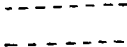
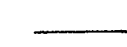
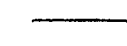


Enclosure No. 256.

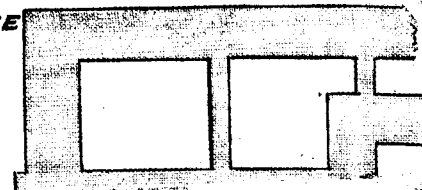
— *References* —

 *Burnt Brick in clay*

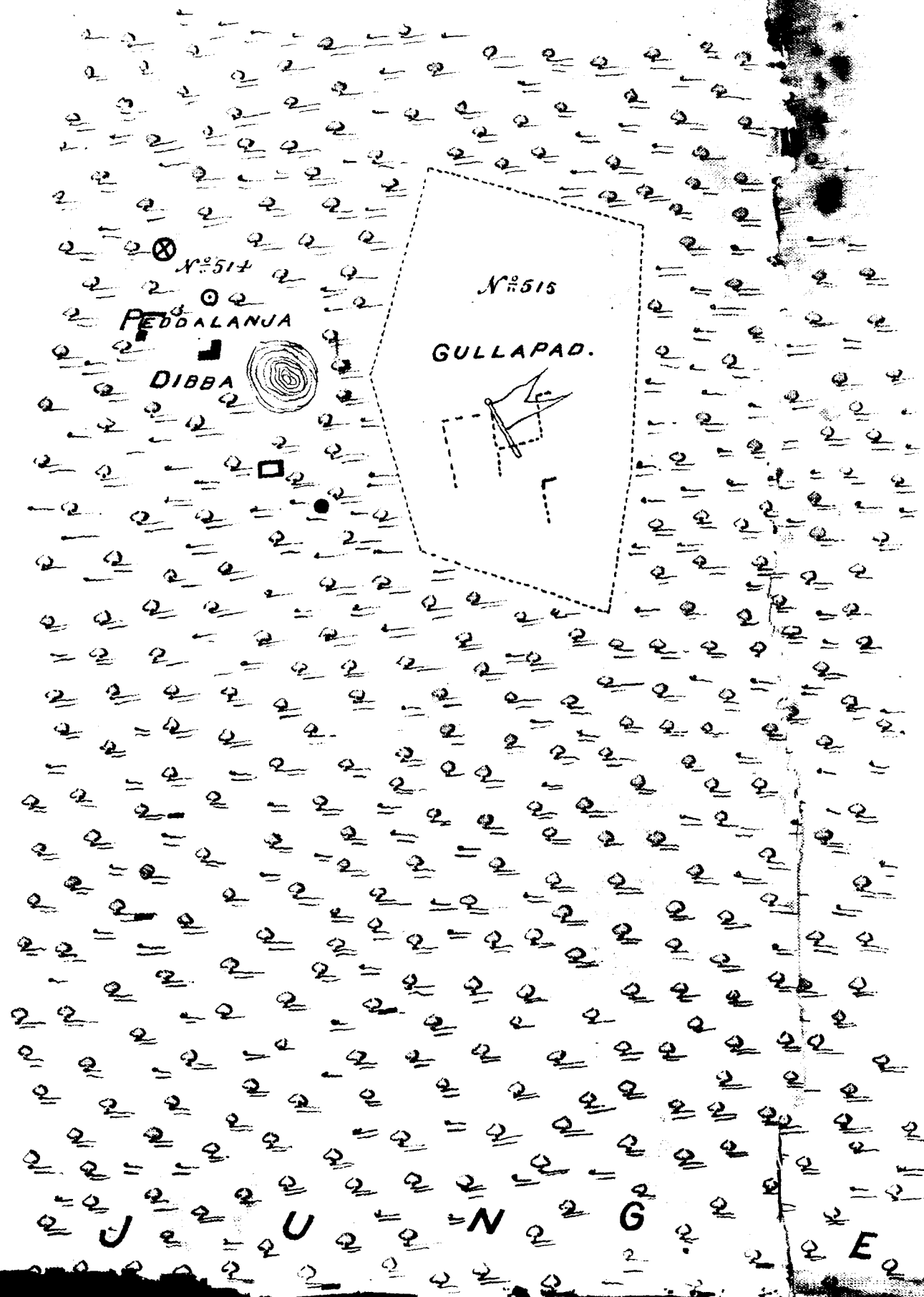
 *Chunam Plastered*
FLAT FORM



 } *Demolished walls.*


RAGU TREE



Enclosure No. 252.



