

ORDINARY, MS.

Pub DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 3rd Oct 1894
No. 740-71

INDEXED.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

to the Collector
Ganjam letter from
Govt of Bengal
that the
necessary assistance may
be rendered to Mr. Abbe
in taking casts
of the Asoka Ins.
found in that place

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS—No. 134T.G.

DARJEELING, THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1894.

FROM C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MADRAS
PRESIDENCY.

SIR,

I AM directed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to say that His Honour has deputed Mr. Alexander Caddy to take casts of the various Asoka inscriptions which exist in different parts of this province, as mentioned in the enclosed copy of a memorandum by Dr. Hearnle. As the inscriptions Nos. 3 and 4 are in the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency, I am to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct the District Officer of Ganjam to give Mr. Caddy the necessary authorisation for the work, as well as any assistance he may require, so that he may be enabled to take casts of these inscriptions also.

2. Sir Charles Elliott will have much pleasure in directing Mr. Caddy to take a spare set of casts for the use of the Museum in Madras, if the Government of that Presidency desire it.

I have the honour to be,

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Your most obedient servant,

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*Note on the localities of the Açoka inscriptions
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Nos. 1 AND 2, "DHAULI" INSCRIPTIONS.

Four miles nearly due south of Bhuvaneswar, in the Cuttack district, close to the high road to Puri, there is the great tank *Kosalagang*, and, a little to the west of it, the village Dhauli. Two low isolated ranges of rocky hills run across from the north-west corner of the tank to the north of Dhauli. On the northern face of the southernmost of them there is the rock called *Asvastama*. On the face of this rock the inscription is incised in three parallel columns, on a polished surface 15 x 10 feet, and above it, on a platform, is the figure of an elephant 4 feet high.

Inscription No. 1 is incised in the middle column and in the upper part of the right-hand one.

Inscription, No. 2 is on the left-hand column and in the lower portion of the right-hand column, encircled by a deep line.

N. B.—Inscription No. 1 contains eleven of the edicts of Açoka, viz., Nos. I—X and No. XIV. Nos. XI—XIII are omitted. The complete set of 14 edicts is only found in the Girnar, Kalsi and Shahazgarhi inscriptions.

Nos. 3 and 4, "JAUGADA" INSCRIPTIONS.

These are not really within Bengal territory, but close to its boundaries, within the Madras presidency and in the Ganjam district.

About 18 miles west-north-west of the town of Ganjam there is a large old fort, near the bank of the *Risikulya* river. Inside the fort there are two large high masses of rock. On the larger there is the house of a Yogi. Behind his house is the other rock, rising up vertically and facing the south-east in the direction of the people coming from the sea coast. On the vertical face of this rock the inscription is incised on three different tablets. On two of them inscription No. 3 is engraved, consisting of the same eleven edicts as in the Dhauli inscription No. 1. On the third tablet, marked by two *scastika* signs, is inscription No. 4 (being the same as Dhauli No. 2). Tablets 1 and 2, giving inscription No. 3, are considerably mutilated.

No. 5, "KHANDAGIRI" INSCRIPTION.

About four miles north-west of Bhuvaneswar and 19 miles south-west of Cuttack there are two rocky hillocks called *Khandagiri* and *Udayagiri*, separated by a narrow glen about 100 yards wide, near the village of *Jaimara* in the Cuttack district. There are numerous small caves on both hills, especially on the southern brow of Udayagiri. The largest of them, called *Hathi Gumpā*, is near the top of Khandagiri. On the rock overhanging its entrance is incised the large Khandagiri inscription No. 5, occupying a space of about 75 square feet. It is an inscription in Açoka characters, though not one of Açoka himself or of his edicts, but of *Aira Raja*.

There are, moreover, a number of very small inscriptions [in Açoka character (about 9 or 10)] inside several of the small caves on both hills.

No. 6, "SAHASARAM" INSCRIPTION.

About 2 miles to the east of the town of Sahasaram (or *Sasseram*) in the Shahabad district, there is a hill called *Chandan Pir*, at the extreme northern end of the Kaimur range. On the top of this hill there is the shrine of a Muhammadan Saint (*Chandan Pir*), and just below it there is a small artificial cave opening to the west, and generally known as the *chiragh-dan* or "lamp" of the saint. Within this cave is the inscription No. 6. It is an inscription of one of Açoka's edicts, but it does not belong to the well-known set of 14 edicts. It consists of eight lines.

No. 7, "BAIRAT" INSCRIPTION.

