

80 spare copies
[For General Distribution.]

Circular No. 4 Public Works.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL.

To

THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENGAL, THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND
ODDH, AND THE PUNJAB.
THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, CENTRAL PROVINCES, BRITISH BURMA, ASSAM AND COORG.
THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.
THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA, RAJPUTANA AND BILUCHIS-
TAN.
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY WORKS.
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.
THE CONSULTING ENGINEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAIL-
WAYS, CALCUTTA, LAHORE, AGRA AND LUCKNOW.
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.

Simla, September 8, 1886.

SIR,

It has come to the knowledge of the Government of India that owing to permission unfortunately granted by the local authorities to certain contractors to remove stone for construction purposes on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the extensive ruins of a city of high antiquity and historic interest comprising several temples covered by earth or forest, have been opened up, and very large quantities of stone removed, thereby causing an irreparable loss.

2. The rules of the Public Works Department Code (Chapters III, 74 and 75, and XI, 6) provide for the care and preservation of buildings of architectural and historical interest, but it should be in future distinctly understood that this term comprises ancient ruins of all kinds, and mounds known or likely to contain ruins, and that in all cases of doubt no steps whatever, should be taken, otherwise than for their preservation, without the previous inspection and consent of the Archaeological Department.

3. His Excellency the Governor General in Council trusts that in the future effective measures will be taken to prevent the destruction of any ruin of interest, and to ensure that officers of the Government in all Departments will act in the spirit of the preceding instructions, referring freely for information and advice to the Archaeological Department. His Excellency confidently reckons on the co-operation of the Local Governments and Administrations in this matter, and desires that the attention of officers charged with the construction of railways and other large works may be specially directed to the necessity for exercising the utmost care in enforcing observance of these instructions by their contractors and subordinates.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. S. S. S.
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.
Nil.

In
The Secretary to the Govt of Madras
P. W. Department

No 2569 Ind/1st Oct 1886

Communicated to
Suptg Engrs for information
and guidance also to the
Consq Engr for Railways
for special attention with
adherence to para 3

(sd) J. O. H.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL.

To

Circular No. 4 Public Works.

Dated Simla, September 8, 1886.

Received

No 2569 Ind/1st Oct 1886

Suptg Engineers
Consq Engr for Rys
C. A. to Govt.
Supt of Works J. in S
Chief Engineer for Iron
Engr. in ch. in S. Ry Surveys

Impressing on local authorities the absolute
necessity for preventing the destruction of any
ancient ruin, &c., of interest.

[For General Distribution.]

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I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. B. SAMPSON,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Nil.

P. W. D.

Gobt. of (1885) Madras.
PUBLIC.

N^o 1937 Wd/20 August/85

Communicated to
Suptg. Engineers.

2. On receipt of advice
from the Archaeological
Survey Dept. as to the
various Monuments or
buildings which require
to be preserved or restored,
the necessary provision of
funds will be made in
the budget estimate
of this Dept. for 1886-87.

(Signed) JH

Suptg. Engrs.

By P. W. Accts.

Encl. L.H.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 21st July 1885, No. 1707.

N^o 1937 Wd/20 August/85
JULY.

Archæological Survey.

Passing orders with reference to the future
arrangements for conducting the — of this presi-
dency, and requesting the Government of India
to continue the allotment made in 1882-83 and
obtain the Secretary of State's sanction to the
employment of Dr. Hultsch in the — on 300
rupees a-month.



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 :—

Hampi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	RS.
Amaravati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
Seven Pagodas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
									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 Amaravati 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, Archaeological Surveyor, Western and Southern India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ramesvaram, 5th February 1883, No. 13.

I have the honor to inquire when the sculptures that were packed at Amaravati 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 Amaravati 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 Archaeological 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 Amaravati 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 Amaravati Tope containing suggestions for promoting its security and for conserving what remains of its historical sculptures.

