(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 36.

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 10.90.

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் [illegible]

# தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

(94)

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P. W. D. துறை

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 2437

அச்சகம்
பலவகை

நாள் : 10 – 9 – 1891 198 .

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

18. Sheets

ஆவண. கா-1—18,006—15-6-87.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., dated 9th January 1891, No. 17, Public.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders regarding the lines on which conservation of ancient monuments in the Madras Presidency should proceed.

READ—also the following paper:—

From A. REA, Esq., M.R.A.S., Archæological Surveyor to the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tanjore, 18th February 1891, No. 71.

With reference to paragraph 10 *et seq.* of G.O., No. 17, Public, dated 9th January 1891, I have the honour to forward the list of monuments therein ordered to be prepared.

2. There are doubtless many other monuments in the parts of the Presidency as yet unvisited by the Survey, which would be worthy of conservation; but, till such have been inspected, and in the absence of reliable information concerning them, it is impossible to decide which are valuable and which not. Government has therefore ordered that each entry in the present list must rest on personal observation. With a very few exceptions, only such have been included. The exceptions are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. | 1. | Jangada .. .. .. | Asôka rock inscription. |
| „ | 3. | Jaggayyapêṭa .. .. .. | Buddhist tope. |
| „ | 59. | Mūdabidri .. .. .. | Jain basti. |
| „ | 76. | Śrī Saiḷam .. .. .. | Large temple. |
| „ | 77. | Kondapalle .. .. .. | Fort. |
| „ | 85. | Krishnagiri .. .. .. | „ |
| „ | 86. | Gingee .. .. .. .. | „ |
| „ | 102. | Gurramkonda .. .. .. | Mahâl. |

These have either been vouched for by authorities as noteworthy examples or drawings or photographs have been seen by myself.

3. The monuments now selected are typical specimens of the architectural periods to which they belong. As the number is limited, I have thought it best, for facility of reference, to classify them according to their architecture and date.

The arrangement adopted is as follows:—

I. Buddhist remains, 250 B.C. to 500 A.D.
II. Pallava caves and structures, 500 A.D. to 700 A.D.
III. Chôla and Pândiyan temples, 11th century *et seq.*
IV. Châlukyan temples, 12th to 14th century.
V. Jaina temples, 14th century *et seq.*
VI. Later Dravidian temples, 15th century *et seq.*
VII. Military architecture.
VIII. Examples of Civil architecture.
IX. Christian remains.

APPENDIX.

1. Pre-historic monuments.
2. Mounds covering remains of ancient buildings.

This arrangement has also the advantage of readily showing in which districts the different styles of architecture are found. Thus the Buddhist only appears in the north; the Châlukyan in certain parts of Bellary; the Chôla principally in the south and partly in the north; and so with the others.

The distribution of the numbers according to districts is noted below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Anantapur. | Madura. |
| Bellary. | Nellore. |
| Chingleput. | North Arcot. |
| Cuddapah. | Salem. |
| Ganjam. | South Arcot. |
| Godâvari. | South Canara. |
| Kistna. | Tanjore. |
| Kurnool. | Trichinopoly. |

4. With the exception of the Tanjore temple, which is a unique specimen of early Chôla work, none of the large South Indian temples in use for worship have been included in the present list. The reason for this is obvious. Government has no control over them; they have usually abundance of funds; and are kept in a state of repair by their own authorities. There seems no reason, therefore, why they should find a place in a list of buildings of which Government is to undertake the responsibility of upkeep. Examples of the Dravidian style to which they belong are, however, found among the deserted temples recommended for conservation at Vijayanagar.

5. I would request the orders of Government as to whether the Tanjore Palace should be included. Though occupied by the family of the late Râjâ, it is said to be kept in order by Government. Some parts of it are ancient, but a great portion is modern.

6. As to groups of remains entered under one item, the Seven Pagodas (No. 28) is the only instance in which a large number has been so treated. These monuments must always find a foremost place in any conservation proposals. If numbered separately, they would occupy a great proportion of the hundred examples to be selected. Nothing would be gained by so entering them as the most of the conservation necessary, has already been carried out. All that is at present required is the periodical inspection suggested.

7. I have appended a few notes on the preservation of pre-historic monuments and ancient mounds. These remains are of special interest, but their great number makes measures of conservation difficult, if not impossible. The principal matter is to ensure that they be not meddled with. In these notes, I have remarked on the numerous Buddhist mounds in the four north-eastern districts of the Presidency. Now that a railway is in course of construction through these very tracts, there is a probability of much destruction being caused by contractors in search of building material. Any scruples some of these men have in disturbing ancient remains is, in many cases, overcome by the advantages derived from finding bricks and other materials ready for removal. As the Government of India has passed Resolutions * on this subject, I would suggest that any danger of the kind would be obviated if these orders were communicated to the Engineers in charge of the works.

* G.O., No. 59 W., dated 7th January 1888.

8. If the list meets with the approval of Government, I would request permission to prefix a few notes on the principles on which the conservation of ancient remains in India should be carried out.

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READ—also the following paper:—

G.O., dated 30th March 1891, No. 254 B., Public.

*Read*—the following paper :—

From A. REA, Esq., M.R.A.S., Archæological Surveyor to the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Gangaikondacholapuram, 12th March 1891, No. 125.

I have the honour to request that the Siva temple at this place might be included in the conservation list submitted with my letter, No. 71, of the 18th February 1891.

2. It was not entered in that list, as I had not then seen the temple. It appears in the previous conservation list (pages 70-71).

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3. The temple is a most important structure both historically and architecturally. It is similar in design and date to the great temple at Tanjore, and is nearly as large. Both have peculiarities not found in any other known temple, notably a lofty stone tower over the shrine. It has a number of archaic carvings, and ancient inscriptions of historical and palæographical interest.

4. Although it is stated in the superseded conservation list that the walls and towers were to be kept free of vegetation, all the buildings, other than the shrine itself, are overrun with plants. An ancient entrance gopura is in such a dangerous state that it cannot be used. Whenever rain falls, it brings down great masses of masonry. The temple authorities propose to pull it down. It would be a pity if this had to be done, as the structure is a most unique one. Although it would be a matter of difficulty, in its present state, to repair the upper portion, there is no doubt that, if funds were granted, the most of the lower part of the building might be saved; and, perhaps, with care, the upper portion also.

---

*Order*—dated 30th March 1891, No. 254 B., Public.

The proposal of the Archæological Surveyor is approved and he will be requested to forward the necessary particulars regarding the temple in the form adopted for the List of Monuments selected for conservation.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
*Chief Secretary.*

To the Archæological Surveyor.

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READ—also the following paper :—

From the Archæological Surveyor to Government, dated 15th April 1891, No. 186.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding particulars regarding the temple at Gangaikondacholapuram.

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ORDER—dated 13th May 1891, No. 378, Public.

With the first of his letters read above, Mr. Rea forwards, as directed in paragraph 10 *et seq.* of G.O., No. 17, Public, dated 9th January last, the revised list of ancient monuments selected for conservation in this Presidency, and in his letter, No. 186, dated 15th April, he submits particulars regarding another item which it has been decided shall be included in the list.

2. In paragraph 11 of the order quoted above, it was stated that a maximum total of 100 items in all classes would be allowed, and it was further directed that each entry should rest on personal observation. In paragraph 12, Mr. Rea was informed that there would be no objection to his drawing up a provisional list of monuments already inspected, and that a final standard could then be prepared by the process of elimination.

3. The list, as at present constituted, contains 108 items, and the Archæological Surveyor considers that there are doubtless many other monuments in parts of the Presidency, yet unvisited by the Survey, which would be worthy of conservation, but no decision touching these can be arrived at till they have been inspected. In paragraph 2 of his letter, he enumerates the monuments the inclusion of which in the present list does not rest on personal observation. These, eight in number, are stated to have been vouched for by authorities as noteworthy examples, or drawings or photographs have been seen by the Archæological Surveyor himself. In paragraph 4 of his letter, Mr. Rea points out that, with the exception of the Tanjore temple, none of the large South Indian temples at present in use for worship have been

included in the list, as, being usually in possession of abundance of funds, they are kept in repair by the authorities in charge of them and Government cannot undertake the upkeep as it has no control over them. Examples of the Dravidian style to which they belong are, moreover, found among the deserted temples at Vijayyanagar entered in the list. In paragraph 6 of his letter, the Archæological Surveyor states that in only one instance—the Seven Pagodas, No. 28—have groups of remains been entered as one item. The reasons assigned for this are that, if numbered separately, the items in question would occupy a great proportion of the hundred examples to be selected and nothing would be gained by so entering them, as most of the conservation necessary has already been carried out and all that is at present required is the periodical inspection suggested.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the list submitted by Mr. Rea be accepted as a provisional one, and, with reference to paragraph 8 of his first letter, he will be requested to forward, at an early date, direct to the Superintendent of the Government Press, such notes as he may wish to prefix to the lists, submitting a copy at the same time for the approval of Government. The list, when printed, will be communicated to the Revenue and Public Works Departments for distribution to Divisional officers, and, in view to form an estimate of probable requirements, these Departments will be requested to report the number of copies likely to be needed.

