

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O. No. 757-57

DATED 21st July 1896.

[Despatch Abstract.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Recording, with remarks, the report of the---for 1895-96; directing the transmission of the report and certain photographs to the Secretary of State; and forwarding copy of the proceedings to the Government of India.

[illegible]

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
C	2597		1896				
C	2948		1896				
C	3512		1896				
D.O.	382		7-8-96.				
C no 4432 & 33 of 97							

Government of Madras. PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

G.O., etc., Nos. 757, 758, 21st July 1896

Archæological Survey.

Recording, with remarks, the report of the — for 1895-96; directing the transmission of the report and certain photographs to the Secretary of State; and forwarding copy of the proceedings to the Government of India.

G.O.	No.

G.O.	No.
C 2597	
C 2948	
C 3512	
D.O. 353	
C No 4632	

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from A. REA, Esq., Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—Bangalore, the 30th June 1896
No.—122.

With reference to G.O. No. 369, Public, dated 8th May 1893, I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Archaeological Survey for 1895-96.

2. Some work was done at Tadpatri, and the survey of the temples there completed. A visit was made to Chandragiri to make some alterations to the drawings necessitated by the restoration of the palace buildings. The chief survey work of the year was that at the great temple of Jambukesvara, near Trichinopoly. The survey of the adjoining temple at Srirangam was begun, but on account of the great amount of work at the Jambukesvara temple, it was impossible to complete it in the course of the year. It will be resumed next season. Some other places in the district were also visited. A tour was made to some villages in the Coimbatore district, noted in the tour programme for the year. Notes, sketches and plans of the ancient remains were taken. At the Jamma Masjid in Adóni, Bellary district, there is some fine decorative work in colour. Some of it was copied; the remainder will be afterwards completed.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

3. The district was successively under the reigns of the Pallava, Chola and Nayaka dynasties. The Jambukesvara temple seems to have been founded by the second, and greatly enlarged and completed by the last-named, rulers of Madura. The town of Trichinopoly is divided into the three localities of Srirangam, Jambukesvaram and Malaikottai, each having large and important temples after which they take their name. The Jambukesvara temple measures over 2,400 by 1,500 feet. It is one of the most important of the South Indian temples, and contains one of the five "Lingams of the Elements." It is enclosed in five courtyards or panchaprakara. The outer court is named Tirunuttiprakara and contains as its principal building the finely-carved thousand-pillared mandapa, sculptured in a style similar to that at Madura. Each of the other courts contains numerous shrines, tanks and mandapas. Though counted the more sacred, the buildings in the inner courts are much less architecturally imposing than those standing in the outer.

Tiruvellarai, ten miles north of Trichinopoly.—There are two rock-cut cave temples, in the style of those more well known at the Seven Pagodas. One of the caves in the village is dedicated to Vishnu. It is cut in the side of a small hill, and is a rectangular chamber with four massive piers in front. It is enclosed by some more modern courts and buildings, and is surmounted by a small structural tower. The second cave is in a rock about half-a-mile to the south-east of the village, and is similar to the other, but has three chambers. It contains an image of Ganesa. Adjoining the cave are several rock-cut inscriptions.

Lalguni, eleven miles east-north-east of Trichinopoly.—There is a large and richly-sculptured temple dedicated to Siva. It is enclosed in three courtyards. The buildings of the outer court are elaborately carved in the Madura style. Those in the interior are of Chola date, similar to work at Tanjore, and contain many ancient inscriptions.

Samanapuram, nine miles north-north-east of Trichinopoly.—There is a Kali temple, whose foundation is ascribed to Bhoja Raja. It has been largely restored and does not contain much of interest.

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3

Uraiyur, three miles south-west of the Trichinopoly fort.—It is traditionally the site of the ancient capital of the Cholas. The place is mentioned by Ptolemy. The Vishnu temple is a small Chola shrine, enclosed by two prakaras of more modern date. In front of the mahamandapa is a small ruined chamber, said to lead to a subterranean passage.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

4. The temples in the places visited are generally of small size and of minor architectural importance, though there are among them various pieces of carving or architecture of more than passing note. The most extensive buildings are those at Avanashi, Bhaváni and Pérúr. Some of them have the ancient arrangement of a Siva and Vishnu shrine within the one enclosure.

Bhaváni Taluk.

