

Gobt. of 1891 Madras.
PUBLIC.

No. 139 Wd/17 Jan 1891

Order Merum

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Mink, in continuation
of G.O. 3096 Wd/19 Dec/90

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Issued

Recd.

Enc. I.

G.O., 9th January 1891, No. 18.

JANUARY.

Archæology.

Passing orders regarding the case of the temple
at Kovilpati in Madura district.

9TH JANUARY 1891, No. 18, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. SMITH, R.E., Superintending Engineer, VI
Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Camp
Kodaikānal, 27th February 1890, No. 1335 M.D.

With reference to para. 2 of G.O., No. 2523-W., dated 11th September 1889,
I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of Rs. 350 for preserving the temple
at Kovilpati, together with a report and sketch plan.

ENCLOSURE.

REPORT to accompany the estimate for repairs to the Temple at Kovilpati Village,
Tirumangalam Taluk.

1. The temple is situated at the south-west portion of Kovilpati village, which is about half-a-mile west of Vikramangalam.
2. This is a Siva temple of old architecture built in the days of Pandya Raja of Madura.
3. There is a verandah (terraced) in front of the temple gateway measuring $26\frac{1}{2}'$ by $9'$ with a good terrace of covering stones and the top covering of which is in bad order, being overgrown with bushes and leaking in some places.
4. The temple measures $73'$ by $41\frac{1}{2}'$ inside, with one girba grakam in the centre, as shown in the sketch, for the dedication of Siva god, in which place there now exists a Belly god or Ganapathy. The girba grakam is sub-divided into two compartments—the first to preserve the things required for the worship of the god, and the second for the god itself.
5. The above 2nd compartment for the girba grakam, as it is called, has a wooden terrace bearing the tower, the planking being done on the support of beams and joists resting on the walls, but the wood-work has been worn out and many beams have fallen and decayed. As the tower for this room is based upon the walls, which have been worked out into an octagonal figure by cornice works, these rotten beams, &c., can be removed without any danger, and the holes in which they rest can be blocked up. The tower is carried in a circular form on this octagon by projection of bricks, and is carried to the top as a cone with different figures of Hindu architecture built over it. The above circular dome has an opening at the south side, the brick-work having been destroyed for a length of 6 ft., and the tower is unsafe. Hence provision has been made for rebuilding the demolished portion of the dome and for closing the holes in which the beams rest on the inside.
6. There are some wide openings in the joints of stones in the walls which are likely to cause those stones to fall and thus endanger the building, and hence a lump sum has been provided for closing these openings and pointing them.
7. The building is in good order throughout in the inside and the pillars and cornice works and corbels have been executed with utmost skill in architecture, but the top over the terrace is strewn with bushes and trees, the roots of which have grown into the concrete over the terrace, which is much destroyed, and hence the building leaks in most places. Provision has therefore been made for removing all the bushes and on the terrace and for laying concrete of 3" thick and plastering.
8. There is a good ventilation in the whole building, light being sufficiently let in through the open spaces left around the three sides of the inner building just above the moat.
9. The main walls of the building, including the portion over the terrace, are about 20 ft. in height in the front and north side, but 8 ft. have fallen down from the other sides, the fallen stones lying down around the building, which still exists, is strong enough and in good order.

10. Big Alai, Itchi and Arosa trees have grown in the main walls, which have carried their roots to the very basement and thus weakened the walls. Provision has therefore been made for cutting them out and also to hot-iron the roots within the walls, so that they may not again thrive, but be altogether destroyed.

11. There are inscriptions on the stone in the walls on all sides in Tamil and Sanscrit letters which are not easily readable.

12. There is a moat on the south, west and north sides of girba grakam and its front apartment measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep with a beautiful cornice work, some of the cornice stones being 22 ft. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, very nicely and neatly dressed and fitted.

13. The covering stones for the terrace are all well wrought up, and measure 8 feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

14. The flooring is very roughly made of stones laid loose and is very irregular, and it is reported that they have been removed once and examined.