5. With reference to paragraph 5 of his first letter, the Archæological Surveyor will be informed that Government is of opinion that there is no necessity for the inclusion of the Tanjore Palace in the revised list as an annual grant is already made for its upkeep. The Collector of Tanjore will, however, be requested to take such measures as are practicable for the conservation of the more ancient portions of this building.

6. In paragraph 7 of his letter of the 18th February, and in the Appendix to the list which accompanied that letter, the Archæological Surveyor deals with the subject of pre-historic monuments and ancient mounds. As regards the first of these, he is of opinion that it would be hopeless, with so large a number scattered over the Presidency, to attempt anything in the way of conservation, all that is required being for Collectors to make it widely known that Government wishes these relics to be untouched. This, he is of opinion, will be sufficient to induce villagers and others not to interfere with them. In regard to the ancient mounds, he alludes to the action * taken in regard to those in the Kistna district and suggests that similar orders should be issued by the Collectors of the other northern districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari. His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of these suggestions, and the attention of all Collectors, and especially of those of the three districts specifically mentioned, will be drawn to them in view to the necessary action being taken. In order, moreover, to avoid any damage being done to the Buddhist mounds in the north-eastern districts of the Presidency during the construction of the East Coast Railway, the Public Works Department (Railway Branch) will also be requested to draw attention to the Government of India Circular quoted by Mr. Rea in paragraph 7 of his first letter. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts, however, with regard to these ancient mounds, that steps will be taken to gradually investigate them at the rate of, say, two or three per annum.

* G.O., No. 462, Public, dated 29th May 1889.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
*Chief Secretary.*

To the Archæological Surveyor.
„ the Revenue Department.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ other Departments of Secretariat.
„ the Superintendent, Government Press.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

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Govt. of {1891} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 13th May 1891, No. 378.

MAY.

**Archæology.**

Passing orders on letters from the Archæological Surveyor to this Government submitting, with remarks, a revised list of ancient monuments selected for conservation in this Presidency.

No. 1574 W dy 9 June 1891.

Communicated to Officers of the Public Works Department in Continuation of G.O. No. 1864 dated 20th January 1891.

2. Eighty five copies of the list will be required for distribution in the Public Works Department.

3. The Consulting Engineer for Railways will issue the necessary instructions with reference to the last para of the G.O.

1281 Advts.

Supdg Engineers.
C. A. to Government.
Accr. P.W. accounts.
C.E. for Railways
Public Department.

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# Archæological Survey of Southern India.

# LIST OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS

SELECTED FOR CONSERVATION

IN THE

# MADRAS PRESIDENCY

IN 1891.


COMPILED BY

ALEX. REA, M.R.A.S.,

*Archæological Surveyor to the Government of Madras.*


**Published by order of Government.**


MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1891.

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# REPORT ON THE CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT REMAINS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

## INTRODUCTION.

A LIST of ancient monuments selected for conservation in the Madras Presidency, was compiled by Dr. Burgess and Mr. Sewell, and published by order of Government in 1885. Till the present date, this has been recognized as the standard work of reference on the subject. On the 5th May 1890, the Government of India issued a resolution,* in which it was observed that "the duty of conserving and maintaining ancient monuments and buildings of historical interest would rest with the Provincial Department of Public Works, and the hope that it would receive careful attention was expressed." His Excellency the Governor in Council, therefore, decided to reconsider the whole question. The following revised list of monuments selected for conservation has been compiled in accordance with the Government Order thus issued—No. 17, Public, of 9th January 1891.

In the order above referred to, the Madras Government detailed the past history of the conservation of ancient monuments since 1883, and then laid down the lines on which the work should in future proceed. The following extracts show the chief points on which it was decided for the better carrying on of the work that new rules should be laid down :—

"His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the existing orders commit the Government to measures far in excess of what even Dr. Burgess contemplated.

"The pamphlet of Mr. Sewell contained recommendations for the conservation of more than five hundred monuments, of which the State was to assume direct responsibility for about one hundred and seventy, and indirect responsibility for the remainder.

"Additions numbering more than above three hundred † have been made to the lists since they were first published, and many remains are grouped together under single items in the pamphlet. The lists on which the pamphlet was based were founded on admittedly untrustworthy information supplied by native subordinates. 'The information,' wrote Mr. Sewell, 'in volume I of the Archæological Survey, is all crude. Not a hundredth part of the monuments reported have yet been examined, nor indeed even *seen*, by any one whose opinion as to their value is worth having. And it would be entirely misleading, in my opinion, to attempt to classify lists when the classifier has inadequate means of knowing what is valuable and what is not.'" "It is abundantly clear that whenever the information contained in the standard list is incorrect, and a monument is not architecturally or historically interesting, the money spent must be thrown away; or, even where some interest may attach to it, the expenditure may not always be justifiable. There are, of course, many monuments not devoid of interest to the antiquary, but which it is not the province of the State to spend the money of the tax-payer in preserving." The Government then resolved to order the disuse of the list of monuments previously prepared, and called on me "to prepare in its stead revised lists including only such monuments as are unique or very ancient, or possess exceptional merit as typical specimens of their style of architecture."

The new list was to contain a maximum total of one hundred in all classes of buildings, and each entry was to rest on personal observation. That this is the best course to adopt will be obvious, though the list, in the circumstances, cannot be other than a provisional one.

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* No. 2—5·60, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.
† G.O., No. 462, Public, May 29th, 1889.

In submitting the list, thus prepared, to Government, I remarked that "there are doubtless many other monuments in the parts of the Presidency as yet unvisited by the Survey, which would be worthy of conservation; but, till such have been inspected, and in the absence of reliable information concerning them, it is impossible to decide which are valuable and which not." "The monuments now selected are typical specimens of the architectural periods to which they belong. As the number is limited, I have thought it best, for facility of reference, to classify them according to their architecture and date.

"The arrangement adopted is as follows *:—

I.—Buddhist remains, 250 B.C. to 500 A.D.
II.—Pallava caves and structures, 500 A.D. to 700 A.D.
III.—Chôla and Pâṇḍyan temples, 11th Century *et. seq.*
IV.—Châlukyan temples, 12th to 14th Century.
V.—Jaina temples, 14th Century *et. seq.*
VI.—Later Dravidian temples, 15th Century *et. seq.*
VII.—Military architecture.
VIII.—Examples of Civil Architecture.
IX.—Christian remains.

APPENDIX.

1.—Pre-historic monuments.
2.—Mounds covering remains of ancient buildings.

"This arrangement has also the advantage of readily showing in which districts the different styles of architecture are found. Thus, the Buddhist only appears in the north; the Châlukyan in certain parts of Bellary; the Chôla principally in the south and partly in the north; and so with the others." "With the exception of the Tanjore temple, which is a unique specimen of early Chôla work, none of the large South Indian temples in use for worship have been included in the present list. The reason for this is obvious; Government has no control over them; they have usually abundance of funds; and are kept in a state of repair by their own authorities. There seems no reason, therefore, why they should find a place in a list of buildings of which Government is to undertake the responsibility of upkeep. Examples of the Dravidian style to which they belong are, however, found among the deserted temples recommended for conservation at Vijayanagar."

"As to groups of remains entered under one item, the Seven Pagodas (No. 28) is the only instance in which a large number has been so treated. These monuments must always find a foremost place in any conservation proposals. If numbered separately, they would occupy a great proportion of the hundred examples to be selected. Nothing would be gained by so entering them, as the most of the conservation necessary has already been carried out. All that is at present required is the periodical inspection suggested."

As to pre-historic monuments and ancient mounds, I remarked that "these remains are of special interest, but their great number makes measures of conservation difficult, if not impossible. The principal matter is to ensure that they be not meddled with."

His Excellency the Governor in Council in directing that the list as submitted be accepted as a provisional one, also approved of the suggestions made for the preservation of pre-historic monuments and mounds. The attention of all Collectors, especially those of the Northern Districts in which the Buddhist mounds are situated, was drawn to them, in view to the necessary action being taken.

BANGALORE,
*4th June* 1891.