Andigur, twelve miles north-west of Bhaváni.—The Chellesvarasvami temple is an ancient building of small size, enclosed in a single court. There are several inscriptions, but very little carved work.

Bharáni, the head-quarters of the taluk.—At the junction of the Cauvery and Bhaváni rivers is the large temple of Sangamesvarasvami. It has numerous shrines enclosed in an extensive court. Among them is one to Siva and another to Vishnu.

Kaveripuram, thirty-four miles north by east of Bhaváni.—An ancient Siva temple enclosed in a long rectangular court. It contains many inscriptions. The principal shrines are those to Siva and Vishnu.

Samballi, thirty-two miles north of Bhaváni.—The Chokanadesvarasvami temple is a small plain building, having the svami and amman shrines placed at right angles to each other, and opening into one open mandapa.

Coimbatore Taluk.

Pérúr, three miles south-west of Coimbatore.—A richly-carved temple of Goshtisvara or Pattesvarasvami. It contains an extensive range of buildings of ancient date. There are several inscriptions. The central buildings are of Chola date. The outer buildings, which contain the most of the sculpture, are in the Madura style.

Dhárápúram Taluk.

Padiyur, twenty-two miles north of Dhárápúram.—The Bhadrakaliarman temple is a small shrine with two mandapas in front. Four piers in one of these are well carved. There are numbers of stone images, as also horses and other animals made of brick and earthenware. In the village, there is another small temple of Palvanesvarasvami.

Erode Taluk.

Vijayamangalam.—There are three temples. One is jaina, another is dedicated to Siva, and the third to Vishnu. They are all small and of plain construction.

Palladam Taluk.

Avanashi, thirteen miles north of Palladam.—A large temple of Avanasisvarasvami. It contains fine carving and several inscriptions. Adjoining is an ancient Hindu bridge across the river.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

5. *Adóni*, forty miles north-north-east of Bellary.—There is an extensive fort on the adjoining hills. The Jamma Masjid stands in the town. It is a large and important building containing some fine blackstone carving and many paintings in the interior. The latter are in geometrical and floral designs with pictorial scenes from the Koran. They are highly executed in a style met with in many Muhammadan buildings in the north of India, but more seldom in the south.

6. A large copperplate shasanam was received for examination from the Collector of South Arcot. It is engraved with the outlines of a seated image. On the various parts of the body are squares and triangles tipped with the trisula emblem, and inscribed with letters in the Tamil character. The shasanam is used in the performance of Ashtabandhanam at a temple. When a new temple has been erected, the last ceremony is the writing of a shasanam to the spirit for whom the shrine is being built. The plate is then buried, with each of the different precious stones and nine metals, below the place for the image. The latter is then placed in position over it. It is the life of the image, and, wanting it, the image would have no power.

The pujaris perform ceremonies for the purpose of ascertaining for what period the spirit will remain there and answer their prayers. The spirit states the number of years, what puja must be done, and what prayers of worshippers will be answered. During the latter half of the period, there is a decrease in power. After the expiry of the time named, new applications must be made to this or another spirit, a new shasanam written if necessary, and the ceremonies again gone through.

The science treating of this matter is found in the last chapter of the Vimana shastra, which was kept secret and unwritten by the Dravidian architects.

This shasanam is named Mahuthrakali. The figure in the centre of the head is the likeness of Kali, and is supposed to be the place of her existence. On her head is the Bijaksharam Oam. The Panchaksharam is also placed throughout the body. It is the likeness of Isvara, and means the five letters representing the five human senses.

The other letters engraved on the different limbs of the body represent the eighty-four lakhs of species of animals on the face of the earth. When they approach Kali, she makes them constantly to meditate on the duty they owe to their Creator. Any human beings also, who may pay devotion, will be entitled to present and future pleasures.

In the right hand is the sword, to free her devotees from any difficulties they may meet with and protect them from evil spirits. In the left is the trisulam, which is worshipped as the incarnation of the Trimurti.

The lines surrounding the plate are the boundaries placed there to prevent the entrance of evil spirits.

In this plate, there are omissions which detract from, and may have entirely counteracted, the power it is supposed to possess. These are found in the non-coincidence of the proportions of the Bijaksharam and Panchaksharam. Further, those who performed the Ashtabandhanam at the temple where this was found could not have properly placed the different precious stones and metals; else, it is said, the plate would never have been brought to light.

