

Paper taken out of the Records from
charge of the Record-keeper.

Department

E. M. C., or G. O., No. 1346 W. Miss

Desp. from or to England, No.

Volume General No.

Date _____

To whom given

For Current No.

189

Department.

When taken out

Initials.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper :—

G.O., dated 14th December 1883, No. 2366, Public.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Archaeological 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.

READ—also the following paper:—

From J. BURGESS, Esq., LL.D., Archaeological Surveys, Western and Southern India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ahmedabad, 10th January 1884, No. 41.

In compliance with G.O., No. 2366, of 14th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report on the conservation of architectural and archaeological remains in the Madras Presidency suggesting such measures as seem to be most desirable.

2. For reasons stated in the report it will be observed that I consider it impracticable to obtain early such returns as would supply the materials for full and accurate lists such as those desiderated in the Government of India Resolution, No. 3—168-183, of 26th November last. But I have suggested a means by which much of this information may be collected.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

REPORT on the conservation of ancient buildings and other remains in the Madras Presidency.

The proper conservation of the buildings of architectural and historical interest must depend largely on the funds available and the judgment with which they are administered.

2. It may be laid down as a first principle that, as the funds will necessarily be limited, they should be economised in such a way as to preserve as far as practicable as many of the most important ancient works as possible. And to this end *preservation* should in all cases alone be aimed at, and in none, except perhaps where special funds were otherwise provided, should money be spent on restoration.

3. For this purpose one of the most essential conditions is that the buildings be preserved from appropriation for such purposes as cattle-sheds, sugar factories, and dens of squalor and dirt within and from the growth of vegetation on the roof and walls without.

4. It is to be borne in mind that wherever there are any Muhammadan buildings that we wish to preserve they were built by the Government of the time at the public expense and are in the true sense of the term national monuments inherited by the Government of the day. Moreover, especially in the case of Muhammadan works, even those built by vazirs and courtiers, they are endowed with villages for the express purpose of keeping them in repair, and a little pressure brought to bear on the holders of the inam lands might be sufficient to induce the owners either to dispose of their interest in the disused mosques to Government or pay for the necessary repairs.

5. For temples and mosques and other buildings that have been deserted it would seem very desirable that Government should assume the right to appropriate them as national property naturally falling to it by inheritance.

It would then become possible to select the most characteristic examples for preservation by Government, and in each locality one or more of these might be utilized as local museums in

Sudden deep deep
over in deep deep

which old sculptures, inscriptions, and the like might be stored and preserved. The buildings would require no alteration for this purpose beyond perhaps a wooden door. And the existence of even a very small collection of sculptures, &c., in large outlying villages would have its educational influence and probably lead to the preservation of many sculptures, &c., that would otherwise be broken up or burnt into lime.

6. Once Government asserts its rights to these monuments, much may be done to preserve many of the finest ancient remains in the country.

7. In Northern India and even in Bombay—especially in such centres as Ahmedabad and Bijapur—the number of fine monuments of Muhammadan architecture is very considerable. But in Madras I am not aware that there are many examples of Musalman architecture comparable with those in other parts of India.

On the other hand the large Hindu shrines which so distinguish the Madras Presidency are, I believe, in the hands of committees or panchayats, who look after the repairs as well as the revenues and ceremonies, and the monuments with which Government would be fully justified in interfering are such buildings as the old palace at Chandragiri, the large group of remains at Hampi, the monolithic remains at the Seven Pagodas, some ancient caves in the Kistna and Godavari districts and ancient buildings in various places which have been desecrated or deserted. What the number of the latter is and how many of them may really be deserving of preservation cannot at present be stated. For the Madras Presidency the lists recently prepared by Mr. R. Sewell are far more full than exist for any other districts in India. But they have been chiefly furnished by native subordinates and very rarely supply any information that can be depended on with respect to the architectural style or age of the different monuments, and no information was asked for, I believe, as to which of them were in use or otherwise.

8. To prepare a full and accurate list on the basis of the classification laid down in the Government of India resolution would be a work entailing much labor and time since it would be necessary, before deciding which buildings should be kept in repair, that each should be seen and reported on by some officer capable of forming a tolerably accurate estimate of its historical and artistic interest. How this is to be accomplished in any very limited period of time I feel at a loss to point out. Certain it is that it would be only waste of labor to call for fresh returns from district officers if these are to be compiled by the ordinary class of subordinates. Were Government, however, to invite information from Collectors, Assistant Collectors, and European Engineers regarding only such buildings as they had personally seen, giving their opinions as to how each should be classified under the form proposed by the Government of India, a considerable amount of fairly accurate information might thus be collected which would serve not only for a basis for the proposed lists, but also afford much that would be useful for the guidance of the archaeological survey.

9. The number of ancient buildings in the hands of Madras Government, is I believe, much smaller than in any other large province of India and consist, so far as I remember, of the ancient temples, &c., at Hampi; a fine temple at Vellore; Tirumal Nayak's palace at Madura; the rathas and caves at Mahabalipuram; the caves at Salavankuppam; the Chandragiri palace; Gingi, Dindigul, and other old forts; and the Amaravati and Jaggayapet topes.

10. Of such other remains as Government ought properly to assume the possession, we have as yet too little information to be able to indicate what amount of conservation they may call for. Of the above, considerable repairs have of late been carried out or are being carried out under Mr. Black at Hampi. What the exact character of his work may be I have no definite information. It may perhaps be confined entirely to what is required for the preservation of the Vithal temple. Something might also, I think, be done for the preservation, at least in no worse condition than they are at present, of several of the other old buildings at Hampi and of others in the neighbourhood which are equally deserving though less known to occasional visitors. The temple at Vellore is, I believe, a beautiful specimen of the sculptured style of Southern India and is in fair preservation. Tirumal Nayak's palace has been within recent years most admirably repaired and restored under the Madras Government Architect and is used as the Court-house of the District and Session Judge. The remains at Mahabalipuram and Salavankuppam are among the oldest in the Madras Presidency and are very deserving of careful preservation. The danger that most threatens them seems to be lest the quarrying of the rock around should be carried so near any of them as to lead to their injury. It seems desirable also that for these remains some custodian should be appointed to prevent injury from visitors, the whitewashing or the reconsecration of any of the cells by Brahmans, and to prevent cattle from lodging in them. The Chandragiri palace has also, I believe, been repaired under the superintendence of Mr. Chisholm, and is likely to stand for many years without any further attention than occasional very petty repairs. Respecting Gingi and the other forts I have at present no information. But I consider it very desirable that some of the best specimens of the old historic defensive works of the country should be kept in such repair as to show their exact nature and extent. Some time ago I had the honor to call the attention of Government to the desirability of preserving to some extent at least the old native fort and palace at Kondapilly near Bezvada. The Amaravati and Jaggayapet topes should both be fenced round and precautions taken to prevent the slabs that remain at

either place from being carried off and burnt into lime. In the case of the Jaggayapet tope a large portion of the drum or basement and of the procession path still remain *in situ*.

