

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

**ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE,**

FOR THE YEAR

1908-1909.



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE, (CAMP) RAMATIETHAM, 3RD JULY 1909.

From

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SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1908-1909.

1. CONSERVATION.

Work on the conservation of ancient monuments proceeded in various parts of the Presidency, but the amount expended was largely below the sanctioned grant. This was in some measure due to the misconduct of the late office manager P. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., who in the course of the year suppressed a large number of official documents of all kinds including numerous estimates for conservation repairs. If these had been immediately placed before me as has always been the case hitherto, they would, in due course, have been wholly or partly executed during the year. But this was only discovered shortly after the close of the year. The work actually accomplished is stated in the reports from the Public Works Department herein embodied (Part II).

2. EXPLORATION AND EXCAVATION OF ANCIENT SITES.

Some important discoveries of ancient Buddhist remains in the Vizagapatam district, and excavation at the sites were made. An unusually large amount of this work was accomplished, chiefly through operations having been conducted almost continuously throughout the year, with only a slight break in the hot weather.

Buddhist monastery at Sankaram.—With the permission of the Raja of Vizianagram the remains have now been declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Act.

In the previous year's annual report (pages 2—3) a slight description was given of the excavations which had begun at the newly discovered Buddhist monastery on the Sankaram hills near Anakapalle. This extended well on towards the close of the year and was completed in so far as the buried buildings and monoliths are concerned. There yet remains a final examination of some extensive deposits of ashes which have yielded large numbers of coins, inscribed seals, pottery and other objects of great interest. This can be undertaken at some future date.

A fully detailed and profusely illustrated account of the work at Sankaram was prepared and sent to the Director-General for inclusion in his annual report. I may note that these Buddhist remains are unique and of great interest. The account of the discovery in last year's report, brief though it was, seems to have excited some interest in the local Buddhist world, for I had several enquiries regarding them from leading Buddhist authorities in India and Ceylon. The remains stand on two adjoining hills standing adjacent to each other east and west in a wide plain of

rice fields. The rock strata crop out at various places and especially along the ridges. On the west hill there are hundreds of rock-cut *dāgobas* of various sizes, two monolithic *stūpas* and two rock-cut caves, in one of which is a rock *dāgoba*. Some of these previously appeared on the surface, but many were wholly or partly buried and have only now been excavated.

On the east hill the whole of the west slope is covered with groups of *dāgobas*, mostly monolithic but partly structural, standing on rock-cut platforms or terraces which converge up to a large rock-cut and brick *stūpa* on the summit. The dome of the *stūpa* which was constructed of brick has now almost entirely disappeared. The brick casing of the circular and square platforms however still remain. Groups of rock-cut and brick *dāgobas* and small *chaityas* surround the *stūpa*. In two of these brick *dāgobas* stone relic caskets in the form of miniature *dāgobas* were found. Some of the groups of the smallest of the *dāgobas* which stand on the terrace around the *stūpa* are encased in either square or circular brick buildings.

In the sides of this hill are six rock-cut caves, some of which have sculptured panels in an archaic style of art. They do not exhibit much variety, and generally consist of a seated Buddha and attendants. Occupying the whole eastern summit of the east hill and separated by a passage from the western *stūpa* is a rectangular mass of cut-rock about 150 feet long by half that in breadth and 12 feet in height. On it are the foundations and walls of a *chaitya* surrounded by cells, and with a hall and various buildings in front. At a lower level and situated against the north-east, east and south sides of the rectangular rock on which the *chaitya* stands, are long rows of brick and monolithic cells with most of the walls existing for nearly their original height. Facing those on the north and east sides and separated from them by a passage is another row of cells.

Around the north, east and south upper slopes of the east hill are a series of terraces which were originally used as habitations, for here have been found great masses of ashes containing pottery, coins, seals, terracotta inscribed tokens and various other small articles of interest. Coins and terracotta tablets were also found in some of the cells and at other parts of the buildings.

In addition to the remains already mentioned, there are various monolithic *dāgobas* at places around the east hill. There is also an image of a goddess which indicates a subsequent occupation by the Hindus.

The following list includes the most important of the objects found. Application has been made to the Collector to have the gold coins, gold plates, and copper coins declared treasure trove.

Numerous articles were found during the excavations. A comparatively small number of these were unearthed in the buildings and the bulk were got at the deposits of ashes which exist at various parts around the upper slopes of the east hill. These articles are mostly in pottery, with a few household objects in stone. Others are terracotta architectural ornaments to *dāgobas*, seals and their impressions in terracotta, coins in gold, copper and lead. Only one gold and lead coin have been found. The gold coin is stated by Dr. Bloch to be of Samudragupta who reigned from about 326 to 375 A.D. This is confirmed by Mr. Venkayya who has written a note on the coin.

Of the copper coins one was sent to Dr. Thurston of the Madras Museum and he ascribes it to the Chalukyan King Vishnuvardhana, 663 to 672 A.D. The lead coin has the impression of a horse. The finding of a solitary coin of this metal is in striking contrast to the results of excavations made at other South Indian sites such as Amarāvati where lead coins are found in abundance.

At the north-east deposit of ashes were found most of the seals discovered. Only a very few of these were got at the south side. This circumstance would lead to the suggestion that the office where these were contained was situated at the north side of the buildings. The other parts may have been occupied by servants who were otherwise in attendance on the offices of the monastery. A conception of the nature of the numerous articles found can only be best conveyed by giving a description of the most interesting of them, and for this purpose it will be convenient to classify them under the following heads:—

- (1) Seals. Conical and square.
- (2) Impressions of seals—
 - (a) With inscription only : (I) Flat (II) Globular.
 - (b) With a *dāgoba* and inscription below.
 - (c) With *stūpa* and *dāgoba* at the sides.
- (3) Small terracotta votive *dāgobas* large and small—
 - (a) Flat.
 - (b) Elongated.
- (4) Iron implements such as daggers, knives, etc.
- (5) An ivory dagger.
- (6) Lamps—
 - (a) In bronze, and
 - (b) terracotta.
- (7) A small terracotta *dāgoba*.
- (8) Perforated lids.
- (9) Soap-stone pencils.
- (10) An Artificial eye.
- (11) An inscribed stone.
- (12) A celt.
- (13) Beads.
- (14) Shank bangles.
- (15) A marble figure.
- (16) Mother-of-pearl bangles.
- (17) Small *panivattam* of a *lingam*.
- (18) Terra-cotta ornaments.
- (19) Spindles.
- (20) Plaster images.
- (21) Touch stones.
- (22) Smoothing implements.
- (23) A brass ring.
- (24) A bronze face and bells.
- (25) Terracotta figures.
- (26) Terracotta flowers.
- (27) Coins—
 - (a) Gold.
 - (b) Copper.
 - (c) Lead.
- (28) Crystal.
- (29) Pieces of garnet.
- (30) Stand for burning camphor.

Miscellaneous Objects.

Seals—(a) *Conical*.—Two of the seals of this class have five lines of an inscription, and these are circular at the bottom wherein the letters are engraved. One of them has a hole bored through the top so that it can be securely fastened to a string. Three rectangular and four oval seals have been discovered. One of the rectangular seals is in ivory. The seals are about $\frac{3}{4}$ " high. An interesting example of these seals is one with a *dāgoba* with an umbrella on the top, two attendant figures at the sides and three lines of an inscription below. The seal is 1" high. Estampages of this seal appear on several terracotta architectural objects used on *dāgobas* and found in places where excavation has been carried out. This seal goes to show that all these estampages may have been prepared here, and used not only for seals but for the architectural ornaments on the buildings or monoliths.

2. *Impressions of seals in terracotta*—(a) *With impressions only (1) flat ones*.—These are 185 in number, and of these the letters are clearly visible in 69. The largest of these is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and the smallest $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. The impressed letters on these vary in size according to the diameter of the seal. Some of the estampages appear to correspond with certain of the seals. One impression is different from the others in as much as the characters impressed on it are not in the Pali character but resemble those of the Pallava characters found at the Pallava

temples of Conjeeveram and at the Seven Pagodas. On the top of this seal impression is a crescent, while below there is a line of letters. This estampage is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. The letters on many of these seal impressions are much worn. These estampages were mostly found at the deposit of black earth on the north side of the east hill. In some of the estampages the wet clay before or during estampage has been slightly bent over and this has probably occurred before they were put in the kiln.

(2) *Ball or globular seal impressions.*—These are 13 in number, and while the largest is about the size of an ordinary playing marble the smallest is no larger than a pea. They have from one to four rows of lines of letters with characters similar to those on the flat ones. What the object of these ball-like seals was, it is not possible to say, but probably they were used for the same purpose as beads in chanting *mantras*, and the impressions on them are probably *mantras*.

(b) *With dāgoba and inscription below.*—These were found in various parts of the excavations. The impression consists of a *dāgoba* with an umbrella over it and three lines of an inscription below. In the *dāgoba* is a seated image of Buddha with the right palm over the left. At the sides of the *dāgoba* are two attendants in a standing posture probably worshipping the *dāgoba*. The original seal from which these estampages have been prepared has already been noticed under seals. There are 54 of these estampages, all of which are apparently similar. Three casts from similar or identical moulds and intended probably for being placed in small niches on the tops of pilasters or niches have a similar estampage in the centre surrounded by ornamental work. They are $3\frac{1}{4}$ " long at the base.

Three terra cotta panels with similar seated figures have been found. Two of these are incomplete. The other is in more perfect condition and is $3\frac{1}{4}$ " by 2". In it the *dāgoba* is surmounted by seven umbrellas.

(c) *Stūpa with a dāgoba at the sides.* Of this class there are seven, the largest of which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " square while the others are circular $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter.

3. *Terra cotta votive spiral shaped dāgobas* :—

(a) *Flat.*—There are 44 of these which vary in diameter from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 1". They are similar to those exhumed by General Cunningham at Buddhagaya and referred to in part II, page 72 of the Annual report of the Director-General of Archaeology for 1904–1905.

(b) *Elongated spiral.*—Five of these have been discovered, and vary from $1\frac{1}{8}$ " to 2" in height. They are of black clay. A portion of the top of the largest has been broken and 2" represents the height of the portion that remains.

4. *Iron implements.*—The implements found are some iron knives, an adze, a dagger and nails. They vary in size from about 3" to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". These implements are similar to those found in pre-historic sites such as Pallavaram and Perambair in the Chingleput district.

5. *An ivory dagger.*—This is the only one of its kind found. It is of similar form to the iron one mentioned above. It is $2\frac{1}{8}$ " long with a handle measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ ". In the blade are two holes which may have been used for fixing jewels. The bottom portion of the handle below the hasp is ornamented and there are lines at the top and bottom of the blade which form an ornament to it.

6. *Lamps (a) in bronze.*—This is the only one of its kind found here. It is oval spoon-shaped and is $3\frac{1}{8}$ " long, but only a portion of the handle remains. There are parallel rows of elongated lines on the inner side.

(b) *Terra cotta lamp.* This is similar to the bronze one described above and is 3" long. It is of thick material and has no handle. The rim on the under side is raised, and is formed like the petal of a lotus. The above two are oval in shape. Another of the terra cotta lamps is peculiar, inasmuch as the cup for holding the oil is rectangular in shape. The major portion of it is gone. The handle is complete and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long. One similar to this, but of a smaller size has also been found. Pottery lamp of the ordinary circular form, which occurs in large number at all such Buddhist sites, were found. They are 114 in number, and vary from $2\frac{1}{8}$ " to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.

Two other similar objects are circular, and are formed like lamps, but it is more probable that they may have been used as miniature umbrellas for votive *dāgobas*. They have a projecting stem in the centre of the hollow which may have been for a miniature umbrella post.

7. *A small terracotta dāgoba*.—It is $1\frac{3}{4}$ " high, and has a moulded projection at the middle and at the base. There is a vertical hole running through it probably for the fixing of an umbrella.

8. *A perforated lid*.—This is in terra-cotta and is pierced in five holes. Two small round pieces of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, and another square one about an inch square have each a hole in their centre. They are similar to those used in making the sacred thread from cotton.

9. *Soap-stone pencils*.—Six of these have been found, which vary from half an inch to an inch and a half in length, with a hole for a string at one end. They are thicker than the ordinary slate pencils now in use among school boys. The purpose of these at that early period can only be surmised.

10. *An artificial eye*.—This is the only one of its kind found here. It is half an inch in diameter. The central portion or the pupil is slightly black while the surrounding portion is white. It has doubtless been used in a statue.

11. *An inscribed stone*.—This stone is square in section with a slight taper towards one end, and has an inscription on two sides. It may have been the umbrella post of a small *dāgoba*. It was found among the debris around a *dāgoba* on the west side of the east hill. It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ " by $1\frac{1}{4}$ " by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". Two pieces of inscribed terra-cotta tablets are $2\frac{1}{2}$ " by $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and 2" by $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", respectively. They differ from the other terracotta objects found in large number, in that they have been engraved with a style when the clay was wet. All other objects of whatever form except one have been stamped.

An oval estampage measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length has apparently been used as a token. An unique example of inscribed terra-cotta was found at a *dāgoba* unearthed near the south-west cave. It is $9\frac{1}{4}$ " by 7" by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", and is hollowgrooved on the under side. It has four lines of an incomplete inscription in Pali characters such as are seen on many of the marble sculptures at Amarāvati. The right end of the slab is broken off.

12. *A cell in black stone*.—Only the cutting bottom portion remains. It is $1\frac{7}{8}$ " broad at the base. Whether it belonged to this site or was brought from some other place it is difficult to say. It was found in one of the north cells.

13. *Pottery beads*—(a) *with holes*.—These are 44 in number and are mostly spherical or cylindrical, except nine which are elongated. The beads vary in diameter from a fraction of an inch to more than three-fourths of an inch. The elongated ones extend up to $1\frac{7}{8}$ " in length.

(b) *Beads without holes*.—These number 600. It is impossible to state for what purpose they may have been used.

14. *Chank bangles*.—Twenty pieces of chank bangles were found. They are similar to those excavated at pre-historic sites in other parts of the Presidency.

15. *A marble slab figure*.—This is the only one of its kind found. Apparently it has been brought as an offering from some other place and kept as a sacred object of worship. The figure is a seated one and represents Buddha. There are no marble sculptures as architectural adjuncts at the site. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ " by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ".

16. *Two pieces of bangles in mother-of-pearl*. They have diamond-shaped ornaments. I have not found such objects in any excavation elsewhere.

17. *A small Panivattam of a lingam*.—It is curious to find such an object in a Buddhist site, and its presence presumably shows a subsequent Hindu occupation of the buildings after the expulsion of the Buddhists. This has undoubtedly occurred, as evidenced by tradition and the Hindu approbation of the *dāgobas* now worshipped on the hill as Bojanna in the main lower cave.

18. *Terracotta ornaments*.—Two of the ear ornaments in terracotta resemble the modern Hindu *Kammal*. They are $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

19. *Spindles*.—Two of these are $\frac{3}{4}$ " and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high respectively. The larger is similar to one found by me at Amarāvati during the excavations conducted in 1888. They have a hole through the centre. They are similar to wooden ones used for twisting thread.

20. *Plaster images*.—These are ten in number and are made to represent human busts and the faces of animals such as the dog, and birds like the parrot and eagle. Some have been so disfigured as to be scarcely distinguishable.

21. *Touchstone*.—There are six of these which are apparently similar to those used by goldsmiths for testing gold or silver. They vary from $1\frac{3}{4}$ " to $1\frac{1}{4}$ " and are of a black, gray or reddish colour.

22. *Smoothing implements*.—These have apparently been used for impressing the clay before impressions were taken from seals. They number five. One found at the east terrace below the east row of *Chaitya* cells is of black stone. It is like a lota in shape and is $1\frac{3}{4}$ " long.