15. There is a well measuring about 12 feet square in the south side of the temple cut in rock with very good water which provides for drinking purposes of the whole village. This well greatly requires clearing and looking after, which the Local Fund Department may be requested to take care of, as it is the only drinking-water for the village.

16. The estimate for the necessary upkeep of the temple without allowing it for further ruins above is herewith submitted with a sketch of the building.

(Signed) F. W. S. SMYTH,
Assistant Engineer.

Reference on No. 1270, dated 8th March 1890.

Referred to the Public Department for the opinion of the Archæological Department.

(Signed) R. R. E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Ag. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

Reference on No. 734, dated 12th March 1890.

Referred to the First Assistant, Archæological Survey Department, for report with advertence to G.O., No. 783, dated 1st October 1889.

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

From A. REA, Esq., M.R.A.S., First Assistant, Archæological Survey, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bangalore, 2nd April 1890, No. 238.

Adverting to G.O., No. 783, of the 1st October 1889, and your reference of the 12th March 1890, forwarding report and estimate from the Public Works Department for repairs to the temple at Kovilpati, in the Madura district, I have the honor to report as follows:—

2. Paragraph 5 of the accompanying report provides for the removal of ceiling beams in the tower, and the stopping up of the holes in which they rested. As these beams are a usual feature in such structures, their removal will alter the design; and, as they support nothing, their removal, or retention in their present state, will in no way affect the stability of the tower. They should be left untouched. The repair to the ruined portion of the tower is desirable.

3. The repairs mentioned in paragraph 6 should be carried out.

4. In reference to paragraph 7, the provision for removing the bushes and trees is of first importance, and should be attended to thoroughly, as it is through such vegetation finding a root, that almost all these buildings fall into decay. The laying

of a bed of concrete is, however, quite unnecessary; and its omission will reduce the amount of the estimate very considerably.* If the building were to be restored for worship, the concrete would no doubt be necessary; but as it is simply to be repaired so that ruin may be checked, it will be quite sufficient to close up the cracks and open joints with mortar.

* Rs. 176.
" 65.
" 20.
Total „ 261.

5. The removal of tree roots noted in paragraph 10 is necessary; but it might be done without much expense in scaffolding.

6. The clearing of the well referred to in paragraph 15 is, as remarked, one which is not chargeable to the conservation grant, and should be attended to by the persons concerned.

7. The other paragraphs require no remark; but one matter seems to have been overlooked. Around the exterior of the walls of the shrine is a deep channel in the floor, described in the report and plan as a moat. Rain falling through the openings in the roof overhead collects and floods the floor. In the original design no doubt a drain would be provided to carry the water away. A search might be made for this drain, which will probably be at right angles to the south side of the centre of the shrine. If it exists, it should be cleared out, and so restore the drainage.

8. With the modifications above mentioned, the estimate seems to provide for everything necessary.

G.O., dated 6th November 1890, No. 745, Public.

ABSTRACT.—According sanction to item No. 25, temple at Vikramangalam, being struck out of the list of monuments in the Madura district selected for conservation.

ORDER—dated 9th January 1891, No. 18, Public.

The proposals contained in the letters read above relate to a Siva temple at Kovilpati, the inscriptions on which are said to relate to occurrences which took place early in the 13th century. The temple, which is classed under II and (a), and is therefore not one of the buildings “which from their present condition and historical or archæological value should be maintained in permanent good repair,” is said to be half ruined, and the *inam* confiscated because worship has not been kept up. In or before 1884 the Collector proposed to re-assign part of the lands on condition of the temple being kept in repair. Mr. Sewell, on the other hand, was for placing it in charge of the Public Works Department and spending Rs. 100 a year on it. The present estimate, as drawn up by the Public Works Department, provides for a good deal of “restoration”—always of doubtful expediency, and particularly so in an instance of this kind. Mr. Rea does not advocate the proposals, so far as they relate to restoration, and suggests reductions in the estimate.

