

N^o 108 Wd/11th Jan/84

Communicated
to the officers of the
Public Works Department

2. Further orders
will issue on receipt
of the list which Dr.
Burger has been
directed to prepare.

(Sgd) J. S. S.

The Supg. Engrs.
Comd. Arct. Colt
Examt. P.M. to

Govt. of (1883) Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., &c., 14th December 1883,
Nos. 2366, 2367.

N^o 108 Wd/11th Jan/84

DECEMBER.

Archæology.

Communicating to the Archæological Surveyor,
with instructions, resolution of the Government of
India calling for classified lists and detailed re-
ports showing certain particulars relative to
ancient monuments in India; and directing that
application be made to the Government of India
for the report of the Curator of Ancient Monu-
ments for 1882-83.

With order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home department (Archæology), under date Calcutta, the 26th November 1883, No. 3—168-83.

Read—the undermentioned papers:—

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 39, dated 31st July 1878, Public Works department.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 160 (Financial), dated 25th May 1880.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 43 (Public Works department), dated 11th November 1880.

Resolution Nos. 1—30-42, dated 2nd February 1881.

From Curator of Ancient Monuments, dated 2nd February 1881.

Resolution, Nos. 1—8-17, dated 12th August 1881.

To Curator of Ancient Monuments, No. 24, dated 25th February 1882.

From Secretary of State, No. 15 (Public Works), dated 9th March 1882.

To Curator of Ancient Monuments, dated 21st April 1882.

Resolution, Nos. 3—167-181, dated 8th November 1882.

Resolution, dated 8th June 1883, Nos. 1—58-74.

Read—

Report of the Curator of Ancient Monuments for 1881-82.

Resolution—

The appointment of Curator of Ancient Monuments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in November 1880 for a term of three years only, in view to the settlement within that period by each local Government of a complete scheme of conservation for each province. Major Cole has, since he took charge of his office in January 1881, visited most of the local Governments, and in the notes and memoranda which form appendices of his reports has indicated in respect of many of the principal monuments what measures of conservation are in his opinion required. It is important that the local Governments should now settle, in communication with the Government of India, the general lines upon which their operations will in future be conducted. The lists of objects of antiquarian interest received from the different provinces show that very much information as to the number and character of existing monuments has been collected; and the curator's memoranda and suggestions indicate sufficiently clearly the general direction which measures of conservation ought to follow.

2. The Governor-General in Council notices, however, that the curator has not apparently placed himself in such free communication with the officers of the Archæological survey as was desirable, and this is to be regretted. It is true the reports show that Major Cole has at times consulted General Cunningham; but as far as Madras and Bombay are concerned, he appears to have had no communication with Dr. Burgess, whose great experience and sound knowledge, both archæological and architectural, would have been of much service in preparing the necessary lists and determining the mode in which repairs should be planned.

3. The Governor-General in Council desires that each local Government will now, with as little delay as possible, take up the lists of ancient monuments for its province as given in Major Cole's report for the year 1882-83, and, as regards Northern,

Eastern and Central India, in communication with General Cunningham, and as regards Madras and Bombay, in communication with the Archaeological Surveyor of Southern and Western India, prepare classified lists and a detailed report showing—

- I. Those monuments which from their present condition and historical or archaeological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.
 - II. Those monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls, and the like.
 - III. Those monuments which from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.
4. The monuments in classes I and II should be further sub-divided, thus—
- I (a) and II (a).—Monuments in the possession or charge of Government, or in respect of which Government must undertake the cost of all measures of conservation.
 - I (b) and II (b).—Monuments in the possession or charge of private bodies or individuals.

In respect of classes I (a) and II (a), the report should show what arrangements it is proposed to make for the due carrying out of the necessary measures of conservation. Definite provision should be made for the proper custody and upkeep of each monument in these classes. The Government of India do not wish to interfere in the details of these arrangements, but they desire to be satisfied that each local Government has at its disposal the means for the intelligent and judicious treatment of any questions that may arise in connection with the preservation of buildings of such importance. The Governor-General in Council considers that the cost of these measures is a legitimate charge upon the Public Works allotment of each province, but will be prepared to consider in very special cases whether any further assistance should be granted from Imperial funds.