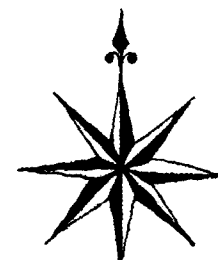
Sketch Map

showing

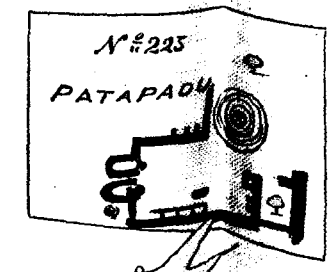
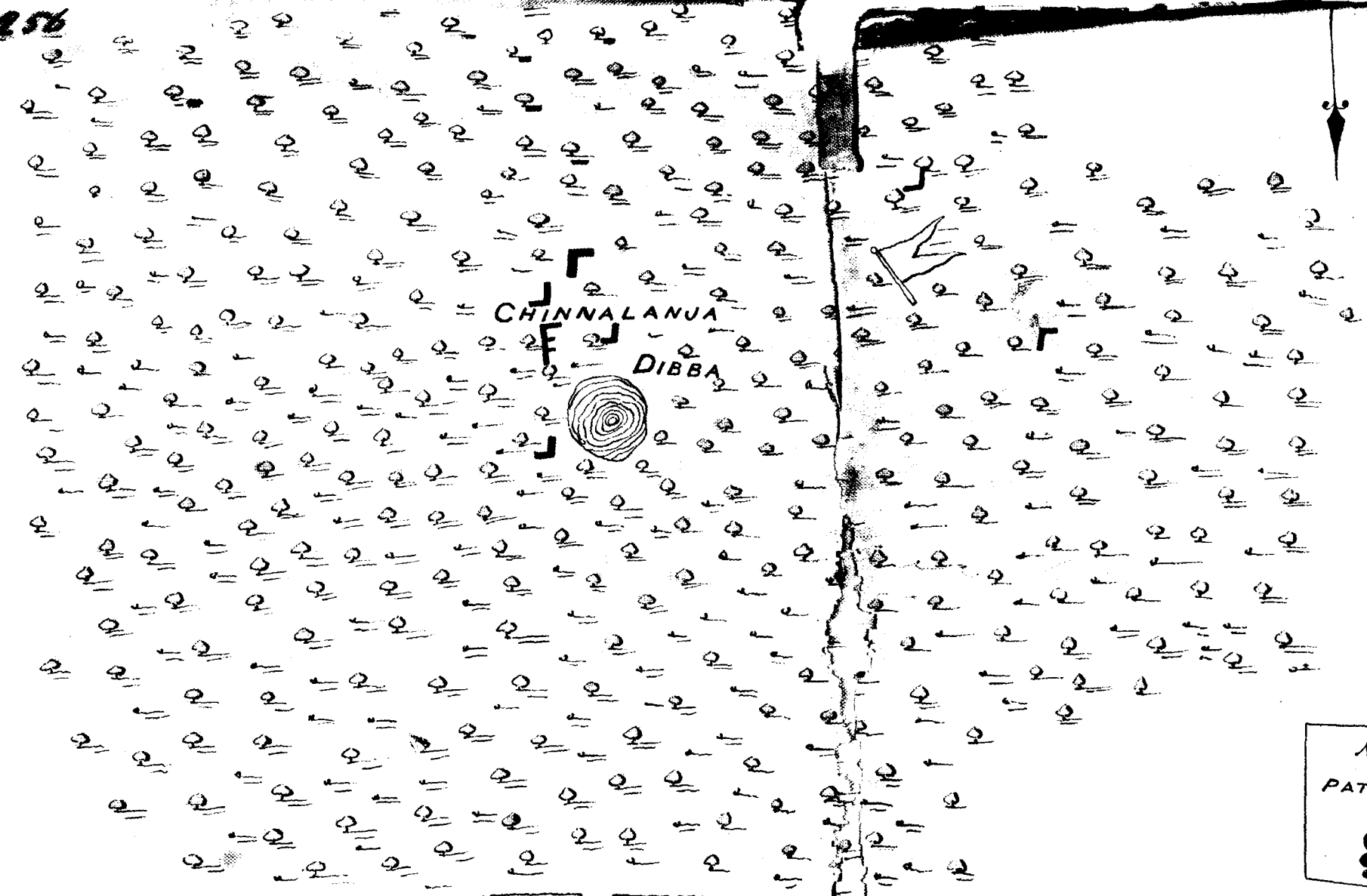
Excavations & probable location.

RUINS

Scale of 330 165 330 660 Feet.



Enclosure No 256



ARUGOLANU FORT.

