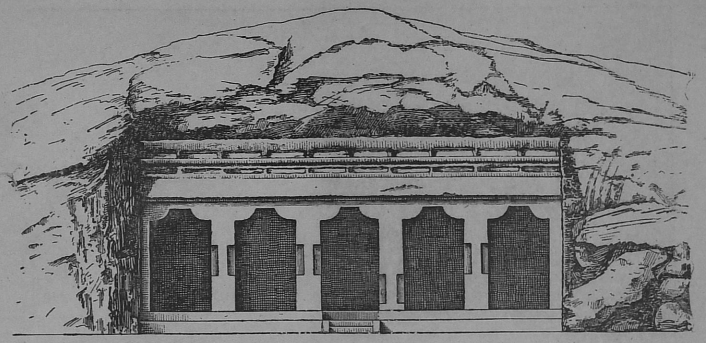
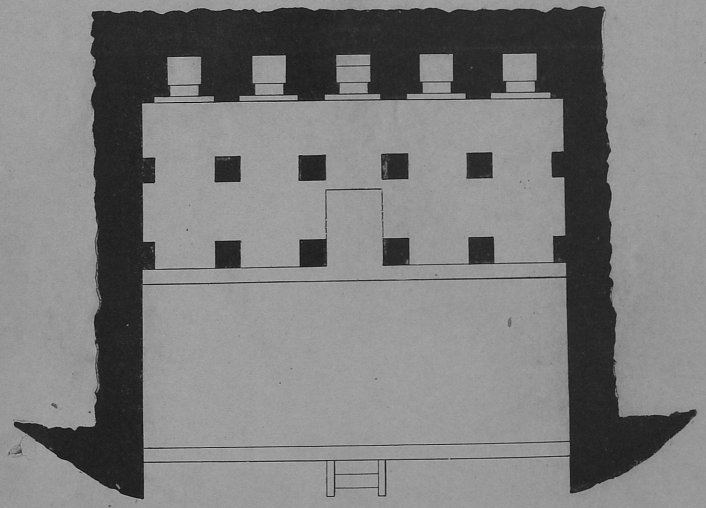


Fig. 6 (B) Mandagapattu temple (Plan).



Elevation.



Plan.

Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 Feet.

Fig. 7. Pallāvaram temple, (Elevation and Plan).

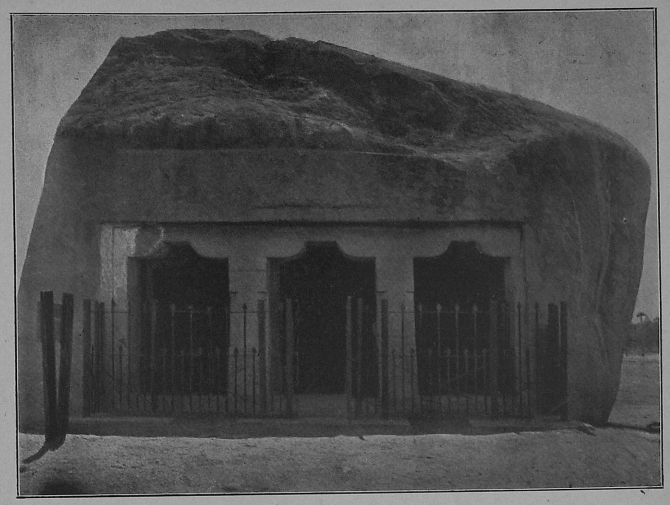
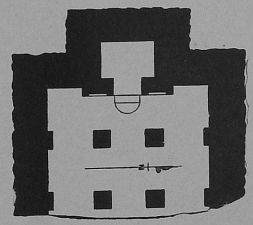


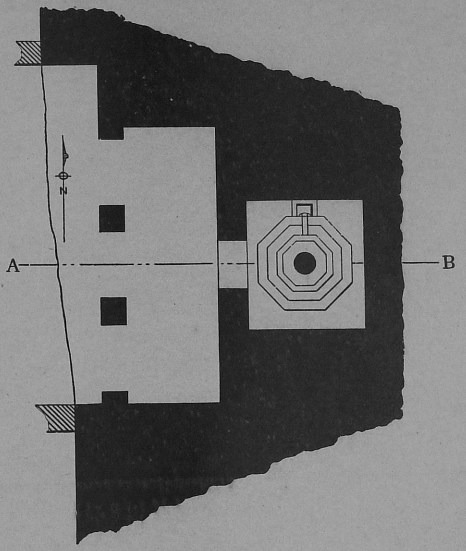
Fig. 8 (A) Mahēndravadi temple (Front Elevation).



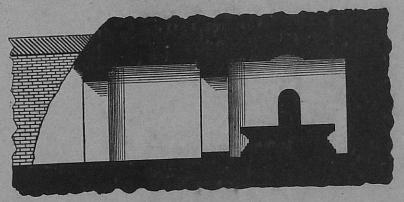
PLAN.

Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 Feet

Fig. 8 (B) Mahēndravadi temple (Plan).



PLAN.



Section on line A B.

Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 Feet.

Fig. 9. Mēlachēri temple (Plan and Section).

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

No. 1091.

LETTER—TO

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MY LORD,

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in the marginally-noted despatches from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, I am directed to forward three copies of the Proceedings of this Government No. 1090, dated the 9th September 1919, embodying the annual report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, for the year 1918–19 with the photographs referred to in Appendix A.

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

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

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,

Secretary to Government.

OOTACAMUND,

9th September 1919.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1090, HOME (EDUCATION), DATED 9TH SEPTEMBER 1919.

[SUBJECT:—*Annual report on archaeology for* 1918–19.]

Previous papers:

G.O.	415,	*Public*,	*4th June*	1906	G.O.	895	*W.*,	*29th July*	,,
,,	29	,,	*6th Jan.*	1914	,,	7,	*Home (Edn.)*,	*3rd Jan.*	1919
,,	644	*W.*,	*29th Mar.*	1915	,,	206	,,	*15th Feb.*	,,
,,	1250,	*Public*,	*21st Aug.*	,,	,,	251	*W.*,	*20th* ,,	,,
,,	264	*W.*,	*15th Feb.*	1916	,,	416	*Home (Edn.)*,	*3rd April*	,,
,,	1247,	*Public*,	*28th June*	,,	,,	738	,,	*13th June*	,,
,,	358	*W.*,	*8th Mar.*	1917	,,	897	,,	*18th July*	,,
,,	259	,,	*19th Feb.*	1918					

From the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, dated 23rd July 1919, *No.* 454.

The annual progress report for 1918–19 submitted by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, calls for the following remarks:—

(1) *Date of submission of the report*.—The report which was due with this Government on the 15th July and with the Government of India on the 1st September (G.O. No. 29, Public, dated 6th January 1914) was received in office only on the 28th July. The delay is explained in paragraph 1 of the Superintendent's covering letter

(2) *Photography*.—Last year the Government of India decided that the preparation of the photographic prints of archæological objects accompanying the annual report should be deferred till the end of the war—vide Government of India's letter disposed of in G.O. No. 612, Home (Education), dated 11th May 1918. Now that the war is over, the Superintendent has as usual submitted two sets of photographs, of which one set may be forwarded to the Secretary of State—cf. Government of India's letter disposed of in G.O. No. 415, Public, dated 4th June 1906. The Superintendent arranged to place an album of photographs in each of the rest-houses at Hampi Ruins and the 'Seven Pagodas' last year and this has increased the sale of photographs relating to these monuments—paragraph 3 of the report.

(3) *Excavation*.—The Superintendent reports that no time was found available to attempt work of this nature owing to his absence on leave and the fact that he was fully occupied with inspection work—paragraph 4 of the report. Attention is in this connexion invited to G.O. No 1250, Public, dated 21st August 1915, in which the Government ordered that the Superintendent should devote his attention primarily to conservation work and that no fresh excavation work should be undertaken for some time. It may be observed that the provision for excavation in the budget for the year under review was resumed in accordance with retrenchment orders from the Government of India (G.O. No. 895 W., dated 29th July 1918) and that no provision has therefore been made for the purpose in the current year's budget—Appendix to G.O. No. 251 W., dated 20th February 1919.

(4) *Touring*.—Please see paragraph 2 of the Director General's note at pages 2–5 of G.O. No. 7, Home (Education), dated 3rd January 1919, in which the Director-General suggested that the Superintendent might be asked to include in his annual report a brief tabular statement of the time spent on tours showing the number of days spent at each place. The Superintendent has followed the suggestion in his present report. The total number of days spent in touring, viz., 96, shows a decided falling off as will be evident from the following figures for the past five years:—

Year.	Number of days spent in tour.
1914–15	130
1915–16	154
1916–17	117
1917–18	146
1918–19	96

The short touring is apparently due to the fact that Mr. Longhurst was on leave for three months and was engaged in the publication of the work on South Indian Architecture which was agreed to by him in his interview with Sir John Marshall early in 1916, the time required for which being found by curtailing the period spent in touring—paragraphs 1—4 of the demi-official at pages 8—13 of G.O. No. 1247, Public, dated 28th June 1916.

(5) *Treasure trove.*—In paragraph 1 of his note, dated 31st October 1918 (page 2 of G.O. No. 7, Home (Education), dated 3rd January 1919), the Director-General stated that in cases where the acquisition of treasure had been advised, it would be useful if a permanent record of the circumstances under which it was found could be included in the tabular statement of treasure trove given in the report. The Superintendent was asked to carry out the instructions of the Director-General [G.O. No. 206, Home (Education), dated 15th February 1919], and it will be observed from the statement of treasure trove given in paragraph 5 of the present report that the required information has been furnished in a new column.

(6) *Conservation.*—The amounts spent on conservation during the last four years were as follows:—

Year.	Budget allotment.	Actual expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1915-16	35,000	29,713
1916-17	27,000	23,794
1917-18	25,000	22,626
1918-19	25,000	19,887

It will be observed from the above that there has been a tendency in the past to allow the sanctioned grants to lapse. Of the sum of Rs. 5,000 and odd that lapsed during the year under review, Rs. 1,000 represents the amount provided for excavation works which was resumed as pointed out in paragraph 1 (3) on page 1 ante and the other surrenders were made at the discretion of the Superintending Engineers concerned (paragraph 9 of the report). It may be mentioned that the question of the conservation of the Amaravati stupa, which formed the subject of a prolonged controversy between the Superintendent and the Director-General has been settled and the former has been asked completely to revise his notes on the subject on the lines indicated by the latter—G.O. No. 738, Home (Education), dated 13th June 1919. As regards the repairs to the Gingee Fort referred to in paragraph 9 of the report, the Government of India have brought to the notice of this Government Mr. Longhurst's omission to carry out the Director-General's suggestions, Mr. Longhurst's explanation in regard to this omission is separately under consideration.

In reviewing the report for 1917-18, the Director-General remarked that the account given by Mr. Longhurst of the conservation work done by him was very meagre and that a readable account of his activities in this branch of work would be of interest and help to his colleagues [pages 4-5 of G.O. No. 7, Home (Education), dated 3rd January 1919]. The Superintendent was thereupon requested to incorporate in his annual reports a detailed account of conservation works [G.O. No. 206, Home (Education), dated 15th February 1919]. Though appendix C of the present report compares favourably with the similar appendix for last year in this regard, Mr. Longhurst has given in his *report* only a very brief account of the repairs done to about nine monuments, without any detailed account of the conservation of these monuments (paragraph 9 of the report). His real reason for this course seems to be that conservation notes on these monuments have already been submitted to Government and that there is therefore no necessity to repeat the information in the annual report. But the Director-General appears to require not merely that details of the items of repairs to the temples should be given in column 5 of appendix C, but that a detailed account of conservation in regard to special works should be given in the report itself. Perhaps orders may issue separately drawing the Superintendent's attention to G.O. No. 7, Home (Education), dated 3rd January 1919, and paragraph 2 of G.O. No 206, Home (Education), dated 15th February 1919 and asking him to follow the instructions contained therein.

(7) *Publications.*—Part II of the report which deals with the History of Pallava architecture forms part of the handbook on South Indian Architecture which Mr. Longhurst promised to prepare in the summer of 1917 (pages 8-9 of G.O. No. 1247, Public, dated 28th June 1916). It appears to be well written and is very interesting. There are apt to be differences of opinion on the views expressed therein, but it was with the object of subjecting them to criticism that it was decided to publish the several chapters of the handbook separately in the Archæological report (cf. paragraph 1 of Sir John Marshall's demi-official at pages 8-9 of G.O. No. 1247, Public, dated 28th June 1916). It may, however, be noted that any reference to present day politics would rather be out of place in a history of ancient architecture. It is submitted that Mr. Longhurst may perhaps be asked to refrain from making such comments as he has done at page 21 of the report. Lord Pentland has personally given Mr. Longhurst the necessary instructions in regard to the preparation of the book [cf. Mr. Moir's note at page 26 of G.O. No. 416, Home (Education), dated 3rd April 1919]. It appears that he has also informed the latter that the Director-General has agreed to advise the Government of India to allow him to remain in this circle until the work is finished (paragraph 10 of the report). The importing of this matter in the report is rather awkward.

It seems to be harmless.

R.R.—25-8-19.

Yes. **A**

L. D[AVIDSON].

2. *Position of the Archæological department under the Reforms scheme.*—The Government of India recently invited the opinion of this Government on this question and the latter have agreed to the Archæological department being treated as Imperial and to Archæological expenditure being charged to Imperial revenues. They have also addressed the Government of India for the revival of the grant-in-aid from Imperial revenues to supplement the annual Provincial allotment for conservation works—Letter No. 897, Home (Education), dated 18th July 1919.

3. A draft order and a draft letter forwarding the report to the Secretary of State are submitted for approval.

G.N.—14-8-19.

T.K.—19-8-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—25-8-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—25-8-19.

Draft approved. [I shall be glad when Archæology becomes Imperial and Mr. Longhurst is subordinated to the Director-General. The present arrangements are not satisfactory.]

L. D[AVIDSON]—26-8-19.

With reference to '**A**' above endorsed by Honourable Member, it is for orders whether the portion within brackets in paragraph 10 of the report should be excised.

E.A.V.—27-8-19.

C.R.—28-8-19.

Omit.

R.R.—28-8-19.

[G.O. No. 1090, Home (Education), dated 9th September 1919.]

Scott. II– 10 (5)—12-1-16. Ref

Home (Education) DEPARTMENT

Annual report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey for 1918-19. 31

Recording with remarks the ------

READ AGAIN G.O. No. ....., dated ..... 191 .

" " " " ....., " ..... 191 .

READ ALSO:–

C. No. 1468 B From the Supdt Archl Survey. , No. 454 , dated 23-7-1919 191 .

" " ....., " " ....., " ....., " ..... 191 .

" " ....., " " ....., " ....., " ..... 191 .

ORDER. No. 1090, dated 9—9— 1919.

I.S.

(Notes to be printed)

Recorded.

2. The report contains evidence of useful work carried out by the Archaeological department during the year. Conservation ~~work~~ was carefully attended to and several new monuments were added to the list. [redacted]

3. The Govt have ~~also~~ perused with interest Part II of the Report which deals with the history of Pallava Architecture ~~forming~~ part of the handbook on "South Indian Architecture" and [redacted] trust that [redacted] will be made at the work [redacted]

26 8 19

para 9 of the Report p. 8 of

Read

- 2 -

4, Copies of the report and the photographs referred to in appendix A will be forwarded to the Rt.Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

Ir 4.8.19 CR 15-8-19

Letter: 1091 dt. 9-9-19

The Under Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in the marginally noted despatches from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, I am directed to forward three copies of the proceedings of this Government No. 1090 dated the 9th Sept' 1919, embodying the annual report on the Operations of the Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, for the year 1918-19 with the photographs referred to in Appendix A.

I have etc.,

Ir 14-8-19 4.8.19 CR 23.8.19

Sent 2/10

Sent 20/9.

To The S.A.S.
" A.P.E. for Epigraphy.
" Supdt, Govt. Museum.
" S.E.I.
" All Collectors.
" P. D.
" Home (Mis) Dept.
" R & M Dept.
" Govt. of India Dept of Education with c.l
" D.G.of Archaeology (with c.l)
" Chief Commissioner of Coorg (with c.l)

Read & Sent

T.T.

Sent 9/10.

1. Despatch to the Govt. of Bombay No. 28, Public (Records) dated 9-1-[illegible] (27)
2. Despatch to the Govt. of India No. 16, Public (Records) dated 16-3-00. (18)

Enclosure to No 45H 23 N 19

First Circle

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY LIBRARY

Memory cistern in front is also to be removed. 7a

P.W.D. II 64 (c)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (vide G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

2. No monument besides those for which particulars can be given in column 2 to be shown in this return.

3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	1	GANJAM.	Chicacole	Jangada	Asoka's rock Inscription.	28-2-1919	M.R.Ry. S. Subramanta Ayyar Avergal, S.D.O. Berhampore.	August 1918.	The roof over the inscriptions was repaired and made quite watertight. The iron fence all round is being fixed and will be completed in April 1919.	...
			Chicacole	Chatrapur	Jaama Masjid	21-3-1919	M.R.Ry. C.S.Gopalakrishna Rao Avergal, S.D.O. Chicacole.			There are in fairly good condition. No repairs were done during the year. Main portion. The ceiling of the roof and inside of main walls require ~~repairs~~ round is being fixed cleaning and white washing as usual every year. The scrub jungle in rear of main wall all round is to be removed and the roots ~~of~~ treated with scrub eradicator to prevent further growth. The plastering on the rear face of the main walls that has gone in patches may be made up with mortar mixed with some colouring matter to agree with the existing plaster. The vegetation in the masonry cistern in front is also to be removed.

P.T.O.

(2) Item.

Gate. This is roofed with terrace over arches. There is a very thin crack in it longitudinally along the centre and this is said to exist from a long time and may therefore be left as it is. The ceiling and the walls on the inside are dirty with cobwebs and scribbled over with charcoal and require cleaning and annual whitewashing.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-9-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	3 (G.O.No.925, dated 11-11-1913.	GANJAM	GUMSUR	Kottakolla	Gangadhara and Jagadisvara temples on the Brundakolla hill beyond the village boundary of Kottakolla	27-2-1919.	M.R.Ry. E. Sundararaja Iyengar, Overseer P.W.D. Madhavaburidi.	March 1913.	1. The Jagadesvara temple is in good order. The stone flooring all round has just been repaired. A revetment to protect the foundations of this has been constructed last year and it was extended this year towards stream side. 2. Gangadhara temple is in good order. 3. The Mareesvara temple has partly fallen down and the fallen stones are at site. This needs demolition or rebuilding. This department may be informed of the Superintendent's advice. 4. Removing vegetation and patch repairs to the outside floor of the Gangadhareesvara temple have to be done for the current year in addition to the demolition or rebuilding of Mareesvara temple. An estimate will be forwarded on receipt of advice.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-9-18.

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or settlement (G.O. No.) sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs probably	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	4	GANJAM								
	G.O.No.1567 (Home) d/21-10-1917.	Sompeta Agency	Mudala							
		Mahendragiri		Atagada	Kotinta Temple	7-4-19.	M.R.Ry. C.S. Gopalakrishna Rao.Avergal. S.D.O. Chicacole.	Good No repairs during the year.	The small ornamental capstones over two of the turrets on the front face of the gopuram have dropped down. They are to be replaced in position and fixed in mortar.	
					Rock inscriptions at Gudithitra (Fort hill) near the old Fort.	29-5-1918	M.R.Ry. S. Subramania Ayyar Avergal.S.D.O. Berhampore	No repairs.	The inscriptions are in slightly soft rock and need no special protection except the application of solution to prevent further crumbling down into flakes.	

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-4-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out in the past three years and the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	6	GANJAM	Sompeta Agency	Mahendragiri	Bhima temple	7-4-19	M.R.By. G.S. Gopalakrishna Rao, Avergal, Sub Divisional officer, Chicacole.	Good. No repairs during the year.	The crack caused by the lightening in the massive cornice and the top final stone over the Gopuram stone may be patched up with cement concrete and pointed and the fallen down replaced in position. The drainage on the right of the temple requires slight improvement to prevent water stagnating at the site and in the temple. The rocky path or well	This temple is situated on a steep portion on the summitof the hill just at the north west boundary of the Mandasa and Parlakemidi Estates as the name indicates the work of Gangas only like Bhima. It measures 12 x 12½ x 3 feet and is built of 5 courses of massive blocks of stone each 2 to 4 feet in depth cut to size and fitted up It is strick by
					Yudhistra temple					

It is struck by lightning which has slightly chipped offone stone at top and displaced some others. The temple is however quite stable and does not require any repairs. It may be left as it is.

in front requires to be cleared of vegetation all over and inside and the dirty water in it should be baled out and kept clean.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	9	Do.	Do.	Kanumitta Agraharam	Lomaśonda with an inscription.	15-2-19	Mr. K.C. Abraham, Overseer Vizianagaram Section.	February 18.	The present condition of the monument is good and no repairs are needed. A pathway to lead to the monument.	
9	8	Do.	Vizianagaram	Pamatirtham	Buddhist Remains	24-12-13	M.E.Ty. S. Ramanujachari Asst. Sub Divisional Officer, Yellamanchili	March 17	The present condition of the monument is good. Repairs done during past 5 years are clearing of jungle growth in pathway and steps leading to the monument, retaining loose stones of steps & repairs to the watcher's shed. Repairs costing Rs.100/- will be necessary during 18-20. There is a special watcher looking after the monument.	During 18-19 carried out small cost in 13-19 the pathway and steps in 1918-19.
10	7	Do.	Anakapalli	Santaram	Buddhist Remains	20-2-19		During 18-19	In good condition of the monument is good. Repairs required.	

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	10	Godavari	Ramachandrapuram	Draksharama	Bhimesvara temple and inscriptions.	18-2-19	M.R.Ry. A.S. Subramania Ayyar Avl., S.D.C. Headquarters Ramachandrapuram.	Never repaired.	Terrace of the inner shrine the present condition of which is good & no repairs are needed.	No repairs have been done for a long time. Inscriptions are in a fair condition. The repairs are not to be carried out at Government expense.
12	14	Vizagapatam	Vizianagaram	Sartpalle	Deserted temple	20-2-19	Mr. K.C. Abraham, Overseer Vizianagaram Section.	No repairs appear to have been done at any time.	Of Kalyana mandapa is the monument is good leaky. The compound & no repairs are needed. wall eastern & western The notice board sides has fallen down in was painted recently. some places. Vegetation om the top of the outer mandapam & other places in the compound wall require removal. In other respects the building is in good condition.	

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

Second Circle

P.W.D. II 64 (c)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
—	15.	Kistna.	Bezwada	Bezwada	Inscribed pillars in the Malleswara temple.	19 ~~19~~-5-1919.	M.R.Ry. R. Narasimha Ayyangar Avl. Executive Engineer, Bezwada.	From time to time by the Authorities of the Temple.	1. None, 2. Good, 3. None	Superintending Engineer's remarks. The report that ~~was given against item 14 only~~ the inscribed pillars in the Malleswara temple were removed by the temple authorities to the Sraimaramba temple in the town was grooved to be incorrect. The Executive Engineer Kistna central Division now reports that the pillars etc. in question that are protected are in the Sriramaramba Malleswara temple were seen by him & have not been removed from another site to this temple of late and that they are in good condition.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		KISTNA	BEZWADA	BEZWADA			Lieut. M. Power, Sub Divisional Officer Headquarters, Bezwada.	From time to time by temple authorities		
1	13				Five Rock-cut cave temples on the Hill "Icovlnda Cave.	Do.			1. None 2. Good 3. Clearing site	at a probable cost of Re.1
2	17				The small Cave temples West of the Town.	Do.			1. Bush clearing 2. Good 3. Bush clearing about Re.1	1. None 2. Good 3. None
3	16				The ruined Mandapa of Jammidodi.	12-5-19			1. None 2. Good 3. None	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (c)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	18	Kistna	Bezwada	Bezwada	5. Twin Caves 4. Akkanna Madanna Caves, 3. Cave near Kanaka Durga Temple. 2 Hamanuja Bilam.	12-5-1919	Lieut. M. Power, Sub Divisional Officer Headquarters, Bezwada.	1918-19 1916-17 1906-07 1916-17	1. Removing bush 2. Good 3. None. 1. Crack in rock over temple filled with cement in 16-17 to stop wild plants 1. None 2. Good 3 None 1. Concrete work & removing Leakage. 2. Good. 3. Leak through the roof to be closed with cement at a cost of Rs.10/- and a notice board provided at a cost of Rs.20/- 2. Good 3. None.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	18 (a) G.O.No.288 Home(Edn)., d/28-2-17.	Kistna	Bezwada	Bezwada	Kiratarjuna Pillar on Indrakila Hill	12-5-19	Lieut. M. Power, Sub Divisional Officer, Headquarters Bezwada.	1918-19	1. None 2. Good 3. None.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-5-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	19	Do.	Bezwada.	Mogalrajapuram	Rock-cut Cave Temples on the hill	12-5-19	Lieut. M. Power Sub Dlvl. Officer Bezwada.	1918-19	1. Notice board repaired & bush cleared. 2. Good. 3. Site clearing & path way formed at a cost of about Rs. 6/-	
		Do.	Do.	Kondapalle.	Hill Fort & Ruined Palace.	10-4-19 & 26-4-19	M.R.Ry. R.Srinivasa Aiyangar AVl. Sub Dlvl. Officer Muntyeru, Bezwada.	1914-15	Vegetation near the front entrance to the fort has been partly removed. No repairs were done last year. The remains of the ruined palace are in fair condition.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (vide G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years: the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	21	Kistna	D i v i	Ghanṭasala	Vishvasvara Temple. Jalakesvara temple.	16th March 1919	M.R.Ry. V. Subramanya Sastri, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Bandar.	17-12 17-18	1916-17 Nil. 1916-17 Rs.22 1917-18 ~~Nil~~ /- 1917-18 Rs.15 1918-19 Nil. 1918-19 Nil	An estimate for repairing compound walls & removing vegetation in compound has been prepared & forwarded to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey for countersignature.

In good order. The buildings are leasing other the monument and do not require any help from Govt.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	28	Kistna	Divi	Ghantasala	Buddhist remains in a mound.	16th March 19.	M.R.Ry. V. Subramania Sastri, Temporary Upper Subordinate.	16-17	1916-17 Rs.8/- Good.	
11	22		Bandar	Bandar	Dutch Cemetery	28th April 19	M.R.Ry. G.V.Lakshmi Narayanaiyah Overseer 1st Grade, Bandar.	17-18	1916-17 Rs.6 1917-18 Rs.26/- 1918-19 Rs.Nil	In good order. Providing a new gate at an estimated cost of Rs.45/- has been sanctioned in G.O.No.291/W. dated 6-2-19. This gate is being put up.
									1916-17 Rs.Nil 1917-18 Nil 1918-19 Nil	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1915-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (o)—250—14-6-18.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past five years and the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	25	KISTNA	Do.	Pedavegi	Ancient Mounds.	2-5-19	M.W.Ry. G. Subramanyayer, Overseer, P.W.D. Tanks Section Ellore.	Do.	1. M11. 2 & 3. There are two mounds one small & the other big. The latter is stated to have been excavated long ago and is in whole mound is overgrown with thick bushes and trees	1. M11. 2 & 3. The same condition. There are two heaps red earth, bricks stones outlined with gravel. The price of land adjoining the mounds measuring 58 cents has been acquired by Government. The mounds are overgrown with thick prickly pear in patches all round. The probable cost of removal is Rs.10/-
	24		Ellore	Adamalle	Stone Images.	2-5-19		Not known.	1.M11. 2 & 3. The same condition. There are two heaps red earth, bricks stones outlined with gravel. The price of land adjoining the mounds measuring 58 cents has been acquired by Government. The mounds are overgrown with thick prickly pear in patches all round. The probable cost of removal is Rs.10/-	Jungle and requires clearance. Approximate cost is Rs.10/-

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	26	Kistna	Ellore	Guntapalle.	Buddhist Chaityas, Stupas and rock-cut Caves.	16-2-19	M.R.Ry. M. V. Surya Narayanayyar Avl. Sub Divisional Officer, Tanks Sub Division, Ellore.	18-19	1. Jungle clearance, construction of masonry steps for the hill slopes demarcating the limits for annual maintenance clearing off the small & large monasteries & building steps & building steps to them & rebuilding Well at entrance of rock-cut temple. Renewing notice boards. Rebuilding a masonry stupe fronting road-way & removal of the inscribed stone to the small masonry. 2 & 4. In good condition.	Inscribed stone is broken in two and arrangements are being made for its removal to the Madras Museum for safe custody there. A watchman is quite necessary to cut the jungle growth as it appears & to look after the monuments. A local man on Rs.5/- p.m. will be available. For the building steps from large monastery to small monastery

& group of stupas in the saddle are required. Probable cost is Rs.50 Removal of jungle between the large monastries & group of stupas left uncleared till now for want of provision on the previous estimate is also required. Probable cost Rs.50/- Total approximate cost of repairs Rs.100/-

P.W.D. II 64 (c)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
28	27	KISTNA	Gudivada	Gudivada	Old Siva Temple with Jain Images & Inscriptions.		M.R.Ry. N. Ganapathi Pillai Avl. Sub Divisional Officer, Gudivada.	No repairs seem to have been done at any time, before, it is/September 1917 certain it was not repaired for last 7 years.	1916-17 Rs.9 Prickly pear growth 1917-18 7 was removed 1918-19 Nil.	Amidst like crack appears in the left leg before the knee and above. The calf of the image. This is probably a flaw in the stone before it was dressed. Anchæological Survey Department, Southern Circle has been prepared & sent up to the Superintendent, Archæological for countersignature. On receipt this mate will be sanctioned & necessary Repairing to the board & inserting letters with black ink will be done. The place is under investigation.
					Mound containing Buddhist remains & Ancient village site.				1916-17 Nil 1917-18 Nil 1918-19 Nil. This is the local Siva temple.	

Note. Nil 19

Nil 19

becoming perceptable on account of exposure to hot sun. Being under private management nothing could be done. So also is the temple under private management. The bricks of which it is built are falling off into dust on account of saline action.

The monument is in good condition.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-9-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	29	Kistna	Nandigama	Jaggayyapet	Buddhist Remains of a stupa on the hill	16-4-19	M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasayyangar Avl. Sub Divisional Officer, Muntyeru Bezwada.	March 1919	The stupa in fair condition. The pillars all round have been recently plastered. The fencing round the stupa is missing in some places. This will be replaced out of a current sanctioned estimate	

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18	80	Godavari	Yernagudem	Arugolam	Mounds containing Buddhist remains.	24-4-19	M.R.Ry. N. Raghava Ayyangar Avl. Sub Divisional Officer, 1 Sub Division Ellore.	Not known	1. Nil. 2. They are in good condition and require no repairs. The mounds are not interfered with and they are not excavated. A grant of Rs.10 has been sanctioned in the conservation of this monument for 1919-20 To work out this amount estimate has been called for from the Sub Divisional officer.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19	21	GUNTUR	Bapatla	Bapatla.	Bhavanarayana Temple & Inscriptions.	5-4-19	M.R.Hy. A.R. Venkatachari Avl. 3.A.B.E. Asst. Engineer Bapatla.	Repairs were done in the five years past.	2 Good.	The inscriptions are not quite legible in places. (4 furlongs from Bapatla Ry. Stn.
20	22			Santhara-vur	Ramalinga & Chinnakesvara Temples.	6-2-19		No repairs were done in the year past.	2 Good	4½ miles from Vetapalem Ry. Stn.
21	23			China Ganjam	Chidambara temple	3-2-19	M.R.Hy. V.S.Anantha Narayanaiyer, Avl., Sub overseer, Santhara vur	Some repairs were done in the year 1912	1 & 2. Nil 2 Good	6 furlongs from China Ganjam Ry. Stn.
									1 & 2 Nil 2 Good.	
									1 & 2 Nil 2 Good	

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. superseding the list given in column 1 of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out in the past three years with the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23	25	GUNTUR	Do.	Mutupalle	Veerabhadra Chola Temple with Inscriptions.	7-2-19	M.R.Ry. V.S. Anantha Narayana Aiyar Avl., Sub Overseer, Santharavur	Notice board fixed in 1912	1. Nil. 2. Roof overgrown with vegetation the sides of which in some walls have resulted in cracks. Roof is leaky & bad. Kitchen house portion fallen. The 2 pillars on which the inscriptions are made are in good condition. The stones in the walls have also inscriptions which are being decipherd. 3. Roof & walls if be repaired Rs.1500 will be probable cost I do not think it is necessary to spend all the money.	5 furlongs from Chinnaganjam Rly. Station.
24			Bapatla	Chinnaganjam	Buddhist remains in a Mound.	8-2-19		Never.	1. Nil. 2. Walls is in a state of collapse 3. walls & roofs are to be removed Rs.500 will be probable cost. I do not however recommend this.	

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		GUNTUR								
24	27		Guntur	Malkapuram	Nandi Slab with inscriptions in front of Vîrêsvara temple.	21-4-19	M.R.Ry. V. Sundarachari Avl. Overseer, P.W.D. Guntur Section Guntur.	1917	The pillar was raised into position in 1917 and a small concrete platform built round it. The monument is in fair condition. The mouth of Nandi figure was broken in a chip & this distfigured some years back. The concrete platform requires slight repairs & the surface may be plastered with cement fixed if its railings should have a coat of paint. Probable cost of repairs is Rs.15/-	
25	26		Repalla	Pedaganjam	Bogandani dibba with Buddhist remains.	8-2-19	V.S.Anantha Narayanaiyar Sub Overseer Santhararvur	No repairs were done for ever.	1.Nil. 2.Overgrown with prickly pear & thumma trees. 3. A notice board may be fixed to be continued. Prickly pear may also be cleared which will cost about Rs.50/-	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (2)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2b	28	Guntur	Guntur	Seethanagaram	Rock-cut Cave on the hill	3-4-19	M.R.Ry. V. Sundaracharl Avl., Overseer, P.W.D. Guntur Section, Guntur.	Not known.	1. Nil. 2. The beauty of the cave has been marred by somebody (I am told a local Sadhu) building a cross wall of rough stone in mud with a door at centre and small plaistle and plastering roughly here and there a few months back. (2). Nil. excepting the removal of cross walls and bringing up the cave to the natural state. Approximate cost of repairs is Rs.25. If this is objectionable as I believe, it is, necessary action may kindly be taken.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	29	Guntur	Guntur	Vundavalli	Four storeyed rock-cut Hindu Temple.	8-4-19	M.R.Ry. V. Sundaracharl Avl., Overseer, P.D.W. Guntur Section, Guntur	1917	Rs. Clearance of jungle growth was done in 1917. Further clearing is necessary "Cement grouting for some of the pillars necessary. The temple requires clearing up being full of rubbish. The stone head (evidently newly made)for Sree Nathaswamy has come out and is lying in the floor away from the figure. This has to be fixed in position in cement else the loose head is likely to be tampered with or removed. The fixing in position of the head is necessary & its cost will be Rs.5/- Approximate cost of complete repairs is Rs.50/-

P.W.D. II 64 (3)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
41	40	Guntur	Narasaraopet	Kondavedu	The Hill Fort and buildings therein.	Do.	M.R.Ry. M. Sethu ramayyar Avl. Sub Divisional Officer Guntur	Not known	1.Nil. 2.& 3. The Forti is in a ruinous state overgrown with prickly pear & vegetation. The cost of removal would be prohibitive.	
				Chejerla	Kapoteswara temple with a Chaitya as a shrine and sculptures.	29-4-19	M.R.Ry. V. Sundaracharl Avl., Overseer, P.W.D. Narasaraopet Section.	About 11 years back.	1.None. 2. ~~Part~~ Gate is damaged. Compound wall is in a dilapidated condition. (3) Plastering is required for the main temple and small temples all round	Thorough repairs are necessary for the compound wall. These about Rs.2,000/-

P.W.D. II 64 (3)—250—14-6-18.

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P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	42	Guntur	Ongole	Kanuparti	Hindu sculptures in white marble & black stone.	2-5-19	Mr. W.J.Joseph Overseer,Ongole Section,Ongole.	Not known	1.None 2.Good. 3.Nil.	
30	42		Narasaraopet	Kondavedu	Gopinatha temple & inscribed pillar & the foot of the Hill Fort.	28-4-19	M.R.Ry. M. Sethuramayyaravl Sub Dlvisional Officer Narasaraopet Guntur.	Not known	1.Nil.(2 & 3)The pillar is in Good order. The temple requires the following repairs at a cost of Rs.400/- Removal of vegetation over & around, wedging up of crevices in the walls and pillars. Repairing the floor & roof, clearing the site & putting a layer of 6" gravel to prevent rain water soaking in. The front Mandapam is used as a Muhammadan mosque & may be repaired at the cost of the party.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

F.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
37	44	GUNTUR	ONGOLE	Kanuparti	Ancient Mounds. Isvara Temple	-Do-	Mr. W.D. Joseph, Overseer, Ongole Section, Ongole.	Not known Not known 1918	1.A portion of the compound wall on the ~~east~~ which fell down was repaired in 1916 1.N11. 2.Good. by the trustees of the temple & in the 2.N11. year 1918 roof of the temple was repaired & the growth of the vegetation removed. Cracks & leakages in the terrace have been closed. 2. Plan B. N11.	
37	45									

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34	46	Guntur	Repalle	Bhattiprolu	Ruined Buddhist Stupa.	12-4-19	A.R.Ry. A. Rajagopalayyar Avl. Eastern Sub Divisional Officer.	1909-10	1. Nil. 2. It is a big mound of bricks & earth & the same is in tact. The site arcund is over-grown with prickly pear except on the southern side. The notice board is missing from a long time. 2. A fresh notice board will have to be fixed in the place of one lost and the post requires painting. Prickly pear grown on the at sides may be removed. The probable cost of repairs will be about Rs.50/-	One mile south ~~ex~~west of Bhattiprole Ry.Station.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	48	GUNTUR	SATTENAPALLE	Amaravati	Ruined Buddhist Stupa & other Remains.	12-4-19	M.R.Ry. V. Sundaracharl Avl. Overseer, P.W.D. Guntur Section, Guntur.	1917.	Sundry repairs to watcher's shed & mud wall were done in 1917. The bushes Grown all over the area are being removed by the watcher. The bushes should be cut down.	
2	47				Amaresvara temple.	12-4-19		Not known	1. Nil. 2. Temple is in fair order & neatly kept. The small bushes Growing in the temple walls require removal. (3) Nil. The trustees may be asked to remove these at once.	1. The bushes should be removed and the walls repaired. 2. Approximate cost of repair is Rs.10/-

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-9-18.

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
51	49	GUNTUR	SATTENAPALLE	Dharanikota.	Kuchidibba & Nakka dibba	Do.	M.R.Ry. V. Sundaracharl Avl., Overseer, Guntur Section, Guntur.	Do.	1.N11. 2 & 3. In fair order Nothing is required for the maintenance of 1.N11. The village officials are working for the preservation.	Deleted.
50	50				Inscribed rock-west of Dharanikota.	12-4-19		Not known	2 & 3. This is a big earth mound grown over with bushes.	
49					Dharanikota Fort.					

