

Landmarks on the Bibliography

Harihar–Indu's Bibliography of Hodgson

A Descriptive Bibliography of Fugitive but Extant materials
But Not On Public Holdings
Belonging to

Brian Houghton Hodgson

Annotated and Corrected by Hodgson Himself



Located and Compiled By:

Harihar Raj Joshi

Indu Joshi

Foreword By:

David Waterhouse

The Nepal Studies: Past and Present

Kathmandu, Nepal

2002

Cover Photo Caption

Nepal, nestling on the lap of the Himalayas, is the *tapobhoomi*, the Land of the Meditation. And the meditation is a unique media that can provide us the meaning of the Existence and the significance of the Life - right from here to the eternity.

It is through the meditation that one can achieve *prajna*, the knowledge, as well as *jnana*, the *wisdom*, so as to attain the Enlightenment to know and then understand oneself and then to illuminate the entire world and its living beings.

Since the hoary past with dusty dates and rusty facts people have been coming to the Himalayas for meditation. And once they were Enlightened through their meditation they were venerated as the *Sage*, the *savant*, the *Rishi*.

The term *Rishi* means the One who knows and understands the things - Past, Present and Future. We are confident that the people in general as well as the Hodgson Readers in particular would be happy to allow us to adding on it the lyrical Local, the nostalgic Nation and the humming Human.

**Harihar
Indu**

Nepal Himalaya, Pyaggo Phanta
Naya Bazar
Kathmandu, Nepal

Our forth coming publication

The Bon Notes
on
Notes Of The Services Of B.H.Hodgson
Collected By A Friend

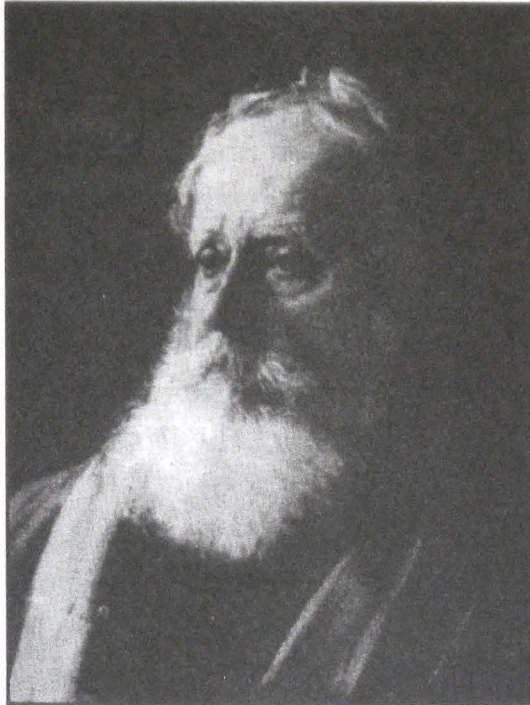


Photo Courtesy: British Museum, London

By
Harihar Raj Joshi
Indu Joshi

●
Afterword by
John Whelpton

●
The Nepal Studies: Past and Present
Kathmandu
N E P A L
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Landmarks on the Bibliography

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**A Descriptive Bibliography of Fugitive but Extant materials
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BRIAN HOUGHTON HODGSON

Annotated and Corrected by Hodgson Himself



Located and Compiled by:

Harihar Raj Joshi

Indu Joshi



Foreword By

David Waterhouse

Coordinator

The First

International Seminar/Workshop on Brian Houghton Hodgson

21-22, June 2002

London, England, UK

Bibliographical Resume

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Indu Joshi
-
- Foreword by:** David Waterhouse,
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समर्पण DEDICATION

त्वदीय वस्तु ब्रियन हडसन
तुभ्यमेव समर्पये

*Tvodiya vastu Briyan Hadasana
Tubhyemeva samarpaye*

We dedicate to thee, Brian Hodgson,
These materials of thine.

इन्दु
हरिहर
Harihar
Indu

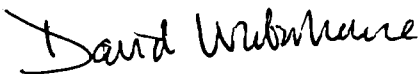
London, June 21-22, 2002

Foreword

HODGSON'S BOOKS

Brian Hodgson, who was the British Resident at the Court of Nepal from 1833 until 1843, was one of the foremost figures of his day. During his time in Nepal he laid the foundations of our modern understanding of Nepal and the Himalayan region. A man of indefatigable curiosity, he was the first European in Nepal to collect Buddhist manuscripts and to attempt to describe the main points of Buddhist culture. He wrote extensively about the natural history of Nepal - identifying for the first time over 100 species of birds and writing 127 papers on various aspects of the ornithology and the mammals of Nepal. As well as this he studied many of the minority languages of Nepal and the Himalayan region and wrote extensively about the ethnology of the region.