Barian tree

Providence 11. 11. 1864

11. 11. 1864

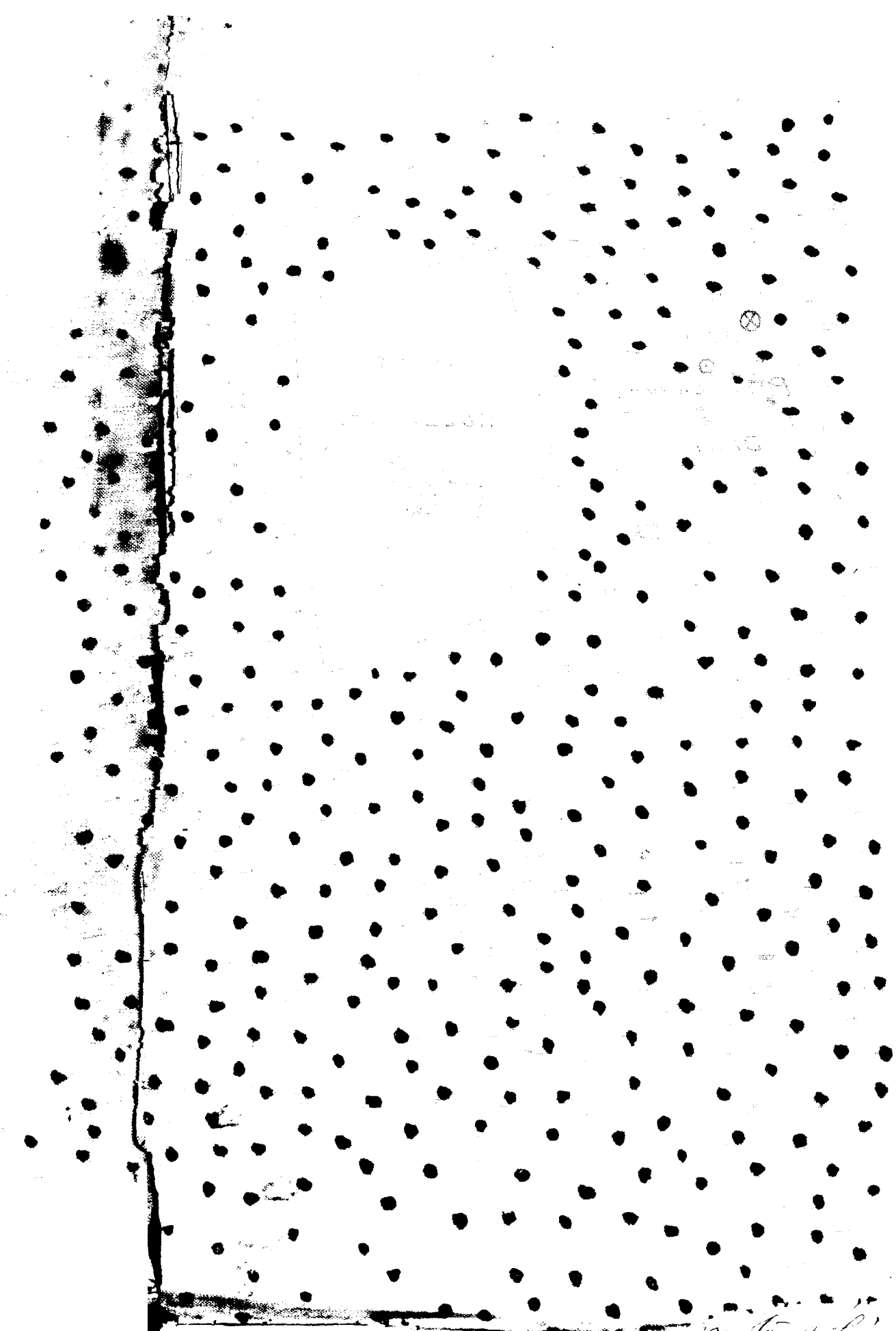
Wm. H. Smith

Providence

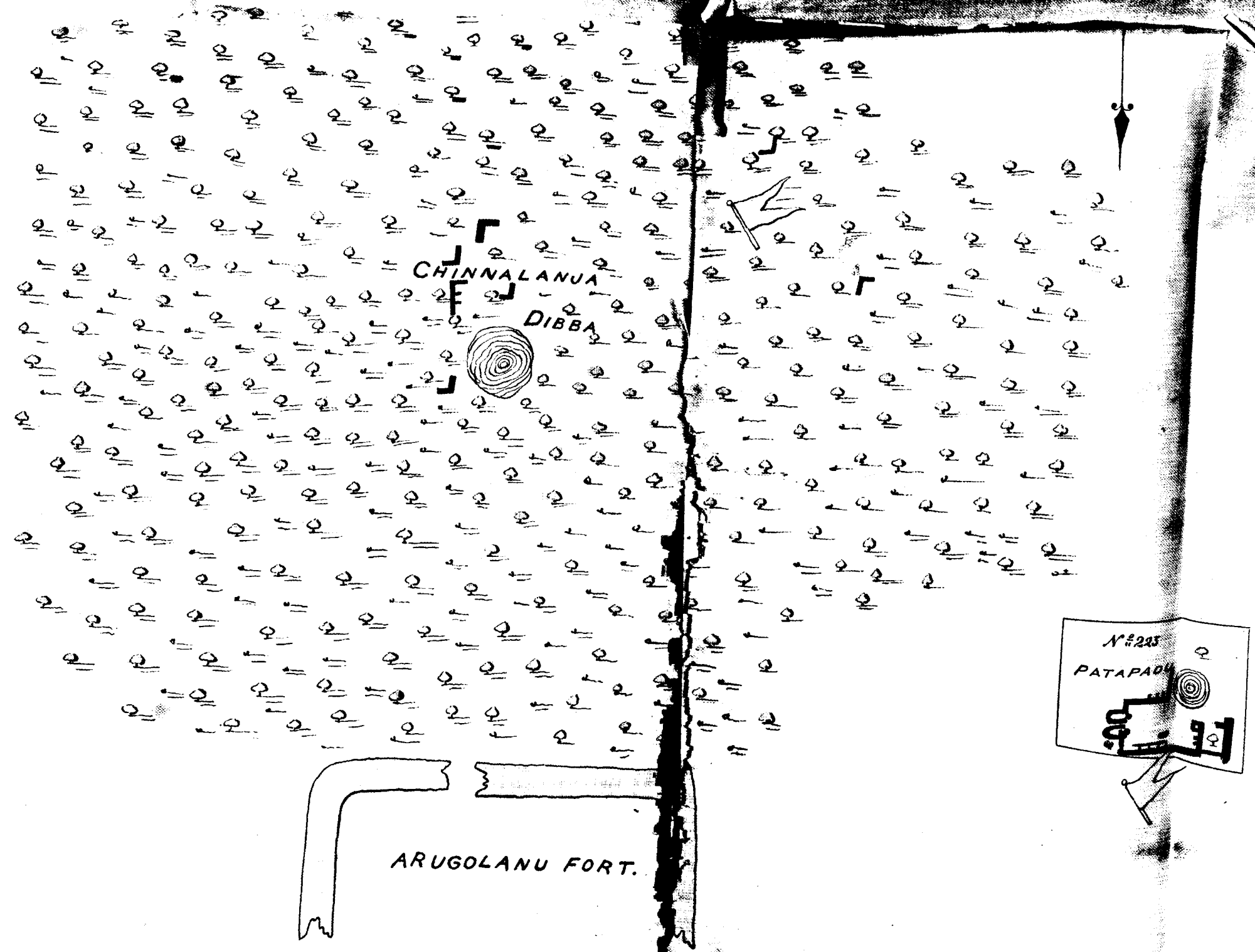
Providence 11. 11. 1864

Wm. H. Smith

Providence 11. 11. 1864



to which



CHINNALANUA

DIBBA

ARUGOLANU FORT.

N° 243
PATAPADI

Banian tree

From

A. W. B. Higgins Esquire
Collector

To

A. Rea Esquire M.R.A.S.
Superintendent, Archaeological
Survey, Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to send for your inspection papers and articles as per enclosure list. The papers and articles relate to some ruins which exist in the neighbourhood of the old fort of Arugolann, situated about 2 miles from the 14th mile stone of the Bellary Canal.

2. Some bricks from the large building have been removed by the L. F. Engineer for use on works, but I have requested him not to remove any more bricks until the probable value of the ruins from an archaeological point of view shall have been considered by you.

3. Mr. Lowry's note gives all the information available regarding the ruins. He has kindly sent me the

...ment regarding the steps to be taken for the preservation of these ruins. Probably you would wish to investigate the place yourself when you have an opportunity.

5. I enclose also a list (list) taken by Mr. Lowry, of an inscription on a stone found at Jeelakarragatta or Jeelakarragudem 6 miles west of Hamavara-pukota and 20 miles north of Ellore. The stone is in possession of Mr. Lowry at Ellore. He tells me that there are some rock cut temples (probably Buddhist) at Jeelakarragatta. Probably the inscription will be of interest to you and to the Superintendent of the Museum. Please inform me of its meaning if it can be deciphered.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obed^t. Serv^t

(Signed) A. W. H. Huggins

(and) R. S. Collector.
13/6.

True Copy.

One

A. W. H. Huggins

Enclosures:

2. Plans of buildings at Pattupad.
2. do General Survey.
1. Local Fund Engineer's letter No 383, D/25 $\frac{3}{72}$.
1. Sketch of Pottery.

6.

of, the Ferry in the 14th mile of the Ellore Canal; is situated the old mud fort of Argolem (or Argolu) said, (See Jewell's Antiquities of Southern India Vol. I Page 33), to have been built by the Chola Raja Narendra. The present village of Argolam is situated to the south west of the Fort; the interior of which is under cultivation, the whole area embraced by the ramparts being more or less strewn with broken pieces of brick rounded and blockened with age.

Outside the fort, and a couple of furlongs from its North East corner, a large block of ruins have lately been brought to light, and the accompanying ground plan, prepared after a careful survey, gives an exact idea of these remains as they were first exposed. The spot is known locally as "Pattupad". To the North, Northwest of it, about 7 furlongs distant, is a large mound called by the Villagers "Pedda lunja Dibba", which marks the site of further excavations, and curious remains of old brick buildings; chiefly consisting of concentric circular walls, and the South East of these is a large...