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
54	52	GUNTUR	Do.	Ipuru	Inscribed marble pillar near the Gopala temple.	22-4-19	M.R.Ry.G.Sethuramayyar Avl. Sub Divisional Officer, Guntur Sub Division, Guntur.	Not known	1. The pillar was enclosed in a masonry structure 8 ft square built by Revenue Department at a cost of Rs.440/- 2. Good 2. No repairs are necessary.	This is simply a mound of earth
53			Vinukonda	Vinukonda	Narasimha Temple.	20-4-19	M.R.Ry.S. Sundaresayyar Section Officer Narasaraopet.	Not known	The leaks in the temple were thoroughly repaired during the year at a cost of Rs.280. Roof has been closed. Flooring renewed. Surroundings tilled. 2. Good. 2. No repairs are necessary.	
52			Sattenapalli	Garlkapadu	Buddhist Remains in a Mound.	20-4-19		Not known	1. None 2. Rain 2. None.	

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Third Circle

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for

Conservation for the year 1918 - 1919.

SERIAL NO.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of Monument.	Date of inspection	Name and designation of the Inspecting officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last inspected.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with the probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11
1	55	Anantapur.	Anantapur.	Anantapur.	Sir Thomas Munro's house and a well in the compound.	7.2.19.	M.R.Ry. S.Vaidyanatha-Ayyar, Overseer Anantapur (Head quarters).	Repairs and improvements just completed. in January 1919.	Roof timbers have been removed and Cuddapah slabs flooring has been done now in addition to whi washing and colour washing. The building is in good condition. However the roof timbers require painting and the building will l distemper washed as the colour washing is bad.	
2.	56	-do-	Gooty.	Gooty.	Hill Fort and buildings therein and the fortifica-at the foot of the hill.	5.2.19	M.R.Ry. U.Subba Row, Overseer, P.W.D. Head quarters Tadpatri.	1918.	Annual repairs such as rebuil ing of fallen paprapets clearin ways etc., in addition to estab ment of watchmen to look after It is in fair order. In two pl ment supporting the ghaut path This required immediate attenti the gate pillar stones are thro	
3.	57	-do-	-do-	Uravakonda	Mallikarjuna temple.	10.1.19	--do--	--do---	In fair order. No further r necessary. Sundry repairs wort were done in 1918. present year is Rs.5/-.	
4.	58	-do-	Hindupur	Gorantla.	Madhavarayani temple.	26.1.19	M.R.Ry. C.Ranga-swamy Ayyangar, Overseer, Hindupur.	28/1/19 1916.	Good.	No action needed.
5.	59	-do-	-do-	Lepakshi.	Virabhadra tepmple.	18.3.19	---do---	1914.	Good.	----do-----

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1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11
6.	60	Anantapur.	Hindupur.	Lepakshi.	Basavanna or Monolithic Bull.	18.3.09	M.R.Ry. C.Rangaswamy Ayyangar, Overseer. Hindupur	Notknown.	Good.	No action needed.
7.	61	-do-	-do-	Goripalli.	Outer enclosure wall of Mahalakshmi temple.	18.3.09	--do--	1916.	Good.	--do--
8.	62	-do-	Kalyandrug (about 1/2 a mile north east of Kaliandrug.)	Kalayandrug.	Large Dolmon. on Rocky hillock about 1½ miles north east of Kalyandrug.	27.3.09	M.R.Ry. A.R.Ramanarayana Ayyar, Overseer, Kaliandrug.	Not known.	No repairs seem to have been carried out during past 3 years and none are necessary at present.	In fair order. No repairs needed.
9.	63	-do-	-do-	-do-	Two oblong cairns on the north and west of the hill referred to above.	27.3.09	--do--	--do---	--do--	--do--
10.	64	-do-	-do-	-do-	Group of nine circular cairns 1/2 a mile to the north of the inspection bungalow.	27.3.09	---do---	---do---	--do--	--do--
11.	65	-do-	-do-		Group of 3 large Cairns 2 miles north east of inspection bungalow	27.3.09	---do---	---do---	--do--	--do--

67

SERIAL NO.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of Monument.	Date of inspection	Name and designation of Inspecting officer with the Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11
12.	66	Anantapur.	Kaliandrug.	Kambadur.	Old Siva temple. (Mallikarjuna).	30.3.09 12	M.R.Ry. A.R.Ramanarayana Ayyar, Overseer, Kaliandrug.	1916.	~~Plan 8:~~ - Repairs to compound wall and removal of vegetation done. It is in fair order. Petty repairs to roof removal of vegetation ~~over~~ outside and etc are necessary. Estimate sanctioned will be done this year.	
13.	67	-do-	Madakasira. ~~Hindupur~~	Madakasira.	Hill Fort.	25.2.1913	~~removal of vegetation, repairs to Dhwajastemohem, and also a drain around the old trees pf wall are necessary and estimates for these are sanctioned and not yet executed.~~ J.S.Mullen Esq., Sub Dvl.Officer, Penukonda.		Fair.	No action needed.
14.	68	-do-	Madakasira.	-do-	Two large bastions and an old gateway.	25.2.09 14	--do--		Good.	--do--
15.	69	-do-	-do-	Ramgiri.	Hill Fort and large well in the ~~Town~~ Town.	28.3.09 15	--do--		Fair.	--do--
16.	70	-do-	-do- ~~Hemavati.~~	Hemavati.	Group of sculptures on the ancient site.	29.3.09 16	--do--		Fair.	--do--
17.	71	-do-	Penukonda.	Penukonda.	Sethutirtham well with entrance in the form of a bull.	1.4.1917	--do--	16-17	Good.	--do--
18.	72	-do-	--do--	-do-	Hill Fort and north gateway with inscription.	1.4.09 18	--do--	15-16	Good	--do--

1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11
19.	73	Anantapur.	Penukonda.	~~The Citadel~~ Penukonda.	The Citadal and the ruined buildings on the Hill.	19. 22. 29. 19	J.S.Mullen Esq., Sub Dvl. Officer, Penukonda.	There are no door or window shutters and consequently the monument is spolied. The building requires whitewashing. A notice board is required to show the public that the monument is conserved.		An estimate for Rs.1000/- submitted for sanction.
20.	74	-do-	-do-	-dO-	Watch Tower known as Rama's bastion.	1. 4. 29 20	---do---	15-16	Good but lock and staples of doors broken and 2 locks have been ~~removed~~	The Police have been informed regarding this.
21.	75	-do-	-do-	-do-	Gagan Mahal.	1. 4. 29 21	----do----	15-16	Good. A little levelling round the building required.	Estimate will be submitted for sanction.
22.	76	-do-	-do-	-do--	Small pavilion and a ruined Watch Tower in a field near Gagan Mahal.	1. 4. 29 22	----do---	15-16.	No passage to the monument from public thorougfare. Patta lands extend to the very verge of the monument on all sides. Acquisition round about for 10 ft. and a road way is necessary.	
23.	77.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Old Gopuram.	1. 4. 29 23	----do---	15-16.	Good but no patway leading to it. Acquisition for a pathway is necessary. Estimate will be sent if proposals are approved.	
24.	78	-do-	-do-	-do-	Old stamba or lamp pillar in the Sub Collector's office compound.	1. 4. 29 24	---do---	15-16.	Good. No action needed.	
25	79	-do-	-do-	-do-	Iswara temple.	1. 4. 29	---do---	15-16	Roof is leaking in places.	Estimate will be submitted.
26	80	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rama temple.	1. 4. 29	---do---	15-16	-do-	--do--

1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11
27.	81	Anantapur.	Tadpatri.	Tadpatri.	Chintarayaswamy temple.	6. 2. 19	M.R.Ry. U.Subba Row, Overseer, P.W.D. Tadapatri.	~~1918.~~ Not known.	In fair order. Requires sundry repairs to roof and floor etc. will be done this year. Some sundry repairs will be done this year.	
28.	82	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rameswara temple.	6. 2. 19	---do---	XXXXXXXX. 1918.	Amount spent in the present year is Rs.78/- and Rs.900/- is still required for further repairs to the part of Gopuram for which Superintendent's inspection is awaited.	

Executive Engineer,
Madanapalle Division, III Circle.

M.C. 11-4-19.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER'S OFFICE
Regr. No. 5813
28 MAY 1919
III CIRCLE, BELLARY

Report on the condition of ancient monuments selected for conservation for the year 1920 in Bellary District.

Serial No.	No. in the printed list of	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name & designation of the inspecting Officer with Hd. quarters.	When the monument was last repaired.	1. Repairs carried out for the past 3 years. 2. The present condition. 3 Any repairs required. 4. Probable cost.
1 29	83	Bellary.	Adoni.	Adoni.	Jumma Masjid.	22-4-19.	K.Venkatarama Ayyab, Overseer, P.W.D., Adoni.	12--13.	1. In 12-13. Repairs to top ceiling of the entrance gate building, steps &c., were done. 2. Very good. 3 nil. 4. nil. This monument is a prin ob-
2 30	84	,,	,,	,,	Ruined Fort & the buildings contained therein except Ramjan Masjid.	23-4-19.	,,	13--14.	1. In 13-14 construction of pillars to support overhanging arches & other petty repairs such as pointing, fixing notice boards &c., were done. 2. In fair order. 3. The stair case of the 2nd gate require repairs. The ceiling of No.4. gate - require repairs. Clearing bushes & pointing are required for all gates. Magazine. Removal of bushes & plastering here & there are required. Singaratope Masjid. In fair order. Malik Rahiman Masjid. One of the walls & a beam are cracked & these require repairs. Makahara. The side buildings & verandah require repairs such as inserting beams, repairing roof &c. Venkanna Bavi. Require -- clearing of bushes. Doda Masjid. Pointing to walls & removal of cornice & sunshade stones & refixing them. 4. Probable cost. Rs.600.
31 3	85	,,	,,	Pedda Tambalam.	Ramaswami temple.	21-4-19.	,,	Not known.	1. Nil. 2. Good. 3 & 4 nil.
32 4	86	,,	,,	,,	Ruins of Kalkantha royan temple.	,,	,,	,,	1. Nil, 2 In a ruined state 3. Requires removal of -- bushes &c., 4. About Rs.25.
33 5	87	,,	,,	Mekadona.	Inscribed boulder bearing Andra records of 150 A.D.	8-4-19.	,,	,,	1. Nil. 2. Good. 3. Requires a notice board stating that the monument is preserved by Government. 4. About Rs.10.
34 6	88	,,	,,	Royachoti.	Inscribed stone lying to the East of Siva temple at Royachoti.	15-4-19.	,,	,,	1. Nil. 2. Good. 3. The stone is lying on the ground. This requires a masonry platform & also a notice board stating that the monument is preserved by Government. 4. About Rs.50
35 7	171	,,	Alur.	Hulibedu.	Inscription of memorial pillar near the village.	11-4-19.	,,	18-19.	1. Split stone masonry is built on the sides & top where there are no inscriptions to support & protect the pillar from damage. 2. very good. 3 nil 4. nil.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

71

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35	98-96	BELLARY	Hospet	Tambrahalli	Large Well	26-2-19	M.R.Ry. P. Venkata Rao, Overseer, P.W.D. Narayanadeverkeri	17-18	Right side wall has fallen and an estimate for Rs.190, for removing the stones and debris has been sanctioned. It will be worked out this year when funds are allotted.	

1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
8 37	170	Bellary.	Royadrug.	Royadrug.	1. Ramaswamy temple. 2. Krishnaswamy temple on the top of Rayadrug hill.	21-4-19.	S.L.Narasimha Rao, Overseer, P.W.D.Rayadrug.	Not known.	1 Nil. 2 Good. 3 no repairs are necessary & 4 Nil	1. Split stone masonry is built on the sides & top where there are no inscriptions to support & protect the pillar from damage. 2 very good. 3 &4 nil.
					3. Rayadrug Fort gate in centre of town.	,,	,,	,,		1. nil. 2. Choudu terrace leaks & some of the country wood posts are rotten. Walls in good condition. 3 choudu terrace has to be redone & the rotten pillars to be replaced. 4. An estimate is being prepared. Will be submitted by about the end of this month.
8 a. 38	169	,,	,,	,,	Large dolemen rear of taluk Office.	,,	,,	,,		1 nil. 2 good. 3 No repairs are necessary. 4 nil.
9 39	89	,,	Bellary.	Kudutani.	Cinder Mound.	29-4-19.	C.D.Ganapathy Pillai, Overseer, P.W.D. Town Works., Bellary.	,,		1 Nil. 2 Good. 3 Nil. 4 Nil.
10 40	103	,,	Hospet.	Ananthasayanagudi.	Ananthasayana temple on the road to Hospet.	6-5-19.		18-19.		About Rs.800 was spent on this a couple of years ago. Rs.430, was spent in the last year. Plastering with lime mortar all round the tops of gopurams & panels & colouring the same were carried out. Pointing, grouting & painting the railings were done wherever necessary. The building is in good condition & no further repairs is needed at present.
11 41	104	,,	,,	Kamalapur.	Vittala temple.	2-5-19.		17-18.		About Rs.670 were spent on this temple during the year 17-18. An estimate of Rs.695 has been sanctioned in the year 18-19 for supporting the cracked pillers and the ceiling stones inside main temple plastering with surki mortar the top of Kalyanamantapam to make them watertight & pointing the outside main walls of the temple to prevent growth of vegetation & other minor repairs. Owing to want of grant last year, the work has been stopped & resumed this year & the work is under progress.
42 12	105	,,	,,	,,	Pattabhirama temple.	1-5-19.		18-19		Some Rs.80 was spent on this temple in the last year for cement pointing all the joints of flag curved stones & patch pointing with surki. The monument is in good condition & requires no further repairs at present.
13 13.	106	,,	,,	,,	Achutharaya temple.	3-5-19.		16-17		This temple was repaired some 3 years ago with a working estimate of Rs.676 & is in good condition. Petty repairs for grouting & pointing seems necessary at the big voids rocks on the walls of the temple. Probable cost of Rs.200.
14 14.	107	,,	,,	Krishnapur.	Krishna Temple.	,,		16-17		Repaired in the year 1917 at a cost of Rs.350. An estimate for Rs.90, has been sanctioned for the year 19-20 for cement pointing & grouting with surki mortar, on big voids & clearing jungle vegetation &c. The work is under execution. Condition of building is fairly good.
15 15.	108	,,	,,	Kamalapur.	Ganapathy Jain temple.	1-5-19.		17-18		Repaired 2 years ago with a cost of Rs.60, & is in good condition & seems no further repairs necessary.
16 16.	109	,,	,,	,,	Chandrasekara temple.	4-5-19.		15-16		No repairs done for this for the last 3 years. The monument is in good condition & no need of repairing at present.
17 17.	110	,,	,,		Kadalikala Ganesa temple.	3-5-19.		15-16		Do. do.
18 18.	111	,,	,,		Malayavanatha Raghunatha temple.	8-5-19.		17-18		This was repaired in the year 1916-17 at a cost of about Rs.670,. The weathered brick work coping over compound wall was under pined & plastered. Portions of compound wall on the North & Western side have cracked & the south side gopuram requires some repairs. Probable cost Rs.510 Estimate is under preparation.
19 19.	112	,,	,,,		Narasimma's statue.	3-5-19.		18-19		This monument was repaired last year with an estimated cost of Rs.185 & plastered wi with surki mortar all round the tops of t

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20					Narasimma's Statue contd.				an estimated cost of Rs.185 & plastered with surki mortar all round the tops of the compound wall to prevent growth of vegetation. This is in good condition & needs no xfurther repairs at present.	
50										
20	113	Bellary.	Hospet.		King's balance.	2-5-19.		14-15	In good condition. Not repaired for the last 3 years & no repairs necessary at present.	
51										
21	114	,,	,,		Inscribed Vishnu temple.	,,		14-15	do. do.	
52										
22	115	,,	,,		Hazara Ramachandra temple.	4-5-19.		18-19	Repaired at a cost of Rs.230 during the year 16-17 & at a cost of Rs.100 in the year 18-19. An estimate of Rs.160 is sanctioned for the year 19-20 for -- clearing the outside praharam & exposing the buried carvings underneath the compound wall of the South & West sides & clearing the outside compound making a path-way allround for the visitors as suggested by the Archaeological Superintendent & other minor repairs. The work is under execution. -- General condition is good.	
53										
23.	116	,,	,,	Kamalapur.	Basement of King's audiance hall.	,,		18-19	These monumnets were repaired during the year 17-18 and 18-19 with an sanctioned estimate of Rs.2,940. Plastered with chunam over concrete on the tops to prevent growth vegetation. All the surki -- basement stones were removed and replaced in position. The present condition of these monuments is good and requires no further repairs at present.	
54										
24	117	,,	,,	,,	Throne platform.	4-5-19.		do.		
55										
25.	125	,,	,,	,,	Basement of Queen's Palace in Zanana Enclosure.	,,		do.		
56										
26.	132	,,	,,	,,	Basement of a palace near item 131.	5-5-19.		do.		
57										
27.	135	,,	,,	,,	Basement of a palace in Danaik's enclosure.	,,		do.	d o. d o.	
58										
28.	118	,,	,,	,,	Elephant Stables.	4-5-19.		14-15	General condition is good. An estimate is sanctioned for Rs.240 for the year 19-20 for plastering the worn out portions inside the dome wherever necessary and for some other minor repairs. The work will be put in hand very shortly.	
59										
29.	119	,,	,,	,,	Guard house close to Elephant stables.	,,		13-14	No repairs done for the last 3 years. This is fairly in good condition; no repairs needed at present.	
60										
30.	120	,,	,,	,,	Large stone trough.	,,		do.	do. do.	
61	31	121	,,	,,	,,	Large stone door.	,,		do.	do. do.
62	32.	122	,,	,,	,,	Lotus Mahal Pavilion.	,,	15-16	do. Patch plastering is required. Probable cost of Rs.100 and for other minor repairs.	
63	33.	123	,,	,,	,,	South East watch Tower in the Zanana Enclosure.	,,	13-14	In good condition; no repairs necessary.	
64	34.	124	,,	,,	,,	North East end watch Tower. do.	,,	14-15	do. do.	
65	35.	126	,,	,,	,,	Water Pavilion in Zanana Enclosure.	,,	15-16	do. Plastering with a concrete bed is required to prevent growth vegetations like the other palacial buildings. Probable cost -- about Rs.200.	
66	36.	127	,,	,,	,,	General house in the Zanana Enclosure.	,,	do.	In good condition. No repairs done for the last 3 years. An estimate is sanctioned for Rs.80 for 19-20. Plastering the worn out portion of the Arch & also providing edging stones wherever necessary to prevent the concrete flowing of the verandah portions.	
67	37.	128	,,	,,	,,	Walls and gate ways of the Zanana Enclosure.	,,	do.	No repairs done for the last 3 years. The lintel stones for the Western gateway are cracked in two places & (also to the Northern gate way). Owing to the greater top pressure of the wall & the side wall south portion of the gate has collapsed & requires strengthening with suitable stones as suggested by the Archl.Supdt. during his inspection with E.E., disapproving the suggestion of a buttresses wall at the collapsed portions. This was noticed by the present S.D.O.on 4-5-19. Probable cost Rs.500.	
68	38.	129	,,	,,	,,	Stone aqueduct.	,,	13-14	No repairs carried out for the last 3 years. An estimate is sanctioned for 19-20 for Rs.40 for removing & rooting out the thick prickly pear growth on the left side of the above & along the channel leading to the public bath & cutting trees &c., to facilitate visitors. The work is under execution.	

1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
39 69	130	Bellary.	Hospet.	Kamalapur.	Large underground temple.	5-5-19.		18-19	This temple was repaired in the year 17-18, at a cost of Rs.650. The top of the front mantapam was terraced with 2 courses of bricks & plastered over for stopping soakage. The temple is in good condition.	
70 40	131	,,	,,	,,	Small underground Shrine chamber.	4-5-19.		13-14	No repairs done for the last 3 years. This is in good condition & repairs not necessary at present.	
71 41	133	,,	,,	,,	Mahammadan Watch Tower in Dannaik's Enclosure.	5-5-19.		18-19	This was repaired last year at a cost of Rs.45. Plastering the worn out portions of the dome & other minor repairs were done. The present condition is sound and needs no repairs.	
72 42	134	,,	,,	,,	Band tower do.	,,		do	This was repaired last year incurring a cost of Rs.45. Plastering the worn out portions on the domes & walls was done. It is in good condition & no repairs necessary.	
73 43	136	,,	,,	,,	Mosque do.	,,		do	An outlay of Rs.100 was incurred last year, for plastering the worn out portions of domes &c, & other minor repairs. The present condition is good & needs no repairs.	
74 44	137	,,	,,	,,	Large public Bath or tank.	4-5-19.		16-17	No repairs done for the last 3 years. An estimate of Rs.55, is sanctioned for the year. for clearing jungle allround the bath & levelling the ground &c. The work is under execution as per Archaeological Supdt's report.	
75 45	138	,,	,,	,,	Queen's bath.	,,		18-19	These were repaired last year at a cost of Rs.140 & 85 respectively. Plastering the worn out portions of walls and domes was carried out & are fairly in good condition & need no further repairs.	
76 46	140	,,	,,	,,	Octogonal bath, Pavilion.	,,		do		
77 47	139	,,	,,	,,	Octogonal bath.	,,		13-14	An estimate for this has been sanctioned for Rs.230 for the up keeping of the building & for plastering in the worn out portion of the building. But owing to the want of grant last year, the work was stopped. The work is now resumed & under execution.	
78 48	141	,,	,,	,,	Group of Sati Memorials.	,,		Not Known	No repairs done for the last 3 years. It is in good condition. But some fencing is required as the people sit close to it & also make thesite a cart stand. Probable cost will be Rs.50.	
79 49	142	,,	,,	Hampi.	Group of Jain temples on hills.	1-5-19.		16-17	This was repaired in the year 17-18 at a cost of Rs.100. An estimate for Rs.120 has been submitted for this year 19-20 for grouting & pointing all the void portions on the walls & on top of different gopurams to keep from deterioration.	
80 50	143	,,	,,	Kamalapur.	Doomed gateway to the east of citadel.	,,		13-14	Fairly in good condition. An estimate for Rs.90, is sanctioned for plastering the ceiling portions of the domes, removing & refixing the big cut stones in suitable places for the free passage. The work is under execution.	
81 51	144	,,	,,		Fort gate way on the Thalawargatta Raod.	2-5-19.		18-19	An outlay of Rs.120, was incurred last year, for reconstructing the fallen portions of the walls & other minor repairs. The present condition is good and no repairs necessary.	
82 52	143 a.	,,	,,	Kamalapur.	Bheema's gateway.	4-5-19.		do	This was repaired last year at a cost of Rs.120 for removing big vegetations, pointing grouting big voids revetting both the sides of the gate to protect the corbel stones from falling & gravelling the pathways & levelling the site & An estimate of Rs.35, has been submitted for sanction for 19-20 as per S.E's., inspection notes for revetting the scoured portions on both the sides of the gateway so that the corbel stones may be weighed at the outer ends and may not fall inwards.	
83 53	145	,,	,,	,,	Ranga temple.	5-5-19.		Not Known	No repairs done for the last 3 years. This is fairly in good condition & repairs not necessary.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
54 84	146	Bellary.	Hospet.	Kamalapur.	Sarasvathy temple on a rocky hillock.	4-5-19.			This was repaired last year at a cost of Rs.170. Pinning brick work in mortar at the worn out portions of domes & panels & plastering the same and other minor repairs were carried out. At present no repairs necessary.
65 55	147	,,	,,	,,	Linga temple near Narasimma's statue.	8-5-19.		18-19	This temple is in good condition. No repairs done for the last 3 years. Nothing required at present.
66 56	148	,,	,,	,,	Vishnypad temples.	,,		14-15	This is fairly in good condition & requires no repairs at present. No repairs done for the last 3 years.
57	149	,,	,,	,,	Sasvikal Ganesa temple close to the above.	,,		16-17	do.	do.
58 58	150	,,	,,		Vishnu temple No.1 close to the North end of Soolai bazaar.	2-5-19.		14-15	This is fairly in good condition & requires no repairs at present. No repairs done for the last 3 years.
59 59	151	,,	,,		do No.2 close to the last North.			15-16	do.	do.
90 60	152	,,	,,		do. No.3 faces south gateway of Vittala temple.	,,		17-18	do.	do.
91 61	153	,,	,,		Jain temple on hill side close to Vishnu temple No.2.	151. ,,		Not Known.	do.	do.
92 62	154	,,	,,		Old Siva temple on the North East side of Vittala temple.	3-5-19. ,,			An estimate of Rs.200 has been sanctioned in the last year 18-19 but owing to want of grant the work was stopped. But the work is now resumed & under progress.
93 63	155	,,	,,		Ruined gateway with lofty pillers to the West of the Vittala Temple.	,,		14-15	Fairly in good condition. No repairs necessary at present.
94.				Kadirampuram.	Mahammadan tomb & Darga in the road to Hospet from Kamalapur.	5-5-19.		16-17	No repairs for the last 3 years. An estimate for Rs.100 has been sanctioned for 19-20 for pointing & grouting with surki mortar at the voids faces of the inside tomb & plastering the inside top portion of the dome. The work is completed.
95 65	157	,,	,,	Malpangudi.	Soolai well on the road to Hospet.	6-5-19.		18-19	This was repaired at a cost of Rs.25, for grouting & pointing round the well &c. Fairly in good condition & requires no repairs at present.
96 66	158	,,	,,		Mantapa in a field close to Thalavara gatta road.	3-5-19.		Not Known.	No repairs done for the last 3 years, is fairly in good condition. Nothing requires at present.
97 67	159	,,	,,	Humpi.	Pampapathy temple	,,		do.	In good condition and requires no repairs at present.
98 68	160	,,	,,	,,	Old Humpi bazaar.			do.	
99 69	161	,,	,,	Krishnapuram.	Soolai bazaar.			do.	
100 70	162	,,	,,	Humpi.	Two storied mantapa to the east.			do.	
101 71	163	,,	,,	,,	Monolithi Bull near item No.162.			do.	
102 72	164	,,	,,	,,	Sarasvathi temple near water channel.	4-5-19.		do.	Fairly in good condition. Patch repairs all round the walls of the building and free passage to the inside. Probable cost Rs.50.
103 73.	165	,,	,,	Kadirampuram.	Tschandikeswara temple.	,,		18-19.	This temple was repaired last year at a cost of Rs.150. Plastering the top ceiling the verandah portions to make it water tight and other minor repairs were done. This is in good condition and repairs not necessary.
104 74		,,	,,	Kamalapur.	Two pillers and a group of morat wheels outside the Zenana enclosure.	,,			This was lately inserted in the list of ancient monuments vide order No.2491 (Home Edn.) dated 26-2-19. These two pillers were burried in ground. An outlay of Rs.50 was incurred for removing and plastering in position with morat wheels near by as per orders of the Archl.Supdt. during his late inspection.
105 75		,,	,,	,,	Jain temple with inscriptions North East of Elephant stables.	,,			This was included in the list recently received vide order No.154 Home Edn.dated 5-2-19. An estimate for Rs.110 was submitted for its proper upkeeping & sanctioned. But finding some sacks on the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Kamalapur.				the lintels and also in the ceiling portions in front of Goddess temple by the Sub Divisional Officer in his inspection on 4-5-19. The estimate was revised for Rs.180, and submitted for sanction. This was also inspected by the Executive Engineer on 12-5-19.
106 76					Bellary. Hospet.	,,	Ruined car street in front of Hazara Rama temple. 12-5-19.		This was recently added in the list of conserved ancient monuments vide order No.154 Home (Edn.), dated 5-2-19. This street commences from the front of Hazara Rama temple east of elephant stables and joins at the Tala-varaghatta road. There are large growth of vegetations and prickly pears along the street. An estimate for Rs.300 is sanctioned for clearing the jungle and prickly pears along the street to have a clear view for the visitors. The work will be taken up for execution very shortly as soon as allotments sanctioned.
107 77					,,	,,	,, Bhojanasala or pilgrims' feeding place near theoctogonal pavilion on Humpi road. 15-5-19.		This was newly added in the list of conserved ancient monuments recently vide order No.154 Home edn., dated 5-2-19. This is situated in a field close to item No. 140 in the list. An estimate is sanctioned for Rs.40, for clearing vegetation & setting them in position all the disturbed dish plate stones and other minor repairs. This will be taken up as soon as grant is allotted.
108 78					,,	,,	,, Two small siva temples with inscriptions to the east of Pattabhi Rama temple. ,,		This is also one of the new monuments included in the list of ancient monuments ~~included in the list of ancient monuments~~ vide order No.154 Home Edn., dated 5-2-19. Necessary estimates will be submitted for the up keeping very shortly.
109 79					,,	,,	,, Ruined tank in the North East of Pattabhi Rama Temple. 17-5-19.		This is also included in the list newly as per order No. 154 Home Edn., dated 5-2-19. An estimate for this is submitted lately for Rs.120, for its up keeping, clearing vegetation and prickly pears all round the building to replacing all the disturbed stones carved in position &for other minor repairs.

Kamalapuram Hampi road.--Distance 2½ miles. This road was taken from the Local Fund in 1917. An outlay of Rs.300 has been incurred last year towards its upkeep. Further improvements to the road under contemplation in accordance with the instructions of the Superintending Engineer.

[illegible] An estimate of Rs.280, is sanctioned for the slight reqpies to the [illegible] under execution.

.....

No. 2772/27.5.19

Submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Third Circle, Bellary in duplicate as directed. The report on the condition of ancient monuments in Harpanahalli and Hadagalli Taluk could not be submitted now as the Section Officer is solely engaged in execution of repairs to T.R.S.Tanks before rainy season sets in. The one relating to Kudligi Section is very incompletly prepared and the same has been returned for resubmission. A supplemental report will be submitted in the Month of July, 1919.

(Sd.) C.L.Bushell,

Executive Engineer, Bellary Division.

True Copy Forwarded.

(By Order)

27-5-19

Manager & Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office,

Bellary Division.

27-5-19.

27/5/19

V.S.26.5.19.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (c)—250—14-6-18.

Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (vide G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

2. No monument besides those for which particulars can be given in column 2 to be shown in this return.

3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
011	166	BELLARY	Hospet	Ambali	Siva temple	1-5-19	M.R.Ry. P. Venkatarao, Overseer, P.W.D. Narayanadevarkeri	Do.	The temple is in fair order. Except the cracks in the walls of both temples, they are in fair order. There is much vegetation over the temples and in the compound.	
	167		Do.	Do.	Kalleswara Temple Gopalakrishna Temple	,,		Do.		
			Kudligi	Thimmalapuram		24-2-19		Not known		

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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Serial number.										
1	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
011	166	SALEM	Hospet	Thummalapuram	Siva temple	24-2-19	M.R.Ry. P. Venkatarao, Overseer, P.W.D. Narayanadevarkert	Not known	The temple is in fair order. Except the cracks in the walls of both temples, they are in fair order. There is much vegetation over the temples and in the compound.	
111	167		Do.	Do.	Gopalakrishna Temple	,,		Do.		
112	168		Kudligi	Ambali	Alleswara Temple	1-5-19		Do.		

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER'S 17 JUN 1919

4906C

P.W.D. II 04 (a)—

15.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	174	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	Pushpagiri	Viswanatha temple.	17-5-19	M.R.Ry.T.G.Krishna Ayyar Avl., Sub Divl. Officer, Penner Anicut Sub Divn., Adinimmaya palle.		The front door is fully rotten and requires renewal. The notice board is missingand has to be replaced. Probable cost Rs.100/. No repairs carried out for the last 3 years.	
					Raghaveswara swami temple.	3-5-19	-do-	March 18.	No repairs required at present. Repaired in March 19.	
					Vythianathaswamy temple.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Front gate requires tying up and a roller has to be provided. The compound wall was repaired last year. A portion still remains. Probable cost Rs.300/.	
					Thrikoteeswara temple	-do-	-do-		Requires no repairs	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (c)—775—9

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					5. Bheemeswara temple.	3-5-19	M.R.Ry.T.G.Krishna Ayyar Avl., Sub Divl., Officer, Penner Anicut Adinimmayapalle.	March 18.		Requires no repairs.
					6. Indranatheswara temple.	1-5-19	-do-			-do-
					7. Kamalasambhaveswara temple.	-do-	-do-			-do-
					8. Siva & Kesaveswara temple.	3-5-19.	-do-			Some of the beam stones which are broken have been supported by pillars. No urgent repairs are required

D.V/ 10-6-19.

10/6/19

Executive Engineer, Cuddapah Divn.

No.722/E
22.5.19

Cuddapah Division.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for conservation for the

No. in the printed list &c.,	District. & Taluk.		Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name & designation of inspecting officer with Hd. Qrs, station.	When was the monument last repaired	Repairs carried out during past 3 years (2) the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	REMARKS.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
114 172	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	Nawab's tower at the Subjail.	7-5-19.	M.R.Ry.M.P.Viswanatha Ayyar Supervisor Cuddapah Town	1912-13	1. Nil. 2. Good.	The terrace all round is very black on account of rain and requires renewal to be removed and cement washed. Probable cost Rs.25/.
115 173.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Syed Ahammad Sahib's Tomb	-do-	-do-	1916-17	1. Nil. 2. Good.	Nothing is required.
116 175	-do-	Jammalamadugu.	Danavalapad.	Remains of buried Jain temple	23-3-19	"T.S.Venkataramaayyar Overseer Proddatur.	1917-1918.	Walls raised all round in 17-18. It is now in good condition No further repairs required.	The work of repairs sanctioned for Rs.500/- in C.R No.60 of 17-18 has been completed. Final bill will be paid in May 19.
117 176.	-do-	-do-	Gandikota.	Fort with the enclosed ancient buildings.	8-3-19	-do-	1916-17	1. Granary. Patch plastering done Wire netting to windows renewed It is now in good condition. 2. Jumma Mussid. Patch plastering done. Sundry repairs to gate done. In fair condition.	Whitewashing walls has been done.
118 177.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Mathavaperumal temple.	-do-	-do-	Not known.	No repairs carried out It is in fair condition. No repairs required for the present	
119 178.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Tower known as "Madarsala"	-do-	-do-	1916-17	Patch plastering done. It is in good condition excepting that one of the towers fell down some years ago. It is not worth imitating, a new one.	
120 179	-do-	-do-	Peddamudiyam.	Ranganatha temple.	24-1-19	-do-	Not known.	No repairs carried out. It is in good condition except pointing walls in patches. No repairs required for the present.	This being a private monument no repairs can be undertaken by Department.

121	180	Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu	Peddamudiyam.	Mukanteswara temple with inscriptions.	24-1-19	M.R.Ry.T.S.Venkatarama Ayyar Overseer Proddatur.	Not known.	No repairs carried out. It is in good condition. No repairs required.	
122	181	-do-	-do-	-do-	Narasimha Temple.	-do-	-do-	-do-		No repairs carried out .A portion of the roof in front mantapam on the southeast corner is gone The wall in front is out of plumb The walls of front mantapam on south west ~~corner~~ and north west corners are falling down. Flooring and walls require pointing. A hole in the tower is to be blocked up. This being a private monument no repairs can be undertaken by the Department
123	182	-do-	-do-	-do-	Old Vishnu Temple with inscriptions.	24-1-19.	-do-	-do-	-do-	
124	183	-do-	- do-	-do-	Ancient Village site.	-do-	-do-	-do-	There are traces of pits here and there. A new notice board is to be put up.	The estimate for notice board is under correspondence
125	183	-do-	Rajampet	Attirala	Parusurama Temple	18-5-19	M.R.Ry.K.Palaniappa Pillai Avl.,Sub Divl Officer, Sidhout.	-do-	1. No repairs were carried out in 18-19.Repairs carried out before are not known. 2 & 3.Big trees have grown round the main wall. Bushes have grown in the walls and over terrace.Covering stones of terrace are broken here and [illegible] telltale [illegible] hole about 1½ square is formed Drainage arrangements are to be made. Notice painted on board is not visible The repairs may cost Rs.50/.	
126	185	-do-	-do-	Nandalur	Sanmyanada Swami Temple ~~Sominatha Temple~~	18-5-19	-do-	-do-	(a) Not known. (b) & (c). Rampart walls are in dilapidated condition. In the eastmain Gopuram two lintel stones of the 1st flat one broken & a third stone has fallen down except a small piece of it which is sticking. This appears to have occurred some years ago. The brick work over the fallen stonehas also fallen down to some extent and the remaining work may be retained	

									in position by a support. The terrace of the main building is reported to be leaky. These works may cost Rs.200/-. The north gopuram is all right but south one is in dilapidated condition.
127	186	Cuddapah	Kamalapuram	Chilamkur	Vigneswara temple	7-5-19	M.R.Ry.C.J.Ranga swamy Ayyangar Avl.,Sub Divl. Officer, Cuddapah	1915-16.	1. Nil 2. Good.
128	187	-do-	-do-	-do-	Agastyeswara temple	-do-	-do-	-do-	1. Nil. 2. It requires batten door at the entrance. Chunam plastering to side walls of front Mantapam and re-building a portion of compound on the side of Veerabhadra swami temple and plastering walls inside same. Pro bable cost Rs.60/-.
129	188	-do-	Sidhout	Sidhout	Fort with ancient buildings enclosed therein.	15-5-19	M.R.Ry.K.Palaniappa Pillai Avl., Sub Divl.,Officer Sidhout.	1918-19.	Gravelling floor, repairing parapets clearing vegetation grouting cracks in terrace under pinning plat formnear the Seeref passage were carried out. The platform lying west of the secret passage is badly undermined. Vegetation has to be [illegible] walls This will cost a large amount and a reference is made to the Supdt., Archl. Department Expenditure in 18-19 is Rs.200/-.
130	190	-do-	-do-	Vontimitta	Kodanadarama Temple.	16-5-19	-do-	-do-	The broken lintel stones of the 1st flat of front or East Gopuram were supported by steel girders clearing vegetation was done, Some of the lintel stones are hanging and are to be supported. The bracket capital of the Mantapam at S.W.corner is tilting. Vegetation has still to be removed. The repairs may cost about Rs.100/-. Expenditure incurred in 18-19 is Rs.120/-.

V.S. Sarma Avl
21.5.19
Executive Engineer, Cuddapah Dn.

D.V/21-5-19.

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Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
131	191	Kurnool	Kurnool	Kurnool	Tomb of Abdul Wahab Khan.	3-5-19	M.E.Ey. A. Sivaswami Ayyar, S.D.O., P.W.D. Hd.qrs. Sub Divn. Kurnool	1917	The tomb is in good condition.	
132	192				Gopala Raja's Palace	3-5-19		16-17	This is in fair condition.	