2. The case must be governed by the general orders which have issued on the subject of the conservation of monuments in the Madras Presidency. If the temple finds a place in the revised standard list to be prepared by Mr. Rea, his recommendations, as stated in sections 2—5 and 7 of his letter, dated 2nd April last, No. 238, will be accepted and the estimate modified accordingly; otherwise the Government will not assume any responsibility, and it will be desirable for the Surveyor to place on record sketches and particulars regarding the building and to endeavour to have copies of the inscriptions made.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Archæological Surveyor.
 “ Public Works Department.
Copy to Government Epigraphist.
 “ Collector of Madura.

Exd. A. Raitt.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1890} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated September, 9th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 9th Sept. 1890, No. 2422 W.

SEPTEMBER.

Ecclesiastical Works

Letter from the Government of India stating that, at stations where the Public Works Department has been wholly replaced by the Military Works Department, the latter will take charge of the — and transfer the expenditure incurred thereon to the debit of Provincial funds, recorded with remarks.

10. Big Alai, Itchi and Arosa trees have grown in the main walls, which have carried their roots to the very basement and thus weakened the walls. Provision has therefore been made for cutting them out and also to hot-iron the roots within the walls, so that they may not again thrive, but be altogether destroyed.

11. There are inscriptions on the stone in the walls on all sides in Tamil and Sanscrit letters which are not easily readable.

12. There is a moat on the south, west and north sides of girba grakam and its front apartment measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep with a beautiful cornice work, some of the cornice stones being 22 ft. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, very nicely and neatly dressed and fitted.

13. The covering stones for the terrace are all well wrought up, and measure 8 feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

14. The flooring is very roughly made of stones laid loose and is very irregular, and it is reported that they have been removed once and examined.

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* Rs.	176.
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Total	261.

If the building were to be restored for worship, the concrete would no doubt be necessary; but as it is simply to be repaired so that ruin may be checked, it will be quite sufficient to close up the cracks and open joints with mortar.

5. The removal of tree roots noted in paragraph 10 is necessary; but it might be done without much expense in scaffolding.

6. The clearing of the well referred to in paragraph 15 is, as remarked, one which is not chargeable to the conservation grant, and should be attended to by the persons concerned.

7. The other paragraphs require no remark; but one matter seems to have been overlooked. Around the exterior of the walls of the shrine is a deep channel in the floor, described in the report and plan as a moat. Rain falling through the openings in the roof overhead collects and floods the floor. In the original design no doubt a drain would be provided to carry the water away. A search might be made for this drain, which will probably be at right angles to the south side of the centre of the shrine. If it exists, it should be cleared out, and so restore the drainage.

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2. The case must be governed by the general orders which have issued on the subject of the conservation of monuments in the Madras Presidency. If the temple finds a place in the revised standard list to be prepared by Mr. Rea, his recommendations, as stated in sections 2—5 and 7 of his letter, dated 2nd April last, No. 238, will be accepted and the estimate modified accordingly; otherwise the Government will not assume any responsibility, and it will be desirable for the Surveyor to place on record sketches and particulars regarding the building and to endeavour to have copies of the inscriptions made.

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Copy to Government Epigraphist.

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No. 139 Wd/17 Jan'y 1891

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JANUARY.

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Archæology.

Passing orders regarding the case of the temple
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19TH DECEMBER 1890, No. 2067, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated Fort St.
George, 9th September 1890, No. 686.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting the annual report and statistics showing the working of the Lunatic
Asylums in the Presidency for 1889.

ORDER—dated 19th December 1890, No. 2067, Judicial.

The report on the administration of Lunatic Asylums during 1889 discloses no
facts of particular importance and calls for but few remarks.

2. A prominent feature of the report for 1888 was the decline in admissions, and
in its review the Government observed that this decrease must be ascribed solely to
the want of accommodation; the same circumstance was again noticeable in 1889 and
was no doubt due to the same cause. This matter will be referred to again in con-
nection with criminal lunatics.