South East of Peddalurja Dibba and North West of the large block of buildings exposed at Tattupad is another mound called locally, Chinadurja Dibba. Here also the remains of brick buildings have been found but not so plentifully as at Tattupad and Peddalurja Dibba. This mound is faced on the West with tiers of brick in mud, more or less loosely and carelessly built.

About midway between the two mounds mentioned above, there is a large circular bund with a depression evidently indicating the existence at one time of a deep ditch, some 15 or 20 feet in width, running round inside, and at the foot of the bund so as to enclose a circular arena which was according to local tradition the scene of elephant combat - which its general appearance would appear to confirm. The ground between the positions mentioned above is more or less strewn with broken bricks and fragments of pottery.

is Tattupad, which would it is thought repay investigation as there are evident signs of buried ruins, and the villagers state that the field is believed to have been the site of temples. The fort evidently contains some remains; as bricks have lately been unearthed within the ramparts, and a little intelligent investigation would probably bring to light interesting relics; Since the fort would be more likely to contain copper plate grants, old coins, or other valuable relics, than the ruins outside it. Other points which might be explored with advantage are indicated on the plan (enclosure I) by red flags. For their examination due south of the ruins already exposed at Tattupad would certainly bring to light more walls; as the work hitherto has been confined to the field, and two walls have been traced + its Southern boundary, beyond which they evidently continue. There is also a mound about a furlong to the South East of these ruins.

due to the debris of ancient ruins.

A few words on the general structure of these interesting remains and the materials they were constructed of would not be out of place. The bricks of which the walls are built are of very large dimensions, the majority of the perfect samples measuring $1'-10" \times 0'-10" \times 0'-5"$ but the builders apparently did not confine themselves to a standard, and some are much smaller. They are well moulded with clean corners and the best samples are wonderfully well burnt, and sound, though the greater number are rotten and will not bear handling some of these latter being quite unburnt. Chopped straw, or "Pohusa" would appear to have been used in their manufacture. The bricks are all laid in mud; and mortar appears to have been used only in plastering. No stone walls have hitherto been discovered, but several large blocks of laterite and sand stone have been found, with their tops dressed flat over an area of about one foot in diameter with a hole in the centre for the chiselled portion. There

been found one or two being semicircular with a trough cut round the outside edge (See marginal sketch). One slab of marble about $3' \times 1'-6" \times 0'-5"$ was dug up among the ruins near Chinnalunga Dita it is roughly polished on one side; but strange to say, it was not dressed to a plain surface before polishing and looks more as though it were waterworn than worked. (Neither this nor any other stone yet brought to light bears any inscription whatever.) Limestone tiles were found at Patherpad; these were evidently made in the roughest manner between the hands, no mould being used and they bear the distinct impress of fingers. They are all well burnt and sound; the sketch on the margin will give some idea of what they are like. The only antiquarian relics found in the shape of pottery have been carefully preserved and a few pencil sketches are appended of the principal of these articles. A reward was offered for any coin, copper plates or indeed any piece of metal that might be found.

one is the debris of innocent human
impression of the die from which
came. This coin was it is said, found
in one of the walls surrounding the
Maddalunga Dibba imbedded in the
masonry. Impressions of both its
faces are enclosed. Very lately, a
few bricks bearing unknown charac-
ters or ornamental scrolls(?) were
found, when dismantling the walls
and casts from these have been taken
and accompanying this note. The
original bricks have been preserved.
There are a few native traditions
regarding the place which may
prove interesting. One is that a vast
treasure is buried somewhere within
the fort, and it is said that until
very lately, the defunct and late
owner made it his nightly custom
to parade the ramparts in a phantom
palkee carried by ghostly, but
apparently very noisy bearers. Another
and more interesting tradition, was
elicited on enquiries being made as
to the probable source of water supply,
as there are no signs of any wells,
and dependence could not have



water from that river into a tank in
the fort. The orthodox oldest inhabit-
ant is of course to the fore, and
asserts that in his time before the
canal was constructed the tank
in question never ran dry. The
story is given for what it is worth,
but it would be interesting to
discover the origin of the tale. At
Thadimulla, about 7 miles north
north west of the village of Argolu
there is said to be an inscription
on a large stone which the natives
believe relates to the remains at
Argolu. This if it exists, might be
deciphered in any case, as no men-
tion is made of it in Mr. R. Sewell's
list of Inscriptions in the Yernagu-
dem Taluk although the village is
mentioned in connection with a very
ancient temple in its vicinity.

(Signed) Tharoor
L. F. A. S. Esq.
22-4-92.

True copy

Tharoor

Local Fund Engineer
Godavari Circle.

To

The President
District Board
Godavari.



Sir,

In continuation of No 382 of 24-3-92
I herewith beg to forward for your per-
usal a tracing of some excavations
we have made at Argolanu. The
brick walls vary in height, some being
six or seven courses others only three
or four, they are apparently the
foundations. In removing certain
bricks for my requirements, I have
kept the lower courses intact, so
that should the archaeological de-
partment wish to examine the place
they can do so.

The plan is drawn to
scale and gives a very fair idea
of what we have found.

The place is about 2 miles from
the Ellone Canal opposite m 14.
I have the honour to

Bangalore,
27th June 1892.

No. 256.

1706

From

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

~~Archaeological Surveyor to the Govt. of Madras,~~

To

ARCHAEOLOG. SURVEY, MADRAS

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit to Government
a letter received from the collector of Godavari
regarding an important discovery of Buddhist
remains at a village in the Godavari district.
2. The interesting note by the Assistant
Engineer, with the accompanying plan and
map, shows that the remains at Pattipad
(Plate 1) are those of a structural Bud-
dhist monastery, comprising a vihara
in the form of a large court, with two
chaityas at the one end, cells for the
monks around the sides, and a stupa
outside at the other end.

3. Hitherto only detached Stupas
have been found in Madras, the accom-
panying monasteries having been

RECEIVED

27/6/92

(True Copy)
(Signed) A. W. H. H. H.
Collector

(Ind) R. 13/6.

True Copy
A. W. H. H. H.

1892
Date.....
Enclos. No. 1
To
O. No. 1706

every case disappeared. In this lies one of the chief features of interest in these buildings.

4. The Whinnalanga and Poddalanga stūpas (Plate 2.) are almost certainly other stupas. Marble is mentioned as having been found at one of them, and there can be little doubt that excavation would bring to light marble sculptures, inscriptions or other interesting relics. The character of the remains in the other mound mentioned in the fort, and at Gulapad, can only be known after excavation.