7. The reproduction of the plates for a volume was being carried out by the Madras Survey Office. All the proofs were examined and returned for printing off. A stock list was kept in office: *vide* G.O. No. 920-F, dated 18th September 1893.

8. The following publications were received during the year:—

- Epigraphia Indica, Volume III, Part VII.
- " " IV " I.
- " " IV " II.
- Journal of Indian Art and Industry, Volume VI, No. 50.
- " " " VI " 51.
- " " " VI " 52.
- " " " VI " 53.
- Madras Quarterly Civil List, No. 63, April 1895.
- " " 64, July "
- " " 65, October "
- " " 66, January 1896.
- The Indian Antiquary, Volume XXIV, Part CCV.
- " " XXV " CCVIII.
- Manual of North Arcot District, Volume I.
- " " " II.
- Manual of South Canara District, Volume I.
- " " " II.

- New York State Museum, 47th Annual Report.
- Annual Report of Geological Survey of Canada for 1892-93, Volume VI.
- Maps to the above.
- The Bower Manuscript, Part II, Fasciculus II.
- Twelfth Annual Report of Public Museum in city of Milwaukee. October 1st, 1894.
- List of Establishments of the several Departments in the Madras Presidency.
- Administration Report, Madras, 1894-95.
- History of Services of Gazetted Officers, No. 15, July 1895.
- Catalogue of the Coins of the Indian Museum (Roger's).
- Technical Art Series.
- Commission for Government Examinations.
- Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
- The Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri.
- Notes on some Pre-historic Graves in the Coimbatore District by J. R. Sanford.
- Stationery Rules.
- Ceylon Administration Report, 1895. Part IV.—Miscellaneous. The Colombo Museum.

9. The accompanying lists show the large sheet drawings, photographs, and moulds for plaster casts. Some of the former, particularly those from Trichinopoly and Adóni, contain an extra large amount of work. The extensive range of buildings on the plan of the Jambukesvara temple alone took some considerable time to survey. There are also a number of measured sketches and plans from Coimbatore, which have not yet been reduced to scale.

No.	Description.	
1249. Doorway of principal shrine.	Chintalarayasvami Temple, Tadpatri, Anantapur district.	
1250. Base of main entrance gopura.		
1251. Capitals from front mandapa.		
1252. Do. do.		
1253. Details of piers.	Ramasvami Temple, Tadpatri, Anantapur district.	
1254. Capital from front mandapa.		
1255. Details from the north entrance gopura.		
1256. Carved wooden door.		
1257. Carved wooden capitals.		
1258. Ground plan.		
1259. Pier in mahamandapa.		
1260. Pilasters from garbhagriha.		
1261. Capitals from mahamandapa.		
1262. Panels from do.		
1263. Details from a ratha or car.	Jambukesvara Temple, Trichinopoly, Trichinopoly district.	
1264. Do. do.		
1265. Do. do.		
1266. Panels from mahamandapa.		
1267. A base in do.		
1268. Pier panels in do.		
1269. Do. do.		
1270. Ceiling ornaments.		
1271. Capitals from a mandapa.		
1272. Bases in mahamandapa.		
1273. Pier ornament.	Jamma Masjid, Adóni, Bellary district.	
1274. A pavilion in the Ranganayaka shrine.		
1275. Pier ornament at the Wulandal shrine.		
1276. Piers in the Ranganayaka shrine.		
1277. Elevation of main shrine.		
1278. Entrance to a stair.		
1279. Geometrical and floral decoration in gold and colours under arches.		
1280. Do. do. on the walls.		
1281. Do. do. on a ceiling.		
1282. Image in a shrine, Sangamesvarasvami Temple, Bhaváni, Bhaváni taluk, Coimbatore district.	Coimbatore district.	
1283. Pier, Venugopalasvami Temple, Bhaváni, Bhaváni taluk, Coimbatore district.		
1284. Ceiling in mahamandapa, Bhadrakalliamman Temple, Padiyur, Dhárápúram taluk, Coimbatore district.		

Nos. 757, 758, PUBLIC, 21ST JULY 1896

It is understood that the system is quite simple and ensures the photographs. The Superintendent will report on this point.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRIDE,
Chief Secretary.

No.	Description.
1285. Ceiling panels in a Jaina temple,	Vijayamangalam, Erode taluk, Coimbatore district.
1286. Stone and copper images.	} Avanasivarasvami Temple, Avanashi, Palladam taluk, Coimbatore district.
1287. Pier at a mandapa.	
1288. Do.	
1289. Ground plan.	
1290. Front elevation, Kanakasabai.	} Gostisvarasvami Temple, Pérúr, Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore district.
1291. Pier in Kanakasabai.	
1292. Do.	

