Archives I—10,006—16-8 77.

(1) Number of pages 132

(2) Date of repair 28.1.87.

(3) Initials of the Referencer Gvg

AMIL NADU ARCHIVES

VERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

PUBLIC WORKS. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. ~~B.P. No.~~	1326 W	Press. ~~Mis.~~
Dated	27. 5. 1881	~~197~~.

t to be folded or roughly handled

1/1326

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

No. 1,326 W.

No. 45.

From

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Public Works Department.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Public Works Department, Simla.

Sir,—Captain H. H. Cole, R.E., having lately visited this Presidency with a view to ascertain the general condition of the artistic and historical monuments, and having furnished this Government with copies of his Report of 10th May 1880 submitted to the Government of India, it appeared desirable to draw up a brief note showing the action hitherto taken by this department in regard to the restoration in some instances, and preservation in others, of structures of this class.

2. This note I am now desired to forward. It merely shows what has already been done by the department, but does not profess either to describe the buildings which are indeed all well known from Fergusson's "*Indian and Eastern Architecture*" and other works, or to furnish a complete list of architectural remains.

3. Brief as the record is, it will be observed that chiefly owing to the interest taken in the matter by Lord Napier when Governor of this Presidency the subject is one which has seriously engaged the attention of this Government, though from want of means but little (saving in the case of the Seven Pagodas) has as yet been attempted in regard to obtaining plans, sections, and elevations of the many noble structures which remain to attest the skill and taste of the Dravidian Architects in this part of India.

4. Valuable series of photographs of the most important of these buildings are already in the possession of Government, but systematic measurement and planning still remain a desideratum which the Honorable the Governor in Council would be glad to be in a position to provide for, as probably there is no part of India which would so well repay the expense of complete and detailed illustration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
27th May 1881.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of (1881) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Dated May, 27th.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G. O., 27th May 1881, No. 1,326 W.

MAY.
No. 45.

Archæological Remains. — Forwards brief notes of what has been done in the Madras Presidency and Mysore in reference to the preservation of —.

2/1326

Brief Notes of what has been done in the Madras Presidency and Mysore in reference to the preservation of archæological remains and repair of old buildings.

TEROOMAL NAICK'S PALACE, MADURA.

LORD NAPIER first suggested the restoration of this building and its utilization for public offices in a minute, dated 18th November 1868. Mr. Chisholm, under orders from Government, reported in September 1869 on the measures necessary to give effect to His Lordship's proposals; and in G.O., Public, No. 1,357, of 29th September 1869, it was resolved to make an allotment of Rs. 10,000 in the budget of 1870-71 for a commencement of the undertaking.

2. Since then annual allotments have been made from Provincial funds for the prosecution of the work, which has been steadily pushed on under Mr. Chisholm's direction and on estimates submitted by that officer.

3. In January 1875 Mr. Chisholm submitted a drawing showing every part of the palace repaired and restored.

4. Mr. Chisholm subsequently read a paper at the Royal Institution of British Architects in London describing very fully the character of the work and its probable history.

5. Including the allotment of Rs. 30,000 for the year now closing, the expenditure up to date is about Rs. 1,28,000; Rs. 21,000 have been entered in the Provincial Budget of 1881-82 for the palace works, making a total of Rs. 1,49,000; the total estimate for the works is Rs. 1,50,000.

6. For this expenditure a very large quantity of work has been executed. Iron ties and bands now secure the whole structure from further movement. The large wagon vault at the end of the court-yard has been restored, the south-west octagonal room and nearly the whole of the cloisters around the great court-yard. The stone plinth has been completed round the court-yard, low screen walls added to confine the offices within due limits, and numerous ruinous portions have been reconstructed.

7. One of the most interesting and imposing chambers, the Judge's court, is now being restored.

TEMPLE IN THE VELLORE FORT.

THE idea of restoring this temple was initiated by His Grace the Duke of Buckingham after he visited the place in 1878.

2. His Grace requested Mr. Chisholm to visit the pagoda subsequently with the view of ascertaining to what extent the restorations could be carried out. The work was first commenced in a tentative way and eventually a perfect restoration was effected by the local Public Works Department authorities, acting under the immediate instructions of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham. The whole of the offices constructed by making cross screens between the columns, the commissariat stables which found place in a beautiful carved stone collonade on the north side, and the filth concealed by mud walls, have all been removed, and we have now a temple, architecturally complete and of exquisite finish, which can be examined in all its parts. No worship has for years past been carried on in it and the arrangements now made will preserve it from any wanton injury.

3. The whole restoration was carried out at a very moderate cost.

4. The photographs* taken at the expense of His Grace by Mr. Nicholas, in company with Mr. Chisholm, exhibit the extent and excellence of the architecture.

* Copies of these can be supplied if necessary.

Seven Pagodas.

In February 1878 the Secretary of State requested Government to allow Mr. Chisholm to undertake the execution of certain drawings of the Seven Pagodas. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham in Council deputed Colonel Sargeant of the Revenue Survey to undertake the work. A collection of plans produced under this officer's superintendence were examined and adversely criticized by Mr. Burgess of the Archæological Department, Bombay, and this led to a second set being drawn out under the superintendence of Mr. Pope, Draughtsman in the Public Works Secretariat. These drawings (fifty plates in all) which do not appear to be either as compact or as complete as they might be, though otherwise well executed and believed to be accurate so far as they go, will be handed over to the Archæological Surveyor.

2. Nothing has been done in the way of conservation, with the exception of rooting out objectionable vegetation. An estimate has been sanctioned for replacing the fallen Naga's head forming the centre of the great rock tableau known as Arjuna's penance, for preventing the rain water from flowing over the face of certain carvings, and for clearing the sand from around the southern group of raths. It is most desirable to limit all conservative work to what is absolutely necessary to prevent deterioration.

The Amaravati Stupa.

The Buddhist remains at Amaraváti, situated 18 miles up the Kistna river from Bezváda and believed to be the most interesting of this class in India, had not been touched for some years till recently, for the obvious reason that they were quite safe where they lay, while unscientific meddling might have seriously injured their value.

2. In Government Order (Revenue), No. 684, of 24th May 1876, Mr. R. Sewell was authorised to spend Rs. 1,000 in excavations here, at the Undavilli cave temple, and other places. He worked at Amaraváti in May 1877 and carefully unearthed about eighty, hitherto undiscovered, marbles. The result of his explorations was published in 1880 by order of the Secretary of State for India in a quarto volume entitled "Report on the Amaraváti Tope." For the safety of the marbles freshly unearthed, Government sanctioned in Government Order, Public, No. 259, of 24th February 1879, the maintenance of a peon permanently to guard them, his pay, since the excavations in 1877, having been met from the Rs. 1,000 grant.

3. The Government contemplated the removal of some of the marbles to Madras, viz., those which when found were entirely out of position, and sanctioned Rs. 150 for the purpose; but they subsequently decided that it would be better to wait, and the stones still remain where they were placed after the excavations in a shed built over them close to the tope under guard of the peon.

4. Subsequently His Grace the Duke of Buckingham visited Amaraváti and ordered the completion of the excavations, which was carried out under an additional grant of Rs. 1,000 obtained from the Government of India. This was early in 1880. In March of the same year Sergeant Coney and Corporal Hazard of the Royal Engineers, under orders from Government, took a series of photographs of these remains, and twenty copies have been distributed. The printing, however, not being considered wholly satisfactory, the negatives have been forwarded, through the Public Department, to the Secretary of State in view to their being printed in England.

The Undavilli Cave Temple.

Under the original grant of Rs. 1,000 mentioned above Mr. Sewell completely cleared this fine old cave temple of the accumulated debris of centuries, and sent in an elaborate report thereon to Government in November 1877, which was printed in Proceedings and distributed. In their newly published volumes entitled "*The Cave Temples of India*" Messrs. Fergusson and Burgess have given to the Undavilli cave temple the prominence it deserves, their notice of it being almost exclusively founded on Mr. Sewell's report.

Rock cuttings at Bezvada.

Mr. Sewell reported fully on these also; in the same report very little expenditure required on these, but what little was spent, came out of the same Rs. 1,000 grant. One cave temple on the west side of the hill, which was completely choked

3/1326

with earth, was cleared out and some sculptured stones removed to the Bezvada library.

2. From the neighbourhood of the same place also several sculptured figures, discovered in excavating the Kistna canals, were removed to the same library, and two fine marble statues of Buddha.

Old Fort and Temples at Gingee.

In 1872-73 a sum of Rs. 500 was spent by the Public Works Department (see Government Order, Public, No. 820, of 15th May 1878) in the preservation of these ruins, *i.e.*, removing brushwood, cutting down trees from the walls and roofs of the buildings and extracting roots. In 1874-75 an annual grant of Rs. 200 was sanctioned for the preservation of the ruins. The Sub-Magistrate was required to spend the money under the supervision of the Collector and to see that no stones were removed from the fort. In Government Order, Financial, No. 2,076, dated 22nd November 1878, a special grant of Rs. 250 was sanctioned for making the access up the hill more easy and in strengthening a temporary bridge across a chasm. This sum and the annual grant of Rs. 200 were transferred to the Forest Department for expenditure.

2. In February 1880 Government Order, Public, No. 346, dated 4th March 1880, Mr. Chisholm submitted a report on the Gingee remains after personal inspection. He also forwarded six sketches which he had made on the spot. He deprecated spending money on the restoration of the ruins, but he recommended that the whole place should be surveyed and sketched. He further suggested that eight perfect stone pillars in one of the temples should be removed to Madras and that the monoliths, of which he counted more than 180, should be utilized in the construction of the new Post and Telegraph Offices. Government sanctioned a survey of the place, but declined to permit the removal of any of the architectural remains. In the letter, dated 21st April 1880, Mr. Chisholm proposed to survey Gingee this cold weather. His report has not yet been received.

Old Palace, Chandragiri.

In 1876-77 the Local Fund Board, North Arcot (see G.O., No. 792, dated 7th March 1877, Public Works Department) allotted a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the repair of this building. The Revenue Board objected to such a charge being borne by Local Funds, and the Government directed the Consulting Architect to inspect and report on the remains. His report was submitted in February 1879; and in Government Order, Public, No. 328, dated 8th March idem, Mr. Chisholm was authorised to depute his head draughtsman to sketch the building in detail and submit estimates for its substantial restoration in view to its being utilized for public offices. These estimates are awaited.

Humpi Ruins.

In Government Order, Public, No. 928, dated 7th June 1878, the Public Works Department was authorised to spend Rs. 50 to 80 for the removal of banyan trees which were destroying the remains.

2. In July or August last year the ruins were inspected by His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, who noted his observations at some length and suggested that measures should be taken towards their preservation.

3. In Government Order, Public, No. 1,344, dated 6th September 1880, the Collector of Bellary was directed, in communication with the Public Works Department, to submit estimates for giving effect to His Grace's suggestions; and in Government Order, Public Works Department, No. 267 W., dated 1st February 1881, Mr. Chisholm was directed to meet the Collector at the site of the ruins at an early date to settle on the spot the precise character of the restorations and protective works to be carried out. Mr. R. Sewell was associated with the Collector and Mr. Chisholm in the work; their report is awaited, but in the meanwhile measures are being taken to remove objectionable vegetation and preserve the structures from wanton injury.

4. A series of photographs of these ruins also was executed by Sergeant Coney and Corporal Hazard of the Royal Engineers, and twenty copies have been disposed

of in the same way as those of Amaraváti, the negatives of these as in that case have been sent to England to be printed.

MYSORE TEMPLES.

To complete as far as possible the record for southern India it may here be as well to mention that some years since measures were taken by the Public Works Department for preserving certain of the architectural remains in Mysore.

2. Some of the shaken stones in the upper part of the great temple at Hallabied were replaced, vegetation removed, and the roof made as sound as circumstances admitted at a cost of a little over Rs. 6,000.

3. The smaller temple known as the Kait Iswara immediately adjoining had nothing done to it, as a banyan tree of old growth having established itself in the cupola and sent its roots all through the structure, no repair short of complete dismantlement and reconstruction could be of any avail.

4. The Bailoor temple in which worship is still carried on had its great Vimana Cupola removed by the department, as this having become thoroughly shaken and rent by subsidence of the foundations threatened to fall and bring down the whole of the beautiful carvings.

5. These latter are now quite safe and the roof is sound, but it will be a difficult matter to reconstruct the Vimana Cupola as desired by the officiating priests.

6. The small but perfect temple of Somnathpur had its shaken porch, &c., made safe and is now completely preserved from all wanton injury; some Rs, 3,000 were expended on this work.

7. Some few minor architectural remains may call for special treatment in Mysore, but with care and attention to those above-mentioned no large restorations, &c., will be needed.

9th May 1881. (Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Col., R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

P. W. D.

Brief Notes of what has been done in the Madras Presidency and Mysore in reference to the preservation of archæological remains and repair of old buildings.

Personal Naicks Palace, Madura.

Lord Napier first suggested the restoration of this building and its utilization for public offices in a minute dated [illegible] Mr. Chisholm under orders from Government reported in Sept. 5, 69 on the measures necessary to give effect to His Lordship's proposals and in G. O. Public No. 357 of 29 Sept. 69 it was resolved to make an allotment of Rupees 10,000 in the Budget of 1870-71 for a commencement of the undertaking.

2. Since then annual allotments have been made from Provincial funds for the prosecution of the work, which has been steadily pushed on under Mr. Chisholm's direction and on estimates submitted by that Officer.

3. In

3. In January 1875 Mr Chisholm submitted a drawing showing every part of the Palace repaired and restored. ~~The work was commenced in a very elaborate and perfect manner commenced by Government.~~

4. Mr Chisholm subsequently read a paper at the Royal Institution of British Archts in London discribing very fully the character of the work and its probable history

5. Including the allotment of Rupees 30000 for the year now closing the expenditure up to date is about Rupees 128000, Rupees 21000 have been entered in the Provincial Budget of 1881-82 for the palace works, making a total of 149000 the total estimate for the works is Rupees 150000.

6. For this expenditure a very large quantity of work has been executed - Iron ties and bands now secure the whole structure from further movement. The large Wagon Vault at the end of the Court Yard has been restored, the South west octagonal room and nearly the whole of the cloisters around the Great Court yard. The stone plinth has been completed round the Courtyard, low screen walls added to confine the Offices within due limits and numerous ruinous portions have been reconstructed.

7. One of the most interesting and imposing Chambers, the Judges Court, is now being restored -

Temple in the Vellore Fort

The idea of restoring this Temple was initiated by His Grace the Duke of Buckingham after he visited the place in 1878.

2. His Grace requested Mr Chisholm to visit the pagoda subsequently with the view of ascertaining to what extent the restorations could be carried out. The work was first commenced in a tentative way and eventually a perfect restoration was as

effected by the local D.P.W Authorities, acting under the immediate instructions of his Grace, the Duke of Buckingham. The whole of the offices constructed by making brass screens between the columns, the Commissariat Stables which found place in a beautiful carved stone collonade on the north side, and the ~~thousand and one~~ filth ~~abominations~~ concealed by mud walls, have all been removed and we have now a ~~perfect desecrated~~ Temple, architectually complete and of exquisite proportion, which can be examined in all its parts. – No worship has for years past been carried on in it and the arrangements made will preserve it from any wanton injury

3. The whole restoration was carried out at a very moderate cost.

4. The photographs* taken at the expense of His Grace by Mr Nicholas in company with Mr Cholholm exhibit the extent and excellence of the Architecture.

* NB Also of time can be substituted if necessary

Duke Sketches
Pradat WB

Seven Pagodas.

In February 1878 the Secretary of State requested Government

R26/13

to allow Mr Cholholm to undertake the execution of certain drawings of the Seven Pagodas. His Grace The Duke of Buckingham in Council deputed Col: Sargeant of the Revenue Survey to undertake the work. A collection of plans produced under this Officer's superintendence were examined and adversely criticized by Mr Burgess of the Archæological department, Bombay, and this led to a second set being drawn out under the Superintendence of Mr Pope. These drawings (50 plate in all) which do not appear to be either as compact, or as complete, as they might be, will be handed over to the Archæological Surveyor.

draughtsman in the PW Secretariat

through oversight well executed and believed to be accurate so far as they go

2. Nothing has been done in the way of conservation with the exception of pointing out objectionable vegitation. An Estimate has been sanctioned for replacing the fallen Pagoda head for preventing the rain water from flowing over the face of certain carvings, and for clearing the sand from around the Southern group of pa-

forming the centre of the Great rock tableau known as Arjuna's penance

It is most desirable to limit all conservative work, what is absolutely necessary to prevent deterioration

The Amaravati Stupa.

The Buddhist Remains at Amaravati have not been touched for some years till recently, for the obvious reason that they were quite safe where they lay, while unscientific meddling might have seriously injured their value

Situated 18 miles w/s/w Vistina nim fm Bezwada and believed to be the most interesting Buddhist Class in India

2. In G.O. (Rev) No. 684 of 24th May 1876, Mr R. Sewell was authorized to spend Rupees 1000 in excavations here, at the Undavilli Cave Temple, and other places. He worked at Amaravati in may 1877, & carefully unearthed about 80, hitherto undiscovered, marbles. The result of his explorations was published in 1880 by order of the Secretary of State for India, in a Quarto Volume entitled. "Reports on the Amaravati Tope" — For the safety of the marbles freshly unearthed

I/1326 P4

Government sanctioned in G.O. Public No. 259 of 24th February 1879 the maintenance of a Peon permanently to guard them, his pay, since the excavations in 1877, having been met from the Rs. 1000 Grant.

3. The Government contemplated the removal of some of the marbles to Madras, namely, those which, where found, were entirely out of position, and sanctioned Rs. 100 for the purpose; but they subsequently decided that it would be better to leave the stones still remain where they were placed after the excavations in a shed built over them close to the Tope, under guard of the Peon.

4. Subsequently His Grace the Duke of Buckingham visited Amaravati, and ordered the completion of the excavations, which was carried out, under an additional Grant of Rs. 1000 obtained from the Govt. of India. This was early in 1880. In March of the same year Sergeant Cooney and Corpl. Hazard of the Royal Engrs,

under orders from Government, took a series of photographs of these remains, and 20 copies have been distributed. The printing, however, not being considered wholly satisfactory, the negatives have been forwarded thro' the Public Department, to the Secretary of State in view to their being printed in England.

The Undavilli Cave Temple

Under the original Grant of Rs. 1000 mentioned above Mr. Sewell completely cleared this fine old Cave Temple of the accumulated debris of centuries and sent in an elaborate Report thereon to Government in Nov.r 1877, which was printed in Proceedings and distributed. In their newly published Volumes entitled "The Cave Temples of India" Messrs Fergusson and Burgess have given to the Undaville Cave Temple the prominence it deserves their notice of it being almost

8/1326. 15-

exclusively founded on Mr. Sewell's Report.

Rock cuttings at Bezwada

Mr. Sewell reported fully on these also, in the same Report very little expenditure required on these but what little was spent came out of the same Rs. 1000 Grant - one Cave Temple on the west side of the hill, which was completely choked with earth, was cleared out, & some sculptured stones removed to the Bezwada Library.

2 From the neighbourhood of the same place also several sculptured figures, discovered in excavating the Kistna canals, were removed to the same Library and 2 fine marble statues of Buddha

Old Fort and Temples at Gingee.

In 1872-73 a sum of Rs. 500 was spent by the P.W. Departmt

(see G.O. Public, No. 820 of 15th May 78)
in the preservation of these ruins,
i.e. removing brushwood, cutting
down trees from the walls and
roofs of the buildings & contract
ing roots. In 1874-75 an annual
Grant of Rs. 200 was sanctioned
for the preservation of the ruins.
The Sub Magistrate was required
to spend the money under the
supervision of the Collector, and
to see that no stones were removed
from the Fort. In G.O. Financial,
No. 2076 dated 22 November 1878
a special Grant of Rupees 250
was sanctioned for making the
access up the hill more easy
and in strengthening a temporary
bridge across a Chasm. This sum
and the annual Grant of Rs. 200
were transferred to the Forest
Department for expenditure.

In February 1880, G.O. Public,
No. 346 dated 4th March 1880, Mr.
Chisholm submitted a report
on the Gingee remains after
personal inspection. He also
forwarded six sketches which

9/1326

be had made on the spot. He
deprecated spending money
on the restoration of the ruins,
but he recommended that the
whole place should be surveyed
and sketched. He further suggested
that eight perfect stone pillars
in one of the Temples should be
removed to Madras and that
the monoliths of which he counted
more than 100, should be utilized
in the construction of the New Post
and Telegraph Offices. Govt. sanctioned a survey of the place,
but declined to permit the removal
of any of the Architectural remains.
In the letter dated 21st Apl. 1880
Mr. Chisholm proposed to survey
Gingee this cold weather. His
report has not yet been received

Old Palace, Chendrayiri

In 1876-77 the Local Fund
Board, N. Arcot, (see G.O. No. 792
dated 7th March 77, P.W.D.)
allotted a sum of Rs. 1000 for the
repair of this building. The Bd.

objected to such a charge being borne by Local Funds, and the Government directed the Consg. Architect to inspect and report on the remains. His report was submitted in February 1879 and in G. O Public No 328 dated 8th March, idem, Mr Chisholm was authorized to depute his headdraughtsman to sketch the building in detail and submit estimates for its substantial restoration in view to its being utilized for public Offices. These estimates are awaited.

Kumpi Ruins.

In G. O., Public, No 928 dated 7th June 1878, the P. W. D. was authorized to spend Rs. 50 to 80 for the removal of banyan trees which were destroying the remains

In July or August last year the ruins were inspected by His Grace The Duke of Buckingham

10
7226

who noted his observations at some length, and suggested that measures should be taken towards their preservation.