11. With respect to those temples still in use as recognized places of worship, and which are managed by panchayats or committees, much must depend both on the tact of the curator and on the intelligence of the leaders of these committees whether much or anything can be done to control repairs. Where these committees are amenable to advice, it seems desirable that they should be urged to expend less on plaster and whitewash and more upon the cleaning off of the accumulated coatings of these materials, with which for the past fifty years they have been so defacing and disguising the beauty of their old temples. In many cases sculptures and inscriptions have totally disappeared beneath coatings of lime.

12. In order to carry out the proposals for conservation, there must be some responsible staff. The natural agency for the supervision of this work as implied in the Government of India's minute is the Archaeological Survey or a member of the staff with sufficient knowledge of the various styles of eastern architecture to enable him to make suitable proposals for necessary repairs without perpetrating incongruities and ready to be directed by the head of the Survey in all such matters.

13. The Madras Government might either appoint a curator with so competent a knowledge of the architectural branch of archaeology as to fit him for his duties and who would be ready to work in cordial agreement with the superintendent of the survey in all details of an archaeological kind; he would also require a draughtsman assistant. Or, if it were considered too expensive to employ a separate staff for conservation alone, then it might perhaps be possible to combine the duties of conservation with those of the survey.

How to arrange any definite plan on this latter basis, as I have done for Bombay, I do not at present see any way. My First Assistant, Mr. A. Rea, though a good architect and draughtsman, has not had sufficient experience of the various styles that have flourished in the country to be entrusted as yet with work of the kind. And I do not know where I could find any young man who would be competent for the work and would accept the moderate salary that Government might be expected to offer. The only person I think of thoroughly able to discharge the duties with perfect satisfaction is the present Government Architect, R. Chisholm, Esq. Whether any arrangement could be made with him, so that he might undertake the superintendence of conservation work in combination with his architectural duties I have no opportunity of knowing.

14. Local custody and inspection is a matter of quite as much importance as repairs, and for this there ought to be some machinery. For small places and single isolated buildings it would be necessary to appoint either separate custodians or members of the district police who would prevent mischief being done either by visitors or natives and report all attempts of the kind to their superiors and through them, when necessary, to the District Engineers. The District Engineer would visit each place in his district once a year and report on damage done and repairs required to the curator or his deputy.

For places like Hampi a somewhat superior custodian or inspector would be of great value in checking misappropriations.

15. Generally the agency which on the whole seems most suitable and economical for the local duties of conservation is the District Engineer, who could at least once every year visit all the works to be preserved in his district—and many of them much oftener—while his subordinates could bring to him all information available, and he would act in accord with the curator.

16. The police might also have their attention directed to the pilfering of materials from old buildings.

17. As to utilization of buildings, with certain exceptions, I see little serious objection to it, where the monument is not to be altered or defaced in any way, or modernized by whitewashing as is too often the case.

What ought to be guarded against is any material modification either in the way of mutilation or addition to adapt them to official requirements.

18. There is one point more to which attention may be called. It may be inferred that copper-plate grants come within the scope of the law of treasure trove; yet in none of the numerous instances of copper-plate inscriptions having been dug up within recent years am I aware that the provisions of the law have been put in force. It would probably save much valuable historical information if all such finds were secured by Government at once as treasure trove and purchased at a reasonable price after inspection and recommendation by the Archaeological Surveyor.

19. With respect to separate sculptures found in the course of excavations, and which may be of any antiquarian interest, it seems most desirable that they should be placed in some museum where they could be seen and studied by those interested in them. The Central Museum at Madras, while it contains a large and important collection of specimens of Indian products and manufactures, is too crowded with these to allow room for the proper arrangement of the great number of valuable sculptures, casts, copper-plates, coins, and numerous other objects of antiquarian interest which are crowded into it without any possibility of arrangement. Now that the

large and unique collection from Amaravati and Jaggayapet have been sent down to Madras, would it not be most desirable that sufficient room should be provided separately for the specially archaeological museum, where it could be arranged on some systematic plan which would also allow of the addition from time to time of such objects as might be obtained through the Archaeological Survey or otherwise.

AHMEDABAD,
10th January 1884.

(Signed) JAS. BURGESS, LL.D.,
Archaeological Surveys of Southern and Western India.

ORDER—dated 3rd May 1884, No. 884, Public.

In consideration of Dr. Burgess' frequent absences in England and in the Bombay Presidency and of the pressure of his present duties, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the preparation of the lists and report required by the Government of India should be entrusted to Mr. R. Sewell, who has already furnished Government with a list of ancient monuments, &c., in all parts of the presidency.

2. His Excellency in Council resolves accordingly to direct Mr. R. Sewell to select, in communication with Dr. Burgess from the lists he has drawn up, such monuments as fulfil the conditions stated in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India printed in the order of Government read above.

The classified lists and the detailed report required should be submitted with the least possible delay, as Dr. Burgess, whose advice and assistance Mr. Sewell will require, is shortly leaving India on deputation.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To R. Sewell, Esq., with Major Cole's report for 1882-83
and G.O., dated 14th December 1883, No. 2366.

„ Dr. Burgess.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Public Works department.
„ the Revenue department.
„ Collectors of Districts.
„ Dr. G. Bidie.

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

S. W. D.
Govt. of (1884) Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd

Encl.

G.O., 3rd May 1884, No. 884.

MAY.

Ancient Monuments.

Directing Mr. R. Sewell to prepare classified list of — to be preserved in this presidency.