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (vide G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
133	194	KURNOOL	Nandikotkur	Srisailam	Temple with inscriptions.	Not inspected during 18-19				
134	195		Sirvel	Upper Ahobalam	Narasimha Temple	23-4-19	M.E.Ry.P.Krishna Ayyar Overseer,P.W.D. Allagadda	Being repaired from 1914	Repairs were carried out to one or two of the small mandapams during 13-14	The mandapams and temple are in fair condition.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	196	Kurnool	Sirvel	Ahobilam	Lower Ahobilam Narasimha temple with its attendant mandapams.	27-4-19	M.R.Ry. P. Krishna Ayyar, Overseer, P.W.D. Allagadda.	being repaired from 1914.	The majority of the mandapams near the compound wall have been repaired and the compound wall has been provided with concrete, coping for major portion of its length. The stone pillars well carved stand alone without roofing and the trustee proposes to take up the roofing of the same after repairing the other mandapams which require only slight repairs, other portions & temples are in fair condition.	

135

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
136	498	Chittoor	Chandragiri	Tirupati	Two gopurams on the Tirupati Hills(Large Gopuram at the foot of the Hill, Gali Gopuram at the top.)	24-4-19 & 25-4-19	M.R.Ry. S. Rajagopalaswami Mudaliar Avl. B.C.E.	Not known	(1)Large gopuram at foot of hill is in a bad condition. Trees & prickly pears are growing on the gopuram & the brick work portion is gradually coming to pieces. Extensive repairs are needed. The mahant of Tirupati is anxious to restore it, but requires assistance. (2). Gali gopuram. The front face appears to have been replastered lately & is in good order, the plastering in the sides and rear face are gone & vegetation & young trees are flourishing. These faces have to be plastered.	

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

80

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
137	494	Chittoor	Chandragiri	Tirupati	Srinivasa Temple	24-4-19	M.R.Ry. S. Rajagopalaswami Mudaliar Avl., B.C.E.	Not known	No repairs by P.W.D. Srinivasa Perumal temple The inscriptions on the walls are gradually disappearing on account of the weathering of the stone. The elaborate carvings in the two out side mandapams are covered with whitewash altogether hiding the beautiful and delicate work on the pillars.	Private.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11
1387	495	Chittoor	Chandragiri	Tirupati	Alamelumangai Temple	23-1-19	M.R.Ry. S. Rajagopalaswami Mudaliar Avl. B.C.E.	Not known	No repairs within three years by P.W.D. This appears to have been repaired lately & is in good order.	(Private)
1391	496			Chandragiri	Fort with its buildings on the hill & the Tower one with two palaces.	23-1-19		17-18	17-18 Petty annual repairs. An estimate for conserving the Mahals amounting to Rs.8200 is being worked out.	(Government)

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-8-18.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present estimate and remarks regarding the probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Vide G.O.No. 446/9-4-1918	Chittoor	Chandragiri	Mangapuram	Venkateswara Swami Vishnu temple 1 mile (north)	21-1-19	M.R.Ry S.Rajagopalaswami Mudaliar Avl., B.C.E.	No repairs done	(Government)	
	497			Tummapuram	Ruined temple one mile east of Chandragiri	21-1-19		17-18	(Private)	

The prickly pear were growing all over the yard and the walls of the temple.

Petty annual repairs.

The gateway a good work of art requires propping & repairs.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (c)—250—14-5-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
142	498	Chittoor	Chittoor	Melpadi	Somaratha Temple	6-4-19	M.R.Ry. N.S. Subramania Ayyar--	Not known	Not known. The main walls & terrace have been repaired. Repairs to prakarams & doors & Gopurams are needed. An estimate for these works will be sent up shortly (Government)	
143	499	Chittoor	Chittoor	Do.	Cholesvara temple	7 4-19		Not known	Not known Repairs to floor & roof & to front Gopuram & compound wall are needed. estimate for the work xxxx will be made out. (Private)	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-7-18.

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Serial number.		District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years. State the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
144	501	Chittoor	Chittoor	Vallimalai	Jain sculpture & inscriptions on the Hill.	7-4-19	M.R.Ry. N. S. Subramanya Ayyar.	Not known	In good condition. No repairs by P.W.D.	Private.
145	500	Chittoor	Chittoor	Vallimalai	Subramania Temple	7-4-19	M.R.Ry. N. S. Subramanya Ayyar.	Not known	The terrace of cook room & the junction of the rock cave with the ground and other minor works are needed. No repairs done by P.W.D.	Private. This is under private management and the Collector was addressed on the subject last year.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	502	Chittoor	Punganur	Ladigam	Nilakanthesvara temple	3-1-19	M.R.Ry. S. Rajagopalaswami Mudaliar Avl.	Not known	No repairs. The outer wall is bulging badly in a few places. Rebuilding them will be better than buttressing them. An estimate for Rs.50/- for removing vegetation & repairs to roof for maintaining it has been countersigned by Superintendent, Archæological Survey Dept. Vide his letter No.122/1-2-19 as it is a private monument, the Collector has been addressed to express his views to carry out the repairs at Government expense, Vide No.No.3121 d/12-2-19	14

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	503	Chittoor	Punganur	Mutkl	Mutkbanda Rock	...	M.R.Ry. S. Rajagopalaswami Mudaliar Avl.	Not known	Owing to the weathering of the stone the letters are gradually disappearing. No repairs done. An estimate for Rs.15/- to keep path to it clear has been counter signed by the Supdt.Archl.Survey vide his No.122/1-2-19. A reference has been made to the Collector to express views to carryout the repairs at Government expense as it is a private monument. Vide No.2125/12-2-19	
2	504	Chittoor	Ratnagiri	Tirumalapuram	Konar temple	11-1-19		Not known		

Not traceable.

Transferred to Note Sheet of Archæological Office.

Private

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

93

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
149	505	Chittoor	Kalahasti	Guddimallam	Parasurama Temple	20-4-19	M.R.Ry.S.Rajagopalaswami Mudaliar, Avl.	Not known	The timbers of the roofs of the three sannadhies in the temple are rotten and require removal. The flooring in all these have to be taken up and put in order. A few cracks in the walls and roof the effect of unequal settlement of the structure have to be made up. The Receiver of this temple is now engaged in arranging for all these works.	Private

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

94

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1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
506	Chittoor	Madanapalle	Somapalle	Vishnu temple and Jwalastambha.	11-3-19	M.R.Ry. Sreeramulu	Not known	No repairs done. The flooring of the mantapam is disturbed. An estimate for Rs.20/- for redoing the floor has been sent to the Supdt.Archl.Surveys Madras in No. 45 d/29-4-19.	

051

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

95

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
151	507	Chittoor	Wayalpad	Gurramkonda	Fort	20-2-19	M.R.Y.C.V. Subramanya Ayyar	Not known	A ruined fort. No repairs have been done in the last three years. Steps are broken in places. Repairs to the steps and other necessary work are in progress. Vide estimate sanctioned for Rs.250/- C.E.No.34/17-18	Government

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

96

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
152	508	Chittoor	Vayalpad	Guramkonda	Mahal	20-3-19	M.R.Ry. C.V. Subramanya Ayyar	Not known	This is used as a rest house and is being maintained in good order. Necessary repairs are effected under annual repaid estimate. Being repaired under sanctioned estimate for Rs.410/- Vide G.F.No.96/13-19.	

Fourth Circle

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9		11
1	199	COIMBATORE	Avanashi	Tirumurugan-poondi	Murugaratha Temple	20-1-19	M.R.Ry. M. Sanjiva Rao, Avl. Sub Engineer Coimbatore Sub Division, Hd.Quarters,Coimbatore	9-11/18	An estimate for Rs.190 was sanctioned in C.R.No. 498 of 17-18 & an expenditure of Rs.125 was incurred in 17-18.	
2	198			Karayampudi	Prehistoric site properly known as "Pandava Graves.	14-3-19		...	No repairs are necessary as they are under- taken by Ground.	
3	197			Avanashi	Siva Temple	20-1-19		9-11/18	An estimate for annual repairs was sanctioned for Rs.257 was incurred in November 18.	

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	201	COIMBATORE	Erode	Metupalayam	Jain temple	27-4-19	M.R.Ry. G.R.Ramaswami Ayyar Abl Asst. Engineer, Hd.quarters, Erode	1915 - 16.	An estimate for Rs.200 was sanctioned in March 18. As no Grant was allotted in 1918 the work could not be executed. Grant has been allotted in 19-20 and work will be carried out. Repairs now required are for the terrace over northern portion of temple, front Gopuram, kitchen etc. The cost of repairs will be Rs.500.	
15	200		Coimbatore	Perur	Nataraja temple	14-3-19		...	No repairs have been carried out for three years & is in good order.	

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		COIMBATORE								
6	202	Kollegal	Erode	Sirkar Periyapalayam	Sugrisvara temple	29-2-19	M.R.Ry.G.Venkataramaa Ayyar, Overseer, Hd. quarters, Kollegal	Not known	The monument is well kept. The work outside the walls requires plastering & grouting. An estimate for Rs.6/- is sanctioned but there is no grant in 19-20	This is not now being repaired by P.W.D. as the Amount Shown above & the Work estimated has been found to be not worth repairing at that place.
7	203	Kollegal	Erode	Kundur	Ruined Mahalingesvara temple with 2 inscribed slabs.	"	Do.	12-14	This is not now being repaired by P.W.D. as the Amount Shown above & the Work estimated has been found to be not worth repairing at that place.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (c)—250—14-6-18.

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Serial number.	No. in the preceding list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past year and the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	204	Coimbatore	Kollegal	Kundur	A mutilated inscribed slab on the bank bund in the Kollegal-Singanallur road.	2-4-19	M.R.Ry. T.P. Ananthaarama Aiyar AVL. S. D. C. Calicut Sub Divn. Hd. quarters Calicut.	Do.	Veranda N41. partly collapsed. Main building requires shifting tiles Rs.200.	
9	205	Malabar	Calicut	Beypore	Siva Temple	4-4-19 Do.		Do.	(1) N41 (2) Good (3) N41.	
10	206	Do.	Calicut	Narayanamurti temple		4-4-19 Not known	M.R.Ry. G. Venkata rama Ayyar Overseer P.W.D. Kollegal.	Not known	The slab is in good condition fixed on earth. An estimate has been sanctioned to erect the slab in masonry for Rs.13. but no grant has been allotted for the work in 19-20.	

P.W.D. II 64 (c)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (vide G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	210	MALABAR	CALICUT	Karambalil	Subramanya temple	3-4-19	M.R.Ry. T.P. Anantharamayyar, Avl. S.D.O. Calicut Sub Division. Hd.quarters Calicut	Repaired annually by the parties.	1.Vtde Col.9 (1)Vtde Col.9 (1)Nil (1)Vtde Col.9 2.Good (2)Good (2)Neglected and (2) Good decaying	
12	209			Kanthapuram	Temple	6-4-19		Repaired by the parties. Not known. every year by the parties. annually.	(2) Nil (2)Clear- ing Jungle & petty repairs Rs.20/-	
13	208			Elathur	Bhagavati temple	7-4-19				
14	207			Thakkad	Ganapathi temple	7-4-19				

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. Tl 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
214	211	MALABAR	CALICUT	Kaduvalil	Narasimha temple.	11-4-19	M.R.Ry. T.P. Ananthrama Ayyar Avl., S.D.Officer Calicut, Hd.quarters, Calicut.	Repaired annually by the partles.	(1) Vide Col.9. (2) Good. (3) Nil.	
213	212	Do.	Do.	Pathambattu-tukavu	Narasimha-murti temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	(1) Vide Col.9. (2) Good. (3) Nil.	
212	213	Do.	Do.	Vavad	Santana-gopala temple	14-4-19	Do.	Not known	(1) Nil (2) Except that roof requires repairs. (3) Nil.	
211	214	Do.	Do.	Vavad	Sankara-murti temple.	11-4-19	Do.	Repaired annually by the partles.	(1) Vide Col.9. (2) Good. (3) Nil. (2)Renewing roof.Rs.80	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18	218	MALABAR	CALICUT	Padinatt-tummutt	Siva temple Narasimha-murtt Temple	16-4-19	M.R.Ry. T.P. Ananthrama Ayyar Avl. Sub Divisional Officer, Calicut.	Repaired annually by the parties.	(1) Vide col.9 (2) Good (3) Nil	
19										
20	216			Puttur	Vishnu temple	7-4-19		Do.	(1) Vide col.9 (2) Good (3) Nil	
21	217			Do.	Siva temple.	6-4-19		Not known. by the parties.	(1) Vide col.9 (2) Good except that (3) Nil. roof requires repairs. (3) Renewing roof No.20.	
22	215			Mayanad		6-4-19		Repaired annually by the parties.	(1) Vide col.9 (2) Good (3) Nil.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

105

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23	219	Malabar	Kottayam	Tellicherry Fort	Subramanya temple. Narasimha temple.	25-4-19 14-4-19	M.R.Ry. P. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avl. S.D.C.Cannanore Sub Divn. Hd.qrs. Cannanore. M.R.Ry. T.P. Anantarama Aiyar Avl. S.D.C. Calicut Sub Divn. Hd.qrs. Calicut.	27-6-18 Repaired annually by the parties.	1. Clearing jungle growth etc. vide Col.9 2. Good 3. Annual & special repairs Rs.100 plus 765=865. 1. Nil. 2. Neglected & decaying 3. Repairing roof Rs.40/-	
24	220		Do.	Tiruvambadi Talakolattur						
25	221									

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-8-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
224	222	Malabar	Palghat	Palluvur	Siva temple	12-2-19	M.R.Ry. S.Ramalingam Overseer, Md.grs. Palghat.	Not known	(1) Nil. (2) Good. (3) Renewing bushes & sundry repairs to roof & walls. Rs.80.	
225				Kavasseri	Bhagavati temple	12-2-19	M.R.Ry A.L. Gnanadikam Pillai, Avl.S.D.C. Shoranur Sub Divn. Md.grs. Shoranur	Not known	1. Nil (2) Good (3) Nil.	
222				Akkattethara	Ancient temple	16-4-19	M.R.Ry. S. Ramalingam Overseer Md.grs.Palghat	Do.	(1) Nil (2) Neglected (3) Clearing sand & bushes. Rs.50/-	

29 27 28 180

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29	223	MALABAR	PALGHAT	Tiruvalattur Tenari	Bagavati temple.	16-4-19	M.R.Ry S. Ramalingam Overseer,P.W.D. Shoranur Sub Division Hd.qrs.Palghat.	Not known	(1) Nil. (2) Good (3) Nil.	Do.
30	226			Palghat	Isvara Temple	16-4-19		Not known	(1). Nil. (2) Neglected & dirty. (3) Repairing etc.	
31	227				Ancient Jain temple	15-4-19	M.R.Ry. A.L.Ganadikam Pillai Avl. S.D.O. Shoranur Sub Division Hd.qrs. Shoranur.	18-19	1. Nil. 2. Good. 3. Removing of bushes & Vegetation Petty repairs to roofs & walls	
32	228				North	15-4-19		Not known	1. Removal of bushes in moat & walls etc. 2. Good. 3. Clearing compound walls & Vegetation in moats etc. Rs.150.	Rs.50/- Rs.520.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33	229	MALABAR	Palghat	Vadakkancheri	Siva temple.	25-4-19	M.R.Ry. A.L. Chanadikam Pillai Avl., Sub Divisional Officer, Shoranur. Hd.qrs. Shoranur.	Not known	1. Nil 2. Good 3. Sundry repairs Rs.25.	
34	230	Walluvanad	Walluvanad	Kodur	Krishnamurti temple	18-4-19		18--19	1. Removing Vegetation etc. 2. Good. 3. Petty repairs Rs.15/-	
35	231	Walluvanad	Walluvanad	Do.	Kannesvara temple	18-4-19		Do.	1. Clearing site etc. 2. Walls in ruins & wells silted up. 3. Petty repairs Rs.25	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (o)—250—14-6-18.

109

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
36	284	Do.	Do.	Sultan's Battery	Jain temple.	28-4-19	M.R.Ry.T.P. Ananthrama Ayyar Avl. S.D.C. Calicut. Hd.qrs.Calicut.	January 19.	Clearance of Jungle wood around dolmens Present condition good.	12
37	283	Malabar	Wynaad	Kohaikarai a hamlet of Kohaikarai 8 miles of South of Kotagiri	Group of Sculptured Dolmens	27-3-19	M.R.Ry. M.S. Srinivasan Section Officer, P.W.D. Coonoor.	March 18-19	Rank vegetation of 1. Clearing 100 Feet around the fort was cleared. Present condition good. 2. Good 3. Jungle etc. Rs.2C/-	
38	282	Do.	Coonoor	Hulikaldrug Sultan's Battery	Ruined Fort	17-3-19	M.R.Ry. M.S. Srinivasan Section Officer, P.W.D. Coonoor.	18-19	Jungle cleared.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-4-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		NILGIRIS								
39	227		Ootacamund	Melkunda	Sculptured dolmens	-	N.R.Ry M.S. Srinivasan, Section Officer P.W.D. Coonoor.	--	The upkeep of the monument is being attended to by the village authorities. This was already reported by the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division to the Supdt. Archl. Department, Southern Circle in No.1081 M. of 14-4-17.	
40	226		Do.	Jakkata 3 miles south of Kotagiri	Sculptured dolmens	Do.	Do.	Do.	Clearance of jungle weed around dolmens Present condition Good.	
41	225		Coonoor	Banaguda Shola of Jakkenerl	Group of large dolmens	June 1917	Do.	June 19.	--Do--	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
42	228	SALEM	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Mill Fort	28 & 29 2-1919.	Do.	1918.	Removal of prickly pear on ramparts undermining the walls & pillars & pointing the same.Where are cracks in arches which need repairing. Probable cost Rs.150/-	14
43	229		Omalur	Taramangalam	Kallasanatha Temple.	7-10-18	M.R.Ry. K. Pandurenga Rao,Avl. S.D.O. Salem.	28-8-19	Reconstructing the fallen portion of the rampart walls and clearing conditions,weeds & shrubs therefrom, making up steps up the way in the hill,building parapet walls close to steps, clearing prickly pear,bushes etc. Present condition fairly good steps to the fort may be repaired together with rampart walls. Probable cost Rs.500/-	18-19	
44	230		Attur	Attur	Fort with buildings thereon.	7-11-18	M.R.Ry. S.Rangaswara Venkateswara Ayyar, Overseer II Grade, Hd.qrs. Tirupatur		In good condition.	

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
241	SALEM	Tiruchengode	Tiruchengode	Sankaridrug	Arthanarisvara temple Fort & Temple on the Hill Mukkiyamuthuraya Mandapam Head quarters, Salem.	25-2-19	L.H.Fy. K, Panduranga Rao Avl., Sub Engineer, Salem.	18-19 Repairing the terraced floor & walls of the grain store opening an arch in the entrance to the store room of the temple and clearing vegetation.	This is maintained by the Trustee & committee of members & is in good condition.
242									Repairs to rampart walls, terrace floors & pathways were carried out. Parapet walls & gate entrance require pointing, & sundry repairs to mandapam. Probable cost Rs. 200.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
47	245	SOUTH KANARA	Mangalore	Nosdrug	Mill Fort	2-12-18	M.L.Hy. S. Adaikalasvami Pillai Avl. Sub Magineer South Kanara Sub Division.	17-13	1. Bank vegetation removed. 2. Front walls are in a tumbled down state. 3. Restoring southern wall requires repairs.	
48	244		Kesargod	Belmi	Fort	26-2-19		18-19	Fallen battery in north-west side built up etc. a. Repairs mentioned in item 2, Rs.1500.	
49	242		Mangalore	Kesargod	Mangaladevi temple	21-4-19		12-13	(1) Mil (2) Rair (2) Shifting tile of roof etc. Rs.200	Bank Vegetation removed. Front walls etc. Rs.2000. Archaeological Superintendent being addressed by the Executive Engineer and orders awaited.

P.T.O.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-8-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		SOUTH KANARA								
50	248		Do.	Mudabidri	17 Jain tombs	18-4-19	M.R.Ry. S. Adaikalaswami Pillai Avl., S.D.O. South Kanara Hd.qrs. Mangalore.	1914	1. N41 2. Matr 3. N41.	
51	247		Do.	Mudabidri	The inner Courtyard of Chowter's Palace.	18-4-19		N41	1. N41. 2. Matr 3. N41.	1. Steps were repaired also some petty repairs carried out.
52	246		Mangalore.	Mangalore	Sultan's Battery situated 2 miles north of Mangalore Town.	25-2-19		18-19	1. N41 2. Matr 3. N41.	2. Plastering parapet wall of battery requires renewal. Rs.100/-

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

115

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
53	249	SOUTH KANARA	Mudabidri	Venur	Two Jain temples	8-4-19	M.R.Ry. S. Adaikalaswami Pillai, Avl. S.D.O. South Kanara Hd.qrs. Mangalore.	Not known	1. N41 2. Good 3. N41	
54	250			Mudabidri	Santesvara & Chandranatha	2-4-19		1913	1. N41 2. Good 3. Slight repairs to roof Rs.50 in 16-17.	
55	251			Guruvayankere	The Great Jain temples Santesvara & Chandranatha path with a little mandapa over a Stambha temple.	16-4-19		16-17	1. Work of cutting steps on the granite rock in the way to the temple was carried out 2. N41 3. N41.	18

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	255	SOUTH KANARA	UDIPI	Nada	Jamalabad Fort	24-10-18	M.R.Ry. S. Adaikalasvami Pillai, Avl. S.D.O., South Kanara Rd.qrs. Mangalore.	16-17	1.Removal of rank vegetation & cutting trees in ram- parbs etc. 2. Plaster 3. Mil.	Note:- S.I.C's have been ordered to submit estimates wherever they are still required.
85	254			Halearngadi	Greatkana- bamba	Do.		Mil.	1.Mil. 2. Mair portion of thecoluare- quires plastering Rs.20.	
15	258			Karkal	Chaturmuka temple	17-4-19		1914	1 Mil 2. Good 3. Mil	
95	252			Karkal	Jain temple of Gummatesvara					

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (c)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
69	451	Salem	Namakkal	Namakkal	The Hill	28-9-18	M.R.Ry. K. Panduranga Rao Avl., Sub Engineer, Hd.qrs, Salem.	18-19	Repairs to damaged portion of the North walls. Clearing the tank opposite the temple, removal of vegetation on the walls, repairs to masonry renewing door shrubs were carried out. Condition fair. Repairs actually necessary will be estimated for. Probable cost Rs.100	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19	458	SALEM	Namakkal	Namakkal	Sri Narasimha temple.	28-9-18	M.R.Ry. K. Panduranga Rao Avl., Sub Engineer Hd.qrs. Salem.	18-19	Reconstructing the compound wall to a length of 52 feet renewing the roof timber of the kitchen closing leakages etc.	clearing site were done last year. Door structure to mahanas entrance requires renewal and other sundry repairs. Condition fair. Probable cost Rs.150.
	452				Sri Ranganatha temple.	29-10-18		18-19	Constructing a portion of the parapet walls where fallen down reterracing the roof over the store room, removing vegetation, repairs to terrace floors & renewing rotten Reforming the parapet wall in the right side of the steps & sundry repairs to doors & walls are now required. Condition fair. Probable cost R.100/-	

Fish Creek

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1916-1917.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	258	NELLORE	NELLORE	Nellore	Mulaesthaneswara temple	18 - 5 - 19.	M.R.Ry. S. Gopala Ayyar, Overseer	1912	M1. In good condition	An estimate for Rs.5/- has been sent to the Collector with No.1022 M., d/ 12-11-18 for carrying the necessary repairs.
2	257				Kanganayakulu Temple			1912	M1 In good Condition.	
3	256				Irukalamma Temple & Dharmarajulu Temple.			1912-1913 M1. There is growth of vegetation on the roof, of the building. The pillars have cracks M1. In good condition.	M1. In good condition	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-4-18.

(21)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	260	NELLORE	Udayagiri	Basarapalli	Cave Hill fort with ancient buildings thereon.	14-2-19	M.R.Ry. N. Krishnaswami Iyer, Sub Divisional Officer, Sangam.	1914-15	1916-17 N11. Good. Expenditure during 18-19 Rs.680/-. Requires repairs	An estimate for Rs.6,000 for the repairs has been sanctioned in C.R.No.66/17-18 and it is being carried out.
	259			Udayagiri		14-2-19			Expenditure during 16-17 Rs.21 17-18 Nil 18-19 Nil.	

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1917-1919.

122

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	261				The 'Ther Mahal' used as Reformatory school	21-6-19				
7	262	Chingleput	Chingleput	Oraladum Chingleput	Vadanalesvara Temple.	29-1-19	M.R.Ry. T. Ramasamy Ayyar Avl. Sub Divisional Officer, Chingleput.	1912-13	Monument in good order. The inscriptions are in tact. Notice board required. Estimate submitted for sanction.	
8	263			Kolattur	Munkudu-misvara temple	23-1-19		1915-16	In good order. Inscriptions are in tact.	

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

123

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	264	Chingleput	Chingleput	Mahabalipuram	Two small monolithic temples known as Pidari Rathas	Do.	M.R.Ry. K.R. Krishnasvami Aiyyar, Sub Divisional Officer, South.	Do.	Requires no repairs.	
10	265				Shore Temple. Small monolithic temples, a masonry plat-form known as Valayankuttai and Seven Rathas (unfinished)	Do.	Do.	1917-18		
11	266				Eight-stone images, a	23-1-19		...		
12	267									

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (6)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
270	268	Chingleput	Chingleput	Mahabalipuram.	Dolœsava Mandapam		M.R.Ry. K.R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Sub Divisional Officer, South.	1918	Do Vertical joints of the corner stones have been pointed.	
269	269				Two small carved rocks to the south of Shore temple.			1917-18	Do.	
268	268				Mahishasura Rock standing on the sea to the north of Shore temple.			1917-18	Requires no repairs.	

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

125

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	271	Chingleput	Chingleput	Mahabalipuram	Arjuna's Penance Unfinished rock-cut cave temple north of Krishna mandapa. Krishna mandapa.	27-1-19	M.R.Ry. K.R. Krishnasvami Ayyar Avl., Sub Divisional Officer, South.		Leaks here & there through cracks & requires to be repaired.	
17	272					Do.			Do.	
18	273				Stone sculpture representing a group of monkeys.				Requires no repairs.	
19	274								Do	

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

126

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	275	Chingleput	Chingleput	Mahabalipuram	Unfinished excavation close to the last. Rock sculpture representing a group of elephants, monkeys & peacocks Krishna's butter ball	Triple celled rock-cut shrine with Gopi's churn in front of it.	Do. 27-1-19		In good condition.	
21.	276					Do.	Do.		Do.	
22	277					Do.	M.R.Ry. K.R.Krishnasawmy Ayyar Avl.,S. D. C. South.		Requires no repairs.	
23	273					Do.			Do.	

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127

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1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9	10.	11
24	279	Chingleput	Chingleput	Mahabalipuram	Rock-cut Varaha temple	27-1-19	M.R.Ry. K.R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, S.D.C. South.		Requires no repairs.	
25	280				Ganesa temple.	Do.	Do.		Do.	
26	281				Draupadi's Ratha	Dharmaraja's Royal-purau Rock-cut (Unfinished) Varaha & Vamana incarnations of Vishnu. Throne.	Do.	Do.		Do.
27	282									
28	283									

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11
29	234				Unfinished excavation to the south of the last.					
30	235				Mahisha mardhani rock-cut mandapa.					
31	236	Chingleput		Mahabalipuram	Isvara temple built on the rock above the last.	Do				
32	237		Chingleput		Unfinished ratha & stone conch(to the east of the last.)	Do	27-1-19 M.R.Ry. K. R. Krishnaswami Ayyar Al., S.D.O. South.	1917.	Requires no repairs	Requires no repairs

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33	288	Chingleput	Chingleput	Mahabalipuram	Draupadi's Ratha (One of the five rathas situated in the group.)	27-1-19	M.R.Ry. K.R.Krishnaswami Ayyar, Avl. S.D.C. South		Requires no repairs.	
34	289				Arjuna's Ratha (Do.)	Do.			Leaks through cracks. Requires repairs.	
35	290				Sahadeva's Ratha (Do.)	Do.			In good condition.	
36	291				Bhima's Ratha (Do.)	Do.			Leaks through cracks, should be re-pointed.	

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
37	292	Chingleput	Chingleput	Mahabalipuram	Huge stone Dharmaraja's Ratha (Do.)	27-1-19	M.E.Ry. K.R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, S.D.C. South		In good condition.	
38	293				Large unfinished rock sculptures similar to Arjuna's Penance.	Do.	Do.			
39	294				Two unfinished excavation sites near the last.	Do.	Do.		Requires no repairs.	
40	295									

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
41	296	Chingleput		Mahabalipuram	Two rock-cut cave temples at the north-east corner of the Koneri Pallam Tank Kotikal Mandapa.	Do. 23-1-19	M.R.Ry. K.R. Krishnaswami Ayyar S.D.C. South.			
42	297	Chingleput			Mukundu-nayanar temple (half buried in sand to the north of village.	Do.	Do.		This is leaking, cracks have to be pointed. being isolated, notice board is necessary. Requires no repairs.	
43	293									

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
141	299	Chingleput	Chingleput	Mahabalipuram	The tiger headed rock-cut temple at Salavankuppam	2-2-19	M.R.Ry. K.R.Krishnaswami Ayyar S.D.O. South.	1917		
54	500	Chingleput	Chingleput	Do.	Rock-cut Siva temple with three Lingas	Do.	Do.	Do.	In good condition.	
42	501	Chingleput	Chingleput	Sadras	Dutch Fort & Cemetery.	2-2-19	Do.		Plastering the compound wall was done in the cemetery. Plastering for some of the tombs outside the fort.	

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P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
47	502	Chingleput	Chingleput	Tirukalikunram	Orukal Mandapam	23-3-18	M.R.Ry. T. Ramasami Ayyar S.D.O. Chingleput.	Not known	In good order	
48	503			Tiruvadanthai	Nithya Kalyana Suvarcha temple.	4-3-19	M.R.Ry. K.R.Krishnaswami Ayyar, S.D.O. South.	1917	The temple is mostly ruined. Do.	
49	504			Vayalur	Tirupulis-vara temple.	20-1-19				3 stones having inscriptions have been taken out & stacked.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during the last three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50	507	Chingleput	Conjeeveram	Conjeeveram	Atravatesswara temple.	7-2-19	M.R.Ry. A. Rajam Ayyar S.D.C. Mount.	1905-06	Plastering over stone images on the walls weathering badly.	
51	506			Do.	Siva temple	Do.	M.R.Ry. T. Ramasvami Ayyar S.D.C. Chingleput.	1914-15	Do. Inscriptions are in tact.	
52	505			Arapakkam	Jaina images	24-1-19		Not known.	In good condition	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1913-1914.

P.W.D. II 64 (2)—250—14-6-18.

Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (vide G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during the past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
53	211	Chingleput	Conjeeveram	Do.	Kamakshi Amman Temple.	...	M.R.Hy. K. Seshadri Ayyangar, Overseer Conjeeveram	Not known	Three beams in western tower required renewing. Cement, Ground-paved at the entrance. Good vegetation in the compound & Gopuram to be eradicated.	
54	210			Do.	Tiruparuntha kesvara temple.	2-2-19	M.R.Hy. A. Rajam Ayyar, Overseer S.D.C. Mount.	1905-06	The walls require plastering & pointing. The trees by the street. The trustees to be given notice to make necessary repairs.	
55	209			Conjeeveram	Kalisa natha temple.	21-1-19		1915-16	Good but the stones are weathering badly.	
56	208				Jvara-harisvara temple.	2-2-19		Rebuilt in 1915-16 by private charities.	Good & plastering & pointing repaired by private charity.	

P.W.D. II 64 (2)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past five years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
51	214	Chingleput	Conjeeveram	Conjeeveram	Varadaraja Perumal Temple.	2-2-19	M.R.Ry. A. Rajam Ayyar, S.D.O. Mouth.	1917	Good. Some terrace & beam stones in the Side mantapam cracked & in one place a cracked (1) is fallen down. Another mantapam is going to ruins.	
58	213				Mathengeswara Temple	21-1-19			Vegetation removed. Sandstones wall are wearing.	
59	212				Kachapeswara Temple.	2-2-19			In Good condition.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1916 .1917.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (vide G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

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Serial number.		Charge.									
No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past five years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
215			Tennert	Large Siva temple	13-2-19	M.R.Ry. V.S. Narasimhary Overseer Sriperumbudur	1912	In good condition. Superstruction requires plastering. Probable cost Rs.50/-	
216		Conjeeveram	Kuram	Kesava-perumal temple	28-1-19	M.R.Ry. A. Rajam Ayyar, S.D.C. Mount.	1913	Good repairs in 1913.	
217			Do.	Valkunta-perumal temple.	Do.		...	....	Stones are weathering.
218			Conjeeveram	Mukteswara temple.	3-2-19		1917		

63 62 61 60

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent order of Government sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
67	222	Chingleput	Do.	Do.	Vishnu temple	Do.	M.R.Ry. V.S. Narasimacharry Overseer	..	In good condition. Cut stone work requiring pointing. The terrace is cracked. Cut stone work requiring pointing. Vegetation to be removed. Probable cost Rs. 10/-	
66	221		Saidapet		Budhapurisvara temple	17-2-19	M.R.Ry. T. Narasimacharry Overseer Sripperumbudur.	Slight repairs in Mulastha-nam to be done.		
65	220		Do.	Tirupparthi-kunram	Jain temple Lesser Siva temple	6-2-19	M.R.Ry. M. Seshadri Ayyangar Overseer Conjeevaram			
64	219		Conjeeveram	Tennert		19-2-19	M.R.Ry. V.S. Narasimacharry Overseer Sripperumbudur.	In ruins.		

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent (G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
68	223	Chingleput	Saidapet	Mantmangalam	Old temple with apsidal Gopura locally known as Dharmaputrsvara temple	13-2-19	M.R.Ry. T. Narasimha charry Overseer Sriperumbudur	1916	In good condition. Pointing necessary here.	
69	224			Do.	Valiuntavasaka perumal temple	17-2-19	M.R.Ry. V.S. Narasimacharlar Overseer, Mount.	Rebuilt in 1916 by private subscription.	In good condition.	
70	225			Somangalam	Somanatha temple		Do.	19-10-11	Vegetation in the Gopuram grown requires removal. Stone walls below Gopuram require pointing & brick walls require plastering. Probable cost Rs.1,00/-	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-7-18.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during the past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
74	229	Chingleput	Saidapet	Pallavaram	Mounds & Pre-historic stones in the hill				The locality not known	
73	238			St. Thomas Mount	Cross in the Church on the Hill	10-2-19	M.R.Ry. A. Rajam Ayyar, S.D.O. Mount.	Do.	In good order. In many places Good. Instde the temple vegetation has to be removed.	
72	237			Little Mount.	Rock-cut Cave under-Church.	12-1-19		Setting repaired annually.	Do.	
71	236			Tiruvotthiyur	Adipuris vara temple.				the Manager of the temple has promised to remove them and also to plaster & whitewash some portion of the temple requiring these works.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
75	380	Chingleput	Saidapet	Pallavaram	Cave on the Panchapandava Hill	10-2-19	M.R.Ry. A. Rajam Ayyar, S.D.C. St. Mount.	1917	The corrices of the terrace carved out of the rock are cracked & fallen down to about 15 ft. The inside portions of the cave are blocked up with mud walls 4 ft. high. Isolated portions are full of rubbish. Muhammadans have enclosed the centre with wall and a door kept.	
76	381			Do.	Brahmapurisvara temple at Tirusulam	10-2-19		1917.	The plastering over the terrace is much cracked, & removed to places. Some of the figures in the domes require making up. Probable cost about Rs.50.	

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
77	822	Chingleput	Madurantakam	Kadamalaiputhur	Cairns in front of the forest reserve at the foot of Perumbair hills	24-2-19	M.R.Ry. T. Ramasvami Ayyar, S.D.O. Chingleput.	Not known	In good order.	
78	823		Do.	Tirumukudal	Venkatesa-Perumal temple.	15-1-19		Do	In order. The inscriptions are in tact. The terrace over the Prakarams have been opened & not re-set. The trustee is to be addressed.	
79	824		Ponneri	Pulicat	Dutch Cemetery in the fort.	4-2-19		1913.	In good order.	

Sixth Circle

7	387	Tinnevelly	Nanguneri	Eruvady.	Tiruvaladeswara Temple.	21-11-18
8.	388	-do-	-do-	Kalakad.	Satyavages-Wara Temple.	14-11-18
9.	389	-do-	-do-	Karuvelan-kulam.	Varadaraja-Perumal Temple.	-do-

REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS SELECTED FOR

No. in the printed list Revised to April 1917 or subsequent G.O. sanction affecting the inclusion.	District	Taluk.	Village	Name of Monument	Date of Inspection.
1					
342	Anjengo	Anjengo	Anjengo	Fort	31-1-19
343	Do.	Do.	Tangasseri	Remains of old Tangasseri Fort	2-10p13
333	Tinnevelly	Ambasamudram	Sermadevi	Baktavachalar temple	26-10-13
334	Do.	Kollpatti	Kalugumalai	Rock-cut temple on the hill	17-1-19

M.R.Ry. P. K. Srinivasa Ayyar Avergal, Sub Division Officer, Sermadevi.	1917	(a) Rs 149/- for removing vegetation (b) & (c) There are many parts overgrown with shrubs. The laterite walls need protection. An elaborate estimate for Rs 2000/- is under revision.	The work was inspected by Archaeological Superintendent in April last. 1918 on repair from 22 cont. to February 19
M.R.Ry. S.Ramaswami Ayyar Avergal, Sub Division Officer, Sermadevi.	1917	(a) Rs 60/- for removing vegetation, providing notice - board and gravelling pathway. (b) & (c) No further repairs are required for maintenance	
-do-	1918	Repairs to roof for making it quite water-tight, removal of vegetation in Gopuram &c and pointing with mortar the wide joints between cutstones in masonry were done. No further repairs are found necessary.	
M.R.Ry. M.S.Venkatarama Ayyar Avergal, Sub Dn Officer, Palamcottah.	Not known.	(a) Nil. (b) In fair condition, but being destructed by cowboys and left uncared for by the owners. (c) No repairs required at present.	
-do-	-do-	(a) N i l. (b) In fair order. Being exposed to action of weather. (c) N i l.	
-do-	-do-	(a) N i l. (b) In good condition. (c) N i l.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
345	344	Madura	Dindigul	Anaiyur	Temple Fort on rock	16-1-19	M.R.Ry. A. Raghavendra Rao Avl. S.I.C. Periyar at Madura. M.R.Ry. M. Ramanatha Ayyar Avl. S.D.C. Dindigul	Not known. 14-15	1. Nil. 2 in fair order of preservation shrubs are being removed by the watcher. 3.No.	There is only one Ayyanar temple in this village which consists of an idol cut in stone placed on open ground without any regular temple except a small dilapidated shed close by. The ryots are this open space. As far as it could be seen there is nothing of Architectural or archaeological interest about the idol on the ground about it. Evidently there is some mistake in the name of the village unless there is same of the village of the same name elsewhere in the Madura taluk which is not known.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-4-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34	248	Madura	Madura	Kilakudi	Stmilar statues & Inscriptions on the top of the small hill at Pechi-pallam above Alagar temple.	21-5-19	M.R.Ry. D.S. Sankara Ayyar Avl. Hony Asst. Engineer, Madura Sub Division, Madura.	Do.	N11	No repairs were done hitherto. The present condition of Subramanya temple is good except Straya temple & terrace requires repair.
33	247	Madura	Madura	Kodimangalam	Jain statues & rock inscriptions on the ruined Siva temple. Subramanya temple and the ruined podavu cave on the Umanai-malai Hill.	21-5-19	Do.	Do.	N11.	In good condition.
32	246	Madura	Madura	Kilakudi		22-5-19	Do.	Not known	N11.	Do.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-19[illegible].