23. *Brass rings*.—A ring $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter is without ornament but a brass bangle $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter has incised line ornaments on one side.

24. *A Bronze face and bells*.—Three small bells of this material are $\frac{1}{2}$ " long. The most curious thing about these bells is that on one side of them is a human face.

25. *Terracotta figures*.—Small terracotta figures such as a bull, a ram's head, a female figure without head, a goat and a female bust are similar to the toys used now-a-days by children, and probably they were used as such, except the bull which might have been an object of worship.

26. *Terracotta flowers*.—Three spiral-like flowers measure nearly 2 inches in diameter. They have been used as ornaments applied to walls or niches for images of worship. Six other smaller flowers are about the size and form of the flowers of the jesamine. A small object in terracotta is shaped like a clove.

27. *Coins*—(a) *Gold*.—Only one coin of this metal was discovered. It was found near the deposit of black earth on the hill-side to the north of the *Chaitya*. The coin has a standing figure on one side and a seated one on the other.

The following is a note on this coin by Mr. Venkayya, Government Epigraphist :—

"The gold coin belongs to the Gupta dynasty of Maghada whose original capital was Pataliputra, the modern Patna. This is perhaps the only coin of the dynasty found so far in the Madras Presidency. The coin belongs to the reign of Samudragupta who was the most powerful king of the Gupta dynasty. According to Mr. V. A. Smith (*Early History of India*, Second Edition, page 267) Samudragupta's accession took place in A.D. 326, and he reigned until 375 A.D. Samudragupta claims to have conquered Pithapuram in the Gódvári district and to have extended his military operations as far south as Conjeeveram in the Chingleput district. The Gupta era whose first year was equivalent to 320—21 A.D., appears to have been current in the Ganjam district in the 7th century A.D. (*Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VI, page 143). Consequently the influence of the Gupta dynasty may be supposed to have extended into the Vizagapatam district. Of course this single coin of the Gupta dynasty cannot prove much. It is just possible that the coin found its way by accident into the Vizagapatam district at a later period. This seems to be confirmed by the fact of the coin being worn considerably on the margin, as will be seen by a comparison of it with the specimens figured by Mr. V. A. Smith (*Catalogue of coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*. Plate XV, facing page 106). The coin discovered by Mr. Rea appears to be comparatively rare as this particular type is neither figured nor described by Mr. Smith in the *catalogue* mentioned above. It seems to be a combination in one coin of the two types described by Mr. Smith as the 'archer' and the 'spearman' types. The *obverse* resembles No. 8 ('archer' on plate XV, facing 106) of the same *catalogue*. But the bow which is quite clear on the latter is partly worn on our coin, the bowstring above being seen. Besides what remains of the legend round the margin looks like *Samarasa* and (1) which is found on the obverse of No. 6 ('spearman'). The *reverse* resembles that of No. 8 ('archer') but bears the legend Parakrama (found on the 'spearman' type) instead of *aparajita* (of the 'archer' type)."

The other objects in gold are 2 gold *tilakams* or diadems which are similar to one of the smallest found at the pre-historic site at Adichanallur in the Tinnevely district. They are about 3" long and have holes at the ends for fixing them by strings to the forehead.

(b) *Copper coins*.—The copper coins are nearly 70 in number, and were found in various parts of the buildings but particularly in the ashes deposits.

Mr. Venkayya has made the following note on these coins :—

“These coins generally bear a lion on one side and on the other a vase or a symbol which has been taken by Professor Hultzsch for a double trident. I need not tell you that the symbol occurs on some Chōla coins as well as on those of Ceylon. Professor Rhye Davids calls it a weapon of some kind, while Prinsep calls it ‘an instrument of warfare’ (*Numismata Orientalia Ancient coins and Measures Ceylon*, page 25). Those which bear the double trident are probably to be connected with the ‘base silver’ piece figured and described by Mr. Smith (*Catalogue of coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, page 312. No. 1 on plate XXX, facing page 324). The latter bears the legends *Vishamasiddhi* and some of our coins of the ‘double trident’ type also bears the same legend. *Vishamasiddhi* was the surname of the first Eastern Chalukya king Vishnuvardhana, who according to Dr. Fleet, reigned from A.D. 615–33 (*Ind. Ant.*, Volume XX, page 95).

As regards the ‘vase’ type to which most of the coins now sent to me for examination, belong, Sir Walter Elliot figures two specimens (Nos. 49 and 50 on plate II of his *Coins of Southern India* and attributes them to the Pallavas (page 152 of the same volume). If these copper coins are to be attributed to the Pallavas, it may be that Vishnuvardhana adopted with some alteration the Pallava coinage after he took possession of their dominions. He must have substituted the ‘double trident’ for the ‘vase’ of the Pallava coinage. It is worthy of note that the lion was the crest of a family of kings whose dominions lay in the Modern Gódvāri district (*Epigraphia Indica*, Volume IV, page 194, and No. 3 on plate, facing page 214 of the same volume).

I have not been able to identify one of the copper coins (II, section 30) it bears on the obverse a lion and a vase (?) on the other side. There is a short legend in ancient characters belonging to the 4th or 5th century A.D. I have tentatively read the legend as *Srikamsa*. But I do not know of any one who bore that name.”

(c) *Lead coins*.—Only one lead coin has been got. It was found at the deposit of black earth on the north-east side of the *chaitya*. One side is embossed with the image of a horse.

It may not be out of place here to mention the difference between the materials of the Śāṅkaram coins and those from Amarāvati. The coins from the latter place are almost all of lead, while those found at Śāṅkaram are all of copper except two.

28. *Crystals*.—Six of these were unearthed from the deposit of black earth to the north of the *Chaitya*. They are of semi-spherical form and may have been used for the same purpose as *Adityans* (Surya, the sun god) in the household worship of the Hindus.

29. *Garnets*.—Two small garnets have evidently been used in jewellery. One is slightly larger than a pea and the other an eighth of that size.

30. *A stand for burning camphor*. This is in terracotta and is 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " high. The other articles are of larger size than those described above, and they may be classed as under—pots, chatties, vases, bowls, lids, stands, crucibles, jars, brick ornaments, terracotta umbrellas for votive *dāgobas*, umbrellas, for monolithic *dāgobas*, (a) stone, (b) terracotta, terracotta pillars, (a) capitals, (b) bases, spouts of pots, hones, grinding stones, rollers, hammer stones, stone posts for the *ti* of the *dāgobas*, stone relic caskets, a stone image, polishing stones, iron torch lamps.

Pottery.

1. *Pots*.—The pots from this monastery are not in any way peculiar to this site, but resemble in some respects the pottery found in various pre-historic sites such as Adichanallur in the Tinnevely district, and Perambair and Pallāvaram in the Chingleput district. They number in all 25, and are in various states of preservation. Of these, six have spouts on one side. They vary in size from 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ " to 8" in height and in diameter from 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ " to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The spouts are generally plain but some are variously ornamented. One has a floral ornament at its base. One pot has simply been hand-moulded and never put in the potter's wheel. It is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high and 4" in diameter.

2. *Chatties*.—These vary in size from 2" to 9" in diameter and number 3 in all.

3. *Pottery vases*.—These are 15 in number and vary in height from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Some are complete with stands, but in others the base is away.

4. *Bowls*.—There are 24 of these which vary from $1\frac{3}{4}$ " to 3" in height and from 6" to $7\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. They have no peculiarity about them except one which has two rows of eight holes around it, and four legs which are perforated. There is also a hole in the bottom. It may have been used either as a strainer for rice or for the burning of incense. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and 2" in height.

5. *Lids*.—There are eleven of them and they are mostly complete. They have been used for covering pottery vessels, and are similar to those in common use at the present day. No complete pots, for which they might have been used, have been found, but numerous portions of the rims of certain pots have been. They vary in diameter from $6\frac{1}{2}$ " to 7".

6. *Stands*.—There are six of these. They vary in size from $4\frac{1}{4}$ " to $5\frac{3}{4}$ ". One has a hole through the centre, which probably suggests that it was used for burning incense in worship. Three smaller ones vary in height from $2\frac{1}{2}$ " to 3", with a diameter from 3" to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". These have been stands for the support of globular vessels in pottery.

7. *Crucibles*.—There are eight of these vessels. One is complete, but the others are more or less broken. They vary in height from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". One of them shows that they consist of two parts, a thin inner layer of fine pottery and an outer thicker one of coarse material. The crucibles are about $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick and may probably have been used for baking the clay seals and tablets.

8. *Jars*.—Two mouths of jars are respectively 5" and $7\frac{1}{2}$ " high.

9. *Terracotta Architectural ornaments*.—The majority of the stone *dāgobas* were originally covered with plaster, but a few seem to have been covered with ornamental terracotta, probably at a late period. Several specimens of this class of ornament were unearthed chiefly at the *dāgobas* on the south-west slope of the east hill. One of them is a portion of the circular plinth of a *dagoba*. It is 8" high, and has in one of its panels a figure of Buddha seated within a *dagoba* surmounted by five umbrellas. This panel is similar to the small terracotta estampages which have been described above under that head. A portion of a similar panel represents a figure seated within a *dāgoba*. Another complete one of rectangular shape which was doubtless also an architectural ornament was found. A fragmentary and another complete one were also got. Three pedestals for images are $4\frac{3}{4}$ " by $3\frac{3}{4}$ " and 9" by $14\frac{1}{2}$ "; one is only a portion of the complete object and is stamped with a line of ring ornaments, while the other has a hole at the top for fixing an image, and a hollow at the sides. There is another terracotta ornament which has probably surmounted a pilaster. Six moulded piers of terracotta which form the component parts of a cylindrical pillar with base and capital were unearthed. They are hollow in the centre and when fitted together form a complete pillar. A rod or a piece of wood has probably been passed through them to keep them in position. There is a terracotta railing slab for a *dāgoba* which is 6" by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". It has a line of five *dagobas*. It was found near the stone *dāgobas* in front of the south-west cave. Other pieces with two *dāgobas* moulded on them were found near the same place. Besides these, bricks used as coping stones or for the caps of pilasters have been got in some number. One is a brick with a roll moulded projection on its side while another is either the base or the capital of a pillar. There are altogether eleven of these, but only five of them are complete. They vary in height from 7" to 10". One of these bricks has an incised mark, made while the clay was yet moist, resembling a stand with two flowers at its side. Along with these terracotta ornaments may also be classed the ornaments on the rims of large pottery vessels. The varieties of these are numerous. Some have thumb impressions, while others have carved, inscribed, floral or projecting ornaments of various crude design. On the whole there are 118 of these fragments which must have formed pots of from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. A portion of a vessel with the figure of an elephant and stamped perforated holes on the top was found. The top of a *Kalasam* in terracotta is 6" high. There are also two similar incomplete *Kalasams* one of which is slightly ornamented is $4\frac{3}{8}$ " high. The handle of a lamp or platter and formed like a crocodile's face is $8\frac{1}{4}$ " long. There are five other handles, but they are of an ordinary type and have probably been parts of vessels used in the offerings of *pūja*. One is a two-handled lamp that has been affixed to the sides of a vessel.

10. *Umbrellas for votive dāgobas*.—These are all in terra-cotta and have been unearthed in very large numbers from the deposits of ashes. Two are ornamented and are $5\frac{1}{2}$ " and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " high respectively. The others are 646 in number. They vary from 3" to $7\frac{1}{8}$ " in height. There is one specimen in polished pottery.

11. *Umbrellas for monolithic dāgobas*—(a) *Stone*.—An almost complete stone umbrella has been found in a rectangular cavity in front of a rock *dāgobā* near the cave on the south-west side of the east hill. It has been broken, and a portion of it is away. It is a foot in radius with a raised rim around, and a projection on the centre which forms a socket for fitting it to the post. A portion of another umbrella was discovered near the vertical rock wall on the north of the west hill.

(b) *A terra-cotta umbrella*.—This was unearthed from near a rock *dāgoba* on the west of the east hill. It is interesting as showing in connection with other terra-cotta objects found, that some of the *dāgobas* either structural or monolithic were encased in this material. It has a radius of 10", and has a socket and rim similar to another in stone. It is nearly complete though broken into two. Between the socket and the rim on the under side are four small knobs which may have been used for the affixing of a plaster coating.

12. *Terra-cotta pillars*—(a) *Capitals*.—Two capitals have been discovered. One is $6\frac{3}{4}$ " high and the other is 8" high. Another similar is $5\frac{1}{4}$ " high and is broken. These were found in the debris between the *stūpa* and the *Chaitya* on the east hill.

(b) *Bases*.—One was found near the rubble retaining wall on the north side of the *Chaitya*. It is 13" high, is hollow and is variously moulded on the exterior. Three smaller ones were recovered from the deposit of black earth to the north of the *Chaitya*. They vary from 7" to 8" in length and have a diameter at the top of nearly 9".

13. *Spouts of pots*.—Numerous forms of spouts have been discovered. Specimens of the most typical and also unusual forms were found. In some, the end is pointed while in others it is blunt. In one of them there is the face of a lion, while the other has a knob at the end. The spouts number 734 in all, and vary from $1\frac{3}{4}$ " to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in length. They have been originally affixed to the sides of a large pottery vessel.

Stone and Iron Implements.

1. *Hones*.—Two of these have been discovered. They have been used for sharpening chisels. The hollow grooves left by the rubbing of the chisels show the various sizes of the implements thus sharpened. These grooves are on two sides in one and on three sides in the other. They are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long and were found in the deposit of black earth to the north of the *Chaitya*.

2. *Grinding stones*.—There were six of these. Three are complete. One discovered in the debris on the *Chaitya* mound is 15" by $7\frac{1}{2}$ " and is the largest of all. The smaller is 6" by $3\frac{1}{4}$ " and has four legs.

3. *Rollers*.—Three rollers and a grinding stone were found. The rollers vary from $4\frac{3}{4}$ " to 11" in length.

4. *Hammer stones*.—Two hammer stones were got from the deposit of black earth to the north of the *Chaitya*. They are $4\frac{3}{4}$ " and $5\frac{1}{2}$ " high respectively.

5. *Stone posts for the Ti of dāgobas*.—There are eight of these. They lay under ground near the *dāgobas* exposed in front of the cave on the south-west side of the east hill. They are circular or octagonal in section. They vary in height from $6\frac{3}{8}$ " to 13", but this does not represent their complete original length.

6. *Two stone relic caskets*.—These were found in the second and third brick *dāgobas* on the south of the rockcut *stūpa* on the east hill. One is 6" high and 6" broad while the larger one is 10" by 8".

7. *A stone image*.—A panel with only the hands and body of a seated figure was discovered near the vertical rock wall on the north of the west hill. It is 11" by $7\frac{1}{2}$ ".

8. *Polishing stones*.—Thirty-nine stone implements of this description are among the finds which have been got in various parts of the ashes deposits. They vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in length.

9. *An iron torch lamp*.—It is such as is used on festival occasions. It is about a foot high and is formed of three separate pieces.

Buddhist Remains near Simhachalam.

While engaged in work at the Sankaram monastery I learned of a tradition which pointed to an early conflict between the Buddhists and the Hindus, and the overthrow and expulsion of the former by the adherents of the latter religion. This tradition also alluded to a connection between Sankaram and Simhachalam. I therefore visited the latter place to ascertain if any structural remains of the Buddhist period existed. The temple there, is an important one, both from a religious and an architectural point of view. It, however, apparently contains no remains which could be ascribed to the Buddhists, though possibly, as with other temples in these Northern districts, it may have derived a portion of its sanctity from a place made popularly sacred by previous occupation by the Buddhists.

The temple is a fine specimen of the Orissan style of architecture of the 13th century, and abounds in finely executed sculptures. These, however, have suffered at the hands of the Pindaris when they made their destructive march through this place, for there is scarcely an image large or small which has not its features disfigured. The Pindaris are said to have halted here for about three days and their attention must have been fully occupied in this destructive work, for the sculptures are numerous.