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

I have just returned from a careful inspection of the Buddhist ruins at Amaravati and have had the advantage of conferring with Mr.

Visit to Amaravati.
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 Amaravati 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.

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

3. Since then Dr. Burgess, Archaeological Surveyor for Western and Southern India, spent upwards of a month, between December 1881 and January 1882, in examining the tope

Dr. Burgess's work at Amaravati.
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 Amaravati, 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 Amaravati.

4. The number of stone sculptures at Amaravati 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.

5. At the northern entrance nearest to the village of Amaravati 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.

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.

7. I cannot believe that the shattered condition of the masonry and its carvings can be attributed to the natives of Amaravati, 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.

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.

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.

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

Casts.

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.

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

Repairs.

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

Photographs.

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.

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

Special Officer for Repairs.

casts and photography, will probably be some Rs. 5,000.

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

No. 451.

Referred to the Archaeological 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 archaeological 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 Archaeological 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, Archaeological 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 Sopará or at Bhárhut, or any of the remains excavated by General Cunningham, or even my present excavations here. Such remains are entirely archaeological in character, and are best left to the disposal of the Government and the Superintendent of the Archaeological 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 archaeological 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, 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 Amarāvati, 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 Bezvāda.
- (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 Amarāvati, 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 Archaeological 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 Amarāvati Stupa, 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 Amarāvati 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 Amarāvati 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, Archaeological 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 Amarāvati Stupa, I have the honor to state as follows:—

There is so little now remaining on the side of the Amarāvati 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 Sānchi 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 Sānchi Stupa.

As so many of the sculptured stones have already been removed from Amarāvati, 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 Amarāvati 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 Amarāvati and at Madras. If casts are to be taken, they could be, as Dr. Burgess remarks, much more cheaply made at Madras than at Amarāvati.

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

The Government approve of the proposals contained in paragraph 9 of the Archaeological 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
 * G.O., No. 1326 W., dated 7th May 1883. 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:—

	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:—

	RS.
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.

(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.

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Exd. A. F. Goodall.
 Spare Copies

GENERAL
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of (1883) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated July, 20th.

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 —.

10TH JUNE 1885, No. 1352 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following letter from Colonel W. H. BURTON, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, V Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Chepâk, 3rd June 1885, No. 866 :—

With reference to paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 1047 W., dated 5th May 1885, I have the honor to report that the work at the Seven Pagodas can be undertaken by the Executive Engineer, Chingleput, with his present staff of subordinates.

ORDER—dated 10th June 1885, No. 1352 W., Public Works.

Communicated to the Public Department.

2. If the work is to be executed by the Public Works Department, a grant to the extent of the estimate, viz., Rs. 2,228, should be provided.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Public Department.

„ Superintending Engineer, V Circle.
„ Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. E. Fernandez.

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BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated June, 10th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 10th June 1885, No. 1352 W.

JUNE.

Seven Pagodas

Letter from the Superintending Engineer,
V Circle, reporting that the work at the
— can be undertaken by the Executive En-
gineer, Chingleput division, communicated
to the Public Department, with remarks.

21st JULY 1885, No. 1707, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From J. BURGESS, Esq., LL.D., C.I.E., Archæological Surveyor of Southern India,
to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 22, Seton Place, Edinburgh, 8th
April 1885.

With reference to G.O., Mis. No. 312, of 6th February, referring to the assist-
ance necessary for the systematic translation of inscriptions, I have the honor to
submit the following in reply.

2. It seems desirable in the first place to call attention to the accompanying
paper on the general question, written by me four years ago and submitted to the
Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The general review
therein embodied has reference to all India including Madras, and the only additional
circumstance demanding special attention is the following.