Harihar Raj Joshi has gone to considerable trouble to locate some of the early editions of Hodgson's work which are to be found in Nepal and to study them in some detail - the results of his labours will be very useful for the serious scholar who is interested in Hodgson and his published work. Many of the copies may have been in Hodgson's own library as they have been copiously annotated by Hodgson. Whether a definitive edition of Hodgson's work should be published, taking into account all the revisions discovered in these and other copies, is a matter for future discussion. However this contribution by Harihar Raj Joshi is a useful contribution to present day research which will be appreciated by all those with an interest in Brian Hodgson and his contribution to our understanding of the world of the mid nineteenth century



David Waterhouse



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2 May 2002

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Mr Harihar Raj Joshi (holder of Nepalese Passport No. 1310791) has been invited by the Royal Asiatic Society to attend a symposium on the nineteenth century scholar Brian Houghton Hodgson. This will take place at the School of Oriental and African Studies and at the Society's premises in London on 21-22 June 2002.

Mr Joshi is an important member of a team preparing a book about Hodgson and his work in Nepal. The Royal Asiatic Society will therefore pay Mr Joshi's return international airfares to attend this symposium, and three nights' hotel accommodation will also be provided for him in London.

We understand that Mr Joshi may also be bringing his wife and a colleague

We would be most grateful for any assistance that can be given to Mr Joshi and his party in obtaining a visa and completing other travel formalities.


ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

~~SECRET~~
Adrian Thomas

Secretary

A Few Letters

It gives us pleasure in bringing out this monograph to coincide with the happy occasion of Queen's Jubilee of Her Britannica Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

My talks with David Watwerhouse, Coordinator, the First International Seminar/Workshop on Brian Houghton Hodgson and the warm hospitality that I had from him and his betterhalf Madam Verona will ever be treasured.

I also like to treasure those moments with Will Douglas, Rebecca, and their sweet children, Janglewest (Tara) and Raymond (Rahul) in the Oxford.

London is seven seas away from Kathmandu as my parents used to say in those days gone by. Of course, London and Europe are quite afar. But distance does not mar the freshness of friendship. It is ever green to make us feel happy providing points to ponder over, memories to musing about and recollecting reminiscences of those days in London and around.

It also provides us a sense of happiness if and when we recollect those hours of interactions with friends at Royal Asiatic Society, Natural History Museum and the British Library, individually and collectively too.

Till we meet again with a new 'discoveries' on and of Hodgson, or when Hodgson's old friend Pandit Amritananda Bandyia would be available with new sets of manuscripts or when Hodgson's artist

Raj Man Singh will come forward to unfold his sheets of drawings of temples, vihar, men animal and birds of his time about 170 years before today.

Strolling around Oxford University complex we went inside the compound of Sheldonian Hall. It is also known as Sheldonian Theatre, which is used for ritual ceremonies by the Oxford University. I felt as if with his white beard and snow-white hair our Brian Hodgson is flashing out his smiles.

Whilst saying so to Will (William Douglas and even Rebecca earlier that day that I was having a sort of feeling of the presence of our Brian Hodgson right over here and there.

I remember telling them then and they too telling me then the presence of our Brian Hodgson being felt right over here, there, by my side around the Oxford Complex.

Presence in absentia and feeling of something somewhere nearby were what as the Humanist, or say as the Buddhist, we both enjoyed, taking ourselves back to the last phase of Siddhartha Gautam before his attainment of the Bodhiyana, thus becoming the Buddha, the Enlightenment.

Ah revoiz,

Ravishankar

Hanika Raj Goshi

E = mc²



Harihar: Indu: Tanoj: Pinky: JayKay

English alphabet E comes to be 5 if counted as 1 to A
Following this principle of the famous

Theory of Relativity that is E=mc²

comes to be 5 = Meditation calminating with double stresses as
Mind and Peace.

∴ 5 is what the Great Five is
It is the Rhythm of Relationship or Relativity,
It is the Rhapsody of Relativity or Relationship,
Right from here on this mood and culture to eternity.
Or E= mc².

E = 5	= 5
M = 13	= 4
C = 3	= 3
= 7 x 2 = 14	= 5
5 + 5 = 10	= 1
= 5+4+3+5+1 = 18	= 9

It is, thus, 0 or take it as 1

If it is 0 it is the philosophy of Zero

Reminding us the Geeta

Everything beginning with and from zero
ending unto and into zero.