In respect of classes I (b) and II (b), it should be reported what funds are available for their conservation; and whether the custodians can be induced to allow the inspection, direction, and control of Government officers in such matters. It may be advisable in some instances to offer small subsidies in view to securing the necessary amount of supervision, but this should only be proposed where the monument is one of primary importance and its due conservation cannot be otherwise secured. In general, it may be hoped that the local officers and the local Government will be able to induce those interested to take proper steps for maintaining the buildings in their charge.

5. If hereafter it should become apparent that the local Governments require advice or instructions with reference to the proper mode of preserving or treating any monument, the Government of India will be happy to arrange for procuring this from the best available authorities. Mean time, as above intimated, the local Governments should, besides referring to General Cunningham and Dr. Burgess, freely consult the Curator of Ancient Monuments in the preparation of the lists and reports now ordered, remembering that Major Cole's services will not be available in that capacity after the 28th January 1884, when the period for which his appointment was sanctioned by the Secretary of State will expire.

6. In the annual administration reports of each province full information should be given as to the measures of conservation carried out during the year and as to the condition of all monuments in classes I and II.

Order—

Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to local Governments and administrations, to the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey, and to the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India for information and guidance. The curator, before his term of office expires, should arrange to visit any important monuments not yet seen by him, submitting his notes, as before, to the local Governments concerned.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign, Public Works and Finance departments for information; and that the resolution be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

ORDER—dated 14th December 1883, No. 2366, Public.

Communicated to the Archaeological Surveyor of Southern and Western India.

2. Dr. Burgess will take very early measures for the preparation of the lists and the detailed report required by the Government of India, in consultation with General Cunningham, Captain Cole, and Collectors of districts, who will comply promptly with any requisitions for information or assistance that may be made by Dr. Burgess.

3. The resolution will also be communicated to the Public Works department.

4. Application will be made to the Government of India for the curator's report for 1882-83, which has not yet been received.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Offg. Chief Secretary.

To Dr. J. Burgess.
„ the Public Works department.
„ the Revenue department.
„ Collectors of districts.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 14th December 1883, No. 2367, Public.

Copy to the Government of India, Home department.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Offg. Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. Henrious.

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for the report of the Curator of Ancient Monu-
ments for 1882-83.

With order

23RD JULY 1883, No. 2018 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following papers:—

Demi-official from F. C. BLACK, Esq., dated 21st June 1883.
Letter from do. „ 23rd „ „ No. 85.

From F. C. BLACK, Esq., Assistant Engineer, to the Deputy Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department, dated 9th July 1883, No. 100.

I have the honor to forward the estimate for the preservation of the Ancient
Monuments at the Seven Pagodas, which estimate I have received back direct from the
Curator with his remarks on the margin.

ENCLOSURE.

SEVEN PAGODAS, MAHAVELLIPUR.

ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE COST OF PRESERVING THE ALAIYA OR SHORE TEMPLE No. 6.
REPORT.

The Curator of Ancient Monuments states in his report for the year 1881-82—
This is a most remarkable monument, probably dating from the 8th or 9th century, and, if
not the most early, is one of the best examples of structural primitive Dravidian architecture.
The stone masonry of the pagoda is much broken and displaced, and should
be rendered secure and replaced. The interior should be cleaned out and the sand removed, so as
to completely reveal the plinth of the exterior. Sand should also be removed to lay bare the
outline of the walls which form the outermost enclosure. The removal of roots of creepers from
the roof is important.