A. REA,
*Supt. of Archæological Survey,*
*Madras.*

* This list of styles is not an exhaustive one, as it only includes those that have been examined by the Survey. Other styles of architecture exist in the Presidency, such as that in South Canara, and the Orissan style in Gañjâm. The latter is entirely distinct from any other found in South India.



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# LIST OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS SELECTED FOR CON

*N.B.—Column 7. Classified as "I" or "II" with reference to—I. Those monuments which, from their existing condition possible or desirable to save further decay by such minor measures as the eradication or prevention of vegetation or the Column 8. Classified as (a) in possession of Government, or in respect of which Government must undertake the cost of all Column 10. Monuments in charge (b) of private bodies or individuals: (1) Funds available for conservation; (2) Can the steps for maintaining the monument, keeping it clear of whitewash, plaster, &c.*

| Serial Number. | District. | Taluk. | Village. | Name of Monument. | Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities. | Reason for conservation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | | I.—BUDDHIST |
| | | | | | | 250 B.C. TO |
| 1 | Ganjam .. | Berhampore.. | Jaugada or Pāndiya. | The Asōka inscription .. | 4 | Of high importance. Date about 250 B.C. |
| 2 | Godāvari .. | Ellore .. | Guntapalle .. | Five Buddhist rock-cut caves; structural chaitya and stūpa lately excavated; and a number of mounds covering stūpas, &c. | 35 | Early Buddhist remains of the highest importance. Date about 150 B.C. Only examples of their class as yet discovered in the Presidency. |
| 3 | Kistna .. | Nandigâma .. | Jaggayyapêta. | Buddhist remains on the hill. | 44 | Among the oldest Buddhist relics in Southern India. |
| 4 | Do. .. | Krōsūru .. | Amarāvati .. | The stūpa .. .. | 63, 64 | The most important known Buddhist site in the South. |
| 5 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Inscription on a rock west of Dharanikōṭa. | *id.* | Of palæographical value .. |
| 6 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | All the inscriptions at the Amarēśvara temple. | *id.* | Of historical value .. |
| 7 | Do. .. | Narasarāvupēṭa. | Chēzarla .. | Śrī Kappōtēśvara temple and caves. | 68 | A most important temple, of great age, being a Buddhist chaitya now used as a Hindu temple. The only complete one yet found in India. |
| 8 | Nellore .. | Ongole .. | Kanuparti .. | The Buddhist white marble sculptures in the village. | 138 | Of archæological value .. |



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# SERVATION IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS IN 1891.

*and historical or archæological value, should be maintained in permanent good repair; II. Those monuments which it is only exclusion of water from the walls.*
*measures of conservation; or (b) in the possession or charge of private bodies or individuals.*
*custodians be induced to allow inspection, direction, and control of Government officers; (3) Can they be induced to take proper*

| Serial Number. | Classification. | | Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (a) in charge of Government. | Monuments (b) in charge of private bodies or individuals. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | | | | | REMAINS. |
| | | | | | 500 A.D. |
| 1 | II | (a) | No expenditure at present required. | .. .. .. | |
| 2 | II | (b) | .. .. .. | (1) No funds .. (2) To a certain extent. (3) Doubtful. | A small subsidy might be offered to keep the caves free of vegetation, prevent removal of bricks or stones from the chaitya or stūpa and disturbance of the mounds. |
| 3 | II | (a) | Remains placed in charge of Deputy Tahsildar. | .. .. .. | |
| 4 | I | (a) | The mound surrounding it should be enclosed with a hedge of prickly-pear. A few repairs should be made to the watchman's hut. | .. .. .. | The watchman should be obliged to reside in the hut built for his accommodation. At present he lives in the village, as the hut was lately filled with marbles. Unless this is done, the watcher is of very little use. The whole mound, including the pit containing the stūpa, is used as a general retiring ground for the whole village. It must be the watchman's duty to put a stop to this. During my last visit I observed that some villagers had encroached on, and erected fences on a portion of, the ground. This had escaped the attention of the watcher. If a hedge is thickly planted, leaving only a small opening with a strong gate, it would be possible to dispense with the services of the watchman. |
| 5 | I | (a) | To be placed in charge of village headman. | .. .. .. | |
| 6 | I | (b) | .. .. .. | (1) Funds available. (2) Yes, if caste Hindus. (3) Yes. | |
| 7 | I | (b) | .. .. .. | The Zamindâr of Narasarāvupēṭa is the trustee. (3) Might, if addressed. | |
| 8 | I | (b) | .. .. .. | .. .. .. | Some are lying on the roads; others are built into temples. The village headman might be instructed to look after the former; the temple authorities can be trusted to look after the latter. |

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| Serial Number. | District. | Taluk. | Village. | Name of Monument. | Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities. | Reason for conservation. | Classification. | | Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (*a*) in charge of Government. | Monuments (*b*) in charge of private bodies or individuals. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | | | | I.—BUDDHIST REMAINS—*cont.* | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 250 B.C. TO 500 A.D. | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Kistna .. | Krôsûru .. | Garikapâdu Agrahâram. | The Buddhist stûpa with sculptures in a mound. | 66 | One of the oldest Buddhist stûpas yet discovered in the Presidency. | I | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) No funds needed .. (2) Yes. | On the discovery of this monument, suggestions were made for the planting of a Cactus hedge. Nothing further is required than that the village headman may occasionally see that no breaks occur in the hedge, and so prevent cattle straying in and destroying the sculptures. G.O., No. 382 of 30th April 1889. |
| | | | | II.—PALLAVA CAVES AND STRUCTURES. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 500 A.D. TO 700 A.D. | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Kistna .. | Bezvâda .. | Bezvâda .. | The group of rock cuttings on the hills, including 5 caves, 1 buried monolithic temple, and 2 rock platforms with sculptures | 47, 49 | Of archæological interest .. | II | (*a*) | Should be in charge of Tahsildar and Village Munsif to prevent any vegetation taking root. A yearly report should be sent to the Collector. One cave is filled with mud and requires clearing. | .. .. .. | These are very early examples of Brahmanical cave temples. |
| 11 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Malikârjuna temple .. | *id.* | Of archæological and architectural value. | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | The temple is well looked after. | |
| 12 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Nagarêśvara temple on hillside. | *id.* | Do. do. .. | II | (*a*) | The temple is deserted. Requires occasional inspection to prevent plants taking root. | .. .. .. | |
| 13 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Mogulrâzapuram. | Four groups of caves at base of the hills and one on the hillside. | 50 | Archæologically valuable .. | II | (*a*) | Vegetation must be prevented taking root. | .. .. .. | These caves are similar in style and date to those at Bezvâḍa. |
| 14 | Do. .. | Guntur .. | Uṇḍavalle .. | The four-storeyed cave, with four smaller caves and rock sculptures. | 76 | Do. do. .. | II | (*a*) | Do. do. .. | .. .. .. | Do. do. |
| 15 | North Arcot. | Wâlâjâpet .. | Mahêndravâḍi. | Monolithic rock-cut temple. | 162 | Do. do. .. | II | (*a*) | Do. do. .. | .. .. .. | |
| 16 | Do .. | Arcot .. | Mâmaṇḍûr .. | Two rock-cut caves, sculptures and inscriptions. | 166 | Do. do. They are interesting as being in the same style as some at the Seven Pagodas. | II | (*a*) | Do. do. The village headman to be in charge. | .. .. .. | |
| 17 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Narasapâlaiyam. | Two rock-cut caves .. | 166 | Do. do. .. | II | (*a*) | A wooden railing should be put up in front. | .. .. .. | In one of the caves is a valuable Pallava inscription, which has been partly destroyed by fires being lighted against it. They had previously been used as cattle pens. |
| 18 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Pâñchapâṇḍavamalai. | Rock-cut sculptures and caves. | 166 | Archæologically valuable .. | II | (*a*) | Vegetation prevented destroying them. | .. .. .. | |
| 19 | Do. .. | Wandiwash .. | Śiyamaṅgalam. | Rock-cut temple and sculptures. | 170 | Do. do. .. | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | In charge of temple trustees. (1) No funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | A Pallava cave, with Chôla maṇḍapa, built in front. The trustees might be requested not to whitewash the inscriptions. |
| 20 | Chingleput. | Chingleput .. | Pallâvaram .. | Cave in Pâñchapâṇḍava hill. | 189 | Do. do. .. | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | Worship is carried on .. | Should not be whitewashed or blocked up with mud walls. |
| 21 | Do. .. | Conjeeveram. | Conjeeveram (Kâñchîpuram). | Kailâsanâtha temple .. | 176 and II, 264. | A most important sculptured temple. Date about 500 A.D. | I | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) No funds .. (2) Yes. (3) The sculptures and inscriptions were whitewashed a few years ago. | This temple is coeval with the "Seven Pagodas." It is covered with sculptures and inscriptions of similar style and date. A small subsidy should be given to keep down vegetation. The priests might be induced not to repeat the whitewashing. |