Though there were no Buddhist remains at Simhachalam temple itself, I heard of some mounds containing brick remains which existed among the Darlakonda hills three miles to the north-west of it. As at Simhachalam, a perennial stream of water runs down the hill side, and at the top of the valley is an extensive hill-encircled basin at present thickly over-grown with dense jungle. On one of the mounds the circular walls of a *stupa* appear on the surface, and lying beside them is a stone sculptured with a five-hooded *Naga*. The class of remains in the other mounds can only be ascertained after excavation. This I propose shortly to undertake. Permission for the digging was readily granted by the Rajah of Vizianagram. There is apparently no published record of any kind regarding the existence of these remains.

A Buddhist Monastery at Ramatirtham near Vizianagram.

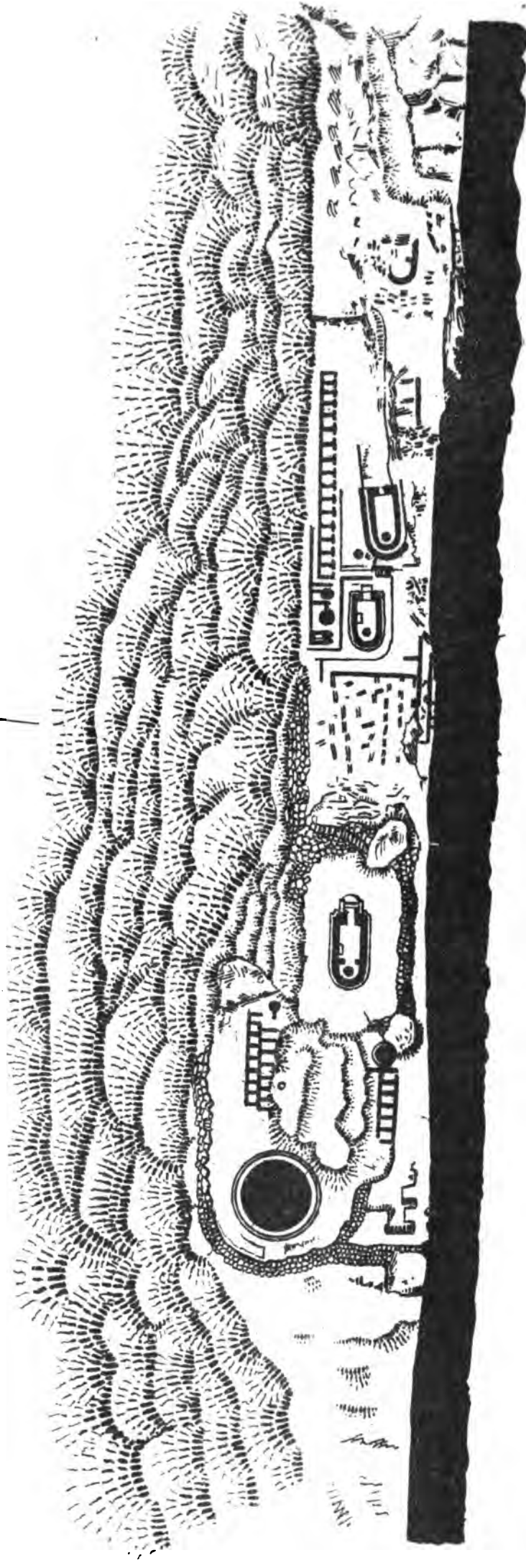
Ramatirtham is one of the places made sacred by a traditional connection with Rama. The temple and village stand at the base of a chain of hills of solid rock on which are some perennial springs of water, and various places each in a way associated with the name of Rama.

The Jains have also had a residence here, their remains consisting chiefly of natural caves with slab sculptures set in them, and some small ruined brick temples. It is one of the few places in this direction where Jaina remains exist. The only notice of buried remains here is in Sewell's *Lists* (Vol. I, page 13) where mention is made of great heaps of broken bricks and cut stones on a hill which is difficult of access. It was hitherto unknown that these remains were Buddhist, and this I only discovered last season. Since that time, excavations have been conducted and resulted in the unearthing of an extensive part of what has undoubtedly been a large and important Buddhist monastery. At this place also the Buddhists are shown to have had a prior settlement in a place now sacred to the Hindus.

At Ramatirtham there are three lines of hills standing parallel east and west, and each separated from the other by a narrow valley. The southernmost is known as the Bodhikonda, and on it are the spots connected with Rama, and Jaina remains consisting of natural caves, images and a ruined brick temple.

The northern hill is the Durgakonda, so named from an image of that goddess which stands in a natural cave at its western base. In front of this cave and on the rock above it are some mounds which have yet to be examined. They may contain either Buddhist or Jaina remains.

**RUINED BUDDHIST MONASTERY
RAMATIRTHAM**



Scale of 100 50 0 100 200 Feet.

eg : No. 309
opies 500

Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras,
1909.

The central hill is known as the Gurubaktakonda and it is high up on its northern side that the ruined Buddhist monastery stands. The hill is formed of precipitous bare solid rock, rounded on the top and about 500 feet in height. Near its south summit, under a vertical wall of rock is a perennial spring, beside which are a ruined brick mound and some Jaina images. On the rocky summit are some brick mounds. On the north face of the hill at a height of about 400 feet from the base is a long irregular rocky platform 903 feet in length and averaging more than 100 feet in breadth. The hill above it extends throughout its whole length in a vertical wall of rock about 100 feet high. Natural irregularities in the northern face of the platform have been made up by retaining walls of stone masonry. Along the whole platform is a series of brick mounds which were covered with dense jungle.

The excavation so far as it has proceeded has resulted in the unearthing of the following buildings noted consecutively from west to east (Pl. 1). The base of a brick *stupa* at the western extremity 65 feet in diameter, and a tank beside it which was doubtless kept filled with water from the perennial spring on the hill top. Adjoining it on the east is a detached mass of heaped rocks on the east summit of which stands a *chaitya* 55 feet in length. In its apse is a stone *dāgoba* in good preservation except a part of the dome. It contained the stone lid of a relic casket. On the north and south lower sides of the mass of rock are two rows of brick cells each terminated by a small *stupa* or *dāgoba*. East from this again is a pillared hall 77 feet square with rows of massive stone piers all fallen or broken. Two other large *chaityas* with walls still standing for a considerable height adjoin this on the east, and north of them on the outer face of the platform is a long row of cells and other buildings. The other mounds at the east extremity of the platform are as yet only partly explored. A stone statue of Buddha with the graceful flowing robes of the Amarāvati sculptures is the only one of the kind as yet found.

The *chaityas* are irregular in their orientation probably indicating different periods of construction.

3. TREASURE TROVE.

Several references regarding treasure trove were received from Collectors and the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum. But most of them were suppressed by the late manager, and only discovered by a search among the records subsequent to his decease after the end of the official year. Some places were however visited and the objects photographed.

4. ANNUAL OFFICE EXPENDITURE.

							RS.	A.	P.
Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,200	0	0
Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,568	2	8
Travelling allowances	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,720	15	6
Contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,627	4	10
Supplies and services	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,696	11	5
Maps of Vijianagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	0	0
Total ..							20,903	2	5

5. PHOTOGRAPHS.

Two bromide prints of the photographs taken during the year accompany the report. These include the most interesting of the numerous objects found at the Śaṅkaram monastery. A list appears in appendix C.

6. TOUR PROGRAMME, 1910-1911.

Such places as are worthy of inspection, and the monuments proposed to be or are undergoing conservation will have to be inspected. Reports regarding treasure trove or the demolition of monuments will have to be attended to. There are several ancient Buddhist sites awaiting exploration. These are all in Zamindari land, but permission to excavate them has been received. They are at Guntapalle and Kondavalu in the Gódaвери district, and Rámatirtham and Darlakonda in the Vizagapatam district. On the duration of the work at Rámatirtham depends which of the other places can be taken up during the present year 1909-1910. Thus it was only by working at Śāṅkaram during the hot weather of 1908-1909, that it was possible to undertake work at Rámatirtham. Those left over from the present year will receive attention in the year following, and any others also that may be heard of, should they be worthy of exploration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. REA,
Superintendent.

PART II.

REPORTS FROM PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS, ETC.

FIRST CIRCLE.

GÁNJAM DISTRICT—*Berhampur taluk, Jugoda or Pandiya, Asoka inscription.*—At the junction of the corrugated iron sheet with the vertical face of the rock Portland cement mortar was recently put in to prevent leakage.

KISTNA DISTRICT—*Ellore taluk—Guntapalle, Five Buddhist rock-cut caves, structural Chaitya and excavated stupa and a number of mounds covering stupas.*—The vegetation over and all round the caves has been cleared this year. The path leading to the caves at the foot of the hills is turned into a water course and is badly scoured out. An estimate for clearing another pathway on the east of the existing one will be submitted shortly.

SECOND CIRCLE.

KRISHNA DISTRICT—*Bezwada taluk—Kondapalli—Hill fort.*—Vegetation was cleared from the gateway at the entrance.

Bezwada—Group of rock-cuttings on the hills including five caves, buried monolith and two rock platforms with sculpture.—The pillars supporting Akkanna-Mádanna caves are gone, and it is necessary to replace them. The unsupported opening is 25' x 15'.

Mallikarjuna temple.—It is necessary to remove the vegetation and repair the top of the temple.

Nageswara temple.—The mandapam in front has no roof in the central quadrangle and the gopuram requires repairs. One Venkatachalapati, a schoolmaster, Bezwada, is willing to undertake the necessary repairs if he is permitted to do so.

Mogalarazapuram—Four groups of caves at the base of the hill and one on the side.—The following repairs are necessary:—

- (1) Removing shrubs and prickly-pear.
- (2) Digging and removing the quarry rubbish from the front of the cave to drain the rain water from it.
- (3) Grouting the fissures with cement.

Bandar—Ghantasala.—Siva temple.—The enclosure wall needs underpinning and plastering.

GUNTUR DISTRICT—*Tenali taluk, Bhattiprolu village, Lanja dibba.*—This is a big heap of débris which cannot be repaired. A fencing is all that is needed.

Sattenapalle taluk, Amarāvati—Buddhist stupa.—There are a considerable number of carved stones at site. A watchman was employed during the year to watch these.

Guntur Taluk—Vundavalli—Four storeyed caves.—Stones are rapidly falling. In the central cave eight of the sixteen pillars are worn out right through and only fragments remain.

NELLORE DISTRICT—*Udayagiri taluk—Dasaripalli, Dasaripalli cave.*—The rough stone packing under the sides of the passage was replaced by rough stone masonry to prevent subsidence.

THIRD CIRCLE.

BELLARY DISTRICT—*Harpanahalli taluk, Nilangunda, Bhimeswara Temple.*—Stones of gopuram have partly fallen and require resetting. It is also overgrown with vegetation which should be cleared.

Kudligi Taluk—Ambali—Kalleswara temple.—The following repairs are reported to be necessary.

- (1) The broken images have to be restored by joining the broken parts with cement.
- (2) Roof to be brought to one uniform shape.
- (3) The ground should be slightly sloped towards outside, gravelled and a catch drain formed all round to discharge rain water.
- (4) A wall with rough stone is necessary to protect the temple.

Hospet Taluk—Anantasayanagudi.—The large ruined temple of *Anantasayanagudi*.—Building supports, gravelling floor, under-pinning pillars and arranging stones have been completed.

Pillars have to be cleaned and Telugu inscriptions painted.

Vijayanagar—Groups of six Jain temples on rock south of Sri Pampapati temple.—Repacking fallen beams has to be done. The points noticed by the Archæological Superintendent will receive attention.

Ganigetti Jain temple near Kamalapuram.—Building supports, gravelling floor, under-pinning pillars and arranging stone have been completed. Steps will be taken to rectify the defects in the roof which leaks.

Vittala Raya temple.—Repairs done as above. Jungle around temple requires thorough clearance. The remarks made by the Superintendent of Archæological Survey in his report for 1907–1908 will be attended to.

Krishnaswami temple.—Building supports and removing shrubs have been completed. Removing débris is in progress.

Repacking stones in front of *gopuram* and in the main temple remains to be done. Further work in the shape of supports to broken lintels in front of *gopuram* is necessary and it is to be estimated for.

Atchutaraya temple.—Removing débris has been done partly. Removal of débris should be completed and beamstones properly arranged. These are provided for in the supplemental budget estimate.

Monolithic statue of Narasimha.—Pathway requires gravelling.

Hazar Ramaswami temple with sculptures on the court walls.—Two carved pillars remain to be fixed as per sanctioned estimate.

Pattabhiramaswami temple.—Building supports, re-fixing fallen slabs of roof in Kalyanamantapam and removing débris have been completed.

Malayavantam Raghunathaswami temples.—Some settlement has to be arrived at between the Bavaji (who does *pūja* to the temple) and the Government before any repairs can be undertaken to this temple.

Vishnu or Chandikeswara temple.—Gravelling the floor and removing shrubs have been completed according to sanctioned estimate.

Mandapam about one mile from Talangutta on left of road to Vittalaraya temple.—The right side wall of *mandapam* requires removal and repackīng. Jungle and débris have to be cleared as well. Displaced flooring slabs have to be reset.

Chandrasekhara matam.—Building supports, gravelling floor, removing débris and making roadway have been completed. Other works such as providing brick arch in *gopuram* have to be carried out as per sanctioned estimate.

Rangaswami temple near palace enclosure.—Refixing roof slabs and clearing bushes have been completed as per sanctioned estimate.

Underground temple near throne or Mahornomi dibba.—Restoration of the temple and opening a drainage channel are necessary. Points noticed by the Archæological Superintendent in his last year's report will receive attention.

Temple of Siva near Vittalaraya temple.—Clearing débris, flooring with available slabs and clearing bushes have been done. Further completion as per sanctioned estimate is necessary.

Saraswati temple above Chandrasekhara matam.—Building supports and steps and flooring with gravel have been completed. Forming pathway and arranging fallen stones have to be done as per sanctioned estimate.

Hexagon bath above Saraswati temple.—Removing débris has been completed. Pathway has to be gravelled.

Venkataramanaswami temple near Kamalapuram.—Building supports, removing modern walls and débris have been completed.

The Mahornomi dibba or sculptured throne.—Repacking sculptured and other idols are to be done as per sanctioned estimate. The parapet wall will be removed as pointed out by the Archæological Superintendent.

Group of Palace buildings with towers, mandapam, council room, elephant stables, Theatre, Musical Hall, Zenana, Pavilion arena.—Filling in and levelling elephant stables have been completed. Plastering of theatre hall is being done. Measures to root out the vegetation will be taken and débris in the interior of watch tower removed.

Queen's bath.—Removing débris and gravelling floor have been completed.

Ancient bazaars.—Jungle and débris have to be cleared completely.

Kadli Kalu Ganesh temple.—Gravelling the floor has to be done as per sanctioned estimate.

Watershed.—Gravelling floor and removing débris have been done.

Sasankalu Ganesh temple.—Refixing the base stones of the statue with iron clamps, gravelling inside and all round, fixing together both the broken trunk and hand of the statue and removing débris are necessary.

Vantigoda—Gopalkrishna temple.—To prevent further decay it is necessary that the maintenance repairs sanctioned, should be done as early as possible.

Hadagalli taluk.—Huvinahadagalle-Krishnadeva temple.—The terrace is of chowda mud and is in a dilapidated condition. It requires thorough repairs. Estimate has to be prepared for thorough conservation of the temple.

Krishna temple.—The vegetation growing over the temple needs clearance.

Hospet taluk.—Jambunathan hill—Jambundthan temple.—Refixing the base stones of the statue with iron clamps, gravelling inside and all round, fixing together both the broken hand and trunk of the statue and removing débris all round are necessary.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—*Tadpatri taluk—Chokalur-Chinnakesavaswami temple.*—Estimate for petty repairs required will be submitted during the year.