3RD MAY 1884, No. 884, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., dated 14th December 1883, No. 2366, Public.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Archaeological 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.

READ—also the following paper:—

From J. BURGESS, Esq., LL.D., Archaeological Surveys, Western and Southern India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ahmedabad, 10th January 1884, No. 41.

In compliance with G.O., No. 2366, of 14th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report on the conservation of architectural and archaeological remains in the Madras Presidency suggesting such measures as seem to be most desirable.

2. For reasons stated in the report it will be observed that I consider it impracticable to obtain early such returns as would supply the materials for full and accurate lists such as those desiderated in the Government of India Resolution, No. 3—168-183, of 26th November last. But I have suggested a means by which much of this information may be collected.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

REPORT on the conservation of ancient buildings and other remains in the Madras Presidency.

The proper conservation of the buildings of architectural and historical interest must depend largely on the funds available and the judgment with which they are administered.

2. It may be laid down as a first principle that, as the funds will necessarily be limited, they should be economised in such a way as to preserve as far as practicable as many of the most important ancient works as possible. And to this end preservation should in all cases alone be aimed at, and in none, except perhaps where special funds were otherwise provided, should money be spent on restoration.

3. For this purpose one of the most essential conditions is that the buildings be preserved from appropriation for such purposes as cattle-sheds, sugar factories, and dens of squalor and dirt within and from the growth of vegetation on the roof and walls without.

4. It is to be borne in mind that wherever there are any Muhammadan buildings that we wish to preserve they were built by the Government of the time at the public expense and are in the true sense of the term national monuments inherited by the Government of the day. Moreover, especially in the case of Muhammadan works, even those built by vazirs and courtiers, they are endowed with villages for the express purpose of keeping them in repair, and a little pressure brought to bear on the holders of the inam lands might be sufficient to induce the owners either to dispose of their interest in the disused mosques to Government or pay for the necessary repairs.

5. For temples and mosques and other buildings that have been deserted it would seem very desirable that Government should assume the right to appropriate them as national property naturally falling to it by inheritance.

It would then become possible to select the most characteristic examples for preservation by Government, and in each locality one or more of these might be utilized as local museums in

which old sculptures, inscriptions, and the like might be stored and preserved. The buildings would require no alteration for this purpose beyond perhaps a wooden door. And the existence of even a very small collection of sculptures, &c., in large outlying villages would have its educational influence and probably lead to the preservation of many sculptures, &c., that would otherwise be broken up or burnt into lime.

6. Once Government asserts its rights to these monuments, much may be done to preserve many of the finest ancient remains in the country.

7. In Northern India and even in Bombay—especially in such centres as Ahmedabad and Bijapur—the number of fine monuments of Muhammadan architecture is very considerable. But in Madras I am not aware that there are many examples of Musalman architecture comparable with those in other parts of India.

On the other hand the large Hindu shrines which so distinguish the Madras Presidency are, I believe, in the hands of committees or panchayats, who look after the repairs as well as the revenues and ceremonies, and the monuments with which Government would be fully justified in interfering are such buildings as the old palace at Chandragiri, the large group of remains at Hampi, the monolithic remains at the Seven Pagodas, some ancient caves in the Kistna and Godavari districts and ancient buildings in various places which have been desecrated or deserted. What the number of the latter is and how many of them may really be deserving of preservation cannot at present be stated. For the Madras Presidency the lists recently prepared by Mr. R. Sewell are far more full than exist for any other districts in India. But they have been chiefly furnished by native subordinates and very rarely supply any information that can be depended on with respect to the architectural style or age of the different monuments, and no information was asked for, I believe, as to which of them were in use or otherwise.

8. To prepare a full and accurate list on the basis of the classification laid down in the Government of India resolution would be a work entailing much labor and time since it would be necessary, before deciding which buildings should be kept in repair, that each should be seen and reported on by some officer capable of forming a tolerably accurate estimate of its historical and artistic interest. How this is to be accomplished in any very limited period of time I feel at a loss to point out. Certain it is that it would be only waste of labor to call for fresh returns from district officers if these are to be compiled by the ordinary class of subordinates. Were Government, however, to invite information from Collectors, Assistant Collectors, and European Engineers regarding only such buildings as they had personally seen, giving their opinions as to how each should be classified under the form proposed by the Government of India, a considerable amount of fairly accurate information might thus be collected which would serve not only for a basis for the proposed lists, but also afford much that would be useful for the guidance of the archaeological survey.

9. The number of ancient buildings in the hands of Madras Government, is I believe, much smaller than in any other large province of India and consist, so far as I remember, of the ancient temples, &c., at Hampi; a fine temple at Vellore; Tirumal Nayak's palace at Madura; the rathas and caves at Mahabalipuram; the caves at Salavankuppam; the Chandragiri palace; Gingi, Dindigul, and other old forts; and the Amaravati and Jaggayapet topes.

10. Of such other remains as Government ought properly to assume the possession, we have as yet too little information to be able to indicate what amount of conservation they may call for. Of the above, considerable repairs have of late been carried out or are being carried out under Mr. Black at Hampi. What the exact character of his work may be I have no definite information. It may perhaps be confined entirely to what is required for the preservation of the Vithal temple. Something might also, I think, be done for the preservation, at least in no worse condition than they are at present, of several of the other old buildings at Hampi and of others in the neighbourhood which are equally deserving though less known to occasional visitors. The temple at Vellore is, I believe, a beautiful specimen of the sculptured style of Southern India and is in fair preservation. Tirumal Nayak's palace has been within recent years most admirably repaired and restored under the Madras Government Architect and is used as the Court-house of the District and Session Judge. The remains at Mahabalipuram and Salavankuppam are among the oldest in the Madras Presidency and are very deserving of careful preservation. The danger that most threatens them seems to be lest the quarrying of the rock around should be carried so near any of them as to lead to their injury. It seems desirable also that for these remains some custodian should be appointed to prevent injury from visitors, the whitewashing or the reconsecration of any of the cells by Brahmans, and to prevent cattle from lodging in them. The Chandragiri palace has also, I believe, been repaired under the superintendence of Mr. Chisholm, and is likely to stand for many years without any further attention than occasional very petty repairs. Respecting Gingi and the other forts I have at present no information. But I consider it very desirable that some of the best specimens of the old historic defensive works of the country should be kept in such repair as to show their exact nature and extent. Some time ago I had the honor to call the attention of Government to the desirability of preserving to some extent at least the old native fort and palace at Kondapilly near Bezvada. The Amaravati and Jaggayapet topes should both be fenced round and precautions taken to prevent the slabs that remain at

either place from being carried off and burnt into lime. In the case of the Jaggayapet tope a large portion of the drum or basement and of the procession path still remain *in situ*.