There are *two* so-called "Bairat" inscriptions. One is on a large rock, which is still *in situ*; the other, which is the inscription No. 7 here referred to, is incised on a small piece of rock which is now deposited on the premises of the Asiatic Society of Bengal at 57, Park Street. It is placed on the landing place, facing the middle door of the big hall used for the Society's meetings. Bairat is a town in the Alwar State, Rajputana, about 25 miles south-west of Alwar. The inscription, which is still *in situ*, is incised on the southern face of a large isolated rock, which lies at the foot of the Hinsagiri hill (also called the hill of the Pandus) about a mile to the north-east of Bairat. The rock of the inscription No. 7 originally lay on the top of the Bijak hill, about one mile to the south-west of Bairat.

Nos. 8 AND 9, "BARABAR" AND "NAGARJUNI" INSCRIPTIONS.

About 16 miles due north of Gaya (19 by road) there are situated the Barabar and Nagarjuni hills, in the Gaya district, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart, on the left or west bank of the Phalgu river. In the Barabar hill there are four caves, and in the Nagarjuni three, altogether seven, commonly called the *Satgharā* or 'seven houses.' (See the Map No. XVIII in General Cunningham's Arch. Surv. Rep., vol. I, p. 40.)

The Barabar caves are named as follows:—(1) *Sudāmā Guphā*; it has an inscription of two lines inside, on the eastern wall of the entrance passage. (2) *Visva Shopri*; on the right hand wall of its outer apartment there is another inscription of four lines. (3) *Karna Chopār*; outside of it, on the right of the entrance, there is a third inscription of five lines on a slightly sunken tablet. In the fourth cave, called *Lomās Rishi Guphā*, there is no inscription.

The Nagarjuni caves are named as follows:—(1) *Vapiyā*, with small porch, inside which, on the left side, there is an inscription of four lines; (2) *Gopikā*, outside of which, just above the entrance, on a small sunken tablet, there is another inscription of four lines (word for word the same as the previous one); (3) *Vadahi*, inside the entrance passage of which, on the right side, there is a third inscription of four lines.

Nos. 10 AND 11, "RADHIA" AND "MATHIA" PILLAR INSCRIPTION.

Both these pillars are in the Champaran district. General Cunningham (Arch. Surv. Rep., vol. I, pages 67-68) calls them the *Lauriyā-Ararāj* and the *Lauriyā Navandgarh* pillars, because they both lie near to villages called Lauriyā.

The Radhia or Lauriyā-Ararāj pillar is the southern of the two. It is situated about midway between Kesariya and Bettiah, about 20 miles from each, and not more than 100 yards west of the small village of Lauriyā, and one mile to the south-west of the Hindu temple of *Ararāj Mahadeo*. It has lost its capital. The inscription is incised in two portions, one on the south, the other on the north side. It contains six edicts of Aśoka, belonging to a second set of edicts.

N. B.—The full number of edicts of the second set is eight, which, however, is only found on the Delhi pillar.

The Mathia or Lauriyā Navandgarh pillar is the northern one. It is situated 15 miles to the north-north-west of Bettiah, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north-east of the large village of Lauriyā, and a mile to north-east of Navandgarh village. It is topped by the figure of a sitting lion. The inscription No. 11 is incised on this pillar, also in two portions, to the south and north, and containing exactly the same edicts as the inscription No. 10.

No. 12, NEW "NEPAL" PILLAR INSCRIPTION.

This is not within the Bengal province, but in the Nepal territory, off the North-West Provinces. It is said to be

at a deserted place, locally known as Bairat, 7 miles north of *śaqa* Kothuwā, in *tahsil* Nepalganj of the Nepal Terai, outside British territory. The place is about 72 miles east of Balrampur, and can only be reached from that place.

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The Ramgarh Hill is situated in the Sirguja State, Chota Nagpur; and if it is within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, this inscription should be included in the list. The Ramgarh hill lies very nearly at 23° Lat. and 83° Long., a few miles west of Lakhanpur. On its northern face is a cave called *Sitā Bangirā*, which contains an inscription on the right jamb of its entrance. Close to it is another cave, known as *Jogi Mārā*, which contains another inscription.

Besides the above-named there are no other Aśoka inscriptions within Bengal territory, so far as I know; and among those, Nos. 3 and 4, No. 12, and perhaps No. 13, are not exactly in Bengal territory.

Nos. 1, 2, 5 are in the Cuttack district.

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The whole of the information given above may be found in Gen. Sir A. Cunningham's Volume I of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*; also in his Archæological Survey Reports, and in the Journals of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

A. R. RUDOLF HERNLE.

MADRASAH,

The 24th August 1894.

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Besides the above-named there are no other Aśoka inscriptions within Bengal territory, so far as I know; and among those, Nos. 3 and 4, No. 12, and perhaps No. 13, are not exactly in Bengal territory.