In G. O Public No 1344 of 6th Septr 180 the Collector of Bellary was directed in communication with the P. W. Department, to submit estimates for giving effect to His Grace's suggestions and in G. O. P. W. D. No 267 W. of 1st February 1881 Mr Chisholm was directed to meet the Collector at the site of the ruins at an early date, to settle on the spot the precise character of the restorations and protective works to be carried out. Mr R Sewell was associated with the Collector and Mr Chisholm in the work, their report is awaited

but in the meanwhile measures are being taken to remove objectionable vegetation and prevent the structures from crumbling

A series of photographs of these ruins also were executed by Sergeant Coney and Corpl Hazard of the Royal Engrs and 20 copies have been ~~disposed of~~ in the same way ~~sent to the Public Department~~ as those of Anuvonda ~~for disposal~~. ~~The Chief Engineer~~

~~has suggested that~~ the negatives of these, as in the case of the ~~Amaravati photos~~ have been, be sent to England to be printed.

Sigiriya temples

To complete as far as possible the record in Southern India it may here be as well to mention that some years since measures were taken by the P.W.D. for preserving certain of the architectural remains at Sigiriya

Some of the shaken stones in the upper part of the great temple at Hallabid were replaced, vegetation removed, and the roof made as sound as circumstances admitted at a cost of a little over Rs 6000

The smaller temple known as the Kail-Devana immediately adjoining had nothing done to it as a banyan tree of old growth having established itself in the cupola and sent its roots all through the structure no repair short of complete dismantlement and reconstruction will be of any avail.

The Basilica temple in which Avalokita is still carved on had its great Vimana ~~Stupa~~ cupola removed by the Department as this having become thoroughly shaken and rent by subsidence of the foundations threatened to fall and bring down the whole of the beautiful carving.

These latter are now quite safe and the roof is sound but it will be a difficult matter to reconstruct the Vimana cupola as desired by the Archæological Surveyor

The small but perfect temple of Limestone pure had its shaken parts the walls safe and is now completely covered by all works in progress — Some Rs 3000 were expended on this work

Some few minor Architectural remains may still be saved but with care and attention to those above mentioned no large restorations will be needed

A. M. Hutt

7.5.91

ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

12
1325

CONSULTING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE,

No. 82 *Chepauk, 30th April* 1871.

FROM

THE CONSULTING ARCHITECT TO GOVERNMENT,

To

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

SIR,

I have the honor to return the Memo forwarded to me with your No 874 dated the 1st instant.

Enclosures.

I have with the assistance of Mr Sewell gone over the Memo correcting and expounding it where necessary.

I have the honor to be

Sir

your most obedt servt

[illegible]

Consg Archt to Govt

ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

From

The Consulting Architect
to Government,

To

The Chief Engineer, P. W. Department,
Buildings and Roads Bran

No. 82

Dated 30th April 1881

Received

No. of Enclosures. 1

Archæological work
completed in Madras.

Keep with Rp. No 1326
dated 2nd May 1881.

LISTS OF SOME ANCIENT AND OTHER NATIVE ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS IN INDIA.

[*Under correction.*]

"It is, in short, in its Buildings, and in them only, so far as regards long periods, that the History of India can be satisfactorily read; whilst from them at all periods is derived a most vivid picture of her arts, her civilization, and her position relatively to the rest of the world.

"Of these Buildings, a small number, at some few well-known spots, are more or less kept in repair by the Government; but the number of those which have been allowed to perish unheeded (even if their destruction has not been wantonly accelerated), though possibly known, has hardly yet been brought with sufficient definiteness and force before the highest authorities either in England or in India."

[Extract from an address to the Secretary of State, dated 22nd July 1873, and signed by a numerous body of noblemen and gentlemen of England, urging the necessity of preserving Monuments in India.]

SIMLA:
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS
1880.

SOME PRINCIPAL ANCIENT AND OTHER NATIVE ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
BURDWAN DIVISION. *In the official list some 34 objects of interest are described.*						
Tomb of Bahram at Burdwan; Shere Afghan, the first husband of Nur Jehan, said to be buried here.	Built 300 years ago; the tomb of a Muhammadan poet, Bahram Sakkar.	Custody desirable ...	Said to be fair ...	Special investigation necessary.	None ...	None.
Bishenpore Temples, in the Bancurah District.	Brick and terra-cotta buildings; history unknown.	Ditto ...	Fair, but overgrown with trees.		None ...	None.
The so-called "Five-Jewelled" Temple at Goaltore, in the Midnapore District.	About 132 years old; said to be very ornamental.	Ditto ...	Overgrown with vegetation.		None ...	None.
Khelargarh, in the Midnapore District.	A fort dating 1490 A.D., with two curious sculptures of a man and his wife on horseback.	Ditto ...	In ruins ...		None ...	None.
Minarah at Panduah, in the Hooghly District.	A tower, probably of victory, used as a minarah; an interesting remain; date thirteenth century.	Ditto ...	No information ...		None ...	None.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. *In the official list some 50 objects of interest are described.*						
Hindu Temple, Jartar Deul, at Diamond Harbour, 24-Pergunnahs.	A specimen of very fine brick-work; the bricks said to be carved, probably terra-cotta; date 975 A.D.	Custody desirable ...	No information ...	Special investigation necessary.	None ...	None.
The Sat Gumbez, or Sixty Domes, at Bagarhat, in the Jessore District.	A massive brick building; date about 1458 A.D.; built by Khanja Ali.	The inside is kept clean by an old man, who gets money from pilgrims.	The masonry in fair order; repairs wanted on the surface; the roof is covered with jungle.		None ...	None.
Pir Ali's Tomb at Bagarhat, in the Jessore District.	Date about 1458 A.D. ...	In charge of two fakirs, who hold 368 bighas of land for the service of the place under a very ancient grant.	Repairs wanted ...		None ...	None.
Temple of Krishna at Muhammadpur, in the Jessore District.	An elaborate building with tracery and terra-cotta ornament; date 1703.	Custody probably desirable	In fair order; but signs of decay are showing.		None ...	None.

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—continued.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISIONS.						
In the official list some 36 objects of interest are described.						
The Boddal Pillar, in the Dinagepore District.	A relic of the Pal Kings ...	Custody desirable ...	The pillar is still standing	Special investigation necessary.	None ...	None.
Two Muhammadan Shrines at Debkot, in the Dinagepore District.	The report calls Debkot the first Muhammadan capital of Bengal; very early inscription of Kaikoor Shah at one shrine.	Ditto ...	Deserve to be preserved ...		None ...	None.
Muhammadan Tomb at Hemtabad, called Bazarruddin, in the Dinagepore District.	A mosque close to the tomb, in fair preservation; there are numbers of Hindu carved pillars and stones about; signs of Buddhist topes in the neighbourhood.	Ditto ...	Much neglected ...		None ...	None.
Temple of Gopal at Gopalgunge, in the Dinagepore District.	Temple dating from 1742 A.D., with curious brick and terra-cotta ornament.	Ditto ...	Surrounded by jungle and falling into decay.		None ...	None.
Temple at Kantonuggur, 12 miles from Dinagepore.	Finished in 1722; a brick building covered with terra-cotta.	Ditto ...	Preservation desirable; is said to be kept in repair by the family of the late Raja of Dinagepore.	.....	Has been photographed ...	Details would be valuable.
Temple of Siva at Tulpesh, in the Julpigoree District.	The most conspicuous ruin in the district; built of very durable brick; began 280 years ago.	Ditto ...	Fair ...	.....	None ...	None.
DACCA DIVISION.						
In the official list some 36 objects of interest are described.						
So-called Tomb of Ghyias-ud-din at Sonargaon, in the Dacca District.	The stones beautifully carved ...	Custody necessary ...	The report says it might be easily repaired.	Special investigation necessary.	None ...	None.
Gharibullah's Mosque at Sonargaon, in the Dacca District.	A modern mosque, 1768 A.D., with pinnacles of glazed pottery.	Ditto ...	No information ...		None ...	None.
Old Mosque at Goaldee at Sonargaon, in the Dacca District.	Date 1519 A.D.; of red brick with carved stone-work inside and carved brick (terra-cotta ?).	Twenty-six years ago used for worship, but now abandoned for a more modern building close by.	Threatened with ruin ...		None ...	None.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.						
In the official list some 13 objects of interest are described.						
No building which appears of special interest.						
PATNA DIVISION.						
In the official list some 60 objects of interest are described.						
Nalanda Monasteries at Burgaon, in the Patna District.	Buddhist ruins, full of interest; many sculptures of great beauty.	No information; excavations have been made.	Ruins ...	Impossible ...	None ...	None.
Ruins of Rajgir in Behar sub-division, in the Patna District.	Buddhist ruins of Rajagriha, the ancient capital of Magadha.	Custody desirable ...	Ruins ...	Ditto ...	None ...	See Cunnigham.
Ruins and great Buddhist Temple at Buddha Gaya, in the Gaya District.	The temple is a fine and most interesting brick building; masses of carved stones to be found around the ruins; date first century B.C.	Ditto ...	Ruins; but attempts at repair have been made by some Burmese with great unsuccess.	Ditto ...	Has been photographed ...	See Cunningham and Fergusson.
Buddhist Temple and Caves in the Barabar hills in Jehanabad sub-division, Gaya District.	The caves are carved in the granite rock, and vary in age from 200 to 250 B.C.; among these, the celebrated "Karna Chopar," the "Sudama" and "Lomas Rishi" caves.	None known of ...	Good ...	.....	Have been photographed...	See Fergusson and Cunningham.
Buddhist remains at Dharawut, north of the Barabar hills, in the Gaya District.	Extensive mounds about the present village; also a small temple with a standing figure of Buddhisata.	Ditto ...	Ruins ...	.....	None known of ...	None known of.
Remains at Kouch, in the Gaya District.	Mounds and Buddhist figures scattered about; also a large temple with beautifully moulded bricks.	Custody probably desirable	The temple suffers year by year from rain, and will soon be a mass of rubbish if nothing is done.	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Shere Shah's Tomb at Sasseram, in the Shahabad District.	A fine old Pathan tomb; about 1550 A.D. One of the finest specimens of Pathan art in Bengal.	Well worth custody ...	Tolerable state; more information required.	The question of restoration, if necessary, might be investigated.	Has been photographed ...	See Fergusson.
Ruins and Buildings at Rohtas Fort, in the Shahabad District.	Shere Shah captured this fortress in 1539 A.D.; Man Singh, Viceroy of Bengal, erected all the buildings now existing in 1654.	Ditto ...	Ruins; more information required.	.....	None known of ...	None known of.
Bhim Sinh's Lat, an Edict Pillar of Asoka near Sarya, 18 miles south-west of Mozufferpore.	The pillar is a monolith with a carved lion capital; height above ground about 30 feet; date about 250 B.C.	Since 1793 Englishmen have cut their names on the pillar; is in the court-yard of a Brahman's house.	Good ...	.....	Ditto ...	See Fergusson, Cunningham and Kittoe.
Buddhist Mounds and Edict Pillars in the district of Champaran.	There is a fine lion pillar at Lauriya Araraj, 15 miles from Bettiah.	Custody desirable ...	Ruins ...	.....	Ditto ...	See Fergusson and Cunningham.

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—concluded.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.						
In the official list some 55 objects of interest are described.						
The Khajeki Masjid, or golden mosque, at Gaur, Maldah District.	A stone building; 375 years old; built in the reign of Sultan Husain Shah, King of Gaur.	Custody necessary ...	Fair preservation ...	The expediency of restoration requires investigation.	None known ...	
Mosque called the Kadem Rassul at Gaur.	An interesting and brick building; about 350 years old; the brickwork is said to be carved but may be in reality terra-cotta or baked "moulded" bricks.	Not known; worthy of custody.	Worthy of being kept entire.		See Fergusson ...	See Ravenshaw.
Minar at Gaur	According to Fergusson, a pillar of Victory; date 1302-15 A.D.	Custody desirable ...	Wants clearing of vegetation or will tumble down.	The question of restoration requires special investigation.	.....	
The Golden Mosque at Gaur ...	Remains of a fine stone building; 364 years old.	Ditto ...	The jungle was cleared by Government in 1875; preservation seems desirable.		None known ...	
Kutab Shah's Graveyard at Peruah, or Panduah, in the Maldah District.	An enclosure containing many tombs and Kutab's dwelling house, in which are colored tiles.	The place is held sacred still; mode of custody unknown.	Not known ...		Ditto ...	None known.
The Adinah Masjid and Tomb of Sikandra at Peruah, or Hazrat Panduah, Maldah.	Erected 1358-67; much decorated with carvings in tiles and in stone; is the finest and largest example of Bengali-Pathan.	Custody desirable ...	Ruined ...		See Fergusson ...	See Fergusson.
Mausoleum of Jalal-ud-din Muhammad at Hazrat, Panduah.	A fine example of the Bengali-Pathan.	Ditto ...	No information ...		None ...	None.
Jama Masjid at Hadut, 4 miles from Rajmehal, in the Santhal Pergunnahs.	A beautiful building; built in 1592 by Man Sing, Akbar's Rajput General.	Ditto ...	In bad condition ...	.....	None known ...	None known.
Jain Temples at Parisnath, south of the Rajmehal hills in Bengal.	Amongst these, the fine temple at Sadri, built by Khumbo Rana of Oodeypore, is well sculptured.	Ditto ...	Preservation desirable ...	.....	No photographs ...	See Fergusson. Details would be valuable.
ORISSA DIVISION.						
In the official list some 23 objects of interest are described.						
Hindu Pillar at Chandeswar Jajpur, in the Cuttack District.	A stone column about 22 feet high supported; originally a Garuda* which lies half a mile off.	Custody desirable ...	Fair ...	The question of how far restoration is possible or expedient requires special investigation.	Has been photographed. See Fergusson.	None known.
Temple of Jagannath at Puri, in the Puri District.	Built 1198 A.D. ...	Used for worship, &c. ...	Fair ...		Ditto ditto.	See Fergusson and Babu Rajendra Lalla Mitra.
Great Temple at Bhuvaneswar, in the Puri District.	Date about 617 A.D.; a very elaborate Hindu temple.	Used for worship ...	Fair ...		Has been photographed ...	See Babu Rajendra Lalla Mitra's book.
The Black Pagoda or Kanarak at Kanarak, in the Puri District.	Date about 873 A.D. (there are various theories as to date); a very elaborately carved Hindu building.	Custody seems desirable ...	Fair ...		Ditto ...	See Babu Rajendra Lalla Mitra's *Antiquities in Orissa.*
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.						
In the official list some 11 objects of interest are described.						
Fort and Palace of the Pachete Rajahs at Pachete, Manbhoom.	Ruins of temples, towers, &c., of fine stone and terra-cotta work.	Apparently none ...	Ruins ...	.....	None ...	None.
Jain Temples at Telcopy, Manbhoom.	Stone temples with elaborate carvings.	Not known ...	Ruin; the River Damoodah is washing the buildings away.	.....	None ...	None.

* *N.B.*—The sacred Vulture of Vishnu.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

SOME PRINCIPAL ANCIENT AND OTHER NATIVE ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photograph.	Drawings or plans.
In an official list of 1875, 157 objects of interest are mentioned.						
A Stone bearing one of Asoka's inscriptions at Hurripore, near Kalsee, Dehra Dún District.	Is in a good state of preservation; but the inscription is somewhat worn by age.					
Large Figure of Buddha and lions at Paindhat, Mainpuri District.	Is an object of devotion; protected by a Hindu Temple.	.....	Said in 1868 to be in good preservation.			

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—continued.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Stone Elephant and Capital at Sankissa, Etah District.	The capital of one of Asoka's edict pillars, 250 B.C.					
Ruined City of Kanauj; formerly the Hindu capital of Northern India.	The remains of interest are—the ruins of the old palace called Rang Mehal; the Hindu pillars of the Jami Masjid; the Hindu pillars of the Masjid of Makhdan Tahainya; and Hindu statues in the village of Singh Bhawani: besides these there are numerous mounds covered with broken bricks, carvings, &c.	Custody most desirable ...	.....	.....	.....	See Cunningham's *Archæological Report*, Vol. I.
Buddhist Tope at Sarnath, near Benares.	A large tope covered with stone sculptures of great beauty; date about 500-600 A.D.	Custody most desirable ...	Ruined ...	Impossible ...	Has been photographed ...	See Cunningham and Fergusson.
Gateway of the Jami Masjid at Bedaun.	A fine specimen of Ghori Pathan building.	Custody desirable ...	Mr. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor, gave Rs. 500 for repairs. Well worth preserving.	A return of 1875 states that the cloisters that stood to the right and left of the mosque have been pulled down to secure material for repairing the main parts of the building.	None ...	None.
Jami Masjid at Jaunpore ...	1419-51 A.D.; a grand and massive building of the Jaunpore Pathan type.	Under the Archæological Division, North-Western Provinces.	.....	.....	.....	See Fergusson.
The Atala Masjid at Jaunpore ...	Very ornate and beautiful; the finest Jaunpore Pathan building.		.....	.....	.....	.....
Lall Durwaza Mosque, Jaunpore ...	This is the smallest of the mosques in Jaunpore; is massive and in the mixed style.		.....	.....	.....	See Fergusson.
Akbar's Palace at Fatehpur-Sikri, near Agra.	A beautiful collection of buildings of a mixed Hindu and Muhammadan style.		.....	.....	.....	See Fergusson and *Buildings near Agra* by Cole.
Hall in the Palace at Allahabad ...	Built in Akbar's time ...	Now used as an armoury...	.....	Might be restored ...	.....	See Fergusson.
Hindu Temple at Brindrabun, near Muttra.	Erected in 1592-1615 A.D.; a remarkable building, being a mixture of Hindu and Muhammadan art.		.....	.....	Has been photographed ...	See Fergusson and Cole.
Akbar's Tomb at Secundra ...	A very beautiful mausoleum ...		.....	.....	.....	See Fergusson. Details would be valuable.
Fort at Agra ...	Contains fine buildings of Jehangir and Shah Jehan.	In charge of the Archæological Division, North-Western Provinces.	.....	.....	Has been photographed ...	Details would be valuable.
Taj Mehal ...	A beautiful marble tomb of Shah Jehan and his wife.	—	.....	.....	Ditto ...	See Fergusson. Well drawn. Details would be valuable.
Tomb of Itimad-ud-daulah at Agra...	Built in the reign of Jehangir, 1605-28; a beautiful building of marble and mosaics.		.....	.....	Ditto ...	Details would be valuable.
Tomb of Shah Abdul Ruzzak at Jhinjhana, Mozuffernuggur District.	Is a handsome structure, built of stone and brick, and has a colored tile dome.	.....	Said in 1868 to be kept in repair by the heirs of Shah Abdul Ruzzak.			
Masjid in the old City of Coel, Allygurh District.	This mosque was built 140 years ago; near it once stood an ancient minar erected in 650 A.D., which, after the Mutiny, was pulled down for municipal improvements.					
Mosque of Nubbi Sahib in the market place, Muttra.	Built by Gholam Nubbi, Kardal of Muttra, 1650 A.D.; a central building with four handsome minarets with colored tile work.	Worthy of custody and preservation.				
Temple of Hurdeojee at Bindrabun	A carved building of red sandstone built 320 years ago by Raja Bhugwan Dass of Multan.	Worthy of custody ...	Was partly destroyed by Aurangzeb and repaired by the Rajah Jey Singh, of Jeypore.			
Zemindar's House in Labhowa near Shekoabad, Mainpuri District.	Built some 80 years ago; said to be a very remarkable specimen of modern domestic native art.					
Jama Masjid in Pillibheet, Bareilly District.	A handsome building, said to be well worth preserving.	.....	Used to be repaired by Government before the Mutiny.			
The Sumeri temple at Ramnugger, in the Benares District.	A handsome temple, begun about 100 years ago, completed by the present Rajah of Benares; is covered with handsome bas-reliefs.	.....	Kept in repair by the Maharajah of Benares.	.....	Has been photographed.	
Chini-ka-Roza at Agra ...	Of Aurangzeb's time; a mausoleum covered with blue enamel.	Custody desirable ...	Much ruined and defaced	.....	.....	See Cunningham.
Temple of Vishneshwar at Benares...	About 150 years old ...	In use by the Brahmans...	.....	.....	.....	See Prinsep's *Views in Benares*.
Ghusla Ghat, Benares ...	A modern stone building ...	In use ...	.....	.....	.....	See Prinsep's Views, and Fergusson.