If it is 1, it is the One then. The Only One that evolves and
revolves everything with and within it.



Of the Nepal, By the Nepal and For the World

Harihar-Indu's Bibliography of Hodgson

**Fugitive but Extant Materials,
Belonging to Brian Hodgson
Not on Public Holdings,
Located so far**

Brian Houghton Hodgson is the **Past** extending right unto the **Future**.

In literature and science and in pursuit, in study and in research **Hodgson** was one of the great writers, the prolific writer.

Besides military and education his main subjects of interest were geography, ethnology, religion and culture. These topics covered Nepal and other regions of Himalaya including Tibet. His writings are still of much scientific values. In many cases they still remain unique igniting our academic as well as scientific curiosity.

And they still do serve as the models to the scholars throughout the world even to this day.

He was a munificent collector. His collection in zoology represents a unique energy. His specimens, mostly of birds, reach the astonishing total of 10,499. His devotion to the neglected study of the aborigines of Nepal and India and a little bit of the other side of the Himalaya shows the full maturity of his exceptional zeal, enthusiasm and insight.

Hodgson campaigned strongly and argued with the then power circle for the pre-eminence of education in vernacular of each part of India educating the people in their own vernacular. It is only after decades that Hodgson's idea and policy were adopted.

We have endeavoured, in a way, to give the bibliography, in all details as far as possible of those fugitive but extant materials of Brian Hodgson. It is after constant visits and having talks and providing favours to persons holding them that that made us possible to come forward in compiling this bibliography. It is the **First bibliography** of its kind. Who knows we may be able to have yet the second one soon.

Concerted moves should be there so that we could locate and collect them in order to bringing them out for the benefit of the Republic of Letters. There may still be more of such fugitive and extant materials belonging to Hodgson. I think that it is our bounden duty to hunt for many more of such materials in relation to **Brain Hodgson**.

In the event if we could collect some funds for the collection, I think, that we may then be able to have something or the other pertaining to Hodgson before it is lost or thrown away as the waste papers.

A new edition of the works of **Hodgson**, with all annotations included in the corrected copy of his own works (including his remarks noted down on the works of other writers) would be a welcome volume. And every one of us would be more than happy to possess a copy of the same. I think that would be the possessor's pride. We, as the posterity of Brian Hodgson, should come out to full fill this historical responsibility.

It is against this backdrop that this bibliography or the descriptive catalogue of **Hodgson's** materials, fugitive but extant materials, located so far, has been compiled for the reference and reflection of the **Hodgson Readers** throughout the world in particular.

By the term fugitive we mean to state those materials that are not on public holdings. And by the term extant we mean those materials that have not yet been lost and are still available if we try to procure them today for our posterity tomorrow.

We have, thus, appended below a descriptive catalogue or the bibliography of those materials that we have been able to locating them in so many different places so far.

Notes of the services of B.H. Hodgson Collected By A Friend

Its size is 8.6"x 5.6" or 21 cm x 14 cm

This **Notes of the Services of B H Hodgson** is a booklet that has different pages depending on its editions or impressions. We will see it while going through in details as appended elsewhere on this bibliography. Our Hodgson has named it the pamphlet.

As the title, **Notes Of the services of B H Hodgson**, itself suggests, it is on, about and of the services and the contributions of **Brian Hodgson** left behind by him for the posterity to recollect and to ponder over on so many varied branches of human knowledge.

It is printed as **NOT PUBLISHED** with underline on the top margin of the inside cover page.

While going through various copies of this **unpublished printed pamphlet** it occurred to us that at least two to three editions or reprints must have been issued within a short span of time, say a year or two at the most.

It was **NOT PUBLISHED** but was **PRINTED**. It was privately printed. This unpublished printed pamphlet, **Notes Of The Services of B H Hodgson**, was originally meant for distribution among his well wishers, relatives, near and dear ones, friends and acquaintances for their references, reflections and, may be, even for reactions.

While going through some, about four copies of them, that we could lay our hands on, it then appears that at least two, if not more, editions or impressions must have been issued of this very unpublished printed pamphlet.

We have come across some copies of this title, let us say, the first edition that does not have the year printed therein. There are many corrections, additions, notes, and annotations made by **Hodgson** using both a lead pencil as well as a pen with black ink.

We could also have yet another copy on which Hodgson adds the year 1883 with a pen with black ink on the bottom margin of the inside cover. This copy with the year 1883 added with hand, has also many additions, emendation and annotations. **Hodgson** had a unique habit of annotating on books and journals if and when he used to go through them — be they be of his own or of some one else.