11. With respect to those temples still in use as recognized places of worship, and which are managed by panchayats or committees, much must depend both on the tact of the curator and on the intelligence of the leaders of these committees whether much or anything can be done to control repairs. Where these committees are amenable to advice, it seems desirable that they should be urged to expend less on plaster and whitewash and more upon the cleaning off of the accumulated coatings of these materials, with which for the past fifty years they have been so defacing and disguising the beauty of their old temples. In many cases sculptures and inscriptions have totally disappeared beneath coatings of lime.

12. In order to carry out the proposals for conservation, there must be some responsible staff. The natural agency for the supervision of this work as implied in the Government of India's minute is the Archaeological Survey or a member of the staff with sufficient knowledge of the various styles of eastern architecture to enable him to make suitable proposals for necessary repairs without perpetrating incongruities and ready to be directed by the head of the Survey in all such matters.

13. The Madras Government might either appoint a curator with so competent a knowledge of the architectural branch of archaeology as to fit him for his duties and who would be ready to work in cordial agreement with the superintendent of the survey in all details of an archaeological kind; he would also require a draughtsman assistant. Or, if it were considered too expensive to employ a separate staff for conservation alone, then it might perhaps be possible to combine the duties of conservation with those of the survey.

How to arrange any definite plan on this latter basis, as I have done for Bombay, I do not at present see any way. My First Assistant, Mr. A. Rea, though a good architect and draughtsman, has not had sufficient experience of the various styles that have flourished in the country to be entrusted as yet with work of the kind. And I do not know where I could find any young man who would be competent for the work and would accept the moderate salary that Government might be expected to offer. The only person I think of thoroughly able to discharge the duties with perfect satisfaction is the present Government Architect, R. Chisholm, Esq. Whether any arrangement could be made with him, so that he might undertake the superintendence of conservation work in combination with his architectural duties I have no opportunity of knowing.

14. Local custody and inspection is a matter of quite as much importance as repairs, and for this there ought to be some machinery. For small places and single isolated buildings it would be necessary to appoint either separate custodians or members of the district police who would prevent mischief being done either by visitors or natives and report all attempts of the kind to their superiors and through them, when necessary, to the District Engineers. The District Engineer would visit each place in his district once a year and report on damage done and repairs required to the curator or his deputy.

For places like Hampi a somewhat superior custodian or inspector would be of great value in checking misappropriations.

15. Generally the agency which on the whole seems most suitable and economical for the local duties of conservation is the District Engineer, who could at least once every year visit all the works to be preserved in his district—and many of them much oftener—while his subordinates could bring to him all information available, and he would act in accord with the curator.

16. The police might also have their attention directed to the pilfering of materials from old buildings.

17. As to utilization of buildings, with certain exceptions, I see little serious objection to it, where the monument is not to be altered or defaced in any way, or modernized by whitewashing as is too often the case.

What ought to be guarded against is any material modification either in the way of mutilation or addition to adapt them to official requirements.

18. There is one point more to which attention may be called. It may be inferred that copper-plate grants come within the scope of the law of treasure trove; yet in none of the numerous instances of copper-plate inscriptions having been dug up within recent years am I aware that the provisions of the law have been put in force. It would probably save much valuable historical information if all such finds were secured by Government at once as treasure trove and purchased at a reasonable price after inspection and recommendation by the Archaeological Surveyor.

19. With respect to separate sculptures found in the course of excavations, and which may be of any antiquarian interest, it seems most desirable that they should be placed in some museum where they could be seen and studied by those interested in them. The Central Museum at Madras, while it contains a large and important collection of specimens of Indian products and manufactures, is too crowded with these to allow room for the proper arrangement of the great number of valuable sculptures, casts, copper-plates, coins, and numerous other objects of antiquarian interest which are crowded into it without any possibility of arrangement. Now that the

large and unique collection from Amaravati and Jaggayapet have been sent down to Madras, would it not be most desirable that sufficient room should be provided separately for the specially archaeological museum, where it could be arranged on some systematic plan which would also allow of the addition from time to time of such objects as might be obtained through the Archaeological Survey or otherwise.

AHMEDABAD,
10th January 1884.

(Signed) JAS. BURGESS, LL.D.,
Archaeological Surveys of Southern and Western India.

ORDER—dated 3rd May 1884, No. 884, Public.

In consideration of Dr. Burgess' frequent absences in England and in the Bombay Presidency and of the pressure of his present duties, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the preparation of the lists and report required by the Government of India should be entrusted to Mr. R. Sewell, who has already furnished Government with a list of ancient monuments, &c., in all parts of the presidency.

2. His Excellency in Council resolves accordingly to direct Mr. R. Sewell to select, in communication with Dr. Burgess from the lists he has drawn up, such monuments as fulfil the conditions stated in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India printed in the order of Government read above.

The classified lists and the detailed report required should be submitted with the least possible delay, as Dr. Burgess, whose advice and assistance Mr. Sewell will require, is shortly leaving India on deputation.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To R. Sewell, Esq., with Major Cole's report for 1882-83
and G.O., dated 14th December 1883, No. 2366.

„ Dr. Burgess.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Public Works department.
„ the Revenue department.
„ Collectors of Districts.
„ Dr. G. Bidie.

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

Govt. of (1884) Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 3rd May 1884, No. 884.

MAY.

Ancient Monuments.

Directing Mr. R. Sewell to prepare classified list of — to be preserved in this presidency.

3RD MAY 1884, No. 884, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., dated 14th December 1883, No. 2366, Public.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Archaeological 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.

READ—also the following paper:—

From J. BURGESS, Esq., LL.D., Archaeological Surveys, Western and Southern India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ahmedabad, 10th January 1884, No. 41.

In compliance with G.O., No. 2366, of 14th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report on the conservation of architectural and archaeological remains in the Madras Presidency suggesting such measures as seem to be most desirable.

