GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.

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

Department P W D

E. M. C., or G. O., No. 1724 W Mis

Desp from or to England, No. & 1725

Volume General No.

Date 12 July 84

To whom given Wantrip

For Current No. 189 , Department.

When taken out

Initials.

1511 W 18.6.84 1741 W 21.6.83.
1139 W 7.5.84 1151-2. 12.6.83 (Public)
405 I 19.4.82 712 W. 15.3.84.
1016 W. 21.4.84 2006 W 20.7.83
716 C. 22.3.84
967 W 9.4.84
2018 W 23.7.83.

NOTES.

REFERENCE TO MADRAS P. W. D. CODE.

CHAPTER XIV—PARAS. 1829 TO 1832.

1. The object of this Return is to place before Government an analysis of all shortcomings in matters of financial regularity in the operations of each month with a view to their being remedied. It should be submitted to Government on the first day of the third month succeeding that to which the accounts relate.

2. There should be a separate statement for each separate Fund—Imperial, Provincial, Local, and Irrigation.

3. The Provincial statement will be posted from the Divisional Statements of Objectionable Expenditure. The statement need not be delayed in order to embody the remarks of the Superintending Engineers if these do not reach the Examiner's Office in time. It is desirable, however, that the Superintending Engineer's opinion should be recorded as far as may be practicable, and, in order to ensure this being done, the Divisional Statement of Objectionable Items should be checked immediately on receipt and sent to the Superintending Engineer for his remarks before the audit of the other accounts is proceeded with.

4. All Executive Officers who have failed to submit their Divisional Statements of Objectionable Items with their Monthly Accounts, as well as those whose statements are *generally incomplete*, should be specially brought to the notice of Government under "General Remarks" at the end of the statement.

5. Items of irregular expenditure which are left unincluded by Executive Engineers in their Divisional Statements of Objectionable Items should be distinctly noted as such either in a separate supplementary statement or in the original statement in red ink.

6. Columns under all the heads should be filled up in each case so as to bring out clearly where estimate or appropriation exists and where it does not.

7. In the case of large projects such important features as the following should be stated with precision:—

A. Lump sum estimate.
B. Abstract detail estimate by sub-heads, and so on.
1. Submitted to Chief Engineer.
2. Submitted to Superintending Engineer.
3. Not yet submitted.

8. A large work which is proceeded with on merely a lump sum sanction is still objectionable till an abstract and detail estimate by sub-heads is submitted and sanctioned for it by competent authority.

9. Special mention should be made of works being carried out in portions by authorities, beyond whose powers of sanction it would be to sanction the expenditure as a whole.

10. An important point to notice is the duration of a serious irregularity.

11. Voluminous masses of detail, when their practical significance could be given in a few lines, should always be avoided as a rule. If, for instance, the state of matters as to sanction in one month does not materially differ from that of a preceding month, it will answer all practical purposes to say so, instead of sending another full report.

12. Too much stress can never be laid on the fact that this statement is not to take place of special reports, then and there, of works on which serious irregular expenditure is being largely incurred, either without estimate or appropriation.

original

M 64 5487

P. W. D. Madras.
Form No. M 64 *a*.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS.

CIRCLE 2nd.

FUND Imperial and Provincial
Rec 30/6/84 In duplicate

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts of Executive Engineers for the Month of April 1884.

No. ———

MADRAS,
Dated 27th June 1884.

FORWARDED for orders to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras.

R: 17265 dy 12th July/84

P. P. Condon

Examiner of P. W. Accounts,
Madras.

154

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts of Executive Engineers for the Month of April 1884 requiring the orders of Government.

Item No.	Particulars of each Item.	Month in the Accounts of which Objectionable Expenditure first appeared.	Comparison with Estimate. Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure up to Date.	Excess over Estimate.	Comparison with Appropriation of the Year. Amount of Appropriation.	Expenditure of the Year.	Excess over Appropriation.	Expenditure during the Month.	Opinion of the Superintending Engineer, with final Remarks by Examiner.	Orders by Government.
	Imperial.										No 1726 dated 12th July/84
	Nil.										
	Provincial.										
	Langam Project Division.										
	Want of Estimate.										
1	Mortar manufacture at Langam	April 1884.	-	1637	1637	-	-	-	1637	1 and 2. In the Objectionable Items Statement for May 1884 the Executive Engineer states that Estimates have been sent up for sanction.	How the 2d Circle will see that Estimates for these works are sanctioned without delay
2	Manufacture of country wood planks and scantlings	do	-	241	241	-	-	-	241		
	Nellore Division.										
3	Manufacture of stone at the Penner Anicut	do	-	510	510	-	-	-	447	The Executive Engineer states that the usual annual Estimate will be shortly submitted.	Sanctioned - Ref. G.O.No 1606W of 26th June/84
	Kistna Eastern.										
4	Laying tramway line in all quarries at Bezwada	February 1884.	-	6215	6215	-	-	-	65	In G.O.No 1511W. dated 18th June 1884. the Superintending Engineer 2d circle has been asked to submit an Estimate for this item. Sanction to Estimate is awaited.	The attention of the S.E. is drawn to G.O. No 1511 W of 18th June/84

D. C. Eadon

Examiner of P. W. Accounts,

Madras.

To the S.E. 2d Circle

A. No: 4059 dy 19-4-84 B. No: 1018 Wdy 21-4-84
B " No: 967 Wdy 9-4-84 716 dy 22-8-84
A " No: 2018 Wdy 23-7-83
" " 1741 Wdy 21-6-83
B " 712 Wa/15-3-84
A. No: 2006 Wdy 26-7-83

NOTES.

REFERENCE TO MADRAS P. W. D. CODE.

CHAPTER XIV.—PARAS. 1829 TO 1832.

1. The object of this Return is to place before Government an analysis of all shortcomings in matters of financial regularity in the operations of each month with a view to their being remedied. It should be submitted to Government on the first day of the third month succeeding that to which the accounts relate.

2. There should be a separate statement for each separate Fund—Imperial, Provincial, Local, and Irrigation.

3. The Provincial statement will be posted from the Divisional Statements of Objectionable Expenditure. The statement need not be delayed in order to embody the remarks of the Superintending Engineers if these do not reach the Examiner's Office in time. It is desirable, however, that the Superintending Engineer's opinion should be recorded as far as may be practicable, and, in order to ensure this being done, the Divisional Statement of Objectionable Items should be checked immediately on receipt and sent to the Superintending Engineer for his remarks before the audit of the other accounts is proceeded with.

4. All Executive Officers who have failed to submit their Divisional Statements of Objectionable Items with their Monthly Accounts, as well as those whose statements are *generally incomplete*, should be specially brought to the notice of Government under "General Remarks" at the end of the statement.

5. Items of irregular expenditure which are left unincluded by Executive Engineers in their Divisional Statements of Objectionable Items should be distinctly noted as such either in a separate supplementary statement or in the original statement in red ink.

6. Columns under all the heads should be filled up in each case so as to bring out clearly where estimate or appropriation exists and where it does not.

7. In the case of large projects such important features as the following should be stated with precision :—

A. Lump sum estimate.
B. Abstract detail estimate by sub-heads, and so on.
{ 1. Submitted to Chief Engineer.
2. Submitted to Superintending Engineer.
3. Not yet submitted.

8. A large work which is proceeded with on merely a lump sum sanction is still objectionable till an abstract and detail estimate by sub-heads is submitted and sanctioned for it by competent authority.

9. Special mention should be made of works being carried out in portions by authorities, beyond whose powers of sanction it would be to sanction the expenditure as a whole.

10. An important point to notice is the duration of a serious irregularity.

11. Voluminous masses of detail, when their practical significance could be given in a few lines, should always be avoided as a rule. If, for instance, the state of matters as to sanction in one month does not materially differ from that of a preceding month, it will answer all practical purposes to say so, instead of sending another full report.

12. Too much stress can never be laid on the fact that this statement is not to take place of special reports, then and there, of works on which serious irregular expenditure is being largely incurred, either without estimate or appropriation.

P.W. 6/5. 508/5

Dupleate

W 3565/

P. W. D. Madras.
Form No. M 64 *a*.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS.

CIRCLE II

FUND Imperial & Provincial

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts of Executive Engineers for the Month of February **1884.**

No. No: 1139 W a/ 7th May/84

MADRAS,
Dated 25th April 1884.

FORWARDED for orders to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras.

D. C. Gordon

Examiner of P. W. Accounts,
Madras.

With Wittcorden

Entd in dept Letter

[P. W. D. Madras, Form No. M 64 *a*—Inner.

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts requiring the orders of Government.

of Executive Engineers for the Month of February 1884.

Item No.	Particulars of each Item.	Month in the Accounts of which Objectionable Expenditure first appeared.	Comparison with Estimate.			Comparison with Appropriation of the Year.			Expenditure during the Month.	Opinion of the Superintending Engineer, with Final Remarks by Examiner.	Orders by Government.
			Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure up to Date.	Excess over Estimate.	Amount of Appropriation.	Expenditure of the Year.	Excess over Appropriation.			
	Imperial										No. 1129 W dated 7th May 1884
	Nil.										
	Provincial										
	Want of Estimate										
	Sangam Project										
	Division										
	Want of Estimate										
1.	Granite Stone Manufacture	1883 July	-	7372	7372	-	7372	-	391	The Superintending Engineer states that the sanction of Government will be obtained to an Estimate.	Item No 1 under disposal
	Miscellaneous Irregularities										
	Sangam Project										
	Division										
	Advances to Contractors										
2.	Constructing anicut across the Penner at Sangam	-	Rs 1188						860	The Executive Engineer states that these are	Item No 2 & 3 vide orders on Rev 0 1 S. for January 1884

[P. W. D. Madras, Form No. M 64 *a*—Inner Sheet.

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts requiring the orders of Government.

of Executive Engineers for the Month of February 1884

Item No.	Particulars of each Item.	Month in the Accounts of which Objectionable Expenditure first appeared.	Comparison with Estimate.			Comparison with Appropriation of the Year.			Expenditure during the Month.	Opinion of the Superintending Engineer, with Final Remarks by Examiner.	Orders by Government.
			Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure up to Date.	Excess over Estimate.	Amount of Appropriation.	Expenditure of the Year.	Excess over Appropriation.			
	Miscellaneous Irregularities (Contd)									are payments made to workmen for work done but not measured" If therein contained in Code Paras 218-2-- are observed there could have been no necessity for such advances.	
	Sangam Project Division (Cs)										
	Advances to Contractors. (Contd)										
3.	Scouring Sluice to Sangam Aniant		500						100		
	Krishna Eastern.										
	Miscellaneous advances.										
4.	Expenditure incurred in raising Streams Charles Orr	Dec 1883		1240					5	The Executive Engineer states that orders are awaited for the adjustment of these items. In their orders on C.I. statement for January the Executive Engineer will be instructed to debit the 2 items to the Civil Department with reference to G.O. No. 1016 of 21st April 84.	Item No. 4. Vide G.O No 405 I dtd 19th April 1884 authorising the expenditure incurred to be passed.
5.	Do for despatching Amaravati Marbles to Madras	do		1319					0		Item No. 5 Noted

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts requiring the orders of Government.

of Executive Engineers for the Month of February 1884.