This copy of this unpublished printed pamphlet has **the year 1883** written down on the bottom margin just below the printed line- **Collected By A Friend.**

This copy also contains with significant annotated made by **Hodgson** himself.

When the new print or edition of this pamphlet became quite essential **Hodgson** then might have had that annotated copy printed with **the year 1883** printed therein. We have also seen a few annotations made on this very copy.

This, naturally, prompted us to come to a certain conclusion that this pamphlet must have had at least two editions or impressions, and that too, may be, in different period of time.

After receiving my letter of February 28, 1995 **Mr. J M Sims**, the then Head, **European Printed Books, The British Library**, had then on March 24, 1995 replied to me thus —

“Thank you for your letter of 28 February.

I have had a look at our copy of **Notes on the Services of B H Hodgson** collected by a friend. Like the copies you have seen, it has annotations by **Hodgson** as well as the date 1883 added in his hand on the title page. This copy was originally presented to the editor of the **Athenaeum** and was acquired by the **India Office Library between 1895 to 1909**”.

In that very letter **Mr. Sim** further adds:

“The identification of the “friend” as **Sir William Hunter** was made when the book was first catalogued on acquisition by the India Office Library between 1895 to 1909. According to the British Library Catalogue the ‘Friend’ is **Sir William Hunter**.”

It is totally wrong to identify the ‘friend’ as **Sir William Hunter**.

Accordingly, I again informed **Mr. J M Sims**, Head, European Printed Books, about this blunder or gross negligence or probably sheer ignorance to identify ‘a friend’ as **Hunter**.

I also informed him that there are some materials that could prove that the identification of ‘a friend’ as **Sir William Hunter** is a gross blunder or an utter negligence or even sheer ignorance.

The British Library has this very title, **Notes Of The Services of B H Hodgson, Collected By a Friend**, catalogued with Shelf mark **P/T 1816**.

I wonder if that has duly been corrected by now.

As stated above I have come across different copies of the same title. For our easy reference I have marked it as appended below:

- A. Tushar:** The copy where there is no mention of year, neither printed nor written down by hand.
- B. Calvin:** The copy where the year 1883 is written down by hand.
- C. Indu:** The copy where the year 1883 is printed.

I have also come across some other copies, including those as mentioned above, of this very title annotated by Hodgson himself in his usual way — adding teeming notes, correcting those that have already been printed, crossing out a few lines here and there and again annotating them.

TUSHAR:

- a. It has 75 pages
- b. On the cover page Hodgson has written—

**Private
Own Corrected
and list added.**

(N.B. See Pamphlet of 1845)

Hunter's catalogue is also here

And these five lines have been crossed out.

c. Inside cover page: In **Collected By A Friend**, two words **Collected** and **Friend** are crossed out.

Hodgson has made annotations on following pages—

**4,5,8,9,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,22,23,24,25,27,28,30,31,34,35,36,37,
44,45,46,48,49,54,55,56,58,61.**

CALVIN

- a. It has 51 pages.
- b. Addition is there after B H Hodgson, Esq.
- c. Below his name four lines of addition are there.
- d. **Collected By A Friend** is not crossed out
- e. Just below this is written 1883 by hand.
- f. On the backside of its cover page Hodgson has written by hand

**Own copy corrected
Imperfect
See the new**

These three lines have been crossed out. And just below is written within small brackets

(See renewed
copy)

Hodgson has annotated on following pages —

On the facing page: 1

On pages: 15,16, 17,22,23,32,33,35,44,45,46,47,53,58,79,80

INDU

- a. It has 104 pages
- b. There is **Index 4 pages**. $100 + 4 = 104$ pages.
- b. The Year 1883 is printed.
- c. On the cover page **Hodgson** has written by his own hand

**Own Copy
See other copy for
Hunter's list of MSS**

Hodgson's annotations are on following pages—

- a. Inside cover **page 2 lines** are added.
- b. On the back cover **page 2 lines + 3 lines** are added.

- c. **Page 34:** top margin: **8 lines** are added.
- d. **Page 47:** on top margin, right hand margin and bottom margin **41 lines** have been added.
- e. **Page: 48** top margins added **6 lines** continuing **1 line** on to top of right hand margin.
- f. **Page: 49** **12 lines** are added on bottom margin.
- g. **Page 57** **1 line** is added on right hand margin
On the back cover page are added
2 lines + 3 lines

2. **Essays on Languages, Literature, and Religion of Nepal and Tibet: (1874)**

By: **B H Hodgson**

Own Copy corrected 1876.