Replacing Masonry.—The number of stones to be rehoisted on to the enclosure wall is four of
about 15 cwt. each. Five large stones of about 1 ton each have fallen out of the walls of the
temple itself; also one of about 2½ tons; also several of the smaller granite ornaments, which latter
are, however, almost all missing. The bas-relief of Siva in the sanctum has also got partly
shifted from its place. The walls have been originally covered with stucco, but the stucco having
got removed, the surface of the granite has much decayed. This is especially the case on the
south and east sides, where the salt spray has made the carvings indistinguishable. The granite
likewise decays much at the joints and becomes very insecure. It is therefore suggested to fill
up the joints with spauls and lime mortar, and thus repoint the whole building, which will do
much to preserve it for a long while. This filling of the joints is absolutely necessary to prevent
the stones from subsiding and ultimately falling out of the walls. The mortar under some of
the corner eave stones has disappeared for a depth of 4 feet, and other large stones are nearly as
insecure. The outermost enclosure wall has almost all fallen down, so it is not proposed to do
anything in the way of rebuilding it.

Specification.—The mortar will be made of lime of burnt shells and sand, in the proportion
of 3 of sand to 1 of lime. This makes excellent mortar. The spauls will be chips of granite
from the neighbouring quarry. The hoisting of the stones will be done with a small three-
legged derrick made from three stout poles and a 2½-ton differential block and chain.

Rehoisting and setting stones—

Stones of 2½ tons, 1	...	...	...	...	...	Tons	2½
Do. of 1 „ 5	...	...	...	...	...	„	5
Do. of 15 cwt., 5	...	...	...	...	...	„	3½
Total ...							11

Rebuilding masonry C. ft. 150

Removing sand—									
Superficial feet	301 × $\frac{1}{2}$	=	...	...	...	...	C. ft.	205	
"	109 × $\frac{1}{2}$	=	...	...	...	...			
"	1,000 × 1	=	...	...	...	...			
"	1,000 × 1	=	...	...	...	...			
"	1,530 × 1	=	...	...	...	...			

Total, Sand ... 3,735

Pointing—									
Superficial feet	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,983	
"	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,560	
"	...	...	...	...	...	...		444	
"	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,278	
"	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,071	

Total, Pointing ... 7,336

Summary.

Hoisting and setting 11 tons stone, at 10-0-0	...	...	...	Rs.	110
Removing sand cubic feet 3,735, at 3-8-0	...	...	...	"	13
Pointing masonry suppl. feet 7,336, at 4-0-0	...	...	...	"	293
Lime masonry 150 cubic feet, at 25-0-0	...	...	...	"	37

Total ... 453

KRISHNA MANDAP No. 15.

The Curator of Ancient Monuments mentions—

The bas-relief representing Krishna with a group of herdsmen and cows is carved on the solid rock. The roof over this rock sculpture is built of masonry, and gives access to a stream of rain-water, thus destroying and wearing away the carvings and covering them with lichen. The roof should be made water-tight, and the interior as well as the carvings thoroughly cleansed. The front row of columns should be filled in with a frame of galvanized wire netting, and the centre fitted with a wicket gate under lock and key.

Leakage of Roof.—Since the report of 23rd June 1881 was written a channel has been cut on the slope of the granite hill as a catchwater, which will prevent any drainage from the ground above; but as a good deal of leakage still comes through the roof of the porch, it is proposed to remove the old concrete with which the stone-work was covered and make the roof quite water-tight with a fresh coat of concrete. The carvings in the temple will thus be preserved from further damage from water.

Frames of Galvanized Wire Netting.—The average price per superficial foot of these frames has been arrived at in the following manner:—The frames will be of teak-wood wrought, plain square, covered with galvanized wire netting of a large-sized mesh and attached to the side walls and columns by iron bolts $\frac{3}{4}$ diameter let in to the granite, and fixed with a little Portland cement or best lime mortar.

For one frame 8 feet × 12½ feet = 100 square feet—

Teak-wood—

$$2 \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = 2\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 \times 8 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = 1\frac{1}{3}$$

Total ... $3\frac{5}{6}$ at 4 ... 13 10 0

Wire netting $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 90$ square feet, at 6 annas ... 33 12 0

Add for bolts and screws ... 0 6 0

Labor of fixing—

One day mason, at 12 annas ... 0 12 0

Half day carpenter, at 12 annas ... 0 6 0

Carriage, &c. ... 0 4 0

1 6 0

1 6 0

49 2 0

Divide by 90 suppl. feet for the area of netting Rs. 49-2-0 ÷ 90 = 8-73 annas.
Thus price is 8-73 annas per foot superficial.