Item No.	Particulars of each Item.	Month in the Accounts of which Objectionable Expenditure first appeared.	Comparison with Estimate.			Comparison with Appropriation of the Year.			Expenditure during the Month.	Opinion of the Superintending Engineer, with final Remarks by Examiner.	Orders by Government.
			Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure up to Date.	Excess over Estimate.	Amount of Appropriation.	Expenditure of the Year.	Excess over Appropriation.			
	Miscellaneous Irregularities (Contd)										
	Excess over sanctioned limit of Reserve Stock Kistna Eastern.										
1	Building materials	October/83	7000	8704	1104					The Executive Engineer states that a revised Statement will be sent at the end of March/84 for sanction for the 1st 2 items, that the excesses in the 3rd and 4th items are due to the amount of unadjusted Shop Bills and expenditure on incomplete works in Shops respectively and that the excess on the 5th item will be adjusted when the material is issued.	Item No 6 Noted Item No 6. Noted
2	Small Stores		1700	2042	342						
3	Miscellaneous		5000	8918	3918						
4	Manufacture of Stock		8000	12518	4518						
5	House fitting		-	254	254						

D. C. Cardoza

Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Madras.

Cr/ Cl. 11/5/84 W. 2.5.84

The S.E. II Circle thro' the Examiner P.W. Accounts

Hrs 254- Rs 254

B. No: 96 Wdy 8/4/84
A. No: 2006 Wdy 20-7-83.
" " 2018 Wdy 23-7-83
" " 1741 Wdy 21-6-83
B. No: 712 Wdy 15-3-84

No 1016 W dy 21st April 1884

To

Communicated
Communicated
to the C. E. II Circle,
to the S. E. II Circle,
with reference this
with reference to the
letter No 3165 K.S. dy
letter No 3165 K.S. dy
12 March 1884.
12 March 1884.

CS.
11.4.84

DS.
16.4.84

B
Army
2/4

SE II Circle
Erode

Rcpty 14/4 R. 19/4 L. 19/4. 22/4
22/4

P.W.C. No. 3172.

[6]

Govt. of {188} Madras.

To

The W. Dept

Recd 9-4-84.

Proceedings, dated 7/4 188 4
No. 715 Mis

Subject.

No 1016 W a/c 21st April/84

Authority accorded for payment of the charges for conveying to Madras the Amaravathi Marbles

With Order

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following

from the Public Works Department, dated 22nd March 1884 No. 716 C, regarding funds (Rs. 1740) One thousand Seven hundred and forty to meet the cost of conveying to Madras the Amravatti Marbles.

Order thereon 7 April 1884 No. 715 to.

The Accountant-General is authorized to adjust the charge.

/True Extract/

for the Chief Secretary

To The Public Works Dept.

S.D.
Head Draftsman.

G.1. Public 1157. 2 7/12. 6 83
" 1741 W 21. 6. 83
" 2018 W 27. 7. 83
B. 712 W 15. 3. 84
G.1. 2606 W NOTES 7. 83
716 C 22. 3. 84

REFERENCE TO MADRAS P. W. D. CODE.

CHAPTER XIV.—PARAS. 1829 TO 1832.

1. The object of this Return is to place before Government an analysis of all shortcomings in matters of financial regularity in the operations of each month with a view to their being remedied. It should be submitted to Government on the first day of the third month succeeding that to which the accounts relate.

2. There should be a separate statement for each separate Fund—Imperial, Provincial, Local, and Irrigation.

3. The Provincial statement will be posted from the Divisional Statements of Objectionable Expenditure. The statement need not be delayed in order to embody the remarks of the Superintending Engineers if these do not reach the Examiner's Office in time. It is desirable, however, that the Superintending Engineer's opinion should be recorded as far as may be practicable, and, in order to ensure this being done, the Divisional Statement of Objectionable Items should be checked immediately on receipt and sent to the Superintending Engineer for his remarks before the audit of the other accounts is proceeded with.

4. All Executive Officers who have failed to submit their Divisional Statements of Objectionable Items with their Monthly Accounts, as well as those whose statements are *generally incomplete*, should be specially brought to the notice of Government under "General Remarks" at the end of the statement.

5. Items of irregular expenditure which are left unincluded by Executive Engineers in their Divisional Statements of Objectionable Items should be distinctly noted as such either in a separate supplementary statement or in the original statement in red ink.

6. Columns under all the heads should be filled up in each case so as to bring out clearly where estimate or appropriation exists and where it does not.

7. In the case of large projects such important features as the following should be stated with precision:—

A. Lump sum estimate.
B. Abstract detail estimate by sub-heads, and so on.

1. Submitted to Chief Engineer.
2. Submitted to Superintending Engineer.
3. Not yet submitted.

8. A large work which is proceeded with on merely a lump sum sanction is still objectionable till an abstract and detail estimate by sub-heads is submitted and sanctioned for it by competent authority.

9. Special mention should be made of works being carried out in portions by authorities, beyond whose powers of sanction it would be to sanction the expenditure as a whole.

10. An important point to notice is the duration of a serious irregularity.

11. Voluminous masses of detail, when their practical significance could be given in a few lines, should always be avoided as a rule. If, for instance, the state of matters as to sanction in one month does not materially differ from that of a preceding month, it will answer all practical purposes to say so, instead of sending another full report.

12. Too much stress can never be laid on the fact that this statement is not to take place of special reports, then and there, of works on which serious irregular expenditure is being largely incurred, either without estimate or appropriation.

716 C 22. 3. 84

2nd 9/4 — Jh. 23/4. Put

Replaced No 2893/84

P. W. D. Madras.
Form No. M 64 *a*.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS.

CIRCLE Second

FUND Imperial and Provincial

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts of Executive Engineers for the Month of January **1884.**

No. _____

MADRAS,
Dated 29th March 1884.

FORWARDED for orders to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras.

No. 967 Dated 29 April 84

D. D. Gordon

Examiner of P. W. Accounts,
Madras.

With despatch

Entered in the Receipt Reg

[P. W. D. Madras, Form No. M 61 *a*—Inner Sheet.

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts requiring the orders of Government.

of Executive Engineers for the Month of January 1884

Item No.	Particulars of each Item.	Month in the Accounts of which Objectionable Expenditure first appeared.	Comparison with Estimate.			Comparison with Appropriation of the Year.			Expenditure during the Month.	Opinion of the Superintending Engineer, with Final Remarks by Examiner.	Orders by Government.
			Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure up to Date.	Excess over Estimate.	Amount of Appropriation.	Expenditure of the Year.	Excess over Appropriation.			
	Imperial										No. 967 W. dated 12th
	Nil.										
	Provincial. Sangam Project Division Want of Estimate.										
1.	Brick manufacture at Siddhapuram.	Jany 83	"	2201	2201	"	"	"	"	The Executive Engineer has omitted to notice these items & state what steps had been taken to submit the Estimates called for. The accounts for the brick manufacture at Siddhapuram are reported to have been closed into irregularity in having incurred outlay without an Estimate, although the necessity for one was so frequently pointed out is brought to the notice of Government.	Item No. 1 to 3. Vide orders on the O. I. S. for December 1883.
2.	Laterite manufacture.	Oct 82	"	785	785	"	504	"	35		
3	Country wood. planks and scantlings	Apl 83	"	915	915	"	915	"	187	The Superintending Engineer has sanctioned an Estimate for this operation amounting to Rs 34,500 but it has been pointed out to him that the sanction of Government to the Estimate is necessary.	Item No. 4. The estimate should be submitted.
4	Granite stone manufacture.	July 83	"	6981	"	"	"	"	545		
	Excess over Estimate Kistna Western.										
5	Manufacture of stone at Vadlamudi	Dec 83	2200	2944	744	"	"	"	483	The Executive Engineer states that a revised Estimate has been called for and will be submitted for sanction as early as possible.	Item No. 5. Vide orders in the O. I. S. for October 1883.

[P. W. D. Madras, Form No. M 64 *a*—Inner Sheet.

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts of Executive Engineers for the Month of January 1884 requiring the orders of Government.

Item No.	Particulars of each Item.	Month in the Accounts of which Objectionable Expenditure first appeared.	Comparison with Estimate.			Comparison with Appropriation of the Year.			Expenditure during the Month.	Opinion of the Superintending Engineer, with Final Remarks by Examiner.	Orders by Government.
			Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure up to Date.	Excess over Estimate.	Amount of Appropriation.	Expenditure of the Year.	Excess over Appropriation.			
	Miscellaneous Irregularities (C.)										
	Works for which revised Estimates are likely to be required.										
	Kistna Western.										
6	Manufacture of stone at Vadlamudi	Dec^{er}/83	2200	2944						Vide Item No 5 above.	Item No. 6.
	Advances to Contractors.										
7.	Constructing Contract an anicut across the Pennar "	"		328/-						The Executive Engineer states that in some cases that the advances were made to contractors in anticipation of receipt of Bills. It should have been explained what prevented or delayed the works being measured and bills sent in for payment. If the rules contained in Code paras 2181-2. are observed the necessity for these advances would be obviated.	Item No. 7. Advance should be avoided as far as possible.
	Under sluice at Sangam	"	"	600/-							
	Head Works. C. misc. Sundries	"	"	200/-							
	Excavating the Drain Branch Channel	"	"	500/-							
	Kistna Eastern										
	Miscellaneous advances.										
8.	Expenditure incurred in raising steamer Charles on	Dec^{er}/83	"	1235						The Executive Engineer states that orders for adjustment will be obtained soon.	Item No 8. Vide orders in the O. I. S. for December 1883.
9	Expenditure for despatching Amaravadi marbles to Madras.	d^{o}	"	119						The Executive Engineer states that Superintending Engineer has been requested to pass orders for the adjustment of this item.	Item No 9. The Public Dept. have been requested to provide the necessary funds.

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts requiring the

Item No.	Particulars of each Item.	Month in the Accounts of which Objectionable Expenditure first appeared.	Comparison with Estimate.			Comparison with Appropriation of the Year.			Expenditure during the Month.
			Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure up to Date.	Excess over Estimate.	Amount of Appropriation.	Expenditure of the Year.	Excess over Appropriation.	
	Misc. Irregularities (Cont^d) Excesses over sanctioned limit of Reserve Stock. Nellore Division								
10.	Timber	a	2300	3015	715				
	Metals	a	1000	1400	400				
	Total stock in the Division	a	5800	7898	2098				
	Sangam Division								
11	Total Stock in the Div^n	a	14500	21976	7476				
	Kistna Eastern								
12	Building materials	Oct/83	7000	9257	2257				
	Fuel	d	800	999	199				
	Miscellaneous	d	5000	6300	1300				
	Manufacture of stock	d	8000	14431	6431				
	House fittings	d	"	254	254				

of Executive Engineers for the Month of January 1884.