This is the **Amsterdam** edition based on my collection and edited by that eminent scholar **Dr. Mahadeva Saha of India.**

This **Amsterdam** edition has also, unfortunately, not incorporated all annotations made by Hodgson therein. A new edition should include all such items left out by **Dr. Saha.**

After seeing (or just learning?) this Amsterdam edition edited by **Dr. Saha** some characters used to boast that the corrected copy of **Hodgson**, not **Dr. Saha's** edition, is in the library holdings in London. Such characters posing as the academician had not even heard of it, let alone seeing it or touching by hands.

3. **Essays on the Languages, Literature, and Religion of Nepal and Tibet: 1874**

By: **B H Hodgson**

Own Copy corrected since 1875

This copy that we have recently located is totally a fresh one. Many of us may not be aware of it. Hodgson has made annotations on various pages of it too.

4. Selections from the Records of the Government of Bengal: 1857

By: Brian Houghton Hodgson

Own copy corrected from 1873

5. Miscellaneous Essays relating to

Indian Subjects: Vol. II: 1880

By: Brian Houghton Hodgson,

Own copy corrected after 1880

6. On the Indo-Chinese Borders

a. Reprint from Journal No. 1, 1853

b. On the cover page Hodgson has written with dark brown ink

N.B. Returned by Howorth

June 14/81

7. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal

No. CCLXIV: No. V: 1857

a. Addition on the cover page

b. Annotation on several pages are there

8. The Calcutta Review

No. CXXVII: January, 1877

Edited by: E.Lethbridge, M.A.

Trans-Himalayan Missions and Their Results: Pages 115-159
Annotated by Hodgson on Pages: 128, 130, 131,132, 133, 135, 136,
137, 139, 140, 143, 144, 145.

9. On the Stratification of Language

Sir Robert Rede's Lecture
Delivered
In the Senate House before the University
Of Cambridge
On Friday, May 29, 1868
By
Max Muller, M.A.
London: 1868

Annotated Pages: 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 42, 43, 44

10. Lotus de la Bonne Loi

Par: M.E. Burnouf

Paris: M DCCC LIL

Hodgson writes on the cover page:
BH Hodgson
Posthumous gift
Received through J. Mohl.

11. Catalogue of the Buddhist Sanskrit Manuscripts In the University of Library, Cambridge

By
Cecil Bendall, M.A.
Cambridge, 1883

It is written inside as ———

To
B H Hodgson, Esq.
"Le veritable fondateur de nos erudite
Bouddhiques"
With the editors' kind
Regards.

OFF PRINT

1. Tibetan Type of Mankind

Hodgson's Miscellaneous Essays Relating to Indian Subjects Vol. II: Page 95 has this title.

But this off print has—

- a. Note is added on top margin 3 lines with black ink .
- b. Just by the side of it writes a small note with a lead pencil.
- c. On the bottom margin a note of 3 lines with a lead pencil.
- d. Printed matter: Length of head and length of hand corrected.

Plus + Royal decree of copper plate from the Malla King authorising Capuchin Fathers to operate Churches so as to propagate the faith in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur.

It may arouse our academic curiosity further if we try to engage ourselves to locate the place and study including a search for whatsoever we may be able to find out there, including oral traditions about **Churches** there.

2. On the Aborigines of the sub-Himalayas

- a. Annotation made with a lead pencil and black ink on four sides of the margin of Page 1
- b. Annotations made with the ink on four sides of the margin of Page 2
- c. Corrections and notes added with ink on four sides of margin of Page 3
- d. Annotation made with ink on four sides of the margin of Page 8

Middles four pages are missing of this off print.

3. On the Aborigines of the Eastern Frontier

- a. On top margin is added with ink —
Burmese. Singpho. Abhor. Miri. Naga
- b. There is annotations made with a lead pencil on top margin,
left hand and right hand margin

4. On the Chepang and Kusunda tribes of Nepal

- a. **On the bottom margin** is added with a lead pencil
Ethnology.
- b. On top margin and on right hand margin note is added with
a lead pencil.
- c. **On page 20 line 3** a term is corrected
- d. **On page 22** there is a note of **2 lines** with a lead pencil.
- e. **On page 24** under the heading Chepang 5 words are
corrected.