Institute of Continuing Archaeological Survey,
 at the Smithsonian National Museum
 Dr. E. H. Reade, Government Epigraphist,
 Wall Collector,

283. Interior of mahamandapa.	}	Chintalarayasvami Temple, Tadpatri, Anantapur district.
284. Stone ratha.		
285. Base of main gopura.		
286. Amman shrine		
287. Details of main shrine.		
288. Do.	}	Ramasvami Temple, Tadpatri, Anantapur district.
289. Main shrine.		
290. Interior of mandapa.		
291. General view.		
292. General view.		
293. North gopura.	}	Ranganayakasvami Temple, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.
294. Front of mahamandapa.		
295. Side of South gopura.		
296. Do.		
297. Side view.		
298. Jewellery.	}	Jamma Masjid, Adóni, Bellary district.
299. Jewellery.		
300. Do.	}	Jamma Masjid, Adóni, Bellary district.
301. Gold and silver vessels.		
302. Golden umbrella, etc.		
303. Stairway entrance.		
304. Front interior view.		
305. Netherlands East India Company's gold and copper coins.		

Editors' Table.

68. Ornament on the main gopura.	}	Chintalarayasvami Temple, Tadpatri, Anantapur district.
69. Do. on the amman doorway.		
70. Do. on the svami mandapa doorway.	}	Ramasvami Temple, Tadpatri, Anantapur district.
71. Ornament on the main gopura.		
72. Do. do.		
73 to 79. Ornament on bases.		

* Two copies of each enclosed - vide G.O. No. 119, Public, dated 13th February 1893

Endorsement—No. 758, Public, dated 21st July 1896.
Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with
reference to No. 1095—27-5, Arch., dated 27th May 1891.
J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Recorded.

2. Copies of the report and the photographs referred to in paragraph 9 thereof will be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State with reference to paragraph 2 of Public (Records) despatch, No. 28 of the 29th December 1892.

3. The Government regrets to observe that several of the photographs are very unsatisfactory. Detailed criticisms will be communicated to the Superintendent separately, but it may be remarked here that some of the photographs are much out of focus and others are badly printed. Some have been taken in too bright a light and the consequent shadows detract very seriously from their usefulness. It would be an improvement if bromide of silver paper were used in

No. 759, PUBLIC, 21st JULY 1896.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—to

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,

In compliance with the instructions given in paragraph 2 of despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to the Government of Bombay, No. 28, Public (Records), dated the 29th December 1892 (communicated to this Government by the Government of India), I am directed to forward three copies of G.O., No. 757, dated 21st July 1896, embodying the annual report of the Archæological Survey of this Presidency for the year 1895-96, together with duplicate copies of the photographs referred to in paragraph 9 thereof.

2. The photographs have been named and numbered as requested in Public (Records) despatch, No. 18, of the 20th September 1894.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

OOTACAMUND,
21st July 1896.

Chief Secretary.

Gobt. of {1896} Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

Letter, No. 759, 21st July 1896.

JULY.

Archæological Survey.

Forwarding three copies of G.O., No. 757, Public, dated 21st July 1896, embodying the annual report of the — of the Madras Presidency for 1895-96, together with duplicate copies of certain photographs.

Archæological Survey, (Madras)
Public Dept.
From
The Superintendent,
Archæological Survey,
(Madras)

To
The Chief Secretary
to the Government
of Madras.
Stonehousehill.

Dated 30th June
Recd 1st July } 1896.
Recd 3

Regd 3-7-96. No. 122.

23 plates
Enclosure in duplicate.
Photos sent separately per
Book sent Registered.

Cover No. 122.

CHIEF SECRETARY
3 JUL 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Submit annual report
of the department for 1895-96.

Pub for no 2 226-1-96ms
619-21 223-7-95om
739-40 228-9-93m
684 224-8 53m
119 2213-2 93m
813 2229-10-94m
500-2 2210-2 54m
369 228-5 53

recd 6/7/96
4/4/96
C/O.