5. - The markings on the bricks are curious and unusual; they are scrolls evidently marked by the finger of the brickmaker.

6. - Considering the necessity for the early investigation of these interesting remains, and the fact that they promise to be of as much or more value than the mounds already selected for my tour during next

my tour during next
1) G.O., dated 19th February field season, 1892, No 122. Public. request permission to substitute the sites at

Arugala for the others.

7. - It is extremely desirable that the ancient mounds in the districts of Tadavari, Vizagapatnam, and Ganjam,

ancient of buried remains be. This is the only way possible to ascertain where they really exist, and, when known, to find them in a fairly complete condition. The suggestion to have this done, was sanctioned in paragraph 6 of G.O., dated 12th May 1891, No 378. Public.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant

A. M. S.

THE SURVEY, MADRAS.

all the other mounds. I
will be a keeper in the
mound. I will be a keeper in the

From.

The Superintendent.

Archaeological Survey
Madras.

circulated.

F.D.B.

30 June

29/6. Order. 13 July 92 No 491

Mr. Redo proposed to examine
the plan [unclear] approved

HC (From orders)

24/7 2 July.

9/7/92

No 256

Rece 27th }
Res 1 } June 92.
Rece 28th }

Encls. 5.

Usual address.

To the Archaeological Survey of India
the Superintendent, Central Museum.
Dr. B. Hultzsch, Epigraphist.
all Collectors.
Copy to the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, London.
the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch.
the Secretary, Royal Institute of British Architects,
9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square.
the President, Asiatic Society, Bengal.
the Secretary, Madras Literary Society.
R. S. S. Esq.
Dr. J. Burgess, C.I.E.
V. S. Smith, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.
Dr. R. S. Librarian, India Office.
A. C. McDonald, Esq., Dy. Keeper of the Indian Institute.
J. F. S. Esq., Bo. C.S., C.I.E., Bangalore.
Dr. G. S. S. Esq., Madras.
the Archaeological Commissioner for Ceylon.
Henry Cousens, Esq., Archaeological Survey for Western
Pandit Natesa Sastri, M.F.L.S.

Editors' Table.

Suplt.

Dr. W. Miller, C.I.E., Pres.

Prop. or G. K. K. Esq., L.L.B., C.I.

22 Stephens

Sub G.O. No. 491

8/13-7-92

The Collectors of

The District Magistrates of

North Arcot, Cuddalore.
South Arcot, Cuddalore.
Bellary. 8
South Canara, Mangalore. 8
Chingleput, Saidapet. 8
Coimbatore. 8
Cuddapah. 8
Ganjam, Chatrapur. 8
Godavari, Cocanada. 8
Kistna, Masulipatam. 8
Kurnool. 8
Madras (when necessary).
Madura. 8
Malabar, Calicut. 12
Nilgiris, Ootacamund. 8
Nellore. 8
Salem. 8
Tanjore. 8
Tinnevely. 8
Trichinopoly. 8
Vizagapatam. 8

Suplt 11/8/92

Submitting letter from the Collector
of Godavari regarding an important
discovery of Buddhist Remains
at Arugole in the Godavari Dt.



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From A. REA, Esq., M.R.A.S., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bangalore, 27th June 1892, No. 256.

I have the honour to submit to Government a letter received from the Collector of Godáviri, regarding an important discovery of Buddhist remains at Arugôlu, in the Godáviri district.

2. The interesting note by the Assistant Engineer, with the accompanying plan and map, shew that the remains at Pattupad (Plate 1) are those of a structural Buddhist monastery, comprising a vihara in the form of a large court, with two chais at the one end, cells for the monks around the sides, and a stupa outside at the other end.

3. Hitherto only detached stupas have been found in Madras, the accompanying monasteries having in every case disappeared. In this lies one of the chief features of interest in these buildings.

4. The Chinnalanja and Peddalanja dibbas (Plate 2) are almost certainly other stupas. A marble is mentioned as having been found at one of them, and there can be little doubt that excavation would bring to light marble sculptures, inscriptions or other interesting relics. The character of the remains in the other mound mentioned in the fort, and at Gulapad, can only be known after excavation.

5. The markings on the bricks are curious and unusual ; they are scrolls evidently marked by the finger of the brickmaker.

6. Considering the necessity for the early investigation of these interesting remains, and the fact that they promise to be of as much or more value than the mounds already selected for my tour during next field season,* I would request permission to substitute the sites at Arugôlu for the others.

7. It is extremely desirable that the ancient mounds in the districts of Godáviri, Vizagapatam and Ganjam should be catalogued and preserved without delay, for I expect that the farther north we go, the more numerous and interesting will these most ancient of buried remains be. This is the only way possible to ascertain where they really exist, and, when known, to find them in a fairly complete condition. The suggestion to have this done was sanctioned in paragraph 6 of G.O., dated 13th May 1891, No. 378, Public.

ENCLOSURES.

From A. W. B. HIGGINS, Esq., Collector of Godáviri, to the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Madras, dated Narsápur, 13th June 1892, No. 438-C.

I have the honour to send for your inspection papers and articles as per enclosed list. The papers and articles relate to some ruins which exist in the neighbourhood of the old fort of Arugolanu, situated about 2 miles from the 14th milestone of the Ellore canal.

tut
60
stern

Pr
60
6.1
am

2. Some bricks from the large building have been removed by the Local Fund Engineer for use on works; but I have requested him not to remove any more bricks until the probable value of the ruins from an archaeological point of view shall have been considered by you.

3. Mr. Lowry's note gives all the information available regarding the ruins. He has kindly sent me the original coin to which he refers and which I enclose herewith for your inspection.

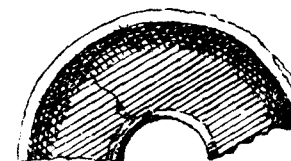
4. I shall be obliged if you will send me any suggestions you may have to make regarding the steps to be taken for the preservation of these ruins. Probably you would wish to investigate the place yourself when you have an opportunity.

5. I enclose also a least (list), taken by Mr. Lowry, of an inscription on a stone found at Jeelakarragatta or Jeelakarragudem, 6 miles west of Kamavarapukota and 20 miles north of Ellore. The stone is in the possession of Mr. Lowry at Ellore. He tells me that there are some rock-cut temples (probably Buddhist) at Jeelakarragatta. Probably the inscription will be of interest to you and to the Superintendent of the Museum. Please inform me of its meaning, if it can be deciphered.

NOTE on the Arugolanu Ruins, Yernagudem Taluk.

