M.R.O. 1—32,400—23-11-53.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

Cons. 29.9.57

G.O. No. 1815 Press Mis.

14-15

Dated 24—5—1957

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Fort Saint George, Public Works Consultation of 29th September 1857.

No. 14. Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 8th September 1857, No. 1267.

Read the following Extract Minutes of Consultation in the Public Works Department.

Communicating for information copy of Lieutenant Roberts' report on the subject of improvements to Teroomal Naick's Palace at Madura for the Zillah School. } (Here enter 12th May 1857, No. 909.)

Extract Minutes of Consultation in the Public Works Department.

Communicating for information and orders a letter from the Chief Engineer enclosing one from the District Engineer of Madura suggesting certain plans for the repair of Teroomal Naick's Palace at Madura. } (Here enter 6th July 1857, No. 1024.)

On the 28th April 1856, Government approved the proposition made by *Mr. Richards* the Inspector of Schools, for the accommodation of a Zillah School. The establishment of which had been sanctioned on the 28th March preceding, in the northern side of the old native Palace at *Madura* known as *Teroomal Naick's*. An estimate of the expense was called for in the Department Public Works, and the District Engineer was desired at the same time to report on the "general state of the building." Portions of the Palace have long been occupied by the Zillah and Subordinate Courts, but the Judges had permitted certain encroachments which they were required now to disallow.

Public 20th June 1856.

2. An Extract Minutes Consultation, Public Works Department, dated 22nd April last, communicated to this Department, a letter from the Chief Engineer, enclosing one from *Lieutenant Scott*, the District Engineer, submitting a plan for the accommodation of the School, the expense of which was estimated at Rupees 3,750, including the outlay necessary to fit up a portion of the building as a dwelling house for the Head Master. No mention was made as to what repairs may be called for to keep the Palace, generally, from decay, while a part of the design appeared to the Chief Engineer to be by no means in good taste, and opposed to the architectural character of the building.

3. On this, the Government would pass no orders, but resolved to await the receipt of the 'general report' called for in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 28th April 1856. Shortly afterwards (14th May last) this Department received from the Department Public Works two reports sent up by the Chief Engineer.

Public No. 587, dated 9th May 1857.

A. *Lieutenant Scott's*, dated 14th April 1857.
B. *Lieutenant Roberts'* dated 10th July 1856.

The summary of the reports now before Government is, that many portions of the Palace, to be preserved, must be re-constructed, and that to restore the building to its pristine grandeur would cost, on a rough estimate, two (2) lacs of Rupees. If the Government are unwilling to sanction this expenditure, it is recommended that so much of the building as is not used for public purposes be partitioned off and left to its fate, while those portions of the Palace which are so used would be repaired from time to time in the same way as other public buildings. The eyesores noticed by the Chief Engineer (para 2 suprà) in the present design for the accommodation of the School may partly be removed at a further expense of Rupees 902-3; but if the Master is to live in the Palace, his dwelling *must* have a Verandah to it, and consequently that disfigurement is without remedy.

4. The Government see no necessity for locating the Master in the Palace, and they are determined to allow of no repairs or additions which would tend to destroy the character of the building. Orders will be issued through the Department Public Works for the elimination from the estimate of lodging for the Master, and for the addition thereto of the sum of Rupees 902-3, alluded to in the preceding para; and it will be for consideration in that Department whether the work should be put in hand at once or otherwise.

5. Having disposed of this part of the question, and turning to that regarding the general state of this noble pile, the Government are of opinion that a plan might be struck out, if the District Engineer will enter into the subject *con amore*, by which the restoration might be gradually effected without causing any serious expenditure in any one year, those parts requiring im-

mediate repair being proceeded with at once. The Chief Engineer's particular attention will be called to this, through the Department Public Works.

6. From Mr. Parker's letter, it appears that *Teroomal Naick's* Palace is entered among the returns of Judicial building. The Government have further learnt that another relic of the former rules of *Madura*, a house called the *Tunkum* is inhabited, rent free, by the Subordinate Judge, who inherits the privilege (for which no grounds have been shown) from his official predecessors. *Mr. Baynes*, the Civil Judge, will be good enough to assess a fair rent for the *Tunkum*, and the Government will direct the Collector to apply the same in the creation of a fund for repairs to the Palace. It is understood also that there exist within the Town numerous buildings, columns, &c., formerly connected with the main structure. *Mr. Baynes* will report on these two, stating in whose possession they are, on what terms and under what titles occupied, and what means should be taken to secure them from injury and decay.

Vide Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 20th June 1856.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. MALTBY,
Acting Chief Secretary.

No. 15. ORDER THEREON, No. 1815; dated 24th September 1857.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer.

(Signed) H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 1267.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 8th September 1857.

Read the following Extract Minutes of Consultation, in the Public Works Department.

Communicating for information copy of Lieutenant Roberts' report on the subject of improvements to Teroomel Naik's Palace at Madura for the Zillah School. } (Here enter 12th May 1857, No. 909.)

Extract Minutes of Consultation, in the Public Works Department.

Communicating for information and orders a letter from the Chief Engineer enclosing one from the District Engineer of Madura suggesting certain plans for the repair of Teroomel Naick's Palace at Madura. } (Here enter 6th July 1857, No. 1024).

On the 28th April 1856, Government approved the proposition made by *Mr. Richards* the Inspector of Schools, for the accommodation of a Zillah School. The establishment of which had been sanctioned the 28th March preceding, in the northern side of the old native Palace at *Madura*, known as *Teroomel Naick's*. An estimate of the expense was called for in the Department Public Works, and the District Engineer was desired at the same time to report on the "general state of the building." Portions of the Palace have long been occupied by the Zillah and Subordinate Courts, but the Judges had permitted certain encroachments which they were required now to disallow.

Public, 20th June 1856.

2. An Extract Minutes Consultation, Public Works Department, dated 22nd April last, communicated to this Department, a letter from the Chief Engineer, enclosing one from *Lieutenant Scott*, the District Engineer, submitting a plan for the accommodation of the School, the expense of which was estimated at Rupees 3750, including the outlay necessary to fit up a portion of the building as a dwelling house for the Head Master. No mention was made as to what repairs may be called for to keep the Palace, generally, from decay, while a part of the design appeared to the Chief Engineer to be by no means in good taste, and opposed to the architectural character of the building.