SOME PRINCIPAL ANCIENT AND OTHER NATIVE ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS IN THE PUNJAB.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
			DELHI DISTRICT.			
			In the official list some 91 buildings are described.			
Ruins at the Kutb, near Delhi ...	Historically of the highest interest, being the most important mark of the Muhammadan conquest of India; is situated about 11 miles from Delhi.	It is not known whether the custody of all buildings is of a systematic character.	The Kutb minar is well preserved; other buildings require attention; all buildings should be made secure and destructive vegetation kept down.	Restoration seems undesirable as a rule, but special investigation should be made.	Photographed by Bourne and Shepherd and others. Also see Architecture of Ancient Delhi by H. H. Cole, published by Arundel Society.	See Fergusson and Cunningham. Detailed drawings would be most valuable.
Tomb of Maulvi Jamali Kamali, near Delhi, to the south-east of Metcalfe House at the Kutb.	Decorated in a beautiful and singular way with colored encaustic tiles; date 1535 A.D.	Custody desirable ...	Fast losing all its beauty by removal of tiles, &c.; should be preserved.	Restoration impossible ...	No photographs known to exist.	None known of.
Ruined Tombs and Buildings around Delhi.	Chiefly Muhammadan and Pathan...	Ditto ...	Very variable; preservation in many cases desirable.	Restoration as a rule undesirable.	Some photographs by Bourne and Shepherd.	Many noticed in Fergusson; also see Cunningham, Vol. IV.
Humayun's Tomb, near Delhi ...	Early specimen of Mogul architecture, 1554 A.D., in marble and sandstone.	Systematic custody desirable.	In good repair ...	Should be restored if necessary.	Photographed by Bourne and Shepherd.	None known of.
Chausath Khamba, a tomb 3 miles from Delhi; date 1600 A.D.	A Muhammadan tomb decorated with beautiful cut-marble screenwork.	Ditto ditto.	In fair order, but some screens mutilated.	Probably desirable ...	Ditto ditto.	See Cunningham, Vol. IV. Details of tracery would be valuable.
Jama Masjid, in Delhi, date 1629-58 A.D.	A beautiful Mogul mosque still in use.	In custody of the Muhammadan priests.	In good order ...	Should be restored if necessary.	Ditto ditto.	Illustrated in Fergusson's Architecture.
Asoka's Pillar, on the ridge in the civil station, Delhi.	A Buddhist Lat; about 300 B.C. ...	Systematic custody desirable.	Recently set up (1875) ...	Unnecessary ...	None known ...	None known.
Zinat-ul-Masjid ...	A mosque with tombs now used as a Commissariat bake-house; date 1710 A.D.	.....	Removal of the bakery would seem appropriate.	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Palace in the Fort at Delhi; date about 1638 A.D.	Built by Shah Jehan. The Dewan Khas is richly ornamented with mosaic on white marble, and a painted ceiling; other buildings, such as the Moti Masjid and King's Bath, are highly ornamental and full of interest.	In some kind of custody; more information wanted.	In preservation, but discrimination required.	Late restoration of the painted ceiling very degrading; should be restored systematically.	Bourne and Shepherd have photographs.	Plans said to be in the Military Department. See also Fergusson. Detailed drawings would be of value.
Jaina Temple in Delhi ...	Built in the beginning of the present or end of the last century; singular for its beauty and ornament.	In use ...	Not known ...	No information as to necessity for preservation.	Ditto ditto	Details of the struts would be interesting. See Fergusson.
			GURGAON DISTRICT.			
			In the official list some 48 buildings are described.			
Lal and Kala Domes, near the hills by Sohna, about 1 mile from the Town of Gurgaon.	Buildings known as the red and black domes; they are decorated with sculptures and are reputed to have been built by Khanzadas; date unkown.	Custody desirable ...	Dilapidated; information wanted.	Information wanted ...	None ...	None.
Kutab Khan, in the boundary of the Town of Gurgaon.	A domed building of chunam and stone built by Kutab Khan, Khanzada, Mansabdar of the Emperor, about 400 years ago.	The inhabitants of Sohna use it as a cattle-shed.	Dilapidated; is handsome and should not be allowed to decay further.	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Aliwardi Mosque, 3 miles from the Tahsil Gurgaon.	A mosque and tomb in chunam and red stone; the tomb has a handsome trellis screen, built by Nawab Aliwardi Khan about 150 years ago.	Not used ...	Dilapidated; the tomb deserves rescuing from decay.	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Sohna Mosque, two hot and cold springs.	The old buildings are said to be a thousand years; the mosque dates from Shah Alam.	Used by inhabitants; mode of custody unknown.	Good ...	No information ...	None ...	None.
Farukhnagar Mosque, in the Town of Farukhnagar.	Built by the Nawab of the place in the reign of Muhammad Shah, 1553-54 A.D.; decorated with sculptures.	Used for worship ...	Good ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Hindu Temple at Sit Sai, 18 miles from Tahsil Palwal.	A building of chunam and stone with colored frescoes, about 224 years old.	Ditto ...	Fair ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Modern Tank and Chatri at Chuhiwalah.	The chatri is of chunam and stone, and is decorated with sculpture.	The tank used for bathing; no information about custody.	Good ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Mosque at Malab	A building of chunam and stone with colored decorations; built 200 years ago.	Used for worship; no information as to custody.	Good ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Muhammadan shrine in memory of Allah Yar Khan in Firozpur.	A monument, 40 feet square, of stone and chunam, with ornamental carvings; built 275 years ago.	A fakir lives in the shrine; no other custody known.	Fair ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Jama Masjid, in the Town of Firozpur.	A modern building with colored decoration.	Used for worship ...	Fair ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—continued.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
KARNAL DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 55 buildings are described.						
Tomb near Karnal, on the Trunk Road, called Dargah Kalandar Sahib.	A masonry enclosure, with a mosque and fountain; the tomb itself is of marble with sculptured decoration. It was built by Ghyas-ud-din, Emperor of Delhi, in memory of a fakir (1325 A.D.).	Sacred placed of Muhammadans; no information as to custody.	Good ...	No information ...	None ...	None.
Muhammadan tombs in the city of Panipat.	Decorated with marble sculptures; date 1325 A.D.	Sacred Muhammadan place; no information as to custody.	Good ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Kabul Bagh, 1 mile from Panipat ...	Formerly a mosque and garden built by the Emperor Baber to commemorate the victory over Ibrahim Lodi; built 1527.	No custody known of ...	The garden has disappeared; the mosque requires repairs.	None ...	None ...	None.
Mosque of Sheikh Tynb, inside the city of Kaithal.	A masonry building of the time of Akbar; the cupola is covered with enamel.	Not known ...	Requires repair ...	Doubtful necessity ...	None ...	None.
HISSAR DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 30 buildings are described.						
Jama Masjid, in the Town of Hissar	A brick building 350 years old; decorated with colored tiles.	Used for worship; no information as to custody.	Fair ...	Doubtful necessity ...	None ...	None.
Mosque near Hissar in the serai close to the Delhi Gate.	A brick building 345 years old; decorated with colored tiles.	Ditto ditto.	Fair ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Tomb near Hissar ...	An old domed brick building with colored tile decoration, said to be 500 years old.	Occupied as a residence by the Deputy Commissioner.	Said to be much neglected	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Barsi Darwaza, one of the gates of Hansi.	A brick gate decorated with colored tiles.	No information as to custody.	Fair ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Domed shrine at Tobana ...	A brick building decorated with tiles of various colors; built 500 years ago by Assad Khan, Pathan.	Not occupied; no information as to custody.	Fair ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Mosque in Tobana ...	A brick building erected 258 years ago by Mir Fazil; it is decorated with red, blue and yellow tiles.	Used for worship; no information as to custody of the building.	Fair ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
ROHTAK DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 28 buildings are described.						
Seven tombs at Jhajjar ...	These are of stone, Muhammadan in style; and one building has colored decoration (tiles?); about 250 years old.	Not known ...	Good ...	Doubtful necessity ...	None ...	None.
Alamgiri Mosque at Badli ...	A stone building erected by Aurangzeb Alamgir; about 200 years ago.	Used for worship; custody not known.	Needs repairs ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
SIRSA DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 4 buildings are described.						
Hindu Temple outside the Town of Hissar.	A plastered brick building with colored ornaments; about 500 years old by repute.	Used by Hindus; custody not known.	Fair ...	Doubtful necessity ...	None ...	None.
UMBALLA DIVISION.						
In the official list some 10 buildings are described.						
Muhammadan Tomb, 12 miles west of Shahabad Thannah.	A masonry building about 1710 A.D.; is the tomb of Shah Bhik, and of an architectural character.	Used by Muhammadans for worship; mode of custody unknown.	Very good ...	Not required ...	By Lieutenant Parker, Assistant Commissioner, Umballa.	None.
Jama Masjid at Thanesar ...	A solid masonry building; 1400 A.D.	Not in use; no custody known of.	In ruins ...	No information as to possibility or being desirable.	Ditto ditto.	None.
Gateway of the Old Fort of Thanesar	Solid masonry building; a good specimen of Muhammadan architecture; 1400 A.D.	Partly inhabited ...	In ruins; part of the remains are tolerably perfect.	No information ...	Ditto ditto.	None.
Mosque at Sadowra, 25 miles north-east of Umballa.	Solid masonry; date 1400 A.D. ...	Not in use ...	In ruins ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	None.
Old Muhammadan House at Buria, 3 miles from Jagadri.	A curious masonry house with colored decorations inside; built by Shah Jehan 1630 A.D.	No custody ...	In ruins ...	Doubtful necessity ...	Ditto ditto.	None.
SIMLA DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 3 buildings are described.						
Dhanj Mandal at Pinjore, a Temple standing in water.	Very ancient; built of blue stone ...	Not known ...	In order ...	Impossible ...	None ...	None.
HILL STATES.						
No official list.						
Hill Temples ...	Many very picturesque and curious wooden deotas or Hindu temples worthy of photography, description and preservation.					

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—continued.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
LUDHIANA DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 45 buildings are described.						
Mosque and Tomb at Ludhiana Khas	A plastered brick building with interior colored decoration, supposed to have been built in the time of Alamgir by Sheikh Muhammad Sharif, afterwards buried there.	Used for worship; no information as to custody.	Good ...	Unnecessary ...	None ...	None.
Makbara Shah Diwan, a Tomb 1 mile to the west of the Town of Tehanah.	A plastered brick building said to have been erected in the time of Akbar.	None known of; a grant of 190 bighas of land said to have been made by Government for its maintenance.	Ruins ...	No information as to its desirability.	None ...	None.
JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 24 buildings are described.						
Masjid Sheikh Darwaish, a Tomb and Mosque in Basti Sheikh.	A brick building built by Sheikh Darwaish who came from Cabul in 1026 A.H.; a Pathan structure.	Used as a mosque; no information as to custody.	In tolerable order; but if not repaired regularly will soon give way.	No information as to advisability of restoration.	None ...	None.
Serai, or Travellers' Rest-house, in Nurmahal.	A brick building celebrated for its beautifully carved gate. Nur Jehan, wife of Jehangir, built this serai in 1021 A.H.; is decorated with color and carvings.	Used for travellers; no information as to custody.	In tolerably good order ...	No information ...	None ...	None.
Garden and two Tombs at Hadiawalah, close to Nakodar.	Brick buildings are used as a school; are decorated with carvings and paintings; built in Jehangir's reign.	No information as to custody.	Good ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Dakburi Serai, 8 miles from Nakodar.	A brick building of Shah Jehan's time.	Not used; no information as to custody.	Going to ruin ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
KANGRA DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 169 buildings are described.						
Temple at Talka Bhalair Jowala Mukhi.	A very famous temple, to which numbers of pilgrims resort.	Not stated ...	Good ...	Information wanting ...	None ...	None.
Nandekaisa Temple in the village of Jadrenghal, Talka, Kangra.	Very old and famous shrine ...	Ditto ...	Good ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Kanja Mahadeo Temple in the village of Kaneara, 7 miles from Dharmsala.	Temple dedicated to Shibji in the centre of a thick wood.	Ditto ...	Good ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Hindu Temples and Tanks in Kangra.	Famous for bathing and workshop	Ditto ...	Good ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Temple at Baijnath ...	Very ancient building ...	Ditto ...	Good ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Bankhandi Thakur ...	Temple in the village of Phatran; very fine idol.	Ditto ...	Good ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Hurtumba Dabi ...	Temple in the village of Gindri; very ancient.	Ditto ...	Good ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Rugnathji ...	Temple in the village of Manny Karan; a very famous temple.	Ditto ...	Good ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Targag Narain ...	Temple in the village of Dear; very ancient.	Ditto ...	Good ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
AMRITSAR DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 19 buildings are described.						
Sikh Temple and sacred Tank called Darbar Sahib in the Town of Amritsar.	A modern building (1762 A.D.) of marble with a copper gilt dome, sometimes called the Golden Temple; its walls are adorned with inlaid devices of figures and flowers.	Used by the Sikh priests	Good ...	Should be kept in a state of restoration.	Several photographers have taken views.	None known of.
Sikh Temple called Akal Bunga at Amritsar.	A plastered brick building, with colored decorations and the upper storey covered with copper gilt sheets; date 1606 A.D.	In religious use ...	Good ...	Unnecessary ...	Several photograph exist	Ditto.
Garden and Tomb called Baba Atal in Amritsar.	A brick and white stone building with colored decorations and gilt roofs; a lofty tower is built over the tomb.	Religious institution ...	Good ...	Ditto ...	Has been photographed ...	None.
Hindu Temple beyond the Lohgurh Gate at Amritsar; date 1750.	A brick building situated on the Durgiana Tank; has colored decorations.	Used by travellers ...	Good ...	Ditto ...	None ...	None.
Old Imperial Serais built on the Delhi and Lahore road by the Emperor Jehangir about 1574 A.D.	Three brick buildings having colored decorations and encaustic tiles converted into villages.	Appear worthy of custody	In ruins ...	.....	None ...	None.
LAHORE DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 95 buildings are described.						
Chauburgi or Gateway, 1½ miles from Lahore on the Mooltan road.	This is a gateway leading to a garden which has been destroyed. The gate was built by Zeban Nisan, daughter of Alamgir, in 1641. It is of brick, decorated with encaustic tiles.	Appears worthy of custody	Bad ...	No information ...	None ...	None.

(12)

(13)

20/1326

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—continued.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
LAHORE DISTRICT—*contd.*						
Tomb of Ranjit Singh outside the Roshnai Gateway, Lahore.	A brick and marble building (1841) with paintings and sculptures. Government bears the expenses incurred in repairs.	In custody ...	Good ...	Possibly worthy of restoration.	Has been photographed ...	None.
Masjid Wazir Khan, near the Kotwali, Lahore.	A handsome brick building with colored tiles built in the reign of Shah Jehan.	Used by Muhammadans; custody desirable.	Good ...	Unnecessary ...	Ditto ...	None.
Badshahi Masjid near the Fort at Lahore.	A handsome mosque, built by Alamgir, is partly painted and sculptured.	Used by Muhammadans; no information as to custody.	Good ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	None.
Fort at Lahore ...	Commenced by Mahmud of Ghazni, finished by Shah Jahan in 1662; has some handsome buildings, and should be kept in a constant state of restoration.	In Government custody; but it is not known to what extent the decorations on the buildings are looked after.	Good as to structure ...	The inlaid work, carvings and paintings require much watching and skilful renewal.	Ditto ...	None known of.
Tomb of Jehangir at Shahdera, 3 miles from Lahore.	A marble and granite building, with sculptures and paintings, built by Shah Jehan, 1628.	Used as a resting-place for travellers; no information as to custody.	Was plundered by the Sikhs of marble work.	Possibly worthy of restoration.	Ditto ...	None.
Shahlimar Gardens, 6 miles from Lahore.	Built by Shah Jehan in immitation of the great gardens in Kashmir; is kept up by Government at an annual cost of Rs. 2,000.	Good ...	Good ...	Should be restored if necessary.	Ditto ...	None known of.
Tomb at Meean Meer, in the native village.	Built by Dara Shah in the reign of Alamgir; sculptured and highly painted.	Custody seems desirable ...	Good ...	Information required ...	None ...	None.
GUJRANWALA DISTRICT. *In the official list some 15 buildings are described.*						
Hiran Minar, 3 miles west of Shekhupura, Tahsil Hafizabad.	A tank, summer-house and tower built in 1650 A.D. by the eldest son of Jehangir; the tank is very large, and the Baradari of good architecture.	Custody seems desirable ...	In fair order ...	No information required ...	Has been photographed by Major Mercer.	None.
RAWALPINDI DISRTICT. *In the official list some 8 buildings, &c., are described.*						
Manikylas Tope ...	A Buddhist Tope which has been fully described by Cunningham.	No information; it is certainly worthy of being guarded.	In ruins ...	Impossible ...	Has been photographed ...	See Cunningham.
Old Mound at Shah-ki-deri ...	Old Buddhist remains described by Cunningham.	No information; is worthy of being guarded.	In ruins ...	Ditto ...	None ...	Ditto.
JHELUM DISTRICT. *In the official list some 34 buildings, &c., are described.*						
Temple at Mallott, 16 miles north-west of Pind Dadan Khan.	A stone building of a type similar to Kashmerian temples. An investigation would be valuable; said to be 2,000 years old.	Custody seems desirable ...	Ruins ...	Impossible ...	Said to have been photographed.	None.
Fort at Rhotas, 11 miles north-west of Jhelum.	An old Muhammadan fort with a fine gateway.	Certain parts used as a cattle-shed; over the gateway is a traveller's room.	Mostly ruined ...	Undesirable ...	None ...	None.
GUJRAT DISTRICT. *In the official list some 14 buildings, &c., are described.*						
Mung, 33 miles north-west of Gujrat, on the banks of the Jhelum.	A very old place; prolific in Indo-Greek coins.	None ...	None ...	None ...	None ...	None.
SHAHPUR DISTRICT. *In the official list some 11 buildings, &c., are described.*						
Mosque at Bhera ...	A plastered brick building covered with colored decorations; 300 years old.	Used by Muhammadans...	Good; has lately been restored.	Unnecessary ...	None ...	None.
PESHAWAR DISTRICT. *In the official list some 13 objects of interest are mentioned.*						
Fortress at Ranigat on the hill above the village of Nawagiraon, 9 miles north of the Swabi police station.	General Cunningham identifies it with Aornos. The fort contains a large number of Buddhist statues and sculpture.	None known of ...	The fortress said to be in good preservation.	Unnecessary ...	None ...	None.
Lat at Shahbaz Garhi near Mardan...	One of Asoka's edict pillars, 250 B.C. General Cunningham identifies the locality as the city of Sadatta.	Custody desirable ...	.....	.....	None known of ...	None known of.
Ruins of Buddhist city at Takht-i-Bahi, 8 miles to the north-west of Mardan.	Stone ruins of bas-reliefs and sculptures, 50 B.C. to 150 A.D.	Ditto ...	Many sculptures removed to Lahore Museum. Dr. Leitner removed a large number of sculptures.	Impossible ...	Many sculptures have been photographed.	See Cunningham and Fergusson.
Ruins of Buddhist city at Jamal Garhi, 7 miles to the north of Mardan.	Stone bas-relief and sculptures ...	Ditto ...	Many sculptures excavated and some taken to the Crystal Palace, and destroyed in the fire there.	Ditto ...	Sculptures have been photographed.	Ditto ditto.
Buddhist Temple and Monastery, 1 mile from the village Kharkhay in Yusafzai, and 3 miles from the Swat frontier.	Stone ruins with bas-reliefs and sculpture.	Apparently none ...	.....	.....	None ...	See Cunningham.

(14)

(15)

21/8/13/26

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—continued.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
HAZARA DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 6 objects of interest are described.						
Small Domed Cos Minar at Bat, 1½ miles from Mangal.	Supposed to have been erected by the Emperor Jehangir on the Imperial road to Kashmir; he halted at Mangal.	Apparently none ...	Falling into ruins ...	Information wanting ...	None known of ...	None known of.
MOOLTAN DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 13 objects of interest are described.						
Shrine of Muhammad Yusaf, called Shah Gardez, in Mooltan, near the Bohar Gate.	A brick building covered with colored encaustic tiles; 650 years old.	A place of pilgrimage; custody desirable.	Said to be in good preservation.	Should be restored if necessary.	Has been photographed ...	None known of.
Hindu Temple called Narsingpuri in Mooltan in the old Fort.	A brick building with paintings ...	Custody desirable ...	Ditto ditto.	.....	Ditto ...	None.
Shrine called Hazrat Sheikh Musa Pak in Mooltan.	A brick building of Aurangzeb's time decorated with paintings.	Ditto ...	Said to be good ...	.....	None ...	None.
A Domed Octagonal Monument, called Rukan-ud-din Alim, in the old Fort Mooltan.	A brick building of Toghlak; about 550 years old; decorated with paintings.	A place of pilgrimage; custody desirable.	Ditto ...	.....	Has been photographed ...	None.
Shrine called Shah Shams Tabrez, about half a mile outside the north-east corner of Mooltan.	A brick masonry building with paintings and bright encaustic tiles; 162 years old. Shams Tabrez was flayed alive on this spot as a martyr.	A place of Muhammadan pilgrimage; custody desirable.	Ditto ...	Should be restored if necessary.	Ditto ...	None.
Temple, Shrine and Tank at Suraj Kund, 4 miles to the south of Mooltan.	Of masonry, with paintings and encaustic tile-work.	A fair held twice a year; largely attended by Hindus; custody desirable.	Ditto.			
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 4 buildings are described.						
Tomb of Bawa Farid at Pakpattan, 27 miles from Montgomery.	A brick building with inlaid marble floor; about 630 years old; a renowned shrine.	Visited by pilgrims; mode of custody unknown.	In perfect preservation ...	Unnecessary ...	None ...	None.
JHANG DISTRICT.						
In the official return these are the only two buildings described.						
Mosque at Chiniot, half a mile from Tahsil Chiniot, on the Grand Trunk Road.	Built of red and grey stone, the floor paved with mosaic of black and white marble; the tomb of white marble; there are paintings on the walls; date about 220 years old.	Held in reverence by Hindus and Muhammadans; a school is held in the building.	Fair ...	Unnecessary apparently ...	None ...	None.
Tomb of Hazrat Shah, half a mile from Tahsil Chiniot.	A white and black marble building; the outer walls are painted; the interior is decorated with gilding; the tomb of a Fakir, Hazrat Shah Burhan, built in Shah Jehan's time.	A fair held yearly; custody desirable.	Fair ...	Unnecessasy apparently ...	None ...	None.
MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.						
In the official list these are the only two buildings described.						
Tomb of Nawab Tahar Khan at Sitpur on the Chenab, 60 miles from Muzaffargarh.	A brick building with encaustic tiles in green, black, yellow and blue; built in 1870 A.D. by Nawab Sultan Muhammad.	Not in use; custody desirable.	In good preservation; was repaired by the civil authorities in 1867.	Apparently unnecessary ...	Has been photographed ...	None.
Tomb of Abdul Wawab at Daira Din Panah, 45 miles north-west of Muzaffargarh.	A brick building with colored decorations; about 282 years old.	Used for worship; custody desirable.	A rent-free holding of 48 bighas is attached to the shrine; the income is said to amount to Rs. 2,000, but is represented as being insufficient to feed the pilgrims; has lately been repaired by the priests.	Ditto	Ditto	None.
DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 4 buildings, &c., are described.						
Nothing very important.						
DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.						
In the official list some 9 buildings are noticed.						
ort at Umarkot near Khypur ...	Built of masonry; supposed to be very ancient; Hindu or Buddhist.	Unused *except as quarries*; no apparent custody.	In ruins ...	.....	None ...	None.
BANNU DISTRICT.						
In the official list 3 objects of interest are noticed.						
Mound at Rokri Tahsil, Mianwali ...	Débris of walls in the mound were laid bare by the Indus in 1868, and several figures of Greco-Bactrian sculpture were excavated and sent to Lahore Museum.	Custody seems desirable ...	None ...	None ...	None ...	None.