3. Statistics in regard to the lunatic population under treatment in the asylums
appear in the following statement :—

Population remaining on 1st January.		Admitted.		Total population.		Discharged.		Died.		Re-	
1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
627	647	168	145	795	792	109	109	39	51	647	632

The next table contains particulars of the results obtained in the three asylums
viewed as curative institutions :—

Asylum.	Percentage to daily average strength.						Percentage to admissions.					
	Cured.			Died.			Cured.			Died.		
	1889.	1888.	Last 10 years (average).	1889.	1888.	Last 10 years (average).	1889.	1888.	Last 10 years (average).	1889.	1888.	Last 10 years (average).
Madras ..	13.68	8.10	14.69	9.49	7.03	7.30	54.38	29.92	38.93	37.71	25.98	20.12
Vizagapatam ..	3.57	5.62	16.79	0.00	1.87	11.14	40.00	33.33	54.83	0.00	11.11	29.27
Calicut ..	2.98	16.30	17.76	5.95	4.07	6.56	15.38	62.50	55.42	30.77	15.63	17.12
Total ..	10.57	9.45	15.43	7.92	6.04	7.53	46.89	36.30	42.05	35.17	23.31	20.73

On the whole, these results are not entirely satisfactory, for, although the proportion of cures was higher than in the preceding year, it was lower than the average of the decade; the death-rate was also unusually high. But in spite of the fact that 1889 contrasted unfavorably with the preceding years, a comparison with the results obtained outside the Presidency proves that the sanitary conditions of the Madras

		Percentage to daily average strength.	
		Cured.	Died.
Panjáb ..	{ Lahore ..	11.12	14.69
	{ Delhi ..	28.04	6.23
Bombay ..	..	7.6	9.5

asylums are generally satisfactory and that the proportion of patients discharged as cured is not especially low. This will be apparent from the marginally-noted figures. If the statistics in respect of cures are to be trusted, the results of

treatment in the Madras asylums would seem to be more successful than those obtained even in England, for, while the Madras asylums show as cured 42.05 per cent. of the total admissions during the decade ending 1889, the corresponding proportion in the English asylums for the ten years ending 1888 is only 39.91* per cent.

* Idiot establishments are excluded.

There is little doubt that the apparent

superiority of the Madras asylums is due partly to the greater caution exercised in England in regard to release and partly to the larger number of cases of toxic insanity—a form which yields readily to treatment—in the Indian asylums. The average death-rate in the Madras asylums during the decade ending 1889 was 7.53 per cent. of the daily average strength—a result which must be regarded as satisfactory, seeing that the average proportion in similar English institutions in the ten years ending 1888 was 9.55 per cent. The cause of this decided difference in favor of Madras is not obvious.

4. The death-rate among the female patients in the Madras asylum is noticeable as being the highest that has occurred for several years; the mortality in the preceding year was also heavy. The Superintendent, it is observed, finds the cause in a contaminated water-supply, but it has not been stated when and how the contamination took place; it is presumed that the water has been analysed and the well closed for drinking. Considering the large percentage of deaths among the female inmates of the Madras asylum, it is somewhat remarkable that the daily average sick should have been only 4.66.

5. A large proportion of the admissions into hospital are ascribed to intestinal complaints. In this respect there is no very marked difference between the various asylums, all alike exhibiting high percentages; thus diarrhoea and dysentery accounted for 34.7 per cent. of the admissions into hospital in Madras, 36.3 per cent. in Vizagapatam, and 43.2 per cent. in Calicut. In other respects, however, there seems to be a considerable difference between the asylums as regards the health of the inmates, for in Madras no fewer than 3.7 per cent. of the average strength was daily on the sick list, while in Vizagapatam the proportion was only .8 per cent.; Calicut occupied an intermediate position with 2.9 per cent.