2. For reasons stated in the report it will be observed that I consider it impracticable to obtain early such returns as would supply the materials for full and accurate lists such as those desiderated in the Government of India Resolution, No. 3—168-183, of 26th November last. But I have suggested a means by which much of this information may be collected.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

REPORT on the conservation of ancient buildings and other remains in the Madras Presidency.

The proper conservation of the buildings of architectural and historical interest must depend largely on the funds available and the judgment with which they are administered.

2. It may be laid down as a first principle that, as the funds will necessarily be limited, they should be economised in such a way as to preserve as far as practicable as many of the most important ancient works as possible. And to this end *preservation* should in all cases alone be aimed at, and in none, except perhaps where special funds were otherwise provided, should money be spent on restoration.

3. For this purpose one of the most essential conditions is that the buildings be preserved from appropriation for such purposes as cattle-sheds, sugar factories, and dens of squalor and dirt within and from the growth of vegetation on the roof and walls without.

4. It is to be borne in mind that wherever there are any Muhammadan buildings that we wish to preserve they were built by the Government of the time at the public expense and are in the true sense of the term national monuments inherited by the Government of the day. Moreover, especially in the case of Muhammadan works, even those built by vazirs and courtiers, they are endowed with villages for the express purpose of keeping them in repair, and a little pressure brought to bear on the holders of the inam lands might be sufficient to induce the owners either to dispose of their interest in the disused mosques to Government or pay for the necessary repairs.

5. For temples and mosques and other buildings that have been deserted it would seem very desirable that Government should assume the right to appropriate them as national property naturally falling to it by inheritance.

It would then become possible to select the most characteristic examples for preservation by Government, and in each locality one or more of these might be utilized as local museums in

which old sculptures, inscriptions, and the like might be stored and preserved. The buildings would require no alteration for this purpose beyond perhaps a wooden door. And the existence of even a very small collection of sculptures, &c., in large outlying villages would have its educational influence and probably lead to the preservation of many sculptures, &c., that would otherwise be broken up or burnt into lime.

6. Once Government asserts its rights to these monuments, much may be done to preserve many of the finest ancient remains in the country.

7. In Northern India and even in Bombay—especially in such centres as Ahmedabad and Bijapur—the number of fine monuments of Muhammadan architecture is very considerable. But in Madras I am not aware that there are many examples of Musalman architecture comparable with those in other parts of India.

On the other hand the large Hindu shrines which so distinguish the Madras Presidency are, I believe, in the hands of committees or panchayats, who look after the repairs as well as the revenues and ceremonies, and the monuments with which Government would be fully justified in interfering are such buildings as the old palace at Chandragiri, the large group of remains at Hampi, the monolithic remains at the Seven Pagodas, some ancient caves in the Kistna and Godavari districts and ancient buildings in various places which have been desecrated or deserted. What the number of the latter is and how many of them may really be deserving of preservation cannot at present be stated. For the Madras Presidency the lists recently prepared by Mr. R. Sewell are far more full than exist for any other districts in India. But they have been chiefly furnished by native subordinates and very rarely supply any information that can be depended on with respect to the architectural style or age of the different monuments, and no information was asked for, I believe, as to which of them were in use or otherwise.

8. To prepare a full and accurate list on the basis of the classification laid down in the Government of India resolution would be a work entailing much labor and time since it would be necessary, before deciding which buildings should be kept in repair, that each should be seen and reported on by some officer capable of forming a tolerably accurate estimate of its historical and artistic interest. How this is to be accomplished in any very limited period of time I feel at a loss to point out. Certain it is that it would be only waste of labor to call for fresh returns from district officers if these are to be compiled by the ordinary class of subordinates. Were Government, however, to invite information from Collectors, Assistant Collectors, and European Engineers regarding only such buildings as they had personally seen, giving their opinions as to how each should be classified under the form proposed by the Government of India, a considerable amount of fairly accurate information might thus be collected which would serve not only for a basis for the proposed lists, but also afford much that would be useful for the guidance of the archaeological survey.

9. The number of ancient buildings in the hands of Madras Government, is I believe, much smaller than in any other large province of India and consist, so far as I remember, of the ancient temples, &c., at Hampi; a fine temple at Vellore; Tirumal Nayak's palace at Madura; the rathas and caves at Mahabalipuram; the caves at Salavankuppam; the Chandragiri palace; Gingi, Dindigul, and other old forts; and the Amaravati and Jaggayapet tope.

10. Of such other remains as Government ought properly to assume the possession, we have as yet too little information to be able to indicate what amount of conservation they may call for. Of the above, considerable repairs have of late been carried out or are being carried out under Mr. Black at Hampi. What the exact character of his work may be I have no definite information. It may perhaps be confined entirely to what is required for the preservation of the Vithal temple. Something might also, I think, be done for the preservation, at least in no worse condition than they are at present, of several of the other old buildings at Hampi and of others in the neighbourhood which are equally deserving though less known to occasional visitors. The temple at Vellore is, I believe, a beautiful specimen of the sculptured style of Southern India and is in fair preservation. Tirumal Nayak's palace has been within recent years most admirably repaired and restored under the Madras Government Architect and is used as the Court-house of the District and Session Judge. The remains at Mahabalipuram and Salavankuppam are among the oldest in the Madras Presidency and are very deserving of careful preservation. The danger that most threatens them seems to be lest the quarrying of the rock around should be carried so near any of them as to lead to their injury. It seems desirable also that for these remains some custodian should be appointed to prevent injury from visitors, the whitewashing or the reconsecration of any of the cells by Brahmans, and to prevent cattle from lodging in them. The Chandragiri palace has also, I believe, been repaired under the superintendence of Mr. Chisholm, and is likely to stand for many years without any further attention than occasional very petty repairs. Respecting Gingi and the other forts I have at present no information. But I consider it very desirable that some of the best specimens of the old historic defensive works of the country should be kept in such repair as to show their exact nature and extent. Some time ago I had the honor to call the attention of Government to the desirability of preserving to some extent at least the old native fort and palace at Kondapilly near Bezvada. The Amaravati and Jaggayapet tope should both be fenced round and precautions taken to prevent the slabs that remain at

either place from being carried off and burnt into lime. In the case of the Jaggayapet tope a large portion of the drum or basement and of the procession path still remain *in situ*.