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—concluded.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
		SIND STATE.				
		In the official list some 12 buildings are described.				
Temple of Siri Jynti Devi at Sind near the Western Jumna Canal.	Very ancient Hindu building ...	Custody seems desirable ...	Said to be good ...	.....	None ...	None.
		NABHA STATE.				
		In the official return only one building noticed.				
		MALER KOTLA STATE.				
Mosque of Shah Fazl at Maler ...	*About 200 years old* ...	*Custody desirable* ...	*Said to be good* ...	.....	None ...	None.
Tomb of Sheikh Sadr Khan at Maler	About 500 years old ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	None ...	None.
		KALSIA STATE.				
		Nothing of importance.				
		BHAWULPORE STATE.				
		In the official list some 64 buildings are described.				
Pattan Munnara, an old tower 7 miles north of Naushahra.	A curiously-built tower on what were the banks of the Indus; the remains of an old town lie around.	Custody probably desirable	Ruinous condition ...	None. ...	None ...	None.
Fort at Mow Maharik, 6 miles west of Naushahra.	Mow fort is one of six built by Sai Sahasi II about 600 A. D.; was taken by Shah Hassan Arghan in 1525 A.D.	A village is built on the top to be out of the way of floods.	Fair ...	.....	None ...	None.
		CHAMBA STATE.				
		In the official list some 8 buildings are described.				
Hindu Temples at Chamba on the Ravi.	Stone buildings with sculptured decorations.	Used by Hindus; mode of custody unknown.	Good ...	.....	Photographed ...	Mentioned by Vigne. No drawings.
Temple at Mirgola in Odapur, 3 miles from Trilonath.	Highly ornamented with carvings in wood.	Ditto ditto.	Good ...	.....	Worthy of photography...	Worthy of drawing in detail.

SOME PRINCIPAL ANCIENT AND OTHER NATIVE ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS IN KASHMIR.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
		In the official list some 85 objects of interest are described.				
Garden at Manus Bal, 10 miles north of Srinagar.	Laid out in Akbar's time, 300 years ago; the stone buildings are ruined.	Custody desirable ...	Ruins ...	.....	Photographed ...	None.
Temples at Pattan, 15 miles north-west of Srinagar.	Date from 883 to 901 A.D.; handsome stone buildings with sculptured columns, &c. (See Ancient Buildings in Kashmir.—*H. H. Cole*, 1869.)	Ditto ...	Ruins; preservation very desirable.	Impossible ...	Ditto ...	None.
Temple at Bhuniyar, west of Baramula, and 1¼ miles beyond Naushahra.	An intersting Hindu temple and enclosure of stone.	Occupied by a fakir; no regular custody to prevent damage.	In fair order; should be preserved.	Unnecessary ...	Ditto ...	None.
Hindu Temple on the Takht-i-Suleiman Hill, called Jyeshteswara.	A solid stone building, with thick walls and pyramidal roof, date about 220 B.C.	Used for Hindu worship; custody desirable.	Ditto ditto.	.....	Ditto ...	Drawn. See Ancient Buildings in Kashmir, 1869.—*Cole.*
Garden and Baradari called Chashmah Shahi, on the Dal Lake near Srinagar.	The tank is of stone and the Baradari of wood and brick; built by Akbar.	Custody desirable ...	Ditto ditto.	.....	Ditto ...	None.
Garden and Baradari at Shahlimar Bagh on the Dal Lake, east of Srinagar.	Built by Shah Jehan, in brick and stone.	Ditto ...	Fair order ...	.....	Ditto ...	None.
Garden called Nishat Bagh on the Dal, east of Srinagar.	Built by the father-in-law of Shah Jehan; a beautiful garden Baradari and fountain.	Ditto ...	Fair order; should be systematically preserved.	.....	Ditto ...	None.
Temple at Pandrathan, 3 miles south-east of Srinagar.	Beautiful Hindu temple in stone; about 913 A.D.; stands in water.	Ditto ...	Ruined; should be cleared of jungle and preserved.	It would be possible to restore this.	Ditto ...	See plans in Cole's Ancient Buildings in Kashmir.
Mosque of Shah Hamadan in Srinagar	An interesting wooden building ...	In use by Muhammadans	Fair ...	.....	Ditto ...	None; plans are wanted.
Jami Masjid in Srinagar ...	A large building with wooden pillars carved.	Custody desirable ...	Delapidated ...	.....	Ditto ...	None; details would be valuable.
Hindu Temple at Pampar ...	An interesting stone building ...	Ditto ...	Ruined ...	.....	Not photographed ...	None.
Avantipura Temples, 15 miles north-east of Srinagar; date 875 to 904 A.D.	Old cloisters and temples partly buried; the stone carvings are good; a most interesting ruin; after Marttand the most important in Kashmir.	Custody wanted ...	Ruins; should be well looked after.	Impossible ...	Photographed ...	See Cunningham and Fergusson. See Cole's Ancient Buildings in Kashmir.

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—continued.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Temple at Marttand, 3 miles east of Islamabad.	The finest example of the old Kashmiri style of architecture, but in great ruin.	Custody much required ...	Ruins ...	Impossible ...	Photographed often ...	See Cunningham, Fergusson, Cole, Vigne.
Vernag Garden and Spring ...	Built by Jehangir; is a most curious place; full of sacred fish.	The Hindus take care of the place; but it wants some systematic custody to preserve it.	Ruins ...	.....	Photographed ...	None.
Hindu Temples at Wangat, about 25 miles from Srinagar.	Old buildings of stone, dating from the commencement of the present century; are much out of the way.	Custody desirable ...	No preservation, but should be kept clear of jungle and preserved by an enclosure.	.....	Ditto ...	See Cunningham and Cole.

SOME PRINCIPAL ANCIENT AND OTHER NATIVE ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS IN THE LIMITS OF THE RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Chartya Cave at Dhummar ...	About 500-600 A.D.; a rock-cut temple.	Custody desirable ...	.....	.....	.....	See Cunningham.
Chaitya Caves at Kholi ...	Probably the most modern group of Buddhist caves in India.	Ditto.				
Temple at Chandravati, near Tahra Puttan.	600 A.D.; has a beautifully carved roof.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	See Fergusson and Tod. Drawings wanted.
Temple at Barrolli in Central India, Kotah Agency.	Erected before 750 A.D.; is situated not far from the falls of the river Chumbul; is now a desecrated temple.	Ditto ...	The ornamental masonry well worthy of preservation.	.....	.....	See Fergusson and Tod's Rajasthan. Drawings wanted.
Rock-cut Temple at Dhummar ...	A Brahminical cutting of the 8th century.	Custody desirable ...	.....	.....	.....	See Cunningham.
Jaina Tower of Sri Allat at Chittore.	About 80 feet high, and adorned with sculptures from summit to base; date about 896 A.D.	Ditto ...	Ruins, and being damaged by vegetation.	.....	Has been photographed.	
Jaina Temples on Mount Abu ...	Two temples, have beautiful marble carvings and details; date 1032 to 1247 A.D.	In use ...	.....	.....	Have been photographed...	See Fergusson. Drawings wanted.
Remains of Jaina Temples at Chandravati, a few miles south of Mount Abu.	About 1032 to 1250 A.D.; destroyed by Muhammadans in the middle of the 14th century.	Fergusson says is used as a quarry by the neighbourhood.	.....	.....	.....	See Tod's Western India.
Mosque at Ajmir, called the Arhai-din-ka-Jhompra.	An elaborate piece of stone sculpture; originally the building was a Hindu or Jaina Temple; converted 1211-36 A.D.	In custody ...	.....	Has been partially restored by the Executive Engineer, Mayo College, Ajmir.	Has been photographed,	
Palace of the Seths at Ajmir ...	A modern but beautiful building in the Ajmir city.	In use ...	.....	.....	.....	See Rousselet, page 206. Worthy of detailed drawing.
Temples on the shore of the Lake at Poshkur.	Numberless temples and buildings on the shore of the lake erected by Mann Sing of Jeypore, Jowahir Mull of Bhurtpore, Bijy Sing of Marwar, and Holkar's famous Queen, Aheluja Bai; a beautiful collection of Rajputana architectural styles.	.....	.....	.....	Photographs would be valuable.	See Rousselet, pages 215 and 217. Worthy of drawing.
Tower of Victory in the Fort at Chittore, 120 feet high.	Erected by Khumbo Rana to commemorate his victory over Muhmud of Malwa in 1439 A.D.	Custody desirable ...	Has had a new cupola built at the top since 1839.	.....	Has been photographed ...	See Fergusson.
Jain Temple, the Sengar Chaori, Temple of Vrij.	Ruins in the Fort at Chittore ...	Worthy of custody ...	Worthy of preservation ...	.....	.....	See Rousselet, pages 191 and 194.
Palace at Amber, the original Capital of the Jeypore State.	Date about 1592 A.D.; the Sowae Gate of Sowae Jye Sing is a beautiful work of art.	Well worthy of custody; is tenanted by monkeys.	Requires preservation ...	.....	Has been photographed ...	See Rousselet, pages 235-245. Worthy of careful drawing. Details would be most valuable.
Tomb of Rajah Buktawar at Ulwar	A modern chuttrie with considerable architectural pretensions to beauty.	In custody ...	.....	.....	Ditto.	
Palace of Shah Jehan in the Island of Jugmunder, Udaipur.	Described by Rousselet as a splendid palace; the interior decorated with mosaics.	Worth guarding ...	Worth preserving ...	.....	.....	See Rousselet's India and its Native Princes, page 156.
Palace at Udaipur ...	A large and magnificent building; used by the Maharana of Udaipur.	In use ...	.....	.....	.....	See Rousselet's India and its Native Princes, page 160.
Cenotaph of Singram Sing at Udaipur, in Mewar Agency.	Singram Sing was buried here in 1733; a pleasing and elegant building in stone.	Custody desirable ...	.....	.....	Has been photographed ...	See Rousselet and Fergusson.

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—continued.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Cenotaph in Mahassati at Ahar, Udaipur.	A modern dome raised on twelve columns.	.....	.....	.....	Has been photographed ...	See Rousselet and Fergusson.
Chuttries of the Bhurtpore Raja's at Goverdhun, near Bhurtpore.	Very pleasing buildings of a modern type.	In custody of the Raja's people.	.....	.....	Have been photographed...	See buildings near Muttra and Agra by H. H. Cole.
Palace at Deeg in the Bhurtpore Territory.	A modern building (dating from 1725) of the mixed style.	Used by the Raja; also by visitors.	Fair ...	.....	Has been photographed ...	See Fergusson and Cole.
Temple of Meera Bae at Chittore ...	A temple dedicated to Vishnu ...	Is much overgrown with trees.	.....	.....	Ditto ...	See Fergusson.

SOME PRINCIPAL ANCIENT AND OTHER NATIVE ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS IN THE LIMITS OF THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Buddhist Tope at Sanchi, near Bhilsa	Very ancient ruins with railing and gateways; date of tope 500 B.C., railing 250 B.C., gates 37 A.D.	Custody most desirable ...	The south and west gates require repair and building up again.	Impossible ...	Has been photographed. See Tree and Serpent Worship by Fergusson.	See Cunningham, Fergusson, Maisey, Cole, &c.; also Rousselet.
Remains of Jain Temple at Gyraspore, near Bhilsa in Bhopal.	Beautifully carved stone columns; about 650 A.D.	Custody desirable ...	Ruins ...	.....	Have been photographed...	See Fergusson.
Temples to Vishnu and Siva at Khajuraho in the Bundelcund Agency.	Dating from 950 to 1050 A. D.; very profuse in stone sculptures of human figures and foliation.	Ditto ...	Ruins ...	.....	Ditto ...	See Cunningham's *Archæological Reports*, Vol. II., page 420; also Fergusson and Rousselet.
Jaina Temples at Khajuraho, 125 miles west-south-west from Allahabad, and 150 miles south-east of Gwalior.	A deserted place, but having some 30 temples of great beauty; erected about the 11th century.	Ditto ...	Ruins ...	.....	Ditto ...	See Fergusson and Rousselet.
Temple at Udaipur, near Bhilsa in Bhopal.	Dating about 1060 A.D., and carved with great precision and delicacy.	Custody desirable ...	In comparatively good condition.	.....	.....	See Fergusson, page 457.
Two Jaina Temples at Gwalior ...	Finished about 1093 A.D.; covered with elaborate sculpture.	Custody most desirable ...	Ruins ...	.....	Have been photographed.	See Fergusson.
Teli-ka Mandir at Gwalior ...	Is in the Fort at Gwalior; a pile of ruin, dating from the 10th or 11th century.	Ditto ...	Worthy of preservation ...	.....	Has been photographed.	
Great Mosque at Mander, Malwa ...	1405-32 A.D. ...	Custody desirable ...	Ruined and overgrown ...	.....	.....	See Fergusson.
Palace at Gwalior ...	Built by Mann Singh (1486-1516); a remarkable specimen of a Hindu Palace; the outer walls covered with enamelled brick.	Custody most desirable; the palace has been much damaged by the military occupation of the Gwalior Fort.	A most interesting ruin; worth preservation from further destruction.	.....	Has been photographed.	
Tomb of Muhammad Ghaus, Gwalior.	Erected in Akbar's reign; has beautiful tracery or pierced stone work.	Custody most desirable ...	Seems to require repair ...	.....	Ditto ...	See Furgusson.
Palace at Duttiah, in Bundelcund ...	A large block of buildings of a pleasing architectural character.	In use ...	Information wanting ...	.....	Ditto ...	Drawings wanted.
Palace at Oortcha, in Bundelcund ...	A very picturesque combination of domes and gateways.	In use ...	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto
Temple of Scindiah's Mother, Gwalior	Quite modern ...	In custody ...	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
Temples, said to be Jain, at Sonaghur, near Duttiah in Bundelcund.	Quite modern temples ...	In use ...	Ditto ...	.....	Have been photographed	See Rousselet, page 322.

SOME PRINCIPAL ANCIENT AND OTHER NATIVE ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
In the official list there are 106 buildings, &c., mentioned.						
Remains of Hindu temples and a fine Gateway in the Nimar District at Madhata.	.....	.....	Information wanting ...		None.	

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—continued.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Ancient Temples in the Mahadeva Hills, Pachmarhi, Hoshangabad District.	.....					
A rock-cut Temple, at Tilaksundur, Hoshangabad District.	.....					
Several Bathing-ghats and Hindu Temples at Sagar.	.....					
Antiquities and a Pillar of Asoka at Eran, in the Sagar District.	Described by Cunningham ...		Information wanting ...		None.	
Ruins of Mosques, Tombs and Buildings round the lake and fort at Dhamoni, in the Sagar District.	.....					
Remains of Jaina Temples in the Damoh District.	.....					
A famous Castle and Ruins of the Palaces of the old Gond Rajahs in the Narsinghpur District.	.....					
Remarkable Temple at Bhera Ghat, 9 miles from Jabalpur.	An inner shrine, surrounded by a domed circular cloister, with many sculptures.					
Ruins of a Mahal at Garha ...	Built by Madan Sinha in 1100 A.D.,					
Ruins at Karanbel near Tewar, in the Jabalpur District.	Well-known ruins, *from which stones have recently been removed by railway contractors.*					
A small Temple and Ruins of Palaces at Ramnagar, in the Mandla District	There is an inscription on the temple, of which a rubbing is required.					
Some 40 or 50 Hemarpanti Temples at Gansur, in the Sconi District.	Very elaborate buildings in sandstone.					
One of the ancient Gateways at Pannar, in Wardha District.	One gate recently removed to make way for modern improvement.					
A very fine Temples at Parseoni, in the Nagpur District.	.....					
Temples and Remains of all kinds of Buildings at Ramtek, in the Nagpur District.	.....					
A fine Temple of Mahadeva at Janjgir, in the Balaghat District.	A very complete building of the fourteenth century, with minute and quaint sculptures.					
The district of Balaghat is said to contain handsome Buddhist Temples, the exact localities of many of which are not known. At Bhimlat there is a Lat lying on the ground.	.....					
Temple of Mahadeva at Pali, in the Bilaspur District.	Said to be the finest temple in the district.		Information wanting.			
Countless number of Tanks and Temples at Ratnapur, in the Bilaspur District.	.....					
A Temple of Buramdeva, in the Bilaspur District.	Has an inscription, said to be dated 103 A.D.					
Ruins of very old and interesting Temples at Malhar, in the Bilaspur District.	.....					
Celebrated Temple of Rajiva Lochan at Rajim.	An inscription is dated 759 A.D. (see *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. XV).					
Architectural remains at Bhandak, in the Chanda District.	These are of great age and interest; among them some cave temples, &c.					
An ancient and beautiful group of Temples and Monastery at Markundi, in the Chanda District.	.....					
Famous old Temple of Ramchandra at Bhadrachallam, in the Upper Godavery District.	Supported by an annual endowment of Rs. 13,000 from the Nizam's Government.					

SOME PRINCIPAL ANCIENT AND OTHER NATIVE ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS IN THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY, HAIDERABAD.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Dravidian Temple, the Kylas at Ellora.	One of the most singular and interesting architectural monuments in India, cut in the rock; date 750-950 A.D.	Requires guarding ...	Has been damaged by Muhammadans.	.....	.....	See Daniell's *Views of Hindustan.*
Caves at Ellora, Aurangabad District	500-800 A.D. ...	Custody desirable ...	.....	.....	.....	See Fergusson and Daniell.
Chaitya Caves at Ellora, Aurangabad District.	Rock-cut temple; about 600 A.D. ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	Has been photographed ...	See Fergusson.
Chaitya Caves at Ajanta ...	Rock-cut temple with colored frescoes and handsome sculptures.	The paintings are disappearing from damp, bats and natives.	Means of preservation should be considered.	.....	Have been photographed...	See Gill, Fergusson, Burgess and Griffiths. Some of the paintings have been copied.
Jaina Temple at Amwah, near Ajunta	Beautiful carved stone pillars ...	None ...	Ruins ...	.....	Photographed by Major Gill.	

24 1322

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—continued.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Chalukyan Temple at Buchropully...	A temple near Haiderabad, called by Fergusson the most simple form of a Chalukyan temple.	Custody desirable ...	Ruins ...	.....	Has been photographed.	
Four Kirti Stambhas or stone Gateways in Worangul.	Built about 1163 A.D. by Pratapa Rudra.	Apparently in good condition.	.....	.....	Have been photographed.	
Temple at Hammoncondah in the Worangul District.	Erected in 1163 A.D.; an elaborate example of Chalukyan architecture.	Custody desirable ...	.....	.....	Has been photographed.	
Mosque at Kalburgah ...	1347—1435; a remarkable Pathan building, the whole of the area being covered in.	Information required ...	.....	.....	Ditto ...	See Fergusson.
Tombs of the Berid Shahi Dynasty at Bidar.	1492—1609 A.D.; interesting buildings; not described or drawn by anyone.	Ditto.				
Temples said to be Jain at Muktagiri in Berar, near Gaweighur.	All of the modern domed style ...	Ditto.				
Temple at Maikur, Buldana District.	A large temple with Jain columns...	Information	wanting.			
Berar Hemarpanti Temple at Lonar, Maikur, Buldana District, Berar. (The term Hemarpanti is derived by tradition from a sorcerer Hemarpant, who used demons to build temples in one night.)	Finest early Hindu building in Berar, covered with sculptures (see Mr. Lyall's account in the *Berar Gazetteer*, page 139).	Ditto	ditto.			
Group of Jain Temples at Mukhtigiri, near Ilichpur.	A beautiful group of buildings near a waterfall.	Ditto	ditto.			