About a mile from, and north-east of, the ferry in the 14th mile of the Ellore Canal		
		is situated the old mud fort of Argolem (or
		Argolu), said (see Sewell's Antiquities of
		Southern India, Vol. I, page 33) to have
		been built by the Chola Rajah Narendra.
		The present village of Argolanu is situated
		to the south-west of the fort, the interior
		of which is under cultivation, the whole area
		embraced by the ramparts being more or less
		strewn with broken pieces of brick rounded and blackened with age.
		Outside the fort, and a couple of furlongs from its north-east corner, a large block of ruins
		has lately been brought to light, and the accompanying ground plan, prepared after a careful
		survey, gives an exact idea of these remains as they were first exposed. The spot is known
		locally as "Pattupad." To the north-north-west of it, about 7 furlongs distant, is a large
		mound called by the villagers "Peddalanja Dibba" which marks the site of further excavations
		and curious remains of old brick buildings, chiefly consisting of concentric circular walls with
		radial partitions. The mound itself was found, on digging cross trenches, to be surrounded by
		the remains of brick walls forming the three sides of a square, with a gap or entrance facing
		south. South-south-east of Peddalanja Dibba and north-west of the large block of buildings
		exposed at Pattupad is another mound called locally Chinnalanja Dibba. Here also the remains
		of brick buildings have been found, but not so plentifully as at Pattupad and Peddalanja Dibba.
		This mound is faced on the west with tiers of brick in mud more or less loosely and carelessly
		built.
		About midway between the two mounds mentioned above, there is a large circular bund
		with a depression evidently indicating the existence at one time of a deep ditch, some 15 or 20
		feet in width, running round inside and at the foot of the bund so as to enclose a circular
		arena which was, according to local tradition, the scene of elephant combats, which its general
		appearance would appear to confirm. The ground between the points mentioned above is more
		or less strewn with broken pieces of brick, and further excavations would, no doubt, lead to the
		exposure of extensive remains, especially in the case of a field due east of and near Peddalanja
		Dibba, known as Gulapad, which would, it is thought, repay investigation, as there are evident
		signs of buried ruins and the villagers state that the field is believed to have been the site of
		temples. The fort evidently contains some remains, as bricks have lately been unearthed within
		the ramparts and a little intelligent investigation would probably bring to light interesting relics,
		since the fort would be more likely to contain copper-plate grants, old coins, or other valuable
		relics, than the ruins outside it. Other points which might be explored with advantage are
		indicated on the plan (Enclosure I) by red flags. Further excavations due south of the ruins
		already exposed at Pattupad would certainly bring to light more walls; as the work done
		hitherto has been confined to the field, and two walls have been traced to its southern boundary,
		beyond which they evidently continue. There is also a mound about a furlong to the south-east
		of these ruins, surmounted by a banyan tree, which should be opened; the ground in its vicinity
		is crossed by ridges and hillocks, which are evidently artificial and are probably due to the
		debris of ancient remains.
		A few words on the general structure of these interesting remains and the materials they were
		constructed of would not be out of place. The bricks of which the walls are built are of very
		large dimensions, the majority of the perfect samples measuring 1' 10" x 0' 10" x 0' 3", but
		the builders apparently did not confine themselves to a standard and some are much smaller.

They are well moulded with clean corners and the best samples are wonderfully well burnt and sound, though the greater number are rotten and will not bear handling, some of these latter being quite unburnt. Chopped straw or "bhusa" would appear to have been used in their manufacture. The bricks are all laid in mud; and mortar appears to have been used only in plastering. No stone walls have hitherto been discovered, but several large blocks of laterite and sandstone have been found, with their tops dressed flat over an area of about one foot in



though it were waterworn than worked. (Neither this nor any other stone yet brought to light bears any inscription whatever). Some tiles were found at Pattupad; these were evidently made in the roughest manner between the hands, no mould being used, and they bear the distinct impress of fingers. They are all well burnt and sound; the sketch on the margin will give some idea of what they are like. The only antiquarian relics found in the shape of pottery have been carefully preserved and a few pencil sketches are appended of the principal of these articles. A reward was offered for any coin, copper-plates or indeed any piece of metal that might be found, but the only



result hitherto has been the discovery of one silver (?) coin about the size of a four-anna piece bearing a very distinct and clean-out impression of the die from which it came. This coin was, it is said, found in one of the walls surrounding the Peddalanja Dibba imbedded in the masonry. Impressions of both its faces are enclosed. Very lately a few bricks, bearing unknown characters or ornamental scrolls (?), were found, when dismantling the walls, and casts from these have been taken and accompany this note. The original bricks have been preserved. There are a few native traditions regarding the place which may prove interesting. One is that a vast treasure is buried somewhere within the fort, and it is said that until very lately, the defunct and late owner made it his nightly custom to parade the ramparts in a phantom palkee carried by ghostly, but apparently very noisy, bearers. Another and more interesting tradition was elicited on enquiries being made as to the probable source of water-supply, as there are no signs of any wells and dependence could not have been placed on the few small tanks in the vicinity. It is said that there exists an underground conduit from the Yerracaloe, which discharged water from that river into a tank in the fort. The orthodox oldest inhabitant is, of course, to the fore, and asserts that, in his time before the canal was constructed, the tank in question never ran dry. The story is given for what it is worth, but it would be interesting to discover the origin of the tale. At Thadimulla, about 7 miles north-north-west of the village of Argolu, there is said to be an inscription on a large stone which the natives believe relates to the remains at Argolu; this, if it exists, might be deciphered in any case, as no mention is made of it in Mr. R. Sewell's list of inscriptions in the Yernagudem taluk, although the village is mentioned in connection with a very ancient temple in its vicinity.

(Signed) C. LOWRY,
L.F. Assistant Engineer.

22nd April 1892.

From P. H. BROWN, Esq., C.E., Local Fund Engineer, Godavari Circle, to the President, District Board, Godavari, dated Cocanada, 25th March 1892, No. 383.

In continuation of No. 382, dated 24th March 1892, I herewith beg to forward, for your perusal, a tracing of some excavations we have made at Argolanu. The brick walls vary in height, some being six or seven courses, others only three or four. They are apparently the foundations. In removing certain bricks for my requirements, I have kept the lower courses intact, so that should the Archaeological Department wish to examine the place, they can do so.

The plan is drawn to scale and gives a very fair idea of what we have found.

The place is about 2 miles from the Ellore canal opposite mile 14.

ORDER—dated 13th July 1892, No. 491, Public.