GALLEY PROOF SHEET

i. On the Aborigines of the sub-Himalayas

- a. Annotations are there on left hand margin of **page 1239**
- b. On the same page on Himalaya Peak a **word** has been
corrected
- c. **3 lines** have been added with a lead pencil on the bottom
margin after the word **Chumalari**
- d. **On page 1241 line 11** the digit printed there is corrected.
- e. On the bottom margin **1 line** Note is added.
- f. A word is also added on line 21 after the word ... **here.....**

ii. A sheet of paper:

size 4.6" x 4.6" (18cm x 11 cm)

It had **8 pages** on which are made notes with a lead pencil

And also with black ink as—

**Memos/ Title found omitted on the languages,
Literature & Religion of Nepal & Tibet**

- iii. **One light yellow colour sheet size 4.6" x 7" (11cm x 18cm) and extra plain sheet of the same size from the Letter head of Pasture Wood House, Abinger, Dorking has**
- a. additional information of **4 pages** to be added on **Notes of the Services of B H Hodgson.**
- iv. **A sheet of paper of brown colour with the size: 8.6" x 5.6" (21cm x 14cm) on which Hodgson has written with black ink as — Copies of pamphlet given**

Hodgson has then noted down the names whom he had given that Pamphlet. The name begins with Sir F. Currie
There are **32 lines** and more than **32 names** are there.

5. Sutta Nippatsu

Or Dialogues & Discourses of Gotama Buddha

By: Sir M. Coomara Swamy

London, 1874

*** On the inside cover page on top of right hand margin is written with a lead pencil **BHHodgson.**

*** Immediately after the cover and before the inside title page begins, **Hodgson** has written down notes with a lead pencil. on that page.

Annotated pages of this title are:

Introduction:

Pp: x: xii: xiii: xiv: xv: xvi: xvii: xviii: xxi: xxiii: xxiv: xxv: xxvi: xxvii: xxix: xxxii:

Uraga Sutta:

- * Pp 3: **URAGA VAGGA: on the bottom margin**
- * Pp 13: **Khaggavisana Sutta: Top margin and right hand margin**
- * Pp 17: **On top and bottom margins**
- * Pp 18: **On the bottom margin**
- * Pp 23: **On top and bottom margins**

Brian Hodgson is not a new name. He was the explorer. He was the man of science that opened so many branches of human knowledge. He was a munificent collector of manuscripts, ancient texts. He was an erudite scholar that over shadowed his contemporaries and equally impressed them.

Scholars all over the world in general and the **Hodgson Readers** in particular are quite aware that, besides 184 chapters of highly academic value, **Brian Hodgson** has also four monumental works, magnum opus rather, to his credit. His writings still ignite intellectual inquiries amidst the new generation of scholars.

Those four works of Brian Hodgson are

1. **Selections from the records of the Government of Bengal, 1857**
2. **Essays on languages, literature and religion of Nepal and Tibet, 1874**
3. **Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian subjects, Vol. I. 1880**
4. **Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian subjects, Vol. II. 1880**

It would not be out of the place to state that **Brian Hodgson** was one of the intellectual giants that over-shadowed the entire scholarly and academic community of the world then. He even does so today. He has

made significant additions, annotations, corrections and emendations on his own copy of his own works. He has also put remarks on the writings of other people while going through them.

Deleting **Susan Hodgson 1876** on the title page of **Essays of 1874** our **Brian Hodgson** writes 'own copy corrected'. And sufficient additions have been added and significant corrections and remarks have been made both with a lead pencil as well as with a fountain pen with black ink. **At places there is the black ink used over his own annotations made by a lead pencil. This copy has also a map of Nepal and Tibet, thoroughly annotated and corrected.**

On 'Selections of 1857' Hodgson writes with a lead pencil on its title page —

Picked up at Zurich's 1877 all my own being gone

He has made corrections and put on additions including some remarks on it. **It has also a sketch map surrounding Kathmandu valley with elevations duly marked. It also carries a Physical Map of Nepal and Tibet thoroughly corrected and annotated.**

Two volumes of **Miscellaneous Essays 1880** have apt remarks with a lead pencil on the flap of the first page —

These two volumes of Essays are a virtual continuation of the one volume called on the languages, etc of Nepal and Tibet (1874).

There are other remarks, additions and corrections too.

Authenticity of annotated versions

Some people are of the opinion that it is through me that people heard about those corrected copies of **Hodgson**. Mr. **Richard Hale, Director Nepal, the British Council**, in his letter of July 26, 1994, suggested me to seek the cooperation of publishers who might be interested in publishing **Hodgson's** book(s).

The title page bearing the signature of and remarks by **Hodgson** himself leave no scope for any doubt whatsoever about the authenticity of additions and annotations, corrections and emendations being made by the celebrated **Hodgson**.

The hand written annotations both with a lead pencil and black ink are authentic. Of course, at places **Hodgson** has written with black ink over his own earlier writings by a lead pencil.