SOME PRINCIPAL ANCIENT AND OTHER NATIVE ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS IN THE RAJAH'S TERRITORY, MYSORE.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Colossal Jain Statue at Yannur ...	This image is 35 feet high ...	Information wanting ...	.....	.....	Has been photographed.	
Colossal Jain Statue at Sravana, Belgula, near Seringapatam.	This statue is 70 feet high. Wellington went to see it at the time of the Siege of Seringapatam, 1799.	Ditto.				
Jaina Bastis at Sravana, Belgula, near Seringapatam.	There are 15 of these temples, which are more or less of ornamental masonry.	None known; well worth looking after.	Information wanting ...	.....	Ditto ...	None.
Temple at Somnathpur ...	Built by Vinaditya Bellala in 1043 A.D.; very elaborate shrine with carvings in stone.	Said to be in charge of the Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District.	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
Great Temple at Hullabid; commenced about 1224 A.D.	A double Chalukyan temple of great beauty and elaboration.	Said to be in charge of the Amildar of Belur.	In fair condition ...	.....	Ditto ...	See Fergusson.
Temple at Belur in Mysore, near Hullabid.	A Chalukyan temple, with wonderfully elaborate sculptures; built in 1114 A.D.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Chalukyan Temple, called Kait Iswara, at Hullabid in Mysore; erected in the 12th century.	Covered with sculptures of the best class of Indian art.	Ditto ditto ...	Is overgrown by jungle, and will be destroyed utterly if no steps are taken.	.....	Ditto.	
Colossal Jain Statue at Karkala ...	This image is 41 feet 5 inches high; date 1432 A.D.	No information.				

SOME ANCIENT AND OTHER NATIVE ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS IN BURMA.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
	No official list yet furnished. [See Fergusson's Indian Architecture.]					
Pagoda at Thatun, about 40 miles north of Martaban.	The ruins at Thatun have been described by St. Andrew St. John, and are very extensive; the principal pagoda is adorned with the most elaborate sculptures; date probably before sixth century.	...	No information.			
Ruins and Remains at Prome ...	Prome was the religious capital of Buddhist in Burma up to 107, A.D., and its ruins require investigation.					

23/1926

Ancient Architectural Buildings, &c.—continued.

Name of building or groupe of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Ruins of Pagan ...	These are very extensive, and Colonel Yule estimates that the remains of 800 to 1,000 temples may be traced. The temple of Gandapalen, 1160 A.D., is rich and beautiful in detail; the buildings are always of brick covered with stucco.	.....	No information.			
Circular Dagobas ...	The Kongmadu Dagoba is not far from Mongún, and dates from 1650 A.D.; in fore it resembles the Sanchi tope, having precisely the same features, made however of brick and plaster instead of stone, and elaborate gateways; the Shoemadu Dagoba at Pegu is more polygonal than circular, and is as high as St. Paul's.	.....	Ditto	...	.....	See Colonel Yule's *Mission to Ava.*
Burmese Monasteries ...	Are all of wood, and most of them many storeyed, like the temples in Nepal (see Fergusson).		Information wanting	...	.....	See Colonel Symes' *Embassy to Ava.*
ANCIENT REMAINS IN CABUL.						
Jellalabad Topes ...	A number of some 40 topes, dating from the commencement of the Christian era to 700 A.D.	.....	Some lately excavated during the Afghan Campaign, and coins discovered by Mr. Simpson.			
Ali Masjid ...	A number of remains were examined here in January 1879 by Mr. Beglar.					
SOME ANCIENT BUILDINGS IN NEPAL.						
Buddhist Temple of Swayambunath, near Khatmandu.	Curious pile of building; the Chaitya is of an irregular form, with a very exaggerated form of "tee."	Used for worship ...	.....	.....	.....	See drawings in the Hodgson Collection.
Hindu Temples to Mahadeo and Krishna at Patan.	Curious buildings; worthy of preservation.	.....	.....	.....	Have been photographed...	Ditto ditto.
Hindu Bhowani Temple at Bhatgaon.	It is five storeys in height and very Chinese in character.	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
ANCIENT BUILDINGS IN ASSAM. Nothing of any importance.						

SOME PRINCIPAL ANCIENT AND OTHER NATIVE ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Some 82 remains are noted in an official list furnished in 1870.						
Buddhist Tope at Amaravati, in the Kistna District.	Remains of a Dagoba and Railing; about 400 and 500 A.D.	Custody desirable ...	Ruins; preservation wanted.	Impossible ...	See *Tree and Serpent Worship*, by Fergusson.	See *Tree and Serpent Worship*, by Fergusson.
The Seven Pagodas at Mahabalipuram near Madras, in Chingleput.	Temples of Dravidian architecture; about the 6th century; cut in the rock.	Custody desirable. (Permanent watcher suggested in 1870.)	Preservation desirable ...	Most of the buildings of interest in the Chingleput District are said to be connected with Pagodas in charge of Trustees or Committees.	Photographed by Dr. Hunter, Captain Lyon.	See Fergusson, Colonel Mackenzie.
Dravidian Temple at Tiruvalur, in Chingleput, 30 miles west of Madras.	A number of temples and shrines enclosed in a court 940 feet by 701 feet.	Custody desirable ...	Ditto ...		.....	See Fergusson and Ram Raz's Hindu Architecture.
Dravidian Temples at Congeveram, in Chingleput.	Groups of temples as picturesque and good as any elsewhere in the Madras Presidency.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...			
Temple at Percor in Coimbatore ...	Has a fine porch; date about 1750 A.D., with handsome compound pillars.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	Has been photographed ...	See Fergusson.
Two Gopuras of a deserted Temple at Tarputry, on the banks of the river Pennair, District Bellary.	Covered with the most elaborate sculpture.	Worthy of custody ...	Worth preservation ...	.....	Have been photographed	See Fergusson. Details would be valuable.
Temple of Vitoba at Vijayanagar on the Tongabhadra, Bellary District.	A remarkable ruin of the Dravidian style; erected 1529-42 A.D.; carved in granite	Custody desirable ...	Ditto ...	.....	Has been photographed ...	Details would be valuable.
Temple at Vellore, North Arcot ...	A fine porch; date about 1350 A.D.; in the Vellore Fort; is occupied as a store.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	See Fergusson.
Rajah Mahal, or Rajah's Palace of Chendragiri, in North Arcot.	Chendragiri is a deserted fortified city; there are several interesting ruins in the fort; among them the Rajah's palace.	Ditto ...	In 1877 the sum of Rs. 2,000 is said to have been provided for repairs.	.....	None known ...	None known.
Delhi Durwaza at Arcot ...	Is a spacious and massive gateway surmounted by a room; said to have been used by Clive at the time of the defence of Arcot.	Ditto ...	In 1877 a small estimate was framed for its repair.			
Dravidian Temple at Chillambaram, in South Arcot.	A large enclosure of shrines and temples, dating from 10th to the 17th centuries.	Ditto ...	Preservation desirable ...	.....	Has been photographed ...	See Fergusson. Details would be valuable.

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—continued.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Dravidian Pagoda at Tanjore ...	Called the Great Pagoda; date about the 14th century.	Converted in 1777 A.D. into an arsenal by the French, and has not since been used for sacred purposes.	Preservation desirable ...	.....	Has been photographed ...	See Fergusson. Details would be valuable.
Dravidian Temple of Soubramanya, Tanjore.	Date about 15th century; covered with elaborate sculpture.	Custody desirable ...	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Details would be valuable.
Gopara or Porch at Combaconum in the Tanjore District.	A richly ornamented piece of Dravidian architecture.	Worth guarding ...	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Details wanted.
Dravidian Temple at Seringham, near Trichinopoly.	A very large enclosure of temples; a modern cluster of buildings built within the limits; of the 18th century.	Used for sacred purposes; a great resort of pilgrims.	Ditto ...	.....	Frequently photographed.	
Tirumala Naik's Palace at Madura ...	Dating from 1623-45 A.D. ...	Worth custody ...	Has been disfigured by paint.	Recent restoration said to have been stopped for want of funds.	Has been photographed ...	See Fergusson. Details wanted.
Dravidian Temple of Ramisseram in the Island of Paumben in Madura.	Has some beautiful corridors; about 1550 A.D.	Not in proper custody ...	Has been much disfigured by coatings of paint.			
Palace at Madura ...	Built about 1640 A.D., and shows the influence of the Muhammadan on the Dravidian architecture.	Custody desirable ...	Preservation wanted ...	.....	.....	See Daniell's *Views of Hindustan*, and Fergusson.
Pagoda at Sompalli, in the Cuddapah District.	A small ruined pagoda with some fine stone carvings and fresco paintings.	Ditto.				
Temple at Tinnevelly	An enclosure 508 feet by 756 feet ...	Ditto ...	Preservation desirable ...	.....	.....	See Fergusson.

SOME PRINCIPAL ANCIENT AND OTHER NATIVE ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
In an official list furnished by Mr. Burgess in 1875 some 720 places of interest are enumerated.						
Cave at Elephanta, Bombay ...	Dates from the middle of the eighth century; curious Hindu sculptures.	Systematic custody, &c., desirable; in charge of Executive Engineer, Bombay defences.	Fair ...	Unnecessary ...	Has been photographed ...	See Burgess.
Chaitya at Kenheri on the Island of Salsette, Bombay.	A rock-cut Buddhist temple; about 600 A.D.	Custody desirable ...	Fair ...	.....		
Chaitya Cave at Nasik, Bombay ...	A rock-cut Buddhist temple; about 129 B.C., with sculpture and capitals.	Ditto ...	Fair ...	.....	Has been photographed ...	See Fergusson.
Temple called Ambernath, near Kalian, Bombay.	Dating about 860 A.D.; casts of the sculptures have been made and sent home; though small it is richly carved.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	None ...	See Daniell. Drawings would be valuable.
Saiva Temple at Poona, Bombay ...	A Hindu rock-cut temple of plain design.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	See Daniell.
Chaitya Cave at Karli in the Bhore Ghaut.	A handsomely rock-cut temple; 78 B.C.	Requires custody ...	Condition is good ...	.....	Has been photographed ...	See Fergusson.
Chaitya Cave at Bedsa, 11 miles from Karli, in the Bhore Ghaut.	A rock-cut temple with sculptured capitals.	Ditto ...	In charge of Executive Engineer, Poona District.	.....	Ditto ...	See Burgess and Fergusson.
Chaitya Cave at Bhaja, in the Bhore Ghaut.	A cave temple dating before the Christian era; carved out of the rock; no sculpture.	Custody desirable ...	.....	.....	Ditto ...	See Burgess and Fergusson.
Jama Masjid at Bijapur, in the Kaladgi Collectorate.	1557-79 A.D. ...	Ditto ...	An allotment for repairs to the Bijapur buildings is made by the Executive Engineer, Belgaum, and made over to the Municipality of Bijapur.	.....	Ditto ...	See Fergusson and A. Cumming; also Hope's *Architecture of Bijapur.*
Tomb of Ibrahim at Bijapur, in Kaladgi Collectorate.	1579-1626 A.D.; a very elaborate square building.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	Ditto ...	

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—continued.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Tomb of Muhammad at Bijapur, in the Kaladgi Collectorate.	1626-60 A.D.; remarkable for simple grandeur and constructive boldness.	Custody desirable ...	The mode of custody of all these buildings at Ahmedabad seems to require enquiry.	No precise information as to the condition of the buildings.	The question of restoration requires special investigation.	Has been photographed ...	See Hope's Bijapur.
Jama Masjid at Ahmedabad, Bombay	About 1411 A.D.; a fine building, Saracenic in style.					Ditto ...	See Hope's *Architecture of Ahmedabad*; also Fergusson.
Queen's Mosque at Mirzapur, Ahmedabad Collectorate. ...	Very fine building; Saracenic in style.					Ditto ...	
Tombs and Mosque at Sirkej, about 5 miles from Ahmedabad.	1445-51 A.D.; fine buildings, Saracenic in style.					Ditto ...	
Tomb of Kutub-ul-Alum, Butwa, near Ahmedabad.	Built about 1460 A.D.; Saracenic in style.					Ditto ...	
Tomb of Syad Osman, Ahmedabad...	Built in 1460 A.D. by Mahmud Beguna; Saracenic in style.					Ditto ...	
Tomb of Mahmud Begurra near Khana, Ahmedabad.	About 1484 A.D.; Saracenic in style.					Ditto ...	
Mosque of Mochafiz Khan, Ahmedabad.	Saracenic in style ...					Ditto ...	
The Rani Sipri Mosque, Ahmedabad	Ditto ...					Ditto ...	
Desecrated Mosque in the Palace at Ahmedabad (Bhuddur).	Beautiful specimen of window tracery in this building.						
Jama Masjid at Cambay, Bombay ...	Erected in 1325 A.D. ...	Information wanted ...	Much out of repair.				
Jaina Temples at Moodbidri in Canara, Bombay.	The exteriors are very wooden in construction, although in stone; the interior columns carved in the most elaborate manner.	Custody desirable ...	.....	.....		Has been photographed ...	See Hope's *Architecture of Dharwar and Mysore.*
Jaina Stambha or Pillar at Gurusankerry in Canara, Bombay.	A handsome carved stone pillar ...	.....	Apparently fair ...	.....		Ditto.	
Jaina Temples at Girnar near Puttan Somnath, Gujarat.	Amongst these is the famous Somnath temple.	.....	.....	.....		.....	See Burgess.

(32)

Jaina Temples at the sacred city of Sutrunjya near Palitana in Gujerat, Bombay.	Numbers of temples and shrines; some as early as the eleventh century and as late as the present century.	A few priests sleep in the temples and keep the place clean.	.....	.....	None ...	Ditto.
Jama Masjid at Champanir in Gujerat.	Built by Muhammad Shah in 1485 A.D.; said to be very tasteful decoration.	Is not used ...	Has been injured in many places.	.....	None ...	None.
Tomb of the Nawab of Junaghur in Guzerat, Bombay.	A modern building ...	.....	.....	.....	Has been photographed.	
Jama Masjid at Bharoch ...	Probably built before Ahmad Shah; built of stone with domes, and is a fine specimen of an early mosque-constructed art of the materials of overthrown Hindu temples.	Used as a travellers' quarter by Muhammadan mendicants.	Is falling into a delapidated condition.	.....	None ...	None.
Brahminical Temple of Papanatha at Parudkul or Battadkal, in Dharwar, Bombay.	Date about 500 A.D.; a much sculptured stone building.	None known ...	A ruin ...	.....	Has been photographed ...	See Burgess.
Dravidian temple at Pattadkal, in Dharwar, Bombay.	Date eighth or ninth century; a rock-cut temple.	Requires custody badly ...	Requires preservation ...	.....	.....	See Fergusson and Burgess.
Brahminical rock-cut Temples at Badami, in Dharwar, Bombay.	There are three caves, interesting for their architectural details and sculptures; 575-700 A.D.	.....	.....	.....	Have been photographed...	See Burgess.
Deepdan or Stone Lamp Post at Dharwar, Bombay.	An elegant stone column ...	.....	.....	.....	Has been photographed.	
Tomb near the Mosque of Mirza Shami at Surat.	In the style of the later Muhammadan tombs at Ahmedabad; windows of perforated stone and the domed interior of rare beauty.	Is in a delapidated and filthy state.	.....	.....	None ...	None.
Mosque at Dabhole in the Ratnagiri Zilla.	Worthy of repair and preservation	Custody desirable ...	In charge of Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri.			
The Munshis' Mosque at Randel, Surat.	Apparently a small Jain temple converted into a mosque; curious for its carved wooden pillars.	No information ...	.....	.....	None ...	None.
Buddhist Cave Temples at Karahr, 30 miles south of Satara.	No information.					
Also Jama Masjid ...	Built 1569 A.D.; both mosques and minarets are decorated with carvings *covered with plaster.*	Ditto ...	.....	.....	None ...	None.

(33)

Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—concluded.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Mosque and Tombs at Tatta in Scinde, 1572-1640, Bombay.	The tomb of Nawab Amir Khan, 1640; is of brick, ornamented with beautiful colored tiles.	In custody of the Muhammadans at Tatta.	.....	Restoration recommended in 1855 by Sir Bartle Frere, at a cost of Rs. 5,000; this was actually carried out in 1857.	Has been photographed ...	Details would be valuable.
Lal Shah Baz, a Masjid in the south-east quarter of Sehwan in the Karachi District.	Built of first rate brick; profusely decorated with colored tiles; built about 1340 A.D.	Occupied by Sayyids, and considered very sacred.	No information ...	.....	None ...	None.
Kwaja Kizr Jind Pir at Rori on an Island opposite Sakkar.	Date 952 A.D.; covered with tiles of all colors and patterns.	No custody; a guardian much wanted.	Preservation necessary ...	Impossible ...	None ...	None.

Dated Simla, 10th May 1880.

From—Captain H. H. Cole, R.E., on Special Duty,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 126B., dated the 20th ultimo, requesting me to submit a report on the subject of a definite scheme for carrying out the conservation of monuments of artistic and historical interest.

2. In the memorandum which I beg leave to annex to this report I have pointed out that, for special repairs, preservation and illustrations, it will probably be necessary to create Divisions similar to that in the North-Western Provinces for—

(1) Bengal;
(2) The Punjab;
(3) The Central Provinces, Rajputana and Central India;
(4) Bombay and Hyderabad;
(5) Madras and Mysore.

It may be found on investigation that some Divisions should not be limited to a Presidency or Province. For instance, it may be held convenient that Gwalior should be placed under the Archæological Division in the North-Western Provinces.

Architectural Division for the Punjab.

I have recently inspected the architectural and historical monuments to be found in and around Lahore and Delhi, and hold the strong opinion that, if the buildings at those much-visited and populous places be rescued from the adverse circumstances and neglect which prevail to such a large extent, very valuable and creditable work will be the result.

Besides Lahore and Delhi there are many other places in the Punjab having interesting and valuable monuments, most of which are mentioned in the official list published in 1875; but I would suggest that Major-General Cunningham, R.E., should be asked to furnish the names of any objects of archæological interest in the Province which he considers call for special care or preservation.

There is enough work at Lahore and Delhi alone to justify the establishment of a separate Architectural Division for the Punjab. Valuable outlying monuments can be taken up gradually as funds are provided; but I feel that it is necessary to begin at the important centres, being convinced from what I have lately seen that architectural monuments have suffered, and are suffering, more from the acts for which Government is responsible

than from the natural decay and ruin produced by rain or vegetation in the jungle and deserted places.

Architectural Decisions for other parts of India.

I hope during the present year to be able to investigate some of the most remarkable buildings in Bengal, the Central Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, as well as in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, with the view of submitting definite proposals.

The Agent to the Governor General in Central India has recently recommended that the vegetation round the famous Buddhist Tope at Sanchi be cleared and the fallen gateways re-erected, and Mr. Bernard has invited my opinion. I not only think Major Prideaux's* proposal to clear away the jungle an exceedingly good one, but hold that the setting up of the fallen gates is one of the first and most important works in a scheme of conservation of valuable antiquities and works of art in India. When engaged in making a cast of the eastern gateway in 1870, I had careful drawings made of the fragments of the fallen south and western gateways; also of the small gateway near the large tope; and these have been published in Mr. Fergusson's book on Tree and Serpent Worship. (See page 111, plates VII and VIII; page 116, plate XV; and page 119, plates XVIII, XIX and XXI.)

From these restored drawings (most of the pieces of stone carvings are on the ground) it will be seen that some of the stone-work is missing, and would have to be supplied in plain blocks in order that the structures may be built up securely.

I am at present able to speak particularly only of Lahore and Delhi, and of what Mr. Heath (the Executive Engineer of the Archæological Division in the North-Western Provinces) has done at Agra and the neighbourhood.

Appendix I.

Of the latter work I submit a separate report. The results are satisfactory in the highest degree, and must be most gratifying to their author, Sir John Strachey. *The work instituted by him in the North-Western Provinces shows convincingly how barbarous it is to withhold similar measures for preservation from other parts of India.*

3. Without entering into a lengthy description of buildings which are well known and have often been described by Major-General Cunningham, R.E., Mr. Fergusson and others, I merely here note the condition in which I found some of them during my late visit, and state what I think necessary to prevent further decay

* The Political Agent at Bhopal.

or maltreatment, and what in certain cases should be done towards complete renovation or restoration.

BUILDINGS AT LAHORE.

The Chauburja.

Buildings at Lahore. Chauburja.

4. The first building that I visited at Lahore is an old gateway, called the "*Chauburja*," which is one and a half mile off on the Multan road. It was the principal entrance to a garden which no longer exists, and which was built by Zeban Nishan, daughter of Alamgir, in 1641 A.D.

This gateway is square in plan, and had four minarets, three of which remain. The material is brick laid in lime mortar and faced with beautiful colored tiles, cut in ornamental shapes and fitted one to the other like mosaic work.

The colors are unusually numerous, yellow, green, brick-red, dark-blue, light-blue, gold color, orange, arranged in foliated patterns in spandrils, panels, soffits and borders.

One corner of the gateway has completely fallen. Plans and elevations will be made, to show exactly what the present condition is. The tile-work is so beautiful that I think the progress of decay and ruin should be stopped by securing the existing veneer and by propping up and strengthening the weak portions of the masonry. The fallen débris should be cleared away, and the place cleaned up and surrounded by a stone railing. The cost of these measures will be estimated when the plans are completed.

The Shahlimar Gardens.

Shahlimar Gardens.

The Shahlimar Gardens, about four miles from Lahore, on the Umritsur road, were laid out in 1637 A.D. by order of the Emperor Shahjahan. They are extensive and surrounded by a fine wall and masonry gateways. The gardens, although sometimes called the "Versailles of the Punjab," are indifferently kept up, and the canals of water and fountains require cleaning out and repairing. The baradaris and kiosques in the centre were looted by Ranjit Singh of their marbles, and have been badly restored; and the brick-work laid on edge in fanciful patterns on the terraces and walks should be put in good order. At one corner of the enclosure is a *Hammam*—at present dirty and neglected; but there are some finely painted wooden doorways between the various bath-rooms which should be taken care of and protected by a hard color-

less varnish, such as is used to restore and preserve old oil-paintings.