3. On this, the Government would pass no orders, but resolved to await the receipt of the 'general report' called for in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 28th April 1856. Shortly afterwards (14th May last) this Department received from the Department Public Works two reports sent up by the Chief Engineer.

Public, No. 587, dated 9th May 1857.

A. *Lieutenant Scott's*, dated 14th April 1857.

B. *Lieutenant Roberts'*, dated 10th July 1856.

The summary of the reports now before Government is, that many portions of the Palace, to be preserved, must be re-constructed, and that to restore the building to its pristine grandeur would cost, on a rough estimate, two (2) lacs of Rupees. If the Government are unwilling to sanction this expenditure, it is recommended that so much of the building as is not used for public purposes be partitioned off and left to its fate, while those portions of the Palace which are so used would be repaired from time to time in the same way as other public buildings. The eyesores noticed by the Chief Engineer (para 2 suprà) in the present design for the accommodation of the School may partly be removed at a further expense of Rupees 902-3; but if the Master is to live in the Palace, his dwelling *must* have a Verandah to it, and consequently that disfigurement is without remedy.

4. The Government see no necessity for locating the Master in the Palace, and they are determined to allow of no repairs or additions which would tend to destroy the character of the building. Orders will be issued through the Department Public Works for the elimination from the estimate of lodging for the Master, and for the addition thereto of the sum of Rupees 902-3, alluded to in the preceding para; and it will be for consideration in that Department whether the work should be put in hand at once or otherwise.

5. Having disposed of this part of the question, and turning to that regarding the general state of this noble pile, the Government are of opinion that a plan might be struck out, if the District Engineer will enter into the subject *con amore*, by which the restoration might be gradually effected without causing any serious expenditure in any one year, those parts requiring immediate repair being proceeded with at once. The Chief Engineer's particular attention will be called to this, through the Department Public Works.

6. From Mr. Parker's letter, it appears that *Teroomel Naick's* Palace is entered among the returns of Judicial buildings. The Government have further learnt that another relic of the former rulers of *Madura*, a house called the *Tunkum* is inhabited, rent free, by the Subordinate Judge, who inherits the privilege (for which no grounds have been shown) from his official predecessors. *Mr. Baynes*, the Civil Judge, will be good enough to assess a fair rent for the *Tunkum*, and the Government will direct the Collector to apply the same in the creation of a fund for repairs to the Palace. It is understood also that there exist within the Town numerous buildings, columns, &c., formerly connected with the main structure. *Mr. Baynes* will report on these too, stating in whose possession they are, on what terms and under what titles occupied, and what means should be taken to secure them from injury and decay.

Vide Extract Minutes Consultation, 20th June 1856.

(True Extract.)

Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department, with 6 Original Enclosures.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Judges of the Court of Sudder Udalut.
" Civil Judge of Madura
" Collector of Madura

Exd. F. Cartledge.

No. 110

5

From

The Acting Asstt Engineer
5th Division

To

The Chief Engineer D.P.W.
South Arcot George

Sir

I have the honor to forward herewith for the sanction of Government an Estimate amounting to Rupees 2950 prepared in conformity with the Instructions contained in your Memo No. 3251 dated 15th May 1856 forwarding Bo. Rein. Con. No. 677 under date 9th Idem, for the repairs and improvements necessary to adopt a portion of Tirumala Naicks Palace at Madura into a Zillah School.

2 To enable Government to form a more correct idea of the present condition of the Building on which in the above Estimate they order me to report it will be necessary to enter into a few particulars regarding its construction, though Mr. Richards eloquent description being already before Government of a portion of the Palace these need not be at any length.

3 The design and creation of the Palaces is attributed to Tirumala, the 9th on the List of the "Nayaks" (indifferently called Governors and Kings) who held the Sovereignty of the Kingdom of Madura.

4 The accession of Tirumala Nayak is considered by Professor H Wilson to bring us to a period of Chronological

Certainty

certainty, and is placed by the different authorities within two or three years of the same date, or 1621, 1623 & 1626.

5 It was during the early part of this reign which lasted till about A.D. 1660, that the Portuguese Jesuits under Robert de Nobili established the Madura Mission, and there is a sufficient proof in the style of the building itself and the quaint figures with which it is ornamented such as Cherubims, heads & hands of Saints supposed to be in purgatory, some of them latter, appearing (") strange as it may seem, with Cardinals hats on, that Considerable Assistance must have been obtained in the Construction of the Palace, from Foreigners well versed in what are popularly called "Popish practices."

6 The general form of the building as will be observed in the Plan herewith returned is an oblong square. Pillars in triple rows, rising 12½ feet high to the springing line of the Domes, running round the building form complete Cloisters, in which, rarely interspersed, are halls surmounted by lofty Domes and which are flanked by a single row of stately Columns supporting in a Continuous set domes at an altitude of 50 feet above the surface of the quadrangles

7 The Pillars are throughout of such stone in Chunam of great solidity and neatness of finish except at bottom and in the foundations where according to the most approved system of native Architecture, the smallest stones and worst workmanship are discernible.

8 The domes, Galleries, and entire upper portion of the Palace are of brick Masonry of varying degrees of hardness and stability. In perhaps the greater part of the bricks and mortar have consolidated into a hardness equal to that of stone, but where exposed to the weather on the south side the Masonry in places Crumbles under the touch, and the upper domes I have some of which are built 9 inches in thickness at the crown are either already in ruins or fast approaching thereto

9 The space marked A on the Plan, would undoubtedly form a fine Central Hall as proposed by Mr. Richards, were it not (towards it end) for the state of the dome; but disfigured and dangerous as this is with gaping cracks, and really awful fissures I strongly reprobate the idea of using that space for such or any other purpose.

10 Mr. Richards in his summing up that the Masonry "even where it appears broken or cracked is probably "as safe as most Ordinary buildings", is I consider quite correct so long as he confines the remark to the Cloisters, but to attempt to include in that Category the Central Hall, or the Quadrangle Gallery, and to act on the same, would to my mind be incurring an Amount of responsibility which Government would have occasion to regret.