| Serial Number. | District. | Taluk. | Village. | Name of Monument. | Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities. | Reason for conservation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | II.—PALLAVA CAVES | | |
| 22 | Chingleput. | Conjeeveram. | Conjeeveram (Kāñchīpuram). | Vaikuntha Perumāḷ temple. | 176 and II, 264. | A most important sculptured temple. Its tower is designed after the form of a Buddhist vihāra. |
| 23 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Mâtaṅgêśvara temple .. | *id.* | Two important temples with porches resembling some of the caves at the Seven Pagodas. |
| 24 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Muktêśvara temple .. | *id.* | |
| 25 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Airāvatêśvara temple and Tirupurāntakêśvara temple. | *id.* | A small but archæologically important temple of the same style as those noted above. |
| 26 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | *id.* | Do. do. .. |
| 27 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Tiruppadikunram. | Small Pallava temple .. | 188 and II, 266. | Do. do. .. |
| 28 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Māmallapuram (Seven Pagodas). | All the rock-cut and structural remains as below:— | 189 | .. .. .. |
| | | | | STRUCTURES. | | |
| | | | | Pidari temples. | | |
| | | | | (6) Alêva temple or Shore temple. | | |
| | | | | (8) Site of Chetty's temple. | | |
| | | | | (9) Pundarikapuskariṇī. | | |
| | | | | (10) & (11) Maṇḍapas. | | |
| | | | | (12) Dolûtsava maṇḍapa. | | |
| | | | | (13) Sthalasayana temple (inside). | | |
| | | | | (14) Emberuman temple. | | |
| | | | | (19) Isvara temple. | | |
| | | | | (24) Ganêsa temple. | | |
| | | | | (27) Râyalu gôpuras. | | |
| | | | | (34) Isvara temple. | | |
| | | | | (47) Stone choultry. | | |
| | | | | (53) Gengonda maṇḍapa. | | |
| | | | | (54) Mukuntunayenar temple. | | |
| | | | | CAVES AND SCULPTURES. | | |
| | | | | (5) Seven pidaris, one figure and liṅga. | | |
| | | | | (7) Mahishâsura rock. | | |
| | | | | (15) Krishṇa maṇḍapa. | | |
| | | | | (16) Unfinished cave. | | |
| | | | | (17) Arjuna's penance. | | |
| | | | | (18) Monkey sculpture. | | |
| | | | | (20) Gopi's churn. | | |
| | | | | (21) Cave. | | |
| | | | | (22) Elephants, monkeys and peacock. | | |

| Serial Number. | Classification. | | Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (*a*) in charge of Government. | Monuments (*b*) in charge of private bodies or individuals. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | AND STRUCTURES—*cont.* | | | | |
| | 700 A.D. | | | | |
| 22 | I | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) Funds available, but scanty. (2) Priests very bigoted. They do not allow a European inside the main courtyard. (3) The trustees will do a little, but not much. | This temple is of the first importance. Its date is similar to that above noted. It is in good preservation, and does not at present require Government aid. |
| 23 | I | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) No funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | The towers of both temples are much ruined. They should be repaired at State cost. |
| 24 | | | | | |
| 25 | I | (*a*) | Requires clearance of vegetation and stripping of the plaster and bricks which hide the sculptures. | .. .. .. | |
| 26 | I | (*b*) | .. .. .. | Requires clearance of vegetation. | A small grant should be made for clearance of vegetation. |
| 27 | II | (*a*) | Nothing required at present. | .. .. .. | |
| 28 | I | (*a*) | These monuments need periodical inspection to keep them free of vegetation and accumulations of sand. The stone under-pinning of the foundations at the Shore temple requires careful attention to see that the encroachment of the sea does not wash it away. The Vishnu temple (No. 13), its attached maṇḍapas, the Varâha temple and cave (No. 35), all in use for worship, should be kept in repair by the temple authorities. | .. .. .. | A watchman's pay is defrayed from conservation funds. *N.B.*—The numbers in brackets opposite each example are those in the survey map of the place included in the portfolio of drawings of which a few were printed by order of the Duke of Buckingham. |

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| Serial Number. | District. | Taluk. | Village. | Name of Monument. | Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities. | Reason for conservation. | Classification. | | Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (*a*) in charge of Government. | Monuments (*b*) in charge of private bodies or individuals. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | Chingleput | | | | | II.—PALLAVA CAVES AND STRUCTURES—*cont.* | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 500 A.D. TO 700 A.D. | | | | | |
| | Chingleput. | Conjeeveram. | Mâmallapuram (Seven Pagodas). | (23) Krishna's butter-ball.<br>(25) Cave.<br>(26) Lamp niches on rock.<br>(28) Dharmarâja's throne.<br>(29) Draupadi's rock.<br>(30) Cave.<br>(31) Stone couch.<br>(32) Mahâsura cave.<br>(36) Lion.<br>(37) Draupadi's ratha.<br>(38) Nandi.<br>(40) Elephant.<br>(35) Varâha temple and cave.<br>(44) Cave.<br>(45) Arjuna's penance.<br>(46) Cave.<br>(48) Râmanujayyar cave.<br>(49) Stone couch.<br>(50) Kotskal mandapa.<br>(51) Cave.<br>(52) Cave, and Cave discovered by Survey.<br><br>Monolithic Rathas.<br><br>(2) Pidâri ratha.<br>(3) Do.<br>(4) Valaiyam Kuthai rathas.<br>(33) Ratha.<br>(39) Arjuna's ratha.<br>(41) Nakula and Sahadêva's rathas.<br>(42) Bhîma's ratha.<br>(43) Dharmarâja's ratha. | | | | | | |
| 29 | Do. .. | Chingleput .. | Sâluvânkuppam. | Two caves and a rock .. | 189 | .. .. .. | I | (*a*) | .. .. .. | .. .. .. | |
| | | | | | | III.—CHÔḶA AND PÂṆḌYAN TEMPLES. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 11TH CENTURY *et seq.* | | | | | |
| 30 | Trichinopoly. | Udaiyârpâlaiyam. | Gangaikondachôḷapuram. | Brihadîśvarasvâmi temple. | 264 | Important, both historically and architecturally. | Main tower I.<br>Front gôpura II. | (*b*) | .. .. .. | In charge of temple trustees.<br>(1) Funds available, but not much.<br>(2) Yes. (3) Yes. | They had previously promised to keep the walls and towers free of vegetation, but at present they are overgrown with plants.<br>The front gôpura is in a dangerous state, and needs immediate repairs. |
| 31 | Chingleput. | Conjeeveram. | Kuram .. | Perumâl temple .. | 187 | Archæologically important .. | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | .... | Nothing required at present. |
| 32 | Kistna .. | Bâpatla .. | Bâpatla .. | All the inscriptions .. | 81 | Historically important .. | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) Funds available.<br>(2) Yes.<br>(3) Yes. | |
| 33 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Môtupalle .. | The Chôḷa temple, with inscriptions. | 83 | .. .. .. | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | Do. | |