Opinion of the Superintending Engineer, with final Remarks by Examiner.	Orders by Government.
	Item No. 10. Vide orders in the O. I. S. for December 1883.
The Executive Engineer states that endeavour will be made to remove these excesses by end of official year. The very large excess over the reserve limit is specially brought to the notice of Government.	Item No 11. For S. E's early attention.
The Executive Engineer states that the excesses will be adjusted soon.	Item No 12. Vide orders in the O. I. S. for October 1883.

D. L. Cordery

Examiner of P. W. Accounts,
Madras

The S. E. II Circle
thro' the Examiner
Irrig. P. W. Accounts.

4.4.84

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of [1883] Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated July, 23rd.

Read. *Encl.*

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

JULY.

Seven Pagodas

Estimate for restorative work at the —, sanctioned.

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 Alaiva 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 2¼ 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 2¼ tons, 1	... ...	Tons	2¼
Do. of 1 „ 5	... ...	„	5
Do. of 15 cwt., 5	... ...	„	3¾
		Total ...	11
Rebuilding masonry	... ...	C. ft.	150

Removing sand—

Superficial feet	301 × ½		C. ft.	205
,,	109 × ½			
,,	1,000 × 1		,,	3,530
,,	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 supl. 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 ¾ 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 × 12½ × ⅓ × ¼ = 2 1/12
2 × 8 × ⅓ × ¼ = 1⅓

Total ...	3 5/12	at 4	13 10	0
Wire netting 7½ × 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 supl. 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 × 27½ × ¾ =	C. feet	1,320

New concrete—

48 × 27½ × ½ =	C. feet	880

Galvanized wire netting.—

7 × 12 =	Supl. feet	84
9 × 12½ =	,,	112
9 × 12½ =	,,	112
8 × 12½ =	,,	100
8 × 12½ =	,,	100
Total ...		509

Cleaning carvings.—

41 × 12 =	492
13 × 4 =	52
9 × 5 =	45
Total ...	589

Summary.

Removing old concrete, cubic feet 1,320, at 1		13
Laying new ,, ,, 880, at 20		196
Galvanized wire netting, supl. 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 × 2 × ½ =	C. feet	70
70 × 1½ × 3 =	,,	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 × 1½ × 3 =	C. feet	180
40 × 2 × ½ =	,,	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 $2\frac{1}{2} \times 7$, $2\frac{3}{4} \times 7$, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 7$ = ... $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7 = 59\frac{1}{2}$

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, $5 \times 5 \times 10\frac{1}{2} = 262{\cdot}5$ 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 × ½ = ... C. feet 21

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 ½ 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 × 1½ × 3 = ...	C. feet		1,516½
337 × 2 × ½ = ...	,,		337
			1,853½

Summary.

Lime masonry, cubic feet 1,853½, 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.	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.	Rayal Gopura	9
32.	Mahishmardini	165
34.	Olak Anesvara Structural Temple	101
37.	Draupadi's and Dharmaraja's Ratha	11
42.	Bhima's Ratha	89
44, 46, 48, 50, 51, and 52	Caves, amongst which the two Koneri Caves, Nos. 51 and 52, are the most important	371
	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.

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

27th June 1883.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

Read— the following letter from Major H. H. COLE, R.E., Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Simla, 9th June 1883, No. 111 :—

With reference to your No. 995 C., dated the 21st May 1883, enclosing Mr. Black's estimate for work at the Hampi ruins, I have the honor to return the papers on which I have noted my general approval of the measures provided for.

2. I would, however, observe that it seems to me inexpedient to utilise all the available funds on Hampi alone. There will be a small estimate for completing remedies to the Seven Pagoda Monuments, and there will be some work at Amarávati even if the sculptures packed by Dr. Burgess should unfortunately be destined to find a foreign home.

3. The available funds after deducting Mr. Black's salary, &c., should, I submit, be divided into ten parts and apportioned to these works in the following proportion :—

Hampi, five parts.
Amarávati, three parts.
Seven Pagodas, two parts.

4. If this arrangement is agreed to, I would contribute a grant of Rs. 10,000 instead of one of Rs. 5,000, and the allotment of the Rs. 15,000 which would then be available would be—

	Rs.
Mr. Black's salary, establishment, &c. (say)	7,000
For Hampi work	4,000
„ Amarávati work	2,400
„ Seven Pagodas	1,600
Total ...	15,000

As regards Hampi, I think the main structure of the Vittala Swami Temple should be the first to be repaired.

5. I will, on receipt of a telegraphic message confirming these proposals, ask the Comptroller to allot the sum of Rs. 10,000.

Enclosure.

PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Approximate Estimate for the preservation of Ancient Monuments at Bijanugger for the Year 1883-84.

Report.

The following approximate estimate has been framed in accordance with the orders contained in the report of the Curator of Ancient Monuments for the year 1881, as also in accordance with the orders which have been since issued by the Curator.

It provides for the complete preservation of Vittala Swami Temple, including the following items:—Restoration of the ashlar walls of the temple. Restoration of the broken portion of the roof of the Vimanah. Replacing the stone beams which supported the roof. Replacing the stonework which is damaged both in the entrance porch and at the entrance to the Vimanah. Restoration of the brickwork parapet round the top of the main and subsidiary buildings. Relaying the damaged flooring and repairs to the surrounding buildings.

It also provides for the necessary repairs to the Temple of Victory, the Queen's Baths, and the Raganath Swami Temple.

It also includes all necessary provision for establishment and for stationery, &c.

I approve of the works provided for in this estimate.

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

9th June 1883.

Approximate Estimate for the preservation of Ancient Monuments at Bijanugger for the Year 1883-84.

ABSTRACT.

Vittala Swami Temple.

Main Building.

	Rs.	Rs.
Ashlar walls, rebuilding 3,100 c. ft., at Rs. 20	620	
Roof of Vimanah, 2,800 sq. ft., at „ 25	700	
Stone beams, No. 14, each Rs. 35	490	
Stonework in front and in steps, 700 c. ft., at Rs. 1-8-0 per foot	1,050	
Brickwork round top, 3,800 sq. ft., at Rs. 15	570	
Flooring, relaying 6,200 „ at „ 10	620	
Brickwork in Gopuras, 2,000 c. ft., at „ 30	600	
		4,650

Colonnades.

Re-erecting 800 lineal feet including re-roofing, 800 l. ft. at Rs. 3-8-0	2,800	
Chuggas, re-hoisting and setting 1,500 l. ft., at As. 8 ...	750	
		3,550

Subsidiary Temples.

Brickwork on car and Kallian Mantapa, 2,000 sq. ft., at Rs. 15	300	
Flooring, relaying 3,200 sq. ft., at Rs. 10	320	
Repairs to Gopuras {1 at 100 / 1 at 50}	350	
Gates for do. 3 at 50	150	
Clearing earthwork and debris	200	
		1,320
Total, Vittala Swami ...		9,520

Temple of Victory (Hazara Ramchandra).

Propping Masonry.

Masonry and stone pillary, 20 at Rs. 40 each	800	
Rails including fixing, 5 tons at „ 100	500	
Removing earthwork and debris	150	
		1,450

Queen's Baths.

Repairs to roof, 6,000 sq.ft., at Rs. 5	300	
		300

Raganath Swami.

Repairs to roof, 8,000 sq.ft., at Rs. 2-8-0	200	
Earthwork and removing debris, 9,000 c. ft., at Rs. 4 ...	360	
		560

Establishment.

	Rs.	Rs.
1 Engineer, 12 months, at Rs. 350	4,200	
1 Draftsman, do. at „ 100	1,200	
1 Overseer and Clerk {1 at 40 / 1 at 25} 12 months, at Rs. 65 ...	780	
Travelling Allowance, 12 months, at Rs. 50	600	
		6,780
Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals	280	
Stationery	100	
		380
Total ...		18,990

Order—dated 21st June 1883, No. 1741 W., Public Works.

The estimate, amounting to Rs. 18,990, for restorative work at the Hampi ruins in the Bellary District, is sanctioned.

2. The question of appropriation of funds and the distribution of allotments to the several works referred to in the foregoing letter will be considered on receipt of further information from Major Cole, who will shortly be addressed.

3. This sanction has been registered as Provincial No. 56 W. of 1883-84 and classified as Civil Buildings, Repairs.

(True Extract.)

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

To H. C. Black, Esq., Assistant Engineer, with Memorandum.
To the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India.
„ Superintending Engineer, Third Circle.
„ „ „ Fifth Circle.
„ „ „ Second Circle.
„ Accountant-General.
„ Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
„ Public Department, with Memorandum.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated June, 21st.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 21st June 1883, No. 1741 W.

JUNE.

Hampi Ruins

Estimate for restorative work at the —, sanctioned with remarks.

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

**G.O., &c., 12th June 1883,
Nos. 1151, 1152.**

JUNE.

Amaravati Marbles.

Approving of the proposals made by Dr. Burgess, Archæological Surveyor for Western and Southern India, regarding the removal of the — to the Government Central Museum, Madras. Copy to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From Dr. J. BURGESS, Archæological Surveyor, Western and Southern India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Rámesvaram, 5th February 1883, No. 13.

I have the honor to inquire when the sculptures that were packed at Amarávati last season may be expected in Madras.

2. It will be remembered that, after the Madras Government had decided to have them removed, the Government of India requested that they should be left at Amarávati until Major Cole could visit the place. This, I believe, he has done some time ago.

3. It was my intention to have completed the materials collected last year by photographs and drawings made from the stones I had packed as soon as they arrived at Madras and to use the whole in the first volume of the Reports of the Madras Archæological Survey, which I might have prepared during next monsoon. The delay that has occurred will necessarily prevent my completing the materials for this volume during the present season. And, as the work done during one working season has all to be inked in and finished during the following monsoon, it will be impossible to have this present season's work ready for publication before the middle of 1884. And, owing to the very small number of native assistants I have been able to obtain, I am not sure that it will be desirable to publish this season's work by itself. The season is not finished yet however, and I can hardly form a correct estimate of what the total outturn of work may yet be.

4. It is, however, most desirable that I should be furnished with full information respecting the Amarávati Marbles, that I may arrange accordingly for the completion of the materials for my report upon them.

No. 395.

Referred to the Collector of Kistna for early report with reference to G.O., 6th November 1882, No. 1325, Miscellaneous.

16*th February* 1883. (Signed) E. S. LAFFAN,
Acting Under Secy. to Govt.

From Captain H. H. COLE, R.E., Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 2nd December 1882, No. 711.

I have the honor to submit a memorandum on the present condition of the Amarávati Tope containing suggestions for promoting its security and for conserving what remains of its historical sculptures.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum on the Present Condition of the Amarávati Tope, dated Masulipatam, the 24th November 1882.