11 It is my belief, after a careful survey of the building that the vibration of the air by a loud crash (Clap) of thunder would have the effect of bringing (") down such a Clatter about the Schoolboy's ears if sunk [illegible] to

about

allowed to Congregate in this Hall, as would cause the School to be closed at a much earlier date, & I fancy, I shall at present Condemn Hall by Government.

12 The only really eligible portions of the Palace at present available are as before stated, the Cloisters, and as these afford ample space for the School I have, in the Estimate now submitted, confined myself to their improvement so as to adapt them for the several purposes required.

13. I have proposed having flights of steps immediately to the right and left of the entrance whereby the boys can enter the Cloisters from which a parapet wall, shewn in yellow, all round will prevent their egress to any unfenced dangerous part of the building.

14 The Estimate for repairing and improving this part amounts to only Rupees 1300, the remainder is required for fitting up quarters for the Schoolmaster, for a Library, Privy &c.

15 It is impossible to render the Schoolmaster's quarter habitable without disobeying the instructions of Government not to destroy the Character of the building.

16 What in Tirumala Nayak's idea was Connected, doubtless, with Comfort not to say Luxury, is by us comprised under the general head of "Happiness and Trench". In Madura, of all places, we want air, our windows must be knocked out, doors enlarged, and a Verandah built to keep out the morning sun. — These I have consequently allowed for (Vide Plan) and they swell the Estimate considerably.

17 In preparing the Estimate I had the advantage of consulting Mr. Parker, as also Lieut. Scott, and I think I may safely say that what is now recommended fully meets with the approbation of both these Gentlemen. I trust therefore that it will be found to answer the purpose required & be the means of starting the Zillah School on a surer and firmer footing than its Predecessor the Celebrated "Sangillan" instituted by the Paundya Kings of Madura, which Collegiate Institution, according to the Madura "Purana", was curiously enough, abolished between it is supposed the 6th & 9th Centuries, by a Pariah Priest from Mylapoor (St. Thomé).

18 As regards the further repairs alluded to by Government, to the roofs &c. required to preserve the building from decay I am not of opinion that such are in any way advisable. If the Stupendous domes, above noticed, could be satisfactorily repaired which I doubt, such could only be done at a great outlay totally incommensurate with the object to be effected, since the Palace like that of most Eastern Monarchs does not harmonize with our ideas of either utility or Comfort.

In

19 In conclusion I have the honor to state that the delay in submitting the Estimate has arisen from my having received it back from the Collector just too late to forward it on the 10th according to order of last month, so that I have been obliged to detain it to the present date.

20 Enclosed is a rare / perhaps deserved / so / old Sketch which I picked up at Madura of Tirumala Nayaks Palace. It was done by an Native Artist some years back, with a Camera Lucida, and although the Perspective is as you cannot fail to perceive, somewhat strained, it gives a very fair idea of what the building must have been at the time and what it would be if repaired, so I have thought it as well to forward it.

I have &c.

Cuddapah 10th July 1856

/Signed/ Capt Robert Smith
Offg. Chf Engr & Surveyor

/True Copy/

Lieutenant
Assistant Engineer
Tanjore.

No. 201,

To

Lieutenant C. Scott

District Engineer of Madura.

Sir,

Colonel C. B. Fisher

Chief Engineer S. D.

Fort St. George

Dated

With reference to your Assistant's letter, No. 11333 of the 28th Ultimo and its enclosure to trace from your letter to the Secretary to Government No. 11332 of the same date, as also to your Extract of Proceedings No. 11187 of the 1st Instant forwarding Exr. Mine. Comr. No. 573 of the 30th Ultimo I have the honour to inform you that the order of Government No. 677 of the 9th May 1856 never reached me, nor am I able to find it among the records of the Office forwarded from Trichinopoly.

2nd On looking over the papers in my possession however, I found the Report of which a copy is herewith forwarded, drawn up by Lieutenant Roberts in accordance with the Government order above mentioned, but whether ... despatched or not I do not know.

Dated 6th June 1856

Lieutenant

Dist. Engr.

Madura

To

Colonel C. B. Fisher

Chief Engineer

Fort St. George.

(1) This Report gives as you will perceive a brief sketch of the supposed origin and history of the Sirowmah Raiki Palace at Madura it also gives a general description of the form, appearance, general condition and state of decoration of the building in as ability a manner that I should expect it by remaining any alterations-

4

(2) In however this above report was drawn up principally with a view to representing the existing state of a portion of the building, for the purpose of a Gillah Schedule which has not been paid to the portion occupied by the Civil and Subordinate Courts and their belongings and on this together with the feasibility of repairing them for present used for any special purpose, (3) I would offer a few remarks entering more in to detail than Lieutenant Roberts has done-

5

(1) Sirowmah Raiki Palace as now Extant Covers a Rectangular space of 410 ft by 247 ft with 3 sides buildings or wings of one great Rectangle this Rectangle nearly due east & west and is surrounded externally by a brick wall 39 feet in height with hardly an opening in it except two or 3 doors and

windows of mean dimensions- No Architectural Ornaments have been lavished on this structure, and except that it is imposing from its Mass, it is as stupid looking a piece of dead brick wall, sadly in want of new pointing as will be easily seen with- At the N.E. & S.E. Corner there is a small, ill built tower surmounting the wall

6 In the interior of the rectangle however the case is very different, it is chiefly occupied by an open quadrangle of 165 ft x 100 ft surrounded on the north south & east sides by rows of arched Cloisters the back of which is formed by the brick wall aforesaid, and which open out into the quadrangle, the breadth of these Cloisters is 43 feet and their floor is raised to about 8 feet above the general level of the ground- the pillars supporting the roof are 12 feet in height and average 1½ feet in diameter the height from the floor to the top of the arches varies from 23½ to 26½ feet; between the Cloisters and the quadrangle is a magnificient Colonade 25 feet wide with a dome of 25 ft square at each corner the arched roof of this Colonade rests on Columns 39 feet high from base to Capital, the total height of the roof being 51 feet above the ground and 12 feet above that of the Cloisters, the transverse section being that

marked

marked A B on the Plan.