I have seen **Hodgson** smiling through his own hand written notes, bon notes rather, of about one and half century ago inviting scholars to pursue the research further. That is how I had written in 1994.

How come those those corrected copies of **Brian Hodgson's** own works were to have a safe heaven on this part of the globe? How come that those corrected copies undertook such 'historic voyage'? Were those 'stolen' from **Surrey, Abinger** or **London** to 'smuggle them out' to **the Snows from the Sea**? Or were they 'donated' by **Brian Hodgson** himself to some one in this part of the globe? Blessed are those who were fortunate enough to have such a gift of historical importance and academic significance!

When did Hodgson make the annotations then?

William Hunter has not given even a slightest hint about the 'presence' of those 'annotated and corrected' copies. Had he had a chance of knowing about them, **William Hunter** would definitely have referred in some details about those copies—annotated, corrected and emendated by **Brian Hodgson** himself.

In his corrected copy of 'Essays of 1874' **Hodgson** has put a remark on the top margin of Part I on page 1. This remarks is in reference to **Hunter's** report of November 1883 about the vernacular education advocated by **Hodgson** since more than 40 years then. Interestingly, it clearly indicates that this book was in England right till that period of time.

Furthermore, this very corrected copy was being annotated even after that period as references are there to articles and books published after 1890.

It was really inspiring to go through those copies of **Hodgson's** own works and other materials annotated by **Hodgson** himself.

On going through the annotated copy with minute details we were prompted to come to the conclusion that annotations and emendations might have been made on the book itself on all sides of the pages with a lead pencil and with a pen with black ink after **Hodgson** left India. **Hodgson** has rewritten again with a pen with the black ink over the earlier annotations made by a lead pencil. **Hodgson's** handwritings are so steady, clear and easily readable that I could not miss a single word. Of course, short forms have been used for journals and societies and for his earlier publications. They can, however, be easily read and understood by **Hodgson students**, let alone the scholars interested in and at home with the subjects they deal with.

Hodgson also adds **D. C. L.**; (after his name and titles added with black ink by **Hodgson** himself) that the **Oxford University** had conferred upon him **in 1890**.

Additions and annotations are there even on **Miscellaneous Essays of 1880**.

Hodgson started annotations on '**Essays of 1874**' right from 1876 as the date therein indicates. **Hodgson** had only deleted the name of **Susan Hodgson** but not the date written down therein by **Susan**.

Mr. J. M. Sims, Head of European Printed Books, **Oriental and India Office Collections** in the **British Library**, in his letter of **February 4, 1994** writes to me –

“It looks as if Hodgson annotated this copy (Selections of 1857) prior to 1874, possibly in preparation for republication in the Essays of 1874.”

This does not subscribe to the fact.

This very copy of **Selections of 1857** has the reference to the two volumes entitled

Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian Subjects, 1880.

**Did Brian Hodgson present those ‘corrected copies’
to some one in Nepal?**

Dr. Mahadeva (Prasad) Saha, Asiatic Society, Calcutta, India writes to me in his letter of **July 14, 1994** —

“Hodgson may have presented copies to Amritananda or some other person very close to him. This may be the reason of the presence of corrected copies’ in Nepal and in India.

This too does not appear to be in conformity with the facts.

I do not think that **Brian Hodgson** might have presented his own works ‘corrected’ to **Pandit Amritananda**, who was, nevertheless, Hodgson’s guide and a close friend. Nor **Hodgson** presented the same to some other person close to **Hodgson** in Nepal. Why should **Hodgson** act like this? What for? After returning back from his Buddhist pilgrimage in India **Pandit Amritananda** had spared sufficient time for our **Brian Hodgson** to pursue his Buddhist studies further. And our **Pandit Amritananda** had passed away in **955 of the Nepal Era (the Newari era)** corresponding to the **Christian era around 1837** when **Brian Hodgson** was already a full fledged **Resident** at the Court of Nepal.

Mr. J M Sims, Head, European Printed Books, in the OIOC of the British Library wrote to me on **August 30, 1994** stating thereby—

“The way in which these books found their way to Nepal (assuming that is where they came into your possession) is a subject of speculation but I can not throw any light on it. Hodgson did not have any direct descendants and so his library was probably dispersed after his or his widow’s death.”

There is no reason whatsoever for brining or sending those books to this part. There was much scope of getting those ‘corrected copies’ being published or reprinted in England itself for larger readership mostly scholars of Europe and even America.

Hodgson’s publisher, **Trubner and Company** of Ludgate Hill, London, would have been more than happy to have those ‘corrected’ versions reprinted. That would have been the rare honour to Trubner itself.