Kalyandrug taluk—Kambaduru Siva temple.—Repairs to compound wall Mahamantapam temple were completed. Further repairs are not required.

Penukonda taluk—Penukonda—Ancient gopuram.—Some renewals of stucco-work, repairs to cracks and cleaning vegetation are necessary. One stone lintel is broken in the middle into two. This should be supported by inserting two angle irons beneath.

Gahannamahai.—Fixing of medallion is in good order. Nothing more is necessary.

Two detached pavilions in fields.—A round-headed arch was converted to that of the pointed form. Petty repairs to the gates seem necessary.

Abdul Hussain Mosque.—Petty repairs such as closing leaks, etc., are necessary.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.—*Madanapalle Taluk—Sompalien—Sompalle temple.*—Door to the front entrance has been put up. Repairs to the tower and insertion of cornice stones to one of the mandapams are necessary.

Kadiri taluk—Kattugallu—Jumma Masjid.—Reconstruction of portions needed.

Vayalpad taluk—Gurramkonda—The Mahal.—The upper storey is used as an inspection bungalow and the lower one as stores for famine tools.

Fort.—Main entrance was cleared of débris, trees, vegetation and earth. Hanuman's mantapam has been repaired. Military Governor's quarters were repaired. Ramparts were removed. Roadways to Military Governor's quarters, Frenchmen's graves, hospital and main entrance were made.

Sri Narasimhaswami temple.—This temple has recently been repaired. Flooring will have to be made.

Jammalmadugu taluk.—Jammalmadugu—Gandikota temple.—Repairs to magazine and surroundings such as:—Dismantling the stone in mud temporary walls, removing rubbish from the two rooms adjoining the central hall, pointing to the newly-put-in portion of the masonry.

Repairs to Charmanar.—Repairing pigeon holes that are worn out, repairing the cracks in the walls above the pointed arches at the four sides, replacing basement stones that are displaced.

Repairs to watch tower.—Clearing pathway leading to tower below, repairs to rough stone steps, plastering with mortar here and there, and providing a flight of steps in front of the tower, and repairs to drinking water pond and well in front of Madhavaswami temple.

Gandikota—The tower known as Maderesala.—Repairs such as flooring with cement, pointing, and whitewashing are necessary.

Danavalapad—Jain temple.—Protection of compound with fence of camel foot creepers and palmyrahs, 67 in number, were planted. An establishment at a cost of Rs. 30 to water the creepers and palmyrahs during the hot season of 1909–1910 has been sanctioned.

Cuddapah taluk—Cuddapah—Nabob's tower at Cuddapah.—The towers have been under-pinned with concrete and cement plaster.

Mosque.—No repairs were carried out.

Pushpagiri—Temple.—Repairs to eight principal temples such as plastering, removing broken beams and covering stones and replacing them, removing shrubs, constructing masonry drains and replacing some of the flowing stones and providing wooden gates, etc., were carried out.

Sidhout taluk—Vontimitta—Temple.—Repairs to south-east mandapam (*Madapalli Yagasala*) mandapam at the north-west corner, mandapam at the north-east corner, mahamandapam courtyard or *prakaram*, arcade on the exterior, Hanuman temple outside east gopuram, north, south and east gopurams were carried out.

Sidhout—Fort.—Repairs to west entrance and side mandapams, mosque No. 2, fort walls all round including under-pinning the bastion walls with stone in mortar, rear entrance and side mandapams were carried out.

FOURTH CIRCLE.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT—*Dharapuram taluk, Padiyur, Badrakaliamman temple.*—Walls are in a damaged condition. The building as a whole is being allowed to run to ruins. Prickly-pear has grown very thickly all round the temple. It is understood that the local Sub-Magistrate has ordered the custodians to attend to the repairs required.

Erode taluk, Vijayamangalam—Jain temple.—Works provided for in the estimate sanctioned in March 1908 have been completed in 1909.

Karur taluk, Tandoni, Rock-carvings and inscriptions on the road in Natham poramboke S. No. 520.—A compound wall has been built round the rock-carvings during the year.

NILGIRI DISTRICT—*Coonoor taluk, Ganganichickikottah, Hoolikaldroog Fort.*—Annual repairs were carried out during the year.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—*Wandiwash taluk, Seyamangalam, Rock-cut temple and sculptures.*—The removal of prickly-pear and preservation of casing stones of the walls of the temple are necessary to preserve inscription.

Chandragiri taluk, Tirupati, two gopurams on Tirupati hills.—One gopuram is in fair order and the other requires repair. It is under the management of the temple authorities.

Srinivasa Perumal temple, Tirupati.—Vegetation to be removed by temple authorities.

Arcot taluk, Ukkal, Vishnu temple ruined at Ukkal.—The temple is ruined, but the inscription stones are maintained in good order.

Arni taluk, Devikapuram, Kanakagiriswara temple—is in charge of Jaghirdar of Arni. The renewals of wooden lintels are necessary to preserve gopurams.

SALEM DISTRICT—*Tiruchengode taluk, Sankari, Hill Fort.*—The fort walls on the hills extending from each side of the ten gates wherever overgrown with prickly-pear bushes and trees on the top and sides were cleared.

Stones displaced by the growth of roots of trees were set in their original position, the roots being removed without disturbing the walls.

Namakkal taluk, Namakkal, Hill Fort.—Removing vegetation was carried out where necessary, and some of the stones of the bastion walls that had fallen were reset in their proper places.

Krishnagiri taluk, Krishnagiri—Hill Fort.—The fort was completely repaired during 1907–1908.

Dharmapuri taluk, Dharmapuri—Monument to commemorate Sir Thomas Munro's connection with Dharmapuri.—This has just been completed.

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT—Mangalore taluk, Mudakodu, the Jain basti.—No conservation seems to have been done during the year. Some cracks are observed here and there in the walls. Cement pointing in these cracks seems desirable. Some of the *bastis* are kept neat, whitewashed, etc., while in others vegetation is growing and its removal is also one of the requirements towards the conservation of the monuments.

(2) *Sculptured wooden pillars in the Raja's palace.*—Some of the pillars are in good condition.

(3) *Tombs of Jain priests.*—Certain of these were repaired two years ago. Nothing needed at present.

Kasaragod taluk, Bekal, the Fort.—Some of the parapet walls of the rampart are loose and crumbling down and require renewal. An estimate for rebuilding the fallen portion of an inner rampart wall, clearing scrub jungle and other growth from rampart walls was sanctioned for execution.

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT—Mangalore taluk, Mangalore, Mangalore Devi temple.—The roof timber of the outer rectangular courtyard around the main body is more or less decayed and requires repairs. The temple proper is of laterite masonry and was repaired about 16 years back and completely roofed with copper sheets over new wood work. However no conservation work was done during the year.

Venur, a Jain figure.—Some stones of the pedestal on which the statue stands are disjointed. No work towards the conservation of the statue was carried out.

Udipi taluk, Karkala, a Jain statue known as Gumbteswaradeo.—The pedestal is cracked in a few places. No work of repairs was done during the year.

A Jain temple known as Ohaturmuka basti.—This stands on a hill facing No. 39. Exterior compound wall in bad order.

Uppinangadi taluk, Guruvayankerri, the Jain temple and Sthamba.—Two of these were restored by the owners a year back. The third is old and vegetation is growing on it. It should be removed.

MALABAR DISTRICT—Kottayam taluk, Tellicherry, Tellicherry Fort.—The old gates are in a tumble down condition. The walls have been cleared of vegetation during the year and this is periodically necessary. The north bastion has cracked badly and an estimate is being prepared for its restoration.

Calicut taluk, Annaseri, Varayana Perumal temple, etc.—This is maintained and well kept by the custodian.

Walluvanad taluk, Koolakal the Vishnu temple.—The temple is $9\frac{1}{2}$ ' square and walls 7' high; the roof is thatched and all rafters are rotten. No repairs seem to have been done for more than 20 years. The whole roof requires renewal.

Kanneswaraswami temple.—The site of the temple is overgrown with bushes. The whole temple is in a ruined state. It is reported to have been in this condition for over 20 years. No repair will do for this temple.

Calicut taluk, Beypur, the Siva temple.—This is kept in fair condition and is maintained by the custodian, the Raja of Beypur.

Palghat taluk, Palghat, the Fort—Bridge at entrance is maintained. Vegetation was removed as usual and some petty repacking of the revetment of the moat was carried out.

Wynaad Taluk, Sultan's Battery, Jain temple.—No repairs beyond keeping the place clean were done during the current year.

FIFTH CIRCLE.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.—*Conjeeveram taluk, Conjeeveram, Kailasanathar temple.*—Repairs carried out last year.

Vaikunta Perumal temple.—Cement pointing and plastering are necessary in some places.

Ivarahareswara temple.—Cement pointing and underpinning are needed.

Manimangalam, the old temple with an apsidal gopuram.—Vegetation was cleared. Disfigured figures of *gopuram* were coated with preservation solution, concrete terracing over covering stones in big *mandapam* was done.

Chingleput taluk, Mahabalipuram (Seven Pagodas), Aleva temple—All round the temple revetment has been built and grouted and pointed with cement.

Pundarikapushkarani.—Nothing need be done except the clearance of weeds.

Mandapas.—Concrete was laid on top 9" thick to prevent leakage. Plants growing on top of tower should be removed.

Iswara temple.—A pathway was made.

Mukuntanayanar temple.—The temple is claimed by the Zamindar as his private property. The matter has been referred to the Collector.

Krishna man tapa.—Concrete 6" thick was laid on top, and plastered with cement.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.—*Tindivanam Taluk—Gingee—The hill fort with buildings and sculpture.*—The following works have been completed in the Ginjee Fort.

(1) *Krishnagiri Hill.*—The buttress to support the wall of the second *mandapam* and the sentry box and parapet walls above the *mandapam* have been completed.

(2) *Runganathaswami temple.*—Cutstone floors have been completed and pointed with tinted chunam.

(3) *Lakshminarasimhaswami temple.*—The cracks in the walls have been filled in with brick in mortar and the *Gurbagraham* plastered with cement.

(4) *Rajaghare Hill.*—The east and west walls of the flagstaff were raised to a height of 13' 6" and roofed over. The upper channel room was floored with concrete and plastered with chunam.

(b) The buttresses to the Council Hall were completed and also the ventilators. Concrete for the ruined portion of the pavement and chunam plastering and the parapet wall all round the ruined building were also completed. The steps leading to the Council Hall were repaired.

(c) Pointing with tinted chunam was done to the walls of the Renganathaswami temple wherever necessary.

(d) Two parapet walls to a length of 100' 6" each leading to the foot-bridge have been built, pointed and plastered. Tarring to the foot-bridge was also done.

(5) *Kaliana mahal.*—Inside plastering has been completed and the steps of the stair cases repaired where necessary and plastered. Teakwood lintels have been fixed in the tower. The filling in of the hollow ground in the quadrangle opposite was completed.

Improvements to the third entrance in Rajaghare Hill.—The completion of the entrance by covering it with a brick arch right through and tarring cutstone arches at either end were carried out.

Pattabhiramaswami temple.—The twelve pillared *unjal mantapam* and the four pillared *mandapam* were floored with cutstone and pointing with tinted chunam done wherever necessary. Five sign boards to the various entrances to the fort were put up as ordered. The notices regarding the drinking and non-drinking water were also completed as ordered by the Superintending Engineer during his previous inspection of the Fort.

TANJORE DISTRICT.—*Negapatam taluk, Negapatam, Dutch cemetery.*—The majority of the monuments are simple masonry tombs plastered and whitewashed. The plastering has peeled off and is crumbling in most of the tombs owing to the saltish atmosphere of the coast. In some of the tombs plants are growing in the

crevices of the masonry and the enclosures of some of the tombs are badly damaged. Some of the joists of one of the monuments have become rotten and requires renewal. The interior of the cemetery is full of weeds and vegetation. The iron railing requires painting.

Tanjore taluk, Tillaisthanam, Ghritapureswaraswami temple.—Beamstones at entrance tower and in north *mandapam* cracked to a considerable length. People do not frequent the temple very much on account of its present dangerous condition.

Tanjore—Sivaganga Fort.—Repairs to the bastion No. 11 and a portion of the wall fallen down are being done. The ramparts were cleared of vegetation.

Mayavaram taluk, Tranquebar, Dansborg and Fort.—Underpinning walls and masonry works, such as raising the fallen walls, repairing gates, etc., are being done.

MADRAS—Georgetown, old town wall of Madras.—The portion of the wall in old jail street is used by the public as a latrine in spite of the notice board put up. The rear wall of this bastion on which the Medical school, Royapuram, is built toppled over during the rains of October and estimate for ramping the portion that fell is in hand.

Cornwallis Memorial—This is in good order.

SIXTH CIRCLE.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.—*Trichinopoly taluk, Jambukeswaram—Old Jambukeswaram shrine in the courtyard of the present Jambukeswaram temple.*—It is in a good state of preservation, extensive improvements having been done by Nattukottai Chetties. The inner compound walls containing inscriptions are being dismantled and rebuilt.

Trichinopoly, the fort with temple inscriptions, Nadar Sha's mosque and inscriptions.—Necessary repairs have been carried out to fort gate and temple inscriptions.

Preston's battery—is properly conserved.

Two Rock-cut caves at Trichinopoly Rock.—Estimates for clearing and other works pointed out by the Director-General of Archæology have been sent to the Superintending Engineer, and those are stated to have been forwarded to the Superintendent, Archæological Survey.

Udayarpalaiyam taluk, Gangaikondasholapuram, Brahadeswara Swami temple. Is in a good state of preservation except that the delicate parts of sculptural figures are crumbling.

Tirumalavadi, the Temple—Stone slab roofing is damaged in some places.

Jayankondasholapuram, the Jain statues.—It is reported that there are some cracks here and there in the statues.

Kamarasavally, Siva temple highly sculptured.—Terrace is cracked and leaky and tumbling down in places. Estimate has been submitted to Superintending Engineer.

Kulittalai taluk, Palayasangadam, the Eswara temple.—Compound wall is damaged in three places, as also coping in some parts.

Sivayam, Rathineswara temple and Iswara temple.—The exposed inscriptions are gradually crumbling and require protection.

Musiri taluk, Turaiyur, a Vishnu temple with a small tank and mandapam in the middle.—The temple requires attention. The sides of the tank are tumbling down and the *mandapam* is overgrown with bushes. Temple authorities plead want of funds.

A curious and picturesque building three storeys high in the middle of the irrigation tanks.—This curious building is said to belong to the Zamindar of Turaiyur who has neglected it. The top roof has fallen.

A Siva temple elaborately sculptured with a tank and mandapam in the middle.—Bushes over the *mandapam* should be removed.

Perambalur taluk, Arumpavur, the three inscriptions.—One of the inscriptions is all right. The other inscriptions are reported to have been partly damaged as the stones on which they are inscribed have been broken and partly covered with white-wash also.

UTHAITHUR—*The temple described as Cholun Pandava with inscriptions, south face.*—Two of the inscriptions have been partly damaged as the stones on which they are inscribed have been broken.

MADURA DISTRICT—*Madura taluk, Yanaimalai, Narasimhaswami temple.*—A stone beam 2' × 2' in section in the central *mandapam* is broken and requires removal. Two similar beams have been broken and removed. The removal of these beams does not appear to have in any way weakened the structure. The western wall of the temple has cracked right through from top to bottom, but this is not in any way dangerous. Vegetation has grown in places over the structure and this requires removal.

Alagarkoil, the temple with two tanks on the hill.—The repairs to the *gopuram* and other portions are being done on a large scale under the supervision of the temple authorities.

The fort.—The repairs to the fort walls have been carried out by the Public Works department.

Ramnad zamindari, Rameswaram, two storeyed mandapam.—This is being repaired by the temple authorities.

