

## Group of Monuments, Mahabalipuram



Tamil Nadu



The Group of monuments at Mamallapuram includes cave temples (*mandapas*), monolithic temples (*rathas*), structural temples and bas relief sculptures. The cave temples and monolithic temples are formed by scooping out the scarp and chiseling out exterior portion of a single mass of rock respectively. These groups of monuments at Mamallapuram were executed during the Pallava period (7th-8th century AD). The important monuments include the Shore Temple, Five Rathas, the Trimurti Cave, Arjuna's Penance, the Adivaraha Cave, Mahisamardini cave, etc.



**Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 50 - 100 Lakhs for following activities:**

1. Fencing all around the monument.
2. Sand filling.
3. Strengthening the *rathas*.
4. Grouting and filling the huge wide gap on the rock surface.





## Thirumayam Fort, Thirumayam



The Fort Tirumayam is a hill fort built by Sethupathi Vijaya Raghunatha Thevel (AD 1673-1708) of Ramanathapuram.

The rampart of the fort is built with small blocks of stones with brick crenellation. It has a main gateway on the east with shrines for guardian deities. A bastion on the top of the rock has cannon of British origin.

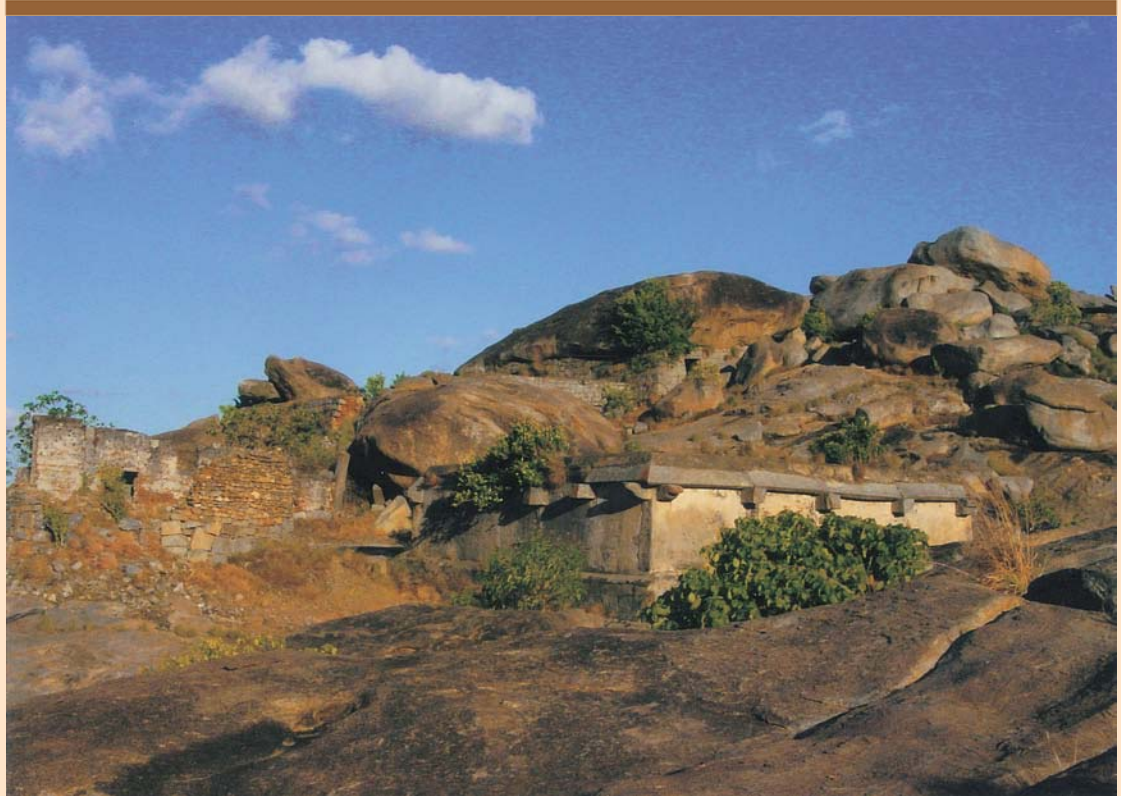
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**Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 20 - 30 Lakhs for following activities:**

1. Restoring the fallen and missing outer fort wall and fortification wall.
2. Tourist amenities.

## Hill Fort, Dharmapuri



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Possibly a place of considerable antiquity, Rayakkottai came into prominence during the post Vijayanagara Period. The place was fortified by a local chieftain, Jagadeva Raya during the troubled times after the fall of Vijayanagara Empire. The hill had a strategic advantage commanding the *Palaghat* pass linking this area with the Mysore country. It was held by the Mysore rulers from

AD 1652 to 1791. Then it was captured by Major Gowdie of the British army as a part of Lord Cornwallis' assault on the Mysore country. In the subsequent wars with Tipu, it was never ceded to them because of its strategic importance.

The remains of the fort on the hill are marked by a strong curtain wall and few structures identified as *Havildar* and *Subedar* bungalows and a magazine. It is quite likely that the ramparts were erected by Tipu.



Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 25 - 100 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Conservation of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
3. Providing tourist facilities.