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35	358	MADURA	MADURA	MADURA	Remains of Queen Mangammal's Palace.	19-5-19	M.R.Ry I.S. Sankara Ayyar Avl., Honry. Asst. Engineer Madura Sub Division, Madura.	N41	N41.	The present condition is good.
	358				Ten Pillars	19-5-19		N41	N41	Do.
36	361				Teppa-kulam	19-5-19		N41	N41	Do.
	350				Tirumal Nayak's Palace.	19-5-19		N41	N41	Do.
37	349				Meenatchi Amman Temple.	19-5-19		N41	N41.	Do.
38										
39										

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-4-18.

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Serial number.										
No. in the printed list or subsequent list of the sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	355	Madura	Madura	Nanmaiththaruvar Koil, western gateway containing works of art both in and outside including the carving of a tank in the ceiling.	19-5-19	M.R.Ry D.S. Sankara Ayyar Avl., Hony. Asst. Engineer, Madura Sub Division, Madura.	Nil	Nil	Temple authorities maintain the work. Condition is good. Compound wall requires some repairs & uprooting of trees grown on it. Collector is being addressed. The temple is under private management and is in fair condition. Compound wall requires repairs. The Collector is being addressed.
	354	Madura	Madura	Gudal Alagar Perumal Temple.	19-5-19		Nil	Nil	

P.W.D. H 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
42	359	Do.	Do.	Do.	(359) Cavern with Panchapandava beds on the western slope of the hill & similar beds behind the Sikander Mosque on the top	20-5-19	M.R.Ry. Ramy, D.S. Sankara Ayyar Avl., Hony. Asst. Engineer, Madura Sub Division, Madura.	M41.	Condition good	Do.
43	358	Do.	Madura	Tirupparankunram	(358) The rock-cut cave & inscrip-tion on the southern side of the rock.	20-5-19		M41.	Do. Condition.	In good Do. condition.
44	357	Do.	Do.	Madura	(357) Annakuli mandapam containing big statues buried under the ground.	19-5-19		M41.		
45	356				(356) Veerabhadra temple known as "Sangathar Kottam" containing several images on pillars.	19-5-19		M41.		

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent (G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
84	262	MADURA	Melur	Alagarkoil	Alagarmalai Cavern with Panchapandava beds, midway between Alagarmalai & Kidari-patti.	18-2-19	M.R.Ry. A. Raghavendra Rao, Avl. Sub Divisional Officer, Periyar, at Madura.	12-13	1. Nil. 2. Fair 2. Yes. The hand railings on the precipice & the notice board require repairs. Probable cost Rs. 25/-.	
47	261		Madura	Yanamalai	Jain cave with inscriptions & other remains.	2-4-19		1910-11	1. Nil 2. Good 2. No. 1. Nil 2. Fair. The caryatine are unprotected & are consequently medalled with cow-boys and are being blacked. 2. No.	
47	260		Madura	Yanamalai	Narasimha temple with inscriptions	2-4-19		Not known		

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
49	265	Madura	Melur	Alagarkoil	Remains of Tirumal Nalak's Palace.	Do.	M.R.Ry. A. Raghavendra Rao. Avl., Sub Divisional Officer, Periyar Hd.qrs.Madura.	Do.	1. Ruins may be deleted from the list.	
50	264			Alagarkoil	Temple with Hanuma Tirtham tank	Do.		Not known	1. Petty repairs are done by the temple authorities. 2. Yes. Probable cost Rs.6000	1910-11
51	263			Alagarkoil	Fort enclosing the temple	18-3-19		1910-11	1. Nil. 2. Medium conditions. 3. No.	The temple authorities are executing expensive repairs to the fort & clearing & levelling the compound.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (o)—250—14-6-18.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, and present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11
52	266	Madura	Melur	Kilavalavu	Panchapandava beds, Jain statues and Vrahmi & Vattelettu inscriptions on the Panchapandava Malai.	17-3-19	M.R.Ry. A Raghavendra Rao, Avl, S.D.C. Peraiyar at Madura.	Not known	1. Mil. 2. Flair. 3. No.	
53	267		Nilakottai	Kettupatti	Jain Statues, rock inscriptions & Panchapandava beds on the Hill.	7-3-19		Not known	1. Mil. 2. Flair 3. No.	
54	268		Nilakottai	Oave in Sithanmalai.		7-3-19		Not known	1. Mil. 2. Flair. 3. No.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. H 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	370	Madura	Periyakulam	Patni	Karuppannasvami Rock and Jain Sculptures.	16-4-19	M.R.Ry. S.Venkataramа Ayyar, Avl. S.I.C. Uthamapalayam	Not known	1. Nil. 2. Carvings weather beaten & scaly/ing off. If these are worth preserving, the Archaeological Superintendent might suggest the means of preservation & No. to be adopted. The notice board will be repaired,	
	369				Temple on the Idumbar Metal Nill	19-3-19	M.R.Ry. M. Ramanatha Ayyar Avl., S.I.C. Dindigul	15-16	1. Nil. 2. In good state of vation.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (c)—250—14-6-18.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent (G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during the past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
372	371	Madura	Tirumangalam	Kuppalanatham	Jain sculptures on the hillock.	29-2-19	M.R.Ry. D.S.Sankara Ayyar Avl. Hony. Asst. Engineer, Madura Sub Division, Madura.	Not known	N11.	In good condition.
				Kongarapuliyangulam	Panchapandava beds and Brahmi inscriptions on the hills.	22-5-19		Do.	N11.	Do.

51

58

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1917.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
274	272	Madura	Tirumangalam	Sindupatti	Temple	28-2-19	M.R.Ry.I.S. Sankara Ayyar Avl., Hony. Asst. Engineer, Madura Sub Division, Madura.			The temple authorities may be addressed to repair the temple in proper condition as the condition of the temple is not satisfactory. The Collector already addressed on the matter in this office No.1018 M., dated 7-5-18.
		Do.	Do.	Vikramangalam	Temple of Kolipatti	24-5-19				

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., and stating the initials of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during the three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	375	Ramnad	Ramnad	Devipatnam	Jagannatha Temple	22-2-19	M.R.Ry. N. Rengacharlu Avl., Sub Division Officer, Ramnad Sub Dlvn, Madura.			Vide overleaf

P.T.O.

No.5931 dated 21st June 1919

Copy forwarded to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey Department, Southern Circle, Madras.

2. A copy of Executive Engineer's No.523 S.E., dated 7-6-19 regarding Monument No.375 is also forwarded herewith.

(Sd).W.G. Molesworth 15-6-19
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Letter No.483 E. dated 19-5-19 from M.R.Ry N.Rengacharlu Avl., Sub Division Officer, Ramnad Sub Division, Madura to the Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division.

Reference :-D.No.1494 S., dated 10-5-19
Subject :- Ancient Monuments.

I have the honour to state that the compound wall proposed is in the place of a wall that was once in existence but not now vide para 2 of this office No.356 E. dated 15-2-18. In the absence of the wall, encroachments are being made by the surrounding land lords, and the ornamental work of the temple is also damaged, in places.

2. As regards the financial condition of the temple we have no information. But it is reported that pilgrims from all over the country visit the place.

No.523 S.E., dated 7-6-19

Copy communicated to the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle This refers to item 375 of the ancient monuments. As the wall is only to protect the ancient monument I do not know whether we can press for its construction especially as they say that funds are not available-Vide copy of letter enclosed from the temple Trustees.

(Sd) M.Nilakanta Ayyar
Exe.Engineer, Madura Spl. Divn.

Copy of communication from the Diwan of Ramnad Samasthanam Ramnad, dated 29-5-19 to the Government Tahsildar, Ramnad.

With reference to your letter R.O.CNo.89 Supr. of 19 dated 19-5-19 re.repairs to Jagannatham temple compound etc., I have the honour to inform you that this temple has no endowment of any kind to expect anything like definite revenue fuslywar and that all we could count upon for funds is from offertory(swing wise) which is very poor & limited and inconstant. Repairs have therefore to be limited. We are therefore arranging to have the compound wall raised with mud with thatch for coping.

2. The other matter about appointing a Vaishnava Brahmin Poojakar is receiving our attetion; we are looking out for one such.

(True Copy)

64 63 62

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Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (c)—250—14-6-18.

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

1 Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs with probable cost.	Remarks.
62	376	Ramnad	Ramnad	Devipatnam	Two storied mandapam Tilakesvara Temple.	27-2-19	M.R.Ry. N. Rengacharlu Avl., Sub Divisional Officer, Ramnad Sub Division Madura.			In fair order.
63	377	Ramnad	Ramnad	Ramesvaram	Ramanadha svami temple	23-12-18			Extensive improvements are being carried out by Nattukottai Chetties.	
64	378	Ramnad	Ramnad	Do.		21-8-18			Iron railings are rusting & require to be painted. Iron gate has partly broken.	

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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1	2	3	4	5	9		8	9	10	11
	380	Ramnad	Sivaganga	Kunnalkudi	The boulder stone beds and Brahmi inscriptions on the hill and the rock-cut temples with inscriptions at foot of the hill.	20-4-19	M.R.Ry. N. Rengacharlu Avl., S.D.C. Ramnad Sub Division, Madura.			In good order.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1916-1917.

P.W.D. H 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9	10	11
381	382	RAMNAD	Srivilliputtur	Srivilliputtur	Andal Temple Tirumal Nalak'a Palace.	27-2-19	M.E.Ry. D.S. Sankara Ayyar Avl. Hony. Asst. Engineer, Madura Sub Division, Madura.		Except tower, about which steps are being taken to maintain the same in good condition. Present condition is good.	

412.	411.
Do.	Trichinopoly.
Do.	Kulitalai.
Puratu Koil.	Kadambarkoil.
Muktesvara temple.	Kadambavanasvara temple.
Do.	30-1-19.
Do.	M.R.Ry. P.S.Natesa Sastri Avl, Sub Engineer, South Sub Division, Trichinopoly.
Do.	Not known.
Good.	Repairs to this temple are being carried out on a large scale by "NattuKottai" Chettiyar.

4.5	10 J. xxx
414.	415.
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.
Kulitalai.	Kulitalai.
Sivayam.	Sivayammalai.
Sivapurisvara temple.	Ratnesvara temple on a sculptured rock.
18-4-19.	30-1-19.
Do.	M.R.Ry. P.S.Natesa Sastri Avl., Sub Engineer, South Sub Division, Trichinopoly.
Do.	Not known.
The report of the last year on this monument holds good for this year also. The trustees are to take action in maintaining this monument properly.	Growth of vegetation on masonry walls is to be checked and repairs to the Vigneswara temple and the temple flooring are necessary.

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—3-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918 -1919

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
127.	416.	Trichinopoly.	Musiri.	Konasalam.	Venkatesa-Perumal Temple.	23-2-19.	M.R.Ry. N.N.Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal., Sub-Engineer.	Not repaired by Government.	In fair state.	
135.	417.	--Do---	---Do---	Musiri.	Head Sluice of Musiri Nattu vaikal.	20-2-19.		1917.	In good state.	

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—3-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918 -1919

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	418.	Trichinopoly.	Lalgudy.	Thirupaahur.	Ayanar and Kailasanathar temple.	27-3-19.	M.R.Ry. N.K.Ranganatha Iyengar., Sub-Overseer, Perambalur.	Not known.	Ayanar temple and the major portion of the compound wall require reconstruction. Some covering stones and three beam stones are to be renewed. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1000/- as detailed. Roofs are generally good. Repairs to the Terrace. All work to be done very soon Rs 1000.	

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—8-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	419.	Trichinopoly.	Musiri.	Srinivasanallore.	Koranganathan temple.	26-12-18.	M.R.Ry. M.N.Ramakrishna Ayar Avergal., Sub-Engineer.	1910.	The wire fencing requires some sundry repairs Plants are growing in the brick masonry. An estimate will be sent.	

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—3-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918 -1919

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	420.	Trichinopoly.	Perambalur.	Rangarudi.	Rangarudi Fort.	24-3-19.	M.R.Ry. M.N.Ramakrishna Ayyar Avergal., Sub-Engineer.	1918.	There are lot of plants growing in the fort walls. The parapets have fallen mostly and are falling. Petty repairs are required. An estimate for Rs.350/- is sent in No.343E/11-4-19 for sanction.	The estimate is under check and will be sent for sanction in a week or so.

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—3-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918 -1919

170

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	421.	Trichinopoly.	Perambalur.	Vallikandapuram.	Shamsukhan Mosque.	23-3-19.	M.R.Ry. M.V.Ramakrishna Ayar Avergal, Sub-Engineer.	1912-13.	In good state. Some pointing and plastering costing about Rs.50/- are required.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—3-14.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
484	422.	Trichinopoly.	Perambalur Taluq.	Valikandapuram.	Vallesvara Temple tank and Mantapam.	23-5-19.	M.R.Ry. M.N.Rankrishna Ayar Avargal., Sub-Engineer.	1916-17.	In good state. The vegetation in the front rajuram and the pradaram walls are to be removed at a cost of about Rs.500/-.	

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—3-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1913 -1914

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial Number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
79	423.	Trichinopoly.	Perambalur.	Vallapuram hamlet of Bramadesam.	Yokiyar Masjid and Cuddapah Nabab's Tomb.	23-3-13.	M.R.Ry. M.N.Ramakrishna Ayar Avergal., Sub-Engineer.	1912-13.	No Masjid. The vegetation growing on the cut stone cornice is to be removed. Roots have passed through the joints of the cut stone covering slabs of the roof. They are to be carefully removed and repaired. The outer side of the walls (brick work) are to be replastered. Mantapam over the tomb. The plants growing are to be removed. The parapet wall (brick work) is to be replastered. The whole will cost about Rs.500/-.	

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—8-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918 -1919

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
80	424.	Trichinopoly.	Perambalur.	Alambakkam.	Vellasanatha Temple.	9-4-19.	M.R.Ry. M.V.Ramakrishna Ayyar Avergal, Sub Engineer.	Not repaired by Government.	The compound walls have fallen and falling in bits. The terraced roofs are full of vegetation and are leaking badly and the whole roof is to be renewed at a cost of about Rs.500.	

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—3-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918 -1919

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
81.	425.	Trichinopoly.	Samayapuram.	Alambakkam.	Varatharajaperumal Temple.	9-4-19.	M.R.Ry. M.V.Ramakrishna Ayyar Avergal, Sub Engineer.	1912-13.	Plants are growing in the structure and damaging it. Roof is leaking badly. The whole work will cost about Rs.250/-.	

P. W. D. II. 64 (c)—1,750—8-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918 -1919

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
82	428.	Trichinopoly.	Samayapuram.	Bikshandarkoil.	Thirumurthy Temple.	5-1-19.	M.R.Ry. K.N.Ramakrishna Ayyar Avergal, Sub Engineer.	Not repaired by Government.	The plants growing in the walls are to be removed. Repairs to the coping of the outer wall are to be done. The whole may cost about Rs. 250	

427.	415.
Do.	Trichinopoly.
Trichinopoly.	Kulitalai.
Puthur	Vayanallur.
Chalamparai rock with inscriptions.	Nagendra on a rock.
26-10-18.	18-4-19.
Do.	M.R.Ry. P. S.Natesa Sastri Avl. Sub Engineer, South Sub Division, Trichinopoly
Do.	Not Known.
The monument is a small hillock with inscriptions cut in a rectangular dressed portion 2'-3" X 2'-3". It is in good condition.	The lessee of the stone quarry has removed one of the demarcation stone and he has blasted in the prohibited area for which a report has been submitted with this office No. The demarcation stone require refixing and the monument should be fenced to avoid mischief in future.

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—3-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918 -1919

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	426.	Trichinopoly.	Samayapuram.	Samayapuram.	Bojeswara Temple.	5-4-19.	M.R.Ry. K.N.Ramakrishna Ayyer Avaraal, Sub Engineer.	09-12.	There are lot of plants growing in the entrance mantapam and the shrine walls and removal may cost Rs.100. The backing of the outer walls has been removed years ago and the facing alone stands.	

P. W. D. II. 64 (c)—1,750—8-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918 -1919

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	429.	Trichinopoly.	Samayapuram.	Samayapuram.	Mahakali temple.	4-4-19.	M.R.Ry. M.N.Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal., Sub Engineer.	Not repaired by Govt.	The temple is in fair state. The arches of the front portico have cracked and so the temple trustee is blocking up the side archways and the pillars supporting the arches require under-pinning and plastering.	

431.	430.
Do.	Trichinopoly.
Do.	Trichinopoly
Thirupalathurai.	Srirangam.
Tharukavanesvara temple.	Ranganatha Temple.
18-4-19.	19-4-19.
Do.	M.R.Ry. P.S.NatesaSástri Avl., Sub Engineer.
Do.	Not known.
There are overgrowth of vegetation on the compund wall which require removal. The monument is maintained fairly.	Vegetation on the Rayagopuram and others require removal. The door of the vegetable market Gopuram is rotten and requires removal urgently for the safety of the public. The Suria Pushkarani is insanitary and requires to be cleared and fenced properly. The old *pinna* tree is resting on the parapet wall of the Chandrapushkarani and requires immediate support to relieve the cracked wall. The Gopuram adjacent also requires repairs.

433.	432.	
Do.	Trichinopoly.	
Do.	Trichinopoly.	
Do.	Tiruvanakkaval.	
Small Chola temple of Rajarajesvara North of Jambukeśvara temple.	Jambukasvara temple.	
Do.	16-4-19.	
Do.	M.R.Ry. P.S.Natesa Satri Avl., Sub Engineer.	
Do.	Not known.	
The temple is overgrown with vegetation which requires urgent removal. The compound is in a filthy state and requires cleaning. The front gate requires a door and compund wall is necessary to the south of the doorway. Many portions are in a dilapidated condition and there seems to be some encroachment on the temple land. Repairs to an extent of Rs.1000/- is necessary to keep the premises in order.	The temple is being renovated by Nattukottai Chetty. Vegetation on outer walls requires removal.	

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—3-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1913-1915.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	435.	Trichinopoly.	Sendapuram.	Thiruvellarai.	Jambunathan temple and rock inscriptions.	26-4-13.	M.R.R. V.N.Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Sub Engineer.	12-13.	In good condition.	

P. W. D. II. 64 (c)—1,750—3-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918 -1919

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	43.	Trichinopoly.	Sawayapuram.	Thiruvellirai.	Pundarikaksha Perumal temple.	26-4-19.	M.R.Ry. M.V.Ramakrishna Ayyar Avaral, Sub Engineer.	12-13.	Several of the covering slabs in the front main entrance Gopuram and two in the entrance Gopuram of the Swami Koil have cracked and they should be supported at an early date. The roof of two mantapams are leaky. The Vasanta Mantapam and tank are in ruins. The coping of the Prahram walls are to be rebuilt also the walls are likely to fall gradually. There is urgent ration in walls and gopurams. Urgent repairs costing Rs.2500 should be carried out soon.	

437.	434.
Do.	Trichinopoly.
Do.	Trichinopoly.
Tiruvedangulam.	Tiruvarambur.
Sivatemple.	Erumbeswara temple.
4-12-18.	11-1-19.
Do.	M.R.ry. P. S. Natesa Sastri Avl., Sub Engineer.
Do.	Not known.
Good so far as the portion relating to archaeological interest is concerned. Sundry repairs are necessary in other ~~plans~~ places	Growth of vegetation in the masonry walls ~~is~~ to be cleared. 2 cut stone ~~lintels~~ slabs at the entrance gate and one stone slab over the ~~front mantapam of the God~~ x are cracked. South east and south west corner are cracked. Necessary repairs should be done

~~14.~~ 96	~~95~~ 13.
439.	438.
Do.	Trichinopoly.
Do.	Trichinopoly.
Do.	Trichinopoly.
Nadir Shah's Mosque.	Fort gateway and Preston's Battery.
9-9-19.	27-2-19.
Do.	M.R.Ry. P.S.Natesa Sastri Avl., Sub Engineer.
Not known.	1918-19.
Cut stone roof of varandah on north and west sides is damaged to a little extent by atmospheric action. There is very little vegetation growth on the walls. This is fairly maintained.	Good condition. Necessary repairs were done during the year 18-19.

~~15.~~ 98 97 ~~15.~~

441.	440.
Do.	Trichinopoly.
Do.	Trichinopoly.
Do.	Trichinopoly.
Two rock cut ~~Caves~~ *Cavrs* with inscriptions and temple on Trichinopoly rock.	Nabab's palace.
9-9-18.	23-11-18.
Do.	M.R.Ry. P.S.Natesa ~~Xxxxxx~~ Sastri Avergal, Sub Engineer.
19-10-11	Every year.
The upper cave has got a longitudinal creck on the top and the cave is kept in a negligent contion being used as urinal. The ~~cave below is in~~ fair condition.	Generally good. Vegetation growth on the walls should be removed and leakages in the roof closed.

100	99
~~12.~~	~~17.~~
444.	442.
Do.	Trichinopoly.
Do.	Trichinopoly.
Virapatti.	Trichinopoly.
Jain image in Annavasal.	Thayumanaswami temple.
22-5-17.	9-9-18.
M.R.Ry. V.Kuppuswamy Ayyar, Overseer, I Grade.	M.R.Ry. P.S.Natesa Sastri Avl., Sub Engineer.
Do.	Not known.
The last year report on this monument ~~is~~ holds good for this year also.	Vegetation has grown over the masonry walls considerably and should be eradicated.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919

P. W. D. II. 64 (c)—1,750—8-14.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	443.	Trichinopoly.	Sembayanuram.	Vellanur.	Jain image.	17-3-19.	M.R.Ry. M.V.Ramakrishna Ayyar Avergal., Sub Engineer.	Not repaired.	The image is in a ready state about 50' away from the local Pund road and it would be better if it is lifted to the road side and placed over a masonry pedestal at a cost of about Rs.60/-.	

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—8-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918 -1919.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	445.	Trichinopoly.	Udayarpalayam.	Gangaikonda-sholapuram.	Karuvelagiyar temple. Brihadisvara temple.	8-3-19.	M.R.Ry. M.N.Ramakrishna Ayyar Avergal Sub-Engineer.	12-13. By P.W.D. 1913. By Local men 1918.	The vegetation in the gopuram and walls is to be removed at a cost of about Rs.200/-. The vegetation growing over all the sides of the main gopuram should be removed soon at a cost of Rs.2000-3000 as otherwise the gopuram will be ruined.	
	445.	Do.	Do.	Near Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.			

P. W. D. II. 64 (c)—1,750—8-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1913-1914.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	448.	Do.	Do.	Kumarasavally.	Siva temple	30-4-19.	Mr. Sadasiva Moorthy, Overseer, P.W.D.	11-12.	Greater portion of the temple and compound wall have fallen down. Vegetation is Growing. Cost of repairs may amount to over Rs. 5000.
2	447.	Do.	Udayarpalayam.	Jayankondam-Sholapuram.	Jain Statues.	7-3-19.	M.R.Ry. M.N.Ramakrishna Ayyar Avl., Sub Engineer.	1912.	Both are in Good Secure.	

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1917.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	449	Trichinopoly	Udaiyarpalayam	Tirumalavady	Vaidianatha Temple	8-4-19	M.R.Ry. M.N. Ramakrishna Ayyar Avl. Sub Engineer.	Not repaired.	The temple is in a fair state. There are some plants growing in the 2nd praharam wall, to be removed.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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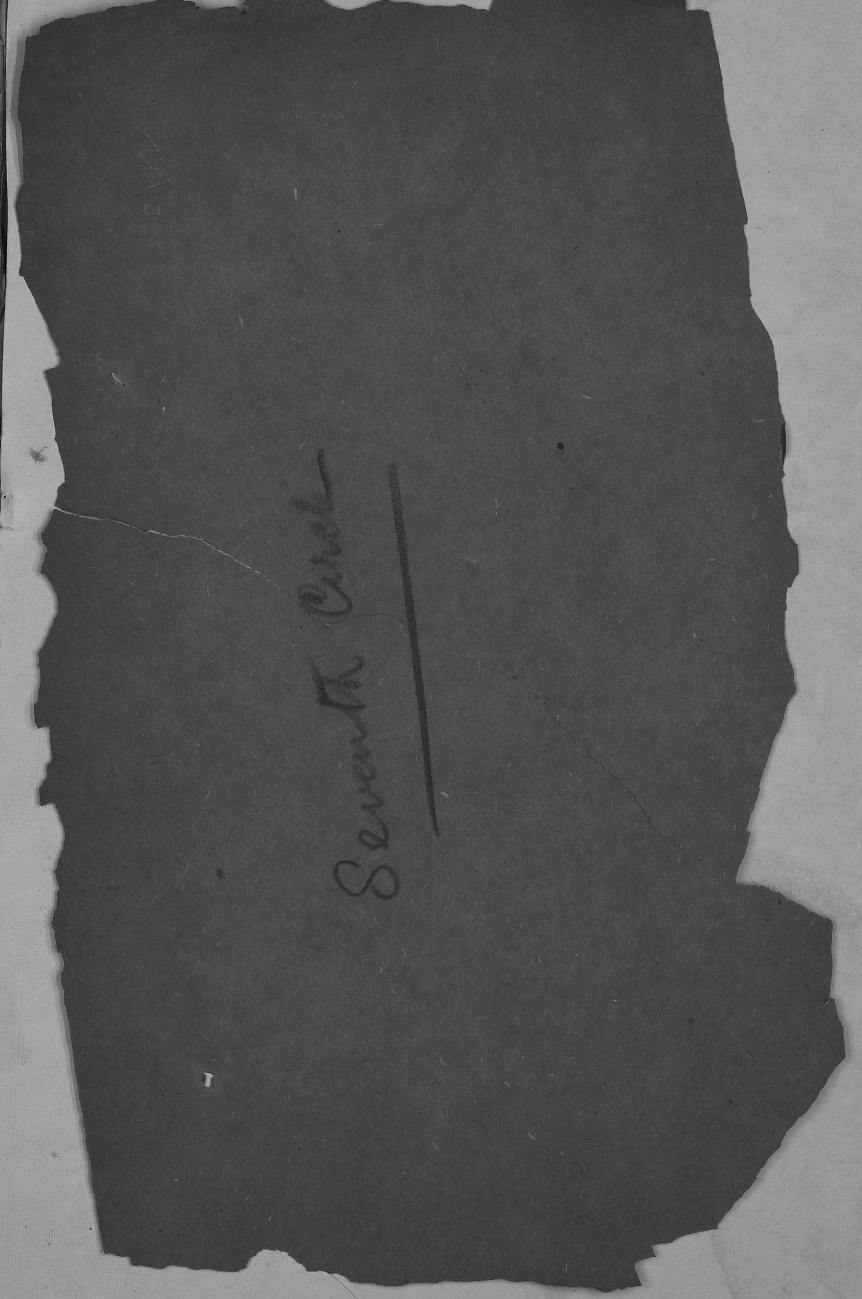
197

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	460	Trichinopoly	Karur	Tandoni	Rock-cut carvings representing Ranga-natha and Narasimha with inscriptions.	29-2-19	M.R.Ry.R. Panchanada Ayyar, Supervisor Kulittalai.	Not known.	This monument has a compound wall with beautiful gate and has been kept unclosed and unlocked throughout the year. The consequence that the compound has been made a public latrine and hence it is desirable to keep the compound under lock and key and opened by the establishment of the "W.D." whenever the trustees require it. The compound wall requires plastering. Repairs to the walls and closing the weep hole which is at present arresting the surface drawing water from the locality and removal of growth around the compound wall are to be done now.	


Seven Pk Creek

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—3-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the y..r 191 -191.

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2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
454	North Arcot	Arkonam	Mahendravadi	Monolithic rock cut temple	21-3-19	M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Overseer, Palar North section, Kaveripauk.	1917.	(1) Iron gate to the temple was provided & sundry repairs such as closing cracks done. (2) Good. (3) The lock has been stolen away and a new one will be substituted.	
455		Arni Jaghir	Devikapuram	Brihadambal temple.	1-2-19	M.R.Ry. A. Narayanaswami Odayar, Supervisor, Polur section, Polur.	Not known.	(1) Nil. (2) The temples need repairs as all the terraces are leaky and wooden scantlings supporting the terraces are rotten in some places. The question of payment of contributions is under correspondence with the Revenue department as the Estate is now under the management of the Court of Wards. In the time the estima... tioned in 1910 ...	
456		do.	do.	Kanakagiriswara temple.	do.	-do-	do.		

...they will come to Rs 1960 and 320 res...

...dition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the ...ar 191 8-191.9

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—3-14.

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...des th... which particulars can be given in column 2 to be shown in this return.
... repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

...ot	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Cheyar	Brahmadesam	Chandramowleswara Temple.	23-3-19	M.R.Ry. P. N. Subba Ayyar, Overseer, P.W.D., Palar south section, Ranipet.	Not known.	No repairs were ever carried out. The temple is in a neglected condition. A substantial amount may be required for repairs. S.D.O. has been asked to report at once.
	do.	do.	Rudrakotiswara temple	do.	-do-	do.	None. Prickly pears have to be removed & an estimate for Rs 100 has been received & is under check. The templ... is an abandoned one ... is not resorte... the publ...
		...	Rock cut caves.	26-3-19	-do-		

Report on the condition

...equested that this return m... be despatched so as to reach the offi...
... dated 12th January 1907), ... it a consolidated one for each of the ...

2. No monument besides those for which particulars can be given in colum... 2.

3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial Number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date inspect...		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
8.	461	North Arcot	Cheyar.	Ukkal	Vishnu temple	Not inspected for this year.		
9.	462	do.	do.	Koranganimuttam.	Rock cut shrine	25-3-19	M.R.Ry. P. N. Subba Ayyar, Overseer P.W.D., Palar south section, Ranipet.	No repairs for the last 3 years.
10.	463	do.	Gudiyattam	Thiruvalam	Bilwanadheswara temple	18-2-19	M.R.Ry. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avl., Sub Engineer- Vellore.	Not known.

Report on the condit...

Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the S... dated 12th January 1907), and ... a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Eng...

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Serial Number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	W... the monument last repaired.	... the condit... any required ... probable cost.	
							196	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
11.	464	North Arcot.	Polur.	Gangarallur	Ganeswara temple	-	It is under correspondence whether the temple is in Vellore or Polur taluk.			
12.	465	do.	do.	Tirumalai	Jain rock cut caves, sculptures & mantapams with paintings and inscriptions.	23-2-19	M.R.Ry. A. Narayanaswami Odayar, Supervisor D.W. Polur section, Polur.	17-18 D. & 18-19.	Repairs to compound wall, gopuram & flooring ward completed. No more repairs are now necessary. Present condition good.	
13.	466	do.	do.	Padavedu	Haruman temple	27-2-19	-do-	15-16.	No repairs are now necessary. Present condition good.	
14.	467	do.	Vellore.	Abdullapuram	Abdul mahal.	17-2-19	M.R.Ry. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avl., Sub Engineer Vellore.	18-19	(a) Rs 35 sanctioned worked out for ... (b) Fair. (c) Rs 45. Estimate this has been ...	
		do.	do.	Nelvoy	Rama temple.	21-2-19	-do-	18-19	(a) Rs 10 sanctioned (b) Fair. (c) Rs 80 ... been ...	

Report on the conditi..

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial Number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	Whe... the monu... ment last repaired.	any r... required w... probable cost.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	469	North Arcot.	Vellore.	Sholavaram	Siva temple	22-2-19	M.R.Ry. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avl., Sub Engineer P.W.D., Vellore.	Not known	(a) Not known. (b) Fair; but roof is all dilapidated and does not exist. (c) An estimate for Rs 20 for clearing vegetation has been received.	
17.	470	do.	do.	Vellore.	Vellore Fort.	23-2-19	-do-	18-19	(a) Rs 400 sanctioned for 18-19 & worked out. (b) Fair. (c) Rs 400	
18.	471	do.	do.	do.	Jalakanteswara temple.	do.	-do-	do.	(a) Rs330 sanctioned & worked out for 18-19. (b) Fair. (c) Rs 300. A special pair estimate for ... has been sanctioned C.P.No. 139 of 19... is being worked ...	
19.	472	do.	do.	Vrinjipuram	Margasahayeswara temple.	do.	-do-	17-18.	(a) Rs 30 in 17-... (b) Fair except in gopuram and ... jacent. (c) Now and t... -sity arises.	

Report on the conditi[illegible]

Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Arc[illegible], Madras, on or before dated 12th January 1907), and [illegible] consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circle[illegible] sent and not for each Exec

2. No monument besides those [illegible] which particulars can be given in column 2 to be shown in this return.

3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

198

Serial Number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	473	North Arcot	Vellore	Veppambattu	Siva temple .	15-2-19	M.R.Ry. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avl., Sub-Engineer, P.W.D., Vellore.	18-19	(a) Rs 10 annually. (b) Fair. (c) An estimate for for Rs 10 for clearing vegetation has been sanctioned & worked out. The Archl. Supt. has stated in his [illegible] that no repairs need be done un except clearing vegetation.	
21.	474	do.	Wallajah	Arcot	Delhi gate.	18-3-19	M.R.Ry. P. N. Subba Ayyar, Overseer, Palar south section, Ranipet.	17-18 his inspection	Necessary repairs were completed in 17-18. The iron bars in the 7 windows of the gate are reported to have been stolen away during this year. The matter is under correspondence.	
22.	475	do.	do.	do.	Masjid and two ponds in the west of the citadel	18-3-19	-do-	17-18	In good condition.	
23.	476	do.	do.	do.	The adjoining building.	do.	-do-	do.	-do-	

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—3-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918 -1919

Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (*vide* G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

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199

Serial Number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	477	North Arcot Wallajah		Arcot	Cannon.	18-3-19	M.R.Ry. P. N. Subba Ayyar, Overseer P.W.D., Palar South section, Ranipet.	17-18	In good condition.	
25.	478	do.	do.	Panchapandava malai	Rock cut sculptures & caves.	-		Not inspected by the S.D.O. Supplmental report will be submitted.		
26.	479	do.	do.	Tudupadi	Varadwajeswara temple.	27-3-19	-do-	15-16	Necessary repairs were completely carried out in 1915-16. Present condition good.	
27.	480	do.	do.	do.	Vedanarayanaperumal Temple.	do.	-do-	Not known.	Present condition good.	
28.	481	do.	do.	Muppathuvetti	N.E. corner of the outer rampart of the fort at Arcot.	do.	-do-	17-18	-do-	
29.	482	do.	do.	do.	N. E. corner of the citadel.	do.	-do-	do.	-do-	

P. W. D. II. 64 (c)—1,750—3-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 191 -191.

Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (*vide* G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial Number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	483	North Arcot	Wallajah.	Sholinghur	Narasinha temple	29-3-19	R.Rv. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avl., Sub Engineer Vellore.	Not known	(1) Nil (2) Fair (3) Nil.	
31.	484	do.	do.	do.	Nachiar temple	do.	-do-	do.	(1) Nil (2) Stone in front manta pam broken to be removed and vegetation to be removed. (3) Nil.	
32.	485	do.	do.	do.	Padmapuram temple.	do.	-do-	do.	(1) Nil (2) In ruins. (3) Nil.	
33.	486	do.	do.	do.	Sanjeevaraya temple	do.	-do-	do.	(1) Nil (2) Fair (3) Nil.	
xxx. 34.	487	do.	do.	do.	Rock inscription in the right flank of the Sholinghur tank	20-3-19	-do-	18-19	(1) Rs 35 sanctioned & worked out (2) Fair (3) Rs 25.	

P. W. D. II. 64 (c)—1,750—3-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35	488	North Arcot	Wandiwash	Siyyamangalam	Rock cut temple & sculptures	27-2-19	N. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Sub overseer Kovilur section, Kovilur.	14-15	Necessary estimate for repairing the prakaram etc. has been countersigned by the Supdt. Archaeological Department. But the sanction to the estimate & execution await intimation from the Collector regarding the agreement obtained from the trustees accepting it as a protected monument G.O.No. 720 of 6-6-18 (Home Dept.) Education. Collector is being addressed.
36	489	do.	do.	Whellar	Muleswara temple	21-12-18	M.R.Ry. T. G. Ramaswami Ayyar, Overseer, Wandiwash.	Not known.	(a) Nil. An estimate for necessary repairs has been sent to the Supt. Archl. Dept. for counter signature. (b) Fairly good. (c) Rs 160.
37	490	do.	do.	Virakkal	Boulder stone containing inscriptions and jain images.	5-12-18	-do-	do.	Nil. (b & c). The temple is not in good condition & requires repairs. The prickly pears & roots have to be removed 1st and an estimate for the same has been recd. from the S.D.O.; will be submitted to the Archl. dept. for countersignature.

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—3-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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Serial Number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
38	491	North Arcot	Wandiwash	Wandiwash	Fort.	25-2-19	M.R.Ry. T. G. Ramaswami ayyar, Overseer, Wandiwash.	18-19.	(a) Removal of vegetation. (b & c) Removal of vegetation on the compound wall of the fort and repairs to the compound wall of Hanuman temple & the north side mantapam have been completed on an est. sanctioned for Rs 900 for 18-19. Sundry repairs such as removal of vegetation and repairs to masonry work on the powder magazine are required for 19-20.
39.	492	do.	do.	Kilputhur	Swayambunatha temple.	5-12-18	-do-	Not known.	An estimate for Rs 630 for necessary repairs has been countersigned by the Superintendent, Archl. department. To be submitted to Suptg. Engineer for sanction on receipt of information from the Collector about the agreement. Collector addressed.

P. W. D. II. 64 (*a*)—1,750—8-14.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919

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Serial Number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
40.	504	North Arcot	Arkonam	Thirumalpur	Kovur temple	23-3-19	M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Overseer P.W.D., Palar North section, Kaveripauk.	Nil.	An estimate for Rs 10 was sanctioned for 1918-1919 & repairs to iron gates & removal of vegetation etc. completed. The top of temple requires repairs which will cost about Rs 50.

No. Dated May 1919.

Forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, VII circle, in triplicate.

True Copy forwarded.
(By order)
O.S. Subbulu 16-5-19
Manager and Accountant

(Signed) P. V. George,
Executive Engineer,
North Arcot division.

R.S./16-5-19.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-4-18.