| Serial Number. | District. | Taluk. | Village. | Name of Monument. | Reference to Vol. I., Sewell's List of Antiquities. | Reason for conservation. | Classification. | | Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (*a*) in charge of Government. | Monuments (*b*) in charge of private bodies or individuals. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | | | | III.—CHŌḶA AND | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 11TH CENTURY | | | | | |
| 34 | Chingleput. | Conjeeveram. | Conjeeveram (Kāñchīpuram). | Jvariharēśvara temple .. | 180 | Archæologically valuable .. | | | | | |
| 35 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Maṇimaṅgalam. | The old temple with apsidal gōpura. | 187 | Do. .. | | | | | |
| 36 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Somaṅgalam .. | Somanâtha temple .. .. | | Do. .. | | | | | |
| 37 | Do. .. | Chingleput .. | Vaṇḍalūr .. | The Chōḷa temple .. | II, 267 | Do. .. | | | | | |
| 38 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Tennêri .. | Large Siva temple .. | 188 | Do. .. | | | | | |
| 39 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Lesser Siva temple .. | *id.* | Do. .. | | | | | |
| 40 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Ârapâkkam .. | Siva temple .. .. .. | 176 | Architecturally valuable .. | | | | | |
| 41 | Madura .. | Rāmnād Zamindāri. | Dēvīpatnam .. | Jaganâtha temple .. | 298 and II, 273 | Archæologically valuable .. | | | | | |
| 42 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Tilakēśvara temple .. | *id.* | Do. .. | | | | | |
| 43 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Rāmēśvaram. | The two-storeyed maṇḍapa near Rāmēśvaram. | 300, 301 | Architecturally valuable .. | | | | | |
| 44 | Do. .. | Madura .. | Tiruppuraṅkuṇram. | Rock-cut cave and inscriptions. | 295 | Historical, Pāṇḍyan dynasty. | | | | | |
| 45 | North Arcot | Chittoor .. | Mêlpâḍi .. | Somanâtha temple .. | 155 | Architecturally valuable .. | | | | | |
| 46 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Chōḷēśvara temple .. | *id.* | Of archæological interest .. | | | | | |
| 47 | Tanjore .. | Tanjore .. | Tanjore .. | The great temple and inscriptions. | 277 | Of high architectural and historical value. | | | | | |
| | | | | IV.—CHĀLUKYAN | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 12TH TO 14TH | | | | | |
| 48 | Bellary .. | Huvinahaḍgalli. | Māgalā .. | Venugopālasvāmi temple. | 108 | Of architectural value with some beautiful carvings. | | | | | |
| 49 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Hīrahaḍgalli. | Kattēśvara temple .. | 107 | Do. do. .. | | | | | |
| 50 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Huvinahaḍgalli. | Kallēśvara temple .. | *id.* | Do. do. .. | | | | | |
| 51 | Do. .. | Harpanahalli. | Bâgali .. | Do. | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Nīlaguṇḍa .. | Bhīmēśvara temple .. | 108 | Do. do. .. | | | | | |
| | | | | | 109 | Do. do. .. | | | | | |
| | | | | PĀṆḌYAN TEMPLES—*cont.* | | | | | | | |
| *et seq.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) No funds .. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | This is a small but interesting architectural building with some fine sculpture in good preservation. |
| 35 | | | | | | | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | Do. .. | There are some valuable inscriptions on the walls. The income from the lands in possession is hardly sufficient for worship. |
| 36 | | | | | | | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) No funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | |
| 37 | | | | | | | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | In charge of a Mirassidar, who agrees to conserve it. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | |
| 38 | | | | | | | II | (*a*) | Clearance from plants.. | .. .. .. | |
| 39 | | | | | | | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) No funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | Nothing at present needed. |
| 40 | | | | | | | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) No funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | |
| 41 | | | | | | | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) Ample funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | |
| 42 | | | | | | | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | Do. do. | |
| 43 | | | | | | | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | Do. do. | |
| 44 | | | | | | | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | Do. do. | |
| 45 | | | | | | | II | (*a*) | Requires inspection to prevent plants taking root. | .. .. .. | |
| 46 | | | | | | | II | (*a*) | Do. do. .. | .. .. .. | A deserted temple with some good carving. |
| 47 | | | | | | | I | (*b*) | .. .. .. | Temple funds available. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | |
| | | | | TEMPLES. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | CENTURY. | | | | | | | |
| 48 | | | | | | | I | (*a*) | Deserted. The roof leaks and requires some repair. The village officers should be responsible for its safe custody. | .. .. .. | *N.B.*—These Chālukyan temples are among the finest examples of art in the Presidency. They are built in a fine grained black stone resembling marble and profusely covered with the most minute and beautiful ornament in blackstone. Whitewash completely spoils the effect; yet the reason some are not whitewashed is simply lack of funds. The temples at Hīrahaḍgalli and Nīlaguṇḍa are much ruined by vegetation. A subsidy should be offered to have the plants removed and the fallen sculptures laid in a safe place near the temples. They require urgent attention. The other temples mentioned are in fairly good condition. |
| 49 | | | | | | | I | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) No funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | |
| 50 | | | | | | | I | (*b*) | .. .. .. | Do. do. | |
| 51 | | | | | | | I | (*b*) | .. .. .. | Do. do. | |
| 52 | | | | | | | I | (*b*) | .. .. .. | Do. do. | |

| Serial Number. | District. | Taluk. | Village. | Name of Monument. | Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities. | Reason for conservation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | IV.—CHĀLUKYAN | | |
| | | | | 12TH TO 14TH | | |
| 53 | Bellary .. | Harpanahaḷḷi. | Kuruvatti .. | Malikārjuna temple .. | 109 | Of architectural value with some beautiful carvings. |
| 54 | Anantapur. | Dharmavaram. | Koimbadūru. | Siva temple .. .. | 117 | A beautifully carved temple, combining Chālukyan and Jaina features in its sculptures. |
| | | | | V.—JAINA | | |
| | | | | 14TH CENTURY | | |
| 55 | Bellary .. | Hospett .. | Vijayanagar.. | Group of six Jaina temples on rock south of Śrī Pampāpati temple. | 106 | Of architectural value .. |
| 56 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Ganigetta temple near Kamalāpuram. | *id.* | Of architectural and historical value. |
| 57 | North Arcot. | Pōlūr .. | Tirumali .. | Rock-cut caves, sculptures, mandapas in front, with paintings and inscriptions. | 170 | Of archæological and historical interest. |
| 58 | Do. .. | Chittoor .. | Vallimalai .. | Jaina sculptures and inscriptions on the hill. | 156 | Do. do. .. |
| 59 | Chingleput. | Conjeeveram. | Tiruppadikuṇram. | The Jaina temple .. | 188 and II, 266. | Of architectural value .. |
| 60 | South Canara. | Mangalore .. | Mūdabidri .. | The old Jaina basti; sculptures in the rājā's palace and tombs of Jaina priests. | 235 | Archæologically and architecturally important. |
| 61 | Madura .. | Madura .. | Yānamalai .. | The Jaina cave .. | .. | Of archæological interest .. |
| 62 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Sculptures and inscriptions on the rock. | .. | Do. .. |



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| Serial Number. | Classification. | | Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (*a*) in charge of Government. | Monuments (*b*) in charge of private bodies or individuals. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | TEMPLES—*cont.* | | | | |
| | CENTURY. | | | | |
| 53 | I | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) Has funds. (2) Yes. (3) Parts of the temple are periodically white washed. | |
| 54 | I | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) Has funds. (2) & (3) Uncertain. No whitewash when last inspected. | |
| | TEMPLES. | | | | |
| | *et seq.* | | | | |
| 55 | II | (*a*) | Deserted. Vegetation should be prevented from taking root; some rubbish cleared out; and persons prevented from removing stones. | .. .. .. | |
| 56 | II | (*a*) | Deserted. The inscription on the dipdān should be looked after by the village officer. | .. .. .. | |
| 57 | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | In charge of temple trustees. (1) Some funds available. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | In front of some of the caves are brick mandapas with unique paintings on plaster. The brickwork is in need of repair, and the paintings should be protected. |
| 58 | II | (*a*) | Require nothing at present. | .. .. .. | |
| 59 | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) Funds available .. (2) Yes. (3) Probably. | The temple is covered with whitewash. |
| 60 | I | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) Funds available .. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | In the case of these monuments, they are connected with temples or individuals receiving allowances from Government for their maintenance or for the maintenance of religious worship therein, &c., in lieu of resumed lands or assignments of land revenue resumed. The Collector recommends that his department be responsible for inspection, and that strict orders be issued to ensure conservation by the temple authorities, &c. If this is done under the direction of the officer charged by Government with the conservation of ancient architectural remains, it would secure all that is required. |
| 61 | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) Funds available .. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | Nothing at present required. |
| 62 | II | (*a*) | Nothing required at present. | .. .. .. | |