Removing old concrete—

$$48 \times 27\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \dots \dots \dots \text{C. feet } 1,320$$

New concrete—

$$48 \times 27\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \dots \dots \dots \text{C. feet } 880$$

Galvanized wire netting—

$$7 \times 12 = \dots \dots \dots \text{Supl. feet } 84$$

$$9 \times 12\frac{1}{2} = \dots \dots \dots \text{Supl. feet } 112$$

$$9 \times 12\frac{1}{2} = \dots \dots \dots \text{Supl. feet } 112$$

$$8 \times 12\frac{1}{2} = \dots \dots \dots \text{Supl. feet } 100$$

$$8 \times 12\frac{1}{2} = \dots \dots \dots \text{Supl. feet } 100$$

Total ... 509

Cleaning carvings.—

$$41 \times 12 = \dots \dots \dots 492$$

$$13 \times 4 = \dots \dots \dots 52$$

$$9 \times 5 = \dots \dots \dots 45$$

Total ... 589

Summary.

Removing old concrete, cubic feet 1,320, at 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Laying new " " 880, at 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Galvanized wire netting, suppl. feet 509, at 8-73 annas	...	...	...	...	...	...	278
Cleaning sculptures, " 589, at 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Total ... 504

CAVE No. 16, AN UNFINISHED ROCK EXCAVATION.

The orders of the Curator of Ancient Monuments regarding this cave are—

The second row of columns has been bricked up for dwelling purposes, and should be cleared. The cave should be cleaned out and kept in custody; and, in order to prevent natives from damaging the interior by lighting their cooking fires, the front should be railed in with a stone railing or wall.

The walls to be removed are portions of nine walls, amounting in all to 162 cubic feet.

The fence wall to be erected in front will be in all 70 feet long, and it is proposed to make it 1½ feet thick by 3 feet high with a foundation of 6 inches deep. The wall to be constructed of rubble masonry set in lime mortar, but not plastered.

Dimensions—

$$70 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = \dots \dots \dots \text{C. feet } 70$$

$$70 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = \dots \dots \dots \text{C. feet } 315$$

Total ... 385

Summary.

Removing of walls, cubic feet 162, at Rs. 2	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	3
Fence wall, cubic feet 385, at Rs. 20	...	...	...	...	...	"	77

Total ... 80

CAVE No. 21, KAPALISVARA MANDAP.

This cave is a small one with three inches situated very near the Gopis Churn. The Curator of Ancient Monuments has ordered the front of the cave to be fenced to prevent damage.

It is therefore proposed to erect a small wall of solid masonry round the front of this cave. The wall will be 30 feet long in front with returned ends of 5 feet each, making a total of 40 feet. It will be 3 feet high and 18 inches thick, with a small foundation of 6 inches deep. To be constructed of rubble masonry set in lime, but not plastered.

Dimensions—

$$40 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = \dots \dots \dots \text{C. feet } 180$$

$$40 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = \dots \dots \dots \text{C. feet } 40$$

Total ... 220

Cost—

Cubic feet 220 rubble masonry, at Rs. 20 Rs. 44

GANESA TEMPLE No. 24.

The Curator of Ancient Monuments states—

This temple is in fair preservation, but should have the three front openings between the pillars filled with frames of wire netting to prevent the inner chamber being damaged by use as a dwelling or cook-house.

The Ratha has been cleaned out and is now in good condition, the only things required being the addition of the frames of wire netting as ordered, the dimensions and cost of which will be as follows:—

Netting—

Superficial feet $2\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ }
 " $2\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ } = ... $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7 = 59\frac{1}{2}$
 " $3\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ }

Cost—

Netting, $59\frac{1}{2}$ supl. feet, at As. 8-73 per foot Rs. 32

THE VAISHNAVA CAVE No. 25.

The Curator of Ancient Monuments has ordered—

The openings between the columns should be filled in with wire netting and the front cleared of debris.

Quarrying should be absolutely forbidden.

No quarrying is now going on at this spot.