7 On the middle of each end of the Cloisters on the north and south sides of the rectangle is an Hall of equal breadth with the Cloisters 33 feet in length and by an height to an equal elevation and section with the Halls which Cross marked C D & E F on the Plan serves as a Front of these Halls elsewhere and to the quadrangle and most of the same height as those of the Cloisters which are raised to an equal height with the Colonnade the arrangement is shewn on the Plans elevations of the same Halls which 93 will serve and is shewn as it would be were the Colonnade removed.

8 On the north end of the quadrangle is reached by a simple Classic Portico on the Plan a Plan under is the remain body of the building 116 feet in depth 133 same section is similar to that of the Cloisters except that it is surmounted by 3 domes the Central one which is placed over the present Civil Court is 63 feet in diameter and of concentric Plan the heights of the Entablature Portico drum being about the same as that of the Colonnade or about 113 feet high above the Level the 2 other domes are on the north and south ends of the same Plan are nearly circular in form but much smaller

being only 30 feet in diameter & 30 feet high to the springing of the domes. Their positions are shewn by as dotted lines on the Plan.

9 In advance of the Colonnade which runs along the front of this part of the building and is similar to that in front of the Cloisters is a magnificient Portico covered by an Arched masonry roof corresponding in form with the Portico and in section with that represented on line G H in the plan the total height from the grounds to the springing of the arch of this roof is 55½ feet and that to the crown of the arch about 163 feet, the pillars on which it rests are of the same height and thickness as those of the Colonnade.

10 On the rear of the Civil Court is a spacious room 60 feet in length and of a section corresponding exactly nearly with the Portico, this room is now used as a Record room and it forms part of one of the 3 wings about alluded to. at it's southern extremity is the room used as the Monthly Insolvent Debtors Court of which a section is shewn in the Plan.

11 On the north west Corner of the Large rectangle is another wing comprising the large hall formerly used as a Subordinate Court but now justly abandoned as being in a very dangerous condition, this hall is 150 long by 69 broad including the small Plaister ers on it's sides it's roof is arched and the height to the

Crown

Crowns from the floor to about 10 feet and the masonry
extremely [illegible] a [illegible] feet [illegible]
by the Monastic Court

12

[illegible] the [illegible]
the north end of the building with a [illegible]
for a chapel as the Grand Duchess [illegible]
an entrance [illegible] about 8 [illegible] and [illegible]
to the Stables with which it [illegible]
one arch being turned across [illegible]
feet and the [illegible] arches
Chamber of small [illegible] and about [illegible] long [illegible]
surmounted by a dome resting on pendentives [illegible]
of the Christian Era the room is to be fitted up as
the School Library -

13

Having in the foregoing [illegible] given
a description of the position and general dimensions
each portion of the building I will now proceed to
describe the state in which each portion is at
present -

14

The Cloisters surrounding three sides of the
inner quadrangle are with the exception of the south

side which you will see coloured with a shade
of blue on the Plan, in a general condition hardly any
Crack appearing in the masonry of the arches, which together
with the Pillars supporting them are sufficiently
massive to promise to last for ages. The roof stone pavement
which supports the paved floor of these cloisters
on the sides forming the quadrangle is however defective
in many places and to replace it in its original form, as
would be a work of some cost. The nature of such minor
repairs as are required in this part of the building to
fit it for the uses of the Italian School has already
been described in Lieutenant Roberts letters & my own
succeeding Estimates for the School -

15

The Peristyle & the condition of this is
far from satisfactory, its construction must have been
extremely difficult and, rather too hard a task for the
abilities of its builders owing to the great height and
comparative slightness (4½) feet in diameter of the
Columns upon which the arches of the roof rest 3 arches
abut upon each Column - two parallel and one
perpendicular to the direction of the Colonade, The
former set of arches, each being counterbalanced by its
neighbour are as might be expected in pretty good
order, and were the building to be repaired but few

of

of them would have to be removed, until the Remainder
Arches however it is not so, there are too few under the
been too much for the pillars supporting them which have
been thrust out a little by them and consequently the
shape of the arch has in most cases altered considerably
and almost all of them are cracked in the manner shown
by the section marked **K L**, in many cases large pieces
have fallen out of the arch & in other places fragments
appear just beginning to their fall, these pieces in
the Cloisters are of the masonry which forms the Chim
ney no cases were the Walls of the arch brought with them
but it remains apparently perfectly secure altho' in
such a precarious Situation from this
I am led to think that the Piers under them
originally been built much too massive, and that
were they replaced by lighter arches, such as surrounding
would not only give quite sufficient strength to the
roof but contribute to its safety by relieving the
pillars of the great Materials that now surrounds the
Quadrangle to which they are at present subjected,
and which, although [illegible] to their excellent
Construction does not appear to have cracked

them on the least must grow their great height tends to
ruin them over in the direction of its motion and con-
sequently the fall of the arch. Of the 6 domes at the
angles 2 are [illegible] repairable, one has fallen, and
that in the N E Corner just over the School is in a
very precarious condition much of its support on the side
of the Cloisters having been recently knocked away.
The 2 Lofty halls, are in about the
worst Condition of any part of the building, their
walls have evidently been unable to support the
Colossal Thrust of the arched roof, which is cracked
Longitudinally in a most frightful manner, and
appears to have regularly torn the walls asunder in
its tendency to spread outwards for in each end wall
of the hall a yawning fissure extends down
perpendicularly from extremity of the Crack in the
roof, in the wall on the south side this appears to
have been made its appearance soon after the completion of
the building as a large buttress— Marked M on the section has
been thrown up apparently with the intention of supporting the
rear wall, the inclination of which outwards is most alarming
and has apparently cracked the 4 arches of the Cloisters
in the spaces coloured blue on the Plan, these cracks may however
have been occasioned by a sinking of the foundations, the buttress

to be of much use ought to be carried up the whole height of the walls, the workmanship of both these walls is bad and the masonry apparently inferior to that in most other parts of the building and I should be inclined to abandon the idea of restoring them altogether, confining myself within removing the superstructures and pulling in towards the Roof over the ballroom the Gable at the time I go on the section if this were judiciously done so as to disguise as little as possible with the general outline of the building it would leave 2 spacious halls for any purpose that might be required of them the height of which would be in keeping proportion according to our ideas with those in the Chaw it is all present

17 The fondation of the building at the Western end of the quadrangle occupied by the Judicial Courts is in good order, the large dome as far as can be ascertained is perfectly free from cracks it would be a grand object were it not debased by the wide & ill contrived windows which pierce the dome, these windows are of no use and ugly and the Cracked lines, the heavy line of grace would beauty has been followed in this outline.