Note—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (vide G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past year, and present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	509	South Arcot	Chidambaram	Chidambaram	Sri Nataraja Temple (private)	2-5-19	M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyar Avl. S.I.O. Chidambaram	Not known	Removal of bushes and plants and repairing the fallen stones are now required. Walls of inner and outer prakarams are overgrown with bushes & plants which are being removed now and then. The eastern portion of the wall of inner prakaram of Sri Nataraja Swami opposite to Sri Govinda-raja Swami idol is in a dilapidated condition.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (vide G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and urgency of repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	509 a G.O.No.1204 Home(Edn) d/2-10-18	South Arcot	Chidambaram	Porto Novo	Roman Catholic Portuguese Church (Government)	12-12-18	M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Ayyar Avl. Sub Divisional Officer, Chidambaram			Removal of cactus & brick debris & prickly pear growth required for which an estimate of Rs.120 is being forwarded to the Superintendent Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle with ref. to his No.48 of 19 dated 18-1-19 to the Collector of South Arcot.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (vide G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

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3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or authorised sanction (G.O.) sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past 10 years with the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	511	South Arcot	Chidambaram	Srimushnam	Nityasvarasvami temple Bhuvarasvami Temple	Do. 7-4-19	S.Natesa Ayyar, Overseer Srimushnam	Temple in good condition & requires no repairs.	Inner gopuram walls are damaged at top & the outer ones which are in good condition are cracked in a few places & require repairs. Scrub jungle growth on the top of mantapam & compound walls requires eradication.	
	510							In front tower & over the Lot of scrub jungle growth & terrace of the big outer gopuram walls mantapam requires eradication.		

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
44	512	South Arcot	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	Remains of Fort St. David with old Tombs etc. (Government)	13-5-19	M.R.Ry. A.R. Subramania Ayyar Avl., S. D. C. Cuddalore.	15-16	No repairs were carried out during past 3 years. Only a small fortwall remains. The moat is filled up. No repairs are necessary.	

Report on the condition of ancient monuments selected for conservation for the year 18--19.

Serial number	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning inclusion of the monument	District	Taluk	Village	Name of monuments.	Date of Inspection	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head Quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired	Repairs carried out during passed 3 years the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
45	513		Gingee	Sittamur.	Jain temple.	10--4--19		No repairs were carried out condition fair.		(1) The temple is u i
46	514		Do	Gingee	Fortress comprising a hill Fort on the Rajagiri, the inner and lower fort, and lines of fortifications connecting the Rajagiri Krishnagiri and Chakkilidurgam (Orme's St:George's Mountain) Hills.	13-4-19		There is a sanctioned Est: for Rs. 21600 for complete repairs is to all the monuments. This is being utilised outside at the rate of Rs. 2000 per annum for carrying out the	No repairs were carried out in 18-19 The condition of the Fort is good.	(1) There is a Sub Ove after the fort. T ployed to keep the in a tidy conditio
47	515		Do	Do	On the Rajagiri-Two Granaries, a Magazine , Flag staff, Ranganatha temple and Kamalakanni Ammal temple and the sacrificial slab in front of it a big Cannon, a Treasury and an Audience Hall.	12-4-19				Out of allotment year the major porti buildings in the Ra the details . Repairing entrance t to Up h Rampart walls on th Kamalakanni Temple Flag staff

				Kalyana Mahal, Stables and Barracks, the remains of Mahabut Khan's Mosque, and Anaikulam tank.					
				(b) Lower Fort-Chakkaraikulam and Chettikulam ponds a dais with two idols representing Kamalakanni Ammal and with two symbols of Serpent God, the masonry Platform of Desings funeral pyre and his girl wife's sati Idol of Human Saad-at-alla Khan's Mosque with Persian inscriptions inscriptions in Persian on Pondicherry Gate (A.D.1713) Venkatarama temple with inscriptions in Tamil Prisoners well, Old Jail near the Pondicherry Gate and two Persian inscriptions on the outer face of the last two bastions in the South of the eastern wall of the inner Fort.	13-4-19	Rajmi: C.N. Subba Aiyar. Sub Divisional officer Head quarters Tindivanam	No repairs were carried out	As noted in Col : 9 all repairs required urgently for the respective monuments have been carried out. The condition of the monuments is generally fair. The requirements for current year noted and a working estimate for grant alloted for the current year will be submitted.	was metalled Rs. 200 Vello Rs. 85 and Vellore ros Lower Fort. out during was kept tid the four wa An estimate tioned for c Hanuman Idol
850	518	--	Gingee	Narasingarayanpettai. Sirukadambur.	Outside the fort:- (1) Pattabhirama temple (2) Twelve pillared Mandapa (3) Twenty four Jain figures in two rows a standing rude figure two fragments of a sitting figure, and two inscriptions on Thirunathankannu.	11-4-19	S. O Gingee Fort.			Outside the The general
851	519			Malacheri	Rock-cut Siva temple on a hill with Pallava inscriptions.	17-4-19	By Sub Divn: Officer		Items 6,7,8, and 9 Conditions good.	Under privat
852	520			Singavaram.	Ranganatha temple.					

			Kalyana Mahal, Stables and Barracks, the remains of Mahabut Khan's Mosque, and Anaikulam tank.					
			(b) Lower Fort-Chakkaraikulam and Chettikulam ponds a dais with two idols representing Kamalakanni Ammal and with two symbols of Serpent God, the masonry Platform of Desings funeral pyre and his girl wife's sati Idol of Human Saad-at-alla Khan's Mosque with Persian inscriptions inscriptions in Persian on Pondicherry Gate (A.D.1713) Venkatarama temple with inscriptions in Tamil Prisoners well, Old Jail near the Pondicherry Gate and two Persian inscriptions on the outer face of the last two bastions in the South of the eastern wall of the inner Fort.	13-4-19	By Mr. C. W. Subba Aiyar. Sub Divisional officer Head quarters Tindivanam	No repairs were carried out	As noted in Col : 9 all repairs required urgently for the respective monuments have been carried out. The condition of the monuments is generally fair. The requirements for current year noted and a working estimate for grant alloted for the current year will be submitted.	was metalled and gravelled at a cost of about Rs. 200 Vellore gate was repaired for Rs. 85 and entrance Mandapams in the Vellore road at a cost of Rs. 46. Lower Fort. No special repairs were carried out during the year. The whole place was kept tidy and free of vegetation by the four watchmen. An estimate (fully contributed) was sanctioned for constructing a Mantapam over Hanuman Idol and is just put on hand.
450	518	--	Gingee	Narasingarayanpettai. Sirukadambur.	Outside the fort:- (1) Pattabhirama temple (2) Twelve pillared Mandapa (3) Twenty four Jain figures in two rows a standing rude figure two fragments of a sitting figure, and two inscriptions on Thirunathankannu.	11-4-19	S. O Gingee Fort.		Items 6,7,8, and 9 Conditions good.	Outside the Fort. Nothing was done 18-19 The general condition is good.
451	519			Malacheri	Rock-cut Siva temple on a hill with Pallava inscriptions.	17-4-19	By Sub Divn: Officer			Under private control, condition good.
452	520			Singavaram.	Ranganatha temple.					
				Tondur	containing Vinnamparai rock with Pallava inscriptions.	11-4-19	--Do---			The inscription covers a space of 5'-6" x 2' The surface of the rock is being acted on by weather and a piece about 9" x 6" x ¾" has already pealed off from the middle.

5.6.19

Executive Engineer,

T.R.S.Division, VII Circle.

V.R./ 4-6-19.

Compared
KNS
5-6-19

and gravelled at a cost of about
re gate was repaired for
entrance Mandapams in the
d at a cost of Rs. 46.
No special repairs were carried
the year . The whole place
y and free of vegetation by
tchmen.

(fully contributed) was sanc-
onstructing a Mantapam over
and is just put on hand.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (vide G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

2. No monument besides those for which particulars can be given in column 2 to be shown in this return.

3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
54	522	South Arcot	Villupuram	Panamalai	Inscribed Pallava temple of Talagirisvara.	16-5-19	M.R.Ry. K.S. Krishnamachariar, Overseer.	Not known	No repairs seems to have been executed during past 3 years. The present condition is fair. No repairs are necessary.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 191[illegible]-191.

P. W. D. II. 64 (a)—1,750—8-14.

Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (*vide* G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
58 (1)	523	Tanjore	Arantangi	Arantangi	Fort	8-4-13	M.R.Ry., N. Ramasami Ayyar, overseer, Pattukkottai	1912-1913	No repairs carried out. Self sems condition as it was when as first constructed. No repairs are necessary	The whole thing is overgrown with prickly pear.

~~(9)~~ 56

524

Tanjore

Arantanghi

Avadayarkoil

Large Siva Temple

9-3-19

M.R.Ry., N. Ramasami Ayyar Overseer, Pattukkottai

Not Known

No repairs carried out. Fair

The temple is being looked after by the Trustees systemati cally.

212

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1916-1917.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
528	—	TANJORE	Kumbakonam	Kumbakonam	Nageswara temple Someswara Kumbeswara Kastvisvara tha Temple Temple Temple.	12-5-19	overseer M.R.Hy.S. Srinivasacharlyar Sub ~~Kxxxkxxxx~~ officer, Kumbakonam	Not repaired		
527									M41	Do.
526									M41	Do.
525									M41	In good condition.

69 59 53 57

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918 -1919 .

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
528	TANJORE	KUMBAKONAM	Kumbakonam	Kanapurisvara Temple	Do.	M.B.Ry.S. Srinivasacharlyar, Sub Overseer Kumbakonam	Not repaired	Do.	Do.	In good condition.
521				Chakrapani temple	Do.		Do.	Do.	Do.	
530				Sarangapani temple	12-5-19		Do.	Do.	M11	
529				Ramasvami temple	Do.		Do.	Do.	Do.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1919-1918.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-8-18.

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Serial number.	District.	*Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during the past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O., specifying the inclusion of the monument.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
534	Tanjore	Kumbakonam	Tiruvalanjuli	Swetaranyakar Temple	12-5-19	M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasharlyar Sub Overseer Kumbakonam	Do	N41	The outstone wall on the right of the inside Gopuram is cracked. Ammancoil Pertyanaik dome is cracked. Top of south Gopuram has fallen down and not repaired.
535			Kumbakonam	Nahamakam Tank	12-5-19		Not known	N41	An estimate for the repairs has been sanctioned for Rs.744/- in C.R.No.4 of 18-19 Contribution not yet obtained. In good condition, but repairs required.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
67	526	TANJORE	Kumbakonam	Tirukkattalai	Vedapuriswara temple	1-4-19	M.R.Ry. K.Sathivadeswara Iyer, Overseer, Mayavaram	1912-14	The compound and a portion of the temple mandapam are being repaired by the temple authorities. The gate at the entrance needs repairs & will also be attended by them	
68	525			Tirupanandal	Arunapadeswara Temple	20-2-19	A.Lourdisamy Mudaliar, Sub-overseer, Lower anicut	19xx-xx Not known.		No special repairs are carried out & the monument is in fair condition.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

217

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
69	587	Tanjore	Kumbakonam	Tiruvasanallur	Sivayoganatha temple	1-4-19	M.R.Ry. Satyavageswara Ayyar, Overseer, Mayavaram	Not known	No repairs were carried out within the last 5 years, many portions of the temple are in bad order. The temple is also overgrown with vegetation The cost of the repairing these will be about Rs.4000/- and the temple authorities may be requested to repair them.	
70	583	Do	Do	Do	Karkatesvara temple	1-4-19	Do	Not known		

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

218

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
71	529	Tanjore	Kumbakonam	Darasuram	Airavatesvara temple	15-5-19	M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasachari, Sub overseer Kumbakonam	Not repaired (private)	Nil.	South row of mantapam has fallen down shrub & plant are grown on top of temple. Forming is displaced in places.

72

(3)

540

Tanjore

Mannargudy

Nidamangalam

Subterranean Passage

23-4-19

M.R.Ry., N.S. Venkataramana Ayyar Avl., Sub Divisional Officer, Mannargudy

1916-17

Some 3 years ago some plastering work has been done. The state of the monument is good and no repairs needed for the present.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. amplifying the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	542	Tanjore	Mayavaram	Tirukadyur	Danesbure and Town Gateway	Do.	S.Srinivasa Ayyar, Sub Overseer, Mayavaram	1917-18	Fortress of the wall were cement plastered in 17-18. There is a large vegetation requiring removal. Besides the wall requires a good deal of plastering The cost of these will be Rs.1000.	
	541				Amirthagateeswarar temple.	25-4-19		Not known	No repairs are carried out within the last 3 years. Many portions of the temple are in bad condition.	

74

73

74

~~(7)~~

543

Tanjore

Negapatam

Negapatam

Dutch Cemetery

16-4-19

~~25-7-18~~

S. D. Shroff Esq., Assistant Engineer

1918

Repairs to gravel work, plastering to tombs etc

There is annual recurring grant of Rs150 for thisand repairs necessary are being carried out.

76
(9)

545

Tanjore

Negapatam

Tiruvalur

Thiyagarajaswami Temple with tank Kamalalsyam

April 1919

S.D. Shroff Esq., Assistant Engineer

Not repaired from Government Funds nor by the Temple Committee

Vide Col. 11

223

No repairs appears to have beendone to the tank & temple for a long time & now it is badly in need of them. The masonry is overgrown with vegetation whose roots are penetrating into it.The stone facings of the Gopuram are falling off. Plastering iscrumbling away in many places. Same is the case with shrine in the middle of the tank. Necessary repairs are now being carried out by private contribution.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-4-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1916-1917.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
77	548	Tanjore	Nannilam	Tirucheng attan-gudy	Uthara padeswara Temple.	27-4-19	M.R.Ry. S. Nateса Ayyar, Sub Engineer Nannilam	Do.	N41.	1.N41 2.Condition same as that noted in the last year return 3.It is understood that repairs are to be undertaken by Natukottai Chettiers.
78	547			Tirukandesvaram	Pasupatheswara temple.	Do.		Do	N41	1.N41 2.Temple Trustees repaired & improved the temple. 3.Condition good & no repairs are required.
79	546			Nannilam	Mathuvaneswara Temple	22-4-19		No repairs were done by the Department.	N41	1.N41.2.~~Same as that of last years return~~ Large repairs are required & the trustees should be addressed.

Submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Seventh Circle, Madras, in triplicate.

12-5-19

Offg. Executive Engineer, Vennar divn.

(1)	Serial Number
549	No. inthe printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the No.
Tanjore	District
Papanasam	T a l u k
Avoor	V i l l a g e
Pasupatheeswaraswami Temple	Name of monument
16th June 1919	Date of Inspection
M.R.Ry., M. Gopala Ayyar Avl., Sub divisional Officer	Name & designation of Inspecting Officer with Head quarters station
Not known	When the monument was last repaired
Repairs completed Vegetation removed.	Repairs carried out during the past three years, the present con dition and any repairs required with probable cost.
	R e m a r k s

~~(20)~~ 81

550

Tanjore

Papanasam

Melattur

Unnapatheeswaraswami Temple

14th June 1919

M.R.Ry., M. Gopala Ayyar Avl., Sub Divl., officer

Repairs to Nataraja's temple completed a year ago

The walls are overgrown with vegetation . The lintel stone in the front gopuram iscracked. The wall on the northern side is leaning outwards and may fall down ~~am~~ in course of time. Arrangements are to be made for complete removal of the vegetation as early as possible.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918 -1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
82	551	TANJORE	Do	Nalloor	Kalyana Sundaresvara Temple	12-5-19	Suboverseer, Kumbakonam	10 years ago	No repairs were carried out during the last 3 years. The temple requires a lot of sundry repairs & they will be attended to by the temple authorities.	In good condition.
83	552		Papanasam	Shiyali	Brahmapuris-vara temple	22-4-19	M.R.Ry. S.Srinivasachariyar	Under repairs. Not repaired.	The south prakaram wall & mathapam were removed by the temple authorities. Renewing Karam wall & gopuram are in progress.	
84	553		Tiruvengadu	Shiyali	Swetharanyes-vara temple	21-4-19	David Sadhan Sahib, Overseer, Shiyali.			

P.W.D.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (e)—250—14-6-18.

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Serial number.										
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
555	TANJORE	Shiyali	Tiruppangur	Vaithianatha Temple	24-4-19	Lewis Jacha Sahib, Overseer, Shiyali.	6 years ago	No repairs were carried out within the last 3 years and the temple is in fair order.	
554				Sivaloganatha Temple	22-4-19		10 years ago	The flooring of the prakaram is said to have been done within the last 3 years. The temple is now in fair order.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1916-1919.

-P.W.D. II 64 (c)—250—14-8-18.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
37	558	TANJORE	TANJORE	TANJORE.	Swartz Church.	..	M.R.Ry.K.Venkatacharlyar, Avl. Sub Divisional Officer, Tanjore.	Rs.764 spent during last 2 years. In good condition.	In fair condition. An estimate repairs will be submitted for sanction.	
38	557				Great Temple Brihadesvara Temple	Do.		Maintained by the P.W.D. every year.	There are trees grown on the rampart walls.Those will be removed by the watchman wherever possible.	
39	556				Sivaganga Little Fort enclosing the Great temple.	12-5-19		Maintained Private		

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	559	Tanjore	Tanjore	Tanjore	Palace Buildings 2 The Statue Hall 1 Sangitha Mahal 2 Maharaja Sabha or Durbar Hall.	13-5-19 Do.	M.R.Ry. K. Venkatachariyar, Avl. Sub Divisional Officer, Tanjore.	Not repaired before 1918		Requires repairs Do.
2								Not repaired for some years		Do.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1915-1916.

P.W.D. Ll 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

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2. No monument besides those for which particulars can be given in column 2 to be shown in this return.

3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Palace Buildings.					
6	559	TANJORE	TANJORE	TANJORE	Krishna Vilas Tank with wooden Pavilion on it.	Do.	M.R.Ry. K. Venkatacharlar Avl. Sub Divisional officer, Tanjore.	Do.		Requires repairs.
5					The Clock Tower.	Do.		1918		This is in good condition
4					The Arsenal	12-5-19		1918		Requires repairs.

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (c)—250—14-5-18.

Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (vide G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

2. No monument besides those for which particulars can be given in column 2 to be shown in this return.

3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list or subsequent (G.O., sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years with the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					PALACE BUILDINGS.					
9	559	TANJORE	TANJORE	TANJORE	Two domed halls on the west of Sangiliha Mahal.	Do.	M.R.Ry. K. Venkatacharlar Avl. Sub Divisional Officer, Tanjore.	Not repaired for some years.	Requires repairs.	
8					Mottal Gopuram	12-5-19		1917	In good condition	
7					Saraswathi Mahal (Square building with large dome)	Do.		1918	Requires repairs.	

Report on the condition of Ancient Monuments selected for Conservation for the year 1918-1919.

P.W.D. II 64 (a)—250—14-6-18.

Note.—It is requested that this return may be despatched so as to reach the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, on or before the 10th May of each year (vide G.O. No. 45 W., dated 12th January 1907), and that a consolidated one for each of the Superintending Engineer's Circles may be sent and not for each Executive Engineer's or any other subordinate office.

2. No monument besides those for which particulars can be given in column 2 to be shown in this return.

3. The urgency of the repairs to be done, if any, may be noted in the Remarks column.

Serial number.	No. in the printed list for each district (G.O. sanctioning the inclusion of the monument.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Date of inspection.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer with Head-quarters station.	When was the monument last repaired.	Repairs carried out during past three years, the present condition and any repairs required with probable cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
92	562	Tanjore	Tanjore	Tiruvadi	Panchanadis-vara temple	Do.	M.R.Ry. K. Venkatacharlyar, Sub Divisional Officer Tanjore	Do.	Do.	Do.
93	561	Tanjore	Tanjore	Perumbuliyur	Vilvagarpuris-vara temple	Do.		Do.	Do.	In good condition here & there, there are vegetation on the walls and tower.
94	560	Tanjore	Tanjore	Thillaisthanam	Geethapuris-vara temple.	10-5-19		Not repaired privately	Not repaired	Do.

~~(5)~~ 84

563

Tanjore

Tiruturaipundy

Kodiakkadu

Ramapadamandapam

13th May 1919

M.R.Ry.,R.S. Rajangam Ayyar Avl., Sub Engineer, 6th Gr. Tampy. Rank
Tiruturaipundy Sub division

1913

In good condition. No repairs necessary

9.5 (6)

564

Tanjore

Tiruturaipundy

Kodiakkarai

Inscribed stone

13th May 1919

M.R.Ry.,R.S.Rajangam Ayyar Avl., Sub Engineer, VI Gr. Tempy. Rank
Tiruturaipundy sub division

Not known

In good condition. No repairs necessary

This is lying loose in a thatched shed near the sea shore. It is desirable to imbed it firmly in brickwork

96. -1

565

Tanjore

Tiruturaipundy

Koilur

Siva Temple

12-3-19

M.R.Ry., S. Ramasami Ayyar, Overseer, Mannargudy

601

Not Known

No repairsare necessary at present.

236

For approval Press
Please correct
& strike off
Ld
13-9-19
(1090)

13-9-19
Ld
13.9.19

G.O. No. , September 1919

Annual report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey for 1918-19.

Recording, with remarks, the —.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from A. H. LONGHURST, Esq., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Kotagiri, the 23rd July 1919.
No.—454.

I have the honour to submit herewith in duplicate, the Annual Report of this department for the year 1918-19. The delay in submitting the report this year is due to delay in the office of the Superintendent of the Government Press in striking the final proof copy and obtaining the necessary blocks for the illustrations for Part II.

2. Two sets of the photographs referred to in appendix A and the reports on the condition of ancient monuments received from the Superintending Engineers of I to VII Circles are submitted under separate cover.

1090

Order—No. , Home (Education), dated September 1919.

Recorded.

2. The report contains evidence of useful work carried out during the year. Conservation was carefully attended to and several new monuments were added to the list.

3. The Government have perused with interest Part II of the Report which deals with the history of Pallava Architecture and will form part of the contemplated handbook on "South Indian Architecture".

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

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Archæological Survey.
,, the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
,, the Superintendent, Government Museum.
,, the Superintendent, Government Press.
,, all Collectors.
,, the Public Works Department.
,, the Home (Miscellaneous) Department.
,, the Local and Municipal Department.
,, the Government of India, Department of Education (with C.L.).
,, the Director-General of Archæology (with C.L.).
,, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg (with C.L.).
Editor's Table.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS

FOR THE YEAR

1918-1919



MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1919

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MADRAS

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1919.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS

FOR THE YEAR 1918-1919

PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE

Work at Headquarters

Owing to ill-health I was compelled to take three months' privilege leave during the year under report and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri Avargal, the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, was placed in charge of the current duties of this office. He assumed charge on the 12th August and handed over charge to me on the 12th November 1918.

The services of M.R.Ry. S. N. Apparao Mudaliyar, head photographer and draughtsman of this office, were again extended for a further period of one year from the 7th December 1918. I regret to report the death of A. Jaganatha Rao, second photographer of this office, an excellent photographer and a keen worker. C. R. Gopal Pillai has been appointed as third photographer on probation for six months.

2. *Preparation of drawings.*—Six new drawings were prepared and four unfinished pencil drawings were inked in and completed and several tracings of plans were made to serve as office records. During the rest of his time the head photographer and draughtsman was on tour with me in camp.

3. *Photography.*—For the benefit of tourists and visitors to the 'Seven Pagodas' and 'Hampi Ruins', I had an album of photographs placed in the rest-houses at these two places last year, and this has been the means of increasing the sale of photographs of these two famous groups of ancient monuments. Altogether 21 applications for photographs were received from the public and 190 photographs were supplied at a total cost of Rs. 184–10–0 which has since been received and paid into the Bank of Madras to the credit of Government. A descriptive list of the photographs taken during the year under report will be found in Appendix A.

4. *Excavation works.*—Owing to my being absent on three months' leave no time was found available for work of this nature as my time has been fully occupied with inspection work since my return to duty.

5. *Treasure trove.*—The following list of treasure trove cases were submitted to this office for an opinion as to whether any portion of the treasure should be acquired on behalf of Government for the Madras Museum :—

Serial number.	Find spot.	Nature of treasure.	Nature of discovery.	Remarks.
1	Tanjore district, Nannilam taluk, Kilapudanur village.	Six metal images of good workmanship and in fair condition representing Nataraja, two Amman figures, Chandrasekaramurti, Sambandamurti, and Manikkavachakar.	Accidentally discovered by coolies digging earth. Presumably purposely buried for safety during the Muhammadan invasion of South India.	Recommended for acquisition.
2	Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Okkur village.	Six metal images of good workmanship and in fair condition representing Nataraja, two Amman figures and three Siva images.	Do.	Do.
3	South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, Tiruvakkarai village.	Stone image of Mariamma in sitting posture 3½ feet in height, crude workmanship and of no special interest.	Found in a field	Not worth acquiring.
4	Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Nilapudi village.	Five metal images of good workmanship and in fair condition representing two Amman figures, Perumal, Alvar with pedestal and Krishna.	Discovered by coolies while digging earth for building purposes. Presumably, buried for safety in time of invasion.	Recommended for acquisition.
5	North Arcot district, Cheyyar taluk, Melakovalaveda village.	Two stone images of Vishnu and female figure of good workmanship and in good condition.	Discovered in a field while ploughing the land. No remains of a temple were found near the find spot.	Do.
6	North Arcot district, Vellore taluk, Veppambatti village.	A stone image of Parvati two feet in height, of good workmanship and in fair condition.	Reported ownerless and unclaimed for.	Do.
7	Chingleput district, Conjeevaram taluk, Sevilimedu village.	Five metal images of good workmanship and in fair condition representing a group consisting of Siva and Parvati, Nataraja, Chandrasekharamurti, Krishna and an Amman figure.	Discovered while digging the foundations of the Kailasanatha temple in the village.	Do.
8	Nellore district, Repur taluk, Alturti village.	Two copper images of Virabhadra and an Amman figure. Fine workmanship and in fair condition.	Found by coolies digging in a field. Presumably buried for safety and forgotten.	Do.
9	Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Eravangudi village.	Four metal images in fair condition representing Ganesa, Sambandamurti, Valliamman and a Pidari.	Do.	Do.

6. *Tours.*—As per the orders of the Government of Madras contained in G.O. No. 1452, Public, dated the 28th November 1912, a monthly diary giving the dates and other particulars of all tours undertaken by me and my establishment each month has already been submitted to and approved by the local Government. Therefore it appeared unnecessary to again repeat this information in detail in my annual reports. So instead of publishing a copy of my monthly diary in my annual reports, I have briefly stated the total number of days spent on tour and given the names of the districts visited each year. This procedure has now been followed during the last six years and up to the present approved by the Government of India and the

Director-General of Archæology. This year, however, I have received instructions from the Government of India as advised by the Director-General of Archæology, that in future, I am to publish a copy of my monthly diary in my annual reports :—

Statement of tours undertaken during 1918–19.

Date and hour of journey.	Route. From	Route. To
April 1918.		
1st to 3rd	Halt at Amaravati.	
4th (4–0)	Amaravati.	Guntur.
(8–0) (9–0)	Guntur.	Narasaraopet.
(11–0) 5th	Halt at Narasaraopet.	
6th 7th (6–0)	Narasaraopet.	Chejerla.
(11–0) (13–0)	Chejerla.	Narasaraopet via, Nakarikallu.
(19–0) 8th	Do.	
9th (6–30)	Halt at Narasaraopet.	
(9–45) (10–0)	Narasaraopet.	Mangalagiri.
(11–0) 9th	Mangalagiri.	Nidamaru and back.
10th (21–30)	Mangalagiri.	Madras.
(10–45) 15th	Madras.	Hospet.
16th (18–15)	Hospet.	Hampi.
(12–52) 16th (13–30)	Hampi.	Kamalapur.
(14–30) (16–0)	Kamalapur.	Hospet.
17th (12–30)	Hospet.	Madras.
(13–30) 17th (14–30)	Madras.	Kadakavur.
18th (9–30) 22nd	Kadakavur.	Anjengo.
24th (20–15)	Halt at Anjengo.	
(14–49) 24th (14–50)	Anjengo.	Madras.
(15–30) 25th	Madras.	Masulipatam.
26th 27th (6–0)	Masulipatam.	Madras.
29th (7–40)	Madras.	Hampi via Hospet.
November 1918.		
14th (17–0)	Halt at Hampi.	
15th (8–55) 15th	Hampi.	Hospet.
16th (17–50)	Hospet.	Madras.
(10 45) 20th	Madras.	Halt at Hampi.
21st (18–15)	Halt at Hampi.	
(16–0) 22nd	Hampi.	Hospet.
30th December 1918.	Hospet.	Madras.
1st (7–0)	Madras.	Hospet.
2nd (9–0) 3rd	Hospet.	Madras.
4th (14–30)	Madras.	Hospet.
(9–30) 5th (18–15)	Hospet.	Madras.
6th (12–52) 7th	Madras.	Halt at Hospet.
8th 9th (15–0)	Hospet.	Mariammanahalli.
(16–20) (17–0)	Mariammanahalli.	Chilkanahatti.
(19–0) 10th	Chilkanahatti.	Mariammanahalli.
17th 18th (9–0)	Halt at Chilkanahatti.	
(11–0) 18th (11–8)	Chilkanahatti.	Mariammanahalli.
19th (9–50)	Mariammanahalli.	Madras.
February 1919.		
3rd 4th (20–15)	Madras.	Tinnevelly Bridge.
(19–20) 4th (19–30)	Tinnevelly Bridge.	Palamcottah.
(20–0) 5th (10–0)	Palamcottah.	Manur and back.
(16–0) 6th 7th (7–0)	Halt at Palamcotta.	
(7–16) 7th (7–30)	Palamcottah.	Tinnevelly Bridge.
8th 15th (7–40)	Tinnevelly Bridge.	Madras.
16th (18–0)	Madras.	Seven Pagodas.
(18–0) 17th	Halt at Seven Pagodas.	
25th 26th (1–0)	Seven Pagodas.	Chingleput.
(5–45) (6–0)	Chingleput.	Madras.
(7–40) March 1919.		
3rd 4th (20–15)	Madras.	Koradacheri.
(7–55) 4th (8–0)	Koradacheri Railway Station.	Tiruvadavayil and back.
(12–0) Do. (12–20)	Do.	Tanjore.
(14–5) 4th 5th (21–10)	Tanjore.	Madras.
(7–40) 7th (12–0)	Madras.	Chandragiri via Arkonam and Renigunta.
(18–24) 8th 9th (6–0)	Halt at Chandragiri.	Chandragiri.
(17–45) 13th (13–0)	Egmore.	Tindivanam.
(19–47) (20–0)	Tindivanam.	Shanikulam.
(23–0) 14th 31st	Halt at Shanikulam Inspection of Gingee Fort, Brahmadesam, Mandagapattu Panamalai, Dalavanur, Singavaram and Sirukadambur.	

7. *Tour programme for* 1919–20.—A list of the archæological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1919–20 is given in Appendix B. I shall endeavour to inspect as many of these works as possible and in addition visit all those places in Southern India containing examples of Pallava architecture in order to obtain material for a work on that subject that I am now engaged upon, the first part of which will be found in Part II of this report.

8. *Standard List of Ancient Monuments.*—Since the publication of the revised List of Ancient Monuments dated April 1917, the following monuments have been (*a*) added, (*b*) declared protected and (*c*) deleted:—

A.—List of new monuments added in the list.

Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Order.
		Ganjam District.		
Kudala	Atagada	Rock inscription at Gridhimira (Fort Hill) near the old fort.	Private ..	G.Os. Nos. 1159, Home (Education), dated 8th September 1917 and 1397, Home (Education), dated 31st October 1917.
		Vizagapatam District.		
Mowrangapur ..	Pappadahandi ..	Nilakantesvara temple	Do. ..	G.O. No. 312, Home (Education), dated 14th March 1919.
		Kistna District.		
Bezwada ..	Bezwada ..	Kiratarjuna pillar on the Indrakila hill.	Government ..	G.O. No. 238, Home (Education), dated 22nd February 1917.
		Bellary District.		
Hospet	Hampi Ruins ..	Bhima's gateway to the east of Gangitti Jain temple.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 1057, Home (Education), dated 16th August 1918.
Do.	Do. ..	Jain temple with inscriptions, north-east of elephant stables.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 154, Home (Education), dated 4th February 1919.
Do.	Do. ..	Ruined car street in front of Hazara Rama temple.	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Bhojana Sala or pilgrims' feeding place near the Octagonal Pavilion on Hampi road.	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Two small Siva temples with inscriptions to the east of Pattabirama temple.	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Ruined tank to the north-east of Pattabirama temple.	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Two pillars and a group of mortar wheels outside Zenana Enclosure.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 249, Home (Education), dated 26th February 1919.
Do.	Do. ..	Basement of a large ruined building opposite to Muhammadan mosque and also the platform north-east corner of the Dannaik's enclosure.	Do. ..	
Do.	Do. ..	Water tower of the city of Vizayanagar.	Do. ..	
		Tinnevelly District.		
Sankaranayinarkoyil.	Sendamaram ..	Old Siva temple containing Pandya inscriptions.	Private ..	G.O. No. 69, Home (Education), dated 15th January 1917.
Do.	Tirumalaipuram.	Two rock-cut caves with inscriptions.	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Malayadikurichi.	A rock-cut shrine containing a linga and old Pandya inscriptions.	Do. ..	Do.
		Chittoor District.		
Chendragiri ..	Mangapuram ..	Venkatesvara (Vishnu) temple ..	Government ..	G.O. No. 446, Home (Education), dated 6th April 1918.
		South Arcot District.		
Villupuram ..	Mandagapattu ..	Rock-cut Pallava temple	Do. ..	G.O. No. 573, Home (Education), dated 9th May 1919.
Do. ..	Brahmadesam ..	Brahmesvara temple	Private ..	G.O. No. 576, Home (Education) dated 9th May 1919.
Gingee	Dalavanur ..	Rock cut Pallava temple	Government ..	G.O. No. 574, Home (Education), dated 9th May 1919.

B.—Monuments declared as Protected Monuments.

No.	District.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Ownership.	Reference concerning Government Orders.
26	Kistna ..	Ellore ..	Guntupalle ..	Buddhist Chaityas, Stupas and rock-cut caves.	Zamindari .	G O. No. 560, Home (Education), dated 6th May 1919.
58	Anantapur.	Hindupur ..	Gorantla ..	Madhavaraya temple.	Government.	G.Os. Nos. 10, Home (Education), dated 5th January 1918 182, Home (Education), dated 11th February 1918, and 511, Home (Education), dated 20th April 1918.
259A	Nellore ..	Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	Rangan-yaka temple.	Do.	G.Os Nos. 237, Home (Education), dated 22nd February 1917, 816, Home (Education), dated 18th June 1917, and 1125, Home (Education), dated 31st August 1917.
259B	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Krishna temple with gopuram, kalyana mandapa and masonry-built tank.	Do.	
313	Chingleput.	Conjeeveram	Conjeeveram.	Matangeevara temple.	Private ..	G.O. No. 352, Home (Education), dated 18th March 1918.
315	Do.	Do.	Do.	Muktesvara temple.	Do. ..	Do.
488	North Arcot.	Wandiwash.	Sivyaman-galam.	Rock-cut temple and sculptures.	Do. ..	G.Os Nos. 3, Home (Education), dated 3rd January 1918, and 279, Home (Education), dated 20th March 1918.
492	Do	Do.	Kilputtur ..	Svayambunatha temple.	Do. ..	Do.
509A	South Arcot.	Chidambaram.	Porto Novo.	Roman Catholic Portuguese church.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 1304, Home (Education), dated 2nd October 1918.
383A	Tinnevelly ..	Ambasamudram.	Tiruvalisvaram.	Valleyara temple ..	Government.	G.Os. Nos. 1659, Home (Education), dated 23rd December 1918, and 259, Home (Education), dated 1st March 1919.
548A	Tanjore ..	Nannilam ..	Tiruvadavayil.	Punyanatha (Siva) temple.	Private ..	G.O. No. 521, Home (Education), dated 25th April 1919.

C.—Monuments deleted from the list.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reference concerning Government Orders.
51	Guntur ..	Sattenapalle ..	Daranikota.	Kuchidibba and Nakkadibba.	G.O. No. 487, Home (Education), dated 16th April 1918.
189	Cuddapah ..	Siddhavattam.	Rajampet ..	Ancient well 'Bogandani Bavi.'	G.O. No. 872, Home (Education), dated 3rd July 1918.
406	Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	Manur .	Rajagopala temple ..	G.O. No. 434, Home (Education), dated 5th April 1919.

9. *Conservation.*—A list of the archæological works undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year under report is given in Appendix C. The allotment for the year was Rs. 25,000 and a total sum of Rs. 19,387–0–1 was spent up to the 31st March 1919. The sum of Rs. 1,000 provided for excavation works was surrendered for the reasons given above; the other surrenders were made at the discretion of the Superintending Engineers concerned. A list of the conservation works proposed for 1919–20 is given in Appendix B.

Good progress is being maintained with the improvements to roads at Hampi, Gingee and the Seven Pagodas. Detail conservation notes on these places have already been submitted to Government and there is no necessity to again repeat this information here.

The special repairs to the two palaces at Chandragiri are progressing favourably on the lines proposed in my printed conservation notes already submitted to Government. The special repairs proposed in my conservation notes on the Buddhist

monuments at Guntupalle, the Narasimha temple at Vinukonda, Penukonda Fort, the Jaina temple at Danavalapad, Gooty Fort, the Arsenal in Tanjore Palace and Wandiwash Fort have all been completed. The repairs to the Hill Fort at Udayagiri proposed in my printed conservation notes already submitted are still in progress. The remaining conservation works undertaken are shown in Appendix C and call for no special mention here.

10. *Publications.*—In 1916 Sir John Marshall, the Director-General of Archæology in India, proposed to the Government of Madras that I should be requested to prepare a standard work on "*South Indian Architecture.*" The Government has now asked me to commence this work at once, and I have agreed to this proposal. Sir John Marshall has suggested that I should start the work with a history of "Pallava Architecture," the earliest Hindu architecture found in the Southern India. As no extra time or funds have been sanctioned for the work, it will have to be done during the hill recess and published in instalments in my annual reports until finished. The work can then be published in book form at very little cost as the necessary blocks for the illustrations will thus be available without additional expenditure to Government. During the last few years I have been collecting material for this work and now have sufficient to make a start in Part II of this report with a history of "Pallava Architecture," and I hope to complete the subject in my next annual report, but the historical portion of the work involves a vast amount of reference work which takes considerable time.

11. *Annual expenditure.*—The expenditure of this department during 1918–19 has been as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Salary of the Superintendent	8,850	9	6
Pay of the establishment	3,810	8	9
Travelling allowance	2,634	2	6
Contract contingent grant — Supplies and services	642	13	6
Contingencies	719	15	8
Non-contract contingent grant — Supplies and services	702	1	1
Contingencies	1,800	0	0
Personal allowance to establishment in lieu of compensation for dearness of food, and war allowance	310	9	0
Total	19,470	12	0

MADRAS,
31*st March* 1919.

A. H. LONGHURST,
Superintendent, Archæological Survey.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF PHOTO-NEGATIVES PREPARED DURING 1918–19.

CLASS A.

Primitive Stone Monuments and Antiquities.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
A. 524	Full	Rock-cut beds in the cave	Kavakkad	South Arcot.

