

(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 10-16

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள்

(3) ஆதாரம் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு, அரசு

பெருகு துறை

அரசாணை எண். 400	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	பலவகை
நாள் : 4 3/6-1890	1890

மழக்கலோ கண்டபடி கையாள்வோ கூடாது.

121 sheets

3007

Proof for approval

12/6

4TH JUNE 1890, No. 400, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From A. REA, Esq., M.R.A.S., Archaeological Surveyor, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bangalore, 3rd May 1890, No. 285.

In continuation of my letter, No. 45, of the 1st February 1890, I have the honor to report on Archaeological Survey work undertaken during the past three months.

AMARAVATI.

2. In February, I despatched my head draughtsman to Amaravati to arrange for the removal of the marbles to Madras. On arrival at Bezvada, he telegraphed that the river was too low to admit of boats reaching Amaravati, and that the canals would be closed before the sculptures could be packed and removed. I therefore directed him to pack them with straw and rope ready for future removal, and leave them at the stupa. This was done, and the stones can be taken to Madras whenever the canals are again opened. The stones at Pedda Ganjam were also packed, and left ready for removal.

3. I would suggest, therefore, that the Collector might be requested, when traffic on the canals is resumed, to send a man with a baggage boat from Bezvada, get the stones put in and taken away. All those that are packed in straw are to be taken; they include 108 packages, and the village munsif will be able to point them out. The majority lie in the centre of the stupa; a few are at the south gate; one large slab is under the trees at the north-east of the circuit; and a few lie in the hut.

4. The boat would halt a few hours at Pedda Ganjam in passing, and take in the eight stones from the canal bungalow there; some half-dozen coolies would be required to put the stones into the boat, and the village munsif will be able to supply these.

MADURA.

5. The survey of the buildings at Madura was continued up to the middle of April. The large Puthu Mandapam or Tirumala Naick's choultry was surveyed. Several large drawings of the palace were made. A series of elevational, and sectional drawings of various buildings, as also sculptural and various architectural details of the great temple of Madura, was completed. The large plan will yet take some time to finish. It contains a multiplicity of small lockfast places, and some difficulty and delay was experienced at each of these in getting them opened for measurement. The sectional drawing taken across the entire length of the temple, showing the various shrines, mandapas and six of the gopuras each covered from base to summit with sculptured figures, was finished. A set of photographs was also taken. The survey of the buildings will be resumed and completed when I return in July. The extensive nature of the antiquities in the town of Madura has as yet precluded many other places in the district being visited; but they will be taken in due course.

செப்பைபுவர் பெயர்

ச.விஸ்வநாதன்

செப்பைபுவர்க்காக எடுத்துக்
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்

-12-07

செப்பைபுவர் முடித்த நாள்

-5-08

சாபராக்கும்

மு. ந. பத. எ.

கையொப்பம்

இராமச்சி அண்ணா

யாளர்

கையொப்பம்

ALLAGARKOIL.

6. About 12 miles north of Madura, standing at the base of some hills, are some extensive and interesting ancient remains. They are enclosed in a fortified courtyard, extending over 2,200 feet by 1,200 feet. The principal buildings are those attached to a temple, itself surrounded by a court measuring over 273 feet by 156 feet. The temple buildings generally belong to the same date as the inner structures of the Madura temple. Two curious round grain towers, named Ramakalanjiyam and Latchmanakalanjiyam, stand in one of the courts. The principal shrine is of earlier date than the others, and is of unusual plan, being a circular chamber with a circular prakaram round it, and an antechamber in front.

7. In the bedchamber for the images is a rare and antique bedstead, measuring about 12 feet by 10 feet on plan, and about 15 feet high. It has a pedestal in sculptured blackstone, inlaid with small ivory figures, supporting four blackstone carved pillars ornamented with small detached shafts and figures in ivory. The roof is a domed wooden framework, also elaborately inlaid with ivory sculpture. All the ivory work is carved in most intricate and minute designs. The bed is as unique as it is interesting; and I have heard of nothing like it elsewhere. It is stated to have been the gift of Tirumala Naick—whose statue stands at the entrance.

8. Outside the large east gopura is an interesting collection of swords and bill-hooks (Tamil வெட்டிபாக்கள்) of all sizes from 2 feet 4 inches to 12 feet; clubs (Tamil கைதாக்கள் and வளைந்தாக்கள்); and tridents or spears (Tamil சூலங்கள்). The temple is resorted to by certain of the Kallars, and some, if not all, of these articles are said to be the offerings of those whose consciences have troubled them as to some former misdeeds. From the branches of a tree outside hang some small crucifixes. These are offerings from people whose prayers for offspring have been answered.