Painted wooden decorations of Shahjahan's time are not very common, as so much has been destroyed in his buildings. It is therefore all the more satisfactory to come across specimens which are not past preservation. The central baradari has colored walls of arabesques painted in fresco, and some richly painted wooden ceilings. To prevent damage, measures should be taken by some one specially engaged for his acquaintance with processes for reviving and preserving old painted work. Plans are in course of preparation of this garden and its buildings, which will permit of an estimate being framed for keeping up the place and what remains of its decorative works.

Golabi Bagh.

Golabi Bagh.

On the road to the Shahlimar Gardens, and about half-way, is a gateway which formed the entrance to the *Golabi Bagh*. The garden has disappeared, but this building, at present occupied by police, is a fine specimen of colored tile-work (or "kashi" as it is called), and is worth preserving from the ruin which is rapidly overtaking it. Drawings are in course of preparation, showing its existing state, and from which the estimate for preserving the building can be framed. It will, in my opinion, be merely necessary to secure the present veneer of tile-work, and to strengthen the existing masonry and make the roof proof against rain. The building should be cleared, and fenced round with a good stone railing.

Begumpura.

Building at Begumpura.

Beyond the *Golabi Bagh*, and off the road to the left in the Shahlimar direction, is a small building at a place called Begumpura, where the tile-work is very fine, and worthy of the same kind of protection recommended for the *Golabi Bagh* gate. Drawings and estimates will be made.

Shahdara.

Tomb of Jahangir at Shahdara.

Shahdara is on the north bank of the Ravi, and about two miles from Lahore by the State Railway. Here are—

(1) the tomb of Jahangir, with enclosure and garden;

(2) a serai;

(3) the tomb and enclosure of Asuf Khan and that of Nurjahan.

The whole place, excepting the actual tomb of Jahangir, is utterly neglected and uncared for. Bahadur Shah, Ahmad Shah and Ranjit Singh carried off many of the marbles, and the occupation by the British troops after the Sikh war caused great damage. There exists, however, an evil which has caused, and is still causing, unceasing and cruel destruction. Between the tombs of Jahangir and Asuf Khan is the serai, which has been converted into an engine-yard and manufacturing depôt of the State Railway. Holes have been knocked in the walls, the grounds broken up, and the various gateways occupied by the railway employés and their families! As I have said, the mausoleum of Jahangir is the only building at all cared for. It is in the centre of a large square-walled enclosure, and was built by Nurjahan in 1628 A.D. It now consists of a raised terrace with lofty minarets at the four corners. Below the terrace is an open colonnade, which surrounds the tomb of the Emperor. The inlaid marble-work and painted decorations are very beautiful and well worth protection and renovation.

(*See Photograph No.* 1.)

(*See Photographs Nos.* 2 *and* 3.)

Before Ranjit Singh's time there existed a marble pavilion on the terrace, but the materials were removed by him to build the baradari in the Huzuri Bagh in Lahore. My own impression from the style of this baradari is that it was removed bodily from Shahdara. If this is ascertained on careful investigation to be the case (and tolerably trustworthy evidence could be obtained by measurements and enquiry), I think the building ought to be restored to its former position. Along the walls of the open colonnade round the tomb is a Dado of beautiful tile-work, now invisible on account of coats of whitewash; this whitewash should be carefully removed.

Plans of the Shahdara enclosures and tomb are in course of preparation, and the cost of repairs will be estimated. The garden round Jahangir's tomb is a mere waste, and part of it is let out for ordinary cultivation. Some of the gateways have fallen to ruin, and should be, as far as possible, repaired.

As an essential part of the whole conception, I am strongly of opinion that the grounds should be put in thorough good order without any expensive horticulture, and that the encroachments made by the Ravi at the south corner should be restrained by strong walls and breakwaters.

It is difficult to roughly guess at the probable cost of putting the grounds and buildings in repair, but I hear that orders have issued for the railway to move their shops and to leave the place, so that the cost of this would not be debitable to the work of conservation.

Buildings at Lahore—*contd.*

Jama Masjid.

(See Photograph No. 3.)

Badshahi Masjid.

The *Jama Masjid*, or Badshahi Masjid, near the fort, was built by Aurangzib in 1674 A.D., and is in a fair state, having through the exertion of Major Parry Nisbet, when Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, been repainted inside and generally repaired. The funds were subscribed by the Muhammadans of the city. Repairs to the colonnade of the building require to be completed. In front of this masjid is the Huzuri Bagh, in the centre of which stands a marble pavilion with some beautifully painted ceilings, composed, if not wholly, of part, of the materials of the cupola which formerly surmounted Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara. As I have already stated, I think the cupola should, if possible, be restored to its original position.

Roshnai Gateway.

(See Photograph No. 3.)

The Roshnai Gate.

The *Roshnai Gateway*, near the Huzuri Bagh, has been badly restored by Rai Kani Lall, the local Executive Engineer, and is an example of the damage done when work of this kind is left to unqualified and unsympathetic hands.

Ranjit Singh's Tomb.

(See Photographs Nos. 3 and 4.)

Ranjit Singh's Tomb.

Ranjit Singh's Tomb is in fair preservation, but it has some fine doorways of carved wood which require cleaning and preserving. Sir Donald McLeod had the interior columns strengthened with iron clamps.

These buildings (*i.e.*, the *Jama Masjid*, the *Roshnai Gateway* and *Ranjit Singh's Tomb*) call for no special treatment, but should be in charge of the Executive Engineer of the Punjab Architectural Division.

Wazir Khan's Mosque.

(See Photograph No. 5.)

Wazir Khan's Mosque.

The *Mosque of Wazir Khan*, built in 1635 A.D., in the centre of the city, is a magnificent specimen of tile decoration. It is itself a perfect grammar of colored ornament, and is one of the most valuable architectural monuments in Lahore. It furnishes nearly as much subject and matter for the student of decorative art as the Alhambra itself, and a volume rivalling Owen Jones' work could be produced. As I have elsewhere stated, the illustration of architectural matter, such as this building possesses profusely, will do more to revive and encourage the ceramic art of India than anything I know of. The mosque and its enclosing walls and buildings are built of brick, veneered over with tiles cut and laid like mosaic work. Being in the heart of the dusty city, it is sadly in want of cleaning and repair; plans and drawings are being

Buildings at Lahore—*contd.*

Wazir Khan's Mosque—*concld.*

made, and an estimate will be prepared; but any necessary funds laid out in prolonging the existence of this beautiful building would be well worth spending.

I also strongly recommend the sanction of Rs. 5,000 for the production of a set of detailed illustrations of colored tile-work in Indian buildings based on this mosque, and for repeating 250 sets by chromo-lithography.

Palace buildings in the Lahore Fort.

(See Photograph No. 3.)

Lahore Fort.

There is a great deal of interesting architecture to be seen in the fort, if one could only get at it. On entering the outer gate, the wall of the fort and palace is to be seen covered with designs in inlaid enamelled tiles peculiar for the representation of human figures, animals, and signs of the zodiac. The whole of this should be preserved and made as secure as possible against rain. On the 10th of April, when I first went to examine the buildings, I found myself stopped at the entrance to the *Shish Mahal* and *Saman Burj* by a sentry, because some prisoners from Cabul were confined in those buildings. The fine old pillared *Diwan-i-Am* and throne-room is in use as a common barrack-room, filled with men's beds and kit, and the rooms at the back of the throne used for dining in. The walls and ceilings of the latter were once finely painted, and these, together with the marble throne and cupola, are not likely, under present circumstances, to meet with very tender treatment. The building is also much spoilt by being enclosed all round, instead of being, as originally, and like all buildings of its class, an open pavilion.

Khwabgah.

The *Khwabgah* of Shahjahan, of marble and lattice-work, is in use as a garrison chapel—from its traditions about as unsuitable a place for Christian worship as could be selected. The building is enclosed on all sides by ugly wadded purdahs, and a new and utterly unsuitable modern timber roof has been added. The font is at a place which Shahjahan would most likely have selected for his couch to catch the air through the marble lattice!

Moti Masjid.

The *Moti Masjid of the Palace*, a small and beautiful building of white marble, is now blocked up, and otherwise adapted to the purpose of a treasury. It was therefore quite impossible to examine the building closely. The *hammam* between

this and the *Diwan-i-Am* is used as a hospital.

Buildings at Lahore—*contd.*
Palace buildings in the Lahore Fort—concld.

The remains of some of *Jahangir's buildings* are used as the Sergeant-Majors' quarters. And some domed buildings belonging to the palace with painted ceilings (one of which a year ago barely escaped the departmental whitewash brush) are in use as officers' quarters. The only buildings not in present use are the *Armoury*, which is a sort of museum of old weapons, the *Shish Mahal* and the *Naulaka*, a mosaic marble pavilion of Aurangzib, much out of repair. The latter should be restored and thoroughly renovated.

THE SHISH MAHAL.

The painted ceilings and walls of this building were renovated at the time of the Prince's visit, but it is not difficult to see the difference between the new and old work.

Careful plans and drawings of all the buildings in the fort are being made, and an estimate will be submitted for prolonging their existence as works of art and for terminating their incongruous relations with the military authorities. I would recommend that all the buildings of interest be, as far as possible, restored and fenced in, so as to keep them separate from the barrack buildings, and that they be kept up solely as show places and as the only means of perpetuating some of the most beautiful and interesting specimens of Lahore Imperial Mogul art. When it is considered what an outcry would be made at a proposal to convert *St. James' Palace* into an underground railway station, or *Hampton Court* into a barrack, I think that there exist fair grounds at Lahore for putting an end to the present discreditable state of things at the *Fort* and *Shahdara*, and for some such measures as I here put forward in regard to other valuable buildings.

THE FORT AND PALACE BUILDINGS AT DELHI.

Buildings at Delhi.
The Fort and Palace buildings.
(*See Photograph No. 6.*)

As in the case of the Fort buildings at Lahore, those at Delhi are almost all in military occupation.

THE DIWAN-I-AM.

The great pillared *Diwan-i-Am*, with its fine marble mosaic canopy and throne, is used as a canteen, and on the right of the throne is a bar for serving out liquor! To the left of the throne is an enclosure of bamboo screen-work, in which Nubbee Bux keeps a soldiers' coffee-shop! Above

Buildings at Delhi—*contd.*
The Fort and Palace Buildings—contd.

(*See Photograph No. 7.*)

and at the back of the throne is a small open apartment, the walls of which are faced with the celebrated black marble mosaic work; but this work, as well as the inlaid patterns on the throne, have been villainously repaired in colored plaster, and the arraugement of the panels is not as formerly. Some of these panels were removed by Sir John Jones at the time of the Mutiny, and are at the India Office Museum in London. They might be brought to this country and placed in their original position. The door at the back of this room has been ingeniously filled up with iron bars, through which the interesting process of sodawater manufacture can be watched and heard. The whole building should be cleared, kept clean and repaired.

THE DIWAN-I-KHAS.

This beautiful pavilion is not in military occupation, but it has been disgracefully treated. To prepare for a ball given in honor of the Prince of Wales, the moulded fretwork of the wooden ceiling in the centre of the building was repainted in black, red and gold instead of white and gold, the original colors, and the central rose was converted into a sort of starved star-fish! The effect, it is needless to say, is harsh and glaring. Fortunately the outer colonnade has the design of its ceiling intact, and from it the original colors and pattern can be restored in the ceiling of the centre hall. There is a great deal of beautiful painted work to restore at Delhi, and it will be necessary to engage a properly qualified restorer of paintings to do the work. The roof of the Diwan-i-khas is in an unsafe condition, and the proposal to renew it with iron beams seems to me to be right, provided the old ceiling below is left undisturbed; and this can only be done by leaving the present wooden beams to which the old ceiling is secured, and by inserting the iron joists from the top of the roof.

The painted work in the ceiling of the outer colonnade should be simply repaired and left as nearly as possible as it is now in tone and pattern, but rendered durable by means of transparent varnishes or other remedies familiar to the expert in painting restoration.

In order to examine the beams of the roof, the ceiling was pulled down in several places (instead of opening up the roof from above); and in replacing the moulded fret pattern, small half-moulded sticks were screwed up, and the screw-heads may be still seen!

The decorations of this building are perhaps the finest of any done under Shahjahan, and, if I may express the opinion, no expense or care should be spared to prolong their existence. The marble floor of the building seems in fair order; the Dado of mosaic wants repair, many stones having been picked out and the holes in some places filled with colored plaster. The beautiful gilded arabesques on the upper part of the marble pillars should be carefully restored where the weather has washed off the pattern, and the roof must be made perfectly water-tight.

Khwabgah, Baitak and Saman Burj.

The marble buildings on the right of the *Diwan-i-khas* comprise the *Khwabgah*, *Baitak* and *Saman Burj*, and are filled with beautiful marble traceries and painted ceilings and walls; but in the outer verandah some of the decoration has become weather-beaten. The marble mosaic Dado round the rooms is a good deal damaged and requires repairs. The painted ceiling in the small kiosque which projects towards the river is damaged, and the railing which formerly went round the front is wanting.

The two small rooms towards the *Diwan-i-khas* have been plastered and whitewashed, thus hiding a painted and gilt wall. The red sandstone columns between them were chunamed over in 1876.

The Hammam.

The *Hammam* buildings on the left of the *Diwan-i-khas* have had all their painted ceilings whitewashed over: the floors and baths are inlaid with stones and require much repair and renovation.

As in the case of the buildings on the right of the *Diwan-i-khas*, the sandstone columns which face that building are plastered over.

The Moti Masjid.

The *Moti Masjid*, close to the *Diwan-i-khas*, is in fair condition, but petty repairs are necessary to put the marble floor and inlaid work in order.

(See Photograph No. 8.)

The Haiyat Baksh.

When laid out by Shahjahan the fort buildings were all connected by covered colonnades, and there were several gardens, one of which, the *Haiyat Baksh*, has disappeared; but the bath in the centre and two marble pavilions still remain. These latter have had their marble mosaic Dados whitewashed; one building is used for serving out meat rations and the other as a gymnasium!

The Rang Mahal.

The *Rang Mahal*, or painted palace, is now whitewashed, re-roofed and partitioned off to suit the requirements of a mess-house!

Many other buildings in the fort are put to improper uses; and I think there can be no two opinions on the necessity for keeping all the interesting and decorative parts of Shahjahan's palace as much as possible as they were, and only for the gratification and edification of European and Native visitors.

It would be easy to fence them all in one enclosure; and after they are repaired and renovated and the troops are accommodated in other and more suitable buildings, the whole should be handed over to the custody of the local civil authorities to keep clean and properly cared for.

Plans are being made and estimates are in course of preparation for doing all that is necessary, without including the cost of erecting suitable buildings for military purposes elsewhere in the fort.

The Jama Masjid.

Jama Masjid.
(See Photographs Nos. 9 and 10.)

The *Jama Masjid* is kept repaired by Muhammadans and by occasional gifts. It is in very good order, but wants to be kept cleaner.

The "Mimbah," or pulpit, of white marble, wants repairing.

Zinath-ul-Masjid.

Zinath-ul-Masjid.

The *Zinath-ul-Masjid* is a fine mosque, built in 1710 A.D. by Zinath-ul-Nisan, daughter of Aurangzib. It was used a few years ago as a Commissariat Bakery; but this has been removed. Whitewash was liberally applied when artillerymen were quartered in the building during the Mutiny, and the whole place is now thoroughly neglected; the roof leaks and the red sandstone beams below are decaying in consequence. The building is in Delhi in what is called Daryagunge, and should be put in good order. Plans are preparing for an estimate.

Buildings at the Kutb.

Buildings at the Kutb.
(See Photographs in Book on Architecture of Ancient Delhi published by the Arundel Society in 1872).

The *Kutb Minar* is in good order generally, but some of the carved stone-work in the lower band is falling away through crushing. This should be made secure, and the carved work, which has become dis-

colored by weather, should, if possible, be cleaned.

The whole of the ruins about the minar, such as the *Masjid-i-Kutb-ul-Islam, Kutb-ud-din's arches, Shams-ud-din's arches and Ala-ud-din's gate, Shams-ud-din's tomb*, &c., should be cleared of fallen stone, the carved portions collected and, if possible, replaced from where they fell; other débris of no interest should be removed. Columns and walls should be rendered secure and roofs made water-tight. The whole area should be enclosed with a substantial stone railing to keep away cattle which now defile the place; and the grounds should be kept up and good paths made to all the interesting monuments in the vicinity. A plan is in course of being made, which will show what I propose and from which an estimate can be framed.

Imam Zamin.

Imam Zamin.

The tomb of *Imam Zamin*, which is surrounded with red sandstone screen-work, is much covered with whitewash, which is a great disfigurement.

Jamali Kamali.

Jamali Kamali.

The tomb of *Maulvi Jamali Kamali*, 1535 A.D., near the Metcalfe House at the *Kutb*, is the remains of a most beautiful building; it stands in an enclosure now overgrown with jungle. The floor of the building is of white marble, and round the walls is a Dado of partly whitewashed tiles: the upper walls are beautifully inlaid with colored tile-work, and the ceiling is ornamented with incised and colored plaster arabesques. The exterior is in great disrepair, and many of the colored tiles which once adorned it have been removed. The whole place should be cleaned up and the tomb put in a good state of repair. It is not possible to restore and renovate the tile-work, but a good deal can be done to preserve the building.

Masjid of Fazalullah.

Masjid of Fazalullah.

The *Masjid of Fazalullah*, 1528 A.D., near *Jamali Kamali*, is a massive stone building of considerable beauty. The enclosure is overgrown with jungle, and the mosque itself is filthy and used by cattle. The place should be cleared and put in a state of complete cleanliness and repair. A plan and estimate are being made.

Adam Khan's Tomb.

Adam Khan's Tomb, near Mahrauli, date 1562 A.D., calls for no special treatment, but the roof is threatened with vegetation and should be repaired and made secure; the ground about the tomb should also be cleared of débris.

Humayun's Tomb.

Humayun's Tomb.
(See Photograph No. 11.)

Humayun's Tomb, 1565 A.D. The tomb itself is in a fair state of repair, but the terrace on which it stands has lost more than half its stone railing, and the arches supporting the terrace stand in need of repair; much of the marble inlay is defaced.

(See Photograph No. 12.)

The enclosure in which the tomb stands was formerly a beautiful garden, with terraced walks and entrance buildings at the centre of each wall. Now the ground has lost all the character of a garden, and is let out in patches to cultivators, who grow cabbages and tobacco. The gate-ways are all in a state of great disrepair, and should at all events be cleaned and made secure against weather. A small tomb in the garden, with considerable pretensions to beauty, is in use as a cattle shed, and is much in need of repair.

I think the system of letting out the gardens of tombs to cultivators a very unworthy means of adding to municipal funds. A plan and drawings are making of *Humayun's Tomb* and enclosure, and an estimate for putting the buildings and garden in good order will be framed.

Near *Humayun's Tomb* is a collection of buildings, all of which on account of their interest and beauty should be in the charge of the Executive Engineer of the Punjab Architectural Division.

Chausath Khamba.

Chausath Khamba.
(See Photograph No. 13.)

The *Chausath Khamba*, date 1600 A.D., is a marble pavilion of 64 pillars with beautiful marble screen-work enclosing it. The building is in fair order, but some of the perforated screens which had in parts disappeared have been renewed in stone.

Nizam-ud-din's Tomb.

Nizam-ud-din's Tomb.
(See Photograph No. 14.)

Nizam-ud-din's Tomb, date 1324 A.D., has been repaired and added to in Akbar's and Shahjahan's time. There is good deal of marble screen-work and painted decoration. Over the tomb is a wooden canopy inlaid with mother-o'-pearl. The tomb is looked after by Natives, but they damage it with whitewash, which should be removed so as to show the original work.

Buildings at Delhi—*contd.*

Khusru's Tomb.

Khusru's Tomb.

The *Poet Khusru's Tomb*, date 1350 A.D., is a marble building, also liberally treated by the Natives who look after it with whitewash. It is also very dirty, and requires repair.

Jama'ath Khana Masjid.

Jama'ath Khana.
(See Photograph No. 14.)

The *Jama'ath Khana Masjid*, date 1353 A.D., built by Feroz Shah, is a fine building of red sandstone with incised ornament on the façade like the arches of Kutb-ud-din at the *Kutb*. Whitewash has been used freely by the Natives and should be removed. The building requires much repair. The interior domes have painted ceilings of great beauty and plaster incised work.

Kalan Masjid.

Kalan Masjid.

The *Kalan Masjid*, built by Feroz Shah, 1351-1385 A.D., is in Delhi. The inscription over the entrance doorway was formerly inlaid and requires renewal. The interior of the building wants cleaning up and petty repair, and the plaster of the domes wants repairing badly.

Repairs to the above buildings should, I think, be defrayed out of a special grant for petty repairs.

Fatehpuri Masjid.

Fatehpuri Masjid.

The *Fatehpuri Masjid*, date 1640 A.D. The stone-work of the interior has been coated with whitewash and the carved Dado with red paint. The stone slabs of the roof threatened some years ago to give way, and two rows of pillars with arches were built up in the centre, forming an intermediate series of pillars; but these are not of the same pattern as the old ones and should be removed, the roof being strengthened with iron joists. A plan and estimate will be prepared for this.

Safdar Jung's Tomb.

Safdar Jung's Tomb.
(See Photograph No. 15.)

Safdar Jung's Tomb, date 1753, stands in a large enclosure, with gateways on all four sides. The tomb itself is in fair order, but requires some slight repairs. The garden is in a bad condition and, like that of *Humayun's Tomb*, is let out to cultivators. It should be put in good order; the entrance buildings want much repair. The principal entrance has a finely painted ceiling in a small apartment facing the tomb. Plans and estimates will be prepared for necessary repairs.