CLASS C.

Jain Art and Architecture.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
C. 106	Full	Jain figure at the second entrance of the Siva temple.	Tiruvalanjuli ..	Tanjore.
C. 107	Do.	Rock carvings of twelve Jaina saints ..	Sirukadambur ..	South Arcot.

CLASS D.

Hindu Art and Architecture.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 1268	Do.	Interior view of Sri Nataraja teraple, from south.	Chidambaram ..	South Arcot.
D. 1269	Do.	Southern and western interior view of Nataraja temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1270	Do.	Northern interior view of Nataraja temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1271	Do.	Entrance to Govindaraja Perumal temple within Nataraja temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1272	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1273	Do.	Navanita Ganapati in a pillar of the Rajasabai (thousand-pillared mandapa in Nataraja temple).	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1274	Do.	Patanjali and Vyāgrapada in Nataraja temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1275	Do.	Stone images of Perumal with amman discovered in treasure trove case.	Melkovalavedu ..	North Arcot.
D. 1276	Do.	Stone image of Pārvati discovered in a treasure trove case.	Veppambatti	Do.
D. 1277	Do.	Hundred-pillared mandapa in Varadarāja temple.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput.
D. 1278	Do.	Varāha and Varadarāja in a pier of Varadarāja temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1279	Do.	Shrine of the goddess, Varadarāja temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1280	Do.	Image of Chitragupta in Chitragupta temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1281	Do.	Interior view of Kamākshi Amman temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1282	Do.	Ādi Sankarāchārya in Kamākshi Amman temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1283	Do.	Karikkal Chōla in Ekāmbaranādha temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1284	Do.	Chandrasēkhara discovered in a treasure trove case.	Sevilimedu	Do.
D. 1285	Do.	Sundaramūrti discovered in a treasure trove case.	Do.	Do.
D. 1286	Do.	Somaskanda discovered in a treasure trove case.	Do.	Do.
D. 1287	Do.	Natarāja discovered in a treasure trove case.	Do.	Do.
D. 1288	Do.	Central shrine of Ennambur temple ..	Ennambur	Tanjore.
D. 1289	Do.	Vināyaka with his two consorts in Sveta Vināyaka temple.	Tiruvalanjuli ..	Do.
D. 1290	Do.	South view of Sveta Vināyaka temple ..	Do. ..	Do.

CLASS D—*cont.*

Hindu Art and Architecture—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 1291	Full	North view of Vināyaka shrine	Tiruvalanjuli ..	Tanjore.
D. 1292	Do.	Metal images discovered in a treasure trove case.	Vadakadambankudi ..	Do.
D. 1293	Do.	Metal images discovered in a treasure trove case.	Neelapadi ..	Do.
D. 1294	Do.	General view of ruined tank near Pattabirāma temple, north-east view.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 1295	Do.	General view of ruined tank near Pattabirāma temple, south-east view.	Do.	Do.
D. 1296	Do.	Detail of pillars of the veranda of the ruined tank near Pattabirāma temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1297	Do.	Ruined Ganēsa and Siva temples to the east of Pattabirāma temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1298	Do.	Inscribed slab in front of ruined Ganēsa and Siva temples to the east of Pattabirāma temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1299	Do.	Main gateway to Siva temple	Timmalapuram ..	Do.
D. 1300	Do.	Main gateway to Mallikārjuna temple .	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1301	Do.	Shrine chamber in Mallikārjuna temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1302	Do.	Metal images of Virabhadra and amman discovered in a treasure trove case at Alturutti.	Repur	Nellore.
D. 1303	Do.	Dancing maid with fruit and bunch of flower on hand in Vishnu temple.	Krishnapuram ..	Tinnevelly.
D. 1304	Do.	Karna with bow and arrow in Vishnu temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1305	Do.	Korava eloping with a princess on shoulders pursued by a prince and by a minister's son in Vishnu temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1306	Do.	Arjuna with Pasupatāstra in Vishnu temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1307	Do.	Another dancing maid in Vishnu temple.	Do. .	Do.
D. 1308	Do.	General view from east of the Punyanātha temple.	Tiruvadavayil ..	Tanjore.
D. 1309	Do.	Interior view of the courtyard of the Punyanātha temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1310	Do.	Detail of the courtyard of the Punyanātha temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1311	Do.	Image of Ganēsa in Punyanātha temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1312	Do.	Small shrine outside the compound of the Punyanātha temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1313	Do.	View of the facade of the Pallava temple.	Mandagajattu ..	South Arcot.
D. 1314	Do.	Detail of carved doorkeepers of the Pallava temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1315	Do.	View of facade of the Pallava temple .	Dalavanur ..	Do.
D. 1316	Do.	Detail of pillars of the Pallava temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1317	Do.	Detail of doorkeepers of the Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1318	Do.	South-west general view of the Pallava temple.	Panamalai ..	Do.
D. 1319	Do.	Detail of architectoral ornament of the Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1320	Do.	Detail of two stone images of dwarfs of the Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1321	Do.	Detail of prismatic linga of the Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1322	Do.	General view of Stūpi of the Brahmēsvara temple.	Brahmadesam ..	Do.
D. 1323	Do.	Showing condition of the compound walls of the Brahmēsvara temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1324	Do.	Metal image of Ganēsa at Brahmēsvara temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 1325	Do.	Metal images of Ganēsa and Trisulamat Brahmēsvara temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1326	Do.	General view of the Chandramaulisvara temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1327	Do.	General view of the Pallava temple ..	Melacheri	Do.
D. 1328	Do.	Modern stone bull outside the Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1329	Do.	General view of the Ranganātha temple..	Singavaram	Do.
D. 1330	Do.	Arjuna's penance before repairs	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 1331	Do.	Front elevation of Pallava temple ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 1332	Do.	Detail of pillars of Pallava temple ..	Do.	Do.
D. 1333	Do.	Detail of doorkeepers of Pallava temple ..	Do.	Do.
D. 1334	Do.	Image of Siva as Gangadhara of Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1335	Do.	Front elevation of Pallava temple ..	Mahendravadi ..	North Arcot.
D. 1336	Do.	Detail of front entrance of Pallava temple	Do.	Do.
D. 1337	Do.	Detail of ornament on the pillars of Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 1338	Do.	Detail of shrine entrance showing the doorkeepers of Pallava temple.	Do.	Do.

CLASS E.

Muhammadan Art and Architecture.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
E. 54	Full	East view of Abdul Mahal	Abdullapuram ..	North Arcot.
E. 55	Do.	North view of Abdul Mahal	Do. ..	Do.

CLASS G.

Historical Forts and European Monuments.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
G. 195	Full	Main gateway of Port and Customs office.	Masulipatam	Kistna.
G. 196	Do.	View of the old Arsenal in Port and Customs office.	Do.	Do.
G. 197	Do.	General view of the Port and Customs office from outside.	Do.	Do.
G. 198	Do.	Old Belfry outside the Port and Customs office.	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX B.

List of Archæological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1919-20.

Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work	Grant for 1919-20.
			First Circle.	Rs.
1	Ganjam	Jangada	Annual repairs to the Asoka rock inscriptions.	30
2	Do.	Kottakolla	Annual repairs to the Siva temples on Bruthakolla hill beyond the village boundary of Kottakolla.	100
3	Vizagapatam ..	Sankaram	Annual repairs to Buddhist monastery ..	70
4	Do. ..	Do.	Pay of watchman for Buddhist monastery.	84
5	Do. ..	Ramatirtham ..	Annual repairs to Buddhist monastery ..	100
6	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay of watchman for Buddhist monastery.	84
			Second Circle.	
7	Kistna	Bezwada	Annual repairs to Akkanna Madanna caves.	1
8	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the twin caves ..	2
9	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the caves west of Bezwada Hill.	1
10	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Govinda cave	1
11	Do.	Mogulrajapuram ..	Repairs to the caves on the hill	5
12	Do.	Ghantasala	Repairs to the Jalakesvara and Visvesvara temples.	300
13	Do.	Bandar	Repairs to the Dutch cemetery	45
14	Do.	Guntupalle	Repairs to the Buddhist caves	50
15	Do.	Arugolem	Repairs to the mounds containing Buddhist remains.	10
16	Guntur	Amaravati	Pay of watchmen for Buddhist stupas ..	60
			Third Circle.	
17	Anantapur	Penukonda	Pay of watchmen for ancient monuments at Penukonda.	180
18	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Eswara temple	50
19	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Rama temple	50
20	Do.	Anantapur	Repairs to Sir Thomas Munro's house ..	150
21	Do.	Gooty	Repairs to Hook Fort	250
22	Do.	Tadpatri	Repairs to Chintalarava temple	300
23	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Ramaswami temple	100
24	Do.	Kambaduru	Repairs to Siva temple	100

List of Archæological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1919-20—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work.	Grant for 1919-20.
			Third Circle—cont.	Rs.
25	Chittoor	Timmapuram	Repairs to ruined temple	100
26	Do.	Mangapuram	Repairs to Venkatesvara temple	100
27	Do.	Melpadi	Repairs to Somasutha temple	250
28	Do.		Repairs to Cholesvara temple	100
29	Do.	Sompalli	Repairs to the Sompalli temple	30
30	Do.	Gurramkonda	Repairs to the Fort	200
31	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Mahal	300
32	Do.	Ladigam	Repairs to Nilakantesvara temple	50
33	Do.	Miniki	Repairs to Minikibanda rock	15
34	Do.	Chandragiri	Annual repairs to the Fort and places	250
35	Do.	Do.	Special repairs to the Fort and places	3,000
36	Bellary	Hampi ruins	Repairs to the old Siva temple, north-east of Vittala temple.	200
37	Do.	Do.	Repairs to octagonal bath	230
38	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the elephant stables	200
39	Do.	Do.	Repairs to domed gateway east of citadel.	80
40	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Achutaraya temple	200
41	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Krishnaswami temple	100
42	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Malyavantha Raguntha temple.	300
43	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Guard house in the Zenana enclosure.	100
44	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Linga temple near Narasimha's statue.	50
45	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the pathways of Hampi ruins.	300
46	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Vittala temple	695
47	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Muhammadan Tomb and Durgha on the road from Hospet to Kamalapuram.	100
48	Do.	Bagali	Repairs to Kallesvara temple	140
49	Do.	Magalam	Repairs to Suryanarayana temple	200
50	Do.	Nilagunda	Repairs to Bhimesvara temple	200
51	Do.	Uchchangidrug	Repairs to the Hill Fort and ruined palace.	300
52	Do.	Hadagalli	Repairs to Kallesvara temple	200
53	Do.	Hampi ruins	Repairs to group of Jain temples at Hemakutam Hill.	200
54	Do.	Jhimmalapuram	Repairs to Siva temple	500
55	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Gopalakrishna temple	1,000
56	Cuddapah	Sidhout	Repairs to the Fort	900
			Fourth Circle.	
57	Coimbatore	Mettupudur	Repairs to the Jain temple	200
58	Malabar	Tellicherry	Repairs to the Fort	100
59	Do.	Palghat	Do.	500
60	Do.	Kodur	Repairs to Krishnamurti temple	20
61	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Kanneswara temple	25
62	Do.	Sultan's Battery	Annual repairs to Jain temple	20
63	Nilgiris, The	Hulikaldrug	Annual repairs to ruined fort	25
64	Do.	Batlada Acheni	Annual repairs to the group of sculptured dolmens.	5
65	Do.	Banagudi Shola of Jakkaneri.	Annual repairs to the group of large dolmens.	20
66	Salem	Atur	Repairs to the Hill fort	100
67	Do.	Sankaridrug	Repairs to the fort	250
68	South Kanara	Bekal	Annual repairs to the fort	1,500
69	Do.	Mangalore	Repairs to the Sultan's Battery	100
70	Salem	Namakkal	Repairs to the Hill fort	100
71	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Ranganatha temple	100
72	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Narasimha temple	150
			Fifth Circle.	
73	Madras	Madras	Annual repairs to the old Madras Town wall.	100
74	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the Cornwallis Memorial.	50
75	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the Obelisk standing to the north of the western extremity of the old Town wall.	10
76	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the R.S. pillar No. 1816.	10
77	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the R.S. pillar No. 1793.	10
78	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the R.S. slab No. 1764.	10
79	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the tomb of Joseph Hymners and Elihu Yale.	35
80	Nellore	Udayagiri	Repairs to ancient monuments	500
81	Chingleput	Conjeeveram	For constructing a compound wall around Matangesvara temple.	4,000 840
82	Do.	Chingleput	Annual repairs to 'Ther Mahal'	160
83	Do.	Mahabalipuram	Watering casuarina plants at five Raths	300
84	Do.	Do.	Conservation of ancient monuments at Seven Pagodas.	200
85	Do	Do.	Repairs to the monuments at Seven Pagodas.	500

List of Archæological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1919-20—*cont*

Serial number.	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work.	Grant for 1919-20.
			Sixth Circle.	Rs.
86	Madura	Koilpatti	Maintenance of Koilpatti temple	14
87	Do.	Dindigul	Pay of watchmen for the Rock fort	90
88	Tinnevelly	Adichanallur	Pay of watchmen for prehistoric remains.	90
			Seventh Circle.	
89	North Arcot	Abdullapuram	Annual repairs to Abdul Mahal	45
90	Do.	Vellore	Annual repairs to the fort	400
91	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the Jalakantisvara temple in the fort.	300
92	Do.	Arcot	Pay of watchman for the Delhi gate	60
93	Do.	Vellore	Special repairs to the Jalakantisvara temple in the fort.	530
94	Do.	Siyyamangalam	Repairs to the rock-cut temple and sculptures.	830
95	Do.	Kilputtur	Repairs to the Svayambunatha temple	430
96	Do.	Brahmadesam	Removing prickly-pear from the Rudrakotisvara temple.	100
97	Do.	Nelvoy	Clearing vegetation in the Rama temple.	20
98	Do.	Sholavaram	Clearing vegetation in the Siva temple	20
99	Do.	Veppampattu	Do.	10
100	Do.	Tirakkol	Clearing vegetation in the boulder stones containing inscriptions and Jain images.	50
101	Do.	Tirumalaipuram	Clearing vegetation in the Konar temple.	10
102	Tanjore	Tanjore	Annual maintenance of Sivaganga little fort.	175
103	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the big tower in front of the Brahadisvara temple.	500
104	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Sangitha Mahal in the Tanjore Palace.	100
105	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Maharaja Sabha in the Tanjore Palace.	150
106	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Statue Hall in the Tanjore Palace.	20
107	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Arsenal tower in the Tanjore Palace.	100
108	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Krishna Vilas tank in the Tanjore Palace.	150
109	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Jirathkhana in the Tanjore Palace.	50
110	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the two-domed hall on the west of the Sangitha Mahal in the Tanjore Palace.	100
111	Do.	Negapatam	Annual repairs to the Dutch cemetery	150
112	South Arcot	Gingee	Maintenance of four watchmen for ancient monuments at Gingee.	360
113	Do.	Do.	Special repairs to the Gingee Fort	2,000
114	....		Contingency for urgent archæological works.	3,983
				33,000

APPENDIX C.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					First Circle.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Ganjam ..	Chatrapur ..	Jaugada (Pandya village).	Asoka's rock inscriptions.	Fencing the compound of the monument and repairing the roof.	760	140 0 0	
2	Do. ..	Goomsur ..	Kottakolla ..	Gangadara and Jagadeswara temples on Brudhakolla hills.	Extension of revetments to protect Jagadisvara temple and repacking the cutstone, and flooring round the temple.	100	100 0 0	
3	Vizagapatam ..	Anakapalle ..	Sankaram ..	Buddhist remains ..	*Annual repairs.*—Repairs to Buddhist remains ..	50	48 0 0	
4	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay of watchman	84	77 0 0	
5	Do. ..	Vizianagram ..	Ramatirtham ..	Do. ..	*Annual repairs.*—Maintenance of watchman for Buddhist remains.	84	99 0 0	
6	Do. ..	Do. ..	Saripalle ..	Deserted temple ..	Annual repairs to the ancient monuments at Saripalle and Kannimetta.	45	40 0 0	
7	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kannimitta ..	Somakonda with an inscription.				
					Second Circle.			
8	Kistna ..	Bezwada ..	Bezwada ..	The small cave temples west of t wn.	Clearing wild plants and site	1	1 0 0	
9	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Five rock-cut cave temples on the hill.	*Annual repairs.*—Clearing wild plants and site ..	3	3 0 0	
10	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mogalrajapuram.	Rock-cut cave temples on the hill.	Repainting the letters on the notice boards both in English and Telugu characters. Removing wild plants and bushes.	6	6 0 0	
11	Do. ..	Ellore ..	Guntapalle ..	Buddhist Chaityas, stupas and rock-cut caves.	*Annual repairs.*—Repairs to Buddhist caves. *Special repairs.*—Clearing later growth of jungle in front of stupas and jungle to east of pathway leading to large group of stupas; (2) completing the masonry steps to cells of large monastery; (3) pointing the masonry steps to rock-cut temple and large monastery, these steps were built in 1917-18, with lime mortar; (4) building rough stone steps in the main pathway and grouting them with lime mortar; (5) providing boundary stones fixed in concrete and (6) providing notice board.	205	198 10 9	The outlay was incurred for completing the incomplete work of the last year. The total expenditure on the work is Rs. 952-0-9. The work is now completed.
12	Do. ..	Nandigama ..	Jaggayyapet ..	Buddhist remains of stupa on the hill.	*Special repairs.*—Plastering the pillars with lime mortar three coats.	140	129 11 0	The work is completed and the difference between the grant and outlay is due to savings on the estimate.
13	Guntur ..	Sattenapalli ..	Amaravati ..	Ruined Buddhist stupa and other remains.	*Annual repairs.*—A watcher was maintained for the work at Rs. 5 per mensem.	60	60 0 0	

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Second Circle—cont.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
14	Guntur ..	Vinukonda ..	Vinukonda ..	Narasimha temple ..	*Special repairs.*—Removing prickly-pear and other growth around the temple. Repairing the flooring of the building by putting a layer of concrete 4" thick. Gravelling the surroundings of the temple to an average width of 6 feet. Closing the leaks in the roof. Demarcating the land with Public Works Department stones and fixing a notice board.	280	280 14 7	The work is completed with an excess of As. 14-7.
					Third Circle.			
15	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Hampi	Basement of Palace buildings.	Laying concrete over the basement and plastering the top to prevent the growth of vegetation completed and the basements put in order.	2,820 / 2,940	1,082 0 0	
16	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Anantasayana temple on the road to Hospet.	Plastering the Gopuram completed	480	155 0 0	
17	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.	Fort gateway on the Talarigatta road.	The rough stone wall retaining the earth on left side in rear which collapsed was rebuilt.	120	119 0 0	
18	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Pattabi Rama temple.	Painting the exposed joints of coping stone and removing of loose scattered stones done.	80	76 0 0	
19	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Ancient Monuments at Hampi.	Repainting the notice boards and the posts	170	166 0 0	
20	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Ladders big and small have been provided for the use of watchmen.	45	47 0 0	
21	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Bhima's gateway ..	Protection of the sides of the gate in front, removal of vegetation and pointing to joints.	120	111 0 0	
22	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Tandikesvara temple.	Plastering the terrace and leaky portions and the parapet walls, grouting and pointing wide joints.	150	126 0 0	
23	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Hazara Ramachandra temple.	The collapsed compound wall was repacked and protected. The coping or drop-stones pointed.	100	87 0 0	
24	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Mosque in Dannaik's Enclosure.	Plastering the interior worn out portions in walls, floor and ceilings were done.	100	89 0 0	
25	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Band tower in the Dannaik's Enclosure.	Plastering the worn out portions in walls and floor ..	45	39 0 0	
26	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Muhammadan watch tower in Dannaik's Enclosure.	Plastering and pointing the walls	45	41 0 0	
27	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Ancient Monuments at Hampi.	Clearance of vegetation and filling up of pits, etc. ..	620	589 0 0	
28	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Soolai Well	Pointing the walls of the well	25	22 0 0	

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Third Circle—cont.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
29	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Hampi	Saraswati temple on a rocky hillock.	Plastering the inside of the gopuram and pointing to masonry where exposed.	170	124 0 0	
30	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Queen's Bath ..	Plastering walls where worn out	140	115 0 0	
31	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Octagonal pavilion ..	Plastering walls and floor and a small rough stone guard wall built to prevent bandies striking against the masonry	85	86 0 0	
32	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Ancient monuments around Hampi.	Fixing notice and name boards to monuments.. ..	260	211 0 0	
33	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Monolithic statue of Narasimha.	Concrete over the walls where vegetation was growing was laid and plastering outside walls, pointing and rough stone compound wall repacked where necessary.	185	151 0 0	
34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Roads and pathways in Hampi.	Gravel required has been collected. Spreading can be started after a shower of rains.	280	127 0 0	
35	Do. ..	Harpanahalli..	Nilaganda ..	Bhimesvara temple ..	The thick trees were uprooted and joints were plugged with mortar. The gopuram is now clear for examination, though the roots in other portions which are not exposed for examinations begin to grow.	25	15 0 0	
36	Do. ..	Hadagalli ..	Huvinahadagalli.	Kallesvara temple ..	The leaky portions of terrace were plastered and the joints of the gopuram pointed with mortar and all vegetation growth removed.	80	46 0 0	
37	Do. ..	Do. ..	Rangapuram ..	Narasimha temple ..	The cracked stone of the roof was removed and a new one inserted.	20	20 0 0	
38	Do. ..	Alur	Hulibida ..	Inscribed memorial pillar.	Repairs completed and completion report submitted ..	35 36	36 0 0	
39	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Sir Thomas Munro's house.	Paving with Cuddapah slabs 1½" on 1" mortar including pointing with cement, removing the pan tiled roofing and relaying with one-third new pan tiles over new country wood reepers, patch plastering, etc., work completed.	640	692 0 0	
40	Do. ..	Hindupur ..	Hindupur ..	Monuments in Hindupur taluk.	Renewing the paints and letters on the notice boards ..	50	25 0 0	
41	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Providing new notice boards	25	27 0 0	
42	Do. ..	Madakasira ..	Madakasira ..	The Hill Fort ..	Removing vegetations in two bastions and on the steps leading up the hill levelling ground, etc.	30	30 0 0	
43	Do. ..	Gooty ..	Gooty	Hill Fort and building therein.	*Annual repairs*.—Maintenance of a watcher, etc., Rs. 166. *Special repairs*.—Rebuilding the fallen parapet wall with rough stone in mud and petty repairs to notice boards and flagstaff pillar.	235	228 0 0	
44	Do. ..	Do. ..	Uravakonda ..	Mallikarjuna temple..	Removing shrubs in the temple compound	5	5 0 0	
45	Do. ..	Penukonda ..	Penukonda ..	Rama's bastion ..	Providing hinges to gate, introducing the cut stones and fixing the same in cement and providing locks to the door.	14	14 0 0	

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Third Circle—cont.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
46	Anantapur ..	Penukonda ..	Penukonda ..	All the ancient monuments at Penukonda.	*Annual repairs*.—Employment of watchers to look after the buildings, clearing vegetation, etc.	170	162 0 0	Work completed.
47	Do. ..	Tadpatri ..	Tadpatri.. ..	Rama temple.. ..	Closing leaks in mandapam, repairs to doors and pointing with underpinning where necessary.	78	78 0 0	
48	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Pushpagiri ..	Pushpagiri temple ..	Outlay represents payment of final bill for work done in the previous year.	..	18 0 0	
49	Do. ..	Jammalamadugu.	Danavalapad ..	Jain temple	Concrete roof has been provided for the shrine chamber and the existing brick walls have been repaired. Repairs to the brick mouldings and the cornice work have been completed and a wall behind the statue has been built.	300	304 0 0	
50	Do. ..	Siddhavattam..	Vontimitta ..	Kodandarama temple.	Rolled steel struts have been substituted for pillars in the first flat of main gopura on the east side and the vegetation on the masonry has been removed.	120	119 0 0	
51	Do. ..	Do. ..	Siddhavattam ..	Fort	The platform near the secret passage has been partly underpinned, the parapet wall over the rampart on the river side has been underpinned and plastered with mortar and trees on rampart walls removed.	200	200 0 0	
52	Chittoor ..	Chandragiri ..	Chandragiri ..	Chandragiri palaces..	Plastering the domes and restoring the broken parapets over the King's palace. Constructing dwarf wall on the Queen's palace with intermediate pillars, repairing balconies, restoring the cut stone work of parapet wall, balcony, etc.	700	708 0 0	The estimate is for Rs. 6,200. The work is in progress.
53	Do. ..	Do. ..	Timmapuram ..	Ruined temple ..	No work was done in 1918-19. An estimate for Rs. 35 for providing a notice board has been sanctioned and it will be worked out this year.	35	....	
54	Do. ..	Vayalpad ..	Gurramkonda ..	Fort	Repairs to steps with old stones and new stones from Gate No. I to Gate No. VII and excavating side drains in gravelly soil.	200	201 0 0	
55	Do. ..	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle Subdivision.	All ancient monuments.	Renovating the notice boards	..	7 0 0	
					Fourth Circle.			
56	Malabar ..	Kottayam ..	Tellicherry ..	Fort	*Annual repairs*—Clearing vegetation and sundry repairs, such as white-washing, tarring and colour-washing.	100	95 0 0	Work completed.
57	Do. ..	Wynaad ..	Sultan's Battery.	Jain temple	*Annual repairs*—Clearing jungle and removing vegetation.	20	20 0 0	Do.
58	Do. ..	Palghat ..	Palghat	Fort	*Annual repairs*—Clearing vegetation, repairing road and plastering voids in rampart walls.	500	487 0 0	Do.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Fourth Circle—cont.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
59	Malabar ..	Walavanad ..	Kodur	Kannesvara temple ..	*Annual repairs.*—Clearing jungle and cutting roots of trees.	25	13 0 0	Work completed.
60	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Krishnamurti temple.	*Annual repairs.*—Clearing jungle and levelling site ..	20	15 0 0	Do.
61	South Kanara.	Kasaragod ..	Bekal	Fort	*Special repairs.*—Rebuilding collapsed battery and raising fallen rampart walls.	2,550	2,551 0 0	One of the two estimates has been completed.
62	Do.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore ..	Sultan's Battery situated 3 miles north of Mangalore town.	*Annual repairs.*—Repairing steps leading to the battery providing a gate at the entrance and putting up a Notice Board.	200	200 0 0	Work completed.
63	Salem	Krishnagiri ..	Krishnagiri ..	Hill Fort	Reconstructing fallen portions of rampart walls and clearing shrubs and weeds therefrom, making up steps in the way up the hill and building parapet wall close to the steps, clearing prickly-pear and bushes, etc.	300	302 0 0	Do.
64	Do.	Tiruchengode..	Sankaridrug ..	Fort and temple on the hill.	Repairing the terraced floor and walls of the grain store; opening an arch in the entrance to the store room of the temple and clearing vegetation, shrubs, etc.	250	259 0 0	Do.
65	Do.	Atur	Atur	Remains of the fort with buildings thereon.	Removing prickly-pear from ramparts and walls, weeds and vegetation from the top of the building, underpinning the pillars and walls worn out and cleaning drains.	100	94 0 0	Do.
66	Do.	Namakkal ..	Namakkal ..	The hill	Repairs to damaged portions of fort walls, cleaning the tank opposite the temple and removal of vegetation on the walls.	100	98 0 0	Do.
67	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sri Ranganadha temple.	Reconstructing a portion of the parapet wall where fallen down, reterracing the roof over the store room, plastering with cement the broken portions of wall of store-room and removing vegetation.	100	103 0 0	Do.
68	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sri Narasimha temple	Reconstructing the compound wall to a length of 32 feet, removing roof timbers of the kitchen and closing leaks and clearing site.	330	318 0 0	Do.
69	Coimbatore ..	Avanashi ..	Avanashi ..	Siva temple	Annual repairs such as whitewashing, etc.	450	337 0 0	Do.
70	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tirumurugan-pundi.	Muruganatha temple.	Do.		134 0 0	Do.
								Government grant 450
								Contribution 100
								Total .. 550
71	The Nilgiris ..	Coonoor ..	Hulikaldrug ..	Ruined fort	*Annual repairs.*—Clearance of heavy jungle	25	19 0 0	Work completed

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Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918-19—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918-19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Fourth Circle—cont.		Rs. A. P.	
72	The Nilgiris ..	Coonoor ..	Butlada Acheni a hamlet of Konakarai three miles south-east of Kotagiri.	Group of sculptured dolmens.	Removal of rank vegetation—*Annual repairs*	5	5 0 0	Work completed
73	Do. ..	Do. ..	Banagudi shola of Jakkaneri three miles south of Kotagiri.	Group of large dolmens.	Do.	20	19 0 0	Do.
74	Madras ..	Madras ..	Madras	Old Town wall ..	*Fifth Circle.*			
75	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Cornwallis Memorial in front of the Port Office.	Annual repairs	160	97 0 0	Work completed.
76	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Obelisk standing to the north of western extremity of the Old Madras Town wall.	Do.	50	43 0 0	Do.
77	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	R.S. Pillar No. 1816.	Do.	10	9 0 0	Do.
78	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do. No. 1793.	Do.	10	9 0 0	Do.
79	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do. No. 1764.	Do.	10	9 0 0	Do.
80	Chingleput ..	Conjeeveram ..	Conjeeveram ..	Kailasanatha temple..	Special repairs: (minor such as removal of vegetation, etc.	70	52 0 0	Do.
81	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mathangasvara temple.	Do. (do.)	30	5 0 0	It was thought at the time of preparing the estimate that some stones in the gopuram would have to be removed and rebuilt after removing roots, etc., but that was found not necessary. Hence saving.
82	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuram ..	Kesava Perumal temple.	Do. do.)	43	48 0 0	
83	Do. ..	Do. ..	Conjeeveram ..	Vaikunta Perumal temple.	Special repairs painting the notices board	..	4 0 0	Estimate will be submitted short
84	Do. ..	Chingleput ..	Mahabalipuram..	Five Rathas	*Annual repairs*—Watering the casurina plants at Five Rathas.	270	222 0 0	
85	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ancient monuments at Seven Pagodas.	Conservation of ancient monuments	188	207 0 0	Excess due to the payment of allowance to the watchers, etc.
86	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Different monuments at Mahabalipuram.	Special repairs (minor repairs)	135	131 0 0	
87	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chingleput ..	The Ther Mahal ..	Annual repairs	130	127 0 0	
88	Nellore ..	Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	Hill Fort with ancient buildings therein.	Special repairs	700	681 3 0	Work in progress.

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Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918–19—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918–19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Sixth Circle.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
89	Madura ..	Dindigul ..	Dindigul ..	Rock Fort ..	Pay of watchman	90	82 8 9	Work completed
90	Do. ..	Palni ..	Palni ..	Temple on Idumbermalai Hills.	*Annual repairs.*—Replacing notice boards round the Idumbermalai Hills.	40	45 0 0	Do.
91	Do. ..	Tirumangalam..	Kolipatti ..	Kolipatti temple ..	Pay of a sweeper	14	18 0 0	The watchman was paid at Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem which is the prevailing market rate.
92	Tinnevelly ..	Srivaikuntam..	Adichanallur ..	Prehistoric remains ..	Pay of watchman	72	89 0 0	Grant overspent is trifling. This is due to the payment of grain compensation allowance at enhanced rates by the Revenue Department as also war allowance.
93	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Main guard gate and Preston's Battery.	The rank vegetation over-grown on the walls of the gate was removed. Grouting and pointing patches were done to prevent further damages to walls. The prickly pear in the compound of the Preston's Battery was also removed.	210	211 0 0	The work has been completed.
					Seventh Circle.			
94	North Arcot ..	Vellore ..	Arcot ..	Abdul Mahal ..	*Annual repairs.*—Clearing vegetation	35	36 0 0	Work completed.
95	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nelvoy ..	Rama temple ..	*Special repairs.*— Do.	20	3 0 0	Do.
96	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vellore ..	Fort	*Annual repairs.*—Clearing vegetation on the Fort Rampart walls.	400	388 0 0	Do.
97	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hindu temple at Fort.	*Annual repairs.*—Clearing vegetation, patch repairs and pay of watchmen.	300	332 0 0	Do.
98	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	*Special repairs.*—Renewal of portion of rotten wood in the front gopuram. (2) Completing the ornamental plastering on the top of front gopuram.	300	300 0 0	In progress. Rs. 340 is required approximately to finish the work.
99	Do. ..	Do. ..	Veppampattu ..	Siva temple	*Annual repairs.*—Clearing of vegetation..	10	10 0 0	Completed.
100	Do. ..	Walajapet ..	Arcot	Delhi gate	Pay of watchman	29	27 0 0	Do.
101	Do. ..	Wandiwash ..	Wandiwash ..	Fort	*Special repairs.*—General repairs such as petty repairs to flooring, removing vegetation, etc., taken up last year were completed during this year.	440	442 0 0	Do.
102	Do. ..	Polur	Tirumalai ..	Jain temple ..		61	47 0 0	Incomplete work of last year.
103	Do. ..	Arkonam ..	Tirumalaipuram.	Konar temple ..	*Special repairs.*—Clearing vegetation and repairs to the iron gate and providing looking arrangements to the same.	10	10 0 0	Completed.
104	Do. ..	Walajapet ..	Sholinghur ..	Rock-cut inscriptions on the right flank of the tank.	Repairs to the walls doors, etc.	35	31 0 0	Do.
105	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore	Sivaganga Little Fort.	*Annual repairs.*—Maintaining a watchman for clearing vegetation.	175	171 0 0	Do.

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Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1918–19—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done during 1918–19.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Seventh Circle—cont.	Rs.	Rs A. P.	
106	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Swartz Church ..	*Ordinary repairs.*—Such as whitewashing, plastering and painting.	225	225 0 0	Completed.
107	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Arsenal tower in the Tanjore Palace.	*Special repairs.*—Such as plastering, roofing, painting to shutters to windows, etc.	330	331 0 0	Do.
108	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Front tower of the big temple.	*Special repairs*	130	....	
109	Do. ..	Negapatam ..	Negapatam ..	Dutch Cemetery ..	*Special repairs.*—Carrying out certain brick work in ground moulded brick in mortar, scraping old plaster, plastering shifting tiles including chunam borders, whitewashing and tarring, etc.	150	136 0 0	Completed.
110	South Arcot ..	Gingee ..	Gingee	Gingee Fort	*Annual repairs.*—Maintenance of four watchmen for clearing vegetation, etc.	340	300 0 0	
111	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Reconstructing the Mandapam over the Hanuman idol. Acquisition of land around Venkatramana temple, 12 pillared mandapa in Pattabirama temple and for some pathways.	2,195	2,169 0 0	
					Grand total ..		19,887 0 1	

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PART II.

PALLAVA ARCHITECTURE.

I. HISTORY.

During the last few years, a considerable amount of epigraphical material relating to the history of the Pallavas has been collected and published in the *Epigraphia Indica*, *South Indian Inscriptions* and the *Annual Reports of the Archæological Survey of India*. This material is of the greatest value but being scattered through a number of different publications it is not readily accessible to the educated public. The late Mr. V. Venkayya's article on *The Pallavas*, appearing in the *Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for* 1906–07, is the most interesting history of this dynasty so far published, and the following account of the Pallavas has been compiled mainly from that work. Dr. G. Jouveau-Dubreuil, the distinguished French Archæologist of Pondicherry, has recently published two books—*The Pallavas*, and *Pallava Antiquities*, two valuable contributions to our knowledge of this subject. Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil has been, perhaps, rather more successful than previous scholars in collecting material for a history of the Pallavas, because he is the first Epigraphist in India to realize the importance of studying the architecture of a monument as well as its inscriptions. His original researches in this direction are most valuable and throw quite a new light on the manner in which inscriptions should be studied in future.

The present method of relying entirely on inscriptions for fixing the dates of ancient monuments, adopted by Dr. E. Hultzsch and others, is open to objection, because when this method of investigation is employed alone serious mistakes may occur. It is possible that the inscription on a monument may have been inscribed long after it was erected. In such cases, the inscription would not only give no information about the original author of the monument but may even lead us into error. Then again, if the study of architecture is neglected, how is the Epigraphist going to determine the age of a monument that does not possess any inscription.

However, the present-day opinion seems to be that a study of these inscriptions alone is the only means of arriving at a solution of this question. Dr. E. Hultzsch, in a recent work on the *Pallava Inscriptions of the Seven Pagodas* (*Epigraphia Indica*, *Vol X, No. 1, page 1*) states:—"The important question of the authors and the dates of these excavations can be answered only by a careful study of the inscriptions engraved on them."

This dogmatic statement indicates that Dr. Hultzsch knows very little about the history of Indian architecture. One great difficulty about fixing the dates of Pallava monuments with the aid of their inscriptions alone is, that so many Pallava princes had not only the same name but also the same epithets, which makes it almost impossible to know exactly which prince is referred to in the inscriptions. Another point about the study of Pallava inscriptions which Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil brings to our notice for the first time is, that in the early part of the eighth century A.D., three different kinds of Sanskrit alphabets were in use at the same period. This discovery shows that different kinds of alphabets have been able to exist at the same period and that a difference in the stage of evolution of the letters does not necessarily imply a difference in age.

Even at the present-day, we often employ an archaic form of alphabet for special purposes, such as the lettering for religious memorials, legal documents and the titles of newspapers and journals. There is certainly no reason why the Pallavas should not have done the same with regard to their religious monuments.

The late Mr. V. Venkayya informs us that the word *Pallava* is apparently the Sanskrit form of the tribal name *Pahlava* or *Pahnava* of the Purāṇas. The Pahlavas are described as a northern or north-western tribe whose territory lay somewhere between the river Indus and Persia. They were Kshatriyas originally, but gradually became degraded by their omission of the sacred rites and transgressing the authority of the Brāhmaṇas. The admission that they did not conform to Brāhmaṇical practices seems to indicate that they were either foreigners, or else became Jains or Buddhists. If they were foreigners, their immigration must have taken place at a very remote period.

Mr. Vincent Smith (*Early History of India*, *Second Edition*), discredits the theory that the Pallavas of Southern India came from Persia. He thinks it more likely that they were a tribe, clan or caste which was formed in the northern part of the Madras Presidency, possibly in the Vēngi country, between the Krishṇā and Gōdāvāri rivers (page 423). This part of the Telugu country was included in the dominions of the Āndhras, so if the clan was actually formed there, the process must have commenced long before the Āndhra dynasty came to an end about

236 A.D. In fact, the Pallavas must have acquired a distinct political status even while the Āndhras were in power. This they appear to have done not by conquest but by contracting marriages with Āndhra princesses, and thus inherited a portion of the southern part of the Āndhra country.