Visit to Amarávati.

1. I have just returned from a careful inspection of the Buddhist ruins at Amarávati and have had the advantage of conferring with Mr. Horsfall, Collector of the Kistna District, who superintended the excavations ordered by the Duke of Buckingham in 1880. I also met Mr. Mackenzie, the Sub-Collector, and Mr. Grant, the Executive Engineer, at Amarávati itself, and am now able to give a description of the remains of the tope and its sculptures, and to offer an opinion on the best means of preserving them.

Previous report on Amarávati.

2. Paragraph 7 of the accompanying report on Amarávati and the panoramic sketch attached to it will explain the condition of the tope after the excavations of 1880 had been completed.

Dr. Burgess's work at Amarávati.

3. Since then Dr. Burgess, Archæological Surveyor for Western and Southern India, spent upwards of a month, between December 1881 and January 1882, in examining the tope and in selecting and packing those sculptures which he considered worthy of removal to the Madras Museum. These stones—numbering 175—were carried to the bank of the river Kistna, about half a mile north of Amarávati, where they now are in a fenced enclosure and under the care of a native custodian. It is scarcely necessary to say that the stones comprise the finest sculptures and the most important historical records of the great tope. They appear to me in good condition and undamaged by the recent floods. They had been taken out of their cases to be freed from the straw which enveloped them, and, as far as I was able to judge, the action of the water had beneficially cleaned the carvings.

Number of Sculptures at Amarávati.

4. The number of stone sculptures at Amarávati are as follows:—

(*a*) Sculptures of Dr. Burgess's selection on the river-bank							175
(*b*) Sculptures at the Tope—							
In a shed to the north, in boxes ..	..	..	..	..		8	
Do. do. loose ..	..	..	..	..		43	
In situ ..	..	..	..	..	..	195	
							246
Total ..							421

Of those that are *in situ*, *i.e.*, on the circular area covered by the tope and railings, there are several that are undoubtedly in their original places, and from these the position of the railing and that of the mound, which must have been in the centre, can be clearly traced.

Present State of the Ruins.

5. At the northern entrance nearest to the village of Amarávati is the shed in which are the stones deposited in 1877 by Mr. Sewell (see panoramic sketch and references in red). His excavations extended from K to L along the circumference, the remainder of which was excavated by Mr. Horsfall in 1880. Passing round to the west, the stone terrace at the parts marked A is still remaining, although a good deal damaged. At B a portion of the outer railing is in its original position. Further round there is another piece of railing in position (D), and the southern entrance (F) may be traced by the pieces of railing and masonry which still remain. Passing round to the east a large slab (G) is erect, and further on is a portion of the outer railing H. Besides these stones, which *indicate part of the outline of the original structure*, there are various smaller fragments and masonry slabs in position to complete the demarcation of the railing and plinth of the tope itself.

Stones at the Site.

6. Of the 246 stones recorded as being now at the tope, a small proportion go to make up those that remain fixed in position. A good many lie scattered round and about the railings, but the greater number are in the centre of the circle, to which position they were removed for Dr. Burgess's operations.

Original Cause of the Ruin of the Tope.

7. I cannot believe that the shattered condition of the masonry and its carvings can be attributed to the natives of Amarávati, who are mostly Hindus. It is true that the grandfather of the present Zemindar is known to have removed brick and stone from the central mound to build his palace and for the purpose of adding to the temple close to it, but he would have been simply concerned in getting the material and *not in wantonly* defacing the sculptures or smashing up the stone blocks. The demolition of the mound as well as the ruin of the surrounding railings and entrances had been effected before we first knew of the tope through Colonel Mackenzie in 1816; I believe that *the real destroyers were the Muhammadans*, who, under the

Iconoclast Alamgir, conquered the district and established themselves in the forts of Kondapilli and Kondavid in the neighbourhood.

Such destruction as Alamgir was wont to deal on all temples of the hated idol-worshippers would have left the sculptures scattered round the tope. The subsequent demolition of the central mound by the Zemindar would have covered them up with layers of earth and debris, to which the subsequent excavation of the tank in the centre (or more probably digging for treasure) would have contributed. I am assured by Mr. Horsfall that the excavation of 1880 overturned no stones from their original places; that the sculptures laid bare were not injured by the process of excavation; and that the central mound had previously disappeared, and no relic or stones were found on its site.

Recent Mischief and Local Custody.

8. Some mischief has, no doubt, been perpetrated by natives using the lime-stone for burning into lime, and some wilful chipping of sculptures has occurred, but *I believe that the prime ruin was caused as stated by the Muhammadans.* Looking to the comparatively *good condition of the unbroken sculptures, which are over 1,500 years old*, there is nothing unusual in the climate to cause special deterioration to any of the masonry carvings which Government may seek to preserve on the spot. *The question of local custody is easily disposed of by the provision of a substantial wall, an iron gate, and a native custodian to keep the key.* The place is now easily accessible to any idle boy who wishes to pass away his time in hammering off carved surfaces, but it is really surprising to me how little evidence there is of damage of this kind.

Removal of Stones to Madras.

9. Dr. Burgess's intentions were to have removed the 175 stones—now taken half a mile away to the river-bank—and to have deposited them at the Madras Museum. I do not know where they could be placed at the Madras Museum, which is already far too overcrowded, unless they were displayed in the open grounds. *Here, however, they would be subject to the more destructive atmospheric conditions of a town.* As I have stated in my note on Amarávati of the 11th May, *casts are as good as originals for all scientific purposes;* and, if casting is undertaken, copies can be sent to as many Museums in India or Europe as like to pay the cost of a set. The removal of the stones from Amarávati has, I sub , but a single argument in its favor, viz., that Amarávati is at present very inaccessible. Looking, however, to the future, are we justified in supposing that Amarávati and the fertile Kistna District will always be 150 miles from a railway? It is increasing in wealth, and is now, with its annual revenue of over forty lakhs of rupees, the third richest district in the whole of Madras. Should Haiderabad be connected as proposed with the East Coast, the line of railway must pass near Amarávati and so make it easily accessible to travellers and savants.

Recommendations for Preservative Remedies.

10. The recommendations I beg leave to submit for the conservation of the Amarávati Tope are as follow:—

(1) The masonry terrace-rails and fragments now in their proper positions and described at paragraph 5 of this note should be rendered secure. The existing portions of terrace should be relaid on concrete and in cement. The rails should be supported in their places by a solid foundation of concrete and by using iron bars to prop the uprights and hold them in position.

(2) All the fragmentary sculptures should be collected and placed under a permanent shed in the centre of the circular enclosure.

(3) The bank of earth formed round the tope by the demolition of the mound in past years should be gently sloped off so as to prevent the falling in of earth, such as has occurred during the last rains. This will probably lead to the discovery of more stones; two fresh ones had been partly revealed in the bank and were got out during my visit by Mr. Mackenzie, the Sub-Collector.

(4) A masonry wall seven feet high should be erected round the ruins and have an entrance gate at the north under lock and key.

(5) Near this gate should be a small house for the native custodians.

Disposal of the Sculptures at the River-bank.

11. In regard to the 175 carved stones at the river-bank, I should, if free to do what I thought best, *take them back to the site of the tope* and send casts of them to the Madras and other Museums where Asiatic antiquities are appreciated. *This course I strongly commend to Government. The conservation of the structure will not be promoted by still further scattering its component parts*, and I do not see what special benefit will be secured by removing the originals to the Madras Museum as proposed. The Amarávati Tope is the most important and ornate Buddhist Monument known to exist in the Madras Presidency, and this will, I think, be most fittingly acknowledged by having casts of its best sculptures made for Museums in India and in Europe.

Casts.

Repairs.

12. Any attempt to restore the structure—unless it is possible to ascertain with certainty the former position of particular portions—is most undesirable, but the majority of the stones are easily identified as being parts of the railing or plinth, and their retention at the Amarávati

enclosure would be an *in situ* preservation even if they were not in their original structural positions and were merely placed on the ground so as to be easily inspected and examined.

13. It would be expedient to have all the best Amarávati sculptures photographed, and, if the recommendations in this note are adopted, completion photographs should illustrate the condition of the tope and the beneficial effect of the remedies. It would, however, be necessary to employ a good professional photographer to take the negatives (which should become the property of Government for printing by a permanent process), as amateur work is usually unsatisfactory and not worth using for purposes of publication.

Photographs.

14. It will be necessary to charge a special officer with the duty of carrying out these suggestions, and the arrangements will, I hope, be undertaken at once. The cost, exclusive of casts and photography, will probably be some Rs. 5,000.

Special Officer for Repairs.

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

No. 451.

Referred to the Archæological Surveyor of Southern India for an expression of opinion on Captain Cole's recommendations, and more especially on the question of preservation *in situ* as opposed to removal to, and exhibition in, a Museum regarded from the point of view of archæological research.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

27*th February* 1883.

From J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Masulipatam, 3rd March 1883, No. 575.

In reply to the Order of Government, Public Department, No. 395, of the 20th February 1883, upon Dr. Burgess's letter inquiring when the marbles now packed at Amarávati may be expected in Madras, I have the honor to state that these marbles were not despatched during the current year, pending Captain Cole's inspection and the issue of specific instructions regarding their disposal. Should the Government so order, arrangements can be made for their removal in June or July next after the Kistna has received a sufficient supply of water.

No. 524.

Communicated to the Archæological Surveyor of Southern India for an expression of his views in connection with Captain Cole's letter referred to him by endorsement, No. 451, of 27th ultimo.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

12*th March* 1883.

From Dr. J. BURGESS, Archæological Surveyor, Western and Southern India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Gujarat, 9th March 1883, No. 24.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 451 of 28th ultimo, with Major Cole's memoranda, dated 11th May and 24th November, relative to the Amarávati Tope, and requesting my opinion thereon.

2. Before adverting to the main purport of the papers, I may notice two points: *First*—Major Cole has so emphasized his theory that "*the real destroyers*" of the Amarávati Stupa were the Muhammadans that it may be as well to observe that all the evidence is against him. When Colonel Mackenzie first unearthed the many slabs marked on his plan (which Major Cole has reproduced in the papers under consideration), the human figures were nowhere defaced in the way Muhammadans universally treat such imagery, nor is there a particle of evidence to show that the rails had not been covered over by debris centuries before the birth of "the Iconoclast Alamgir." Again, of the stones excavated and left on the spot by Colonel Mackenzie, we know

from the testimony of his own drawings and of Sir Walter Elliot that all had disappeared between 1819 and 1848. We find others built into Hindu temples and wells that were constructed between the time of the destruction of the Central Stupa by the old Hindu Zemindar in the latter half of last century and that of the first visit of Colonel Mackenzie. All this and other evidence that I need not here adduce goes to show that Major Cole is quite mistaken in his belief that "*the prime ruin*" was caused by the Muhammadans.

