

(1) Number of pages 28(2) Date of repair 24.10.50(3) Initials of the Referencer W. N. S.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Public

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.

~~B.P. No.~~

378

Press

Mis.

Dated

13th May1891
195*Original*Not to be folded or roughly handled

13TH MAY 1891, No. 378, PUBLIC.

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., Archaeological 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. Jaggayyapeta	..	..	..	Buddhist tope.
"	59. Mudabidri	..	..	..	Jain basti.
"	76. Sri Sailam	..	..	..	Large temple.
"	77. Kondapalle	..	..	..	Fort.
"	85. Krishnagiri	..	..	..	"
"	86. Gingee	..	..	..	"
"	102. Guramkonda	..	..	..	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.
Godavari.	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 Rājā, 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.

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., Archaeological 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).

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 Archaeological 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 Archaeological Surveyor.

READ—also the following paper :—

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

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding particulars regarding the temple at Gangaikondacholapuram.

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 Archaeological 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 Archaeological 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 Vijayanagar entered in the list. In paragraph 6 of his letter, the Archaeological 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 Archaeological 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 Archaeological 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,

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

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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

Ed. P. L. Pereira.

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.

Government Archæological Survey, and Conservation of
Ancient Monuments in Southern India,
Camp Tangaikondacholapuram.
12th March 1891.

No. 125.

From

A. REA, ESQUIRE, M.R.A.S.,

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEYOR TO THE GOVT. OF MADRAS,

To

CHIEF SECRETARY
15 MAR 91
GOVERNMENT

The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that the
Siva temple at this place might be included
in the conservation list submitted with
my letter 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.)

3. The temple is a most important
structure both historically and architectu-
rally. 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. Though it is stated in the
supersedeas

superadded conservation led that the walls
and towers were to be kept free of vegetation,
all the buildings, other than the shrine itself,
are over-run 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.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. D.

Archaeological Surveyors,

to the Government of

Madras.

Part 71 of
Conservation Bill

CURRENT No. 765.

[9]

Public DEPARTMENT.

C. 26
R 31/3

30 March 1891. 254 B.

Consist

Order

11/3/91
11/3/91

From

Mr. Carr, M.R.A.S.
Archaeological Surveyor to
the Govt of Madras

The proposal of the Archaeological
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.

Archaeological Surveyor.

No. 125.

C.
23.3.

Dated 12th }
Received 15th } March 1891.

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Requesting that the
temple at Gangaikondacholapuram
might be included in the Conservation
list.

By order of the Secretary to the Government of Madras

Read also to the file

Government Archaeological Survey, and Conservation of
Ancient Monuments in Southern India,

Bangalore
15th April 1891.

No. 186.

From

A. REA, ESQUIRE, M.R.A.S.,

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR TO THE GOVT. OF MADRAS,

To

The Chief Secretary
to the Government of
Madras.

SIR,

With reference to G.O. No. 254 B.
Public dated 30th March 1891, I
have the honour to forward the
necessary particulars regarding
the temple at Gangaikondacholapuram.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

A. Rea
Archaeological Surveyor,
to the Govt of
Madras.

From

Archaeological Surveyor
to Govt

No. 186.

Dated 15th
Received 17th } April 1891

Enclosures one

SUBJECT.

Forwarding particulars
regarding the temple at
Ganguaikonda Chola puram

despatch 4/4

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 30-2-91

No. 254

B.

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inclusion of the
Gangakondacholapur
temple in
the list of monu-
ments selected for
conservation—

C. No 524.

With this current Mr. Rea
forwards, as directed in para 10 of
G.O. No. 17 Public of 9th January
last, the revised list of ancient
monuments selected for conservation
in this Presidency.

In para 11 of the above G.O.
it was stated that a maximum
total of 100 in all classes would
be allowed and it was further directed
that each entry should rest on
personal observation. In para 12 Mr.
Rea was told that there would be
objections to his drawing up a
provisional list of monuments
already reported and that a final
list would be then be prepared
by the process of elimination.

The list now submitted
contains 107 items, and the
Archaeological Surveyor writes that
there are doubtless many other monu-
ments in parts of the Presidency
yet unvisited by the Survey which
would

... of conservation but
no decision about these can, he
points out, be arrived at till they
have been inspected. In para 2 of
his letter, he enumerates the
monuments the inclusion of which
in the present list does not rest on
personal observation. These, seven
in number, are stated to have
been vouched for by authorities
as noteworthy examples, and drawings
or photographs have been seen by
Mr. Rea himself. In para 3 of
his letter Mr. Rea points out
that, with the exception of the
Tanjore temple, most of the largest
South Indian temples at present
in use for worship have been included
in the list, the reason for this
being that they usually have
around them a fund of public opinion
in a state of repair by their own
authorities and that Govt cannot
undertake their upkeep as it has
no control over them. Examples of
the Dandinatala to which they belong
are mentioned from among the ancient
temples at Vijaynagar in the list.
In para 6 of his letter Mr. Rea
points out that in only one instance
the term Pagoda is used, 28 has

... of some of the monuments
one stone. The reason assigned for
this is that if numbered separately
they would occupy a great proportion
of the hundred examples to be selected
and nothing would be gained by then
including them as most of the conserva-
tion necessary has already been
carried out and all that is at
present required is the periodical
inspections suggested.