3. Whereas, over Northern India, Bombay, and the Northern Dekhan, the Hindu
inscriptions are, with a few modern exceptions, all in the Sanscrit or ancient Pali
languages, in Madras, on the contrary, the mass of the old inscriptions are found to
be in one or other of the Dravidian languages. Thus, in the Tamil districts, they are
mostly in Old Tamil, with occasionally a preamble or small portion in the Sanscrit
language, but in an Old Tamil or Grantha alphabet. In the Telugu and Malayalam
districts, the case is similar, though in the Canarese country there is a larger propor-
tion in Sanscrit. These latter, it is to be hoped, Mr. Fleet will take up at an early
date.

4. When I wrote on 1st January, it appeared that it might be possible for
Government to secure the service of some young European scholar for a limited period
of two or three years, who, with the aid of a few pandits, might be employed to
decipher and translate the inscriptions which would be collected by the field staff of
the survey. It is clear that no one, not well acquainted with at least some of the
Dravidian languages as well as Sanscrit, could be of any real service in the work of
translation. Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalam are scarcely at all studied in England;
and on inquiry among leading German scholars, I find that the case is similar among
them, and I am informed that, while Sanscritists could readily be secured, it would
scarcely be possible to find any one prepared to undertake the work of editing criti-
cally inscriptions in these Dravidian languages.

5. The alternative then seems to lie in engaging the best pandits in each
language and training them as far as practicable in more accurate modes of transla-
tion than the slipshod style so common in our courts and public offices. They would
make the best translations they could, and whenever an inscription seemed to deserve
the publication of a full and accurate version, the pandit's one should be submitted
to the scholar most competent to revise it. Among all the members of the different
branches of the Government service, there are surely some men so well versed in the
languages of the country as to be able to give occasional aid of this sort: the mere
fact that such work was sometimes submitted to them might prove a stimulus to some
to acquire a more accurate knowledge of the language than is common. Surely the

different services should present some men worthy to rank with Ellis, Elliot and Burnell in the past. And if, in any case, no one competent to translate in a scholarly fashion some of the inscriptions were available among Government officers, application could be made to some missionary, who might be induced to render valuable help if I could offer a moderate honorarium in return for his services.

6. If Government is pleased to sanction such a scheme, and authorise me to carry out the details, without being delayed pending sanction and orders relating to petty details, I shall endeavour as early as practicable to make arrangements. The present pandit ought to be sufficient for the Tamil provinces, if his services are not diverted to other work, and he requires only two men to help him in taking *facsimiles*, &c. The Malayalam inscriptions might be delayed for the present, but either for the Canarese or Telugu districts a good pandit should be engaged for next field season. If Mr. Fleet is prepared to take up the Canarese ones soon, it would be preferable at present to devote attention to the Telugu inscriptions, and as I have a number of *facsimiles* collected in 1882, in the Kistna district, a commencement could be made as soon as a suitable pandit was secured.

From J. BURGESS, Esq., LL.D., C.I.E., Archæological Surveyor, Southern India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Edinburgh, 16th April 1885.

In continuation of my letter of last week, I have the honor to add that I have since heard that Dr. E. Hultzsch, a young German scholar, now travelling in India, has a knowledge of Canarese, Tamil and Telugu, and I know him to be a good Sanscrit and Pali scholar. An acquaintance in Germany writes to me that he believes Dr. Hultzsch would be willing to remain in India for a year or two if he had any temporary appointment that would afford him the means of subsistence.

If Government, then, is disposed to entertain the suggestion to employ such a man, this is an opportunity that may deserve consideration. I am led to believe that he would accept Rs. 300 or 350 a-month, and if employed for two years, I should take care that, with this addition, the expenditure of the survey should be kept within the grant allowed by the Government of India during that period. Dr. Hultzsch's address is "care of the Post Office, Bombay."

As I am not yet aware what arrangements the Government of India may propose making with Mr. Fleet, consequent on General Cunningham's retirement, or whether any funds may be at his disposal which are applicable to the epigraphy of Southern India, it may be desirable to consult that Government before settling with Dr. Hultzsch.