Mr. Rea's proposal to examine the place is approved.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Archæological Survey. 6
 „ the Superintendent, Central Museum. 5
 „ Dr. E. Hultzsch, Government Epigraphist. 5
 „ all Collectors. 173
 Copy to the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, London. 1
 „ the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch. 1
 „ the Secretary, Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W. 1
 „ the President, Asiatic Society, Bengal. 1
 „ the Secretary, Madras Literary Society. 3
 „ R. Sewell, Esq., Madras Civil Service. 3
 „ Dr. J. Burgess, C.I.E., care of India Office. 1
 „ V. A. Smith, Esq., Bengal Civil Service. 1
 „ Dr. Rost, Librarian, India Office. 1
 „ A. C. MacDonald, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Indian Institute, Oxford. 1
 „ J. F. Fleet, Esq., B.O. C.S., C.I.E., Acting Commissioner, S.D. Bombay. 1
 „ Dr. G. Oppert, Madras. 3
 „ the Archæological Commissioner for Ceylon. 1
 „ Henry Cousens, Esq., Superintendent, Archæological Survey of Western India, Poona. 1
 „ Rev. Dr. W. Miller, C.I.E., Principal, Christian College, Madras. 3
 „ Professor G. Bühler, LL.D., C.I.F., 22, Stefanie Gasse Ober Döbling, Vienna. 1
 „ Pandit Natesa Sastri, M.F.L.S. 1
 Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From A. REA, Esq., M.R.A.S., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bangalore, 27th June 1892, No. 256.

I have the honour to submit to Government a letter received from the Collector of Godáviri, regarding an important discovery of Buddhist remains at Arugôlu, in the Godáviri district.

2. The interesting note by the Assistant Engineer, with the accompanying plan and map, shew that the remains at Pattupad (Plate 1) are those of a structural Buddhist monastery, comprising a vihara in the form of a large court, with two chaityas at the one end, cells for the monks around the sides, and a stupa outside at the other end.

3. Hitherto only detached stupas have been found in Madras, the accompanying monasteries having in every case disappeared. In this lies one of the chief features of interest in these buildings.

4. The Chinnalanja and Peddalanja dibbas (Plate 2) are almost certainly other stupas. A marble is mentioned as having been found at one of them, and there can be little doubt that excavation would bring to light marble sculptures, inscriptions or other interesting relics. The character of the remains in the other mound mentioned in the fort, and at Gulapad, can only be known after excavation.

5. The markings on the bricks are curious and unusual; they are scrolls evidently marked by the finger of the brickmaker.

6. Considering the necessity for the early investigation of these interesting remains, and the fact that they promise to be of as much or more value than the mounds already selected for my tour during next field season,* I would request permission to substitute the sites at Arugôlu for the others.

* G.O., dated 19th February 1892, No. 122, Public.

7. It is extremely desirable that the ancient mounds in the districts of Godáviri, Vizagapatam and Ganjam should be catalogued and preserved without delay, for I expect that the farther north we go, the more numerous and interesting will these most ancient of buried remains be. This is the only way possible to ascertain where they really exist, and, when known, to find them in a fairly complete condition. The suggestion to have this done was sanctioned in paragraph 6 of G.O., dated 13th May 1891, No. 378, Public.

ENCLOSURES.

From A. W. B. HIGGENS, Esq., Collector of Godáviri, to the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Madras, dated Narsápur, 13th June 1892, No. 438-C.

I have the honour to send for your inspection papers and articles as per enclosed list. The papers and articles relate to some ruins which exist in the neighbourhood of the old fort of Arugolanu, situated about 2 miles from the 14th milestone of the Ellore canal.

2. Some bricks from the large building have been removed by the Local Fund Engineer for use on works; but I have requested him not to remove any more bricks until the probable value of the ruins from an archæological point of view shall have been considered by you.

3. Mr. Lowry's note gives all the information available regarding the ruins. He has kindly sent me the original coin to which he refers and which I enclose herewith for your inspection.

4. I shall be obliged if you will send me any suggestions you may have to make regarding the steps to be taken for the preservation of these ruins. Probably you would wish to investigate the place yourself when you have an opportunity.

5. I enclose also a cast, taken by Mr. Lowry, of an inscription on a stone found at Jeelakarragatta or Jeelakarragudem, 6 miles west of Kamavarapukota and 20 miles north of Ellore. The stone is in the possession of Mr. Lowry at Ellore. He tells me that there are some rock-cut temples (probably Buddhist) at Jeelakarragatta. Probably the inscription will be of interest to you and to the Superintendent of the Museum. Please inform me of its meaning, if it can be deciphered.

NOTE on the Arugolanu Ruins, Yernagudem Taluk.

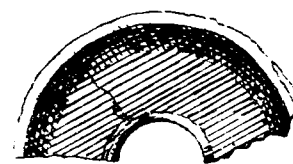
About a mile from, and north-east of, the ferry in the 14th mile of the Ellore Canal is situated the old mud fort of Argolem (or Argolu), said (see Sewell's Antiquities of Southern India, Vol. I, page 33) to have been built by the Chola Rajah Narendra. The present village of Argolanu is situated to the south-west of the fort, the interior of which is under cultivation, the whole area embraced by the ramparts being more or less strewn with broken pieces of brick rounded and blackened with age.

Outside the fort, and a couple of furlongs from its north-east corner, a large block of ruins has lately been brought to light, and the accompanying ground plan, prepared after a careful survey, gives an exact idea of these remains as they were first exposed. The spot is known locally as "Pattupad." To the north-north-west of it, about 7 furlongs distant, is a large mound called by the villagers "Peddalanja Dibba" which marks the site of further excavations and curious remains of old brick buildings, chiefly consisting of concentric circular walls with radial partitions. The mound itself was found, on digging cross trenches, to be surrounded by the remains of brick walls forming the three sides of a square, with a gap or entrance facing south. South-south-east of Peddalanja Dibba and north-west of the large block of buildings exposed at Pattupad is another mound called locally Chinnalanja Dibba. Here also the remains of brick buildings have been found, but not so plentifully as at Pattupad and Peddalanja Dibba. This mound is faced on the west with tiers of brick in mud more or less loosely and carelessly built.