39/1326

Buildings at Delhi—*concld.*

Kila Kona Masjid.

Kila Kona Masjid.
(See Photograph No. 16.)

The *Kila Kona Masjid*, date 1540 A.D., is a beautiful building in *Purana Kila*, and requires considerable repair. Plans and estimates will be prepared.

(See Photographs Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20.)

The old buildings at *Tughlugkabad* at *Purana Kila*, *Ferozabad*, *Sultan Gori*, &c., should be cleared of débris, but further investigation than I have yet been able to make will be necessary.

I recommend strongly that a sum of Rs. 5,000 be sanctioned for the preparation of detail drawings of carved wood and stone ornament, and of painted decorations, in which the *Delhi buildings* abound. The plates should be published for general sale and circulation, in order to stimulate Indian Industrial Art and for use in Schools of Art throughout the country.

Special Architectural Division for the Punjab.

In order to inaugurate the conservation of works of Art and Antiquity in the Punjab, I recommend the establishment of a new division called the Architectural Division. An Executive Engineer with special qualifications to be appointed to the charge of this Division, and, as in the case of the North-Western Provinces, to be under the Chief Engineer and his work carried on under the immediate orders of the Lieutenant-Governor issued through the Chief Engineer.

His first duty would, I think, be to put in hand the works and projects sanctioned by the Government of India, and to prepare any fresh projects for the protection of monuments which the local authorities recommend for preservation or renovation. The only difference that I would suggest between the new division and that already at work in the North-Western Provinces is that after initial measures for preservation or restoration are complete the buildings should be handed over to the civil authorities for custody and keeping in good order.

The Head-Quarters of the Executive Engineer in charge of the Division should, I think, be at Lahore, with a sub-division at Delhi.

He should, I think, obtain the co-operation of the Mayo School of Art, and give employment to the pupils trained under Mr. Kipling, as far as possible, when delicate ornamental details have to be repaired. Attached to the Executive Engineer's Office there should be a photographer, who, if possible, should also combine the qualifications of head draftsman and restorer of paintings. A properly qualified man could

be obtained for a limited engagement for Rs. 400 a month.

As regards the provision of funds, I beg leave to submit a suggestion that discretionary power might be given to District Officers who are interested in fine monuments and buildings to invite subscriptions from Hindus and Muhammadans. Large portions of the revenue are alienated for religious purposes, and it might be possible to make over some of the endowments for purposes of repairs and maintenance of temples and mosques.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. H. COLE, Captain, R.E.,
On Special Duty.

40/1320

APPENDIX I.

Report on the Restoration and Preservation of Architectural Buildings in and near Agra.

Every visitor to Agra is aware of the great beauty of the monuments and buildings in the neighbourhood. The magnificent architectural works in Agra itself, at Sikandra, at Fatehpur Sikri, at Bindrabun and in Muttra, attract crowds of visitors from all parts of the world and from every corner of India. Moreover Mr. James Fergusson's well-known "History of Indian Architecture" has made these monuments familiar to the world at large.

Within even my recollection Agra was, however, a vast area of splendid buildings more or less ruined.

When Sir William Muir became Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1868 he was concerned for the safety of the palaces in the Agra Fort, and directed me to inspect and report on them.

I found many in a dangerous state and none that had not been somewhat defaced. Subsequently to this, works of restoration were commenced.

Sir John Strachey's Minute of 25th August 1875 alludes to the ruinous condition of the Fort buildings in 1871 and 1873, also to the work of restoration that had continued; and notices what had been spent by him up to 31st March 1875, the total being a little more than one lakh on buildings in the Fort, on the Taj and at Fatehpur Sikri.

I now have the pleasure, and the honour, of reporting on the marked further progress made in the last five years, through the establishment by Sir John Strachey of the Archæological Division of the North-Western Provinces.

Buildings at Agra.

I visited Agra in April last and found many works complete and many in hand. Mr. Heath, the Executive Engineer, is progressing very favourably, and the restoration and repair at the Taj, at the Fort, at Sikandra, at Itmad-u-Dowlah's tomb and at Fatehpur Sikri are highly satisfactory. I hope in a few months to visit the work which is going on at Jaunpur, at Bindrabun and at Muttra, also to investigate the buildings in the Fort at Gwalior, which are unsurpassed for their beauty and historical interest and urgently require attention. Mr. Heath is anxious to take up the latter work, and I think it

would be a good and convenient arrangement that Gwalior should become part of his division.

PALACE BUILDINGS IN THE AGRA FORT.*

Palace buildings in the Fort.

The *Moti Masjid* in the Agra Fort has been completely renovated.

This building is in truth absolutely perfect in style and proportion, and entirely of white marble. In 1868 I found vegetation hard at work on the roof and marble domes; and the ceiling and cornices underneath were falling and decaying through damp.

In 1868 access was impossible to the *Chittore Gates* in the *Machi Bhawan*. They are valuable specimens of metal work, and can now be closely admired.

The small *Nagina Masjid*, which is at one corner of the *Machi Bhawan*, is a beautiful marble building and has been placed in excellent repair. There is, however, a small marble kiosque near it which wants cleaning and putting in order.

The *Diwan-i-Am*, and its beautiful throne and chamber at the back, of mosaic work, is in capital order.

In 1868 this fine building was used as an armoury, crowded with stands of muskets; and to adapt it to such a purpose, windows of a European pattern were built in, and the whole of the interior columns whitewashed. Now the building has been thoroughly opened out and is in appearance precisely what Shahjahan made it.

The colonnade of the *Machi Bhawan* is under repair and rapidly assuming its former and original state. In 1868 I found that the columns were nearly all fallen or threatening to come down, and the marble cupola on the east had been partially taken down as a measure of safety.

Leading from the *Machi Bhawan* towards the river is a large suite of *Baths* recently opened out and found to be ruined. The various domed rooms were once painted, but whitewash covers the walls; and the marble window-frames overlooking the Jumna have been looted of their lattice-work. Measures will in due course be taken to repair this part of the Palace.

The repairs to the *Diwan-i-khas* have been sanctioned, but are incomplete as yet. The inlaid work is here very fine, and the

* "During the last three years the *Diwan-i-khas*, the *Khas-mahal*, the *Saman Burj* and other buildings have been restored to a condition of more or less complete security against further injury. Much work has been done, and is still going on, for the preservation of the *Jahangiri Mahal*. The Diwan-i-Am has been opened out; it has ceased to be an armoury, and the disfigurements which Mr. Fergusson described with just indignation have been swept away. The last vestiges of whitewash will soon have disappeared. There still remain near the Diwan-i-Am some unoccupied gun-sheds and other hideous buildings, which will not, I hope, last much longer."—Extract from Sir John Strachey's minute of 25th August 1875.

Palace buildings in the Fort—*concld.*

building itself is in the best style of Shahjahan's time.

The copper-gilt roof of the *Saman Burj* is being relaid, and the whole building renovated in a satisfactory way.

The interior of the *Shish Mahal* has been partially restored, but is very dark; and without a torch or candle the mirror work and paintings cannot be seen. The introduction of the utmost possible light into the chamber from the side walls and the completion of the repairs will greatly improve this building. The colored marble Dado will require very careful treatment.

(*See Bourne and Shepherd's Photograph No.* 21.)

Much remains to be done to the *Khas-mahal*; the ceiling of the front portion of the pavilion has been taken down and iron girders substituted. The wooden ceiling will eventually be restored. The ceiling at the back is in disrepair, and the painted work will be preserved, not re-painted.

The famous wooden *Somnath Gates* are at present outside the pavilion called the *Rang Mahal*. I think they ought to be carefully set up in the *Diwan-i-Am*, where they would be well seen, and preserved, as much as possible, from dirt and dust. A detail drawing should be made of this gate.

Repairs which are sadly wanted are just commencing to the *Angori Bagh* colonnade.

In 1868, I found the *Jahangiri Mahal* little better than a ruin, which climate and neglect were making worse.

Rain found easy access through upper floors and destroyed the colored ceilings; whitewash covered the walls; and stone-work lay in heaps in the centre of the court. Now the beauty of the building can be appreciated, the whole having been built up and parts actually renovated.

I think further experiments should be made to clean off the whitewash which hides the painted walls. I am not acquainted with the process, but I believe whitewash has been successfully removed from old frescos in France and in Italy; but this I can ascertain. As far as the stone carved-work is concerned, the whole has not been *restored;* but I hold that quite enough has been done for the maintenance of the structure without repeating the carved details at great cost.

The *Akbari Burj*, to the right of the *Khas-mahal*, is being restored and nearly complete.

JAMA MASJID.

Jama Masjid.

The fine *Jama Masjid* lost its principal gateway in the Mutiny; and the *Tripolia*, which was a walled enclosure between it and the fort, has been pulled down to find

Buildings at Agra—*concld.*
Jama Masjid—concld.

the site for the Rajputana State Railway station. What is left of the mosque is in fair order, but the interior walls above the marble Dado, which runs all round the building, are covered with whitewash. This building should, I think, come under Mr. Heath for petty repairs. It is well worth keeping intact and in good order.

Tomb of Itmad-u-Dowlah.

Tomb of Itmad-u-Dowlah.
(See Photographs Nos. 22, 23, 24.)

The beautiful tomb of *Itmad-u-Dowlah* is in process of being completely renovated, and the work is nearly finished. The mosaic of the exterior walls had suffered terribly, but now has been renewed in a skilful manner. Something will be done to clean and preserve the splendid interior paintings. As I have pointed out, this kind of work will require an expert.

The grounds are not yet put in perfect order. The garden immediately round the tomb is somewhat looked after, but beyond this nothing has been done; and the enclosing walls and side buildings have yet to be repaired. Mr. Heath has made plans and drawings of this building, and the detailed drawings of the interior painted work will be most valuable.

Chini-ka-Roza.

Chini-ka-Roza.

The *Chini-ka-Roza*, beyond the tomb of *Itmad-u-Dowlah*, is said to be the resting place of Afzul Khan, Shahjahan's diwan. The building and surrounding grounds are much ruined and occupied by cultivators. The tomb itself is covered with beautiful tile-work in numerous patterns and colors and should be preserved.

Fatehpur Sikri.*

Buildings at Fatehpur Sikri.
(See pages 59—116, "Buildings in the Neighbourhood of Agra," published at the India Office, 1873.)

A glance at the photographs Nos. 20 to 25, in the book marginally referred to, will show what was the ruined state of Fatehpur Sikri in 1869. Now all the most important buildings are well in hand and approaching completion under Mr. Heath's direction.

The colonnade of the *Fatehpur Sikri mosque* has to receive some trifling repairs: some of the marble inlay in the western gateway requires renewal, and chajjas are broken inside and outside the quadrangle. The beautiful *tomb of Selim Chisti* is in good order, but the interior paintings require attention to keep them well preserved. The interior of *Nawab Islam Khan's* tomb is whitewashed and wants cleaning: the gateway near this tomb and

(See Photographs Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, "Buildings in Neighbourhood of Agra.")

* At *Fatehpur Sikri* the arches at the south-east corner of the Dargah, which had shown signs of failure, have been strengthened. I am sorry to say that the great archway, perhaps the grandest building of its class in existence, is said to require much care. Both at *Fatehpur Sikri* and at *Akbar's tomb at Sikandra*, a great deal has to be done."—Extract from Sir John Strachey's minute of 1875.

Buildings at Fatehpur Sikri—*contd.*

*(See Photograph No. 36.)**

(See Photograph No. 38.)

*(See Photograph No. 17.)**

*(See Photographs Nos. 26 and 27.)**

facing the *Buland Darwaza* wants repairs, and the renewal of inlaid marble and tile-work.

The painted decoration on the walls of the *mosque* ought, I submit, to be protected but not renewed.

The *Buland Darwaza* is now in a very good condition, the principal archway having been strengthened and made good. This is a most creditable piece of restoration.

Outside the principal mosque is *Sheikh Selim's original mosque*, with bracket pillars somewhat similar to those in his tomb. This curious building should be preserved.

In the masonry chambers underneath the mosque and all over the ruins a number of durri weavers are employed; and it occurs to me that some of the unoccupied buildings might be used for an Industrial Art School for stone-carving, if such an institution could be made self-supporting, or be established on a practical basis. The ground round *Abul Fazl's two houses* is overgrown with jungle, which remains to be cleared away.

The *Hathi Pol* is about to be repaired. The *Zenana Masjid*, between the *Jodh Baie's house* and the *Hathi Pol*, requires repair. The *Panch Mehal** wants repair, and the staircase leading to the top is unsafe. The *Diwan-i-khas* is undergoing repair; but the *Diwan-i-Am* wants putting in order and further ruin arrested. The *Turkish wife's house*, which is exceedingly beautiful and rich in carving, has yet to receive from Mr. Heath its share of attention.

The *Hammam of the Khas-mahal* wants cleaning out and repairing.

Akbar's *Khwabgah* requires cleaning out; and his *kutcherry*, now the dâk bungalow, wants attention, much of the screen-work being broken.

The *Jodh Baie* palace has to receive some petty repair, and it will be an improvement to open out the various doorways, which were closed up when the building was used as a tehsil. At present there is only one way of getting into the building.

What remains of the painted work on the walls of *Miriam's house* should be preserved.

* "Buildings in the Neighbourhood of Agra"

* In 1870 I had casts made of columns in the *Panch Mahal*, of the throne column in the *Diwan-i-khas*, and of columns and carving in the *Turkish wife's house*. These are all exhibited at the India Museum in London.

Buildings at Fatehpur Sikri—*concld.*

The grounds all about the *Fatehpur Sikri* buildings have been vastly improved by clearing débris and planting trees, but more can be done with advantage. It would also be a good thing to have the name of each building put up.

Sikandra.

Buildings at Sikandra.
(*See Photograph No.* 25.)

Great damage is said to have been done to the buildings at Sikandra when Lord Lake took Agra in 1803. The minarets of the gateway had their tops knocked off, and the beautiful tomb building suffered greatly.

The principal entrance at Sikandra has been greatly improved by the restoration of its handsome inlaid work. The interior of the gateway has yet to be cleaned out, as well as the buildings which flank it. The whole wall and the three other gateways surrounding the tomb require preservative measures. The grounds are much improved by Mr. Lawrence,* the Collector, but a great deal remains to be done when funds are available. The mausoleum itself has been put in splendid condition, and the repairs are nearly completed: work is still going on in the lower colonnade at some of the small tombs: the vestibule leading down to the actual resting place of Akbar has beautiful painted work in the dome and on the walls, which will no doubt receive preservative remedies.

The Taj.†

The Taj.
(*See Photograph No.* 26.)

The entrance gateway of *the Taj* has been repaired most successfully, and the enclosing walls of the gardens are now being put in order.

(*See Photograph No.* 27.)

The *mosque* and its pendant, or "Jawab," are in good order; but in restoring and renovating the interior paintings great skill and care is necessary. Decorative painting is almost as obsolete an art in Lahore, Delhi and Agra as the tile-work for which their buildings are renowned; but the difficulties of successfully renovating decayed and faded frescos are not insuperable, and I

(*See Photograph No.* 27.)

* The grounds were a mere waste when Mr. Lawrence commenced to clear them, and the jungle exceedingly thick on one side of the mausoleum.

† "Great attention has been given to *the Taj*. The restoration of the eastern façade has been almost completed. The broken marbles of the walls and vaulted openings have been replaced by new slabs, and the renovation of the inlaid work has been steadily going on. The interior of the building is now in an almost perfect condition. The great gateway has been repaired, and its pinnacles, which had fallen or been blown down, have been re-erected. Notwithstanding all this, it will take several years of careful and patient labour before *the Taj* and its surrounding buildings can be placed in a thoroughly safe and satisfactory state."—Extract from Sir John Strachey's minute of 25th August 1875.

Buildings at Sikandra—*concld.*
The Taj—concld.

have no doubt that men can be found, perhaps in Kashmir, but certainly in Persia, who can do the work.

The *Taj* itself has been most successfully repaired and shines out in all the glory of the original conception.

The actual tombs of Shahjahan and his wife, in the crypt, have yet to receive slight repairs to the mosaics, and some of the mosaic work in the chambered corridor above wants attention.

Gardens at Agra.
(*See Photograph No.* 28.)

The garden at the Taj is most beautifully kept up; but the water channels and fountains are often empty: and, seeing that a canal is no great distance off, it would be an improvement to bring water straight into the garden instead of trusting to raising it from the river by bullock-power. The gardens at *Sikandra* and at *Itmad-u-Dowlah* stand in need of larger expenditure than can be afforded from local funds at the disposal of Mr. Lawrence, the Collector: and it would greatly enhance the value of the restoration of the buildings at those places if sufficient money was granted to permit of the enclosures being put in substantial order, after which local resources can keep them up.

Drawings of buildings under the Archæological Division, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. Heath has got some 100 plans and drawings of the buildings in his charge for preservation, and they form a valuable means of studying native architecture. It would, I think, be advisable in time to more profusely illustrate ornamental details of tile-work, painted decorations, carvings, metal and wood work; but I am strongly of opinion that the drawings should be reproduced in the *best possible style and published in single plates for use in schools of art throughout India and for sale to artisans.* Before suggesting that Government should sanction any particular sum for the purpose, it would be advisable to send one drawing to a publisher and to get a specimen done and an estimate of cost. The best publishing firm in the world for architectural and art works is Morel & Co. of Paris; and the reproduction of these drawings could be entrusted to them with great confidence in a satisfactory and highly creditable result.

H. H. COLE, Captain, R.E.,
On Special Duty.

10th May, 1880.

4a/1326

APPENDIX II.

Memorandum on the conservation of ancient and other architectural remains in India.

Lists of principal buildings.

1. The accompanying lists of buildings and monuments in—

Bengal,
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
The Punjab,
Rajputana,
Central India,
Central Provinces,
Hyderabad,
Mysore,
British Burmah,
Madras,

Bombay, &c., which I drew up recently, have been compiled from official lists and from such books as Fergusson's Indian Architecture, Rousselet's India and its Native Princes, General Cunningham's numerous Reports, &c.

The information available from these sources is not entirely complete; but the buildings named are among those of the first importance, and are sufficiently numerous to convince even the least appreciative of the large field which exists for conserving the historical art monuments of India.

Conservation.

2. I use the word "conservation" because it seems to include all that is required for the protection of works of art, and for the production of permanent and convenient methods for facilitating their useful study.

Under conservation may be included—

(1) Custody,
(2) Preservation,
(3) Restoration,
(4) Illustration.

Custody and preservation would appear to be duties which the local civil authorities could undertake satisfactorily, whilst the work of restoration and illustration would require a staff possessed of special qualifications.

Custody.

3. *Custody* will take some time and trouble to organise properly; an unintelligent and sleepy chowkidar would be no efficient guardian. I would recommend that a corps of native custodians be enrolled in each district according to requirements, selected, perhaps, from pensioned police or soldiers. They should wear a distinctive badge, and have clear instructions briefly engraved on it.

District Manuals.

4. It would be of some educational benefit to compile for each administrative area a short and popular account of the most interesting buildings and monuments. These, printed in English as well as the Vernacular, would possibly tend to create greater interest and respect.

Buildings to have their names and dates affixed to them.

5. It might also be worth while to affix to some of the most important buildings a notice in some imperishable material, such as enamel or glazed pottery, giving the name and date both in English and the Vernacular.

Nothing exposes a ruin to wanton ill-usage so much as ignorance of its history, except, indeed, in the case of those who ought to know better, and who, if not deterred by authority, remove or chip off parts of a monument *because it possesses historical or artistic traditions.*

Preservation.

6. *Preservation* is a work which native keepers might partially attend to, as, for instance, in respect of—

(*a*) cleanliness,
(*b*) keeping down vegetation; but
(*c*) the removal of thick jungle without injury to old buildings,
(*d*) clearing ruins of débris,
(*e*) setting up fallen portions of a building,
(*f*) collection of carved or other ornamental fragments,
(*g*) erection of enclosures to keep off cattle, &c.,

would require periodical and special measures to be undertaken by district authorities.

Restoration.

7. *Restoration* is a work which could only be undertaken after the collection of very full information. It is in itself a very delicate affair, for, unless it be first-rate, is best left alone.

The costly nature of such work is, moreover, a good reason for treating each case in detail and after full consideration.

List of some fine buildings that are worthy of repair or restoration.

8. Mr. James Fergusson could furnish a list of important architectural monuments which should be kept in a constant state of preservation or restoration, and I think he would probably include some of the following:—

Bengal—
Sher Shah's Tomb at Sasseram.
The Golden Mosque at Gaur.
The Adinah Mosque at Maldah.
Temple at Sadri at Parisnath.
Temples in the Puri District, Orissa.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

The Jama Masjid at Badaun.
* Jama Masjid at Jaunpore.
* Atala Masjid at Jaunpore.
* Akbar's Palace, &c., at Fatehpur Sikri.
* Temple of Govind Deva at Bindrabun.
* Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra.
* Palace buildings in the Agra Fort.
* The Taj Mahal, Agra.
* Tomb of Itmad-u-Dowlah, Agra.
Hall in the Fort at Allahabad.
Temple of Vishveshwar at Benares.

The Punjab—

The Kutb Minar, Delhi.
Humayun's Tomb, Delhi.
Jama Masjid, Delhi.
Palace buildings in the Fort at Delhi.
Golden Temple at Amritsar.†
Tomb of Ranjit Singh at Lahore.
Palace buildings in the Fort at Lahore.
Tomb of Jehangir at Shahdara, Lahore.
Shah Gardez in Mooltan.
Shah Sham's Tabrez in Mooltan.