Mr. Vincent Smith thinks that the Pallavas of Western India, whom the Āndhra king Gotamiputra defeated along with the Sakas and Yavanas, were a different tribe to the Pallavas who had settled in the delta of the Gōdāvāri before the close of the Āndhra dynasty. This question can only be definitely answered by future researches. But until their origin is satisfactorily established by indisputable evidence, the Pallavas with whose history we are now concerned, may be assumed to be identical with the Pahlavas, Palhavas and Pahnavas of the Purāṇas. This identification is based on etymological grounds and supported by the fact that the Palhavas formed a distinct element in the population of Western India early in the second century. Their movement from Western India to the East Coast is not only possible but rendered likely by known historical facts. Future researches will, we hope, disclose the actual circumstances which led to their migration to the East Coast and to their subsequent assumption of sovereignty over that country.

We know that in the second century A.D., the Āndhra king Pulumāyi II built the famous white marble Buddhist Stūpa at Amarāvati on the southern bank of the Krishṇā river in the Guntur district, and that the Pallavas were the political successors of the Āndhras in that district shortly after this event.

In the fourth century, the Pallava empire seems to have been divided into two provinces or countries. A northern or Telugu country and a southern or Tamil province. It seems probable that the region now forming the Nellore district served as a frontier between the two countries. The capital was at Kāñchipuram, now the modern town of Conjeeveram in the Chingleput district. Although Kāñchipuram in the south was the capital, the earlier Pallava princes seem to have ruled their kingdom chiefly from the Telugu country and some of them bore names of Telugu origin.

In the sixth century, the Pallava kingdom extended all along the East Coast up to the mouth of the Krishṇā and as far west as the Bellary district, up to the banks of the Tungabhadra river. At first then, their empire extended more towards the north and the west, than towards the Tamil country in the south. Inscriptions discovered further south of the Chingleput district do not prove that at this period, the Pallava kingdom comprised the banks of the Kāvēri. The Trichinopoly district was probably occupied by the Chōlas. It was only in the early part of the seventh century, when they became dispossessed of their northern province by the Chālukyas that the Pallavas appear to have extended their dominions further south of the district round Kāñchipuram, i.e., Tondaimandalam.

The earliest known records of the Pallavas are three Prākrit copper-plate charters, viz., (1) the Mayidavōlu plates of Sivaskandavarman, (2) the Hirehadagalli plates of the same king and (3) the British Museum plates of Cārudēvi. They belong to about the end of the third century A.D. The first two records present us to the Pallava king Sivaskandavarman, lord of Kāñchī and son of Bappa-dēva, and give us some idea of the extent of the Pallava dominions at this period. The earlier grant was issued from Kāñchipuram, while the order contained in it was addressed to the Governor of Amarāvati in the Guntur district and concerned a donative village situated in the Andhra country. This charter gives us a glimpse into the conditions of life in Southern India in the beginning of the fourth century and should prove of interest to some of our Indian political reformers who are never tired of stating on every possible occasion that before India came under British rule, India enjoyed "a Golden Age, when the arts flourished and every man enjoyed his own." This royal charter states that the land granted by Sivaskandavarman was to be "free from taxes:—from the taking of sweet and sour milk, from troubles about salt and sugar, from forced labour, from the taking of the oxen in succession, from the taking of grass and wood, from the taking of vegetables and flowers." It is thus obvious that, unless specially exempted by the king, the people were liable to all these taxes and imposts on the ordinary necessaries of life. The earlier grant also threatens with corporal punishment those who transgress the terms of the royal order. This clearly shows that in the fourth century at any rate, there was no "Golden Age" in Southern India.

The British Museum plates are said to be later than the other two and mention three generations of Pallava kings. These three Prākrit grants prove that there was a time when the court language in Southern India was Prākrit.

The later Pallava records are written in Sanskrit and some of them give a genealogy of the earlier generations of the Pallava family, but they are mostly very confusing and difficult to understand. The age when the kings who issued the Sanskrit charters flourished is not known. But, approximately, they may be assigned to the fifth and sixth centuries A.D.

The chief characteristic of Pallava history up to this period is that it has to be reconstructed solely from copper-plate records, as no stone monuments of the period have been discovered. Anterior to the seventh century or thereabouts, Indian builders and sculptors appear to have been engaged exclusively in erecting Jain and Buddhist monuments. If any Hindu temples were erected before this period they must have been built of wood or some other perishable material because no trace of such buildings have hitherto been discovered.

With the beginning of the seventh century we enter a period of Pallava history for which the records are more numerous and the chronology is not altogether a field of conjecture and doubt. The earliest stone monuments of Southern India belong to this period. In fact, the history of Hindu Architecture in Southern India, may be said to begin with the reign of the Pallava king Mahēndravarman I (610 to 640 A. D.). Mahēndra was the son of a Pallava king named Simhavishnu who reigned in the latter part of the sixth century. We know very little about Simhavishnu and the relationship which the Pallava kings of this series bore to the earlier dynasty is nowhere explained, though four of the latter are mentioned among the ancestors of the former in a Pallava copper-plate charter of the eighth century. The following is the pedigree of this line of Pallava kings, as given by the late Mr. Venkayya :—

PEDIGREE OF THE SIMHAVISHNU FAMILY.

(Ancestor unknown).

1. Simhavishnu.	Bhīmavarman.
2. Mahēndravarman I.	Buddhavarman.
3. Narasimhavarman I. (Māmalla)	Ādityavarman.
4. Mahēndravarman II.	Gōvindavarman.
5. Paramēsvaravarman I.	Hiranyavarman.
6. Narasimhavarman II. (Rājasimha).	
7. Paramēsvaravarman II.	8. Nandivarman.

The earliest king of this series is Simhavishnu who claims to have vanquished the Malaya, Kalabhra, Mālava, Chōla and Pāndya kings, "the Simhala king proud of the strength of his arms" and the Kēralas. From this it would appear that the Chōla country did not belong to the Pallavas before the reign of Simhavishnu and that it was he who conquered it. It must have been a difficult task since all the southern kings appear to have opposed it. His son and successor was Mahēndravarman I.

The Pallavas now engage in a deadly struggle against the Chālukyas of Bādāmi in the Bombay Presidency. The causes which brought about this long war are not stated, but the hostility between the two tribes became so intense, that each looked upon the other as its natural enemy. The history of this period consists mainly of the events of this war with the Chālukyas, which lasted for nearly a century, and was the ultimate cause of the decline and fall of both the Pallavas and Western Chālukyas about the middle of the eighth century. The Chālukyan king Pulikēsin II of Bādāmi, who was Mahēndra's contemporary, ascended the throne in 609 A.D. and soon overcame the great Harsavardhana of Kanauj. He then turned his arms against the south. Pistapura, the modern Pithāpuram in the Gōdāvāri district, was the first to fall. Then Pulikēsin drove the Pallavas out of their northern province and advanced far into the Pallava country and even their capital was threatened. It is stated, with regard to this event, that "Pulikēsin subsequently caused the splendour of the lord of the Pallavas, who had opposed the rise of his power, to be obscured by the dust of his army and to vanish behind the walls of Kānchipuram."

This invasion of the Pallava kingdom is indirectly admitted by Mahēndravarman I, who claims to have defeated the Chālukyas at Pullalūra near Kānchipuram, when the enemy were driven back and the capital saved. However, after this event the Chālukyas permanently occupied the northern province of the Pallava dominions, and Vishnuvardhana, the younger brother of Pulikēsin II, who was probably sent out as governor of the newly acquired province, eventually established himself at Vēngi and started the Eastern Chālukya dynasty sometime before 632 A.D.

It is possible that the natural enmity between the Pallavas and the Chālukyas may have had a religious basis. The Pallavas were worshippers of Siva and had a bull for their crest, while the Chālukyas were devotees of the god Vishnu and had a boar for their crest. However, at that early period it is doubtful whether religious bigotry went so far, because in some of the Pallava Siva temples we find images of Vishnu, while other temples are dedicated to the Trinity, Brahma, Isvara and Vishnu. This seems to indicate that there was far less religious bigotry between Saivas and Vaishnavas in those early days than now. The Chālukyas are said to have come originally from Ayōdhya in the north and the first thing they did on arriving in the

south was to attack and defeat the Pallava king Trilōcana. Mr. Rice says: "The name Calukya bears a suggestive resemblance to the Greek name Seleukeia, and if the Pallavas were really of Parthian connexion as their name would imply, we have a plausible explanation of the inveterate hatred which inscriptions admit to have existed between the two, and their prolonged struggles may have been but a sequel of the contests between the Seleucidae and the Arsacidae on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates" (*Mysore, Vol. I, page* 320)

The Telugu names appearing in some of the Pallava inscriptions found in cave-temples excavated during the reign of Mahēndravarman I, seem to indicate that Mahēndra ruled his empire from the Telugu country, at least at the beginning of his reign. He could not have done so for long because we know that by the middle of the seventh century, this country was in the hands of the Chālukyas. It is therefore, likely that Pulikēsin II conquered it about 610 A.D., that is, at the very beginning of Mahēndra's reign. It is probable that this defeat and loss of his dominions in the north led Mahēndra to extend his territory in the south. At any rate, no Pallava monument, either documentary or architectural, has been found so far, anterior to the seventh century A.D. in the Tamil country.

Like the great Asoka, Mahēndra had occasion to change his religion. He was at first a Jaina, but was afterwards converted to the cult of the linga by the saint called Appar or Tirunāvukkaraiyar, who was first persecuted and then patronised by Mahēndravarman I (*Epigraphia Indica, Vol. III, page* 278). The two great Saiva devotees Appar and Tirunānasambandar were contemporaries of the two Pallava kings Mahēndra and his son Narasimhavarman I. Having once adopted Saivaism, Mahēndra lost no time in giving a new impulse to that religion in the Tamil country by excavating a number of imperishable rock-cut Siva temples in the Kānchipuram district. Other inscriptions show that he was a poet and a musician, a soldier and a good administrator, and he also constructed several useful irrigation tanks in his kingdom. Mahēndravaran I may be regarded as one of the greatest figures in the history of Tamilian civilization and the founder of Hindu architecture in Southern India.

It would appear that Mahēndra got his taste for rock-cut temples from the Buddhists who lived in the Telugu country at the beginning of his reign, when he himself appears to have lived for a while in that part of his dominions.

The rock-cut temples at Bezwada, Mogalrazapuram, Sittanagaram and Undavalli, all belong to this same period and are similar in style to some of the rock-cut temples in the Tamil country which we know for certain were excavated by Mahēndra's orders. The Bezwada temples possess no ancient inscriptions regarding their origin, but so far as their architectural style is concerned, they appear to be Pallava monuments of the seventh century, and it is just possible that they may have been started by Mahēndra himself before he was forced to retire to the south as mentioned above.

Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil is of opinion that the Bezwada and Undavalli temples were excavated by the Vishnukundins (*The Pallavas, pages* 33, 35), who seem to have ruled on the banks of the Krishnā and Gōdāvāri towards the end of the sixth century, and at a time when the Pallavas reigned over the adjacent districts of Nellore and Guntur. Thus they were neighbours, and it is possible that the Pallavas may have learned the art of excavating temples out of the rock from the Vishnukundins, but there is no proof at present that this was the case, and until we know more about the Vishnukundins and their monuments, we may assume, on purely architectural grounds, that the Bezwada cave-temples are Pallava monuments of the early part of the seventh century, and they will be described under this heading later on.

Mahēndravarman I was succeeded by his son Narasimhavarman I in the second quarter of the seventh century. Narasimhavarman I was surnamed Māmalla or Mahāmalla and he founded the seacoast town of Māmallapuram, now the modern village of Mahābalipuram in the Chingleput district, and popularly known as the Seven Pagodas. He retrieved the fortunes of the family by repeatedly defeating the Chōlas, Keralas, Kalabhras and Pandyas. He made war on the Chālukyas and actually captured Vātāpi (Bādāmi), their capital. This claim of his is established by an inscription found at Bādāmi in the Bombay Presidency in which he bears the title Mahāmalla (*Indian Antiquary, Vol. IX, page* 100). The capture of Bādāmi by the Pallavas has been assigned to the year 642 A.D. The Pallavas probably held the territory during the time of Narasimhavarman I, his son Mahēndravarman II, and during the early part of the reign of the latter's son and successor, Paramēsvaravarman I. The last-named king is said to have defeated the Chālukyan king Vikramāditya I, at Peruvalanallūr and put his army to flight. On the other hand, Vikramāditya I, claims to have 'received by surrender the town of Kānchipuram after defeating the lord of the Pallavas who had been the cause of the humiliation and destruction of his family.' Apparently as a result of this victory the Kurnool district, which originally belonged to the Pallavas, passed into the hands of the Chālukyas. Two copper-plate records of Vikramāditya and two of his son Vinayāditya have been discovered in this district. Paramēsvaravarman's son and successor was Narasimhavarman II, surnamed Rājasimha, *i.e.* 'King of Lions.' Rājasimha was an ardent devotee of Siva and seems to have spent most of his time in building Siva temples and bestowing gifts on the Brāhmans. Previous to Rājasimha's reign, all Pallava monuments were monolithic rock-cut memorials but those erected by Rājasimha were structural buildings, built of stone and brick. He thus introduced a new style of Pallava architecture which may be called the style of Rājasimha, so as to distinguish it from the earlier rock-cut styles of Mahēndra and Māmalla.

Rājasimha built the central shrine of the Kailāsanātha temple at Conjeeveram, and his son Mahēndravarman III, seems to have completed the work. Paramēśvaravarman II, another son of Rājasimha, constructed the Vaikuntha-Perumāl temple at Conjeeveram. The death of the latter is mentioned in an inscription engraved on the wall of the verandah running round the central shrine of this building (*South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II, paye* 344). The events which took place after his death are depicted in bas-relief panels on the walls of the same verandah. A dispute about the succession to the throne after his death seems to have occurred and Nandivarman, a cousin of Paramēśvaravarman II, was chosen by the subjects as their king. It is clear that at this period, internal dissensions had set in the Pallava family. The Chālukyas of Badāmi were not slow to take advantage of this unsettled state of the Pallava country and Vikramāditya II, grandson of Vinayāditya, having 'resolved to uproot completely his natural enemy, the Pallava, who had robbed of their splendour the previous kings born from his race, reached with great speed Tondaimandalam, attacked at the head of battle and put to flight the Pallava called Nandipōtavarman (Nandivarman), who had come to meet him.' The city of Kānchipuram was captured by the enemy.

The late Mr. Venkayya commenting on this defeat of the Pallavas says: 'The procedure adopted by Vikramāditya after the capture of the Pallava capital shows that the frequent wars waged in India by ancient kings against one another did not much affect either the country or the peaceful inhabitants. In fact, the atrocities of later Indian warfare were unknown in early times. It is said of Vikramāditya that, though he took Kānchipuram, he did not destroy it and that, having made the twice-born, the distressed and the helpless rejoice by continual gifts, he acquired great merit by granting heaps of gold to the Kailāsanātha and other temples in the city.' Mr. Venkayya also informs us that Manu lays down the laws of war thus:—

"(Let no man engaged in combat smite) one who sleeps; nor one who is without the coat of mail; nor one who is naked; nor one who is disarmed; nor one who is a spectator but not a combatant; nor one who is encountering another." Also: "Having conquered (a country), let (him) respect the deities (adored in it) and the virtuous Brāhmans; let (him) also grant immunities (to the people) and publickly proclaim safety (to all)."

Megasthenes, who came to India in the fourth century before Christ, remarks as follows about the Indian laws of war (*R. C. Dutt's Civilization in Ancient India*, Vol. I, p. 226): "For, whereas among other nations, it is usual in the contests of war to ravage the soil, and thus to reduce it to an uncultivated waste, among Indians, on the contrary, by whom husbandmen are regarded as a class that is sacred and inviolable, the tillers of the soil, even when battle is raging in their neighbourhood, are undisturbed by any sense of danger; for the combatants on either side, in waging the conflict, make carnage of each other, but allow those engaged in husbandry to remain quite unmolested. Besides they neither ravage an enemy's land with fire, nor cut down its trees." These principles inculcated by Manu and observed in ancient times were evidently not forgotten in the eighth century A.D.

This crushing defeat of the Pallavas by the Chālukyas seems to have dealt the death-blow to the sovereignty of the former. Thus the history of the Pallavas emphasises the oft-repeated lesson of Indian history that, when internal dissensions set in, the decline and disappearance of a dynasty is only a matter of time.

Strangely enough, their rivals, the Western Chālukyas also ceased to be the ruling power in the west about the same time as Pallava ascendancy came to an end in the south.

Nandivarman is said to have reigned for about fifty years, and was succeeded by Aparājita, who vanquished the Pāndya king, Varaguna II, at the battle of Sri Purambiya, but was himself overcome by the Chōla king Āditya I, about the end of the ninth century. From that time Pallava supremacy finally passed away and was transferred to the Chōlas, who brought all the southern kingdoms under their control during the tenth and eleventh centuries.

At this period, Pallava architecture ceases to exist as a separate style and merges into that of the Chōlas.

II. RELIGION.

The numerous important Buddhist remains at Amarāvati, Guntapalli, Anakapalli, Ramathirtham and other places in the northern part of the Madras Presidency, and the Jaina monuments in the southern districts, show that these two creeds flourished side by side in the seventh century A.D. and were in fact, the prevailing religions of the country at that period. Therefore, it is probable that some of the Pallava kings were either Jainas or Buddhists. However, such names as Sivaskandavarman and Skandavarman borne by some of the earlier kings, appear to show that many of them were Saivas at a very early date. The fact that they had the bull for their crest and the club (khatvāṅga) for their banner denotes this. Some of the kings who issued the Sanskrit charters were probably adherents of the Vaishnava faith as indicated by such names as Simhavishnu, Vishnugōpa, etc. The fact that some of the Pallava Siva temples contain images of Vishnu along with the lingas shows that both deities were worshipped with equal veneration and that the Pallavas must have been wonderfully free from religious bigotry.

After Mahēndravaram I became converted to Saivaism by the saint Appar as related above, he excavated a number of cave-temples and dedicated all of them, except one, to Siva. The one exception is the temple at Mahēndravadi which was dedicated to Vishnu. Although apparently at first a Jaina, it is stated that after he became converted to the cult of the linga, Mahēndra demolished the Jaina monastery at Pātaliputtiram, a seat of Jaina learning in the South Arcot district, and built a Siva temple on the spot. As a Jaina he is also said to have persecuted the Saivas and the saint Appar in particular. However, be this as it may, he evidently did not persecute the Vaishanavas nor the Buddhists; for the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang who visited Kānchipuram about the end of Mahendra's reign, says with regard to the religious condition of the Pallava country—"There are some hundreds of Buddhist monasteries and ten thousand priests. They all study the teaching of the Sthavira School belonging to the Great Vehicle. There are some eighty Dēva temples and many heretics called Nirgranthas."* Even at the present day, there are sufficient Buddhist antiquities surviving at Conjeeveram to testify to the truth of Hiuen Tsiang's statement.

Mahēndra's son and successor, Narasimhavarman I, surnamed Māmalla, was just as zealous a devotee of Siva as his father had been before him. This is exemplified by the wonderful group of temples at the Seven Pagodas, most of which are dedicated to Siva and were excavated during Māmalla's reign.

Narasimhavarman II, surnamed Rājasimha was equally devout and built a number of structural temples in honour of Siva at Mahābalipuram, Conjeeveram and Panamalai in the South Arcot district. In fact Rājasimha appears to have devoted his whole life to temple building and bestowing gifts upon the Brāhmans.

The result of Buddhism flourishing alongside of this revival of Saivaism, was that early Hindu architecture became strongly influenced by the older art of the Buddhists.

III. ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER.

The architectural character of early Pallava monuments is simple and severe but indicative of great strength and durability. Being excavated in the natural rock, the temples of the earlier period have but one external facade which is in the face of the rock, and therefore, the architecture is mainly internal. In most styles of architecture, we generally find three distinct periods of that style, an early period, an intermediate period and a late period. Since the style of one period naturally merges into that of the next, the line of demarcation is not always well defined in the intermediate period, but the difference in style between the early and late periods is always apparent. The classification of Pallava monuments is a comparatively simple matter, as the differentiation is unusually well marked in each period. In the first place, all the earlier Pallava monuments are rock-cut cave-temples with only one external facade cut in the face of the rock. Secondly, monuments of the intermediate period, although all are monolithic, comprise free-standing rock-cut temples commonly known as *rathas* as well as cave-temples. The latter possess certain features which are not found in the cave temples of the earlier period. Thirdly, monuments belonging to the late period, are structural buildings built of stone and brick.

All of the earlier Pallava cave-temples were excavated during the reign of Mahēndravarman I, in the early part of the seventh century and may, therefore, be said to belong to the Mahēndra period. Those belonging to the intermediate period were mostly cut out of the rock in the reign of Māmalla during the latter half of the seventh century and therefore, belong to the Māmalla period. The structural monuments of the later period were started by Rājasimha at the beginning of the eighth century and thus belong to the style of Rājasimha. There is also a still later style than that of Rājasimha, dating from about 800 to 900 A.D., which may be called the style of Aparājita. There are very few temples in this last-named style as at this period, we find Pallava architecture losing its identity and merging into the Chōla style.

We may therefore, adopt the classification given by Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil (*Pallava Antiquities*), and divide the history of Pallava architecture into the four following styles:—

(1) *Mahēndra style*, 610 to 640 A.D.
(2) *Māmalla style*, 640 to 674 A.D.
(3) *Rājasimha style*, 674 to 800 A.D.
(4) *Aparājita style*, 800 to 900 A.D.

This division of Pallava architecture applies chiefly to the country lying immediately round Kānchipuram, i.e., Tondaimandalam. Further south, between Tanjore and Pudukkottai for example, Pallava architecture was influenced by the neighbouring cultures of the Pandyas and the Cōlas. However, as all the most important groups of Pallava monuments are situated in the districts around Kānchipuram, the classification of style defined above will serve all practical purposes in studying the art and architecture of the Pallavas.

(1) *Mahēndra style.*—All monuments in this style are subterranean rock-cut excavations usually known as cave-temples. They have but one external facade which is in the face of the rock. On plan, the temple consists of a rectangular pillared hall with a small square shrine chamber excavated in one of the side walls. As a rule, the shrine faces the east or the west, usually the latter. With the exception of the Vishnu temple at Mahēndravadi, all are dedicated

(* Digambara Jainas.)

to Siva and originally contained stone lingas or images of that deity. The lingas were large and cylindrical in shape, highly polished and mounted on yoni pedestals of the usual kind. The shrine chamber is free from all ornament within, but usually has a dvārapāla, or doorkeeper, carved in high relief standing on each side of the entrance into the sanctum. The external ends of the facade are also often provided with figures of doorkeepers, one at each end protecting the outer entrance. Some of these figures are very large and have a characteristic pose which is somewhat different to that of the doorkeepers of the later periods. They generally stand facing the spectator, in rather an aggressive attitude with one hand resting on a huge club. Others, have one hand raised to the head in the act of adoration.

A very characteristic feature about temples in this style, is the type of pillar found in them. These are about two feet square in section and about seven feet in height. The upper and lower portions are cubical, while the middle portion of the shaft has the angles bevelled off which makes the middle third octagonal in section. Sometimes the cubical portions are decorated with a conventional lotus flower design similar to the lotus medallions appearing on the stone rails of the Amarāvati Stūpa. The capitals of the pillars are simple corbels or brackets supporting the architrave above. The lower or underside of the bracket is rounded upwards and sometimes decorated with horizontal rows of roll ornament. Each pillar has a corresponding side pilaster. [Fig. 4 (*a*).]

The cornice of the facade and that over the shrine doorway when decorated, usually takes the form of a heavy projecting convex moulding decorated with the Buddhist gable-window ornament. This ornament simulates a miniature barrel-vaulted roof decorated with little horse-shoe-shaped gable-windows. Human heads are portrayed peering through the windows and the gables have large flat-headed finials shaped like garden spades. [Fig. 2 (*b*).]

Another Buddhist feature that is sometimes met with in early Pallava monuments is the Buddhist rail ornament. Floriated toranas or arches, are also sometimes depicted in bas-relief, spanning an entrance or as an ornament over a niche containing an image. [Fig 2 (*b*).]

The floor of the temple is usually raised a few feet above the natural ground-level and approached by a flight of rock-cut steps. In many cases the steps have been left unfinished, indicating that this work was always left to the last. When inscriptions occur in these temples, they will generally be found engraved on the pillars or along the architrave of the facade.

(2) *Māmalla style.*—The monuments in this style are of three kinds:—Cave-temples, monolithic free-standing temples commonly known as *rathas* and rock sculptures. The cave temples are excavated in the face of the rock in the same manner as those belonging to the earlier period but their facades are usually more ornamental and contain pillars of a different variety. On plan, the interiors are much the same as those of the cave-temples in the Mahēndra style, with similar small square shrine chambers cut in the back wall which are usually free from ornament within. The pillared hall in front of the shrine often contains large panels cut in the side walls filled with sculptural figures in high relief. These are usually of great beauty and executed with remarkable skill. The interior too, of the more ornamental cave-temples, is provided with cornice and plinth mouldings. The cornice is decorated with the Buddhist gable-window ornament often with a frieze of sacred geese below it and the plinth with two or three flat horizontal bands or mouldings running all round the base of the hall.

The most striking feature about the Māmalla style is the curious shape of the pillars. The square heavy pillars with corbel capitals of the earlier period are replaced by pillars of a more elegant shape and better proportion. The base of the pillar is carved in the shape of a conventional lion sitting very erect and carrying the shaft of the column on the top of its head. The shaft is still octagonal in section but of better proportion and crowned with a bulbous capital having a flat abacus. Between the capital and the architrave is usually a double bracket supporting the cornice. This latter feature is obviously a stone copy of a wooden model.

The so-called *rathas*, are rock-cut models of structural temples chiefly of timber construction. They vary in style and on plan but are decorated in the same manner as the cave-temples of this period. They will be described in detail later on.

The rock sculptures are large bas-relief sculptural scenes carved on the face of a cliff standing in the open air and are different to those within the temples. There are only three or four examples of this type of monument, all of which are situated at the Seven Pagodas.

The earliest sculptural representations of Indian deities are usually portrayed as ordinary mortals with only one pair of arms. As a rule, additional heads and limbs denote a later period but there are exceptions to this rule, as we find images of Siva with four arms at the very beginning of Hindu art in the seventh century. The big image of Siva in the Trichinopoly cave-temple is an example of this. We know from the inscription in this temple that this image was carved at the same time as the rest of the temple and is not a later addition. But images of the minor deities and figures of doorkeepers are usually portrayed with only one pair of arms. In later times they are portrayed with four arms. Sacred symbols, such as the Sankha (conch) and Chakra (discus) are represented in early Indian art without flames of fire issuing from their sides. In later art (after 800 A.D.), these symbols are decorated with flames of fire. Figures of the gods and ordinary mortals portrayed in early Indian art are of much better proportion and more dignified and lifelike than those of the later period. The early Indian sculptors took

Nature as their model and were not handicapped in expressing their ideals by a set of conventional rules of art like those laid down in the *Silpa Sastras*, which were strictly followed to the detriment of Indian art by the sculptors and builders of later times. It is unfortunate for Indian art that the *Silpa Sastras* were ever written, as they have been the means of suppressing all originality on the part of the sculptor and have led him to adopt a stereotyped mechanical style of art that is anything but pleasing.

One of the most interesting points about monuments in the Māmalla style is, that the architectural details such as the pillars, architraves, cornices and the roofs of the *rathas*, show unmistakably, that these monuments are stone models of structural buildings mainly of timber construction. The brackets, joists, rafters, and cross beams that would be required in a half-timbered construction are all laboriously reproduced in stone without the slightest structural advantage having been gained. This clearly shows that ordinarily, the masons who produced these rock-cut temples, were accustomed to erect structural buildings of half-timbered construction. The pillars and framework being of timber with the interstices filled with brick and plaster, while the ornamentation was in stucco and wood-carving. It was no doubt the perishable nature of such structures which led the masons to reproduce these buildings in stone when ordered to erect everlasting memorials in honour of their religion and to the greatness of their kings. It is only the religious monuments which are executed in stone. No remains of palaces, public buildings or domestic architecture have been discovered and yet we know that such buildings must have existed at this period. The fact, that no remains of such buildings have been discovered, is in itself a proof that the civil buildings at this period were half-timbered structures of the type described above and similar in outward appearance to the rock-cut *rathas* at the Seven Pagodas.

Examples of the Māmalla style are only found at the Seven Pagodas. It will be remembered that it was Māmalla who founded Māmallapuram, naming the town after himself. Although most of the monuments there may be said to be in the Māmalla style, it is quite certain that all of them could not possibly have been excavated during his life time, as the work must have taken over a century and even then was never finished. Therefore, we may presume that Māmalla's son and successor Mahēndravarman II, and also the latter's son Paramēsvaravarman I, carried on the work begun by Māmalla, keeping more or less to the original style. Being rock-cut monuments, their orientation was somewhat a matter of chance and not of choice perhaps, but most of them face the east or the west, usually the latter. A few were dedicated to Vishnu but most of them are dedicated to Siva and his consort Parvatī, the latter sometimes in the form of Durga. Several of the temples were dedicated to Siva in the form of Sōmāskanda and these have a panel or niche carved in the back or west wall of the sanctum immediately behind the linga and facing the east. This panel contains a bas-relief sculpture representing Siva and Pārvatī seated on a pedestal with the child Skanda between them. Sometimes Brahma and Vishnu are depicted at the back of the panel as attendants on Siva.

As a rule the interior of the shrine of a Hindu temple is never decorated. It is only in these Pallava temples dedicated to Siva in the form of Sōmāskanda where this very unusual feature is found. Another uncommon feature about these Sōmāskanda temples is the style of the linga enshrined within them. As a rule, the lingas of this period, like those of the Mahēndra period, are carved out of the local granite and cylindrical in shape, the shaft having a smooth polished surface. But the lingas in the Sōmāskanda temples are carved out of black basalt, specially imported from a distance for the purpose. The shaft of the linga is cut into eight or sixteen vertical facets which are generally slightly fluted and terminate in the centre of the crown of the linga. The fluting is highly polished. Some of these temples contain three lingas of this kind, each in a separate shrine, the one in the central shrine usually being the biggest. Perhaps they are meant to represent Siva, Pārvatī and Skanda, as depicted in the panel on the back wall described above. In all probability, the rock-cut Sōmāskanda temples at Māmallapuram were excavated at the end of the Māmalla period, possibly by Paramēsvaravarman I, because in the next period, we find the latter's son and successor, Rājasimha, introducing the same uncommon features in his structural Siva temples. With the close of Paramēsvaravarman's reign we come to the end of the history of rock-cut architecture in Southern India.

(3) *Rājasimha style.*—With the reign of this king we start a new epoch in the history of South Indian architecture. From this period onwards structural buildings alone are met with. Temples in the style of Rājasimha are built of stone with sometimes a brick superstructure covered in plaster and decorated in stucco. On plan, the shrine is a small square cella, surrounded by a circumambulatory passage and faces the east. All Rājasimha temples are dedicated to Siva, presumably in the form of Sōmāskanda, since they all possess fluted basalt lingas and have the Sōmāskanda panel carved on the back wall of the shrine.

Externally, a lofty tower rising in tiers which diminish in size as they approach the summit, is built over the central shrine, in front of which is a small porch which leads into a large pillared hall or mandapa. Built up against the external walls of the central shrine, are usually three or more small attendant shrines containing fluted lingas. The bases of the pillars and the angles of the building are decorated with conventional lions mainly executed in stucco. The Kailasanātha temple at Conjeeveram is one of the best examples of this style of Pallava architecture.

(4) *Aparājita style.*—This style flourished during the second half of the ninth century and is a development of the apsidal-ended temple of the Māmalla period and similar in style to the Sahadeva temple at the Seven Pagodas. It is the intermediate style between the Rājasimha period and that of the Early Chōla. The lingas are cylindrical and generally smaller than those of the Māmalla period. The doorkeepers have four arms. The gable-window ornament is different in style to that of the earlier period. The pillars and angles of the building have no conventional lions. There is no Sōmāskanda panel in the sanctuary. The niches in the external walls of the sanctuary are generally filled with stone images carved in high relief or in the round. The upper portion of the temple is built of brick with the ornamentation in plaster.

IV. EXAMPLES IN THE MAHĒNDRA STYLE

(Cir. 610 to 640 A.D.)

(1) *Dalavānūr.*—The village of Dalavānūr is at a distance of ten miles by road to the south-east of Gingee in the South Arcot district. It is noteworthy as containing one of the best rock-cut Pallava temples in the district. The temple is dedicated to Śiva and is excavated in the southern face of a small granite hill lying to the north of the village and is known locally as the Pancha Pāndava Malai. The temple is no longer in use as a place of worship although it still contains a stone linga. The facade faces the south but the little shrine containing the linga faces the east. The shrine chamber is 7′ 10″ long, 8′ 6″ wide and 6′ 10″ in height and the walls are free from ornamentation. It contains a cylindrical granite linga 2′ 5″ in height and measuring 4′ 6″ in circumference. The linga is fixed in a yoni pedestal of the usual type which measures 6′ 2″ in length. Down the front of the linga two narrow vertical lines are cut in the stone. Both the linga and yoni pedestal are detached stones and are not monolithic like the rest of the temple and its ornamentation. Since the facade and entrance hall face the south [Fig. 1 (*a*)] and in order that the linga should face the east, the little shrine chamber has been excavated in the west wall of the main hall with its doorway facing the east [Fig. 1 (*b*)]. On each side of this doorway are two doorkeepers or dvārapālas in high relief, one on each side of the entrance. They are standing figures facing the spectator, with lofty head-dresses and each one is shown with one hand raised to the head in the act of adoration [Fig. 2 (*a*)]. In front of the shrine are two pillars about two feet square in section with corbel capitals, rising seven feet in height from the floor and which form a little porch leading into the sanctuary. The bracket capitals support cross beams carved out of the natural rock forming the roof over the main hall. The latter, including the little porch just mentioned, is a rectangular hall measuring 21′ 10″ long, 19′ wide and 8′ 10″ in height. In the centre of the facade are two handsome pillars with corresponding pilasters at each end of the facade dividing the latter into three openings of equal size for admitting light and air into the interior of the temple. The central opening forms the entrance and has an unfinished flight of steps leading up to it. The floor of the hall is about four feet above the level of the natural ground which tends to heighten the effect of the facade. On each side of the two pilasters at the ends of the facade and facing the south, are two large crudely carved figures about six feet in height representing doorkeepers standing in large panels similar in shape to the three openings in the facade. The one on the left or western end of the facade is depicted with the left hand raised in adoration, and is a similar figure to the one on the left side of the shrine doorway mentioned above. The one on the eastern side of the facade, is depicted resting the right hand on a huge club.

On the outer surface of the pilaster at the left end of the facade is an inscription written in the Sanskrit language in Grantha-Pallava letters from which we learn that the temple was excavated by Mahēndra's orders (*vide Epigraphia Indica, Part V, Vol. XII, January* 1914).

The cubical portions of the two pillars in the centre of the facade are decorated with conventional lotus flower medallions similar to those on the rails of the Amarāvati Stūpa. Above the main entrance and springing from the two corbel capitals is a bas-relief representation of makara-torana in which the two ends or volutes of the torana are shown emerging from the mouths of makaras. Above the torana running the entire length of the facade, is a heavy projecting convex cornice decorated with the Buddhist gable-window ornament. With the exception of the linga and the figures of the doorkeepers, the entire ornamentation is purely Buddhist in style and character.

(2) *Trichinopoly.*—Half way up the famous Trichinopoly rock and excavated in its southern face, is a fine example of a Pallava temple in the Mahēndra style. It is a particularly interesting example because it contains some very valuable inscriptions which prove beyond all doubt that it was excavated by Mahēndra's orders. The pillars of the facade contain a number of inscriptions written in the Grantha-Pallava alphabet (*vide South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. I, Nos.* 33 *and* 34, *pp.* 28 *to* 30). This alphabet is very archaic and similar in style to the one employed in the inscriptions in the Pallāvaram temple. Engraved on the pilaster to the right of the sanctuary and at a spot which appears to have been selected for the principal inscription, is the following name "Śrī Mahēndra-Vikrama", exactly as in the Pallāvaram inscription. The pillars at the other end of the hall contain a number of names and *birudas*, among them, "Gunabhāra," who is said to have had the temple excavated and placed within it, a stone linga and a portrait image of himself. The inscription also records that the beautiful large sculptural panel facing the

shrine entrance, representing Śiva in the form of Gangādhara, was also executed at the same time and is not a later addition. It is now generally accepted that "Gunabhāra" was a surname of Mahēndravarman I. One inscription (No. 33 above) states that—"Now that Gunabhāra is a worshipper of the linga, let the knowledge that he has turned back from hostile conduct be spread far and wide by this linga." This evidently refers to Mahēndra's former persecution of the saint Appar who afterwards converted him to the cult of the linga as already related above (*vide Epigraphia Indica, Vol. III, page* 277).

The facade faces the south and is simple and severe in character [Fig. 3 (*a*)]. It has four cubical pillars dividing the facade into five openings of equal size, with a second row of pillars inside the temple and in line with those of the facade. In style, the pillars are similar to those at Dalavānūr, but they have no bas-relief representation of a torana over the entrance and there is no ornamental cornice above the architrave of the facade. The cubical portions of the pillars are decorated with lotus flower medallions and floriated ornament similar in design to that appearing on the Stone rails of the Amarāvati Stūpa. The underside of the corbel capitals is decorated with roll ornament [Fig. 4 (*a*)]. On plan, the temple consists of a rock-cut hall measuring 36′ 0″ in length, 15′ 0″ in width and 9′ 0″ in height. Cut into the east wall is a small sanctuary 7′ 10″ square and 7′ 0″ in height. The shrine faces the west. Cut in the centre of the floor of the sanctuary is a socket-hole 2 feet square for the reception of the linga, by the side of it is a second socket-hole 1 foot square, the latter was no doubt for the reception of the portrait image of Mahēndra mentioned in the inscription. The shrine is now empty. At one time, the temple was used as a powder magazine, presumably by the French, and the openings between the pillars of the facade were closed with brick walls, the latter have since been removed. Above the shrine doorway is a cornice decorated with the gable-window ornament and on each side of the entrance, carved in high relief and standing in a niche, is a figure of a doorkeeper leaning on a huge club [Fig. 4 (*b*)]. Carved in the west wall of the hall and facing the shrine, is a large panel about seven feet square containing a fine image of Śiva in the form of Gangādhara, "the bearer of Gangā" (the Ganges). This form of Śiva illustrates the Purānic story of the descent of the heavenly Ganges unto the earth to purify the ashes of the sinful sons of Sagara, a king of the Solar race. At the request of Bhagiratha, a late member of the same family, "the river of the gods" consented to direct her course to the earth, but her force was so great that the earth was unable to stand the shock. So Bhagiratha prayed to Śiva and the latter consented to receive the Ganges on his head. The river, proud of her might, came down with all her force as though to crush Śiva, but found herself lost in the tangle maze of Śiva's tresses. Gangā then became humble and Śiva permitted her to flow forth again from his hair as a tiny stream. Since then the river goddess Gangā is believed to abide in Śiva's hair as one of his consorts. In the sculpture, Śiva is portrayed with four arms, the right upper arm holds the Ganges issuing from his hair. The left upper arm holds some undistinguishable object that may be meant for a rosary. The left lower arm rests on the left hip and the right lower arm holds a hooded serpent the body of which is entwined round Śiva's chest and right arms. Śiva's right foot is raised and rests on the head of an ugly little dwarf who is shown holding up his puny arm to support the mighty foot of the god. Similar little dwarfs are common in Buddhist art and are employed in the same manner with regard to Buddha. In the form of Naṭarāja, Śiva's right foot is usually portrayed as crushing a similar little demon dwarf, Musalagan or Apasmāra by name, but here Śiva is not represented as crushing the dwarf and the latter is shown supporting the god's foot. Kneeling round the figure of Śiva are four worshippers and above are two gandharvas flying through the air and raising their hands in the act of adoration. On the right side of Śiva's head, depicted as coming out of the clouds is the head and bust of a little human figure with the hands raised in prayer. On the other side is a small animal, presumably a deer, in a recumbent attitude (Fig. 5). The base of the panel is decorated with the Buddhist rail ornament similar in design to that found in the Amarāvati bas-reliefs in the Madras Museum.