Nos. 1, 2, 5 are in the Outtack district.

No. 6 is in the Shahabad district.

Nos. 8 and 9 are in the Gaya district.

Nos. 10 and 11 are in the Champaran district.

No. 7 is in Calcutta.

The whole of the information given above may be found in Gen. Sir A. Cunningham's Volume I of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*; also in his *Archaeological Survey Reports*, and in the *Journals of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*.

A. R. RUDOLF HERNLE.

MADRASAH,

The 24th August 1894.

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*Note on the localities of the Açoka inscriptions
in Bengal.*

Nos. 1 AND 2, "DHAULI" INSCRIPTIONS.

Four miles nearly due south of Bhuvaneswar, in the Cuttack district, close to the high road to Puri, there is the great tank *Kosalagang*, and, a little to the west of it, the village Dhauli. Two low isolated ranges of rocky hills run across from the north-west corner of the tank to the north of Dhauli. On the northern face of the southernmost of them there is the rock called *Asvastama*. On the face of this rock the inscription is incised in three parallel columns, on a polished surface 15 x 10 feet, and above it, on a platform, is the figure of an elephant 4 feet high.

Inscription No. 1 is incised in the middle column and in the upper part of the right-hand one.

Inscription, No. 2 is on the left-hand column and in the lower portion of the right-hand column, encircled by a deep line.

N. B.—Inscription No. 1 contains eleven of the edicts of Açoka, viz., Nos. I—X and No. XIV. Nos. XI—XIII are omitted. The complete set of 14 edicts is only found in the Girnar, K halsi and Shahāzgarhi inscriptions.

Nos. 3 and 4, "JAUGADA" INSCRIPTIONS.

These are not really within Bengal territory, but close to its boundaries, within the Madras presidency and in the Ganjam district.

About 18 miles west-north-west of the town of Ganjam there is a large old fort, near the bank of the *Risikab* river. Inside the fort there are two large high masses of rock. On the larger there is the house of a Yogi. Behind his house is the other rock, rising up vertically and facing the south-east in the direction of the people coming from the sea coast. On the vertical face of this rock the inscription is incised on three different tablets. On two of them inscription No. 3 is engraved, consisting of the same eleven edicts as in the Dhauli inscription No. 1. On the third tablet, marked by two *svastika* signs, is inscription No. 4 (being the same as Dhauli No. 2). Tablets 1 and 2, giving inscription No. 3, are considerably mutilated.

No. 5, "KHANDAGIRI" INSCRIPTION.

About four miles north-west of Bhuvaneswar and 19 miles south-west of Cuttack there are two rocky hillocks called *Khandagiri* and *Udayagiri*, separated by a narrow glen about 100 yards wide, near the village of *Jaimara* in the Cuttack district. There are numerous small caves on both hills, especially on the southern brow of Udayagiri. The largest of them, called *Hathi Gumpā*, is near the top of Khandagiri. On the rock overhanging its entrance is incised the large Khandagiri inscription No. 5, occupying a space of about 75 square feet. It is an inscription in Açoka characters, though not one of Açoka himself or of his edicts, but of Aira Raja.

There are, moreover, a number of very small inscriptions [in Açoka character (about 9 or 10)] inside several of the small caves on both hills.

No. 6, "SAHASARAM" INSCRIPTION.

About 2 miles to the east of the town of Sahasaram (or Sasseram) in the Shahabad district, there is a hill called *Chandan Pir*, at the extreme northern end of the Kaimur range. On the top of this hill there is the shrine of a Muhammadan Saint (Chandan Pir), and just below it there is a small artificial cave opening to the west, and generally known as the *chiragh-dan* or "lamp" of the saint. Within this cave is the inscription No. 6. It is an inscription of one of Açoka's edicts, but it does not belong to the well-known set of 14 edicts. It consists of eight lines.

No. 7, "BAIRAT" INSCRIPTION.

There are two so-called "Bairat" inscriptions. One is on a large rock, which is still *in situ*; the other, which is the inscription No. 7 here referred to, is incised on a small piece of rock which is now deposited on the premises of the Asiatic Society of Bengal at 57, Park Street. It is placed on the landing place, facing the middle door of the big hall used for the Society's meetings. Bairat is a town in the Alwar State, Rajputana, about 25 miles south-west of Alwar. The inscription, which is still *in situ*, is incised on the southern face of a large isolated rock, which lies at the foot of the Himsagiri hill (also called the hill of the Pandus) about a mile to the north-east of Bairat. The rock of the inscription No. 7 originally lay on the top of the Bijak hill, about one mile to the south-west of Bairat.

Nos. 8 AND 9, "BARABAR" AND "NAGARJUNI" INSCRIPTIONS.