The dimensions of the openings to be filled in with netting, and the cost will be as follows.

The openings are three in number with a total superficial area of 153 feet.

A sketch in the report of the Curator, dated June 1881, shows the manner of putting in these gratings at this cave.

Cost—

Galvanized wire netting in teak-wood frames, superficial feet 153,
 at 8-73 annas Rs. 83

No. 27, RAYALA GOPURAM.

It is proposed to excavate the earth from round this unfinished Gopura and out-root the scrub jungle as ordered by the Curator of Ancient Monuments.

The dimensions are as follows:—

50 × 11 × 2 =	...	...	...	...	C. feet	1,100
30 × 5 × 2 =	...	...	...	...	"	300
30 × 5 × 2 =	...	...	...	...	"	300
10 × 10 × 3 =	...	...	...	...	"	300
10 × 10 × 3 =	...	...	...	...	"	300

Total ... 2,300

Cost—

Clearing earth and stones, cubic feet 2,300, at 4 Rs. 9

CAVE No. 32, THE MAHISHMARDINI MANDAP.

The sculptures in this cave are very good; the one of Durga and Mahishama especially so. The orders of the Curator of Ancient Monuments are as follows:—

One of the four front pillars has completely fallen, and might, for appearance sake, be replaced; but the rock above is so massive that there is no actual need of support. The sculptures should be cleaned and the front openings closed with frames of wire netting.

The pillar, which will contain 9-6 cubic feet, will cost, it is believed, Rs. 1-8-0 per cubic foot. The openings in front are five, $5 \times 5 \times 10\frac{1}{2} = 262\frac{1}{2}$ superficial feet.

Cleaning sculptures—

13 × 8 =	...	...	...	...	...	104
13 × 8 =	...	...	...	...	...	104
4 × 12 =	...	...	...	...	...	48
5 × 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ =	...	...	...	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total ... 263 $\frac{1}{2}$

Summary.

Pillar, cubic feet 9-6, at Rs. 1-8-0	...	...	...	Rs.	14
Netting, superficial feet 262, at As. 8-73	...	...	...	"	143
Cleaning sculptures 263, at Rs. 3-00	...	...	...	"	8
Total	...	...	...		165

No. 34, OLAK ANESVARA TEMPLE.

The orders of the Curator regarding this temple are—

Debris ought to be cleared away from the interior. Creepers should be out-rooted from the masonry and access made easier than at present, as visitors have to scramble over slippery rock to reach the building.

It is also now proposed to repoint the whole building as suggested for the Alaiva or Shore Temple No. 6. In the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* for the year 1880 this temple is spoken of as follows:—

"This imposing relic is only the outer stone casing of a handsome structural temple which occupies the highest part of the rocks. Outside it is very much weather-worn and the whole structure looks as if it must soon fall down."

The joints are now so weather-worn as to be quite open in many places throughout the entire thickness of the wall, which makes them very unstable.

Creepers have already been removed from the masonry.

The best place to cut a path is on the south side of the temple, and at that spot it will be 21 feet long and of an average breadth of 2 feet.

Dimensions of pointing—

21 × 15 =	...	...	...	...	Supl. feet	315
21 × 15 =	...	...	...	...	"	315
15 × 15 =	...	...	...	...	"	225
12 × 15 =	...	...	...	...	"	180
12 × 13 =	...	...	...	...	"	156
17 × 13 =	...	...	...	...	"	221
17 × 13 =	...	...	...	...	"	221
9 × 13 =	...	...	...	...	"	117
3 × 3 =	...	...	...	...	"	9

Total ... 1,759

Cutting path—

21 × 2 × $\frac{1}{2}$ =	...	...	...	...	C. feet	21
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The debris has already been removed.

Summary.

Pointing, supl. feet 1,759, at Rs. 4	...	...	...	Rs.	70
Cutting path, c. feet 21, at " 1-8-0	...	...	...	"	31
Total	...	...	...		101

THE SOUTHERN GROUP OF RATHAS Nos. 37, 39, 41, 42 AND 43.