11. With respect to those temples still in use as recognized places of worship, and which are managed by panchayats or committees, much must depend both on the tact of the curator and on the intelligence of the leaders of these committees whether much or anything can be done to control repairs. Where these committees are amenable to advice, it seems desirable that they should be urged to expend less on plaster and whitewash and more upon the cleaning off of the accumulated coatings of these materials, with which for the past fifty years they have been so defacing and disguising the beauty of their old temples. In many cases sculptures and inscriptions have totally disappeared beneath coatings of lime.

12. In order to carry out the proposals for conservation, there must be some responsible staff. The natural agency for the supervision of this work as implied in the Government of India's minute is the Archaeological Survey or a member of the staff with sufficient knowledge of the various styles of eastern architecture to enable him to make suitable proposals for necessary repairs without perpetrating incongruities and ready to be directed by the head of the Survey in all such matters.

13. The Madras Government might either appoint a curator with so competent a knowledge of the architectural branch of archaeology as to fit him for his duties and who would be ready to work in cordial agreement with the superintendent of the survey in all details of an archaeological kind; he would also require a draughtsman assistant. Or, if it were considered too expensive to employ a separate staff for conservation alone, then it might perhaps be possible to combine the duties of conservation with those of the survey.

How to arrange any definite plan on this latter basis, as I have done for Bombay, I do not at present see any way. My First Assistant, Mr. A. Rea, though a good architect and draughtsman, has not had sufficient experience of the various styles that have flourished in the country to be entrusted as yet with work of the kind. And I do not know where I could find any young man who would be competent for the work and would accept the moderate salary that Government might be expected to offer. The only person I think of thoroughly able to discharge the duties with perfect satisfaction is the present Government Architect, R. Chisholm, Esq. Whether any arrangement could be made with him, so that he might undertake the superintendence of conservation work in combination with his architectural duties I have no opportunity of knowing.

14. Local custody and inspection is a matter of quite as much importance as repairs, and for this there ought to be some machinery. For small places and single isolated buildings it would be necessary to appoint either separate custodians or members of the district police who would prevent mischief being done either by visitors or natives and report all attempts of the kind to their superiors and through them, when necessary, to the District Engineers. The District Engineer would visit each place in his district once a year and report on damage done and repairs required to the curator or his deputy.

For places like Hampi a somewhat superior custodian or inspector would be of great value in checking misappropriations.

15. Generally the agency which on the whole seems most suitable and economical for the local duties of conservation is the District Engineer, who could at least once every year visit all the works to be preserved in his district—and many of them much oftener—while his subordinates could bring to him all information available, and he would act in accord with the curator.

16. The police might also have their attention directed to the pilfering of materials from old buildings.

17. As to utilization of buildings, with certain exceptions, I see little serious objection to it, where the monument is not to be altered or defaced in any way, or modernized by whitewashing as is too often the case.

What ought to be guarded against is any material modification either in the way of mutilation or addition to adapt them to official requirements.

18. There is one point more to which attention may be called. It may be inferred that copper-plate grants come within the scope of the law of treasure trove; yet in none of the numerous instances of copper-plate inscriptions having been dug up within recent years am I aware that the provisions of the law have been put in force. It would probably save much valuable historical information if all such finds were secured by Government at once as treasure trove and purchased at a reasonable price after inspection and recommendation by the Archaeological Surveyor.

19. With respect to separate sculptures found in the course of excavations, and which may be of any antiquarian interest, it seems most desirable that they should be placed in some museum where they could be seen and studied by those interested in them. The Central Museum at Madras, while it contains a large and important collection of specimens of Indian products and manufactures, is too crowded with these to allow room for the proper arrangement of the great number of valuable sculptures, casts, copper-plates, coins, and numerous other objects of antiquarian interest which are crowded into it without any possibility of arrangement. Now that the

large and unique collection from Amaravati and Jaggayapet have been sent down to Madras, would it not be most desirable that sufficient room should be provided separately for the specially archaeological museum, where it could be arranged on some systematic plan which would also allow of the addition from time to time of such objects as might be obtained through the Archaeological Survey or otherwise.

AHMEDABAD,
10th January 1884.

(Signed) JAS. BURGESS, LL.D.,
Archæological Surveys of Southern and Western India.

ORDER—dated 3rd May 1884, No. 884, Public.

In consideration of Dr. Burgess' frequent absences in England and in the Bombay Presidency and of the pressure of his present duties, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the preparation of the lists and report required by the Government of India should be entrusted to Mr. R. Sewell, who has already furnished Government with a list of ancient monuments, &c., in all parts of the presidency.

2. His Excellency in Council resolves accordingly to direct Mr. R. Sewell to select, in communication with Dr. Burgess from the lists he has drawn up, such monuments as fulfil the conditions stated in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India printed in the order of Government read above.

The classified lists and the detailed report required should be submitted with the least possible delay, as Dr. Burgess, whose advice and assistance Mr. Sewell will require, is shortly leaving India on deputation.

(True Extract.)

For the Secretary.

Chief Secretary.

To R. Sewell, Esq., with Major Cole's report for 1882-83
and G.O., dated 14th December 1883, No. 2366.

- „ Dr. Burgess.
- „ the Accountant-General.
- „ the Public Works department.
- „ the Revenue department.
- „ Collectors of Districts.
- „ Dr. G. Bidie.

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

No 1347 W dated 29th May 1884
B

Communicated
to Officers of the P.W.D.
in continuation of G.O.
No 108 W d/14-1-84
1884

Cy.
17-5-84

W.
19-5-84

Govt. of (1884) Madras.
PUBLIC.

(9)

Issued

5 s. c. d/23-5-84

Recd

15/5/84

Encl.

G.O., 3rd May 1884, No. 884.

No 1347 W d/29th May 1884

MAY.

Ancient Monuments.

Directing Mr. R. Sewell to prepare classified
list of — to be preserved in this presidency.

2 copies sent to Secy

With Order
Sub. to Secy to Secy

3RD MAY 1884, No. 884, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper :—

G.O., dated 14th December 1883, No. 2366, Public.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Archaeological 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.

READ—also the following paper :—

From J. BURGESS, Esq., LL.D., Archaeological Surveys, Western and Southern India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ahmedabad, 10th January 1884, No. 41.