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| Serial Number. | District. | Taluk. | Village. | Name of Monument. | Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities. | Reason for conservation. | Classification. | | Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (*a*) in charge of Government. | Monuments (*b*) in charge of private bodies or individuals. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | | | | VI.—LATER DRAVIDIAN | | | | | TEMPLES. | | |
| | | | | 15TH CENTURY | | | | | | | |
| 63 | Bellary .. | Hospett .. | Anantaśâyana-guḍi. | The large ruined temple.. | 105 | Of great architectural interest | II | (*a*) | The village officials should be warned to prevent any injury to the building. | .. .. .. | The building is well deserving of conservation. Removal and prevention of vegetation is what is principally required. |
| 64 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Vijayanagar.. | Vithalasvâmi temple .. | 106 | Of architectural and historical importance. | | | | | |
| 65 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Krishṇasvâmi temple .. | *id.* | Do. do. .. | | | | | |
| 66 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Achyutarâyanasvâmi temple. | *id.* | Do. do. .. | | | | | |
| 67 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Monolithic statue of Narasiṁha. | 107 | Do. do. .. | | | | | |
| 68 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Hazâra Râma temple, with sculptures on the court walls. | 106 | Do. do. .. | | | | | |
| 69 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Pattabirâmasvâmi temple. | 107 | Do. do. .. | | | | | |
| 70 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Malavanta Raghunâtha temple. | 106 | Do. do. .. | | | | | |
| 71 | Anantapur. | Tâdpatri .. | Tâdpatri .. | The two gôpuras noted by Dr. Fergusson, the stone ratha, and inscriptions of A.D. 1007, 1509 and 1513. | 117 | The buildings are of architectural, and the inscriptions of historical importance. | | | | | |
| 72 | Do. .. | Pennakoṇḍa.. | Pennakoṇḍa.. | Iśvara temple .. .. | 119 | Of architectural interest .. | | | | | |
| 73 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Râmasvâmi temple .. | 120 | Do. .. | | | | | |
| 74 | Madura .. | Tirumaṅgalam | Kôvilpatti .. | The temple .. .. | 289 | Architecturally valuable .. | | | | | |
| 75 | Do. .. | Madura .. | Allagarkôil .. | The temple, with two tanks on the hill. | .. | Of archæological interest .. | | | | | |
| 76 | North Arcot. | Vellore .. | Vellore .. | Jalakaṇṭêśvara temple .. | 164 | Of much architectural interest | | | | | |
| 77 | Kurnool .. | Naṇḍikôtkûr. | Śrîśailaṁ .. | The temple and an inscription of A.D. 1516. | 90, 91 | Archæologically and historically important. | | | | | |
| | | | | VII.—MILITARY | | | | | ARCHITECTURE. | | |
| | | | | FORTS (HINDU | | | | | AND EUROPEAN). | | |
| 78 | Kistna .. | Bezvâḍa .. | Koṇḍapalle .. | Fort and palace on the hill | 49 | An interesting old fort .. | II | (*a*) | To be placed in charge of village headman, and an allowance made for clearance of vegetation. | .. .. .. | |
| 79 | Do. .. | Krôsûru .. | Amarâvati .. | Fort of Dharanikôta .. | 63 | Of archæological value .. | II | (*a*) | To be in charge of village officers. | .. .. .. | |
| 80 | Bellary .. | Hospett .. | Vijayanagar. | The fortifications .. | 106 | Of archæological importance. | II | (*a*) | The village officers at Hampi and Kamalâpuram to prevent removal of stones. | .. .. .. | This is a specially interesting example of Hindu fortification of considerable extent. Some domed gateways, with stucco arabesque ornaments, remain in fair condition. These might be occasionally examined to see that they are free of vegetation. |
| 81 | Anantapur. | Gooty .. | Gooty .. | The fort and its buildings and inscriptions, also fortifications at foot of hill. | 115 | A valuable specimen of hill forts. | II | (*a*) | Its condition should be reported on at intervals. | .. .. .. | |

*et seq.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63 | II | (*a*) | The village officials should be warned to prevent any injury to the building. | .. .. .. | The building is well deserving of conservation. Removal and prevention of vegetation is what is principally required. |
| 64 | | | | | |
| 65 | | | All these temples are deserted. They principally require the occasional removal of vegetation; and the prevention of digging by treasure-seekers. | .. .. .. | |
| 66 | | | | | |
| 67 | II | (*a*) | | | |
| 68 | | | | | |
| 69 | | | | | |
| 70 | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) No funds .. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | This temple was deserted till within a few years ago, when a pûjâri took possession (see G.O., No. 1379, P., of 26th September 1887). |
| 71 | I | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) The temple authorities have funds, and will keep the buildings in order. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | |
| 72 | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) No funds. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | |
| 73 | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | Do. do. | |
| 74 | II | (*a*) | Orders have recently been passed for its conservation. | .. .. .. | See G.O., No. 18, Public, of 9th January 1891. |
| 75 | II | (*b*) | .. .. P.W. | (1) Has funds. (2) (3) Uncertain. | |
| 76 | I | (*a*) | In charge of the ~~Military~~ Department. No present expenditure necessary. | .. .. .. | |
| 77 | I | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) Funds available. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | Dr. Burgess visited this place and states that it is of great antiquity and interest, but very little known. |

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| Serial Number. | District. | Taluk. | Village. | Name of Monument. | Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities. | Reason for conservation. | Classification. | | Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (*a*) in charge of Government. | Monuments (*b*) in charge of private bodies or individuals. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | | | | VII.—MILITARY ARCHITECTURE—*cont.* | | | | | | | |
| | | | | FORTS (HINDU AND EUROPEAN)—*cont.* | | | | | | | |
| 82 | Anantapur. | Pennakonda.. | Pennakonda.. | The fort .. .. | 119, 120 | An interesting example .. | II | (*a*) | In charge of the Revenue officials stationed at the place. | .. .. .. | Many articles of sculpture are found lying about the place. These should be stored as at present in the Head Assistant Collector's Office. |
| 83 | North Arcot. | Chandragiri.. | Chandragiri.. | The fort with its buildings on the hill. The lower fort with palace buildings | 150, 151 | Architecturally important .. | II | (*a*) | The upper fort to be kept free of vegetation. The palace and lower fort are in special charge of the Public Works Department. | .. .. .. | |
| 84 | Do .. | Arcot .. | Arcot .. | The Delhi gate .. | 165 | Of historical interest .. | II | (*a*) | Suggestions have been made for its conservation. | .. .. .. | |
| 85 | Do. .. | Vellore .. | Vellore .. | The fort .. .. | 164 | Of archæological and historical interest. | II | (*a*) | In charge of the Military Department. | .. .. .. | |
| 86 | Salem .. | Krishnagiri .. | Krishnagiri .. | Do. .. .. | 195 | Of archæological interest .. | II | (*a*) | Should be inspected occasionally by Public Works Department Officers. | .. .. .. | |
| 87 | South Arcot. | Tindivanam .. | Gingee .. | The hill fort with buildings and sculptures. | 207 | Do. do. .. | II | (*a*) | Government, in the Forest Department, have allotted Rs. 200 every year for clearance of vegetation. The work might probably be done at a lesser cost. | .. .. .. | |
| 88 | Trichinopoly | Trichinopoly. | Trichinopoly. | The fort with temple inscriptions. Nadir Shah's mosque and inscriptions. | 268, 269 | Of architectural interest .. | II | (*a*) | Nothing required to the fort at present. | .. .. .. | |
| 89 | Madura .. | Dindigul .. | Dindigul .. | The fort with inscription. | 289 | Of archæological and historical interest. | II | (*a*) | No expenditure at present necessary. | .. .. .. | |
| 90 | Do. .. | Madura .. | Allagarkôil .. | The fort .. .. | .. | Of archæological interest .. | II | (*a*) | Should be freed of vegetation. | .. .. .. | Part of the outlay might be recovered by sale of firewood cut down. |
| 91 | Tanjore .. | Tanjore .. | Tanjore .. | The fort enclosing the great temple. | 277 | Of historical interest .. | II | (*a*) | The fort is in fairly good condition, but is covered with vegetation. | .. .. .. | The fort is one that has played an important part in the history of this part of the country. Some of the walls are built of brick, faced with comparatively thin slabs of stone, which are only connected with the brickwork by binders fixed at intervals. When plants take root in the joints, large portions of the masonry facing are liable to fall off. |
| | | | | VIII.—EXAMPLES OF CIVIL ARCHITECTURE. | | | | | | | |
| 92 | Bellary .. | Hospett .. | Vijayanagar.. | The Mahâmanami dibba or sculptured throne. | 107 | Of archæological importance. | II | (*a*) | Plants should be prevented taking root. | .. .. .. | The basement of the building is covered with rows of fine sculpture in bas relief, and the front ornamented in black stone. |
| 93 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Group of palace buildings, including council room, concert hall, zenâna, elephants' stables, three towers, and vasanta mandapa. | .. | Of archæological and architectural importance. | II | (*a*) | The buildings are in good condition, but some damage has been done to the walls by plants. Some of the stucco ornaments and balustrades require repair. | .. .. .. | These buildings have some fine examples of stucco arabesques and perforated balustrades. When coolies are engaged cutting down plants, damage to these ornaments should be specially guarded against. |
| 94 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Queen's baths .. .. | *id.* | Do. do. .. | | | | | |
| 95 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Two pavilions west from Hazâra Râma temple. | 106 | Do. do. .. | | | | | |