The orders of the Curator of Ancient Monuments as regards these temples are as follows:—

No. 37, DRAUPADI'S RATHA.

The finial which surmounted the roof has fallen, and may probably be found in the sand, which should be removed so as to lay bare the plinth.

The sand has already been excavated from round this as well as from round the rest of the temples of this group. Two finials were found, one belonging to Draupadi's Ratha No. 37 and the other to Dharmaraja's Ratha No. 43.

No. 39, ARJUNA'S RATHA.

The clearing of the sand has already been done as mentioned.

No. 41, NAKULA AND SHADEVA'S RATHA.

The same remark applies.

No. 42, BHIMA RATHA.

The clearing of sand having been done, and the large crack in the roof as well as the smaller ones filled up, it is now proposed to replace the portions of the lower cornice which have fallen off. The largest of these pieces has fallen from the south-west corner, in consequence of a vein in the rock. It weighs about 4 tons, and is triangular, sloping down to a point at the lower end. It can easily be replaced by cutting off the lower point square with the face and inserting a square block of stone in the building for the fragment to rest on.

Another large piece on the west side will be rather more difficult to replace, but with two large dowels it can be supported. A third fragment has fallen from the north-west corner, which can be supported and replaced as the fragment No. 1 will be.

Some cracks require filling in three of the pillars of this Ratha.

Summary.

Hoisting and setting fragments 7 tons total weight, at Rs. 10 per ton	Rs. 70
Dowelling to support fragments, 8 dowels of granite, at Rs. 2-4-0 each	18
Filling cracks, 12 lineal feet	1
Total	89

No. 43, DHARMARAJA'S RATHA.

The finial of this has been found and will be rehoisted. The parapet wall of one of the galleries has cracked in three places, and should be carefully filled with lime mortar. About 20 lineal feet require to be done.

Hoisting and setting finial $\frac{1}{2}$ ton at Rs. 10	Rs. 5
Do. do. for Temple No. 37, Draupadi's Ratha	5
Filling cracks, 20 lineal feet	1
Total	11

CAVES Nos. 44, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52.

The orders of the Curator of Ancient Monuments as regards these are as follows:—

Means should be taken to prevent the interiors from being used as dwellings, cook-houses for fishermen or cattle-sheds; and this can only be efficiently done by fencing round the entrance so as to prevent access to any but authorised persons.

It is therefore proposed to erect low walls round the entrances of these caves, which will serve to keep out cattle, and also to prevent the caves being readily utilized as dwellings. The walls will be 3 feet high and of the same dimensions as those suggested for Caves Nos. 16 and 21.

The total length of wall for these will be as follows:—

Cave No. 44		L. feet.	36
" " 46		"	41
" " 48		"	69
" " 50		"	51
" " 52		"	68
" " 51		"	72

Total ... 337

$337 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 3 =$		C. feet	1,516 $\frac{1}{2}$
$337 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} =$		"	337
			1,853 $\frac{1}{2}$

Summary.

Lime masonry, cubic feet 1,853 $\frac{1}{2}$, at Rs. 20 Rs. 371

Employment of Custodians.—The Curator of Ancient Monuments has ordered three watchmen to be employed, in order that a proper relief may be observed.

It is estimated that 5 rupees per month would be sufficient wages for each of these men, which would be 60 rupees per annum, or a total of 180 rupees for the three watchmen.

Cost—

Three watchmen for one year, at Rs. 60 each Rs. 180

ABSTRACT OF COST OF ESTIMATE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE CAVES, TEMPLES, AND SCULPTURES.

Summary.

No. of Monument.	Summary.						Name of Cave or Temple.	Rs.
6.	Alaiva	or	Shore	Temple	...	...	...	453
15.	Krishna	Mandap	...	...	...	...	...	504
16.	Panca	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
21.	Kapala	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
24.	Ganesa	Temple	...	...	...	...	...	32
25.	Vishnu	do.	...	...	...	...	...	83
27.	Royal	Gopura	...	...	...	...	...	9
32.	Mahishmardini	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
34.	Olak	Anesvara	Structural	Temple	...	...	...	101
37.	Draupadi's	and	Dharmaraja's	Ratha	...	...	...	1
42.	Bhima's	Ratha	...	...	...	...	...	89
44,	} Caves, amongst which the two Koneri Caves, Nos. 51 and 52, are the most important							371
46,								
48,								
50,								
51,								
and								
52	} Establishment (three watchmen)							180
Total ...								2,122
Contingencies, 5 per cent. ...								106
Grand Total ...								2,228

(Signed) H. C. BLACK,
Archæological Engineer.