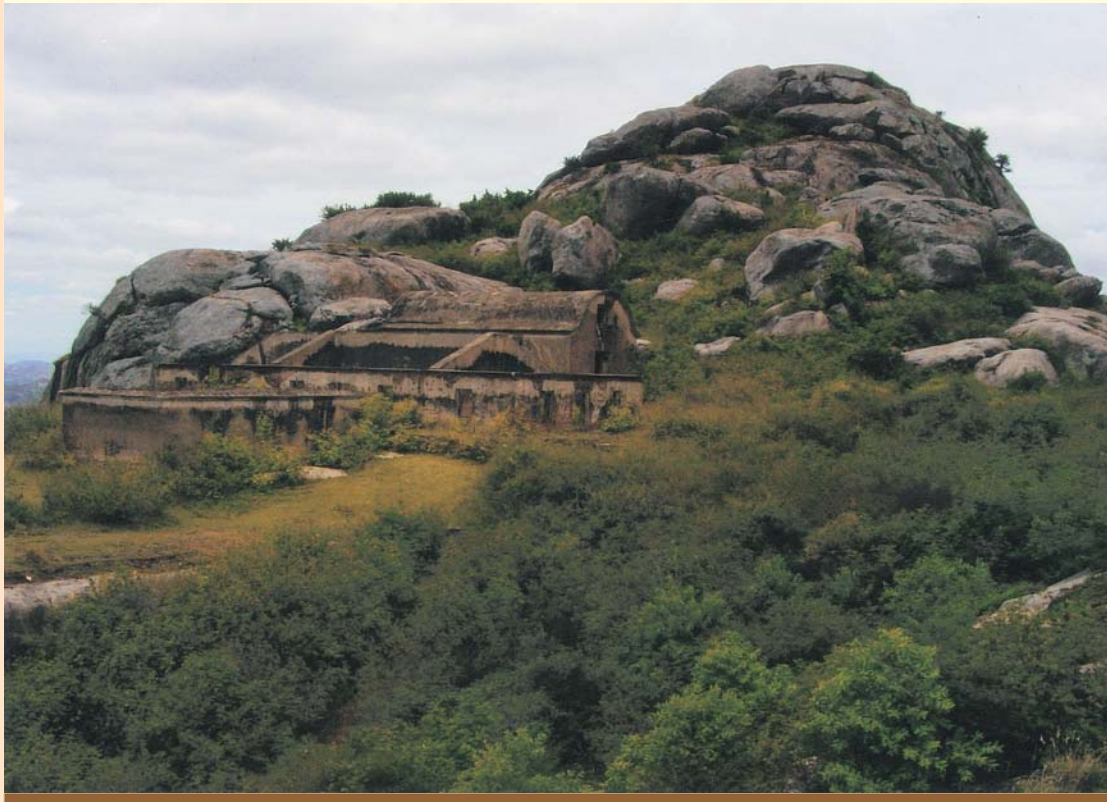
## Hill Fort II, Dharmapuri

This place came into prominence in the time of Haider Ali and Tipu in their wars with the British. It seems that the fort was erected on a conspicuous dyke by Haider. The British forces tried to storm the fort twice in AD 1767 and AD 1768 respectively without any success. However, the fort was ceded to them by Tipu after the *Treaty of Srirangapatnam*.

On the summit, there are few ruined magazines and a curious structure called Kacheri of Killedar, which is a large rock-shelter with the overhanging rock being delicately balanced.

The hillock and the fort was a favorite subject of many painters, particularly Capt. A. Allen, Lt. James Hunter, Home and Daniel.

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**Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 25 - 50 Lakhs for following activities:**

1. Conservation of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
3. Providing tourist facilities.

## Fort on Rock, Dindugul

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This place is strategically located overlooking the valley through which the forces from Karnataka gained access into the Madurai region during the late medieval period. The first fortification was possibly erected by the Nayakas of Madurai in order to defend their country from the invading Mysore army. Haider Ali rebuilt the fort to fight the British army during the Carnatic wars. The British finally captured the fort in AD 1790 and garrisoned there till AD 1860 .



**Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 50 - 75 Lakhs for following activities:**

1. Conservation of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
3. Providing tourist facilities.

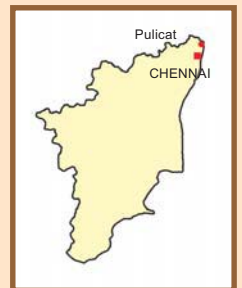
One of the inscriptions on a shrine records a donation by the Vijayanagara king Krishnadevaraya to the Tambirananar (the presiding deity) of Dindugul.

## Dutch Cemetery, Pulicat

This fort was built by the Dutch in AD 1612 and named Vastel Geldria after Gelder land of Holland. The fort is square in plan with bastions at the corners. The curtain walls are built of brick in lime mortar. The most impressive structure within the fort is the gate to the cemetery which consists of two pilasters supporting a semi-circular arch carrying a cornice with a crowning tympanum and vase. The pilasters carry figures of skeletons. This gate was built in AD 1656. The other structures in the fort include a church and a sundial.



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**Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 20 - 30 Lakhs for following activities:**

1. Conservation of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
3. Providing tourist facilities.