Sethu Muthu Ramalinga temple.—The crack in the new tower seems to enlarge.

Ramnad, colossal figures of horse and elephant.—Is disfigured in places. Plastering requires renewal.

Tirumangalam taluk, Koilputti, the temple.—A sweeper is employed to keep the temple clean. An estimate for repairing the stone flooring has been sent to the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey.

Dindigul taluk, Dindigul, the Fort with inscriptions.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,100 for repairs to the fort buildings has been sent for sanction.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT—*Tinnevelly taluk, Krishnapuram, Vishnu temple.*—The fallen mouldings of the inner temple should be replaced and repairs to the compound wall carried out. An estimate has been sent for necessary repair.

Manur—Rajagopalasami temple.—Tower should be repaired and mouldings renewed. An estimate has been sent for necessary repairs.

Srivilliputtur taluk, Srivilliputtur, Andal temple.—Tower is in bad order. An estimate amounting to Rs. 10,368 has been sanctioned for repairs.

Nanguneri taluk—Tirukarangudi—A Vishnu temple.—The tower and the floor of several rooms require protection and repair.

Kalakad, Siva temple, Satya Vageswara temple.—Inside pillars of the tower and the floor require repair and protection.

Sembagaramanallar, Vishnu temple, Jaganatheswara temple.—The *Dwarapalaka* stone figures at the inside entrance of the *garbagraham* require protection. Iron railings may be provided. The front *mandapam* leaks.

Valliyur, Siva temple, Subramaniaswami temple.—The front *mandapam* of Amman Sannathi is in a dangerous condition and requires to be rebuilt at once.

Vizianarayanan—Three temples of much antiquity with inscriptions.—The flooring is not good. Roof leaks.

Karungulam, Vishnu temple of Varadaraja Perumal temple.—The temple is small with some sculptural work. It is now in a very bad state and requires thorough repair. The inside *mandapam* leaks and the temple is overgrown with bushes.

APPENDIX A.

Places visited during the year.

District.	For conservation.	For excavation.	For inspection of ancient sites, antiquities, treasure trove, etc.
Anantapur	Anantapur .. ..	.....	.....
Chingleput	Kalyandrug .. ..	.....	.....
	Chingleput .. ..	.....	.....
	Manimangalam .. ..	.....	.....
	Tenneri .. ..	.....	.....
Ganjām	Banthrakoduru .. ..	.....	.....
	Arasavalle .. ..	.....	.....
Gódvāri	Srikurman .. ..	.....	.....
Guntūr	Rajahmundry .. ..	.....	.....
Madura .. ..	.....	Amaravati .. ..	.....
North Arcot	Rameswaram .. ..	.....	.....
	Katpadi .. ..	.....	.....
	Arantangi .. ..	.....	Tanjore.
Tanjore	Kodiakkarai .. ..	.....	.....
	Tiruvallūr .. ..	.....	.....
	Tranquebar .. ..	.....	.....
	Tirutturaippúndi .. ..	.....	.....
Trichinopoly	Pathalapatty .. ..	.....	Trichinopoly.
	Velur .. ..	.....	.....
	Anthanapalle .. ..	.....	.....
	Bijapuram .. ..	.....	.....
	Budumura .. ..	.....	.....
	Chilakalapalayam .. ..	.....	.....
	Kondamangalam .. ..	.....	.....
Vizagapatam	Saripilli .. ..	.....	.....
	Simhachellam	Sankaram	Ranasthalam ..
	Thadi	Ramatirtham	Darlakonda ..
	Thumpala .. ..	.....	Simhachellam ..
	Thamanadu .. ..	.....	Sarapalle ..
	Vasathi .. ..	.....	Kovadapet ..
	Vizagapatam .. ..	.....	Buddhanur ..

APPENDIX B.

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works officers.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument.	Condition.	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
1	Ganjam	Berhampur	Jaugoda	Asoka inscription	....	Executive Engineer, Ganjam division...	21st March 1909.
2	Kistna	Ellore	Guntapalle	Five Buddhist rock-cut caves, structural chaitya and stupas lately excavated and a number of mounds covering stupas.	....	J. R. Hendrick, Esq., Sub-Engineer ..	22nd February 1909.
3	Guntur	Tenali	Bhattiprolu	Lanja dikkas	In ruins	Sub-Divisional officer, Eastern Sub-division.	26th March 1909.
4	Do.	Bapatla	China Ganjam	Chidambaraswami	Good	Assistant Engineer in charge of Western Sub-division.	24th "
5	Do.	Do.	Santaravaru	Chennakeswara perumal temple	Do.	Do.	8th April 1909.
6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ramalingaswara temple and Nageswara temple.	Do.	Do.	8th "
7	Do.	Do.	China Ganjam	Buddhist stupas	Do.	Do.	24th March 1909.
8	Do.	Do.	Motupalli	Buddhist remains at Sakaladani dikkas.	Do.	Do.	9th April 1909.
9	Kistna	Beawada	Beawada	The group of rock cuttings on the hills including five caves, buried monolith temple and two rock platforms with sculpture.	Fair	Overseer in charge of the Ancient section, Head-quarter sub-division.	24th April 1909.
10	Do.	Do.	Do.	Malikarjuna temple	In slight repair	The overseer in charge of the Ancient section, Head-quarter sub-division.	24th "
11	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nageswara temple	Do.	Do.	24th "
12	Do.	Do.	Mogalrajapuram	Four groups of caves at the base of the hill and one on the side.	Do.	The Boat Superintendent, Head-quarters Sub-division.	27th "
13	Do.	Bunder	Ghantasala	Siva's temple	Fair	Overseer in charge of Veeranki section.	7th "
14	Bellary	Hadagalli	Magalam	Venugopalswami temple	Good	M.R. Ry. G. Rangachari, Overseer, Public Works Department, Harpanahalli and Hadagalli taluka.	6th "
15	Do.	Do.	Heri Hadagalli	Kallewara temple	Do.	Do.	7th "
16	Do.	Do.	Huvina Hadagalli.	Do.	Do.	Do.	6th "
17	Do.	Do.	Holal	The Lavara temple	Do.	Do.	9th "
18	Do.	Do.	Sogi	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th "
19	Do.	Harpanahalli	Bagali	Kallewara temple	Do.	Do.	8th "
20	Do.	Do.	Neelagunda	Bheemeswara temple	Do.	Do.	8th "
21	Do.	Do.	Kuruvati	Malikarjuna swami temple	Do.	Do.	8th "
22	Do.	Kudligi	Ambali	Kallewara swami temple	Do.	Do.	9th "
23	Do.	Hospet	Anantasaayanagudi.	The large ruined temple of Anantasaayanagudi.	Requires repairs	M.R. Ry. T. S. Rangasami Aiyar, Overseer, Kudligi taluk.	30th Nov. 1908.
24	Do.	Do.	Visianagar	Groups of six Jain temples on rock south of Sri Pamparati temple.	Good	M.R. Ry. G. Rangachari, Public Works Department, Overseer, Harpanahalli and Hadagalli taluka.	1st April 1909.
25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ganigeti Jain temple near Kamalapuram.	Require repairs	Do.	31st March "
26	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vitalarsaya temple	Good	Do.	26th "
27	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	31st "

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works officers—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument.	Condition.	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
27	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Visianagar ..	Krishnaswami temple	Under repairs ..	M.R.Ry. G. Rangachari, Public Works Department Overseer, Harpanahalli and Hadagalli taluks.	26th March 1909.
28	Do.	Do.	Do.	Achutaraya temple	Do.	do.	31st March 1909.
29	Do.	Do.	Do.	Monolithic statue of Narasimha ..	Requires repairs	do.	26th March 1909.
30	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hazar Ramasami temple with sculpture on the court walls.	Do.	do.	Do.
31	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pattabiramaswami temple	Do.	do.	Do.
32	Do.	Do.	Do.	Malayavantanam Raghunathaswami temple.	Do.	do.	1st April 1909.
33	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vishnu or Chandikeswara temple ..	Good ..	do.	26th March 1909.
34	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mandapam in field on left of road from Talarigatta, Vittalraya temple, about half a mile from Talarigatta.	Do.	do.	31st March 1909.
35	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mandapam about one mile from Talarigatta on left of road to Vittalraya temple.	Requires repairs	do.	Do.
36	Do.	Do.	Do.	Chandrasekhara Matam	Do.	do.	26th March 1909.
37	Do.	Do.	Do.	Matam in front of Vittalraya temple ..	Good ..	do.	31st March 1909.
38	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hannuman temple adjacent to Krishnaswami temple.	Do.	do.	Do.
39	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rangasami temple near palace enclosure.	Do.	do.	26th March 1909.
40	Do.	Do.	Do.	Under-ground temple near throne or Mahornomi dioba.	Requires repair	do.	31st March 1909.
41	Do.	Do.	Do.	Temple of Siva near Vittalraya temple.	Do.	do.	Do.
42	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sarasvati temple above Chandrasekhara matam.	Do.	do.	26th March 1909.
43	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hexagon bath above Sarasawati temple.	Good ..	do.	31st March 1909.
44	Do.	Do.	Do.	Bath near Mahornomi dioba or throne ..	Do.	do.	26th March 1909.
45	Do.	Do.	Do.	Venkataramanaswami temple near Kamalapuram.	Do.	do.	Do.
46	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fortification of Humpi and Hospet ..	Do.	do.	31st March 1909.
47	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Mahornomi dioba or sculptured throne.	Requires repair	do.	Do.
48	Do.	Do.	Do.	Group of palace buildings with towers, mandapam, council room, elephant stables, theatre, musical hall, senana, pavilion arena.	Do.	do.	26th March 1909.
49	Do.	Do.	Do.	Queen's bath	Good ..	do.	Do.
50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two pavilions west of Hazar Ramasawami temple.	Do.	do.	31st March 1909.

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works Officers—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument.	Condition.	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
51	Bellary	Hospet	Visianagar	Ancient basars	Requires repair	M.R.By. G. Rengachari, Overseer, Harpanahalli and Hadagalle taluks.	31st March 1909.
52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two Muhammadan tombs on road to Hospet.	Do.	Do.	Do.
53	Do.	Do.	Do.	Group of Muhammadan tombs at Kadapuram.	Do.	Do.	Do.
54	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kadli Kalu Ganesh temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
55	Do.	Do.	Do.	Statue of Ganesh	Good	Do.	Do.
56	Do.	Do.	Do.	Small Muhammadan shrine on road to Palaigutta.	Do.	Do.	Do.
57	Do.	Do.	Do.	Muhammadan mosque on rock on right of road to Talargatta.	Do.	Do.	Do.
58	Do.	Do.	Do.	Group of Muhammadan palace buildings with mandapams, mosque and council room.	Do.	Do.	Do.
59	Do.	Do.	Do.	Water shed	Fair	Do.	Do.
60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sasvithan Ganesh temple	Requires repair	Do.	Do.
61	Do.	Hadagalle	Rangapuram	Vishnu temple	Good	Do.	6th April 1909.
62	Do.	Hospet	Vantigoda	Gopalakrishna temple	Requires repair	M.R.By. T. S. Rangasami Aiyar, Overseer, Kudligi.	26th November 1908.
63	Do.	Do.	Do.	Siva temple	Do	Do.	Do.
64	Do.	Hadagalli	Huvinahadagalli	Krishnadeva temple	Do.	M.R.By. G. Rengachari, Overseer, Harpanahalli and Hadagalle taluks.	6th April 1909.
65	Do.	Do.	Do.	Keshava temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
66	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Fort	Good	Do.	Do.
67	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mangalam temple or Gopalaswami temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.
68	Do.	Do.	Mangalam	Siva and Vishnu temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
69	Do.	Do.	Rangapuram	The Fort temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
70	Do.	Adoni	Adoni	Jumma Masjid	Do.	Overseer, Public Works department, Adoni.	29th April 1909.
71	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Muharra or entrance gateway	Requires repair	Do.	Do.
72	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two tombs of the Nawab	Good	Do.	Do.
73	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Fort	Requires repair	Do.	Do.
74	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Kaman Bai	Do.	Do.	Do.
75	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Dedai Maghal mosque	Do.	Do.	Do.
76	Do.	Do.	Do.	Small mosque	Good	Do.	Do.
77	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Kamsan masjid and two tombs ..	Requires repair	Do.	Do.
78	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Singaram Bagh masjid and one ruined building.	Do.	Do.	Do.
79	Do.	Do.	Do.	Malik Rahiman Nawabs Masjid and Moslem of Nawabs.	Do.	Do.	Do.
80	Anantapur	Kalyandrug	Do.	Siva temple	Good	Assistant Engineer	25th October 1908.
81	Do.	Penakonda	Penakonda	Ancient gopuram	Fair	Do.	14th January 1909.
82	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gahannamahal	Good	Do.	Do.
83	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two detached pavilions in fields ..	Fair	Do.	Do.

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works Officers—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument.	Condition.	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
84	Anantapur	Penunkonda	Penunkonda	Sher Ali mosque	Fair	Assistant Engineer	17th October 1909.
85	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kewara temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
86	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ramaswami temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
87	Do.	Do.	Do.	The fort	Do.	Do.	Do.
88	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tomb near palace	Do.	Do.	Do.
89	Do.	Do.	Do.	Abdul Husein mosque	Do.	Do.	6th February 1909.
90	Do.	Do.	Do.	The mall	Do.	Do.	14th January 1909.
91	Do.	Do.	Do.	Raman brus	Do.	Do.	Do.
92	Madanapalle	Madanapalle	Sompalle	Sompalle temple	Do.	Do.	30th January 1909.
93	Onddapah	Vayalpad	Gurramkonda	The Mahal	Do.	Sub-Divisional officer and Executive Engineer.	28th March "
94	Do.	Jammalamadugu	Jammalamadugu	Gandikota temple	....	Sub-Divisional officer	8th " "
95	Do.	Onddapah	Pushpagiri	Temple	....	Executive Engineer	1st " November 1909.
96	Do.	Sidhout	Vontimetta	Do.	....	Overseer and Sub-Divisional officer	29th March and 18th February 1909.
97	Do.	Do.	Sidhout	Fort	....	Sub-Divisional officer and Executive Engineer.	13th February and 6th March 1909.
98	Coimbatore	Dharapuram	Padiyar	Badrakhamman temple	Requires repair	Viswanatha Sastri, Overseer	9th April 1909.
99	Do.	Bhavani	Bhavani	Sangameswaraswami temple	Do.	M.E.Ry. Ramasami Aiyangar, Sub-Divisional officer.	1st January 1909.
100	Do.	Erode	Vijayanagalam	Jain temple	Good	Aiyasami Aiyar, Sub-Overseer	4th August 1908.
101	Do.	Karur	Tandoni	Rock carvings and inscriptions on the road in the Natham poramboke S. No. 520.	Do.	M.E.Ry. Madava Menon, Supervisor	27th December "
102	Nitigiris	Coonoor	Gangani Chieki-kottah.	Hoolikaldroog Fort	Do.	Mr. A. Baker, Supervisor	18th March 1909.
103	North Arcot	Wallajah	Mahendravadi	Monolithic rock-ent temple	Do.	M.E.Ry. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Overseer.	39th " "
104	Do.	Arcot	Mamandur	Two rock-cut caves, sculptures and inscription.	Do.	M.E.Ry. K. B. Subramania Aiyar, Overseer.	30th " "
105	Do.	Do.	Narasulpalayam	Two rock-cut caves	Do.	Do.	30th " "
106	Do.	Do.	Kathivadi Panohapundaramalai.	Rock-cut sculpture and caves	Do.	Do.	30th " "
107	Do.	Wandiwash	Seyanamangalam	Rock-ent temple and sculptures.	Do.	M.E.Ry. A. Srinivasa Sastri, Sub-Engineer.	18th December 1908.
108	Do.	Chittoor	Melpadi	Somanatha temple	Requires repairs	M.E.Ry. U. Venkata Rao, Sub-Engineer.	29th April 1909.
109	Do.	Do.	Do.	Choleswara temple	Do.	Do.	29th " "
110	Do.	Do.	Vallimalai	Jain sculpture and inscription in the hill.	Fair	M.E.Ry. L. D. Ramachandra Aiyar, Overseer.	30th January 1909.
111	Do.	Do.	Do.	Subramania temple	Do.	M.E.Ry. P. S. Venkatarama Aiyar, Overseer.	3rd April "
112	Do.	Do.	Ernkambattu	Perumal temple	Requires repair	M.E.Ry. L. D. Ramachandra Aiyar, Overseer.	28th March "
113	Do.	Polar	Tirumalai	Rock-ent caves, sculptures, <i>masdeppams</i> in frame with paintings and inscriptions.	Fair	M.E.Ry. V. Subramania Aiyar, Overseer.	21st " "