9. In the fortified courtyard adjacent to the temple, quite a small town has evidently once existed. The main street leading up to the temple can be quite distinctly traced with its lines of mounds on each side. Everything is now completely deserted, due probably to the feverishness of the locality. All the buildings are of the date of Tirumala Naick, by whose benefactions they seem to have been built.

10. Near the temple are the extensive remains of a somewhat extensive palace (Tirumala Naick's) with pillared corridors, and lofty domed halls, in the style of the Madura Palace. The domes are all fractured, and great portions of them have fallen. The temple here is even yet considered a sacred one, and the king would use the palace as his place of residence when on pilgrimage to the shrine, or when he wished to retire from the turmoil of State affairs at the capital. A smaller mahal stands some distance down the street. A number of small shrines, and open mandapams, with many finely-sculptured life-size figures, stand at other portions of the street. Some of these sculptures are, as in the Puthu Mandapam at Madura, pointed out as being those of Tirumala Naick and his wives. Various other ruins stand inside the extensive courtyard.

11. On the hills above are two large Vasantha Mandapams in connection with the temple, from which a stream of clear, cool water continually flows down the mountain side, and passes by a cut channel through the temple.

12. All the buildings have been much ruined by the vegetation which covers them. I hope to shortly submit some proposals for the preservation of these interesting remains.

13. By the side of the road from Madura to Allagarkoil, a number of rest-houses or mandapams for pilgrims stand at intervals. They are of similar date to the temple, and would be doubtless much used in former times when the temple was a much more important place than it is now-a-days.

14. Plans of the Allagarkoil temple, Tirumala Naick's palace, and a map of the entire ruins, have been made.

ORDER—dated 4th June 1890, No. 400, Public.

Recorded.

2. There is no objection to the Archæological Surveyor addressing the Collector of Kistna direct on the subject of the removal of the Amrāvati marbles.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Archæological Surveyor.

Dr. E. Hultzsch, Epigraphist.

Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, London.

all Collectors.

Copy to the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch.

the President, Asiatic Society, Bengal.

the Secretary, Madras Literary Society.

Mr. J. Burgess, C.I.E.

V. A. Smith, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

Dr. Rost, Librarian, India Office.

A. C. MacDonald, Esq., Dy. Keeper of the Indian Institute, Oxford.

J. F. Fleet, Esq., B.O. C.S., C.I.W., Bijapur.

Dr. G. Oppert, Madras.

Editors Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Gobt. of {1890} Madras.
PUBLIC.

-3-
400

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 4th June 1890, No. 4005

~~Copy to the Collector of Kistna direct regarding the removal of the Amravati marbles.~~
~~Copy to the Collector of Kistna direct regarding the removal of the Amravati marbles.~~
~~Copy to the Collector of Kistna direct regarding the removal of the Amravati marbles.~~

Archæology.

Recording report of the Archæological Surveyor on work undertaken during the three months referred to, and permitting him to address the Collector of Kistna direct regarding the removal of the Amravati marbles.

F 4/6

A

4 June 1890 No. 4005

100/100 Recorded.

2. There is no objection of the Archæological Surveyor addressing the Collector of Kistna direct on the subject of the removal of the Amravati marbles.

2 June

31/5

The Archæological Surveyor.

(Sent the Kistna copy as usual)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From A. REA, Esq., M.R.A.S., First Assistant, Archaeological Survey, Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bangalore, 3rd May 1890, No. 285.

In continuation of my letter, No. 45, of the 1st February 1890, I have the honor to report on Archaeological Survey work undertaken during the past three months.

AMARAVATI.

2. In February, I despatched my head draughtsman to Amaravati to arrange for the removal of the marbles to Madras. On arrival at Bezvada, he telegraphed that the river was too low to admit of boats reaching Amaravati, and that the canals would be closed before the sculptures could be packed and removed. I therefore directed him to pack them with straw and rope ready for future removal, arrange, and leave them at the stupa. This was done, and the stones can be taken to Madras whenever the canals are again opened. The stones at Pedda Ganjam were also packed, and left ready for removal.

3. I would suggest, therefore, that the Collector might be requested, when traffic on the canals is resumed, to send a man with a baggage boat from Bezvada, get the stones put in and taken away. All those that are packed in straw are to be taken; they include 108 packages, and the village munsif will be able to point them out. The majority lie in the centre of the stupa; a few are at the south gate; one large slab is under the trees at the north-east of the circuit; and a few lie in the hut.