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| Serial Number. | District. | Taluk. | Village. | Name of Monument. | Reference to Vol. I, Sewell's List of Antiquities. | Reason for conservation. | Classification. | | Suggestions for conservation of Monuments (*a*) in charge of Government. | Monuments (*b*) in charge of private bodies or individuals. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | | | | VIII.—EXAMPLES OF CIVIL | | | | | ARCHITECTURE—*cont.* | | |
| 96 | Bellary .. | Hospett .. | Vijayanagar.. | Ancient bazaars at Hampi, viz.: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | (1) In front of Sri Pampâpati temple. | 107 | Of archæological and architectural importance. | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | These are in charge of temple authorities. | |
| | | | | (2) In front of Krishna temple. | *id.* | Do. do. | II | (*a*) | Require no repairs at present. | .. .. .. | |
| | | | | (3) In front of Achyuta temple. | *id.* | Do. do. | II | (*a*) | Do. do. .. | .. .. .. | |
| 97 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Two Muhammadan tombs on road to Hospett. | *id.* | Do. do. .. | II | (*a*) | Do. do. .. | .. .. .. | |
| 98 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Group of Muhammadan tombs at Kaderâmapuram. | *id.* | Do. do. .. | II | (*a*) | Do. do. .. | .. .. .. | |
| 99 | Anantapur.. | Pennakonda.. | Pennakonda. | The Gahannamahâl .. | 119 | Do. do. .. | I | (*a*) | Used as public offices, and kept in order by the P.W.D. | .. .. .. | |
| 100 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Two detached pavilions in fields. | *id.* | Do. do. .. | II | (*a*) | Require no immediate repairs. | .. .. .. | |
| 101 | Madura .. | Madura .. | Madura .. | Tirumala Nayak's Palace. | 292 | Of high architectural importance. | I | (*a*) | Used as Public Offices and kept in good repair; special sums have been granted for the purpose. | .. .. .. | |
| 102 | Do. .. | Do. .. | Allagarkôil .. | Do. .. | .. | A ruined building of great interest, resembling the Madura palace on a smaller scale. | II | (*a*) | Requires clearance from the vegetation which has overrun it. | .. .. .. | Some part of the outlay might be recovered by sale of firewood. |
| 103 | Cuddapah.. | Vayalpâd .. | Gurramkonda. | The Mahâl .. .. | 134 | Of architectural interest .. | I | (*a*) | Orders for conservation were passed some time ago. | .. .. .. | See G.O., No. 1152 W., of 17th April 1888, and G O., No. 68 W., Public Works, of 11th January 1890. |
| 104 | North Arcot | Vellore .. | Abdullâpuram. | Abdul Mahâl .. .. | 164 | Do. .. | I | (*a*) | Nothing necessary at present. | .. .. .. | |
| | | | | IX.—CHRISTIAN | | | | | REMAINS. | | |
| 105 | Kistna .. | Masulipatam. | Masulipatam. | Dutch cemetery .. | 53 | Contains sculptured tombs of much interest. | II | (*a*) | Should be in charge of the District Collector. | .. .. .. | |
| 106 | Chingleput. | Ponnēri .. | Pulicat .. | Do. .. | 173 | Do. do. .. | II | (*a*) | Is kept in very good repair. Present arrangements should be continued. | .. .. .. | |
| 107 | Do. .. | Saidapet .. | The Little Mount. | The rock-cut cave under the church. | 175 | Traditionally the site of St. Thomas' martyrdom. | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | (1) No funds; but no expenditure necessary. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. | |
| 108 | Do. .. | Do. .. | St. Thomas' Mount. | The cross in the church on the hill. | *id.* | Archæologically valuable .. | II | (*b*) | .. .. .. | Do. do. | |

# APPENDIX.

## 1.—PRE-HISTORIC MONUMENTS.

These exist all over the country and are well known to all villagers under such names as Pâñcha-pâṇḍava kôils (temples of the five Pâṇḍavas) and the like. They consist of circular and square stone enclosures, surrounding dolmens, menhirs, &c., made up of large blocks of stones placed on each other, generally in the form of a square chamber. They have originally been burial-places, though subsequently some have been put to other uses, such as dwellings and the like. Another class is composed of globular and longitudinal terracotta kists containing sepulchral remains.

With such a large number scattered over almost every part of the country, it would be hopeless to attempt any thing in the way of conservation, nor do they generally require anything except to be guarded from the occasional visits of railway contractors and villagers in search of stone slabs or treasure. Pre-historic remains should be in charge of the district authorities. In most cases, villagers think they are doing no wrong in destroying these remains. If village headmen were led to understand that Government wished these relics to be untouched, it would be sufficient for most of them. I would suggest that Collectors of districts issue a general order to this effect.

## 2.—MOUNDS COVERING REMAINS OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

In the southern districts of the Presidency these generally cover the remains of deserted towns. In the northern districts of Vizâgapatâm, Gañjâm, Godâvari and Kistna they are numerous, and generally cover Buddhist remains. It is important that these should be undisturbed, as some of them contain the earliest relics in this country. The villagers are in the habit of digging into them when they want bricks for building purposes and marble sculptures to be burnt into lime. Contractors also, are apt to work destruction in any neighbourhood in which they may be engaged. It is well known that many of the Amarâvati marbles were destroyed in this manner, and damage has been done at other sites, but this occurred many years back, before the value of such relics was appreciated. Vandalism may still, however, be committed in the way I have named, and it would be well to guard against it as far as possible.

No expenditure on the conservation of these mounds is necessary. They only require to be protected from the depredations I have alluded to. This has been carried out in the Kistna district, the mounds of which have been catalogued, and orders on the subject issued by Government.* Though the remains of the three first-named districts have not as yet been explored, it is to be expected that as they were the chief centres of Buddhism in the early centuries of the Christian era, that many Buddhist relics may yet exist. It is thus of the utmost importance that their destruction should be prevented. This would be accomplished if the Collectors issued orders similar to those carried out in the Kistna district. It would greatly facilitate future investigations if such mounds as are known to contain bricks or marbles were specially noted. In making out the lists, modern artificial mounds, such as those raised from the manufacture of salt (uppu dibbas), should not be entered.

* G.O., No. 462 P., dated 29th May 1889.

## 3.—NOTES ON THE CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

1. *General Principles.*—The chief object of conservation in the great majority of cases should be preservation rather than restoration or renewal; the intention is not so much to build a lot of new work in imitation of what it is thought may have been, but to preserve what is left.

"It may be laid down as a first principle that, as the funds will necessarily be limited, they should be economised in such a way as to preserve as far as practicable as many of the most important ancient works as possible. And to this end *preservation* should in all cases alone be aimed at, and in none, except perhaps where special funds were otherwise provided, should money be spent on restoration."* The following extract from a set of rules on the subject issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1888 clearly sets forth the objects to be attained. It refers to buildings in England, but is equally applicable to those in India.

"Never forget that the reparation of an ancient church, or other remnant of ancient architecture, however humble, is a work to be entered upon with totally different feelings from a new work, or from the repairs of a modern building.

"The object is not simply to put the work in good repair, but to *preserve* and *perpetuate* an authentic specimen of the ancient Arts of our country. Every ancient building has historical value, and though you may feel that its state of repair would at first sight suggest its renewal, or that you could execute the work better anew, never forget that all its value is gone when its authenticity is destroyed; and that your duty is not its *renewal* but its *preservation*. Be careful, therefore, never lightly to condemn an ancient work as being too far gone to be preserved, as every such object destroyed is a national loss." "The duty, therefore, of all those having charge of ancient buildings should be not so much the renewal of what remains as its preservation; and this should embrace every portion of original work which it is in any way possible to save, for it must be remembered that new work is of no value or interest, except so far as it serves to preserve the ancient design, and that no interest will ever be attached to it unless original parts remain to attest its authenticity."

* Dr. Burgess' Conservation Report, 1885.

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2. *Repairs.*—For those cases, which either in whole or in part have reached such a state of decay that repairs are absolutely necessary, it will be desirable to note the principles which should be considered in carrying out the work. These are principally intended to prevent such buildings being modernized.

3. *Special supervision over workmen, necessary.*—When it is considered that the work of conservation is a special one and that, during its progress, much of the detail, of the ornament and moulded work must be left to the workmen, it will be obvious that the general rules on the subject should be noted. These workmen are good copyists, but unable to originate; they are accustomed to work with a stereotyped series of modern imitations of classic details, which they apply indiscriminately in place and out of it on all classes of buildings. If left to themselves, it is evident that they will perpetrate many incongruities.

The successful preservation of old work must, therefore, depend largely on the instructions given to, and the supervision exercised over, these men.

4. *Usual classes of work.*—The work to be undertaken in South Indian temples and other buildings is principally confined to stone, brick, plaster and occasional examples of wood work.