6. The criminal lunatic population continued to rise, the average daily strength during 1889 being 140.97 against 139.09 in 1888; it has more than doubled since 1879-80, when the figure was 61.77. The increase over 1888 took place entirely in the Calicut asylum, the average daily strength of lunatics in the Madras and Vizagapatam asylums having declined. It is thus obvious that no steps have yet been taken in view to carrying out the policy of concentrating insane criminals in the Madras asylum. Until increased accommodation has been provided in that institution concentration cannot be effected, and the Surgeon-General is requested to expedite the estimate called for in G.O., dated 13th January 1890, No. 34, Judicial.

7. Out of a total number of 145 lunatics admitted during the year under review, 17 are entered as persons of unknown occupation; this figure is considerably lower than that (54) in the preceding year, but the decline cannot be regarded as evidence of improving registration, for the number returned as "unknown" fluctuates largely, being, for example, 22 in 1887, 14 in 1886, and 60 in 1885. As usual, the largest number of admissions appears under the classes of "coolies," "private soldiers" and

"persons of no occupation"; as usual also the great majority of the patients admitted were of or below the age of 40, the actual proportion to the total number of admissions being 69 per cent., against 81 per cent. in 1888 and 78 per cent. in 1887.

8. The Surgeon-General has failed to comply with the instructions of the Government of India communicated to him in G.O., dated 29th May 1890, No. 906, Judicial, in regard to the preparation of Statement VI, presumably on account of the difficulty of re-classification at so late a date. From this statement it appears that out of 792 patients treated, no fewer than 455, or 57.4 per cent., were suffering from dementia. The next largest group was formed by persons afflicted with mania; these numbered 199, or 25.1 per cent. of the total. Among the larger groups, the rate of cure varied from 11.5 per cent. in the case of mania to 3 per cent. in epileptic insanity; particulars appear in the margin.

9. In the following table the patients treated are classified with reference to the more important causes of insanity:—

Cause.	Percentage to the total number of cases ascertained to be due to a physical cause.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(a) Physical—			
Ganja smoking	21.7	0.0	17.2
Spirit drinking	10.1	1.8	8.4
Congenital type	7.7	12.7	8.8
Epilepsy	7.7	9.1	8.0
Hereditary taint	10.1	27.3	13.7
Privation	9.1	5.4	8.4
"Other diseases"	8.2	20.0	10.7
Cause.	Percentage to the total number of cases ascertained to be due to a moral cause.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(b) Moral—			
Grief	20.2	24.1	21.1
Family quarrel	17.2	20.7	17.9
Proportion of cases due to a physical cause to the total number of cases treated ..	34.6 per cent.	28.3 per cent.	33.0 per cent.
Proportion of cases due to a physical cause to the total number of cases the cause of which is known	67.6 "	65.5 "	67.2 "

A knowledge of the cause of insanity being undoubtedly a matter of great importance, the improvement in this respect which has occurred during the last few years in the Madras asylums is a satisfactory feature of their administration. The figures given in the margin show how steady this advance has been. In respect of the registration of causes, the results obtained during 1889 in the Madras asylums lie midway between those obtained in Bengal and Bombay and those in the Panjáb; thus the percentage of cases in which no cause was ascertained to the total number treated was, in the year under review, in Bengal 48.4, in Bombay 48.6, in Madras 50.7 and in the Punjab 52.2. On the other hand, in England, in the 10 years ending 1887, the proportion to the total number of patients admitted into the

	Percentage to total treated of cases due to an unascertained cause.
1885	69.7
1886	69.4
1887	57.7
1888	52.4
1889	50.7

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various institutions of those in whose cases the cause of insanity was unknown was only 20·7 per cent., so that there is obviously room for considerable improvement in this Presidency.