About 16 miles due north of Gaya (19 by road) there are situated the Barabar and Nagarjuni hills, in the Gaya district, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart, on the left or west bank of the Phalgu river. In the Barabar hill there are four caves, and in the Nagarjuni three, altogether seven, commonly called the *Satghara* or 'seven houses.' (See the Map No. XVIII in General Cunningham's Arch. Surv. Rep., vol. I, p. 40.)

The Barabar caves are named as follows:—(1) *Sudama Gupha*; it has an inscription of two lines inside, on the eastern wall of the entrance passage. (2) *Visva Jhopri*; on the right-hand wall of its outer apartment there is another inscription of four lines. (3) *Karna Chopar*; outside of it, on the right of the entrance, there is a third inscription of five lines on a slightly sunken tablet. In the fourth cave, called *Lemas Rishi Gupha*, there is no inscription.

The Nagarjuni caves are named as follows:—(1) *Vapiya*, with small porch, inside which, on the left side, there is an inscription of four lines; (2) *Gopika*, outside of which, just above the entrance, on a small sunken tablet, there is another inscription of four lines (word for word the same as the previous one); (3) *Vadathi*, inside the entrance passage of which, on the right side, there is a third inscription of four lines.

Nos. 10 AND 11, "RADHIA" AND "MATHIA" PILLAR INSCRIPTION.

Both these pillars are in the Champaran district. General Cunningham (Arch. Surv. Rep., vol. I, pages 67-68) calls them the *Lauriya-Araraj* and the *Lauriya Navandgarh* pillars, because they both lie near to villages called Lauriya.

The Radhia or Lauriya-Araraj pillar is the southern of the two. It is situated about midway between Kesariya and Bettiah, about 20 miles from each, and not more than 100 yards west of the small village of Lauriya, and one mile to the south-west of the Hindu temple of *Araraj Mahadeo*. It has lost its capital. The inscription is incised in two portions, one on the south, the other on the north side. It contains six edicts of Aśoka, belonging to a second set of edicts.

N. B.—The full number of edicts of the second set is eight, which, however, is only found on the Delhi pillar.

The Mathia or Lauriya Navandgarh pillar is the northern one. It is situated 15 miles to the north-north-west of Bettiah, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north-east of the large village of Lauriya, and a mile to north-east of Navandgarh village. It is topped by the figure of a sitting lion. The inscription No. 11 is incised on this pillar, also in two portions, to the south and north, and containing exactly the same edicts as the inscription No. 10.

No. 12, NEW "NEPAL" PILLAR INSCRIPTION.

This is not within the Bengal province, but in the Nepal territory, off the North-West Provinces. It is said to be

at a deserted place, locally known as Bairat, 7 miles north of *Jaqa Kothuwā*, in *tahsil* Nepalganj of the Nepal Terai, outside British territory. The place is about 72 miles east of Balrampur, and can only be reached from that place.

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A. R. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

MADRASAH,

The 24th August 1894.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS—No. 134T.G.

DARJEELING, THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1894.

FROM C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

CHIEF SECRETARY
26-SEP-1894
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MADRAS
PRESIDENCY.

SIR,

I AM directed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to say that His Honour has deputed Mr. Alexander Caddy to take casts of the various Asoka inscriptions which exist in different parts of this province, as mentioned in the enclosed copy of a memorandum by Dr. Hoernle. As the inscriptions Nos. 3 and 4 are in the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency, I am to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct the District Officer of Ganjam to give Mr. Caddy the necessary authorisation for the work, as well as any assistance he may require, so that he may be enabled to take casts of these inscriptions also.

2. Sir Charles Elliott will have much pleasure in directing Mr. Caddy to take a spare set of casts for the use of the Museum in Madras, if the Government of that Presidency desire it.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. Bonham Carter

For Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Dept

order, 2130 October 94, N. 740.

Comm: to the Collector of Banjam who will render every assistance to Mr Caddy ~~in his work~~ in his work.

2. The Supdt, Govt Central Museum, ~~will be requested to~~ report to the Govt: Epigraphist will report at an early date whether a spare set of the Casts is required.

2/5/94
2/10/94.

Endt. N. 741.

Copy to the Govt of Bengal, General Dept.

Casts of Banjam
for the Govt Central Museum
from the Epigraphist

From

The Govt of Bengal
Darjeeling

N. 134. T. G.

Dated 16/9
Recd 26/9 } 1894
Rpt 27/9
Encl: one + 9 S.C. of the
Current Int. N. 1

Subject

Requesting that the Dist Officer, Banjam may be directed to give Mr Caddy the necessary authorisation for the work of taking casts of the various Asoka Inscriptions.

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OF 18

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