On either side of the large dome is an smaller one not described in Plan 8 The only cracks in this part of the building are observable in the 2 arches between the small dome and the southern wall, the wall is also cracked at this place as seen in the Plan these cracks are said to have been occasioned by the roots of trees which formerly grew the roof of the injury is said to have increased since the occupation of the building by the Court 20 years since, and I do not take upon me to recommend Encouragement-

Under the small dome on the north side it is proposed to build a Sub ordinate Court the yellow lines on the Plan showing the walls which it is proposed to build in December- and accompanied with the Estimate sent in last

18 The Portico in front of the Small Court is in very bad condition and the masonry being good it might easily be restored, the principal defect is a crack running along the top of the Cornice occasioned by the removal of the small additional pillars which were placed between the main pillars and supporting it, as seen in the section G H, these small pillars are very ungraceful and have doubtless been very disagreeable to the eye of passengers, the crack appears most of the arched top of the Portico, the crack appears just

first appears to place where it of them have been removed, and has apparently been brought about by a slight settling of the abutment on the removal of the extra support of there does not however appear any present danger of the fall of the roof, and the restoration of the 2 missing small pillars would tend I think to ensure it against future accidents

19 The second room at the back of the Civil Court is in excellent order the columns remain of its pavement with having prevented the wear of the floor giving at all. The would be a fine room were it not for the miserable execution of the ornamentation & finishings

20 The Proofly Sudder Criminal Court Room is of rectangular form 27 feet by 18 and is ornamented by a roof like that of the halls on the north and south sides of the quadrangle it is in good order but not likely to remain so long, as the supports of the roof on the south sides are very inadequate there being only one pillar now in the place of 3 the ... each point of support as there in the centre. The remaining pillars are very handsome being of polished black granite and it is said that the 2 which have been purloined were of the same materials. There appear to have been 2 more pillars of the same description at the points marked RR on the Plan which have also been removed. The general finish of the interior of this little hall is much superior to that of the other apartments and there is every indication of the space on its south side having formerly been occupied by a large building probably screened off by domes and if of the same correct finish as the Proofly Court Room, it was most likely in the Palace that has been pulled down for the use of the Palace it has been pulled down for its materials. Should the building be repaired it would be a pity to leave the Proofly Court Room in its present condition which can hardly even be accounted safe as its standing depends in a great measure on the cohesiveness of the materials without respect to the Cause of granulation, the interior decorations are in good taste and in fact the only ones in the Palaces without execution would not disgrace a Fraudulent Bungalow for strangers as it may appear, all the external ornaments

ornaments of the Colonnades are highly elegant and
tasteful, almost all the mouldings &c inside the Quadrangle
of the Palace are in a stile that would better become the
inside of a Cow shed or a Village Pub than the stone and
mortar of an Royal Palace.

21 The Subordinate Court House on the
north west Corner of the Palace is an finely proportioned
Hall built in a very injurious Condition. The masonry is of
the same inferior description as that of the Walls in the
Cloisters, and the stile of execution, means & materials used in
the highest degree, it might perhaps be rendered safe
by an usual expenditure of money. The general condition
is described in my Diary of General Observations for
September 1856.

22 The Moonsiffs Court is reparable
by strengthening the supports upon which it is dome, roofed
and pierced. Inclosed about the middle. I should be
inclined to recommend that neither the Moonsiffs nor Sheriffs
hold their Courts in their present localities until these
have been repaired.

23 The state of the place as a park as the
School Quarters has already been described when
submitting Estimates for the School last I would beg
to remark with reference to the remarks contained in
para 9 of the Chief Engineers letter to the Secretary to
Government No 1139 of the 28th March 1857 that altho
a Verandah is certainly not much in keeping
with the general stile of the Palace yet as the verandah
here proved to be built for the Masters use is outside the
Rectangle of the building it will not offend the eye by
Contrasting with any ornate portions of the structure but
will merely form a break in the monotony of the high
Brick wall described in Para 3 of the Report, such a break
will not perhaps accord with very strict ideas of taste,
but is absolutely necessary that the Master should
have a verandah and any extension of verandah owing to a small
extent are syeeare, that about which there is least pretension
is most likely the best

24 I have not as yet taken any measures to
prepare a regular Estimate for the restoration of the
Palace to its original Condition, such a proceeding
would