The sub-divisions adopted in Statement VII under the two main heads "Physical causes" and "Moral causes" seem in several cases open to objection. When reviewing the report for 1888, the Government commented upon the unsatisfactory character of the term "Foreign service" when used to denote a cause of insanity, and the Surgeon-General now admits the inaccuracy of the expression, but nevertheless the expression is again used; some more definite term should be used in future. "Dissipation" appears as a sub-division of the "Moral Cause" division, but "Intemperance" and "Irregular Habits" are shown as "Physical" causes, and in the Bengal report "Debauchery," which signifies much the same as "Dissipation," is also viewed as a physical cause; this classification seems to call for amendment. It is manifest, moreover, that such a head as "Congenital" affords information of the type, rather than the cause, of insanity, and that the boundary between it and the head "Hereditary" must be very ill-defined.

10. From Statement IX it appears that there was again a decline in the cost of maintaining the lunatic asylums during the year under review. Taking the totals of columns 16, 29, 30 and 31 of the above-mentioned statement, the actual cost seems to have amounted to Rs. 83,562, against Rs. 86,463 in 1888 and Rs. 88,249 in 1887; the cause of the decrease in 1889 has not been stated and is not obvious. Local and Municipal bodies were relieved of all contribution towards lunatics in Government asylums from the 1st April 1889, and there was consequently a very large decline in the receipts from that source. The percentage of expenditure from the treasury on the principal items of charge to the total expenditure from the treasury appears in the following table:—

Asylum.	Establishment.		Diet.	Contingencies proper.
	Establishment proper.	Superintendence.		
Madras	27·04	11·14	49·55	4·71
Vizagapatam	36·93	9·87	38·06	4·46
Calicut	29·10	4·37	49·98	2·02

On the whole, the expenditure on Establishment amounted to 38·04 per cent. of the total expenditure from the treasury, and varied from Rs. 52-10-2 per head of average daily strength in Madras to Rs. 50-13-2 in Vizagapatam and Rs. 34-2-9 in Calicut, the difference between the two last-named asylums being probably ascribable to the small population of the Vizagapatam institution.

11. The total expenditure upon diet amounted to Rs. 40,100, which represents a charge for diet in the Madras asylums of Rs. 62½ per annum per head of average daily strength; in Bombay the figure seems to be still higher—Rs. 67½, but in Bengal and the Punjab the cost is only Rs. 33½ and Rs. 40 per head, respectively. It is possible that there is some reason which accounts satisfactorily for this great difference, but none is apparent on the face of the statements and the figures seem to denote a want of economy in this Presidency. The Surgeon-General will give the matter his careful attention, and will report whether any reduction in expenditure is possible.

12. Statement XI contains a memorandum of the actual profits accruing from manufactures in the Madras asylums; a comparison of this table with the corresponding figures for other Provinces decidedly suggests the inference that manufactures are greatly neglected in this Presidency. The mean lunatic population being 641 and the net receipts from manufactures Rs. 758, it may be said that each patient earned on the average Rs. 1-16 in the year; but in Bengal the corresponding figure

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for 1889 is Rs. 2¼, and in Bombay and the Panjáb the average earnings amounted to no less than Rs. 5¼. This suggests a defect in management which calls for careful consideration on the part of the Surgeon-General; he will accordingly investigate the matter and report his views to Government.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

„ District Magistrate, Vizagapatam.
„ „ „ Malabar.
„ Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
„ Inspector-General of Jails.
„ Accountant-General.
„ Public Works Department.
„ Superintendent, Government Press.

Exd. A. Raith.

Gobt.
of {1890} Madras.
JUDICIAL.

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Encl.
10., 19th Dec. 1890, No. 2067.

DECEMBER.

Lunatic Asylums.

Reviewing the report on the administration of
— during 1889.

9TH SEPTEMBER 1890, No.

2 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF
PUBLIC WORKS D
MADRAS.
E P A R T M E N T.

Buildings and
Civil Wor Roads.
ks.