4. The boat would halt a few hours at Pedda Ganjam in passing, and take in the eight stones from the canal bungalow there: some half-dozen coolies would be required to put the stones into the boat, and the village munsif will be able to supply these.

MADURA.

5. The survey of the buildings at Madura was continued up to the middle of April. The large Puthu Mandapam or Tirumala Naick's choultry was surveyed. Several large drawings of the palace were made. A series of elevational, and sectional drawings of various buildings, as also sculptural and various architectural details of the great temple of Madura, was completed. The large plan will yet take some time to finish. It contains a multiplicity of small lockfast places, and some difficulty and delay was experienced at each of these in getting them opened for measurement. The sectional drawing taken across the entire length of the temple, showing the various shrines, mandapas, and six of the gopuras each covered from base to summit with sculptured figures, was finished. A set of photographs was also taken. The survey of the buildings will be resumed and completed when I return in July. The extensive nature of the antiquities in the town of Madura has as yet precluded many other places in the district being visited: but they will be taken in due course.

ALLAGARKOIL.

6. About 12 miles north of Madura, standing at the base of some hills, are some extensive and very interesting ancient remains. They are enclosed in a fortified courtyard, extending over 2,200 feet by 1,200 feet. The principal buildings are those attached to a temple, itself surrounded by a court measuring over 273 feet by 156 feet. The temple buildings generally belong to the same date as the inner structures of the Madura temple. Two curious round grain towers, named Ramakalanjiyam and Latchmanakalanjiyam, stand in one of the courts. The principal shrine is of earlier date than the others, and is of unusual plan, being a circular chamber with a circular prakaram round it, and an antechamber in front.

7. In the bedchamber for the images is a rare and antique bedstead, measuring about 12 feet by 10 feet on plan, and about 15 feet high. It has a pedestal in sculptured blackstone, inlaid with small ivory figures, supporting four blackstone carved pillars ornamented with small detached shafts and figures in ivory. The roof is a domed wooden framework, also elaborately inlaid with ivory sculpture. All the ivory work is carved in most intricate and minute designs. The bed is as unique as it is interesting; and I have heard of nothing like it elsewhere. It is stated to have been the gift of Tirumala Naick—whose statue stands at the entrance.

8. Outside the large east gopura is an interesting collection of swords and bill-hooks (Tamil வெட்டி மூலாக்கள்) of all sizes from 2 feet 4 inches to 12 feet; clubs (Tamil கைதகைகள் and வளை தடிக்கள்); and tridents or spears (Tamil குலக்கள்). The temple is resorted to by certain of the Kallars, and some, if not all, of these articles, are said to be the offerings of those whose consciences have troubled them as to some former misdeeds. From the branches of a tree outside hang some small cradles. These are offerings from people whose prayers for offspring have been answered.

9. In the fortified courtyard adjacent to the temple, quite a small town has evidently once existed. The main street leading up to the temple can be quite distinctly traced with its lines of mounds on each side. Everything is now completely deserted, due probably to the feverishness of the locality. All the buildings are of the date of Tirumala Naick, by whose benefactions they seem to have been built.

10. Near the temple are the extensive remains of a somewhat extensive palace (Tirumala Naick's) with pillared corridors, and lofty domed halls, in the style of the Madura Palace. The domes are all fractured, and great portions of them have fallen. The temple here is even yet considered a sacred one, and the king would use the palace as his place of residence when on pilgrimage to the shrine, or when he wished to retire from the turmoil of State affairs at the capital. A smaller mahal stands some distance down the street. A number of small shrines, and open mandapams, with many finely-sculptured life-size figures, stand at other portions of the street. Some of these sculptures are, as in the Puthu Mandapam at Madura, pointed out as being those of Tirumala Naick and his wives. Various other ruins stand inside the extensive courtyard.

11. On the hills above are two large Vasantha Mandapams in connection with the temple, from which a stream of clear, cool water continually flows down the mountain side, and passes by a cut channel through the temple.

12. All the buildings have been much ruined by the vegetation which covers them. I hope to shortly submit some proposals for the preservation of these interesting remains.

13. By the side of the road from Madura to Allagarkoil, a number of rest-houses or mandapams for pilgrims stand at intervals. They are of similar date to the temple, and would be doubtless much used in former times when the temple was a much more important place than it is now-a-days.