I approve the provisions of this estimate.

27th June 1883.

(Signed) H. H. COLE, Major, R.E.,
Curator of Ancient Monuments in India.

ORDER—dated 23rd July 1883, No. 2018 W., Public Works.

The estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,228, for restorative work at the Seven Pagodas, is sanctioned.

2. The question as to allotment of funds is being separately considered with reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1741 W., dated 21st June 1883.

3. This sanction has been registered as Provincial No. 75 W. of 1883-84 and classified as Civil Buildings, Repairs.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Major-General, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To H. C. Black, Esq., Special Assistant Engineer.
To the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India.

" Superintending Engineer, Fifth Circle.
" Accountant-General.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
" Public Department.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Est. of 1883 Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated July, 23rd.

Reed.

Encl.

G.O., 23rd July 1883, No. 2018 W.

JULY.

Seven Pagodas

*Estimate for restorative work at the —,
sanctioned.*

14TH DECEMBER 1883, Nos. 2366, 2367, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home department (Archæology), under date Calcutta, the 26th November 1883, No. 3—168-83.

Read—the undermentioned papers:—

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 39, dated 31st July 1878, Public Works department.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 160 (Financial), dated 25th May 1880.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 43 (Public Works department), dated 11th November 1880.

Resolution Nos. 1—30-42, dated 2nd February 1881.

From Curator of Ancient Monuments, dated 2nd February 1881.

Resolution, Nos. 1—8-17, dated 12th August 1881.

To Curator of Ancient Monuments, No. 24, dated 25th February 1882.

From Secretary of State, No. 15 (Public Works), dated 9th March 1882.

To Curator of Ancient Monuments, dated 21st April 1882.

Resolution, Nos. 3—167-181, dated 8th November 1882.

Resolution, dated 8th June 1883, Nos. 1—58-74.

Read—

Report of the Curator of Ancient Monuments for 1881-82.

Resolution—

The appointment of Curator of Ancient Monuments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in November 1880 for a term of three years only, in view to the settlement within that period by each local Government of a complete scheme of conservation for each province. Major Cole has, since he took charge of his office in January 1881, visited most of the local Governments, and in the notes and memoranda which form appendices of his reports has indicated in respect of many of the principal monuments what measures of conservation are in his opinion required. It is important that the local Governments should now settle, in communication with the Government of India, the general lines upon which their operations will in future be conducted. The lists of objects of antiquarian interest received from the different provinces show that very much information as to the number and character of existing monuments has been collected; and the curator's memoranda and suggestions indicate sufficiently clearly the general direction which measures of conservation ought to follow.

2. The Governor-General in Council notices, however, that the curator has not apparently placed himself in such free communication with the officers of the Archæological survey as was desirable, and this is to be regretted. It is true the reports show that Major Cole has at times consulted General Cunningham; but as far as Madras and Bombay are concerned, he appears to have had no communication with Dr. Burgess, whose great experience and sound knowledge, both archæological and architectural, would have been of much service in preparing the necessary lists and determining the mode in which repairs should be planned.

3. The Governor-General in Council desires that each local Government will now, with as little delay as possible, take up the lists of ancient monuments for its province as given in Major Cole's report for the year 1882-83, and, as regards Northern,

Eastern and Central India, in communication with General Cunningham, and as regards Madras and Bombay, in communication with the Archæological Surveyor of Southern and Western India, prepare classified lists and a detailed report showing—

- I. Those monuments which from their present condition and historical or archæological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.
- II. Those monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls, and the like.
- III. Those monuments which from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.
4. The monuments in classes I and II should be further sub-divided, thus—
 - I (a) and II (a).—Monuments in the possession or charge of Government, or in respect of which Government must undertake the cost of all measures of conservation.
 - I (b) and II (b).—Monuments in the possession or charge of private bodies or individuals.