In compliance with G.O., No. 2366, of 14th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report on the conservation of architectural and archaeological remains in the Madras Presidency suggesting such measures as seem to be most desirable.

2. For reasons stated in the report it will be observed that I consider it impracticable to obtain early such returns as would supply the materials for full and accurate lists such as those desiderated in the Government of India Resolution, No. 3—168-183, of 26th November last. But I have suggested a means by which much of this information may be collected.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

REPORT on the conservation of ancient buildings and other remains in the Madras Presidency.

The proper conservation of the buildings of architectural and historical interest must depend largely on the funds available and the judgment with which they are administered.

2. It may be laid down as a first principle that, as the funds will necessarily be limited, they should be economised in such a way as to preserve as far as practicable as many of the most important ancient works as possible. And to this end preservation should in all cases alone be aimed at, and in none, except perhaps where special funds were otherwise provided, should money be spent on restoration.

3. For this purpose one of the most essential conditions is that the buildings be preserved from appropriation for such purposes as cattle-sheds, sugar factories, and dens of squalor and dirt within and from the growth of vegetation on the roof and walls without.

4. It is to be borne in mind that wherever there are any Muhammadan buildings that we wish to preserve they were built by the Government of the time at the public expense and are in the true sense of the term national monuments inherited by the Government of the day. Moreover, especially in the case of Muhammadan works, even those built by vazirs and courtiers, they are endowed with villages for the express purpose of keeping them in repair, and a little pressure brought to bear on the holders of the inam lands might be sufficient to induce the owners either to dispose of their interest in the disused mosques to Government or pay for the necessary repairs.

5. For temples and mosques and other buildings that have been deserted it would seem very desirable that Government should assume the right to appropriate them as national property naturally falling to it by inheritance.

It would then become possible to select the most characteristic examples for preservation by Government, and in each locality one or more of these might be utilized as local museums in

Supd. Secy
Cong. Institute of C. P. S.

24.5.84
17-5-84

which old sculptures, inscriptions, and the like might be stored and preserved. The buildings would require no alteration for this purpose beyond perhaps a wooden door. And the existence of even a very small collection of sculptures, &c., in large outlying villages would have its educational influence and probably lead to the preservation of many sculptures, &c., that would otherwise be broken up or burnt into lime.

6. Once Government asserts its rights to these monuments, much may be done to preserve many of the finest ancient remains in the country.

7. In Northern India and even in Bombay—especially in such centres as Ahmedabad and Bijapur—the number of fine monuments of Muhammadan architecture is very considerable. But in Madras I am not aware that there are many examples of Musalman architecture comparable with those in other parts of India.

On the other hand the large Hindu shrines which so distinguish the Madras Presidency are, I believe, in the hands of committees or panchayats, who look after the repairs as well as the revenues and ceremonies, and the monuments with which Government would be fully justified in interfering are such buildings as the old palace at Chandragiri, the large group of remains at Hampi, the monolithic remains at the Seven Pagodas, some ancient caves in the Kistna and Godavari districts and ancient buildings in various places which have been desecrated or deserted. What the number of the latter is and how many of them may really be deserving of preservation cannot at present be stated. For the Madras Presidency the lists recently prepared by Mr. R. Sewell are far more full than exist for any other districts in India. But they have been chiefly furnished by native subordinates and very rarely supply any information that can be depended on with respect to the architectural style or age of the different monuments, and no information was asked for, I believe, as to which of them were in use or otherwise.

8. To prepare a full and accurate list on the basis of the classification laid down in the Government of India resolution would be a work entailing much labor and time since it would be necessary, before deciding which buildings should be kept in repair, that each should be seen and reported on by some officer capable of forming a tolerably accurate estimate of its historical and artistic interest. How this is to be accomplished in any very limited period of time I feel at a loss to point out. Certain it is that it would be only waste of labor to call for fresh returns from district officers if these are to be compiled by the ordinary class of subordinates. Were Government, however, to invite information from Collectors, Assistant Collectors, and European Engineers regarding only such buildings as they had personally seen, giving their opinions as to how each should be classified under the form proposed by the Government of India, a considerable amount of fairly accurate information might thus be collected which would serve not only for a basis for the proposed lists, but also afford much that would be useful for the guidance of the archaeological survey.

9. The number of ancient buildings in the hands of Madras Government, is I believe, much smaller than in any other large province of India and consist, so far as I remember, of the ancient temples, &c., at Hampi; a fine temple at Vellore; Tirumal Nayak's palace at Madura; the rathas and caves at Mahabalipuram; the caves at Salavankuppam; the Chandragiri palace; Gingi, Dindigul, and other old forts; and the Amaravati and Jaggayapet topes.

10. Of such other remains as Government ought properly to assume the possession, we have as yet too little information to be able to indicate what amount of conservation they may call for. Of the above, considerable repairs have of late been carried out or are being carried out under Mr. Black at Hampi. What the exact character of his work may be I have no definite information. It may perhaps be confined entirely to what is required for the preservation of the Vithal temple. Something might also, I think, be done for the preservation, at least in no worse condition than they are at present, of several of the other old buildings at Hampi and of others in the neighbourhood which are equally deserving though less known to occasional visitors. The temple at Vellore is, I believe, a beautiful specimen of the sculptured style of Southern India and is in fair preservation. Tirumal Nayak's palace has been within recent years most admirably repaired and restored under the Madras Government Architect and is used as the Court-house of the District and Session Judge. The remains at Mahabalipuram and Salavankuppam are among the oldest in the Madras Presidency and are very deserving of careful preservation. The danger that most threatens them seems to be lest the quarrying of the rock around should be carried so near any of them as to lead to their injury. It seems desirable also that for these remains some custodian should be appointed to prevent injury from visitors, the whitewashing or the reconsecration of any of the cells by Brahmans, and to prevent cattle from lodging in them. The Chandragiri palace has also, I believe, been repaired under the superintendence of Mr. Chisholm, and is likely to stand for many years without any further attention than occasional very petty repairs. Respecting Gingi and the other forts I have at present no information. But I consider it very desirable that some of the best specimens of the old historic defensive works of the country should be kept in such repair as to show their exact nature and extent. Some time ago I had the honor to call the attention of Government to the desirability of preserving to some extent at least the old native fort and palace at Kondapilly near Bezvada. The Amaravati and Jaggayapet topes should both be fenced round and precautions taken to prevent the slabs that remain at

either place from being carried off and burnt into lime. In the case of the Jaggayapet tope a large portion of the drum or basement and of the procession path still remain *in situ*.