File no. 122

Pub 46 757-9 d/21 July 1896

Done
5/10/10

The Collectors of
The District Magistrates of

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.	12
Nilgiris, Ootacamund.	8
Nellore.	8
Salem.	8
Tanjore.	9
Tinnevely.	8
Trichinopoly.	8
Vizagapatam.	8

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Please see the H. C. notes. I am afraid there is no one in the office who can give reliable information on the subject.

The direction in the last para of the note may be given to Mr. Reddy.

are 15/7/96
put with
Archd report on
re turn from circ
plant

This doesn't seem much of a report for a year's work - The photographs seem to me very unsatisfactory, having apparently all been taken in blazing sunshine without any regard to the effects of light & shade - Is there anyone in the office who has any knowledge about photo-graphs? If my impressions are confirmed by people with more knowledge of the subject than I have, I think we might remark on the matter. In packing the photos they should be placed alternately face to face & then pressed so as to take the bent out of the card board.

14/7/96

3. The Govt regrets to observe that several of the photographs are very unsatisfactory. Detailed criticisms will be sent to the Supt separately, but it may be remarked that some of the photographs are ^{much} out of focus & others are badly printed. Some have been taken in too bright a light and the consequent shadows ^{defeat the purpose} ~~ruin the value~~ of the photographs. It is an improvement if bromide of silver paper were used in future for printing. It is understood that the system is quite simple & ensures the permanency of the photographs. The Supt

(Addressed vide G.O. 500 Pubd 10.7.94)

Order No 758. d/21 July 1896
Copy to the Govt of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept, with ref to No 7095-27-5 d/27th May 1891.

Public Dept
C. No 2130

Order No 757. d/21 July 1896
A
Recorded.
2. Copies of the report and the photo-graphs referred to in paragraph 9 thereof will be forwarded to the Rt. Hon. the Secy of State with ref to para 2 of Public (Records) despatch No 28 of the 29th December 1892.

Letter

Letter No. 759, D. 21 July 1896.

Secretary of State
for India.

Report on the Archaeological Survey 1895-96

Sir,
In compliance with the instructions given in para 2 of despatch from the Rt Hon Secretary of State for India D. the Govt of Bombay No. 25 Public Records of the 29th Dec '92 (containing the Govt of India) I am directed to forward three copies of No. 757, dated 21 July 1896, embodying the annual report of the Archaeological Survey of this Presidency for the year 1895-96, together with the duplicate copies of the photographs referred to in para 9 thereof.

2. The photographs have been named and numbered as requested in public Records despatch No. 18 of the 20th Sept 1894.

Resubmitted to H. M. Dr. Francis who is an expert in photography should express in his remarks in the G.O. some remarks on the photographs which H. M. will kindly communicate to the Secretary of State. I have been told that some remarks should come from the Secretary of State as to the general remarks he made in the G.O. I had not seen the photographs as Mr. Francis sent the paper up: they are certainly inferior. 11/7/96

First copy sent to Press.

Returns for signature.

Despatched in print.

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 189

DATE

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. Order complete. Letter only. Order complete with letter

To the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey. 6
" the Superintendent, Central Museum. 2
" Dr. E. Hultzsch, Government Epigraphist. 2
" all Collectors. 170
Copy to the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, London. — 1
" the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch. 1
" the Secretary, Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W. 1
" the President, Asiatic Society, Bengal. 1
" the Secretary, Madras Literary Society. 1
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" Dr. J. Burgess, C.I.E., care of India Office. 1
" V. A. Smith, Esq., Bengal Civil Service. 1
" Dr. R. Rost, C.I.E., Librarian, India Office. 1
" A. C. MacDonald, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Indian Institute, Oxford. 1
" Dr. J. F. Fleet, I.C.S., C.I.E., Commissioner, S. D., Bombay. 1
" Dr. G. Oppert, care of Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., Lombard Street, London. 1
" the Archaeological Commissioner for Ceylon. 1
" Henry Cousens, Esq., Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of Western India, Poona. 1
" Dr. A. Führer, Archaeological Survey, Lucknow. 1
" Dr. R. Hoernle, The Madrasa, Calcutta. 1
" the Rev. Dr. W. Miller, C.I.E., Burgo Park, Bridge of Allan, Scotland. 1
" Professor G. Bühler, C.I.E., Oriental Institute, University, Vienna. 1
" Professor F. Kielhorn, Ph. D., C.I.E., Göttingen (Germany). 1
" Pandit Natesa Sastri, M.P.L.S. 1
Editors' Table. 1
L.L.D.,

OF FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.