In respect of classes I (a) and II (a), the report should show what arrangements it is proposed to make for the due carrying out of the necessary measures of conservation. Definite provision should be made for the proper custody and upkeep of each monument in these classes. The Government of India do not wish to interfere in the details of these arrangements, but they desire to be satisfied that each local Government has at its disposal the means for the intelligent and judicious treatment of any questions that may arise in connection with the preservation of buildings of such importance. The Governor-General in Council considers that the cost of these measures is a legitimate charge upon the Public Works allotment of each province, but will be prepared to consider in very special cases whether any further assistance should be granted from Imperial funds.

In respect of classes I (b) and II (b), it should be reported what funds are available for their conservation; and whether the custodians can be induced to allow the inspection, direction, and control of Government officers in such matters. It may be advisable in some instances to offer small subsidies in view to securing the necessary amount of supervision, but this should only be proposed where the monument is one of primary importance and its due conservation cannot be otherwise secured. In general, it may be hoped that the local officers and the local Government will be able to induce those interested to take proper steps for maintaining the buildings in their charge.

5. If hereafter it should become apparent that the local Governments require advice or instructions with reference to the proper mode of preserving or treating any monument, the Government of India will be happy to arrange for procuring this from the best available authorities. Mean time, as above intimated, the local Governments should, besides referring to General Cunningham and Dr. Burgess, freely consult the Curator of Ancient Monuments in the preparation of the lists and reports now ordered, remembering that Major Cole's services will not be available in that capacity after the 28th January 1884, when the period for which his appointment was sanctioned by the Secretary of State will expire.

6. In the annual administration reports of each province full information should be given as to the measures of conservation carried out during the year and as to the condition of all monuments in classes I and II.

Order—

Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to local Governments and administrations, to the Director-General of the Archæological Survey, and to the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India for information and guidance. The curator, before his term of office expires, should arrange to visit any important monuments not yet seen by him, submitting his notes, as before, to the local Governments concerned.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign, Public Works and Finance departments for information; and that the resolution be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

ORDER—dated 14th December 1883, No. 2366, Public.

Communicated to the Archæological Surveyor of Southern and Western India.

2. Dr. Burgess will take very early measures for the preparation of the lists and the detailed report required by the Government of India, in consultation with General Cunningham, Captain Cole, and Collectors of districts, who will comply promptly with any requisitions for information or assistance that may be made by Dr. Burgess.

3. The resolution will also be communicated to the Public Works department.

4. Application will be made to the Government of India for the curator's report for 1882-83, which has not yet been received.

(True Extract.)

Justin Maculister

Offg. Chief Secretary.

To Dr. J. Burgess.

„ the Public Works department.
„ the Revenue department.
„ Collectors of districts.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 14th December 1883, No. 2367, Public.

Copy to the Government of India, Home department.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Offg. Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. Henricus.

M. C. 11445

Gobt. of (1883) Madras.

PUBLIC.

P. S. C.

Issued

Recd.

22/12/83

Encl.

G.O., &c., 14th December 1883,
Nos. 2366, 2367.

No. 108 W of January 11th 1884

DECEMBER.

Archæology.

Communicating to the Archæological Surveyor, with instructions, resolution of the Government of India calling for classified lists and detailed reports showing certain particulars relative to ancient monuments in India; and directing that application be made to the Government of India for the report of the Curator of Ancient Monuments for 1882-83.

No. 108 W.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the

January 11th 1884
Read the following

G. O. Public Department. H. E. No. 2366, 2367 of 14th Dec. 83.

Communicated

*to the officers of the
Public Works Department.*

*2. Further orders
will issue on receipt
of the lists which D.
Burgess has been
directed to prepare.*

*Recd
14/1*

To.

The Supg. Engineers

" Cons. Architect to Govt

" Examr. P. W. Accts

22/12

*U.S.
7.1.84.*