11. With respect to those temples still in use as recognized places of worship, and which are managed by panchayats or committees, much must depend both on the tact of the curator and on the intelligence of the leaders of these committees whether much or anything can be done to control repairs. Where these committees are amenable to advice, it seems desirable that they should be urged to expend less on plaster and whitewash and more upon the cleaning off of the accumulated coatings of these materials, with which for the past fifty years they have been so defacing and disguising the beauty of their old temples. In many cases sculptures and inscriptions have totally disappeared beneath coatings of lime.

12. In order to carry out the proposals for conservation, there must be some responsible staff. The natural agency for the supervision of this work as implied in the Government of India's minute is the Archaeological Survey or a member of the staff with sufficient knowledge of the various styles of eastern architecture to enable him to make suitable proposals for necessary repairs without perpetrating incongruities and ready to be directed by the head of the Survey in all such matters.

13. The Madras Government might either appoint a curator with so competent a knowledge of the architectural branch of archaeology as to fit him for his duties and who would be ready to work in cordial agreement with the superintendent of the survey in all details of an archaeological kind; he would also require a draughtsman assistant. Or, if it were considered too expensive to employ a separate staff for conservation alone, then it might perhaps be possible to combine the duties of conservation with those of the survey.

How to arrange any definite plan on this latter basis, as I have done for Bombay, I do not at present see any way. My First Assistant, Mr. A. Rea, though a good architect and draughtsman, has not had sufficient experience of the various styles that have flourished in the country to be entrusted as yet with work of the kind. And I do not know where I could find any young man who would be competent for the work and would accept the moderate salary that Government might be expected to offer. The only person I think of thoroughly able to discharge the duties with perfect satisfaction is the present Government Architect, R. Chisholm, Esq. Whether any arrangement could be made with him, so that he might undertake the superintendence of conservation work in combination with his architectural duties I have no opportunity of knowing.

14. Local custody and inspection is a matter of quite as much importance as repairs, and for this there ought to be some machinery. For small places and single isolated buildings it would be necessary to appoint either separate custodians or members of the district police who would prevent mischief being done either by visitors or natives and report all attempts of the kind to their superiors and through them, when necessary, to the District Engineers. The District Engineer would visit each place in his district once a year and report on damage done and repairs required to the curator or his deputy.

For places like Hampi a somewhat superior custodian or inspector would be of great value in checking misappropriations.

15. Generally the agency which on the whole seems most suitable and economical for the local duties of conservation is the District Engineer, who could at least once every year visit all the works to be preserved in his district—and many of them much oftener—while his subordinates could bring to him all information available, and he would act in accord with the curator.

16. The police might also have their attention directed to the pilfering of materials from old buildings.

17. As to utilization of buildings, with certain exceptions, I see little serious objection to it, where the monument is not to be altered or defaced in any way, or modernized by whitewashing as is too often the case.

What ought to be guarded against is any material modification either in the way of mutilation or addition to adapt them to official requirements.

18. There is one point more to which attention may be called. It may be inferred that copper-plate grants come within the scope of the law of treasure trove; yet in none of the numerous instances of copper-plate inscriptions having been dug up within recent years am I aware that the provisions of the law have been put in force. It would probably save much valuable historical information if all such finds were secured by Government at once as treasure trove and purchased at a reasonable price after inspection and recommendation by the Archaeological Surveyor.

19. With respect to separate sculptures found in the course of excavations, and which may be of any antiquarian interest, it seems most desirable that they should be placed in some museum where they could be seen and studied by those interested in them. The Central Museum at Madras, while it contains a large and important collection of specimens of Indian products and manufactures, is too crowded with these to allow room for the proper arrangement of the great number of valuable sculptures, casts, copper-plates, coins, and numerous other objects of antiquarian interest which are crowded into it without any possibility of arrangement. Now that the

large and unique collection from Amarāvati and Jaggayapet have been sent down to Madras, would it not be most desirable that sufficient room should be provided separately for the specially archaeological museum, where it could be arranged on some systematic plan which would also allow of the addition from time to time of such objects as might be obtained through the Archaeological Survey or otherwise.

AHMEDABAD,
10th January 1884.

(Signed) JAS. BURGESS, LL.D.,
Archæological Surveys of Southern and Western India.

ORDER—dated 3rd May 1884, No. 884, Public.

In consideration of Dr. Burgess' frequent absences in England and in the Bombay Presidency and of the pressure of his present duties, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the preparation of the lists and report required by the Government of India should be entrusted to Mr. R. Sewell, who has already furnished Government with a list of ancient monuments, &c., in all parts of the presidency.

2. His Excellency in Council resolves accordingly to direct Mr. R. Sewell to select, in communication with Dr. Burgess from the lists he has drawn up, such monuments as fulfil the conditions stated in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India printed in the order of Government read above.

The classified lists and the detailed report required should be submitted with the least possible delay, as Dr. Burgess, whose advice and assistance Mr. Sewell will require, is shortly leaving India on deputation.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To R. Sewell, Esq., with Major Cole's report for 1882-83
and G.O., dated 14th December 1883, No. 2366.

„ Dr. Burgess.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Public Works department.
„ the Revenue department.
„ Collectors of Districts.
„ Dr. G. Bidie.

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

G.O. No 849 W. D/28-3-84

P. W. D

Govt. of 1884 Madras.

PUBLIC.

No 1347 Haf. 29 May/84

Communicated
to officers of the P.W.D.
in continuation of G.O.
No 10815 dated 14th
January 1884.

Sd/- J. S. S.

Issued

Recd

Encl.

G.O., 3rd May 1884, No. 884.

No 1347 Haf. 29 May/84

MAY.

Ancient Monuments.

Directing Mr. R. Sewell to prepare classified
list of — to be preserved in this presidency.



W. H. Thorne

Sd/-
C. A. G. Govt

M.L. 68/5-2/6
G.O. 23-5-84

Subd in Dept. Regt