Rajputana—

The Arhai-din-ka-Jhompra, Ajmir.
Tower of Victory at Chittore.
Jaina Temples at Mount Abu.
Palace at Amber, near Jeypore.
Palace of Shah Jehan, at Jugmunder, Udaipur.

Central India—

Railings and Gateways of the Great Tope at Sanchi.
Palace buildings in the Fort at Gwalior.
Tomb of Muhammad Ghaus at Gwalior.
Temples at Khajuraho.
Jain Temples at Gwalior.

Central Provinces—

Remarkable Temple and circular enclosure at Bhera Ghat.
Ruins at Karanbel near Tewar.
Fine Temple at Janjgir.
Temples at Markundi.

Haidarabad—

The Kylas at Ellora.
Caves at Ellora.
Caves at Ajunta.
Temples at Maikur, Berar.

Mysore—

Temples at Hullabid.
Temple at Belur.
Jaina Bastis at Sravana Belgula.

N.B.—Buildings marked * are under the North-Western Provinces Archæological Division.

† The Sikhs contribute liberally towards the maintenance of this building, and restorations are going on. When I visited the temple on the 11th April last, the place was so thronged with natives that I had no opportunity of closely examining the building.

British Burmah—

Information too meagre.

Madras—

The Seven Pagodas, Madras.
Temple at Chillambaram, South Arcot.
Pagoda at Tanjore.
Tirumala Naik's Palace at Madura.

Bombay—

Temple at Ambernath.
Buildings at Bijapur.
Buildings at Ahmedabad.
Temples at Purudkal, Dharwar.
Mosque and Tombs at Tatta, Scinde.

Illustration.

Duties of a conservator of ancient and other architectural remains in India.

9. The collection of illustrative matter has an importance quite apart from historical or archæological interest, as it is by such means alone that the architecture and art of India can be studied. Builders and artisans of this great country cannot be expected to keep alive the instincts of their styles, except by making themselves acquainted with the varieties of the ancient and modern arts of India. (In connection with this subject, I lately drew up a brief note on industrial art, which I submitted to Government.)

10. To inaugurate the scheme of conservation, it will be necessary to select a conservator, whose duty it should be—

(*a*) to convey to Local Governments and Administrations the wishes of the Government of India concerning the custody and preservation of buildings;

(*b*) to arrange for the production of local manuals, &c.;

(*c*) to inspect buildings with the view of advising Government as to the measures necessary for repair or restoration;

(*d*) to direct operations of draftsmen for the purpose of collecting illustrations of Indian ornamental art.

11. For repair, restoration and illustration, a special organization will be required for various localities. There can be no better plan than the constitution (after the plan of Sir John Strachey) of a special charge in the Public Works Department of each great Province for the preservation of works of art and antiquity.

In many cases of repair, &c., Local Governments have no better agency than that of the Public Works under their orders; but it is only by those who take an interest in such work that it can be properly carried out.

Mr. Gibbs of the Bombay Civil Service, when Assistant Commissioner under Sir Bartle Frere in Sind, arranged for the repair of the Jama Masjid at Tatta, and says, in a Minute on the Bombay Archæological Survey dated June 1873, that he got the work done by enlisting the sympathies of the Muhammadan community; and it was afterwards estimated that the cost would have been four times the amount if the repairs had been done by the Public Works Department.

Divisions for special repair and preservation.

12. For special repairs, preservation and illustrations, it will probably be necessary to create divisions similar to that in the North-Western Provinces for—

(1) Bengal;
(2) The Punjab;
(3) Central Provinces; Rajputana; Central India;
(4) Bombay;* Hyderabad;
(5) Madras; Mysore.

In anticipation of the appointment of these establishments being sanctioned, I would recommend that some of the buildings under the immediate jurisdiction of the Government of India, mentioned in paragraph 8, should be visited with the view of ascertaining the means and approximate cost of undertaking necessary repair or restoration.

Civil authorities the proper custodians of artistic buildings.

13. General Cunningham in 1874 made the recommendation that all ancient buildings not in use for worship should be placed under the sole charge of the chief civil authority of the district; but it is specially in the case of fine buildings associated with military establishments that very clear ruling is required as to what should be in the charge of the civil authorities. All buildings of historical or artistic interest in Forts, like those at Delhi, Lahore and Gwalior, should be taken out of the charge of the military authorities and placed in the charge of the Local Governments. At Agra the palace buildings and other works of art in the Fort are in the charge of the Executive Engineer of the Archæological Division of the North-Western Provinces; and this arrangement presents no difficulties, as in any case of disturbance the whole of the buildings would, like those in the city of Agra outside the Fort, come under military occupation and charge,

* Major Mant, R.E., was appointed Curator of Ancient Buildings for the Bombay Presidency in 1878, and was working in correspondence with Mr. Burgess, the Archæological Surveyor in Bombay. Enquiry will be made as to how far he has been able to undertake repairs, and whether he has any, and what, establishments.

and the civil authority temporarily superseded.

In Madras, the custom is to consider the charge of all buildings of historical or architectural interest to be vested in the revenue officials of each district, excepting those that are under the Public Works Department for repairs.

There is no organization yet established in Madras for either investigating or conserving the wonderful and beautiful monuments of that Presidency.

Act for the Preservation of Monuments.

14. As far as the discovery of buried ruins or works of art is concerned, the Treasure Trove Act of 1878 appears to furnish the civil authorities with all necessary power for dealing with valuable carvings, inscriptions, coins, or other discoveries; but in regard to the preservation of buildings and monuments, unless existing legislation is sufficient, an Act similar to Sir John Lubbock's would seem requisite.

H. H. COLE, Captain, R.E.,
On Special Duty.

10ht May 1880.

Govt. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 85 P. W. D.—19-5-80—100.

Public (1881) Department.
/Archæology/

From Capt: H. H. Cole R.E.
On Special Duty.

No.

Dated 10th May 1880.
Rec'd 7th March 1881

No. 467

Subject.

Submitting Report on the Subject of a definite Scheme for carrying out the Conservation of Monuments of artistic and historical interest and the list of Ancient Buildings &c in India —

For India

Since little time to
Colᵉ H. H. Cole R.E. who
as the Govt. are aware
has been absorbed
by the Govt to a kind
of curatorship of all
ancient monuments
in India, I entrusted
to me his memo of
the 15th May 1880 a
Journal of which
shewed clearly that
he was misinformed as to the
action which the Govt.
had taken in some
cases past, in either
the restoration or repair
of old & valuable
public structures
& also the Committee

Cir 1075 O.C.S.D.
L.O.

of Mr Christian
ten accompanying
"Brief Notes re" has
been drawn up, and
a few observations
added in regard
thereto. The work done
in Mysore so as to
make the record
fairly complete for
Southern India pro-
-ceeded

This I would beg
to premise might
be forwarded to the
Govt of India with the amend
-ments submitted in
draft for Approval

In this I have
touched on a subject
of really very consider-
-able importance, but
only in such a tentative
way as to elicit if
possible some general
indication of the intention

of the Govt of
India in regard to
the systematic planning
and illustration of
the Dravidian temples
of Southern India

Now Capt. Coles views
it is clear that illus-
-tration will go hand
in hand with repair
to a very great extent

Admirable photo-
-graphs chiefly by
Capt. Lyons have as
it chanced been taken
of most of the great
temples, but so far as
I am aware ~~it is~~
~~a great task~~ none
of these e.g. at Hampi
Tadpatri, Benlow
Halbid, Srinattipen
Conjeveram, Tirpati,
Kumbaconam, Chelambu
Tanjore, Srirangam,
Tondenadoy, Madura
& Rameswaram

have been in any way planned, sectioned or perspectively illustrated.

Critics like Mr Fergusson are extremely bitter in their remarks about the neglect of Government in this respect and not altogether unjustly as there are no doubt few of the civilising styles in the world which with so little trouble or special examination and illustration

I would not however venture to suggest that any undertaking which must prove so laborious should be undertaken without a very careful consideration of the precise objects to be attained, the means of doing so, and the probable cost

Attt

10/5/81

C A W

Capt. Colls return
(with attached sketch)
sent into Office a
day or two ago
may be forwarded
Ho to Mr Chisholm
at once with a request
that it be returned
soon 14.7.81 Attt

have been in any
way planned, sectioned
or properly illustrated.
Critics like Mr. Fer-
-guson are extremely
bitter in their remarks
about the neglect

Forwarded to the
Consulting Architect to
Govt. for perusal and
Early return.

F. W. Secretariat
16th March 1887.

Perused & returned with
many thanks

Kirkaldy.

14. March 1887.

My dear Sanders.

I Colis report

Public purposes? - If so I should
like to see it before saying
anything about Hunphis.

Yours sincerely
Christie

12 March 1887

Vienna

the letter in reference
to each 52/1326

I Put up/ also the circulars I have issued about the care of ancient buildings

11/3/87

C A W 53
1326

Mr. Christopher
has now substituted
his name drawn up
in our Office about
Architectural remains
and as I wish to
forward this to the
S of S the first thing
wish me to get the
reports by Col[onel]
Cole R.E. which were
forwarded either to
our Office or the
Chief Sec[retary] by the S of S
about 2 months

R

2/5/87

C.S.R.E. C.A.P.
wrote S.A.W.

Mr
Sabonadière

P. W. D.

54
1326

Brief notes of what has been done in the Madras Presidency in reference to the preservation of Archæological remains & repair of old buildings —

Tirumala Naick's Palace

Madura —

Lord Napier first suggested the restoration of this building, and its utilization for public offices, in a minute dated 18th Nov. 1868. Mr Chisholm, under orders from Govt. reported in Sept 1869. on the measures necessary to give effect to His Lordship's proposals, & in Go. Public No 1337 of 29. Sept 1869, it was resolved to make an allotment of Rs 10.000 in the Budget of 1870-71. for a commencement of the undertaking —

Since then annual allotments have been made from

from Provincial funds for the prosecution of the work, which has been steadily pushed on under Mr Chisholm's direction on estimates submitted by that Officer.

In June 1878. Mr Chisholm submitted a drawing showing every part of the Palace repaired & restored. The work was characterised as very elaborate & perfect, & was commended by Govt.

A

Including the allotment of Rs 30,000 for the year now closing. The expenditure up to date is about Rupees 1,28,000. Rs 21,000 have been entered in the Provincial Budget of 81-82 for the palace works, making a total of 1,49,000. The total estimate for the work is Rs 1,50,000.

B

Temple

Temple in the Vellore Fort.

The idea of restoring this Temple was initiated by H.E. the Duke of Buckingham after he visited the place in 1878.

In G.O. No 4107 dated 21 Oct 1878, an estimate amounting to Rs 160 was sanctioned for clearing the entrance to the pagoda, & removing dirt from the Channel round it.

In G.O. No 1832 dated 12 June 1879 a further sum of Rs 200 was allotted for a commencement of the work of demolishing partition walls, & removing whitewash in order to show the old carving - the object being to obtain data for preparing an estimate for the entire work of restoration. Of this sum Rs 143 was spent & it was then estimated that

that Rs 831 would suffice for the restoration of the whole building - The estimate was sanctioned in Govt. No 1160 W dt 17th May 1880, & the work ordered to be put in hand at once. The Station Staff Office, which was located in the Temple was moved elsewhere, the old pagoda gates were restored for its protection, & an estimate for excavating the ground inside the building to its original level is now awaited -

Nothing is said in the Correspondence about obtaining photographs of the temple -

Seven Pagodas

In Feby 1878, the Govt. at the instance of the Secy of State (H.D. Public No 287 dt 18th Feby 1878) requested Major Sarjeant of the Rev. Survey Dept. to obtain drawings of the monoliths &c at the Seven Pagodas, in view to accurate photographs being taken - These drawings plans &c, which were executed by Mr Blair of the Rev. Survey, were subsequently adversely criticised by Mr Burgess of the Archæological dept Bombay, & it was decided to examine & revise the work, & to complete the vertical sections of the Temples preparatory to the desired photographing - Eventually the services of 10 Draftsman Mr Pope of the Ch. Engrs Office, & two Draftsmen were placed at the disposal of the Rev. dept. & drawings of all the Rathas &c were executed by them. These drawings were reproduced (50 copies of each) in the Govt. Lithographic dept & bound together in folios. The total cost of this job was

was Rs 4653 - A series of photographs & survey plans of the seven Pagodas were also executed by the Rev. Survey dept. & copies distributed -

With regard to the restoration & conservation of the buildings, the attention of the Supt. of works Buckingham Canal having been drawn & the subject by the Chief Engineer, the former officer has submitted an estimate amounting to Rs 4100 for repairing the principal structures so as to prevent their further deterioration, and to restore as far as practicable the damage done by the course of time. This estimate & the lithographs have been reported on jointly by Messrs Chisholm & R. Sewell, who recently visited the Pagodas together with the Rt. Hon. the Governor. These papers are now under disposal -

Amaravati Stupa

Very little apparently has yet been done here beyond photographing the marbles.

In G.O. Revenue No 684 of 24th May 1876. Mr R. Sewell was authorised to spend Rs 1000 in explorations at Amaravati & the Cave Temple at Undavilli, but his report dated November 1877. confines itself chiefly to Undavilli, want of time having prevented his thoroughly investigating the former - In G.O. Public No 259 of 24th Feby 1879. Govt. sanctioned an expenditure of Rs 5 per mensem for a peon to watch the stones & prevent their being

being damaged by mischievous people. Mr Sewell was also authorised to spend Rs 150 in sending to Madras such of the marbles as were entirely out of position, & the Govt of India were asked for an additional Rs 1000 for explorations. In G.O. Public No 217 of 1st July 1850, the Collector was authorised to spend Rs 1000 in completing the excavations of the tope, with the assistance of the P.W. Dept.

The idea of transporting the loose marbles to Madras does not appear to have been carried out, for in G.O. Public No 806 of 28th May 1850, it is ordered that no stones be removed until a final decision has been arrived at as to the future of the Stupa.

A despatch from the Secy of State of 30 Sept 1850 (56/226) pointing out the great importance of having these remains excavated & properly conserved, has been referred in the Public Dept. to the Collector of Kistna for report.

In March 1852, Sergeant Coney & Corpl Hazard of the Royal Engrs, under orders from Govt, took a series of photographs of these remains, & copies have been distributed - the printing however not being considered wholly satisfactory, the negatives have been forwarded thro' the Public Dept. to the Secy of State in view to their being printed in England.

—

Old Fort & Temples at Gingee.

In 1872-73, a sum of Rs

Rs 500 was spent by the P.W. dept (see G.O. Public No 820 d/15th May 1875) in the preservation of these ~~ruins~~ ruins, i.e. removing brush-wood, cutting down trees from the walls & roofs of the buildings, & contracting roofs. In 1874-75 an annual grant of Rs 200 was sanctioned for the preservation of the ruins. The Sub magistrate was required to spend the money under the supervision of the Collector, & to see that no stones were removed from the Fort. In G.O. Fin. No 2076 d/22nd Nov. 1878. a special grant of Rs 250 was sanctioned for making the access up the hill more easy, & in strengthening a temporary bridge across a

Chasm

59

Chasm. This sum, & the annual grant of Rs 200 were transferred to the Forest dept for expenditure.

In Feby 1880 (G.O. Public No 326 d/24th March 80) Mr Chisholm submitted a report on the Gingee remains after personal inspection. He also forwarded six sketches which he had made on the spot. He deprecated spending money on the restoration of the ruins, but he recommended that the whole place should be surveyed & sketched. He further suggested that eight perfect stone pillars in one of the temples should be removed to Madras, & that the monoliths of which he counted more than 150, should be utilized in the construction of the new Post & Telegraph offices

Govt.

Govt: sanctioned a survey of the place, but declined to permit the removal of any of the architectural remains. In a letter dy 21st April 1880, Mr Chisholm proposed to survey Sringeri this cold weather - His report has not yet been received.

—

Old Palace, Chandragiri -

In 1876-77, the Local Fund Board R. Arcot (vide Go. No 792 dy 7th March 77, P.W.D) allotted a sum of Rs 1000 for the repair of this building The Rev. Board objected to such a charge being borne by Local funds, & the Govt: directed the Consg. Architect to inspect & report on the remains. His report was submitted in Feby 1879, (vide Go. Public No 328 dy 8th March idem

Mr Chisholm was authorised to depute his head draftsman to sketch the building in detail & to submit estimate for its substantial Restoration in view to its being utilized for public offices - These estimates are awaited.

—

Hampi Ruins.

In Go. Public No 928 dy 4th June 1878, the P.W.D was authorised to spend Rs 50 to 80 for the removal of banyan trees which were destroying the remains.

In July or August last year the ruins were inspected by H.E. the Duke of Buckingham, who

who noted his observations at some length, & suggested that measures should be taken towards their preservation.

In Sp. Public No 1324 8/6 Sept-80. the Collector of Bellary was directed, in communication with the P.W. Dept, to submit estimates for giving effect to his practical suggestions, & in Sp. P.W.D. No 267 wd 1st July 1881 Mr Chisholm was directed to meet the Collector at the site of the ruins at an early date, to settle on the spot the precise character of the restorations & protective works to be carried out. Mr R. Sewell was associated with the Collector & Mr Chisholm in the work. Their report is awaited.

A series of photographs of these ruins also were executed by Sergt. Covey & Corpl Hazard of the Roy. Engrs, & the prints have been sent to the Public Dept. for disposal. The Chief Engineer has suggested that negatives of these, as in the case of the Amaravati photos, be sent to England to be printed.

CM
21/7/81.

Abstract.

Abstract of the foregoing Notes

Buildings &c	What has been done, or is proposed to be done in the way of restoration or repairs	Ditto in making plans, photos &c	Cost incurred hitherto in Government numbers	Ditto proposed to be incurred.
Trimmala Naiki Palace. Madura.	Restoration of entire buildings intended, in progress since 1870-71. The palace will be utilized for public offices, & is already partly so used.	Plans & drawings have been executed by the Consg. Architect. In 1875 Mr. Chisholm submitted a drawing showing every part of the Palace repaired & restored.	Rs 1,28,000	About Rs 22,000.
Vellore Temple.	Restoration of entire building going on.	Nil.	Rs 1,100.	Estimate for excavating the ground inside the temple awaited.
Seven Pagodas	Estimate now before Govt for repairing and restoring all the principal structures.	Drawings which have been lithographed, survey maps & a series of photographs have been executed & distributed.	Rs 4600 spent on the lithographed drawings. Cost of survey maps & photos incurred in Rev. Dept.	Restoration estimate now before Govt amounts to Rs 4100.
Amaravati Stupa	Excavation & adjustment of the marbles, & their subsequent conservation intended.	Photographs of all the principal reliefs have been taken & copies distributed. Negatives going to England in view to printing being done there.	Sums already sanctioned Rs 1000 for conservation in 1876 & Rs 1000 for excavation in 1880.	Amount will probably be determined on receipt of a report from the Collector of Kistna.
Ginjee Fort & Temples	Govt. give an annual grant for removing brushwood & trees. The Consg. Architect will shortly report on the place.	The Consg. Architect has been authorised to make a survey & sketch of the entire ruins.	Annual Grant for keeping the place clean Rs 200. Besides this Rs 750 have been spent on different occasions.	Mr. Chisholm's report awaited.
Chandragiri Palace	Substantial restoration contemplated in view to the utilization of the building for public offices.	The Consg. Architect has been directed to sketch the palace in detail.	Nil.	Amount will probably be fixed on receipt of estimate from Mr. Chisholm.
Hampi Ruins	Restoration & conservation of the ruins intended.	Photographs of all the principal ruins have been executed. Negatives going to England in view to printing being done there.	Small sums occasionally spent in removal of plants & trees &c.	Proposals awaited in the form of a joint report from the Colls of Kurnool Bellary, Mr. Chisholm & Mr. R. Sewell.

CM 21/3/81.

No. 1326 W. 64/1326 89

Government of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India.
P.W. Department. Simla.

27th May 1881.

Sir,

Captain A. N. Cole, R.E.
having lately visited this presi-
dency with a view to ascertain
the general condition of the
artistic and historical monument
and having furnished this Govt.
with copies of his Report of 10th
May 1880 submitted to the
Government of India, it appeared
desirable to draw up a brief
note shewing the action hitherto
taken by this Department
in regard to the restoration in
some instances, and preservation
in others, of structures of this class.

2. This note, I am now desirous to forward. It merely shews what has already been done by the Department, but does not profess either to describe the buildings which are indeed all well known from Fergusson's "Indian and Eastern Architecture" and other works, or to furnish a complete list of Architectural remains.

3. Brief as the record is, it will be observed that chiefly owing to the interest taken in the matter by Lord Napier when Governor of this Presidency the subject is one which has seriously engaged the attention of this Government though for want of means, but little (save in the case of the Seven Pagodas) has as yet been attempted in regard to obtaining plans, sections and elevations of the many noble structures which remain to attest the skill and taste of the Dravidian Architects

in this part of India.

4. Valuable series of photographs of the most important of these buildings are already kept in the Government Office, but systematic measurement and planning still remains a desideratum which the Right Honorable the Governor in Council would be glad to be in a position to provide for, as probably there is no part of India which would so well repay the expense of complete and detailed illustration.

Ootacamund
3/5/88
10-6-87

A

Govt. of [1881] Madra

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

Dated 1/5

Issued 3/

Recd. Encl.

G. O. 27 Mar 1881. No. 137

Nos. 675-

Summary

Archæological remains

Forwards brief notes of wo
has been done in the Cud
Cuddapah and Nellore
reference to the proceedi