3. *Secondly*, in paragraph 14 (page 4) of his report, Major Cole tries to make out that I advocate different policies in Bombay and in Madras Presidency with respect to the preservation of remains *in situ*. Nothing could be more inaccurate; the best reply to such a charge will be found in my correspondence with the Madras Government with reference to the Govindapuram Fort and the Udayagiri temple.

4. As to the main question, I remark that Major Cole (in paragraph 12 of his memorandum of 24th November) grants that any attempt at restoration of any portion of the Amarávati Tope is impracticable, and, though (in paragraph 11) he speaks of "the conservation of *the structure*," he admits that there is no *structure* to conserve. On his own showing, therefore, the remains do not come within the scope of his duties any more than the stupas at Sopárá or at Bhárhut, or any of the remains excavated by General Cunningham, or even my present excavations here. Such remains are entirely archæological in character and are best left to the disposal of the Government and the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of the Presidency to which they belong. If General Cunningham may arrange what is to be done at Bhárhut or elsewhere without reference to Major Cole, it may be left also to the Madras Government and myself to arrange what is best to be done at Amarávati. This view I believe would be fully supported by the Government of India. But, if Major Cole is allowed to interfere in this instance, it may afterwards be used as a precedent for his interference with General Cunningham's work as well as mine, and, considering the personal animus he has already manifested, this might lead to further difficulties.

5. On the simple ground alone of the remains being purely archæological in character, Government need have no difficulty in deciding to carry out the operations begun last year under my recommendation. Of their propriety I believe every one at all acquainted with the circumstances—such as the Collector, Mr. J. Horsfall; the Sub-Collector, Mr. G. Mackenzie; the Engineer, Mr. Grant; the former First Assistant Collector, Mr. R. Sewell—will agree without hesitation with me. And, if scientific opinion is required, the Government might ask General Cunningham's.

6. As to Major Cole's proposal to lift the fragments of the old terrace and relay the slabs "on concrete and in cement," I cannot refrain from entering a very strong protest against such a course. It would destroy the only portion of the original still left as the builders laid it down. Moreover Major Cole is not aware that the construction of this terrace reveals a curious chapter in the history of the stupa, and all antiquarians would have cause to regret his ill-considered interference with it.

7. Major Cole's proposed masonry wall seven feet high round the site might, I fear be only a temptation to Telugu boys—natives of a hilly country—to climb over it. I have already informed Government that I intend revisiting and making further excavations at Amarávati, and perhaps this wall might be delayed at least till I have done so.

8. For the preservation, as far as possible, of the slabs left on the site and not *in situ*, I would approve of the suggestion to erect a shed over them in the centre of the area and to protect the place by means of a guardian.

9. A whole year has already been unnecessarily lost, and I would now respectfully submit the following for the approval of Government:—

(1) That Government should carry out the arrangements previously sanctioned and have the stones packed removed to Madras as soon as the river and canals will permit. The slabs to be removed include those on the river bank, eight in the small shed near the site, and those from Jaggayyapet now at Bezváda.

(2) The stones should only be unpacked at Madras under my own supervision or orders, as it is my intention to photograph them to scale, and this can best be done, and with least risk of injury, as each is opened out.

(3) If, as Major Cole hints, the whole of the slabs to be removed cannot be properly exhibited in the Madras Museum, some of them may be placed in the Government School of Arts, where a few good specimens would be found most useful as models. But, if the Museum is to serve its purpose as an educational agency, separate provision will have to be made for the natural products and the antiquarian collections, when there need be no want of space for these slabs.

(4) If Major Cole can induce other Governments to pay the expense of casts for their Museums, these might be made under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Madras School of Arts. They could be made very much cheaper at Madras than at Amarávati, and the possession of the originals will save the Madras Government the expense of casts for their Museum.

10. Trusting that these suggestions will be approved and sanctioned by Government, I have, &c.

Letter—to Major-General A. CUNNINGHAM, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, dated Fort St. George, 22nd March 1883, Mis. No. 642, Public.

From Captain H. H. Cole, dated 2nd December 1882, No. 711, with attached memorandum.
From Dr. J. Burgess, dated 9th March 1883, No. 24.
Memorandum by Captain Cole on the present condition of the Amarávati Tope, dated April 1882.

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the papers marginally noted, and to request the favor of an expression of your opinion on the questions at issue between Captain Cole, R.E., and Dr. Burgess in respect of the Amarávati marbles.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

From R. SEWELL, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector, Chingleput, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chingleput, 29th April 1883, No. 2.

I have the honor to address Government with reference to the preservation of the marbles at Amarávati in the Kistna District.

2. These were mostly excavated more than three years ago under orders of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Those that I excavated have been lying exposed even longer, viz., since May 1877, or for the last six years. About a year ago Dr. Burgess packed some of the more beautiful specimens for transmission to the Madras Museum, and they were removed to the river-bank. They lay there till November waiting for Captain Cole's promised inspection, and meanwhile were exposed to great danger owing to a heavy fresh in the river which swept completely over the cases. Happily no appreciable damage was done according to Captain Cole's reports. But there can be no question that these wonderful sculptures cannot be improved, and on the other hand are almost certainly subject to deterioration by their exposure to the fierce heat of the sun in the present season and the heavy tropical rains of the monsoon. As each year passes by and nothing is done to save them, the process of destruction is steadily going on, and, if this treatment is continued, all the rare beauty of the lately-excavated marbles will be lost by their becoming weather-worn like *all* the rest previously excavated. I would, therefore, very earnestly entreat Government to take some immediate steps to save them. Their value is incalculable. They are not only beautiful objects and relics of rare artistic workmanship, but they constitute almost the *only known record* in the whole of India whereby we can learn the manners, customs, costumes, and religious habits of the inhabitants of this country in the early centuries A.D.

3. Captain Cole has reported to the Government of India his desire that the marbles should remain where they are. Dr. Burgess desires to have them removed to the safe custody of the Museum at Madras. May I respectfully request that Government will hasten to apply to the Government of India for definite instructions as to

the disposal of the marbles, and have their destination settled and the sculptures safely housed before the next monsoon sweeps over them.

4. If this has already been done, I must apologize for troubling you.

From Major-General A. CUNNINGHAM, Director-General, Archæological Survey, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 30th May 1883, No. 24.

In reply to your letter, No. 642, dated 22nd March 1883, with its enclosures, asking for my opinion about the disposal of the sculptures taken from the Amarávati Stupa, I have the honor to state as follows:—

There is so little now remaining on the side of the Amarávati Stupa that I do not think it is worth while to attempt any kind of restoration. I am a strong advocate for the conservation of all ancient buildings that actually exist and also for the restoration of such as can be restored. When I suggested in 1853 that the gateways of the Sânchi Stupa might, with advantage, be removed to the British Museum, my sole object was their preservation, as I was but too well aware of the danger to which they were exposed if left much longer neglected. But, since Major Cole obtained his present appointment, I have been a staunch advocate for the complete restoration of the Sânchi Stupa.

As so many of the sculptured stones have already been removed from Amarávati, I agree with Dr. Burgess in thinking that the best thing that can now be done is to place them under cover in the Madras Museum. There they will be both safe and accessible. There also a certain number of the pillars might be set up with their rail-bars and copings complete, sufficient to show what the building actually was in its original state.

The sculptures now lying at Amarávati might be collected together, as suggested by Major Cole, in the centre of the circle of ruins, under a suitable shed, and placed under the charge of a chokidar. Photographs should be taken of all the finer and more interesting specimens both at Amarávati and at Madras. If casts are to be taken, they could be, as Dr. Burgess remarks, much more cheaply made at Madras than at Amarávati.

Order—dated 12th June 1883, No. 1151, Public.

The Government approve of the proposals contained in paragraph 9 of the Archæological Surveyor's letter of 9th March last. The Collector of the Kistna and the Superintendent, Government Central Museum, will be guided accordingly.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Archæological Surveyor, Western and Southern India.
" Curator of Ancient Monuments in India.
" Collector of Kistna.
" R. Sewell, Esq.
" Superintendent, Government Central Museum.
Copy to the Director-General, Archæological Survey of India.

Endorsement—dated 12th June 1883, No. 1152, Public.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department, with reference to letter hence, No. 1001, Miscellaneous, dated 17th May 1883.

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

Nos 2)50W-1.10.83-
3646W. 19.12.83
3698W - 22.12.83.
2056W - 20.7.83.
339W - 2.2.84.
685 - 6.6.84.

REFERENCE TO MADRAS P. W. D. CODE.

CHAPTER XIV.—PARAS. 1829 TO 1832.

1. The object of this Return is to place before Government an analysis of all shortcomings in matters of financial regularity in the operations of each month with a view to their being remedied. It should be submitted to Government on the first day of the third month succeeding that to which the accounts relate.

2. There should be a separate statement for each separate Fund—Imperial, Provincial, Local, and Irrigation.

3. The Provincial statement will be posted from the Divisional Statements of Objectionable Expenditure. The statement need not be delayed in order to embody the remarks of the Superintending Engineers if these do not reach the Examiner's Office in time. It is desirable, however, that the Superintending Engineer's opinion should be recorded as far as may be practicable, and, in order to ensure this being done, the Divisional Statement of Objectionable Items should be checked immediately on receipt and sent to the Superintending Engineer for his remarks before the audit of the other accounts is proceeded with.

4. All Executive Officers who have failed to submit their Divisional Statements of Objectionable Items with their Monthly Accounts, as well as those whose statements are *generally incomplete*, should be specially brought to the notice of Government under "General Remarks" at the end of the statement.

5. Items of irregular expenditure which are left unincluded by Executive Engineers in their Divisional Statements of Objectionable Items should be distinctly noted as such either in a separate supplementary statement or in the original statement in red ink.

6. Columns under all the heads should be filled up in each case so as to bring out clearly where estimate or appropriation exists and where it does not.

7. In the case of large projects such important features as the following should be stated with precision:—

A. Lump sum estimate.
B. Abstract detail estimate by sub-heads, and so on.
{1. Submitted to Chief Engineer.
2. Submitted to Superintending Engineer.
3. Not yet submitted.

8. A large work which is proceeded with on merely a lump sum sanction is still objectionable till an abstract and detail estimate by sub-heads is submitted and sanctioned for it by competent authority.

9. Special mention should be made of works being carried out in portions by authorities, beyond whose powers of sanction it would be to sanction the expenditure as a whole.

10. An important point to notice is the duration of a serious irregularity.

11. Voluminous masses of detail, when their practical significance could be given in a few lines, should always be avoided as a rule. If, for instance, the state of matters as to sanction in one month does not materially differ from that of a preceding month, it will answer all practical purposes to say so, instead of sending another full report.

12. Too much stress can never be laid on the fact that this statement is not to take place of special reports, then and there, of works on which serious irregular expenditure is being largely incurred, either without estimate or appropriation.

18/3.