It need hardly be pointed out that the employment of a scholar to devote his sole attention to this work, and do it well, once for all, is greatly preferable to the use of pandits, whose work, it has universally been found in other provinces, is untrustworthy and has all to be redone by scholars. Under a man like Dr. Hultzsch one or two young pandits might be trained in European methods of accuracy so as ultimately to be of the greatest service in such work.

No. 1006.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The Accountant-General is requested to report upon the proposal made by Dr. Burgess in the marginally-noted letter to employ an additional officer upon the

archæological survey at Rs. 300 or Rs. 350 per mensem for two or more years. Dr. Burgess remarks that he would "take care that, with this addition, the expenditure of the survey should be kept within the grant allowed by the Government of India." In this connection, it is observed that the grant of Rs. 15,000 for the Archæological department made in the budgets of 1882-83 and 1883-84 appears to have been

reduced to Rs. 5,000 in the budget for 1884-85—*vide* letter from the Accountant-General, dated 14th June 1884, No. 1914, read in G.O., 19th June 1884, No. 1338). The Accountant-General is requested to explain the circumstances under which this occurred, and also to state whether there are funds available to meet the expenditure now proposed.

2. The Accountant-General is also requested to state whether any portion of the salary of Dr. Burgess is debited to Madras. It was originally arranged that half of Dr. Burgess' salary should be debited to Bombay and half to Madras; this arrangement does not seem however to have been carried out.

3. The Accountant-General is lastly requested to furnish a statement showing the expenditure on the Archæological department since it commenced operations in this presidency.

OOTACAMUND,
26th May 1885.

(Signed) E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

From H. F. CLOGSTOUN, Esq., Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 22nd June 1885, No. 1572.

Budget department.

In reply to your official memorandum, No. 1006, dated the 26th May, I have the honor to furnish a statement showing the expenditure on the Archæological department since it commenced operations in this presidency. The statement is in two parts, the first showing the expenditure in connection with archæological operations supervised by Dr. Burgess or by Mr Sewell, and the second the expenditure on operations connected with that branch of the department which is presided over by Captain Cole. The expenditure shown in statement No. 1 is budgeted for by this Government, and is incorporated in the books of this office under the head of *Minor departments*, Archæological department. The expenditure shown in statement No. 2 is provided for by the Government of India, and is not shown on the books of this office.

2. It will be seen from statement No. 1 that no portion of the pay of Dr. Burgess has been debited in the accounts of this presidency since the year 1882-83, the total amount debited on that account during the whole period of the operations up to date being only Rs. 2,662-12-9. Dr. Burgess has probably preferred, as a rule, to draw his salary in Bombay rather than in Madras, and the practice of dividing the salary drawn between the two presidencies was discontinued in April 1883 at the suggestion of the Accountant-General, Bombay, who pointed out that, as archæological expenditure was Imperial, both in Bombay and Madras, the division of the salary was opposed to rule and was unnecessary.

3. Although, however, as just stated, the expenditure of the Archæological department is Imperial, no special grant on account of the expenditure of the department has been made by the Government of India for any later year than 1882-83. For the succeeding year, the provision made in the estimates has been that proposed by this office, the figures being based on an assumed continuance of expenditure at the same rate as that of a series of months prior to the date of framing the estimate. The provision made for 1884-85 in the original estimate, viz., Rs. 5,000, was raised in the revised estimate to Rs. 10,000, but I regret that the provision for 1885-86 should have been based on what was clearly insufficient data.

4. No funds are available to meet the further expenditure on account of an additional officer proposed by Dr. Burgess from the original grant for the year, which in any case will be considerably exceeded; but if the Government of India is unable or unwilling to make an additional grant, it would doubtless consent to the entertainment of the officer proposed, if this Government consented to defray his salary from Provincial funds.

ENCLOSURES.

No. I.—STATEMENT of charges on account of the Archaeological department debited to the head of "Minor departments."