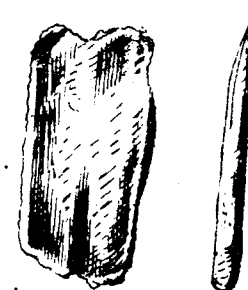
About midway between the two mounds mentioned above, there is a large circular bund with a depression evidently indicating the existence at one time of a deep ditch, some 15 or 20 feet in width, running round inside and at the foot of the bund so as to enclose a circular arena which was, according to local tradition, the scene of elephant combats, which its general appearance would appear to confirm. The ground between the points mentioned above is more or less strewn with broken pieces of brick, and further excavations would, no doubt, lead to the exposure of extensive remains, especially in the case of a field due east of and near Peddalanja Dibba, known as Gulapad, which would, it is thought, repay investigation, as there are evident signs of buried ruins and the villagers state that the field is believed to have been the site of temples. The fort evidently contains some remains, as bricks have lately been unearthed within the ramparts and a little intelligent investigation would probably bring to light interesting relics, since the fort would be more likely to contain copper-plate grants, old coins, or other valuable relics, than the ruins outside it. Other points which might be explored with advantage are indicated on the plan (Enclosure I) by red flags. Further excavations due south of the ruins already exposed at Pattupad would certainly bring to light more walls; as the work done hitherto has been confined to the field, and two walls have been traced to its southern boundary, beyond which they evidently continue. There is also a mound about a furlong to the south-east of these ruins, surmounted by a banyan tree, which should be opened; the ground in its vicinity is crossed by ridges and hillocks, which are evidently artificial and are probably due to the debris of ancient remains.

A few words on the general structure of these interesting remains and the materials they were constructed of would not be out of place. The bricks of which the walls are built are of very large dimensions, the majority of the perfect samples measuring 1' 10" x 0' 10" x 0' 3", but the builders apparently did not confine themselves to a standard and some are much smaller.

They are well moulded with clean corners and the best samples are wonderfully well burnt and sound, though the greater number are rotten and will not bear handling, some of these latter being quite unburnt. Chopped straw or "bhusa" would appear to have been used in their manufacture. The bricks are all laid in mud; and mortar appears to have been used only in plastering. No stone walls have hitherto been discovered, but several large blocks of laterite and sandstone have been found, with their tops dressed flat over an area of about one foot in



diameter with a hole in the centre of the chiselled portion. These were probably intended as pedestals for wooden posts judging from the position in which they were found. Some pieces of well-dressed stone have also been found, one or two being semicircular with a trough cut round the outside edge (see marginal sketch). One slab of marble about 3' x 1' 6" x 0' 5" was dug up among the ruins near Chinnalanja Dibba; it is roughly polished on one side, but, strange to say, it was not dressed to a plain surface before polishing and looks more as though it were waterworn than worked. (Neither this nor any other stone yet brought to light bears any inscription whatever). Some tiles were found at Pattupad; these were evidently made in the roughest manner between the hands, no mould being used, and they bear the distinct impress of fingers. They are all well burnt and sound; the sketch on the margin will give some idea of what they are like. The only antiquarian relics found in the shape of pottery have been carefully preserved and a few pencil sketches are appended of the principal of these articles. A reward was offered for any coin, copper-plates or indeed any piece of metal that might be found, but the only



result hitherto has been the discovery of one silver (?) coin about the size of a four-anna piece bearing a very distinct and clean-cut impression of the die from which it came. This coin was, it is said, found in one of the walls surrounding the Peddalanja Dibba imbedded in the masonry. Impressions of both its faces are enclosed. Very lately a few bricks, bearing unknown characters or ornamental scrolls (?), were found, when dismantling the walls, and casts from these have been taken and accompany this note. The original bricks have been preserved. There are a few native traditions regarding the place which may prove interesting. One is that a vast treasure is buried somewhere within the fort, and it is said that until very lately, the defunct and late owner made it his nightly custom to parade the ramparts in a phantom palkee carried by ghostly, but apparently very noisy, bearers. Another and more interesting tradition was elicited on enquiries being made as to the probable source of water-supply, as there are no signs of any wells and there exists an underground conduit from the Yerracaloe, which discharged water from that river into a tank in the fort. The orthodox oldest inhabitant is, of course, to the fore, and asserts that, in his time before the canal was constructed, the tank in question never ran dry. The story is given for what it is worth, but it would be interesting to discover the origin of the tale. At Thadimulla, about 7 miles north-north-west of the village of Argolu, there is said to be an inscription on a large stone which the natives believe relates to the remains at Argolu; this, if it exists, might be deciphered in any case, as no mention is made of it in Mr. R. Sewell's list of inscriptions in the Yernagudem taluk, although the village is mentioned in connection with a very ancient temple in its vicinity.

22nd April 1892.

(Signed) C. LOWRY,
L.F. Assistant Engineer.

From P. H. BROWN, Esq., C.E., Local Fund Engineer, Godavari Circle, to the President, District Board, Godavari, dated Cocanada, 25th March 1892, No. 383.

In continuation of No. 382, dated 24th March 1892, I herewith beg to forward, for your perusal, a tracing of some excavations we have made at Argolanu. The brick walls vary in height, some being six or seven courses, others only three or four. They are apparently the foundations. In removing certain bricks for my requirements, I have kept the lower courses intact, so that should the Archæological Department wish to examine the place, they can do so.

The plan is drawn to scale and gives a very fair idea of what we have found.

The place is about 2 miles from the Ellore canal opposite mile 14.

ORDER—dated 13th July 1892, No. 491, Public.

Mr. Rea's proposal to examine the place is approved.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

„ the Superintendent, Central Museum.

„ Dr. E. Hultzsch, Government Epigraphist.

„ all Collectors.

Copy to the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, London.

„ the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch.

„ the Secretary, Royal Institute of British Architects,

9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.

„ the President, Asiatic Society, Bengal.

„ the Secretary, Madras Literary Society.

„ R. Sewell, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

„ Dr. J. Burgess, C.I.E., care of India Office.

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

„ Dr. Rost, Librarian, India Office.

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

„ J. F. Fleet, Esq., B.O. C.S., C.I.E., Acting Commissioner, S.D., Bombay.

„ Dr. G. Oppert, Madras.

„ the Archaeological Commissioner for Ceylon.

„ Henry Cousens, Esq., Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of Western India, Poona.

„ Rev. Dr. W. Miller, C.I.E., Principal, Christian College, Madras.

„ Professor G. Bühler, LL.D., C.I.E., 22, Stefanie Gasse Ober Döbling, Vienna.

„ Pandit Natesa Sastri, M.F.L.S.

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Encl.

G.O., 13th July 1892, No. 491.

JULY.

Archæological.

Approving of Mr. Rea's proposal to examine the Buddhist remains discovered at Arugolu, in the Godavari district.

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18 No.

ENCLOSURES:

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proposal to examine
Buddhist remains
discovered at Trugô.
in the Prabavii
district.