20/3

Duplicate

W 2015/84

P. W. D. Madras.
Form No. M 64 *a*.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS.

CIRCLE Second

FUND Provincial and Imperial

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts of Executive Engineers for the Month of December 1883.

No. ———

MADRAS,
Dated 4th March 1884.

FORWARDED for orders to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras.

D. C. Ewaday

Examiner of P. W. Accounts,
Madras.

Entd in Acct Regr

[P. W. D. Madras, Form No. M 64 *a*—Inner Sheet.

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts requiring the orders of Government.

of Executive Engineers for the Month of December 1883.

Item No.	Particulars of each Item.	Month in the Accounts of which Objectionable Expenditure first appeared.	Comparison with Estimate. Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure up to Date.	Excess over Estimate.	Comparison with Appropriation of the Year. Amount of Appropriation.	Expenditure of the Year.	Excess over Appropriation.	Expenditure during the Month.	Opinion of the Superintending Engineer, with Final Remarks by Examiner.	Orders by Government.
	Mont of Estimates Nellore Division										
1	Tools and Plant New Supplies	November 1883	-	888	888					The Superintending Engineer has been requested to obtain sanction of Government to our Estimate.	Item No 1 Estimate for Rs 720 sanctioned in G.O. No 627 W of the 7th March 1884.
	Longam Project Division										
2	Brickmemufacture at Sirapeny	January 1883	-	2201	2201				-	The Superintending Engineer states that the Executive Engineer has been requested to forward the Estimates	Item No 2 & 4. Are report called for in the O.I.S. for November 1883 is awaited.
3	Latente Manufacture	October 1882	-	749	749				48		
4	Country Wood planks & Seemlings	April 1883	-	727	727				24		
	Excess over Estimate Kistna Western Delta										
5	Constructing Divisional Office at Duggirala Estimate		14,520							The Executive Engineer states that the excess could be recovered when the materials at site of the work are debited to Stock.	Item No 5. For Supg Engrs attention with reference to the proposal of the Ex Engr to debit the cost of the materials at site of the work to Stock.
	Excess amount passing Govt: order No 3698 W 8/22nd December 83		1508								
	Supplimentary Estimate sanctioned in Govt Order No 3646 W 8/19 December 83		191								
			16,219	16,450	231				501		

[P. W. D. Madras, Form No. M 64 *a*—Inner Sheet.

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts requiring the orders of Government.

of Executive Engineers for the Month of *December* 1883.

Item No.	Particulars of each Item.	Month in the Accounts of which Objectionable Expenditure first appeared.	Comparison with Estimate.			Comparison with Appropriation of the Year.			Expenditure during the Month.	Opinion of the Superintending Engineer, with Final Remarks by Examiner.	Orders by Government.
			Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure up to Date.	Excess over Estimate.	Amount of Appropriation.	Expenditure of the Year.	Excess over Appropriation.			
6	Manufacture of Stone at Vadlamoody	-	2200	2461	261				687	The Executive Engineer states that a revised Estimate has been called for and will be submitted for sanction as early as possible.	Item No 6. Vide orders on the Item No 6. O. I. S. for November 1883
	Miscellaneous Irregularities Excess over Sanctioned Limit & Revenue Stock Nellore Division										
7	Timber	-	2300	3278	978					The Executive Engineer states that endeavours will be made to remove these excesses by end of the official year.	Items No 7 the D.E will be good enough to rectify the excesses
	Metals	-	1000	1561	561						
	Kistna Eastern										
	Small Stores		1700	1789	89						
	Building Materials		7000	10955	3955						
	Fuel		800	1492	692						
8	Pantry Stores		1000	1105	105						Items No 8 to 10 orders on the O. I. S. for October 1883.
	Horse fittings		"	254	254						
	Miscellaneous		3000	5918	918						
	Manufacture of Stocks		8000	13245	5245						
										The Superintending Engineer states that the Executive Engineer has been instructed to remove these excesses at an early date.	

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts requiring the

of Executive Engineers for the Month of December 1883.
orders of Government.

Item No.	Particulars of each Item.	Month in the Accounts of which Objectionable Expenditure first appeared.	Comparison with Estimate.			Comparison with Appropriation of the Year.			Expenditure during the Month.	Opinion of the Superintending Engineer, with final Remarks by Examiner.	Orders by Government.
			Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure up to Date.	Excess over Estimate.	Amount of Appropriation.	Expenditure of the Year.	Excess over Appropriation.			
	Kistna Western										
9	Building materials Vo:		5000	5926	926					The Executive Engineer states that arrangements are being made to have the Excess reduced as speedily as possible.	Item No 9 Endeavours should be made to do so by the close of this month
	Works for which revised Estimates are likely to be required. Kistna Western										
10	Manufacture of stores at Vuellamoredy		2200	2461						Vide Item No 6, above	Item No 10 Vide order against Item No 6.
	Miscellaneous Irregularities Kistna Eastern Division Amounts outstanding in Miscellaneous Advances Schedule.										
11	Expenditure incurred in raising Steamer "Charles Orr"			1188						The Executive Engineer states that orders for adjustment from the Superintending Engineer are awaited.	Items No. 11 & 12 for Supplementary attention With reference to Item No 12. attention is invited to G.O No 2006 of the 20th July 1880
12	___ Do ___ for despatching Amaravatti marbles to Madras			1319							

D. C. Cameron

Examiner of P. W. Accounts,
Madras.

11/3

The S.E. II Circle.
Thro the Examiner P.W. Accounts
Issued 11-3-84

12-3-84

1884

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 2343

From The Lt II Circle

No. 3165 Z.S

Dated 12-3-84

Received Do

SUBJECT.

Forwarding an Estimate of Rs 1740/ for the cost of conveying to Madras the Amaravati Marbles & requesting to arrange for allotment of funds for the same at an early date

DISPOSAL.

No. 716 C Dated 22nd March/84

Transferred to the Public Deptt for early provision of the requisite funds

pcy JCS

Dessn 22/3/84.

B

Amn

Mnoty

22/3

Hon Secy Dept 24/3

Co. A 20 18 Way 23-7-83
" 1761 Way 21-6-83
" Public Works 1151-2-84
12-6-83

F.C.

B. Co. 1016 W. 21-4-84

C. No. 2343.

S.A.W.

This estimate does not appear to be a Public Works charge. The marbles were brought to Madras to be placed at the Museum, and the cost of conveyance appears to be a charge against the Civil Depts.

Way
21/3/84

19th March/84
B.B.H

Public Works Department, 1883-84.

1

Current No. 2343

Letter No. 3165 H.S.

Dated the 12th March/84

From the S.E. II Circle

NOTE OF REMARKS.

1. The accompanying is an estimate of the cost of conveying the Amaravati marbles from Amaravati to Madras, and amounts to Rs 1,740.

2. The number of the stones sent to Madras is about 180, and their weight is about 119 tons. The stones were sent to Madras in accordance with G.O. No. 1151 Public, of the 12th June/83.

19th March/84

BSH

IRRIGATION.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated April, 19th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 19th April 1884, No. 405 I.

APRIL.

" Charles Orr "

The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, authorised to pass the expenditure of Rs. 1,597, incurred in the attempt to recover the steamer —.

19th April 1884, No. 405 I., Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.
Account.

Read—the following letter from J. W. RUNDALL, Esq., Superintending Engineer, II Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Camp, Gudiváda, 22nd March 1884, No. 3233 K.S. :—

I have the honor to forward, herewith, a statement, amounting to Rs. 1,596-9-3, showing the cost of the attempts to recover the steamer *Charles Orr*, together with an original letter from the Executive Engineer explaining the cause of failure of the last two attempts.

2. Mr. Boyle's diary and reports, explaining the first unsuccessful attempt at recovery, were forwarded to you with my No. 1386 of the 20th August 1883.

3. It is much to be regretted that the two latter attempts have been equally unsuccessful. The failure seems to be due to the loose shifting nature of the sand by which the steamer is surrounded.

4. The port officer at Masulipatam was to go out on the 17th instant to visit the site of the wreck, and Mr. Inglis, Assistant Engineer, was to accompany him. On the receipt of their reports, I will let you know whether it is advisable to make another attempt.

5. As the expenditure already incurred, viz., Rs. 1,596-9-3, should be adjusted in the current year, I am unwilling to detain this letter and the statement of expenditure any longer.

6. I, therefore, request that authority may be given to charge off the expenditure against G. Expenditure on Productive Public Works, Revenue Account, 39. Irrigation and Navigation, III Tools and Plant, (13) Repairs and Carriage, under which head, the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, reports, there will be a saving in the allotment for the current year.

Order—dated 19th April 1884, No. 405 I., Public Works.

The Examiner of Public Works Accounts is authorised to pass the expenditure of Rs. 1,597 incurred in the attempt made to recover the steamer *Charles Orr*, the charge being debited to "Repairs and Carriage, Tools and Plant," under Productive Public Works, Revenue Account.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

To the Superintending Engineer, II Circle.
„ Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
„ Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. E. Fernandez.
Spare Copies

20th July 1883, No. 2006 W., Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Account.

Read—the following papers :—

Telegram from Major H. H. COLE, R.E., Simla, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated 28th June 1883.

With reference my 111 of ninth instant, please say whether my proposals are accepted. Money can then be allotted.

Telegram from Colonel R. H. SANKEY, R.E., Secretary to the Government of Madras, to Major H. H. COLE, R.E., Simla, dated 29th June 1883, No. 184 E.

Your proposals accepted subject to local inquiry now being made, result of which will be communicated. Meanwhile funds offered may be allotted.

From F. E. BLACK, Esq., Assistant Engineer, to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Seven Pagodas, Sadras, 30th June 1883, No. 92.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum, No. 1205 C of 26th June 1883, and in reply would suggest that the cost of establishment be charged as follows :—

	Rs.
Hampi	3,500
Amarávati	2,100
Seven Pagodas	1,400
Total ...	7,000

G.O., dated 30th June 1883, Mis. No. 1276, Public.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, dated 26th June 1883, No. 1206 C.

Abstract.—Inquiring whether any decision has been arrived at with regard to the disposal of the Amarávati Marbles.

Order—dated 30th June 1883, Mis. No. 1276, Public.

The Public Works Department will be furnished with copy of G.O., 12th June 1883, No. 1151, Public.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

ENCLOSURE.

G.O., dated 12th June 1883, No. 1151, Public.

Read—the following letter from Dr. J. BURGESS, Archæological Surveyor, Western and Southern India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Rámesvaram, 5th February 1883, No. 13.

I have the honor to inquire when the sculptures that were packed at Amarávati last season may be expected in Madras.

2. It will be remembered that, after the Madras Government had decided to have them removed, the Government of India requested that they should be left at Amarávati until Major Cole could visit the place. This, I believe, he has done some time ago.