READ—the following paper :—

From G. H. W. WALKER, Esq., Under-
Public Works Department (General) Secretary to the Government of India,
of Madras, Public Works Department to the Secretary to the Government
No. 2267 G. ent, dated Simla, 21st August 1890,

With reference to your letter, No. 1806 V
transfer to the charge of the Military Works V., dated 1st July 1890, regarding the
cemeteries and other Ecclesiastical buildings Department of Government churches,
which have been recently transferred to that d at stations, the Military buildings in
at stations where the Public Works Departme department, I am directed to state that,
Military Works Department, the latter will ment has been wholly replaced by the
and transfer the expenditure incurred thereon take charge of the Ecclesiastical works
charges for establishment and tools and plant, together with the usual percentage
accordance with the procedure laid down in t, to the debit of Provincial funds in
Public Works Department Code. para. 82, Chapter XIII, Volume II,

ORDER—dated 9th September 1890, No. 2422

Recorded.

2. The procedure indicated by the Govern
orders already issued by this Government in ment of India is in accordance with the
No. 1457-W-1487 W Proceedings, dated 28th May 1890,

(True Extra
act.)

(Signed)

J. PENNYCUICK, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineers, III, IV and V Ci
" Consulting Architect to Government. celes.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
" Military Department.
" Ecclesiastical Department.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.
Spare Copies

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. SMITH, R.E., Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Camp Kodaikānal, 27th February 1890, No. 1335 M.D.

With reference to para. 2 of G.O., No. 2523-W., dated 11th September 1889, I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of Rs. 350 for preserving the temple at Kovilpati, together with a report and sketch plan.

ENCLOSURE.

REPORT to accompany the estimate for repairs to the Temple at Kovilpati Village, Tirumangalam Taluk.

1. The temple is situated at the south-west portion of Kovilpati village, which is about half-a-mile west of Vikramangalam.
2. This is a Siva temple of old architecture built in the days of Pandya Raja of Madura.
3. There is a verandah (terraced) in front of the temple gateway measuring $26\frac{1}{2}$ ' by 9' with a good terrace of covering stones and the top covering of which is in bad order, being overgrown with bushes and leaking in some places.
4. The temple measures 73' by $41\frac{1}{2}$ ' inside, with one girba grakam in the centre, as shown in the sketch, for the dedication of Siva god, in which place there now exists a Belly god or Ganapathy. The girba grakam is sub-divided into two compartments—the first to preserve the things required for the worship of the god, and the second for the god itself.
5. The above 2nd compartment for the girba grakam, as it is called, has a wooden terrace bearing the tower, the planking being done on the support of beams and joists resting on the walls, but the wood-work has been worn out and many beams have fallen and decayed. As the tower for this room is based upon the walls, which have been worked out into an octagonal figure by cornice works, these rotten beams, &c., can be removed without any danger, and the holes in which they rest can be blocked up. The tower is carried in a circular form on this octagon by projection of bricks, and is carried to the top as a cone with different figures of Hindu architecture built over it. The above circular dome has an opening at the south side, the brick-work having been destroyed for a length of 6 ft., and the tower is unsafe. Hence provision has been made for rebuilding the demolished portion of the dome and for closing the holes in which the beams rest on the inside.
6. There are some wide openings in the joints of stones in the walls which are likely to cause those stones to fall and thus endanger the building, and hence a lump sum has been provided for closing these openings and pointing them.
7. The building is in good order throughout in the inside and the pillars and cornice works and corbels have been executed with utmost skill in architecture, but the top over the terrace is strewed with bushes and trees, the roots of which have grown into the concrete over the terrace, which is much destroyed, and hence the building leaks in most places. Provision has therefore been made for removing all the bushes and on the terrace and for laying concrete of 3" thick and plastering.
8. There is a good ventilation in the whole building, light being sufficiently let in through the open spaces left around the three sides of the inner building just above the moat.
9. The main walls of the building, including the portion over the terrace, are about 20 ft. in height in the front and north side, but 8 ft. have fallen down from the other sides, the fallen stones lying down around the building, which still exists, is strong enough and in good order.