5. *Ruin caused by vegetation.*—In this country the principal factor in causing ruin is the growth of plants in the joints of the masonry. Their removal must, therefore, always form the chief part of the work of conservation; for, if the cause of ruin is removed, the buildings, being usually of sound and massive construction, would stand for ages. One of the most destructive of plants is the *Ficus Indica* or banyan. These, when once firmly rooted, are difficult to eradicate, and latterly destroy the strongest wall. They should, therefore, be cleared out immediately they make their appearance. Special attention should be paid to see that the roots are completely destroyed, for even the smallest plants usually have a most surprising vitality.

6. *Utilization of ancient buildings.*—Instances occasionally occur, in which it is desired to utilize an ancient building, and adapt it to modern requirements. Among other examples are the palaces at Madura and Pennakoṇḍa, and the Mahâl at Gurramkoṇḍa. The two former have been converted into courts and public offices, and the latter into a rest-house. These cases form exceptions to the general rule, for new parts have sometimes to be built to provide the necessary accommodation. In restoring the ancient portions, the ordinary rules should, as far as possible, be made to apply. The old work should remain intact; its demolition should be avoided. The value of the ancient building will be entirely destroyed if the result is its conversion into a copy of a modern bungalow. The new additions should harmonize with the original design, and no modern incongruities should be allowed to appear. Examples of what to avoid will be the insertion of modern classic piers, balustrades, cornices, or such like details in an ancient Hindu or Muhammadan building.

7. *Replacement of missing architectural details.*—Should it be necessary at any time to replace any architectural detail which has disappeared, examination should be made of any similar feature in another part of the building itself, or on one of similar style in the neighbourhood. The necessary information may also be supplied by the Archæological Department.

8. *Ancient ground levels.*—In ancient buildings, the soil has almost invariably accumulated above the ancient level to a depth more or less according to the age of the structure. Under special circumstances, it may have risen to a more than ordinary height, as through drifting sand. Care should be taken, while removing it, that the projecting base or other part of the building is not injured on the foundations dug under. This can best be secured, by digging a pit at one point close to the wall and noting its detail. Extra precautions can then be exercised when the digging reaches a certain depth at other points.

9. *Soil on roofs.*—Accumulations of soil on roofs or other flat surfaces should be removed, as they favour the growth of vegetation. Open cracks or joints should also be stopped up to prevent access of rain. Drainage openings on terraced roofs should be cleared and opened.

10. *Masonry.*—Open joints in the masonry of walls favour the retention of moisture, and should be pointed with lime. It is chiefly in joints that plants take root. Where masonry is dislodged by the roots of plants, the stones should be numbered and replaced; but no pulling down must be done unless the wall is so fractured as to be unsafe. The precaution of noting the exact position of each stone is specially necessary where inscriptions are carried across several courses. The value of some historical inscription may be destroyed, if the stones are replaced otherwise than in their proper order. Many instances of this can be seen in different places.

11. *Walls out of plumb.*—Walls, which may in themselves be sound, but have bodily deflected from the vertical through deficient foundations, may sometimes be reset by means of a screw-jack, at a cost much less than it would take to demolish and rebuild them.

12. *Masonry—Removal of old.*—It is not generally desirable to demolish or remove, in whole or in part, any masonry which it is at all possible to repair *in situ*. If new stonework has to be inserted, any mouldings or other details which may have to be worked on it should be in strict harmony with any adjoining it, or of which it may be a continuation. "In removing broken or decayed work, do not take out any but such as is so far gone as to have last *all* its original form; better have broken or half-decayed original work than the smartest and most perfect new work." *

13. *Supports to broken lintels.*—In cases where an addition, not part of the original design, has to be introduced such as a support to a fractured beam or lintel, the support, if a pier, should show distinctly that it is a make-shift. A long stone (plentiful in some places) is preferable to disfiguring the building with a brick pier finished with a coating of plaster. Iron rails can sometimes be put in horizontally under a broken lintel.

14. *Replacement of old posts or piers.*—In ancient civil buildings, teak posts are sometimes met with as supports in verandas and balconies. When decayed, it is objectionable to replace them with

* R.I.B.A. Rules, 1888-89.

stone or brick piers, as the latter being more massive must either be more widely spaced, or, if divided the same as the old teak posts, appear clumsy: in any case the original design is spoiled. If a broken stone column has to be replaced, it is best to do so with a plain stone of the requisite length, and avoid any attempt at ornamental carving.

15. *Stucco work.*—In stucco work, such as balustrades, panels, mouldings and other ornament, no modern designs should be inserted. If broken parts of a balustrade have to be replaced, a copy should be made of the old work, which is sometimes a continuance of one design or a repetition of two or more patterns alternately. The new work should follow the old.

16. *Effacement of traces of a destroyed detail.*—When any feature of a building is entirely destroyed and is not intended to replace it, the part which it occupied must not be plastered over, so as to destroy all traces of it ever having been there. This should apply to all classes of architectural detail. Even though a small broken portion only remains, it must not be cleared away or plastered over. As an example, I may refer to one of the civil buildings at Vijayanagar. This particular building is a large one (square on plan) and enclosed by a plain high wall. The only ornament on the outside was a fretwork balustrade and cornice on the wall-head. This had almost entirely disappeared, but its counterpart can be seen on any of the other palace buildings. In repairing the wall-head, the part once occupied by the balustrade was covered with plaster in the form of a large splay, entirely spoiling the exterior effect of the building and leaving no hint of the architectural feature which once crowned it.

I have seen an instance of a stucco arabesque panel on a mullion, "restored" by a flush covering of plaster, which destroyed some ornament still remaining and completely obliterated all traces of the panel. When this becomes blackened with age, it will be impossible to know that a panel has existed there. In this case all remains or traces of the ancient stucco ornament, instead of being covered, should have been scrupulously left visible.

17. *Whitewash on sculptures.*—The use of whitewash, especially on sculptures and inscriptions, should be discouraged. If it is contemplated to remove any from an old surface, care should be taken that any inscription or sculpture underneath is not injured.

18. *Repairs to masonry tanks.*—In repairing tanks or wells, with steps on the four sides, it is well to bear in mind their original method of construction. The stone steps rest on each other, as in a common stair, against an earthen bank; the earth is packed in behind the stones. They have stood thus for centuries; but sometimes water has penetrated into the joints, gradually washed away the earth backing, and the steps have fallen back bodily. In replacing these, it serves no purpose, and leads to great expense to remove the steps, and put in a concrete footing. The water in these tanks is stagnant, and the earth under the foundations cannot be washed away; there is usually in addition a considerable deposit of mud above the line of the foundations. I have seen no instances of the steps having *sunk* through a deficient foundation below the lowest step. To restore them it is sufficient to adopt the original design by replacing the stones in position with a firm backing, and cement on the joints to prevent enfiltration of water.

19. *Excavated sculptures.*—"With respect to separate sculptures found in the course of excavations, and which may be of any antiquarian interest, it seems most desirable that they should be placed in some museum, where they could be seen and studied by those interested in them."* Any antique articles of interest found by Engineers in the course of excavation for bridges or other public works should be deposited in the Government Museum.

20. *Pre-historic monuments and mounds—Destruction of.*—With reference to the preservation of pre-historic remains and mounds, all district officers and others would do much good if they promptly brought to the notice of authority any cases of destruction which might come under their notice, so that the spoliation could be immediately put a stop to.

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* Dr. Burgess' Report on Conservation, 1885.



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24TH JULY 1891, Nos. 621, 622, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper :—

G.O., dated 13th May 1891, No. 378, Public.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on letters from the Archæological Surveyor to this Government submitting, with remarks, a revised list of ancient monuments selected for conservation in this Presidency.

READ—also the following paper :—

From the Archæological Surveyor to the Government of Madras, dated 4th June 1891, No. 223.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding copies of the notes written by him for the new list of monuments selected for conservation.

ORDER—dated 24th July 1891, No. 621, Public.

The notes forwarded by Mr. Rea are approved and will be incorporated in the revised list of monuments selected for conservation, which will be communicated to the Revenue and Public Works Departments.

(True Extract.) O V Bodilly
Major R.E.
Under Secretary P.W.D.
for Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department (with 100 copies of list).
" Public Works Department (with 85 copies of list).
" Superintendent, Archæological Survey.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 24th July 1891, No. 622, Public.

Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with copies of G.Os., No. 17, dated 9th January 1891, and No. 378, dated 13th May 1891.

J. F. PRICE,
*Chief Secretary.*

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

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## Archæology.

proving the notes forwarded by Mr. Rea on conservancy of ancient monuments, and directing their incorporation in the revised list of monuments selected for conservation.

(18)