3. It was my intention to have completed the materials collected last year by photographs and drawings made from the stones I had packed as soon as they arrived at Madras and to use the whole in the first volume of the Reports of the Madras Archæological Survey, which I might have prepared during next monsoon. The delay that has occurred will necessarily prevent my completing the materials for this volume during the present season. And, as the work done during one working season has all to be inked in and finished during the following monsoon, it will be impossible to have this present season's work ready for publication before the middle of 1884. And, owing to the very small number of native assistants I have been able to obtain, I am not sure that it will be desirable to publish this season's work by itself. The season is not finished yet however, and I can hardly form a correct estimate of what the total outturn of work may yet be.

4. It is, however, most desirable that I should be furnished with full information respecting the Amarávati Marbles, that I may arrange accordingly for the completion of the materials for my report upon them.

No. 395.

Referred to the Collector of Kistna for early report with reference to G.O., 6th November 1882, No. 1325, Miscellaneous.

16th February 1883.

(Signed) E. S. LAFFAN,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

From Captain H. H. COLE, R.E., Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 2nd December 1882, No. 711.

I have the honor to submit a memorandum on the present condition of the Amarávati Tope containing suggestions for promoting its security and for conserving what remains of its historical sculptures.

Memorandum on the Present Condition of the Amarávati Tope, dated Masulipatam, the 24th November 1882.

I have just returned from a careful inspection of the Buddhist ruins at Amarávati and have had the advantage of conferring with Mr. Horsfall, Collector of the Kistna District, who superintended the excavations ordered by the Duke of Buckingham in 1880. I also met Mr. Mackenzie, the Sub-Collector, and Mr. Grant, the Executive Engineer, at Amarávati itself, and am now able to give a description of the remains of the tope and its sculptures, and to offer an opinion on the best means of preserving them.

Visit to Amarávati.

2. Paragraph 7 of the accompanying report on Amarávati and the panoramic sketch attached to it will explain the condition of the tope after the excavations of 1880 had been completed.

Previous report on Amarávati.

3. Since then Dr. Burgess, Archæological Surveyor for Western and Southern India, spent upwards of a month, between December 1881 and January 1882, in examining the tope and in selecting and packing those sculptures which he considered worthy of removal to the Madras Museum. These stones—numbering 175—were carried to the bank of the River Kistna, about half a mile north of Amarávati, where they now are in a fenced enclosure and under the care of a native custodian. It is scarcely necessary to say that the stones comprise the finest sculptures and the most important historical records of the great tope. They appear to me in good condition and undamaged by the recent floods. They had been taken out of their cases to be freed from the straw which enveloped them, and, as far as I was able to judge, the action of the water had beneficially cleaned the carvings.

Dr. Burgess's work at Amarávati.

Number of Sculptures at Amarávati.

4. The number of stone sculptures at Amarávati are as follows :—

(*a*) Sculptures of Dr. Burgess's selection on the river-bank			175
(*b*) Sculptures at the Tope—			
In a shed to the north, in boxes	8		
Do. do. loose	43		
In situ	195		
		246	
Total ...		421	

Of those that are *in situ*, *i.e.*, on the circular area covered by the tope and railings, there are several that are undoubtedly in their original places, and from these the position of the railing and that of the mound, which must have been in the centre, can be clearly traced.

Present State of the Ruins.

5. At the northern entrance nearest to the village of Amarávati is the shed in which are the stones deposited in 1877 by Mr. Sewell (see panoramic sketch and references in red). His excavations extended from K to L along the circumference, the remainder of which was excavated by Mr. Horsfall in 1880. Passing round to the west, the stone terrace at the parts marked A is still remaining, although a good deal damaged. At B a portion of the outer railing is in its original position. Further round there is another piece of railing in position (D), and the southern entrance (F) may be traced by the pieces of railing and masonry which still remain. Passing round to the east a large slab (G) is erect, and further on is a portion of the outer railing H. Besides these stones, which *indicate part of the outline of the original structure*, there are various smaller fragments and masonry slabs in position to complete the demarcation of the railing and plinth of the tope itself.

Stones at the Site.

6. Of the 246 stones recorded as being now at the tope, a small proportion go to make up those that remain fixed in position. A good many lie scattered round and about the railings, but the greater number are in the centre of the circle, to which position they were removed for Dr. Burgess's operations.

Original Cause of the Ruin of the Tope.

7. I cannot believe that the shattered condition of the masonry and its carvings can be attributed to the natives of Amarávati, who are mostly Hindus. It is true that the grandfather of the present Zemindar is known to have removed brick and stone from the central mound to build his palace and for the purpose of adding to the temple close to it, but he would have been simply concerned in getting the material and *not in wantonly* defacing the sculptures or smashing up the stone blocks. The demolition of the mound as well as the ruin of the surrounding railings and entrances had been effected before we first knew of the tope through Colonel Mackenzie in 1816 ; I believe that *the real destroyers were the Muhammadans*, who, under the Iconoclast Alamgir, conquered the district and established themselves in the forts of Kondapilli and Kondavid in the neighbourhood.

Such destruction as Alamgir was wont to deal on all temples of the hated idol-worshippers would have left the sculptures scattered round the tope. The subsequent demolition of the central mound by the Zemindar would have covered them up with layers of earth and debris, to which the subsequent excavation of the tank in the centre (or more probably digging for treasure) would have contributed. I am assured by Mr. Horsfall that the excavation of 1880 overturned no stones from their original places; that the sculptures laid bare were not injured by the process of excavation ; and that the central mound had previously disappeared, and no relic or stones were found on its site.

Recent Mischief and Local Custody.

8. Some mischief has, no doubt, been perpetrated by natives using the lime-stone for burning into lime, and some wilful chipping of sculptures has occurred, but *I believe that the prime ruin was caused, as stated, by the Muhammadans.* Looking to the comparatively *good condition of the unbroken sculptures, which are over* 1,500 *years old*, there is nothing unusual in the climate to cause special deterioration to any of the masonry carvings which Government may seek to preserve on the spot. *The question of local custody is easily disposed of by the provision of a substantial wall, an iron gate, and a native custodian to keep the key.* The place is now easily accessible to any idle boy who wishes to pass away his time in hammering off carved surfaces, but it is really surprising to me how little evidence there is of damage of this kind.

Removal of Stones to Madras.

9. Dr. Burgess's intentions were to have removed the 175 stones—now taken half a mile away to the river-bank—and to have deposited them at the Madras Museum. I do not know where they could be placed at the Madras Museum, which is already far too overcrowded, unless they were displayed in the open grounds. *Here, however, they would be subject to the more destruc-*

tive atmospheric conditions of a town. As I have stated in my note on Amarávati, of the 11th May, *casts are as good as originals for all scientific purposes*; and, if casting is undertaken, copies can be sent to as many Museums in India or Europe as like to pay the cost of a set. The removal of the stones from Amarávati has, I submit, but a single argument in its favor, viz., that Amarávati is at present very inaccessible. Looking, however, to the future, are we justified in supposing that Amarávati and the fertile Kistna District will always be 150 miles from a railway? It is increasing in wealth, and is now, with its annual revenue of over forty lakhs of rupees, the third richest district in the whole of Madras. Should Haiderabad be connected as proposed with the East Coast, the line of railway must pass near Amarávati and so make it easily accessible to travellers and savants.

Recommendations for Preservative Remedies.

10. The recommendations I beg leave to submit for the conservation of the Amarávati Tope are as follow:—

(1) The masonry terrace-rails and fragments now in their proper positions and described at paragraph 5 of this note should be rendered secure. The existing portions of terrace should be relaid on concrete and in cement. The rails should be supported in their places by a solid foundation of concrete and by using iron bars to prop the uprights and hold them in position.

(2) All the fragmentary sculptures should be collected and placed under a permanent shed in the centre of the circular enclosure.

(3) The bank of earth formed round the tope by the demolition of the mound in past years should be gently sloped off so as to prevent the falling in of earth, such as has occurred during the last rains. This will probably lead to the discovery of more stones; two fresh ones had been partly revealed in the bank and were got out during my visit by Mr. Mackenzie, the Sub-Collector.

(4) A masonry wall seven feet high should be erected round the ruins and have an entrance gate at the north under lock and key.

(5) Near this gate should be a small house for the native custodians.

Disposal of the Sculptures at the River-bank.

11. In regard to the 175 carved stones at the river-bank, I should, if free to do what I thought best, *take them back to the site of the tope* and send casts of them to the Madras and other Museums where Asiatic antiquities are appreciated. *This course I strongly commend to Government. The conservation of the structure will not be promoted by still further scattering its component parts*, and I do not see what special benefit will be secured by removing the originals to the Madras Museum as proposed. The Amarávati Tope is the most important and ornate Buddhist Monument known to exist in the Madras Presidency, and this will, I think, be most fittingly acknowledged by having casts of its best sculptures made for Museums in India and in Europe.

Casts.

12. Any attempt to restore the structure—unless it is possible to ascertain with certainty the former position of particular portions—is most undesirable, but the majority of the stones are easily identified as being parts of the railing or plinth, and their retention at the Amarávati enclosure would be an *in situ* preservation even if they were not in their original structural positions and were merely placed on the ground so as to be easily inspected and examined.

Repairs.

13. It would be expedient to have all the best Amarávati sculptures photographed, and, if the recommendations in this note are adopted, completion photographs should illustrate the condition of the tope and the beneficial effect of the remedies. It would, however, be necessary to employ a good professional photographer to take the negatives (which should become the property of Government for printing by a permanent process), as amateur work is usually unsatisfactory and not worth using for purposes of publication.

Photographs.

14. It will be necessary to charge a special officer with the duty of carrying out these suggestions, and the arrangements will, I hope, be undertaken at once. The cost, exclusive of casts and photography, will probably be some Rs. 5,000.

Special Officer for Repairs.

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

No. 451.

Referred to the Archæological Surveyor of Southern India for an expression of opinion on Captain Cole's recommendations, and more especially on the question of preservation *in situ* as opposed to removal to, and exhibition in, a Museum regarded from the point of view of archæological research.

27th February 1883.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

From J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Masulipatam, 3rd March 1883, No. 575.

In reply to the Order of Government, Public Department, No. 395, of the 20th February 1883, upon Dr. Burgess's letter inquiring when the marbles now packed at Amarávati may be expected in Madras, I have the honor to state that these marbles were not despatched during the current year, pending Captain Cole's inspection and the issue of specific instructions regarding their disposal. Should the Government so order, arrangements can be made for their removal in June or July next after the Kistna has received a sufficient supply of water.

No. 524.

Communicated to the Archæological Surveyor of Southern India for an expression of his views in connection with Captain Cole's letter referred to him by endorsement, No. 451, of 27th ultimo.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

12th March 1883.

From Dr. J. BURGESS, Archæological Surveyor, Western and Southern India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Gujarat, 9th March 1883, No. 24.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 451 of 27th ultimo, with Major Cole's memoranda, dated 11th May and 24th November, relative to the Amarávati Tope, and requesting my opinion thereon.