(3) *Mandagapattu.*—The village of Mandagapattu is 6 miles south-west of Dalavānūr and 12 miles north-west of Villupuram railway station in the South Arcot district. Half a mile to the west of the village is a small granite hillock in the northern face of which is excavated a Pallava temple with a facade similar in size and style to the Dalavānur temple only with less ornamentation and is also different on plan. The facade faces the north and has two square cubical pillars of the usual type in the centre, dividing the facade into three openings of equal size. The pillars are free from ornament and the facade has no ornamental cornice. At the two ends of the facade are two large panels similar in shape and size to the three openings in the facade. The one at the western end contains a large crudely carved figure in high relief of a standing dvārapāla, or doorkeeper, guarding the entrance on this side. The figure has the usual lofty headdress and stands facing the spectator in a very aggressive attitude. The right arm rests on the hip and the left on a mighty club. The figure is shown wearing the usual ornaments including two serpents or nāgas. The doorkeeper on the eastern side of the facade is similar to the one just described, except that the pose is different. It faces towards the entrance and thus presents only a side view to the spectator. The floor of the temple stands about 4 feet above the natural level of the ground and, like so many of these early Pallava temples, has no proper steps approaching the entrance. On plan [Fig. 6 (*b*)], the temple consists of a rectangular hall 22 feet in length, 24 feet in width and is 9 feet in height. The ceiling is supported with four square pillars with corresponding side pilasters. In the back or south wall facing the north, are three large niches 4 feet deep. Cut in the floor and against

the back wall of each niche, is a square socket-hole, indicating that a stone image once stood in each niche, forming three separate shrines. The position of the socket-holes clearly shows that images and not lingas stood in these shrines. A mutilated inscription on the outside of one of the pillars records that the temple was dedicated to the three gods Brahmā, Siva and Vishnu. The serpent ornaments worn by the doorkeeper indicate that the leading deity enshrined in it was Siva whose image occupied the central niche.

The name of the Pallava king who ordered this temple to be excavated is mentioned in the inscription as Vichitrachitta which we know is a *biruda* of Mahēndravarman I. The alphabet is much like that of the inscription at Dalavānūr, and as both temples are similar in style and are situated within a few miles of each other, we may assume that the Mandagapattu temple was also excavated during the reign of the great Mahēndravarman I.

(4) *Pallāvaram.*—The old village of Pallāvaram is situated 2 miles south of the modern village and railway station of that name in the Chingleput district. To the east of the station is a hill known locally as the Pancha Pāndava Malai in which has been excavated a rock-cut Pallava temple. It is now in the hands of the local Muhammadans who have converted it into a mosque by adding mud and plaster walls to the interior and covering the temple in numerous coatings of whitewash.

On plan (Fig. 7), the temple is similar to the one at Mandagapattu and consists of a pillared hall 32 feet in length, 12½ feet in width and about 9 feet in height. Cut in the back wall are five niches about 2½ feet square. These must have originally contained stone lingas or images. The roof is supported by two rows of pillars of the usual cubical kind, each row containing five pillars. The facade has five openings of equal size and is free from all ornament. A flight of steps leads up to the central opening. The cornice is a heavy projecting convex moulding but without the gable-window ornament as we usually find.

The plan and the style of the facade is very similar to the Mandagapattu temple but the Pallāvaram temple has no figures of doorkeepers like the former. The pillar on the right side of the entrance, has the octagonal portion of the shaft at the bottom instead of in the middle like the other pillars. It is curious that the masons should have made this mistake. Presumably this feature is due to accident and not intentional, and spoils the appearance of the facade. The shape of the upper portion of the shaft shows that it is not a later addition. Engraved all along the architrave of the facade and also along that of the inner row of pillars, is an inscription which is made up of a series of names which are evidently titles or *birudas* of a Pallava king (*Annual Report on Epigraphy for* 1909, *Part II, No.* 14, *page* 75). It is noteworthy that the first name in the series is "Śrī Mahēndra-Vikrama," the same name in fact, as that which appears in the inscription in the Trichinopoly temple. The form of the letters, too, is similar in both inscriptions, so there can be no doubt that it was Mahēndravarman I who had the Pallāvaram temple excavated in the early part of the seventh century.

(5) *Mahēndravadi* is situated 3 miles to the south-east of Sholinghur railway station in the Wālājāpet taluk of the North Arcot district. The village is inhabited by Vaishnava Brāhmans and possesses a fine tank. Close to the tank are traces of fort walls, and within the enclosure is a large granite rock in the eastern face of which a rock-cut temple has been excavated. The facade faces the east and is plain in design and without the large panels containing bas-relief figures of doorkeepers at the ends of the facade, as at Dalavānūr and Mandagapattu [Fig. 8 (*a*)]. It has no carved projecting cornice and this portion of the facade has been left unfinished. In the centre of the facade are two square pillars with side pilasters, the cubical portions of which are ornamented with conventional lotus flowers similar to those at Dalavānur. On plan [Fig. 8 (*b*)] the temple consists of a rectangular hall measuring 18′ 0″ long, 13′ 6″ wide and 9′ 0″ in height. The roof is supported by two pillars similar to and in line with those of the facade. Cut in the west wall and facing the east, is a small oblong shrine cell flanked by two doorkeepers. The shrine contains a modern image of Narasimha. The doorkeepers stand with their hands on their hips and face the front like those at Dalavānur. These figures are much decayed by the weathering of the rock. The temple contains an important Pallava inscription engraved on the north face of the first pillar from the left of the facade. Dr. E. Hultzsch has given an account of this inscription in the *Epigraphia Indica, Vol. IV, pages* 152 *and* 153. It records that "Gunabhāra excavated the temple which bore the name of Mahēndra-Vishnugriha (the Vishnu temple of Mahēndra) and that it stood on the bank of the Mahēndra-taṭāka, (the tank of Mahēndra), situated in Mahēndrapura (the city of Mahēndra). The temple, the tank and the city were thus named after Mahēndra. The same name occurs in the Trichinopoly inscription and Dr. E. Hultzsch is of opinion that the Pallava king who bore the surname of Gunabhāra (the bearer of virtues) was Mahēndravarman I. The other princes named Mahēndra and particularly Mahēndravarman II seem to have reigned for a very short time or not to have reigned at all. Therefore, the Mahēndravadi temple may be attributed to Mahēndravarman I. The large tank near the village is no doubt the same as the one mentioned in the inscription and if so, this too owes its origin to the Pallavas. This is one of the few Pallava temples dedicated to Vishnu.

(6) *Vallam.*—The little village of Vallam is situated 2 miles to the east of Chingleput railway station on the road to Tirukkalukkunram. On the north side of the road is the village and hill of Vallam. There are three cave-temples excavated in the eastern face of the hill. The largest of them contains two Tamil inscriptions which are mentioned in *South Indian*

Inscriptions, Vol. II, Part III, pages 340 *and* 341. The oldest of them is engraved on the two pillars of the entrance and records that the temple was excavated by Skandasana, son of Vasantapriyarāja and vassal of king Mahēndrapōtarāja who was surnamed "Gunabhāra." Here there is no doubt concerning the name of the king, as the word Mahēndra is followed by Pōtarāja, i.e., king of Pallavas. The surname "Gunabhāra" is the same as that found in the inscriptions at Trichinopoly and Mahēndravadi. The late Mr. Venkayya has shown that in all probability, this Mahēndrapōtarāja of the Vallam inscription is identical with Mahēndravarman I (*Epigraphia Indica, Vol. III, page* 277).

The two smaller rock-cut shrines are unfinished and unimportant. The larger temple has been converted into a modern Hindu shrine and its appearance has been thoroughly ruined in consequence. On plan, the larger temple is similar to the one at Mēlachēri in the South Arcot district, and like the latter has only two plain cubical pillars standing in the facade. Cut in the back wall is a little square shrine chamber facing the east and containing a cylindrical stone linga of the usual kind. On each side of the shrine entrance are two doorkeepers. Their pose is similar to those in the Trichinopoly temple except that those at Vallam have their tall headdress decorated with bull's horns, and in this respect, are similar to some of the later figures of doorkeepers at the Seven Pagodas belonging to the Māmalla period. Cut in a niche on the south side of the facade is a large well executed image of Ganēśa, and on the northern side of the facade is a crudely carved and much decayed female figure in bas-relief representing Jyēshtha. The Ganēśa figure appears to have been added at a later date. Between the openings in the facade are modern brick and plaster fillings and wooden doors, and the entire facade is covered in whitewash and its appearance is utterly spoilt so much so, that it is useless to attempt to photograph it, as nothing of the original facade is now visible owing to these appalling modern additions. It is a great pity as it is an interesting and valuable ancient monument and one of the earliest Siva temples in Southern India.

(7) *Mēlacheri.*—At Mēlachēri, 3 miles north-west of the town of Gingee, in the South Arcot district, is a rock-cut shrine excavated in the western face of a small granite hill standing to the north of the village. It is known locally as the Maddilēśvara temple and is still in use as a place of worship. The rock-cut facade faces the west but is hidden from view by a modern brick and plaster mandapa attached to the front of it. In the centre are two square pillars, dividing the facade into three openings of equal size. Within is an entrance hall 19′ 9″ in length, 8′ 9″ in width and 6′ 8″ in height. Cut in the back or east wall, and facing the west is a small square shrine chamber containing a monolithic linga. This shrine measures 8′ 4″ × 8′ 7″ and is the same height as the entrance hall. The stone linga is cylindrical in form and together with its yoni pedestal stands 4′ 9″ above the floor level and is cut out of the solid rock. The temple contains no sculptures or ornamentation of any kind, but it does contain a Pallava inscription on one of the pillars which was discovered by Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil in 1916 and published in his book "*Pallava Antiquities, Vol I, page* 66". This inscription records that the temple was excavated by King Chandrāditya but the date is not given. The name Chandrāditya is evidently a surname of one of the Pallava kings but we do not know which one bore this name.

It is impossible to photograph the facade owing to the modern additions which obscure it from view, but a plan and section will be found in (Fig. 9.) Architecturally, this temple is in the style of Mahēndra and therefore it has been included here.

(8) *Singavaram.*—About one mile to the south of Mēlachēri is the neighbouring village of Singavaram which contains a rock-cut temple which, in all probability, owes its origin to the Pallavas. It is known as the Ranganātha temple and contains a large rock-cut image of Anantasayana resembling the one in the Shore Temple at Mahābalipuram. The image, however, has been recarved at a later period. The rock cut hall in front of the shrine chamber has square monolithic pillars of the usual kind ornamented with conventional lotus flowers. At each end of the facade is an image of a doorkeeper which mostly resemble those found at the entrance to the shrine chamber of the Dalavānūr temple.

Dr. Jouveau-Dubreuil makes the following remark concerning the name of this village. He states—"It is very probable that Singavaram (that is to say Simha-puram) was the capital of Singapuranādu." This name is, therefore, very ancient and since the doorkeepers are in the style of Mahēndravarman I, we may assume that Singāvaram was founded by Simhavishnu and that the temple was excavated either during his reign or that of his successor Mahēndravarman I." No Pallava inscriptions have been found in the Singavaram temple, but that does not necessarily mean that none exist, because the surface of the pillars is hidden by the modern mandapa built up against the facade of the temple. As the temple is in use for worship, the priests object to having this portion of the building removed, so there will always remain some doubt as to who was the author of the original temple.

[To be continued in my next annual report, A. H. L.].

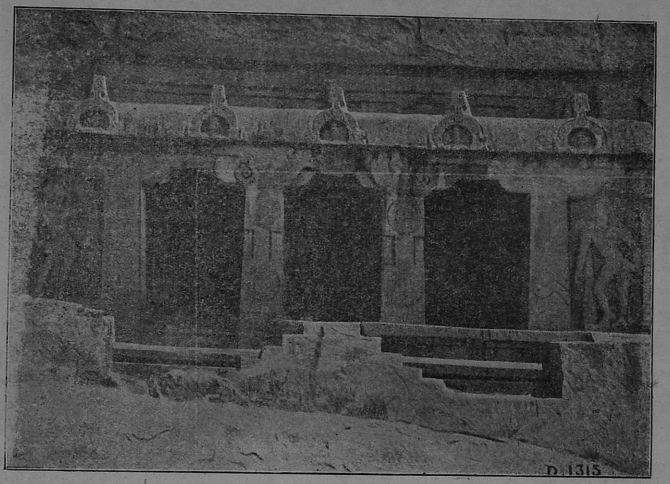


Fig. 1 (A) Dalavānūr temple (Front Elevation).

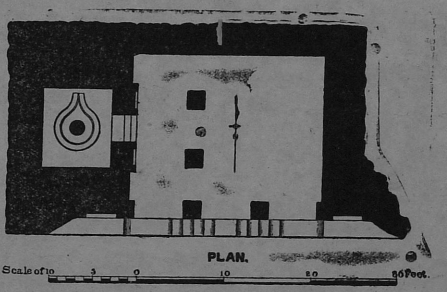


Fig. 1 (B) Dalavānūr temple (Plan).

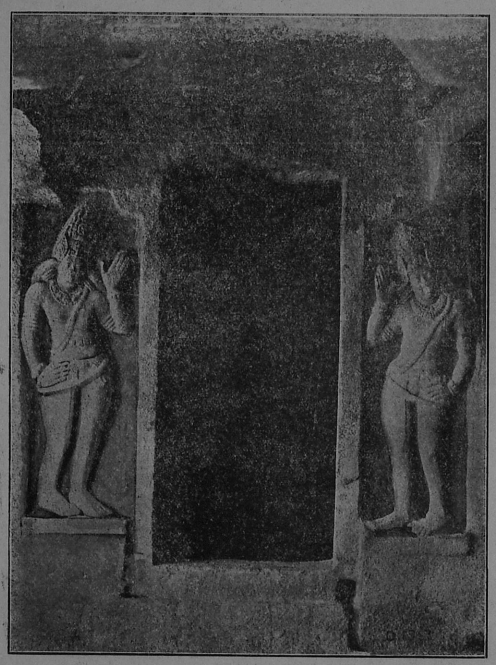


Fig. 2 (A) Dalavānūr temple (Detail of doorkeepers).

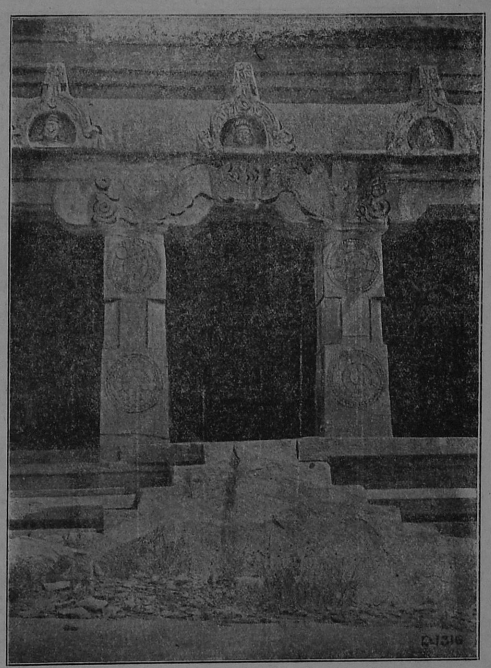


Fig. 2 (B) Dalavānūr temple (Detail of pillars and cornice).

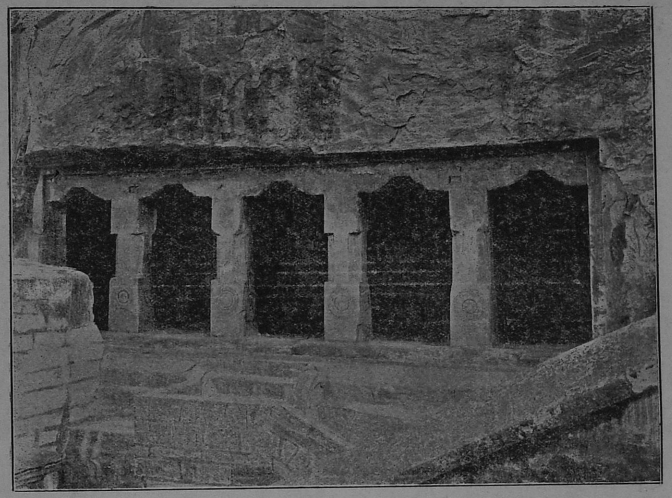


Fig. 3 (A) Trichinopoly temple (Front Elevation).

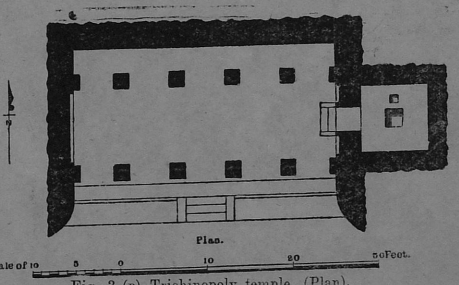
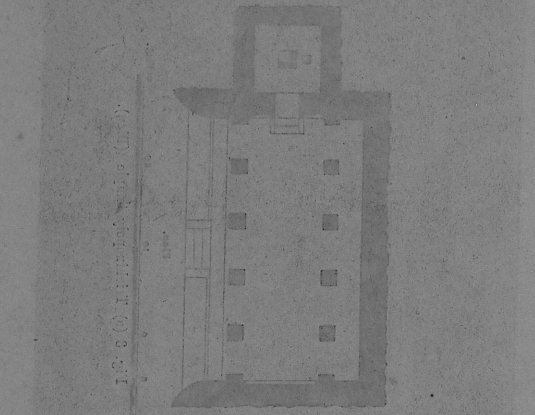


Fig. 3 (B) Trichinopoly temple (Plan).





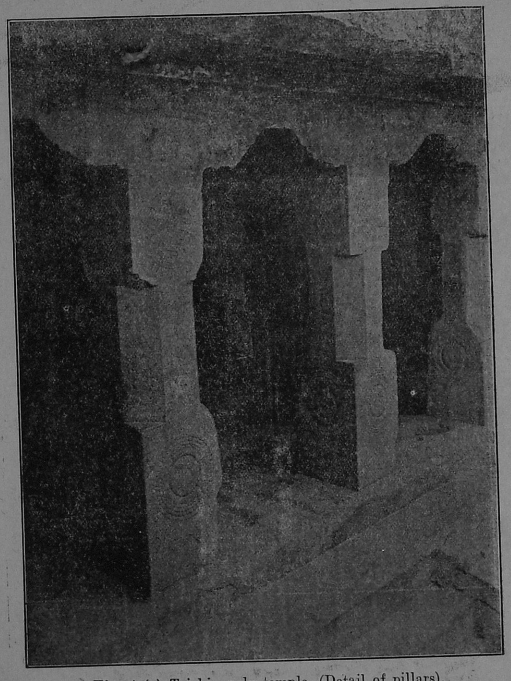


Fig. 4 (A) Trichinopoly temple (Detail of pillars).

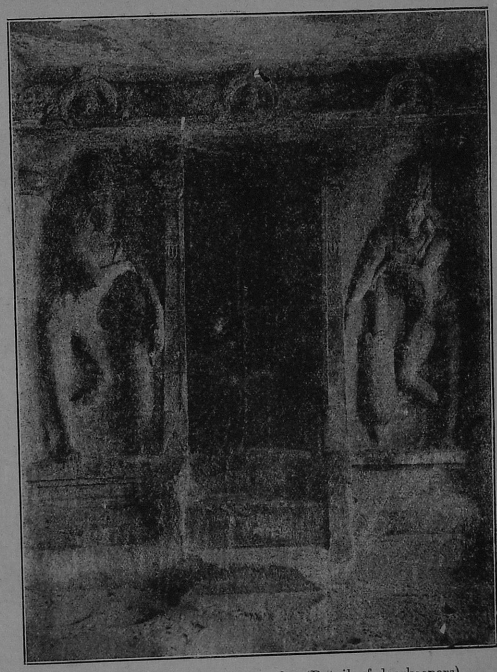


Fig. 4 (B) Trichinopoly temple (Detail of doorkeepers).



Fig. 5. Trichinopoly temple (Detail of sculpture representing Gangādhara).

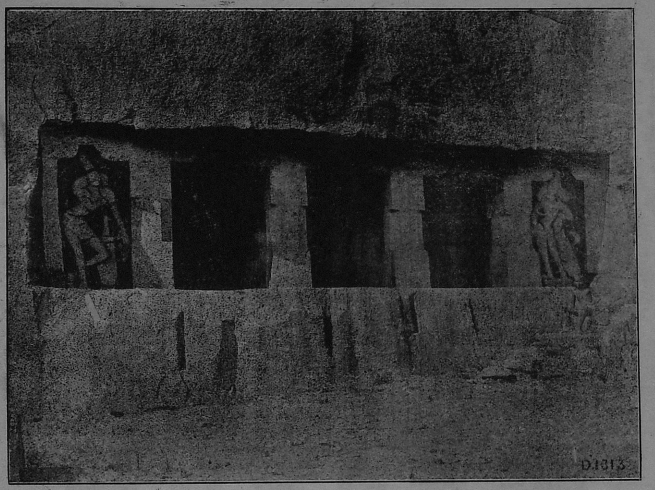


Fig. 6 (A) Mandagapattu temple (Front Elevation).

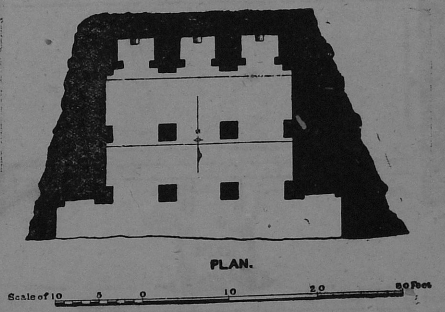


Fig. 6 (B) Mandagapattu temple (Plan).

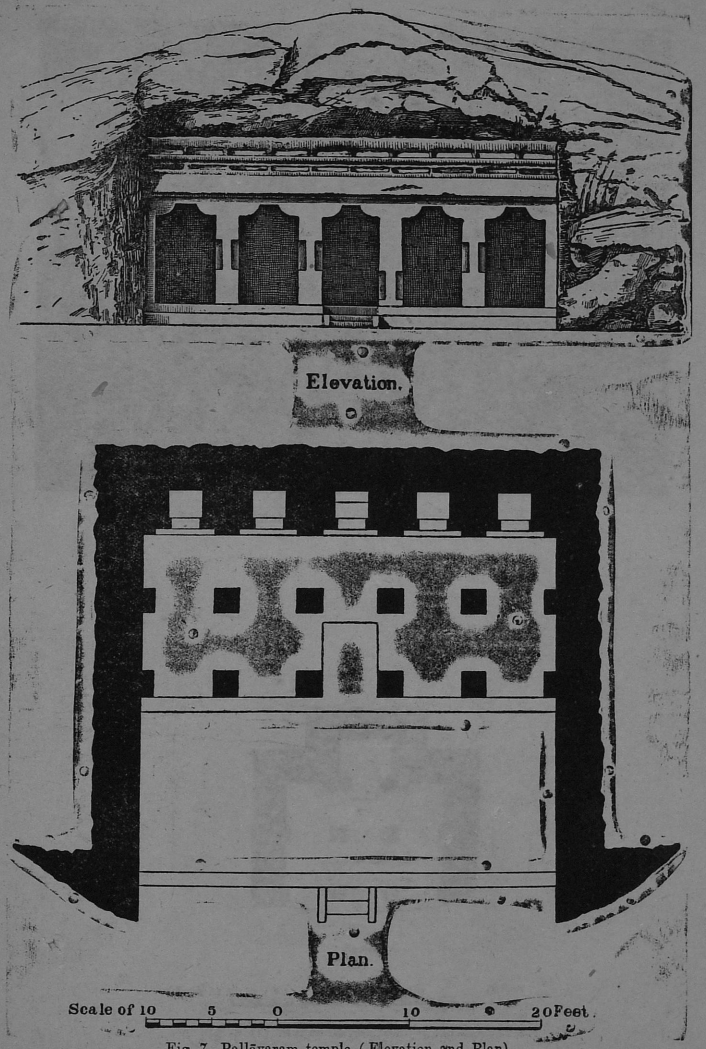


Fig. 7. Pallāvaram temple, (Elevation and Plan).

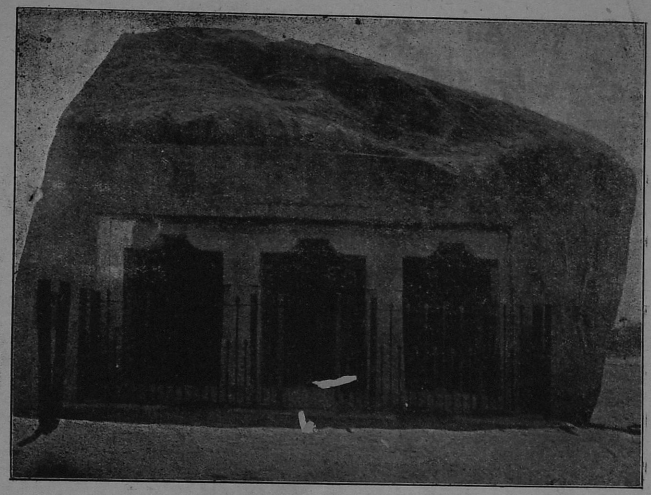


Fig. 8 (A) Mahēndravadi temple (Front Elevation).

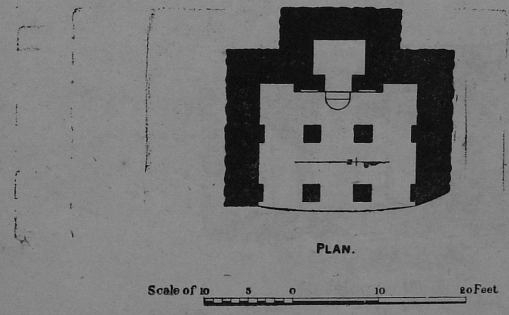
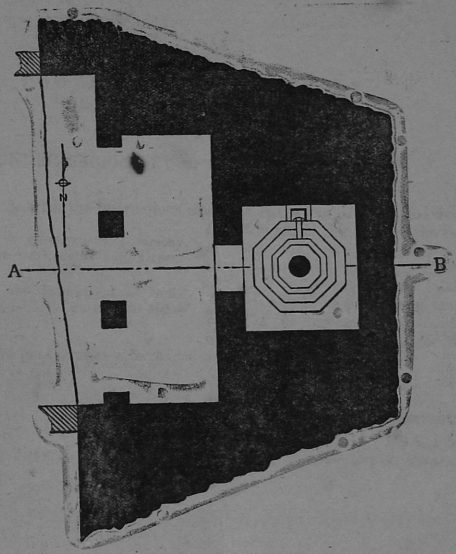


Fig. 8 (B) Mahēndravadi temple (Plan).



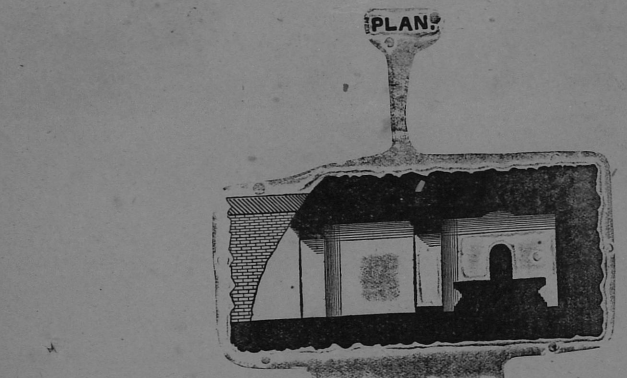
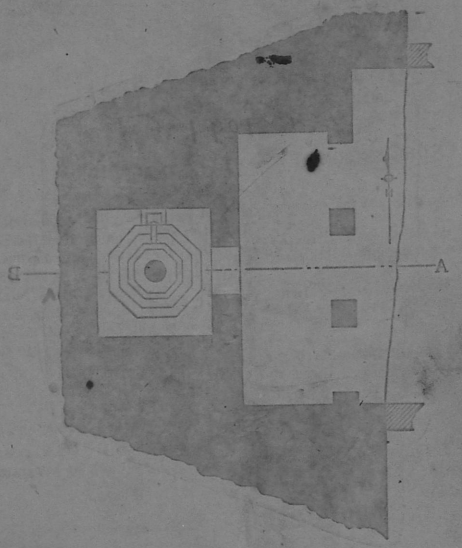
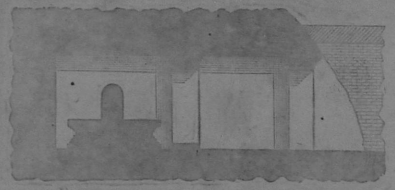


Fig. 9. Mēlachēri temple (Plan and Section).



PLAN.



Section on line B.

Scale of 10 0 10 20 30 feet.

Fig. 9. Malaiadeeri (temple) (Plan and Section).

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

No. 1091

LETTER—TO

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MY LORD,

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in the marginally-noted despatches from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, I am directed to forward three copies of the Proceedings of this Government No. [illegible], dated the 9th September 1919, embodying the annual report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, for the year 1918-19 with the photographs referred to in Appendix A.

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

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

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,

Secretary to Government.

OOTACAMUND,

9th September 1919.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1090 HOME (EDUCATION), DATED 9th SEPTEMBER 1919.

SUBJECT:—*Annual report on archaeology for* 1918–19.

Previous papers:

G.O.	415,	*Public*,	*4th June*	1906	G.O. 259	*W.*,	*19th Feb.* 1918
,,	29	,,	*6th Jan.*	1914	,, 895	,,	*29th July* ,,
,,	644	*W.*,	*29th Mar.*	1915	,, 7, *Home (Edn.)*,		*3rd Jan.* 1919
,,	1250,	*Public*,	*21st Aug.*	,,	,, 206	,,	*15th Feb.* ,,
,,	264	*W.*,	*15th Feb.*	1916	,, 416	,,	*3rd April* ,,
,,	1247,	*Public*,	*28th June*	,,	,, 738	,,	*13th June* ,,
,,	358	*W.*,	*8th Mar.*	1917	,, 897	,,	*18th July* ,,

From the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, dated 23rd July 1919, *No.* 454.

The annual progress report for 1918–19 submitted by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, calls for the following remarks:—

(1) *Date of submission of the report.*—The report which was due with this Government on the 15th July and with the Government of India on the 1st September (G.O. No. 29, Public, dated 6th January 1914) was received in office only in the 28th July. The delay is explained in paragraph 1 of the Superintendent's covering letter.

(2) *Photography.*—Last year the Government of India decided that the preparation of the photographic prints of archæological objects accompanying the annual report should be deferred till the end of the war—vide Government of India's letter disposed of in G.O. No. 612, Education, dated 11th May 1918. Now that the war is over, the Superintendent has as usual submitted two sets of photographs, of which one set may be forwarded to the Secretary of State—cf. Government of India's letter disposed of in G.O. No 415, Public, dated 4th June 1906. The Superintendent arranged to place an album of photographs in each of the rest-houses at Hampi Ruins and the 'Seven Pagodas' last year and this has increased the sale of photographs relating to these monuments—paragraph 3 of the report ~~as paragraph 4 current~~ file.

(3) *Excavation.*—The Superintendent reports that no time was found available to attempt work of this nature owing to his absence on leave and the fact that he was fully occupied with inspection work—paragraph 4 of the report. Attention is in this connexion invited to G.O. No 1250, Public, dated 21st August 1915, in which the Government ordered that the Superintendent should devote his attention primarily to conservation work and that no fresh excavation work should be undertaken for sometime. It may be observed that the provision for excavation in the budget for the year under review was resumed in accordance with retrenchment orders from the Government of India (G.O. No. 895 W, dated 29th July 1918) and that no provision has therefore been made for the purpose in the current year's budget—Appendix to G.O. No. 251 W, dated 20th February 1919.

(4) *Touring.*—Please see paragraph 2 of the Director-General's note at pages 2–5 of G.O. No. 7, Home (Education), dated 3rd January 1919 in which the Director-General suggested that the Superintendent might be asked to include in his annual report a brief tabular statement of the time spent on tours showing the number of days spent at each place. The Superintendent has followed the suggestion in his present report. The total number of days spent in touring, viz., 96, shows a decided falling off as will be evident from the following figures for the past five years:—

Year.	Number of days spent in tour.
1914–15	130
1915–16	154
1916–17	117
1917–18	146
1918–19	96

NOTES TO G.O. No. 1090, HOME (EDUCATION), 9th SEPTEMBER 1919

The short touring is apparently due to the fact that Mr. Longhurst was on leave for three months and was engaged in the publication of the work on South Indian Architecture which was agreed to by him in his interview with Sir John Marshall early in 1916, the time required for which being found by curtailing the period spent in touring—paragraphs 1—4 of the demi-official at page 8—13 of G.O. No. 1147, Public, dated 28th June 1916.

(5) *Treasure trove.*—In paragraph 1 of his note, dated 31st October 1918 (page 2 of G.O. No. 7, Home (Education), dated 3rd January 1916), the Director-General stated that in cases where the acquisition of treasure had been advised, it would be useful if a permanent record of the circumstances under which it was found could be included in the tabular statement of treasure trove given in the report. The Superintendent was asked to carry out the instructions of the Director-General [G.O. No. 206, Home (Education), dated 15th February 1919], and it will be observed from the statement of treasure trove given in paragraph 5 of the present report that the required information has been furnished in a new column.

(6) *Conservation.*—The amounts spent on conservation during the last four years were as follows:—

Year.	Budget allotment.	Actual expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1915–16	35,000	29,713
1916–17	27,000	23,794
1917–18	25,000	22,626
1918–19	25,000	19,887

It will be observed from the above that there has been a tendency in the past to allow the sanctioned grants to lapse. Of the sum of Rs. 5,000 and odd that lapsed during the year under review, Rs. 1,000 represents the amount provided for excavation works which was resumed as pointed out in paragraph 1 (3) on page 2 *ante* and the other surrenders were made at the discretion of the Superintending Engineers concerned (paragraph 9 of the report). It may be mentioned that the question of the conservation of the Amaravati stupa, which formed the subject of a prolonged controversy between the Superintendent and the Director-General has been settled and the former has been asked completely to revise his notes on the subject on the lines indicated by the latter—G.O. No. 738, Home (Education), dated 13th June 1919. As regards the repairs to the Gingee Fort referred to in paragraph 9 of the report, the Government of India have brought to the notice of this Government Mr. Longhurst's omission to carry out the Director-General's suggestions, Mr. Longhurst's explanation in regard to this omission is separately under consideration.

In reviewing the report for 1917–18, the Director-General remarked that the account given by Mr. Longhurst of the conservation work done by him was very meagre and that a readable account of his activities in this branch of work would be of interest and help to his colleagues (pages 4–5 of G.O. No. 7, Education, dated 3rd January 1919). The Superintendent was thereupon requested to incorporate in his annual reports a detailed account of conservation works [G.O. No. 206, Home (Education), dated 15th February 1919]. Though appendix C of the present report compares favourably with the similar appendix for last year in this regard, Mr. Longhurst has given in his *report* only a very brief account of the repairs done to about nine monuments, without any detailed account of the conservation of these monuments (paragraph 9 of the report). His real reason for this course seems to be that conservation notes on these monuments have already been submitted to Government and that there is therefore no necessity to repeat the information in the annual report. But the Director-General appears to require not merely that details of the items of repairs to the temples should be given in column 5 of appendix C, but that a detailed account of conservation in regard to special works should be given in the report itself. Perhaps orders may issue separately drawing the Superintendent's attention to G.O. No. 7, Education, dated 3rd January 1919, and paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 206, Education, dated 15th February 1919 and asking him to follow the instructions contained therein.

NOTES TO G.O. No. 1090, HOME (EDUCATION), 9th SEPTEMBER 1919

(7) *Publications.*—Part II of the report which deals with the History of Pallava architecture forms part of the handbook on South Indian Architecture which Mr. Longhurst promised to prepare in the summer of 1917 (pages 8-9 of G.O. No. 1247, Public, dated 8th June 1916). It appears to be well written and is very interesting. There are apt to be differences of opinion on the views expressed therein, but it was with the object of subjecting them to criticism that it was decided to publish the several chapters of the handbook separately in the Archæological Report (cf. paragraph 1 of Sir John Marshall's demi-official at pages 8-9 of G.O. No. 1247, Public, dated 28th June 1918). It may be, however, noted that any reference to present day politics would rather be out of place in a history of ancient architecture. It is submitted that Mr. Longhurst may perhaps be asked to refrain from making such comments as he has done at page 21 of the report. ~~portion marked in pencil.~~ Lord Pentland has personally given Mr. Longhurst the necessary instructions in regard to the preparation of the book [cf. Mr. Moir's note at page 26 of G.O. No. 416, Home (Education), dated 3rd April 1919]. It appears that he has also informed the latter that the Director-General has agreed to advise the Government of India to allow him to remain in this circle until the work is finished (paragraph 10 of the report). The importing of this matter in the report is rather awkward.

It seems to be harmless.

R.R.—25-8-19.

2. *Position of the Archæological department under the Reforms scheme.*—The Government of India recently invited the opinion of this Government on this question and the latter have agreed to the Archæological department being treated as Imperial and to Archæological expenditure being charged to Imperial revenues. They have also addressed the Government of India for the revival of the grant-in-aid from Imperial revenues to supplement the annual Provincial allotment for conservation works—Letter No. 497, Home (Education), dated 18th July 1919.

3. A draft order and a draft letter forwarding the report to the Secretary of State are submitted for approval.

G.N.—14-8-19.

T.K.—19-8-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—25-8-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—25-8-19.

Draft approved. [I shall be glad when Archæology becomes Imperial and Mr. Longhurst is subordinated to the Director-General. The present arrangements are not satisfactory.]

L. D[AVIDSON]—26-8-19.

With reference to 'A' above endorsed by Honourable Member it is for orders whether the portion within brackets in paragraph 10 of the report should be excised.

E.A.V.—27-8-19.

Omit.

C.R.—28-8-19.

R.R.—28-8-19.

[G.O. No. 1090, Home (Education), dated 9th September 1919.]

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CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT								
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.								
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.								

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