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Remarks.
Provision made in budget estimates	RS. A. P. 3,200 0 0	RS. A. P. 15,200 0 0	RS. A. P. 15,000 0 0	RS. A. P. 15,000 0 0	RS. A. P. 5,000 0 0	RS. A. P. 5,000 0 0	The figures entered in this line are special sanctions accorded by the Government of India, without reference to the budget estimate.
Revised grant		30,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	
<i>Actual Expenditure.</i>						Two months.	
Compensation to Dr. Burnell		500 0 0	2,162 12 9	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	
Pay of Dr. Burgess			1,404 5 2	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	
Establishment		169 0 0	1,227 12 5	.. .. .	258 14 0	.. .. .	
Travelling allowances		1,186 0 0	1,150 12 10	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	
Contingencies		13,824 0 0	† 6,036 6 0	1,153 6 5	.. .. .	.. .. .	
Pay of Mr. Sowell			300 0 0	4,191 11 6	3,600 0 0	600 0 0	
Pay of Mr. Rea and another			1,062 4 0	3,042 9 8	3,464 2 11	997 14 10	
Establishment		1,868 0 0	21 8 0	511 7 8	828 15 0	415 8 0	
Travelling allowances		728 0 0	123 5 3	1,637 2 11	1,231 5 0	381 1 6	
Contingencies		1,858 13 1	85 13 6	60 0 0	60 0 0	10 0 0	
Charges in Kistna, peon, &c.		81 6 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	730 12 0	.. .. .	
Printing of Sanscrit manuscripts							
Printing photos. of Amaravati and Hampi							
Other items							
Total, Actuals	3,376 4 8	24,003 3 1	13,574 15 11	16,550 7 10	10,174 0 11	2,404 8 4	

* Work executed by the Government Lithographic department.
† Rs. 3,878-6-5 of this amount to be considered as a charge against the grant of 1881-82.

* Instruments supplied by the Public Works stores
† Purchase of photographic stones

No. 2.—STATEMENT of charges incurred on account of archaeological works and debited to the account of "India."

Particulars.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1882-83—Payment by the Collector of Bellary in March 1883 to the Archaeological Engineer for the preservation of ancient monuments	4,000	0	0
Debit to the Civil department in the accounts of the Public Works Engineer	1,000	0	0
Total, 1882-83	5,000	0	0
1883-84—Payments by the Collector of Bellary in May and July 1883 on the above account	1,000	0	0
Debits to the Civil department in the accounts of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts for expenditure between May and October 1883	5,650	6	5
Further debits in the Examiner's accounts adjusted by the Civil department in March 1884	4,446	15	1
	11,097	5	6
Deduct amount re-paid into the Bellary treasury out of the payments of the previous year	2,123	9	10
Net, 1883-84	8,973	11	8

READ—again resolution of the Government of India, Home department, dated 6th June 1885, Nos. 2-87-103, recorded in G.O., dated 24th June 1885, No. 1441, Public.

ORDER—dated 21st July 1885, No. 1707, Public.

The disposal of the application from Dr. Burgess for additional assistance to that now at his disposal for the archaeological survey of the Madras presidency has been delayed, pending the receipt of the report from the Accountant-General on the financial position of the Archaeological department. His Excellency the Governor in Council, in view of that report, considers that the opportunity should be taken to draw the attention of the Government of India to the inadequacy of the present Imperial allotment for the conduct of the survey as well as to the proposals involving additional expenditure now made by Dr. Burgess.

2. The Government notice that Dr. Burgess has not been in the habit of submitting an annual budget, and that the Government of India has made no special grant on account of the expenditure of the department since 1882-83. The Accountant-General has in subsequent years made in his estimates a small provision, which however, has always been largely exceeded.