2. Before adverting to the main purport of the papers, I may notice two points:—*First*, Major Cole has so emphasized his theory that "*the real destroyers*" of the Amarávati Stupa were the Muhammadans that it may be as well to observe that all the evidence is against him. When Colonel Mackenzie first unearthed the many slabs marked on his plan (which Major Cole has reproduced in the papers under consideration), the human figures were nowhere defaced in the way Muhammadans universally treat such imagery, nor is there a particle of evidence to show that the rails had not been covered over by debris centuries before the birth of "the Iconoclast Alamgir." Again, of the stones excavated and left on the spot by Colonel Mackenzie, we know from the testimony of his own drawings and of Sir Walter Elliot that all had disappeared between 1819 and 1848. We find others built into Hindu temples and wells that were constructed between the time of the destruction of the Central Stupa by the old Hindu Zemindar in the latter half of last century and that of the first visit of Colonel Mackenzie. All this and other evidence that I need not here adduce goes to show that Major Cole is quite mistaken in his belief that "*the prime ruin*" was caused by the Muhammadans.

3. *Secondly*, in paragraph 14 (page 4) of his report, Major Cole tries to make out that I advocate different policies in Bombay and in Madras Presidency with respect to the preservation of remains *in situ*. Nothing could be more inaccurate; the best reply to such a charge will be found in my correspondence with the Madras Government with reference to the Govindapuram Fort and the Udayagiri temple.

4. As to the main question, I remark that Major Cole (in paragraph 12 of his memorandum of 24th November) grants that any attempt at restoration of any portion of the Amarávati Tope is impracticable, and, though (in paragraph 11) he speaks of "the conservation of *the structure*," he admits that there is no *structure* to conserve. On his own showing, therefore, the remains do not come within the scope of his duties any more than the stupas at Sopárá or at Bhárhut, or any of the remains excavated by General Cunningham, or even my present excavations here. Such remains are entirely archæological in character, and are best left to the disposal of the Government and the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of the Presidency to which they belong. If General Cunningham may arrange what is to be done at Bhárhut or elsewhere without reference to Major Cole, it may be left also to the Madras Government and myself to arrange what is best to be done at Amarávati. This view I believe would be fully supported by the Government of India. But if Major Cole is allowed to interfere in this instance, it may afterwards be used as a precedent for his interference with General Cunningham's work as well as mine, and, considering the personal animus he has already manifested, this might lead to further difficulties.

5. On the simple ground alone of the remains being purely archæological in character, Government need have no difficulty in deciding to carry out the operations begun last year under my recommendation. Of their propriety I believe every one at all acquainted with the circumstances—such as the Collector, Mr. J. Horsfall; the Sub-Collector, Mr. G. Mackenzie; the Engineer, Mr. Grant; the former First Assistant Collector, Mr. R. Sewell—will agree without hesitation with me. And, if scientific opinion is required, the Government might ask General Cunningham's.

6. As to Major Cole's proposal to lift the fragments of the old terrace and relay the slabs "on concrete and in cement," I cannot refrain from entering a very stong protest against such a course. It would destroy the only portion of the original still left as the builders laid it down. Moreover, Major Cole is not aware that the construction of this terrace reveals a curious chapter in the history of the stupa, and all antiquarians would have cause to regret his ill-considered interference with it.

7. Major Cole's proposed masonry wall, 7 feet high, round the site might, I fear, be only a temptation to Telugu boys—natives of a hilly country—to climb over it. I have already informed Government that I intend revisiting and making further excavations at Amarávati, and perhaps this wall might be delayed at least till I have done so.

8. For the preservation, as far as possible, of the slabs left on the site and not *in situ*, I would approve of the suggestion to erect a shed over them in the centre of the area and to protect the place by means of a guardian.

9. A whole year has already been unnecessarily lost, and I would now respectfully submit the following for the approval of Government:—

(1) That Government should carry out the arrangements previously sanctioned and have the stones packed removed to Madras as soon as the river and canals will permit. The slabs to be removed include those on the river bank, eight in the small shed near the site, and those from Jaggayapet now at Bezváda.

(2) The stones should only be unpacked at Madras under my own supervision or orders, as it is my intention to photograph them to scale, and this can best be done, and with least risk of injury, as each is opened out.

(3) If, as Major Cole hints, the whole of the slabs to be removed cannot be properly exhibited in the Madras Museum, some of them may be placed in the Government School of Arts, where a few good specimens would be found most useful as models. But if the Museum is to serve its purpose as an educational agency, separate provision will have to be made for the natural products and the antiquarian collections, when there need be no want of space for these slabs.

(4) If Major Cole can induce other Governments to pay the expense of casts for their Museums, these might be made under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Madras School of Arts. They could be made very much cheaper at Madras than at Amarávati, and the possession of the originals will save the Madras Government the expense of casts for their Museum.

10. Trusting that these suggestions will be approved and sanctioned by Government, I have, &c.

Letter to Major-General A. CUNNINGHAM, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, dated Fort St. George, 22nd March 1883, Mis. No. 642, Public.

From Captain H. H. Cole, dated 2nd December 1882, No. 711, with attached memorandum.
From Dr. J. Burgess, dated 9th March 1883, No. 24.
Memorandum by Captain Cole on the present condition of the Amarávati Tope, dated April 1882.

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the papers marginally noted, and to request the favor of an expression of your opinion on the questions at issue between Captain Cole, R.E., and Dr. Burgess in respect of the Amarávati marbles.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

From R. SEWELL, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector, Chingleput, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chingleput, 29th April 1883, No. 2.

I have the honor to address Government with reference to the preservation of the marbles at Amarávati in the Kistna District.

2. These were mostly excavated more than three years ago under orders of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Those that I excavated have been lying exposed even longer, viz., since May 1877, or for the last six years. About a year ago Dr. Burgess packed some of the more beautiful specimens for transmission to the Madras Museum, and they were removed to the river bank. They lay there till November waiting for Captain Cole's promised inspection, and meanwhile were exposed to great danger owing to a heavy fresh in the river which swept completely over the cases. Happily no appreciable damage was done according to Captain Cole's reports. But there can be no question that these wonderful sculptures cannot be improved, and, on the other hand, are almost certainly subject to deterioration by their exposure to the fierce heat of the sun in the present season and the heavy tropical rains of the monsoon. As each year passes by and nothing is done to save them, the process of

destruction is steadily going on, and, if this treatment is continued, all the rare beauty of the lately-excavated marbles will be lost by their becoming weather-worn like *all* the rest previously excavated. I would, therefore, very earnestly entreat Government to take some immediate steps to save them. Their value is incalculable. They are not only beautiful objects and relics of rare artistic workmanship, but they constitute almost the *only known record* in the whole of India whereby we can learn the manners, customs, costumes, and religious habits of the inhabitants of this country in the early centuries A.D.

3. Captain Cole has reported to the Government of India his desire that the marbles should remain where they are. Dr. Burgess desires to have them removed to the safe custody of the Museum at Madras. May I respectfully request that Government will hasten to apply to the Government of India for definite instructions as to the disposal of the marbles, and have their destination settled and the sculptures safely housed before the next monsoon sweeps over them.

4. If this has already been done, I must apologize for troubling you.

From Major-General A. CUNNINGHAM, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., Director-General, Archæological Survey, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 30th May 1883, No. 24.

In reply to your letter, No. 642, dated 22nd March 1883, with its enclosures, asking for my opinion about the disposal of the sculptures taken from the Amarávati Stupa, I have the honor to state as follows:—

There is so little now remaining on the side of the Amarávati Stupa that I do not think it is worth while to attempt any kind of restoration. I am a strong advocate for the conservation of all ancient buildings that actually exist, and also for the restoration of such as can be restored. When I suggested in 1853 that the gateways of the Sânchi Stupa might, with advantage, be removed to the British Museum, my sole object was their preservation, as I was but too well aware of the danger to which they were exposed if left much longer neglected. But since Major Cole obtained his present appointment, I have been a staunch advocate for the complete restoration of the Sânchi Stupa.

As so many of the sculptured stones have already been removed from Amarávati, I agree with Dr. Burgess in thinking that the best thing that can now be done is to place them under cover in the Madras Museum. There they will be both safe and accessible. There also a certain number of the pillars might be set up with their rail-bars and copings complete, sufficient to show what the building actually was in its original state.

The sculptures now lying at Amarávati might be collected together, as suggested by Major Cole, in the centre of the circle of ruins, under a suitable shed, and placed under the charge of a chokidar. Photographs should be taken of all the finer and more interesting specimens both at Amarávati and at Madras. If casts are to be taken, they could be, as Dr. Burgess remarks, much more cheaply made at Madras than at Amarávati.

Order—dated 12th June 1883, No. 1151, Public.

The Government approve of the proposals contained in paragraph 9 of the Archæological Surveyor's letter of 9th March last. The Collector of the Kistna and the Superintendent, Government Central Museum, will be guided accordingly.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

Endorsement—dated 12th June 1883, No. 1152, Public.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department, with reference to letter hence, No. 1001, Miscellaneous, dated 17th May 1883.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

ORDER—dated 20th July 1883, No. 2006 W., Public Works.

In G.O., No. 1741 W., dated 21st June 1883, an estimate, amounting to Rs. 18,990, for restorative work at the Hampi ruins was sanctioned, the question of appropriation of funds and distribution of allotments being deferred for further consideration.

2. Major Cole has made an offer of Rs. 10,000 on behalf of the Government of India for conservation of monuments generally; this, with the Rs. 5,000 promised * by the Local Government, will admit of an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 in the current official year, which it is proposed to distribute as follows:—

* G.O., No. 1326 W., dated 7th May 1883.

	Rs.
Mr. Black's salary, establishment, &c.	7,000
For Hampi work	4,000
For Amarávati work	2,400
For Seven Pagodas	1,600
Total ...	15,000

the distribution of the establishment charges being made as follows:—

Hampi	3,500
Amarávati	2,100
Seven Pagodas	1,400
Total ...	7,000

3. No detailed estimates have yet been submitted for work at Amarávati. These should be expedited, and should be submitted for sanction through Major Cole. Attention is, however, called to the orders in the Public Department, No. 1151, dated 12th June 1883, in which the views of Government as to work at Amarávati are communicated.

4. Orders have since issued in the Financial Department making a specific appropriation of Rs. 5,000 to include the sum of Rs. 3,000 separately applied † for by Mr. Black.

† G.O., No. 2005 W., dated 20th July 1883.

(True Extract.)

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

To H. C. Black, Esq.
„ the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
„ Major Cole, R.E.
„ the Financial Department.

" Sups 2nd 3rd & 5th Circles.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.
Spare Copies

GENERAL.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated July, 20*th*.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 20th July 1883, No. 2006 W.

JULY.

Work at Amaravati, Hampi and the Seven Pagodas

Passing orders regarding the distribution of funds for —.