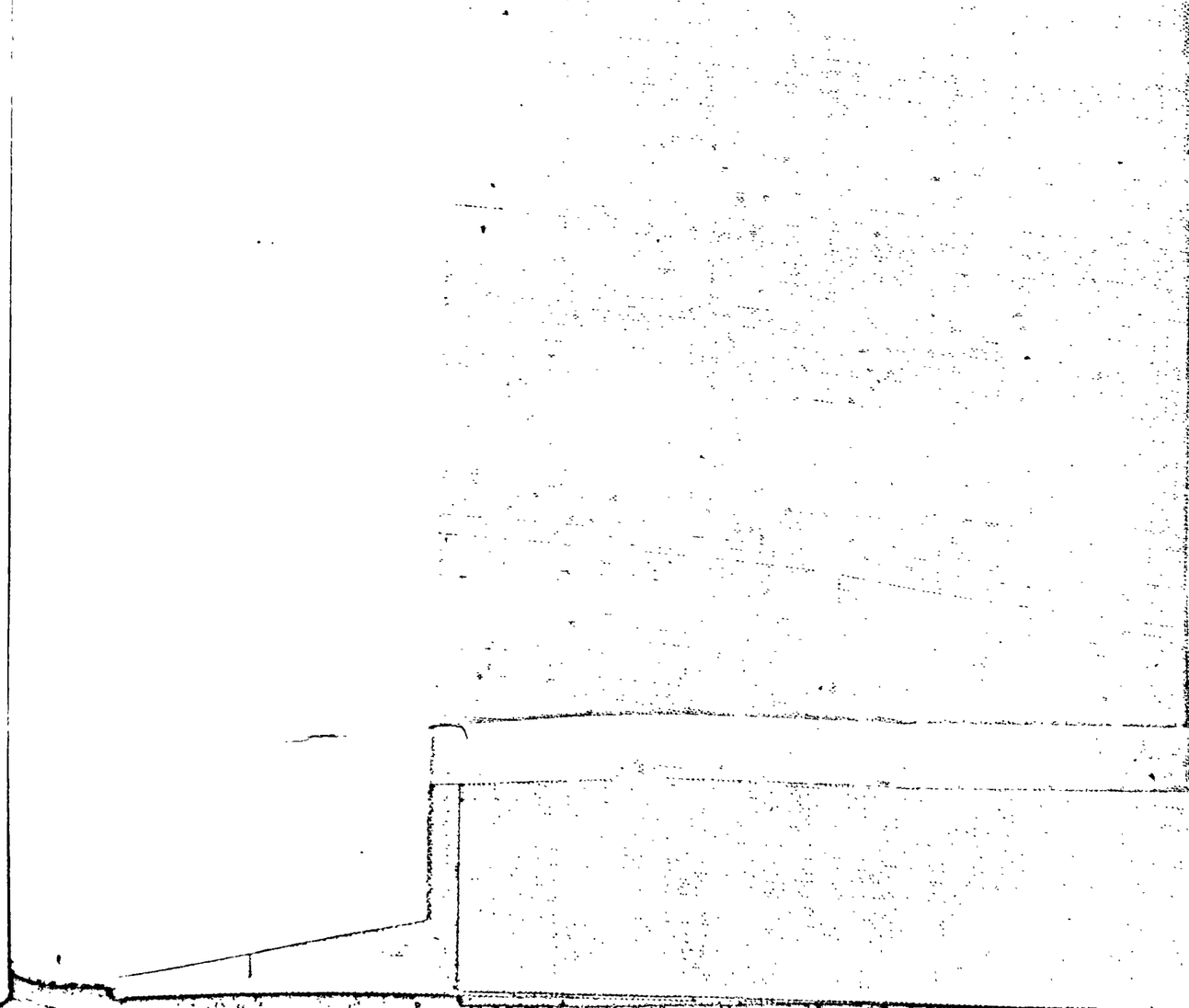
would take up more time. I shall therefore not trespass with any farther remarks, with so heavy pressure of work on my hands consequent on the transfer of the Executive of the District from the Collector to myself, being just now in progress, but I would beg to suggest that if it is in the intention of Government to erect the building the addition of some experienced Mechanick be taken in addition to mine.

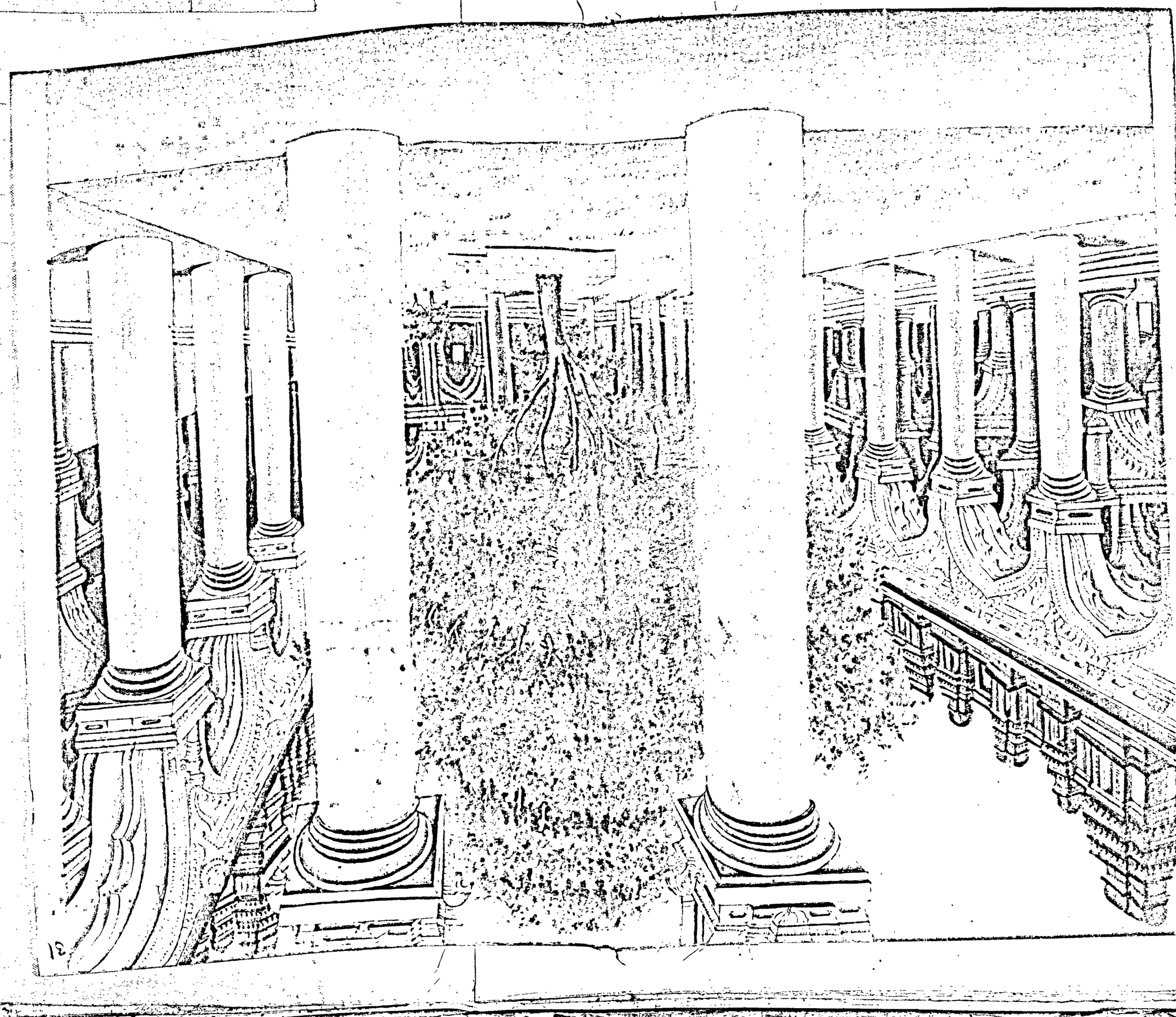
I have the honour to be
Sir
Your Most Obed.t Sv.t
Lieut.t
District Engineer of
Madura.