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works officers—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument.	Condition.	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
114	North Arcot	Vellore	Vellore	Jalakoteswara temple	Fair	M.R.By. K. R. Krishnasami Aiyar, Overseer.	31st March 1909.
115	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Fort	Do.	do.	31st "
116	Do.	Do.	Abdullapuram	Abdul Mahal	Southern wing ruined.	Mr. J. Kelly, Assistant Engineer	9th February "
117	Do.	Do.	Veppambattu	Siva temples	In ruins	M.R.By. K. R. Krishnasami Aiyar, Overseer.	22nd March 1909.
118	Do.	Do.	Nelroy	Ramaswami temple	Fair	do.	23rd "
119	Do.	Do.	Virinjipuram	Margalakayeswara temple	Do.	Mr. J. Kelly, Assistant Engineer	16th February 1909.
120	Do.	Do.	Sholavaram	The Siva temple	In ruins	M.R.By. K. R. Krishnasami Aiyar, Overseer.	22nd March 1909.
121	Do.	Chandragiri	Chandragiri	The Fort with its buildings on the hill. The lower part with palace buildings.	Fair	Mr. J. Kelly, Assistant Engineer	31st January 1909.
122	Do.	Do.	Tirupathi	Two Gopurams on Tirupati hills	One Gopuram "fair" other requires repair.	M.R.By. P. M. Saminatha Aiyar, Supervisor.	8th to 10th November 1908.
123	Do.	Do.	Do.	Srinivasa Perumal temple	Fair	do.	Do.
124	Do.	Arcot	Arcot	The Delhi gate	Good	M.R.By. K. R. Subramania Aiyar, Overseer.	31st March 1909.
125	Do.	Do.	Ukkal	Viabru temple ruined at Ukkal	Fair	do.	31st "
126	Do.	Do.	Putupadi	Baradwajeswara temple	Good	do.	30th "
127	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vadamarayana Perumal temple	Do.	do.	30th "
128	Do.	Wandiwash	Thillur	Eswara temple	Do.	M.R.By. N. S. Subramania Aiyar, Overseer.	2nd "
129	Do.	Do.	Wandiwash	The Fort	Do.	do.	2nd "
130	Do.	Arni	Devilapuram	Brahadambal temple	Do.	M.R.By. Ekkiswami Aiyar, Sub-overseer.	6th April "
131	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kanagakiriswara temple	Requires repair	do.	8th "
132	Do.	Gudiyttam	Tiruvallam	Bilwanathaswami temple	Fair	M.R.By. L. D. Ramachandra Aiyar, Overseer.	16th March "
133	Do.	Do.	Do.	Narasimhaswami temple	Do.	do.	16th "
134	Do.	Do.	Sholingur	Nachiar temple	Do.	do.	16th "
135	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sanjeyaroyaswami temple	Do.	do.	16th "
136	Do.	Do.	Do.	Padmapuram temple	Do.	do.	16th "
137	Do.	Polar	Padavedu	Hanuman temple	Good	M.R.By. V. Subramania Aiyar, Overseer.	26th "
138	Salem	Trichengode	Sanbari	Hill Fort	Do.	M.R.By. S. Sehadri Aiyar	30th "
139	Do.	Namakkal	Namakkal	Do.	Fair	M.R.By. Venkata Suryanarayana Sarma, Overseer.	30th "
140	Do.	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Do.	Good	M.R.By. T. S. Arunachella Aiyar, Overseer.	9th April "
141	South Canara	Mangalore	Do.	1. The old Jaina Bastie. 2. Sculptured wooden pillars in the Rajah's palace.	Do.	M.R.By. T. Sitarana Sastri, Temporary Upper Subordinate	14th March "
142	Do.	Do.	Mangalore	Mangalore Devi temple	Requires repair.	Mr. S. X. Faldanha, Sub-Engineer	2nd "
143	Do.	Do.	Yenur	A Jain figure	Good	do.	16th "
144	Do.	Udipi	Karkala	A Jain statue known as Gunteswaradev.	Do.	M.R.By. T. Sitarana Sastri, Temporary Upper Subordinate.	14th "

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works Officers—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Condition.	Name of inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
145	South Canara	Udipi	Karakala	A Jain temple known as Chaturmukha-basti.	Good	M.R.By. T. Nitarama Sastri, Temporary Upper subordinate.	4th March 1909.
146	Do.	Do.	Haleangudi	The Great Stamba	Do.	Do.	14th "
147	Do.	Uppanangudi	Guruvayarkiri	The Jain temple and Stamba	Do.	Do.	15th March 1909.
148	Do.	Kasargode	Betal	The Fort	Requires repair	Mr. S. X. Saldanha, Sub-Engineer	26th February 1909.
149	Malabar	Calicut	Anasari	Narayana Perumal temple	Good	M.R.By. K. Panduranga Row, Temporary Upper subordinate.	20th March 1909.
150	Do.	Do.	Cheruvannur	Narayanamurthi temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
151	Do.	Do.	Edakad	Ganapathi temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
152	Do.	Do.	Elatur	Bhagavati temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
153	Do.	Do.	Kanniparamba	Kanniparamba temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
154	Do.	Do.	Karimbali	Subrahmanyanaswami temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
155	Do.	Do.	Kodavalli	Narasimhamurthi temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
156	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sankaramurthi temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
157	Do.	Do.	Do.	Narasimhaswami temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
158	Do.	Do.	Do.	Santhanagopalaswami temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
159	Do.	Do.	Mayanad	The Vishnu temple	Do.	Do.	18th March 1909.
160	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Siva temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
161	Do.	Do.	Padinattumuri	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
162	Do.	Do.	Perumanali	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
163	Do.	Do.	Puthur	Narasimhamurthi temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
164	Do.	Do.	Revoopuram	The Siva temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
165	Do.	Do.	Sathimangalam	The Vishnu temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
166	Do.	Do.	Talakolathur	Narasimhaswami temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
167	Do.	Do.	Taligai	The Siva temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
168	Do.	Do.	Tiruvilangad	Bhagavathi temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
169	Do.	Do.	Tiruvembadi	Subrahmanyanaswami temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
170	Do.	Do.	Virakkal	Bahavathi temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
171	Do.	Do.	Beypur	The Siva temple	Fair	Do.	12th March 1909.
172	Do.	Palghat	Agattettara	Bhagavati temple	Good	M.R.By. G. Visvanatha Aiyar, Temporary Upper subordinate.	17th March 1909.
173	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	9th " 1909.
174	Do.	Do.	Kavacheri	The Siva temple	Do.	Do.	18th December 1908.
175	Do.	Do.	Pallavar	The Siva temple	Do.	Do.	18th "
176	Do.	Do.	Thiruvilathur	Bhagavati temple	Do.	Do.	16th "
177	Do.	Do.	Vadakancheri	The Siva temple	Do.	Do.	14th "
178	Do.	Walluvanad	Keelathur	The Vishnu temple	Requires repair	M.R.By. K. Krishnaaswamy Aiyar, Temporary Upper subordinate.	18th "
179	Do.	Do.	Kodur	Krishnamurthi temple	Fair	Do.	16th "
180	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kameswaraswami temple	In ruins	Do.	18th October "
181	Do.	Chirakkal	Taliparamba	Small artificial caves	Good	Sub-Engineer Mr. P. H. England, supervisor.	18th "
182	Do.	Kottayam	Tellicherry town	Tellicherry Fort	Requires repair	Do.	9th January 1909.
							4th February "

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works officers—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Condition.	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
183	Chingleput	Conjeevaram	Conjeevaram	Kailasanathar temple ..	Good	M.R. Ey. S. Srinivasa Aiyar, Overseer.	22nd Apr. 1909.
184	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikunta Perumal temple ..	Fair	do.	22nd "
185	Do.	Do.	Do.	Matangawara temple ..	Bad	do.	20th "
186	Do.	Do.	Do.	Makteswara temple ..	Good	do.	16th "
187	Do.	Do.	Do.	Airavatawara temple ..	Do.	do.	16th "
188	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tirupurankeswara temple ..	Do.	do.	16th "
189	Do.	Do.	Tirupaddikunram ..	Small Pallava temple ..	Do.	do.	9th Aug. 1908.
190	Do.	Do.	Kuram ..	Perumal temple ..	Do.	do.	23rd Apr. 1909.
191	Do.	Do.	Conjeevaram	Jvariharewara temple ..	Requires repair	do.	7th Aug. 1908.
192	Do.	Do.	Maminagalam	The old temple with Aspidal Gopuram.	Repairs in progress.	do.	3rd Mar. "
193	Do.	Do.	Somanagalam	Somanatha temple ..	Good	do.	Last year.
194	Do.	Do.	Tirupaddikunram ..	The Jaina temple ..	Do.	do.	9th Aug. 1908.
195	Chingleput	Chingleput	(6) Mahabalipuram.	Alava temple or shore temple ..	Do.	Mr. A. H. Burley, Overseer, South section of B Canal.	20th Mar. 1909.
196	Do.	Do.	Mahabalipuram	(8) Site of Chetty's temple ..	In ruins	do.	20th "
197	Do.	Do.	Do.	(9) Funderikapushkarini (square tank).	Good	do.	20th "
198	Do.	Do.	Do.	(10) and (11) Mandapams	Do.	do.	20th "
199	Do.	Do.	Do.	(12) Dolaisana mandapam	Do.	do.	20th "
200	Do.	Do.	Do.	(13) Stalasyana temple	Do.	do.	20th "
201	Do.	Do.	Do.	(14) Emburuman temple	Do.	do.	20th "
202	Do.	Do.	Do.	(15) Iewara temple	Do.	do.	20th "
203	Do.	Do.	Do.	(24) Ganesa temple	Do.	do.	20th "
204	Do.	Do.	Do.	(27) Rayala gopuras	Do.	do.	20th "
205	Do.	Do.	Do.	(34) Iewara temple	Unfinished	do.	20th "
206	Do.	Do.	Do.	(47) Stone choultry	Good	do.	20th "
207	Do.	Do.	Do.	(53) Gengonda mandapam	In ruins	do.	20th "
208	Do.	Do.	Do.	(54) Makuntanayanar temple ..	Good	do.	20th "
209	Do.	Do.	Do.	(5) Seven Fidaris, one figure and linga.	Do.	do.	20th "
210	Do.	Do.	Do.	(7) Mahaswara rock ..	Do.	do.	20th "
211	Do.	Do.	Do.	(15) Krishna mandapa ..	Do.	do.	20th "
212	Do.	Do.	Do.	(16) Unfinished cave	Do.	do.	20th "
213	Do.	Do.	Do.	(17) Arjuna's penance	Do.	do.	20th "
214	Do.	Do.	Do.	(18) Monkey sculpture	Do.	do.	20th "
215	Do.	Do.	Do.	(20) Gopi's churn	Do.	do.	20th "
216	Do.	Do.	Do.	(21) Cave ..	Do.	do.	20th "
217	Do.	Do.	Do.	(22) Elephants, monkeys and peacock.	Do.	do.	20th "
218	Do.	Do.	Do.	(23) Krishna's butter hill	Do.	do.	20th "
219	Do.	Do.	Do.	(25) Cave ..	Do.	do.	20th "
220	Do.	Do.	Do.	(26) Lamp niches on rock	Do.	do.	20th "
221	Do.	Do.	Do.	(28) Dharmaraja's throne	Do.	do.	20th "
222	Do.	Do.	Do.	(29) Draupadi's rock	Do.	do.	20th "
223	Do.	Do.	Do.	(30) Cave ..	Do.	do.	20th "
224	Do.	Do.	Do.	(31) Stone couch ..	Do.	do.	20th "
225	Do.	Do.	Do.	(32) Mahaswara cave	Do.	do.	20th "
226	Do.	Do.	Do.	(36) Lion ..	Do.	do.	20th "

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works officers - cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of monument.	Condition.	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
227	Chingleput	Chingleput	Mahabalipuram	(37) Draupadi's <i>rathe</i> ..	Good	Mr. A. H. Burley, Overseer, South section of B canal.	30th Mar. 1909.
228	Do.	Do.	Do.	(38) Nandi ..	Do.	do.	30th "
229	Do.	Do.	Do.	(40) Elephant ..	Do.	do.	20th "
230	Do.	Do.	Do.	(35) Varaha temple and cave	Do.	do.	20th "
231	Do.	Do.	Do.	(44) Cave ..	Do.	do.	20th "
232	Do.	Do.	Do.	(45) Arjuna's penance ..	Do.	do.	20th "
233	Do.	Do.	Do.	(46) Cave ..	Unfinished	do.	20th "
234	Do.	Do.	Do.	(48) Ramanuja Jiar's cave	Good	do.	20th "
235	Do.	Do.	Do.	(49) Stone couch ..	Do.	do.	20th "
236	Do.	Do.	Do.	(50) Kodikal/ <i>masadegam</i> ..	Requires repair	do.	20th "
237	Do.	Do.	Do.	(51) Cave ..	Good	do.	20th "
238	Do.	Do.	Do.	(52) Cave—"Cave discovered by survey"	Do.	do.	20th "
239	Do.	Do.	Do.	(2) <i>Pidari rathe</i> ..	Do.	do.	20th "
240	Do.	Do.	Do.	(3) Do.	Do.	do.	20th "
241	Do.	Do.	Do.	(4) Vallayankuttai <i>rathe</i> ..	Do.	do.	20th "
242	Do.	Do.	Do.	(38) <i>Rathe</i> ..	Do.	do.	20th "
243	Do.	Do.	Do.	(39) Arjuna's <i>rathe</i> ..	Do.	do.	20th "
244	Do.	Do.	Do.	(41) Nakula and Sahadeva's <i>rathe</i> ..	Do.	do.	20th "
245	Do.	Do.	Do.	(42) Bhima's <i>rathe</i> ..	Do.	do.	20th "
246	Do.	Do.	Do.	(43) Dharmaraja's <i>rathe</i> ..	Do.	do.	20th "
247	Do.	Do.	Salavanakuppam	Two caves and a rock ..	Do.	do.	20th "
248	Do.	Do.	Vandalur ..	The Chola temple ..	Requires repair	M. R. By. S. Adaikalasami Pillai, Overseer.	20th "
249	Do.	Do.	Tenneri ..	Large Siva temple ..	Do.	do.	8th Apr.
250	Do.	Do.	Do.	Lesser Siva temple ..	Do.	do.	8th "
251	Do.	Do.	Do.	Siva temple ..	Do.	do.	8th "
252	Do.	Do.	Arupakam ..	Thanthoniawara temple ..	Do.	do.	8th "
253	Do.	Saidapet	Perumbair ..	Cave in Panchapandava hill ..	Good	do.	2nd "
254	Do.	Do.	Pallavaram	Ancient tomb ..	Do.	do.	2nd "
255	Do.	Do.	Do.	Siva temple ..	Do.	do.	2nd "
256	Do.	Do.	The Little Mount.	The rock-cut cave under the church	Do.	do.	2nd "
257	Do.	Do.	Tiramilam ..	Brimhappariwarar temple ..	Do.	do.	4th "
258	Do.	Do.	Pallavaram	Two oval mounds ..	Do.	do.	6th "
259	Do.	Do.	St. Thomas'	The crosses in the church on the hill	Do.	do.	6th "
260	Do.	Ponnéri	Pulicat ..	Dutch cemetery ..	Do.	M. P. Viawanatha Aiyar, Overseer	9th "
261	Tanjore	Negapatam	Negapatam	Isawara temple ..	Do.	do.	31st Feb.
262	Do.	Do.	Do.	Dutch cemetery ..	Requires repair	Sub-Divisional officer, Negapatam	....
263	Do.	Do.	Do.	Subterranean passage ..	Fair	do.	....
264	Do.	Mannargudi	Needamangalam	Dansborg and Fort ..	Requires repair	Sub-Divisional officer, Mannargudi	....
265	Do.	Máyavaram	Tranquebar ..	Panchadeswara temple ..	Good	....	....
266	Do.	Tanjore	Tiruvédi ..	Grihapurawarawami temple	Requires repair	....	....
267	Do.	Do.	Tillastanam	Viyaghraswarawami temple	Good	....	....
268	Do.	Do.	Perumbuliur	The great Siva temple ..	Do.	....	....
269	Do.	Do.	Tanjore ..	Sivaganga Fort ..	Requires repair	....	....