In the appendix to the list
the Archaeological Surveyor deals
with the subject of pre-historic
monuments (enclosure of stone etc) &
ancient inscriptions. As regards the
first of these he suggests it is of
opinion that it would be hopeless,
with such a large number scattered
over the Presidency, to attempt
anything in the way of preservation
and that all that is required is
for the Director to make it widely
known that Govt wishes them
to be untouched. This
is of opinion will be sufficient to
induce villagers and others to leave
them alone. In regard to the
ancient inscriptions, he alludes to
the action taken in regard to
those in Tristia District (G.O.
462 Pub. of 29.5.89) and says

Orders are printed on this point and also as to whether the Board has any to accept as a jurisdictional rule. Yet, it is suggested and intended that it might be forwarded to the P. W. Dept. and Revenue Dept. for communication to Survey, Engineers and District Officers.

The P. W. Dept. might it is thought, be asked to report in regard to the point whether the Tientsin Palace should be included

6/10
 H. L. but something should be done
 if only gradually to introduce them - say 2 or 3
 a year.
 W
 30/3/91
 6/10
 H. L. W.

Not too hot
 Missionaries - a
 no such have
 power to promote
 the cause of
 the poor
 31 MAR 01
 8/3/96

In regard to para 8 of his letter Mr. Rea might be asked to forward such notes as he wishes to add to the list direct to the ^{submitting} ~~forward~~ Dept. of the Govt. Press, a copy at the same time to Govt. This would save time, and there would be ample time for the notes to be ^{be} ~~perused~~ ^{perused} by Govt. before the list issues in print.

W.

Standard List
of Ainsworth
Museum

Standard

* G.O. 22nd July '84 No. 1663
Ful.

With reference to the remarks of
the Honorable Mr. Stokes and H. P.
the Governor's query in regard to the
Tanjore palace in the Note for Orders on
C. No. 524, the accompanying file of
printed orders is submitted. From para
6 of Mr. Thomas' letter in G.O. of 8th
May 1876 No. 263. it will be seen
that the palace was declared to be
the property of Govt. as far back as
1863, the members of the family
of the late Raja being permitted
to occupy it on certain conditions.
In 1854^{*} the annual ^{grant for the} maintenance
of the palace was transferred to the
Collector of Tanjore and ~~since that date~~
this grant of (Rs 4000/-) ~~has been~~
is provided for in the budget of the
Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
(vide ^{para} 14 of G.O. 927 Jul of 8. Decr
1870).

Orders are accordingly solicited
whether with reference to this point
in C. No. 524, the opinion of the
Tanjore be called for, or whether it
would suffice to inform Mr. Ravi
that ~~that~~ a grant is already
made for the up. keep of the palace
and impress on the Collector the
necessity for reporting concerning

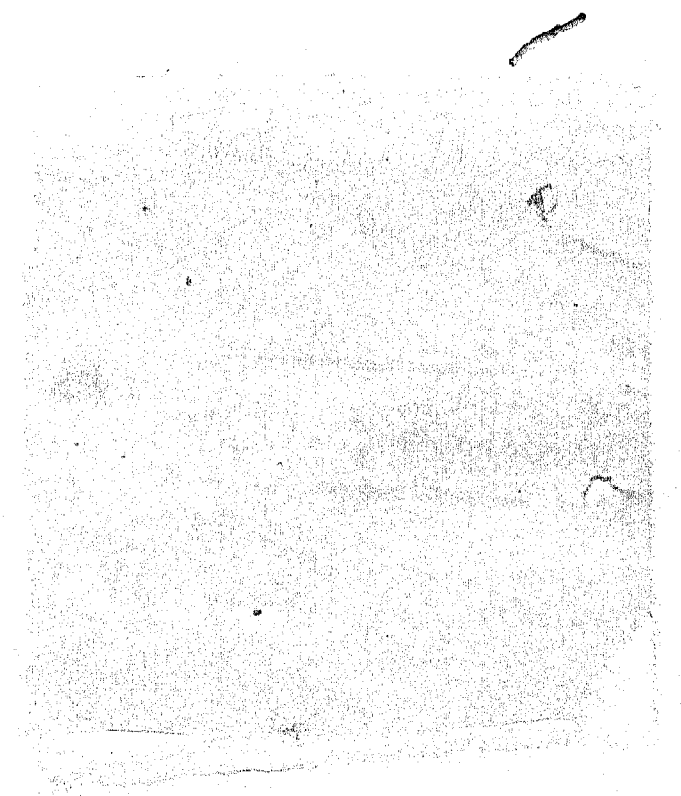
I don't know what I was about
when I wrote the Museum in the last
order, and was perfectly aware that the
Museum is not looking to that there is a
list which I must have thought the
list referred to the Museum.

R 31/3 C 11

mailed post. of it.

CS
10/14

7013.
15/4



1683
2077/91
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Pat. 370-13.5-91

C 15/4
R 15/4
CS
10/14

24-5-91

ORDINARY, PRINTED.

Public
DEPARTMENT
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INDEXED.

First copy sent to

18-5-91

Returned for signature

25/5/91

Despatched in print

27/5/91

[Despatch Abstract.]

Archaeology

Passing orders on letter
from the Archaeological
Surveyor to the Govt
submitting a record
list of ancient mon-
uments selected
for inscription in
the Presidency.

25/6/01
71202994/91

12-5-19

20-7-01

23-9-10

30-7-20

20-1-21

26-9-21

12-11-30

29-1-35

14-5-42

4-5-50