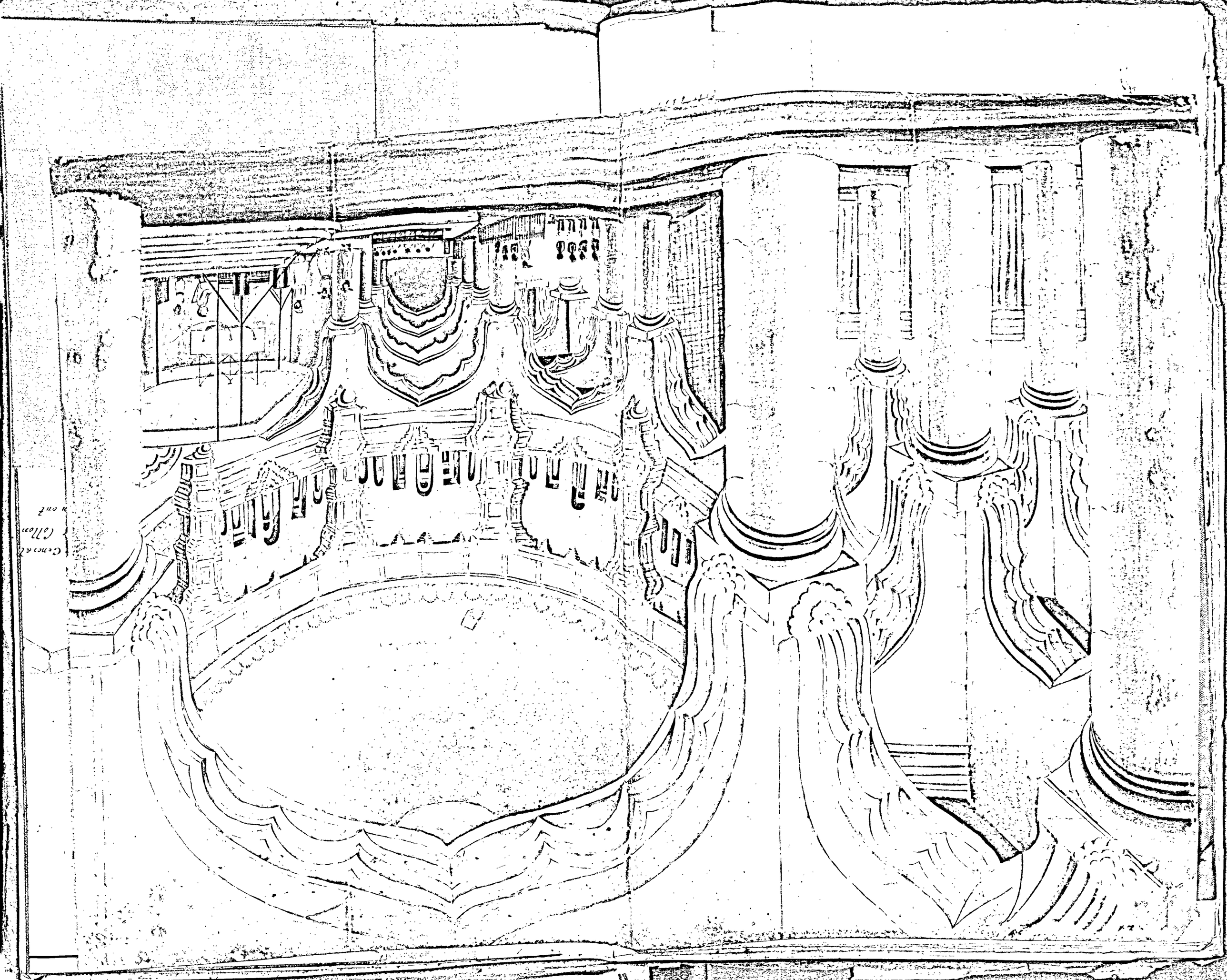
Madura Dist.t
Engineer's Office
Madura
11th April 1857

29

2/96/57.



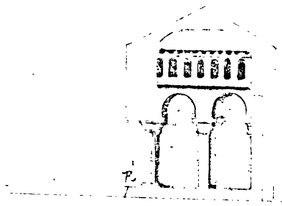




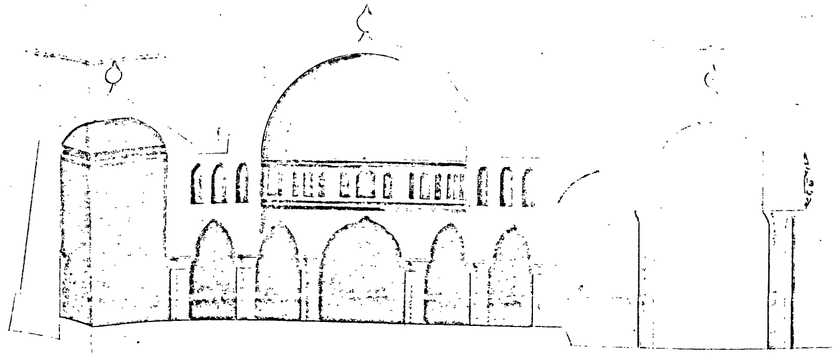
PLAN SECTIONS
and
ELEVATIONS
of
TIRUMAL NAICKS PALACE
at
MADURA



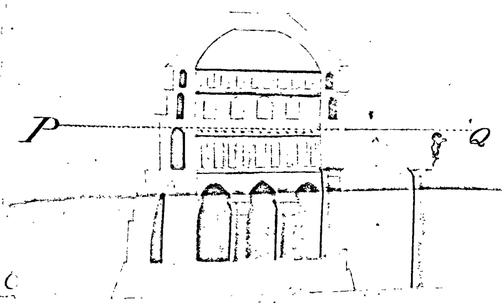
Section shewing the General form of Crack in transverse arches of Collonade, in some the piece C has fallen out