3. When Dr. Burgess first took up the Madras survey, a detailed estimate was prepared on the basis of an expenditure of Rs. 25,000 *per annum*, and the Government of India consented to that grant for 1882-83, on condition that the distribution of the allotment between the establishment and other charges should be left to Dr. Burgess. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, in the despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 29th June 1882, No. 167, stated that it was intended that the Imperial grants to the Madras and Bombay Governments should cover the additional cost involved in the proposals which were then made. The specific allotment, which it was evidently intended should continue to be made for the work in the presidency, has not, however, it appears, been made, and in consequence no funds are available to meet the extra expenditure involved in the proposals now put forward by Dr. Burgess.

4. The present establishment working in this presidency, under the supervision of Dr. Burgess, consists of one assistant upon a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, one pandit on Rs. 75, eight draughtsmen, the maximum salary of each being Rs. 50, two peons and one clerk. The report from the Accountant-General explains why no portion of Dr. Burgess' salary has been debited to the allotment made for this presidency according to the arrangement originally agreed upon.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of the proposal made by Dr. Burgess in paragraph 5 of his first letter, to engage pandits for each Dravidian language for the purpose of making translations of such inscriptions as seem to deserve publication, and the Government also approve of the second proposal made in the letter from Dr. Burgess, dated 16th April 1885, to obtain if possible the services of Dr. Hultsch to supervise the work done by the pandits. As already pointed out, however, Dr. Burgess is mistaken in supposing that sufficient funds have already been allotted to meet the expenditure necessary if these proposals are to be carried into effect; and an additional allotment of funds will be necessary. It is also observed that the appointment of Dr. Hultsch upon a salary of Rs. 300 a month requires the sanction of the Secretary of State.

6. The Government therefore resolve to forward these papers to the Government of India, with a request that the additional funds required may be allotted and that the sanction of the Secretary of State may be obtained to the temporary appointment of Dr. Hultsch to the survey upon the terms suggested by Dr. Burgess, if his services are still available. Dr. Burgess, to whom a copy of these proceedings will be communicated, may, it is presumed, be expected shortly in India to take up his appointment as head of the entire Archæological Survey department, and the Government of India will be requested if necessary to communicate direct with him.

7. The Government of India will also be requested to continue the grant made in 1882-83 for the purposes of the department, leaving Dr. Burgess, as formerly suggested, to make such arrangements as to establishment as he thinks desirable, reporting them to this Government from time to time and taking care not to exceed the limits of the grant.

8. In connection with the future of the archæological survey of this presidency, it is observed that the Government of India propose, in paragraph 4 of their resolution read at the head of this order, that the Survey department shall in future advise the Government as to the various monuments or buildings of antiquity or interest which require to be preserved or restored, and that the Public Works department shall carry out the necessary repairs. The Public Works department will therefore make in their budget for the next year a small provision to meet the necessary expenditure upon this work. Plans and estimates have already been prepared for certain work necessary for the preservation of the Seven Pagodas, and after these have been approved by Dr. Burgess, their execution will be entrusted to the Public Works department.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To Dr. J. Burgess, C.I.E.
„ the Public Works department.
„ the Revenue department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. A. F. Aaron.

P. W. D.

¹¹
N^o 1937/11/20 August/85

Govt. of 1885 Madras.
PUBLIC.

Communicated to

Supdy. Engineers.

2. On receipt of advice from the Archaeological Survey Dept. as to the various monuments & buildings which require to be preserved or restored, the necessary provision of funds will be made in the budget estimate of this Dept. for 1886-87.

(Signed) JH

Supdy. Engrs.

By ¹¹ P. W. Accts.

Encl. JH

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 21st July 1885, No. 1707.

¹¹
N^o 1937/11/20 August/85
JULY.

Archæological Survey.

Passing orders with reference to the future arrangements for conducting the — of this presidency, and requesting the Government of India to continue the allotment made in 1882-83 and obtain the Secretary of State's sanction to the employment of Dr. Hultzsch in the — on 300 rupees a-month.