14. Plans of the Allagarkoil temple, Tirumala Naick's palace, and a map of the entire ruins, have been made.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Public DEPARTMENT.

From

A. R. R. R.

First Sect, Arch. Survey Dept.

No. 285

Dated 3rd

Received 8th May 1890

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Reporting on Archaeological
Survey work.

3/10/90

MADURA.

5. The survey of the buildings at Madura was continued up to the middle of April. The large Putru Mandapam or Tirumala Shiva's Choultry was surveyed. Several large drawings of the Palace were made. A series of elevational, and sectional drawings of various buildings, as also sculptural and various architectural details of the great temple of Madura, was completed. The large plan will yet take some time to finish. It contains a multiplicity of small lockfast places, and some difficulty and delay was experienced at each of these in getting them opened for measurement. The sectional drawing taken across the entire length of the temple, showing the various shrines, mandapas, and six of the gopuras each covered from base to summit with sculptured figures, was finished. A set of ~~plans~~ was also taken. The survey

Madura has as yet precluded many other places in the district being visited: but they will be taken in due course.

10/11/00 ALLAGARKOIL.

6:- About 12 miles north of Madura, standing at the base of some hills, are some extensive and very interesting ancient remains. They are enclosed in a fortified courtyard extending over 2800 feet by 1200 feet. The principal buildings are those attached to a temple, itself surrounded by a court measuring over 273 feet by 156 feet. The temple buildings generally belong to the same date as the inner structures of the Madura temple.

Two curious round grain towers named Rama Kalanjigam and Latchmanakalanjigam stand in one of the courts. The principal shrine is of earlier date than the others, and is of unusual plan, being a circular chamber with a circular pratharam round it, and an antechamber in front.

7:- In the antechamber for the images, is a tree and a

upraised blackstone, inlaid with many ivory figures, supporting four blackstone carved pillars ornamented with small ^{detached} shafts and figures in ivory. The roof is a domed wooden framework, also elaborately inlaid with ivory sculpture. All the ivory work is carved in most intricate and minute designs. ^(The ped) It is as unique as it is interesting; and I have heard of nothing like it elsewhere. It is stated to have been the gift of Tirumala Naick - whose statue stands at the entrance.

8:- Outside the large east gopura is an interesting collection of swords and bill-hooks (Tam. *Orilliyar*) of all sizes from 2 feet 4 inches to 12 feet; clubs (Tam. *Orilliyar* and *Orilliyar*); and tridents or spears (Tam. *Orilliyar*). The temple is resorted to by certain of the Kallars, and some if not all of these articles are said to be the offerings of those who have troubled

rest houses or mandapam for pilgrims
stand at intervals. They are of similar
date to the temple, and could be ⁸/₁₀₀ ~~100~~
-left much used in former times when
the temple was a much more important
place than it is now. - days.

* 14. - Plans of the Allagarkoil
temple, Tirumala Naick's palace,
and a map of the entire ruins have
been made.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

First Assistant.

⁸/₁₀₀

⁸/₁₀₀

Pat. 40 N. 400
of 4th June 1890.

The Collectors of
~~The District Magistrates of~~

Sept 23/6/20

Anantapur. 8
North Arcot, Chittoor. 8
South Arcot, Cuddalore. 8
Bellary. 8
South Canara, Mangalore. 8
Chingleput, Saidapet. 8
Coimbatore. 8
Cuddapah. 8
Ganjam, Chatrapur. 8
Godavari, Cocanada. 8
Kistna, Masulipatam. 8
Kurnool. 8
~~Madras (when necessary)~~
Madura. 8
Malabar, Calicut. 10
Nilgiris, Ootacamund. 8
Nellore. 8
Salem. 8
Tanjore. 8
Tinnevely. 8
Trichinopoly. 8
Vizagapatam. 8

Blank White Card of Correspondence, Station
No. 1

Postage Paid, No. 1984

Postage Paid

Station No. *proof*

Postage Paid with Station

Station No. 1984

Station No. 1984

Order complete 300
Station No. 1984
Order complete 300

Station No. 1984
Order complete 300

Please send 2 per
R
6/6

ORDINARY, PRINTED

Puleia Department.
O.D. 4-6-90
No. 400.

7-10-10
5-2-12

First copy sent to Bureau.

Second copy for signature.

Despatched in print.

21/6

23/6

For the Bureau

Archaeology

Receiving report of the
Archaeological Surveyor on
work undertaken during the
three months referred to
with a view to address the
Collector of Kistna district
re the removal of the
Aurangzeb's marble.

T
600