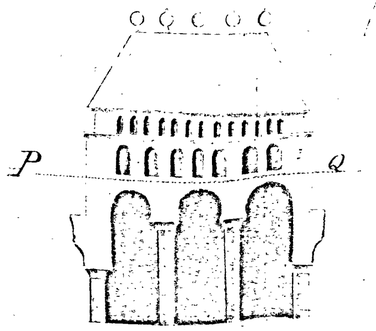
Section of the Moosly Sudder ameens Court on line U V



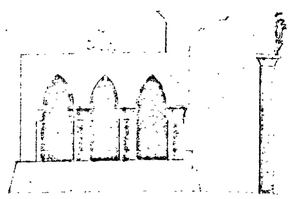
Section on line G H



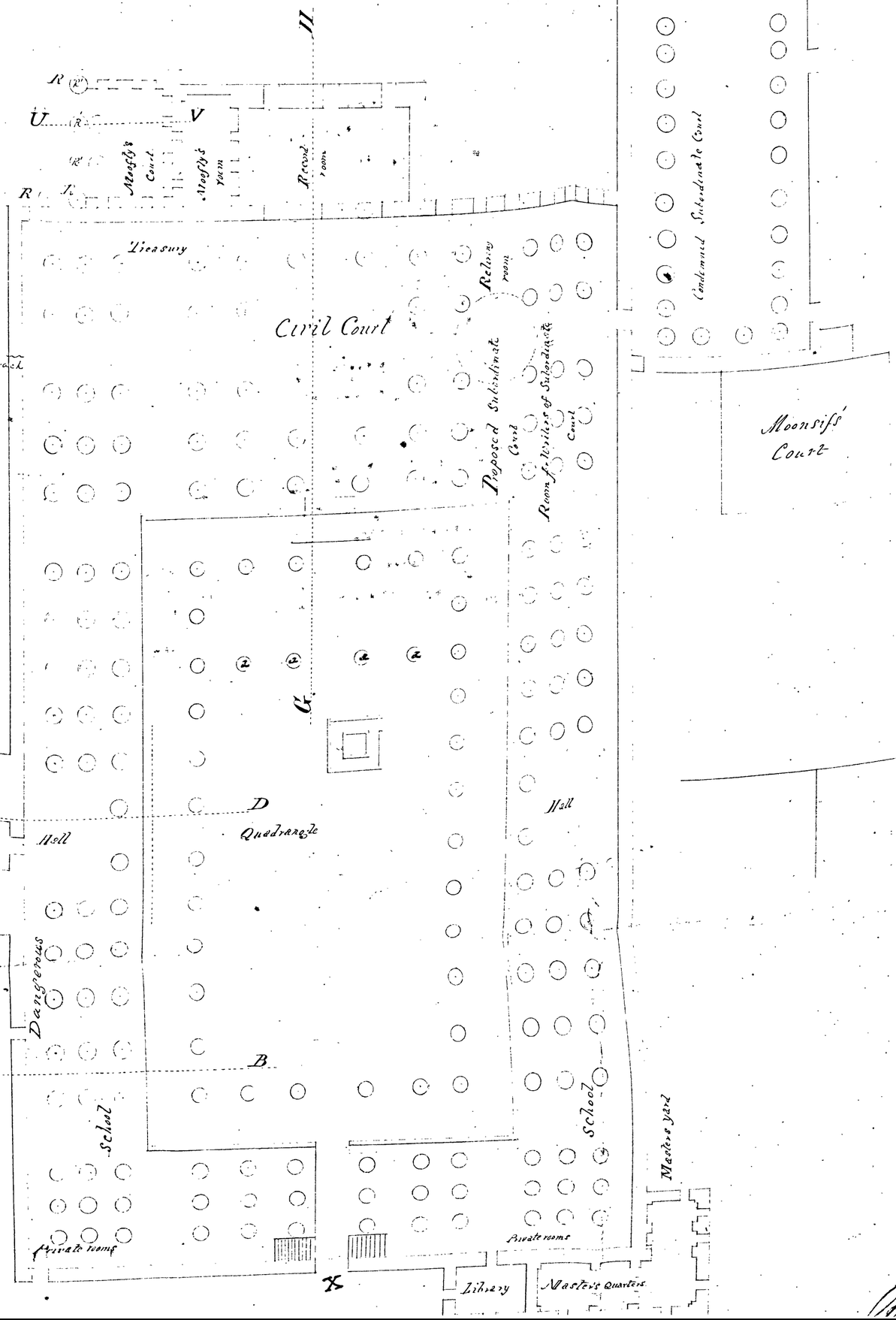
Section on line C D



Front Elevation on line E F



Section on line A B



To Govt 4th May 57
No 49
Returned November 1857

Madura
E. B. I. Enth.
Enclosure in Extt
Proceedings of the
Chief Engineer

To
The Secy to Govt
PWD

Dated 4th }
Received } May 57

No 49

P.W. 1853
7th 4/57

Plan of Terim-
-mal Naik's
Palace at Ma-
-dura.

P 1857 Dept
In No 4790.

43

Pub Encl 4 Inv 15 Nov 19

Ex D 1 – Madura

No. 1962 C

From 1 to 7 Nov 57

The District Engineer

Madura

No. 4911 Mad 57

The Chief Engineer

Fort St George

Dated 11th
Recd 20 } March 1857

No. 1857/924/157

Enclosures 5

P 1857 Nov 44

Ex No 978. C.

Cons 12th May 5/7/6 1/1/6
" 7th July 35/16

Public Works 1857 Dépôt
Dt to Cons: 29th Sept.

No 1853.

Extract Mins: of Cons:
in the Public Department

Dated 6th
Recvd 18th } Sept. 1857
Encs 6.

No 1267

Observing that Govt
are necessarily for Erecting
the Master of the Hillah School
at Madras in Lt Commr Taits
Palace, & directing that Order
be issued thereto by the P.W.D.
for the elimination from the
Estimate of Lodging for the
Master &c. the addition
thereto of Rs 902-3. & calling
the particular attention of
the Chf Engr to striking out
a Plan by which the restor-
ation may be gradually
effected of this noble Pile
No 1815 William Taylor Esq.

From Chief Engr Fort St. George
6th 21/8 - 61

No 14-815

No 1815

Ordered to be comm.
municated to the Chief
Engineer.

Fort Saint George
24th Sept. 1857

Copies to the
Chief Engr Dépôt &
Madras Circle