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works officers—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument.	Condition.	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
270	Madura	Rannad dari.	Deripatam	Jaganatham temple	Good	Supervisor in charge of Madura Sub-Division.	26th Sept. 1908.
271	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tilakaswaram temple	Temple tower is in disrepair.	Do.	26th "
272	Do.	Do.	Rameswaram	Two storeyed <i>mandapams</i>	Under repair	Do.	17th January 1909.
273	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sethu Muthu Ramalinga temple	The crack in the new tower seems to enlarge.	Do.	27th "
274	Do.	Do.	Rannad	Colossal figures of horse and elephant	Disfigured in places	Do.	18th February 1909.
275	Do.	Do.	Dannabkoly	Tanjore Maharaja's chatram	Good	Do.	17th January "
276	Do.	Madura	Tiruparankundram.	Rock-cut caves and inscription	Do.	Overseer in charge of Town Works	4th April "
277	Do.	Do.	Madura	Meenakshiamman temple	Do.	Supervisor in charge of Madura Sub-Division.	23rd March "
278	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tirumal Naick's palace	Do.	Do.	23rd "
279	Do.	Do.	Do.	Teppakulam	Do.	Do.	23rd "
280	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ten pillars	Do.	Do.	23rd "
281	Do.	Do.	Yanamalai	The Jaina cave	Do.	Overseer, No. II Section of Periyar Sub-Division.	4th May 1909.
282	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sculptures and inscription on the rock.	The images cut out of the rock are mutilated.	Do.	..
283	Do.	Do.	Do.	Narasimhaswami temple	Requires repair	Do.	4th May 1909.
284	Do.	Do.	Alegarkovil	The temple with two tanks on the hills.	Repairs to the <i>gopuram</i> and other portions are being done.	Do.	23rd March "
285	Do.	Do.	Do.	The fort	Good	Do.	23rd "
286	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tirumal Naick's palace	In ruins	Do.	23rd "
287	Do.	Do.	Kodinangalam	Kodinangalam temple	Good	Overseer, Town Works, Madura	18th March 1909.
288	Do.	Tirumangalam	Koilpaty	The temple	Do.	Overseer in charge of Tirumangalam	27th "
289	Do.	Do.	Sindupatty	Do.	Do.	Do.	27th "
290	Do.	Dindigul	Do.	The fort with inscriptions	Requires repair	Overseer in charge of Dindigul	24th March 1909.
291	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	Do.	The fort with temple inscriptions	Fair state	Executive Engineer	On several occasions during the year.
292	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nadar Shah's mosque and inscriptions.	Do.	Do.	Do.
293	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tayumanaswami temple	Good	Do.	Do.
294	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two rock-cut caves	Fair state	Do.	Do.
295	Do.	Do.	Do.	Preston's battery	Good	Do.	Do.
296	Do.	Do.	Jambukeswaram	Old Jambukeswaram shrine in the court-yard of the present Jambukeswaram temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.
297	Do.	Do.	Srirangam	Sri Ranganathaswami temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
298	Do.	Do.	Pichandarkovil	Thirumaruthaiswami temple	Do.	Do.	24th March 1908.
299	Do.	Do.	Tiruvambur	Thiru Irumbavaram temple	Fair state	Do.	16th April "
300	Do.	Do.	Tirupathurai	The Siva temple	Good	Do.	23rd "
301	Do.	Do.	Thiruvannikaval	Jambukeswaram temple the building and inscriptions.	Do.	Do.	On several occasions during the year.
302	Do.	Do.	Tiruvallurai	The rock-cut cave	Do.	Do.	2nd November 1906.

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works officers—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument.	Condition.	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
303	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	Wyaondan	Two inscriptions	Good	Executive Engineer	On several occasions.
304	Do.	Do.	Bathanagudy	Inscriptions	Do.	M.R.By. A. D. Samuel Pillai, Supervisor.	22nd May 1908.
305	Do.	Do.	Lalgudy	A very old Siva temple	Do.	Do.	26th May 1908.
306	Do.	Udaiyarpalayam	Gangaikondasholapuram.	Brihadewarawami temple	Good except sculptured figures.	Executive Engineer	6th October 1908.
307	Do.	Do.	Do.	Thiruvallapan kovil	Good	Do.	6th April 1908.
308	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Jain statues	Cracks here and there in the statues.	M.R.By. T. Sabapathy Mudaliyar, Sub-Engineer.	17th August 1908.
309	Do.	Do.	Thirumalayadi	The temple	Fair state except roofing.	Executive Engineer	4th October 1908.
310	Do.	Do.	Kamarasavalli	Siva temple, highly sculptured	Terrace, crumbled and leaky.	Do.	4th " "
311	Do.	Do.	Kalittalai	Kadambar temple	Good	Do.	4th May 1908.
312	Do.	Do.	Palayasangadam	The Eswara temple	Compound walls are damaged.	Mr. J. S. Muthu, Sub-Divisional Officer.	23rd November 1907.
313	Do.	Do.	Mahédánapuram	Jain ruins and other remains	Good	Do.	23rd "
314	Do.	Do.	Sundakapurai	Nagendra on a rock	Do.	Executive Engineer	12th October 1906.
315	Do.	Do.	Swayam	Bathirawara temple	Good except exposed inscription.	Do.	12th " "
316	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Siva temple	Do.	Do.	12th " "
317	Do.	Do.	Tirukkambiliyúr	A large-erised embankment	Good	M.R.By. M. Ramasamy Pillai, Over-seer.	4th August 1907.
318	Do.	Perambalur	Vilikandapuram	Ranjangudy fort	Requires repair, estimate sent up.	Executive Engineer	6th July 1906.
319	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tank and mantapam	Do.	Do.	6th " "
320	Do.	Do.	Do.	Masjid	Do.	Do.	6th " "
321	Do.	Do.	Aduturai	The two inscriptions	Good	M.R.By. S. C. Munusamy Mudaliyar, Sub-Overseer.	26th August 1908.
322	Do.	Do.	Arumbávúr	The three inscriptions	....	Do.	8th May 1909.
323	Do.	Do.	Uttattúr	The temple described as Cholan Pandava with inscriptions south face.	....	Do.	12th May 1909.
324	Do.	Musiri	Srinivasanallár	Koranganathan temple	Necessary works under execution.	Executive Engineer	On several occasions.
325	Do.	Do.	Musiri	The old bridge and its inscriptions	Good	Do.	" "
326	Do.	Do.	Turaiyúr	(1) A Vishnu temple with a small tank and mandapam in the middle. (2) A curious and picturesque building three storeys high in the middle.	Requires repair ..	Do.	9th July 1906.
327	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vishnu temple	The top roof fallen down.	Do.	9th " "
328	Tinnevely	Srivalkuntam	Alvátirunagari	Vaikuntapathy temple	Requires repair ..	Mr. V. Sambasiva Aiyar, Overseer	1st March 1909.
329	Do.	Do.	Srivalkuntam	Subramaniswami temple	Fair condition except outside walls.	Do.	1st " "
330	Do.	Do.	Tiruchendur	Black-out cave	Good condition ..	Do.	18th February 1909.
331	Do.	Do.	Do.	Valliamma cave	Do.	Do.	18th " "
332	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pre-historic remains	Do.	Do.	18th " "
333	Do.	Do.	Adibanallur	Pre-historic remains	Taken care of by the Revenue authorities.	Do.	23rd March 1909.

The condition of monuments as reported on by Public Works officers—cont.

Serial number.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the monument.	Condition.	Name of the inspecting officer.	Date of inspection.
334	Tinnevely	Ottapidaram	Tuticorin ..	The Dutch cemetery ..	Good order ..	Mr. M. V. Krishnaasamy Aiyar, Supervisor.	25th February 1909.
335	Do.	Do.	Kalugumalai	Rock-out cave on the hill ..	Very good order ..	Lieutenant L. Donaghue, Assistant Engineer.	16th August 1908.
336	Do.	Do.	Do.	Group of Jain figures ..	Do.	do.	Do.
337	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kalagachelamurthi temple ..	Do.	do.	Do.
338	Do.	Tinnevely	Krishnapuram	Vishnu temple ..	Requires repair..	do.	2nd March 1909.
339	Do.	Do.	Manur ..	Rajagopalaswamy temple ..	Bad order ..	do.	31st August 1908.
340	Do.	Do.	Do.	Siva temple ..	Very good order ..	do.	Do.
341	Do.	Do.	Tinnevely ..	Nelliappaswamy temple ..	Do.	do.	1st March 1909.
342	Do.	Do.	Kurukuthurai	Cave temple of Subramaniaswamy ..	Do.	do.	Do.
343	Do.	Sankaranayinarkovil.	Sankaranayinarkovil.	Sankara Narayanaswamy temple ..	Do.	do.	26th February 1909.
344	Do.	Srivalliputtur	Srivalliputtur	Andal temple ..	Tower in bad order ..	do.	19th January "
345	Do.	Nanguneri ..	Thirukurangudy ..	A large Vishnu temple ..	Requires protection and repair.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Sermadévi	16th March "
346	Do.	Do.	Kalakad ..	Siva temple ..	Requires repair ..	do.	Do.
347	Do.	Do.	Nanguneri ..	A large Vishnu temple ..	Very good condition ..	do.	Do.
348	Do.	Do.	Karavalangolam ..	Siva temple (Kanagasabapathy temple).	Good ..	do.	Do.
349	Do.	Do.	Eruvadi ..	Thiruvaidesvara temple ..	Do.	do.	Do.
350	Do.	Do.	Kottai Karungulam.	Raja Sankateswara temple ..	Do.	do.	Do.
351	Do.	Do.	Patnadevi ..	Nelliappaswamy temple ..	Do.	do.	Do.
352	Do.	Do.	Radhapuram ..	Paraguna Padmesvara temple ..	Do.	do.	Do.
353	Do.	Do.	Shambogaramavallur.	Jaganadhaswami temple ..	Requires repair ..	do.	Do.
354	Do.	Do.	Valliyur ..	Subramaniaswamy temple ..	Requires immediate repairs.	do.	Do.
355	Do.	Do.	Do.	Alegamannar temple ..	Fairly good, only the removal of weeds is necessary.	do.	Do.
356	Do.	Do.	Vijianarayanan ..	Three temple of much antiquity with inscriptions.	Very bad state ..	do.	Do.
357	Do.	Do.	Karunkulam ..	Vishnu temple of Varadaraja Perumal temple.	..	do.	Do.

APPENDIX C.
List of Photographs.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Visagapatam District.</i>						
1800	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1801	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1802	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1803	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1804	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1805	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1806	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1807	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1808	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1809	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1810	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1811	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1812	Full ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1813	Full ..	Terra cotta estampage discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1814	Full ..	Terra cotta inscription square block discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1815	Full ..	Specimens of copper coins discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Copper ..	Buddhist.
1816	Full ..	East view of a Palakidevi head at the foot of the Bojjanakonda hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone ..	Hindu.
1817	Full ..	East view of a Palakidevi image at the foot of the Bojjanakonda hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone ..	Hindu.
1818	Full ..	Group of <i>dāgobas</i> on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone ..	Buddhist.
1819	Full ..	Group of <i>dāgobas</i> on the east hill showing the stairway and the caves.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone ..	Buddhist.
1820	Full ..	Interior view of the lower cave showing the <i>dāgoba</i> in the centre on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone ..	Buddhist.
1821	Full ..	View of the semi-circular panel at the west end of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone ..	Buddhist.
1822	Full ..	North view of the group of <i>dāgobas</i> on the west side of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone ..	Buddhist.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Visagapatam District—cont.</i>						
1823	Full ..	South-east view of the group of <i>dāgobas</i> on the west side of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1824	Full ..	South group of <i>dāgobas</i> to the west side of the rock-cut <i>stūpa</i> on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1825	Full ..	North-east view of the rock-cut <i>stūpa</i> encased in brick with the brick steps on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1826	Full ..	View of the rock-cut <i>stūpa</i> with the brick <i>dāgobas</i> on the south side of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1827	Full ..	View of the rock-cut <i>stūpa</i> with <i>dāgobas</i> on the north side of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1828	Full ..	Group of <i>dāgobas</i> on the west side of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1829	Full ..	North-east view of the rows of cells on the north side of the <i>chaitya</i> , east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1830	Full ..	Rows of cells on the east side of the <i>chaitya</i> , east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1831	Full ..	South-west view of the row of cells exposed on the south side of the <i>chaitya</i> on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1832	Full ..	View of the group of <i>dāgobas</i> in the front of the cave on the south-west side of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone and brick.	Buddhist.
1833	Full ..	South view of No. 6 cave on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1834	Full ..	View of small cell with a panel near the cave on the south-west side of the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1835	Full ..	View of the newly exposed cave with brick walls in front, west hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone and brick.	Buddhist.
1836	Full ..	View of the <i>dāgoba</i> within the newly exposed cave, west hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone and brick	Buddhist.
1837	Full ..	View of the group of <i>dāgobas</i> on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1838	Full ..	View of the group of <i>dāgobas</i> on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1839	Full ..	South view of the group of <i>dāgobas</i> on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1840	Full ..	South-east view of the group of <i>dāgobas</i> on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1841	Full ..	East view of the group of <i>dāgobas</i> on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1842	Full ..	North view of the rock-cut <i>stūpa</i> on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1843	Full ..	South view of the rock-cut <i>stūpa</i> at the extreme end of the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1844	Full ..	North-east view of the rock-cut <i>stūpas</i> at the extreme end of the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Buddhist.
1845	Full ..	View showing the pre-historic articles arranged near the tent.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone and earthen.	Pre-historic.
1846	Full ..	View showing the pre-historic articles arranged near the tent.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam.	Stone and earthen.	Pre-historic.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Visagapatam District—cont.</i>						
1847	Full ..	Various shapes of umbrellas for votive <i>dāgobas</i> found during excavations.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1848	Full ..	Various forms of spouts of pots found during excavations.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1849	Half ..	Terracotta inscription tablets discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam.	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1850	Half ..	Terra cotta inscription tablets discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1851	Half ..	Terra cotta inscription square block discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1852	Half ..	Terra cotta inscription block discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1853	Half ..	Terra cotta estampage discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1854	Half ..	Terra cotta estampage discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1855	Half ..	Terra cotta inscription discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1856	Half ..	Seals and impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Lapis Lasali and ivory.	Buddhist.
1857	Half ..	Seals and impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Lapis Lasali ..	Buddhist.
1858	Half ..	Terra cotta seal and impression discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1859	Half ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1860	Half ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1861	Half ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1862	Half ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1863	Half ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1864	Half ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1865	Half ..	Terra cotta seal impressions discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1866	Half ..	A portion of terra cotta ornamented <i>dāgoba</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1867	Half ..	A portion of terra cotta ornamented <i>dāgoba</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1868	Half ..	Terra cotta panel of a Buddha image with <i>stūpa</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1869	Half ..	Terra cotta panels of a Buddha image with <i>stūpa</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1870	Half ..	A Gold coin discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Gold ..	Buddhist.
1871	Half ..	An iron torch lamp discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Vizagapatam ..	Iron ..	Ancient.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Visagapatam District—cont.</i>						
1872	Half ..	An iron lorch lamp with its fittings discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Iron	Ancient.
1873	Half ..	Iron knives and daggers discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Iron	Buddhist.
1874	Half ..	Ivory dagger and mother of pearl bangle discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Ivory and pearl.	Buddhist.
1875	Half ..	Terra cotta and coral beads discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen coral.	Buddhist.
1876	Half ..	A portion of terra cotta Ram, handle of a spoon, and bronze spoon discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen and bronze.	Buddhist.
1877	Half ..	A marble panel of a Buddha and terra cotta row of <i>kalasams</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Marble earthen.	Buddhist.
1878	Half ..	Bronze head, seal impression, panel of a Buddha, and votive <i>dāgobas</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen bronze.	Buddhist.
1879	Half ..	Two hammerstones, bones, spouts and umbrellas for votive <i>dāgobas</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Stone earthen.	Buddhist.
1880	Half ..	Terra cotta lower parts of pillars and a <i>kalasam</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1881	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1882	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1883	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1884	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1885	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1886	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1887	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1888	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1889	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1890	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1891	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1892	Half ..	Terra cotta umbrella for a <i>dāgoba</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1893	Half ..	Terra cotta ornamental bases, etc., discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1894	Half ..	Small objects (selected) discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1895	Half ..	East view of rock-cut <i>dāgobas</i> on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Stone	Buddhist.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Visagapatam District—cont.</i>						
1896	Half ..	South view of row of <i>dāgobas</i> on the west hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Stone	Buddhist.
1897	Half ..	East view of Palakidevi at the foot of the hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Stone	Hindu.
1898	Half ..	View of <i>dāgoba</i> within the <i>chaitya</i> on the north side of the rock-out <i>stūpa</i> on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Stone and brick.	Buddhists.
1899	Half ..	Rock-out stair leading down from the <i>chaitya</i> to the floor of the passage on the east of the <i>stūpa</i> .	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Stone and brick.	Buddhist.
1900	Quarter.	A Jar with spout discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1901	Quarter.	Terra cotta votive <i>dāgoba</i> discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1902	Quarter.	Terra cotta <i>dāgoba</i> and <i>kammal</i> or ear ornament discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1903	Quarter.	Terra cotta stand for burning camphor and perforated lid discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1904	Quarter.	A portion of terra cotta ornamented perforated lid discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1905	Quarter.	Terra cotta base and top of a pillar discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1906	Quarter.	Seal impression discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Lapis, Lasali.	Buddhist.
1907	Quarter.	Terra cotta seal impression discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1908	Quarter.	Earthen lamp and fragment of ornamented pottery discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1909	Quarter.	Fragments of ornamented pottery discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1910	Quarter.	Fragments of ornamented pottery discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1911	Quarter.	Fragments of ornamented pottery discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1912	Quarter.	Fragments of ornamented pottery discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1913	Quarter.	Fragments of ornamented pottery discovered on the east hill.	Sankaram ..	Visagapatam ..	Earthen ..	Buddhist.
1914	Full ..	East panels of the <i>garbhagrūham</i> , Sri Lakshmi Varahanarasimhaswami temple.	Simhachalam.	Visagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1915	Full ..	South panels of the Arthamantapam, Sri Lakshmi Varahanarasimhaswami temple.	Simhachalam.	Visagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1916	Full ..	South panels of the <i>arthamantapam</i> , Sri Lakshmi Varahanarasimhaswami temple.	Simhachalam.	Visagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1917	Full ..	South-east view of stone car at north-east corner of the inner <i>prakaram</i> , Sri Lakshmi Varahanarasimhaswami temple.	Simhachalam.	Visagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material	Age
<i>Visagapatam District—cont.</i>						
1918	Full ..	East view of the south side verandah of the inner prakaram, Sri Lakshmi Varahanarasimhaswami temple.	Simhachalam.	Visagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1919	Full ..	North view of the east side verandah of the inner prakaram, Sri Lakshmi Varahanarasimhaswami temple.	Simhachalam.	Visagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1920	Full ..	Bird's-eye view of the Simhachalam temple and surrounding the hill.	Simhachalam.	Visagapatam.	....	Orissan.
1921	Full ..	East view of ruined Vallaparayudu temple.	Bonthalakoduru.	Visagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Ancient.
1922	Full ..	South-east view of the ruined Siva temple.	Saripalli ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1923	Full ..	North-east view of the ruined Siva temple.	Saripalli ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1924	Full ..	East view of the doorway and portion of <i>gepuram</i> at the Siva temple.	Saripalli ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1925	Full ..	East view of the doorway at Siva temple.	Saripalli ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1926	Half ..	View of a portion of the doorway at the Siva temple.	Saripalli ..	Visagapatam.	Stone	Orissan.
1927	Full ..	View of the ruined brick shrine of the top of the Bodikonda.	Ramatirtham.	Visagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Jaina.
1928	Full ..	East view of the mound on the top of Gurubhakthakonda south side.	Ramatirtham.	Visagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
1929	Full ..	West view of the mound on the top of Gurubhakthakonda south side.	Ramatirtham.	Visagapatam.	Stone, brick and plaster.	Buddhist.
1930	Full ..	View of the natural cave and two Jain statues lying side by side.	Ramatirtham.	Visagapatam.	Stone	Jaina.
<i>Góddavari District.</i>						
1931	Full ..	South-east view of the old masjid.	Rajamandry ..	Góddavari ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhamadan.
1932	Full ..	South-east view of the inner courtyard of the old masjid.	Rajamandry ..	Góddavari ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Muhamadan.
1933	Half ..	Hindustani inscription from the top of the main entrance of the old masjid.	Rajamandry ..	Góddavari ..	Stone	Muhamadan.
<i>Guntúr District.</i>						
1934	Quarter.	Lotus Flower found during excavations.	Amaravati ..	Guntúr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1935	Quarter.	Portion of the face of Buddha found during excavations.	Amaravati ..	Guntúr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1936	Half ..	Earthen beads found during excavations.	Amaravati ..	Guntúr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1937	Half ..	Lion face found during excavations.	Amaravati ..	Guntúr ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
1938	Quarter.	Ivory handle found during excavations.	Amaravati ..	Guntúr ..	Ivory ..	Buddhist.
1939	Quarter.	A small lingam found during excavations.	Amaravati ..	Guntúr ..	Metal ..	Ancient Hindu.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Chingleput District.</i>						
1940	Quarter.	Two pots	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1941	Quarter.	A bowl	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1942	Quarter.	A bowl with rim	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1943	Quarter.	A pot	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1944	Quarter.	A bowl	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1945	Quarter.	A tumbler	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1946	Quarter.	Two cups	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1947	Quarter.	Lower portion of a pot with three legs.	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1948	Quarter.	Two cups	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1949	Half ..	Jar with three legs	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1950	Quarter.	Saucer	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1951	Quarter.	Basin	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1952	Quarter.	A small pot and cup	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1953	Quarter.	Two lids	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1954	Quarter.	Long neck pot	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1955	Quarter.	Lower portion of a pot with three legs.	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1956	Quarter.	Saucer	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1957	Quarter.	A bowl and a cone-shaped bowl.	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1958	Quarter.	A big bowl	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1959	Quarter.	A big bowl	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1960	Quarter.	A pot with long neck	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1961	Quarter.	A pot with long neck	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1962	Quarter.	A pot without neck	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1963	Quarter.	A big pot, its mouth chipped	Perambair ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1964	Quarter.	A big pot	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1965	Quarter.	Three small lids	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1966	Half ..	A jar with three long legs with four spouts.	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1967	Quarter.	A wide-mouthed bowl	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1968	Quarter.	A long mortar partly broken	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1969	Quarter.	A long mortar	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Stone ..	Prehistoric.
1970	Quarter.	A small bowl	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1971	Quarter.	A big ring stand	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1972	Quarter.	A big pot	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1973	Half ..	Two big pots, long necked	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1974	Quarter.	A pot	Kadamalaiputur.	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1975	Quarter.	A pot	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Chingleput District—cont.</i>						
1976	Quarter	A big-mouthed pot	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1977	Quarter.	A big long-necked pot and a small pot.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1978	Full ..	South-east view of the Ther Mahal in the fort.	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	Brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1979	Full ..	North-east view of the Ther Mahal in the fort.	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	Brick and plaster.	Hindu.
1980	Full ..	North-east view of the Dharmeswaraswami temple.	Manimangalam.	Chingleput ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
1981	Full ..	South-west view of the Apathasahaswaraswami temple.	Tenneri ..	Chingleput ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
1982	Quarter.	A bowl with cone-shaped bottom found during excavations.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1983	Quarter.	A wide mouth big pot found during excavations.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1984	Quarter.	Two pots found during excavations.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Earthen ..	Prehistoric.
1985	Quarter.	Iron implements (selected) found during excavations.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1986	Quarter.	Iron implements (selected) found during excavations.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1987	Quarter.	Iron implements (selected) found during excavations.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1988	Quarter.	Iron implements (selected) found during excavations.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
1989	Quarter.	Iron implements (selected) found during excavations.	Tambakam ..	Chingleput ..	Iron ..	Prehistoric.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>						
1990	Half ..	Images of Prothosamayagar, Amman, Sembandaswami and Vikneswarer, discovered in the district and preserved at the Husur Treasury.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
1991	Half ..	Image of Nadarajaswami, discovered in the district and preserved at the Husur Treasury.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
1992	Half ..	Images of Bhiravaswami, Agastyer and Krishna, discovered in the district and preserved at the Husur Treasury.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper and stone.	Ancient.
1993	Half ..	Images of Sivagami amman, Vikneswarer, and Manikavasagar, discovered in the district and preserved at the Husur Treasury.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
1994	Half ..	Nine copper images, discovered in the district and preserved at the Husur Treasury.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
1995	Full ..	View showing the ruined west end bastion and escarp wall, Little Fort.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian or ancient.
1996	Full ..	View showing the ruined west end bastion and escarp wall, Little Fort.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian or ancient.
1997	Half ..	Bird's-eye view of Sri Theagarajaswami temple on the east side, left.	Tiruvalur ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
1998	Half ..	Bird's-eye view of Sri Theagarajaswami temple on the east side, right.	Tiruvalur ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Tanjore District—cont.</i>						
1999	Half ..	South-east view of Thousand pillared <i>mandapam</i> with outer columns, Sri Theagarajaswami temple.	Tiruvalur ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola.
2000	Half ..	East view of the main <i>gopuram</i> , Sri Theagarajaswami temple.	Tiruvalur ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola and Dravidian.
2001	Half ..	South-east view of the main <i>gopuram</i> , Sri Theagarajaswami temple.	Tiruvalur ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chola and Dravidian.
2002	Full ..	North-east view of a <i>mandapam</i> with a pedestal on which have been mounted the foot prints of the heroic Rama.	Kodiakkadu ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Chola and Dravidian.
2003	Full ..	North-east view of a portion of upper storey, Tranquebar Fort.	Tranquebar ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Danish.
2004	Full ..	North-east view of a portion of upper storey, Tranquebar Fort.	Tranquebar ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Danish.
2005	Full ..	South-east view of a portion of upper storey, Tranquebar Fort.	Tranquebar ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Danish.
2006	Full ..	South-west view showing guard room upper storey, Tranquebar Fort.	Tranquebar ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Danish.
2007	Full ..	North view showing the main entrance of the fort.	Tranquebar ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Danish.
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>						
2008	Full ..	View of sculptured stone with figure of Vettian from a <i>Kalungula</i> .	Velore ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Ancient.
2009	Full ..	View of sculptured panel of seated image from a <i>Kalungula</i> .	Pathalapati ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone ..	Jaina.
2010	Full ..	Image of goddess discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzur treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2011	Full ..	Image of Krishna discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzur treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2012	Full ..	Horse with rider and elephant with rider discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzur treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2013	Full ..	Small elephant with rider and elephant discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzur treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2014	Full ..	Images of goddess, Arjuna and Krishna, discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzur treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2015	Full ..	Images of goddess, Venkataswami and Ganapati, discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzur treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2016	Full ..	Images of Varahaswami, hunter, Krishna and Venugopalswami discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzur treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2017	Full ..	Images of Ganapati, seated image, Lakshmi and serpent discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzur treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.
2018	Full ..	The "Seven maidens," images discovered in a village and preserved at the Huzur treasury.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Copper ..	Ancient.

Photographs—cont.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
<i>Madura District.</i>						
2019	Full ..	South-east view of Sri Ramanathaswami main shrine, Sri Ramanathaswami temple.	Ramesvaram ..	Madura ..	Stone; brick and plaster.	Nayakan.
2020	Full ..	North-east view of the inner courtyard with Sri Kasi Visvanathaswami shrine, Sri Ramanathaswami temple.	Ramesvaram ..	Madura ..	Stone; brick and plaster.	Nayakan.

APPENDIX D.

List of drawings prepared.

1710. Panels, sections and plans, of the caves at Bojjanakonda hill, Sankaram, Vizagapatam district.

1711. Panels, sections and plans of the caves, at Bojjanakonda hill, Sankaram, Vizagapatam district.

1712. Plans and sections of the rock-cut *stupas* and caves on the west hill, Sankaram, Vizagapatam district.

No. 536, PUBLIC, 28TH JULY 1909.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from A. REA, Esq., F.S.A., Scot., M.R.A.S., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—(Camp) Ramathirtham, the 3rd July 1909.

No.—511.

In continuation of my letter No. 385, dated 10th June, I have the honour to state that the final proof of the annual report was received to-day and I now submit the report to Government.

Order—No. 536, Public, dated 28th July 1909.

Recorded.

2. *Excavation*.—The excavations carried out during the year seem to have been of very great interest and the discoveries at Sankaram must possess much archæological importance.

3. *Conservation*.—The usual information in regard to the amount spent on the conservation of each monument and on excavation has not been given in the report. The appendix showing the estimates received from officers of the Public Works Department and countersigned and returned by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, during the year has also been omitted. The Superintendent is requested to supply the omissions in a supplementary report. Meanwhile the present report will be forwarded to the Government of India. In the list giving the amount spent on conservation, the works sanctioned for execution, the grants for each work, and the lapse (if any) in the grant for each work should be shown.

4. *Publications*.—Information should be given in the annual report, in future, as to the progress made in the publication of drawings prepared by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, and his staff.

5. *Tour programme*.—With reference to paragraphs 1 and 6 of Part I of the report, the attention of the Superintendent is drawn to the instructions contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the memorandum of the Director-General of Archæology, dated 17th June 1903, printed in G.O., No. 290, Public, dated 29th March 1904.

6. Copies of the report and of the photographs mentioned in paragraph 5 of Part I will be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Archæological Survey (with 35 copies).
„ the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
„ the Superintendent, Government Central Museum, Madras.
„ all Collectors.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Government of India, Home department (with C.L.).
„ the Chief Commissioner of Coorg (with C.L.).
„ Director-General of Archæology with 4 copies (with C.L.).
Editors' Table.