In 1874 **Trubner** published **Brian Hodgson’s Essays on the language, literature and religion of Nepal and Tibet** with annotations, corrections and additions from his earlier works entitled **Illustrations of the Literature and Religion of the Buddhist**, Serampore, 1841

and

Selections from the Records of the Government of Bengal, No. XXVII, Calcutta, 1857.

In 1880 under its **Oriental Series** with the motto – **fulcur exit ab oriente** – **Trubner** brought out **Hodgson’s Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian Subjects** in two volumes.

I do not see any logic or reason of **Hodgson** sending his corrected copies to Nepal. He could have sent the copy as was available then in England. It would, therefore, be an interesting academic exercise to ‘discover’ the historic ‘voyage’ or ‘historic presence’ of **Brian Hodgson’s ‘corrected and annotated copies’** in this part of the globe and that too especially in Nepal.

Were those stolen then?

Were those corrected copies stolen from **Grange, Aderley** (under **Costwold Hill**) where **Hodgson** stayed permanently after shifting from **Rangers, Dourly, Gloucestershire** where he had stayed till 1867 after his returning back from India in 1857?

Or were those works stolen from **Abinger, Surrey**, where **Susan Hodgson**, a few years before and/or after **Hodgson's** demise in 1894, had come to live there forever?

If those were at all stolen it would be termed as an historical theft. And the thief, whosoever he or she might be, is a thief with thoughts. It also, however, does not appear to be so.

Why should some one in England steal those **corrected copies** of **Brian Hodgson** and bring them back to Nepal? Why? The academic circle in the world should seek answer and hunt for the possible clues too.

Did Susan Hodgson sell them materials then?

One question immediately that comes before our mind is if **Susan, Mrs. Susan Hodgson**, sold them to some one in London or in Surey. The grand daughter of **General Oliver, R.A.**, and the daughter of **Rev. Chambre Townshend of Darry** and the beloved **better half** of **Brian Hodgson** had no reason whatsoever to part with those books that had emotional, sentimental values to her, let alone selling them away.

Those corrected copies had many living memories sacred to themselves – **Susan and Brian** – still vibrating when 'the last still loveliest, and all are gray, had left this earth for his heavenly abode.

Let us presume for a moment that **Mrs. Hodgson** did sell those corrected works to some one in London. Who is, after all, that

fortunate fellow to be lucky enough to purchase those '**corrected copies**' of **Hodgson**? Some one bought those copies all right. But how come that those very copies are available in this part of the globe then? How?

The situation then in England can provide ample proofs to establish that **Susan Hodgson** did not at all sell those copies. Had she been interested to sell those '**corrected copy**' of **Hodgson's** works, there would have been quite a number of prospective buyers too.

That would have made the proud possessor of those **works of Hodgson** whom even in his advanced age people used to pay due respects and shower him with honours.

People would have felt themselves fortunate if they could have been of some assistance to the widow of **Brian Hodgson**, who was still then the living encyclopedia, and is still today.

There is no logic to prove that **Susan Hodgson** sold them.

Someone borrowed them and never returned back?

There is one probability, a very thin probability rather, that some one close to **Susan** might have borrowed those '**corrected**' books to have a sort of 'study as a source materials and reference' upon the appointment or assignment to Nepal or India. That some one may very well be either **Indian Civil Service officials** or **officials from defense forces** or the **British Minister**, the **British Resident**, just appointed at the **Court of Nepal** or even **Resident or Political Officer to some native states in India**.

Some one might have borrowed those '**corrected**' books and never thought of returning them back. Those '**annotated**' works of **Hodgson** might have undertaken the '**historic voyage**' to Nepal or this part of the globe along with that yet-to-be-identified some one. Or were those works of **Hodgson** '**lifted**' from the shelves without **Susan's** knowledge? Book lifters pose and claim to be the book lovers' gentlemen. Or are they book-lover gentlemen at large?

Susan Hodgson was the most cooperative and considerate lady. She helped and made available everything concerning her husband **Hodgson** to **William Hunter** who, after the sad demise of our **Brian Hodgson** was recording 'many memory of the finer nature of **Brian Hodgson's** life.

So great was **Susan's** contributions to perpetuate **Hodgson's** memory that **William Hunter** dedicated to her his book – **Life of Brian Houghton Hodgson**, published two years after **Hodgson's** death, in 1896.

Let us hunt for the courier of those annotated copies

It would be an interesting study and research on the 'historic voyage' of those corrected and annotated works of **Hodgson** and other materials in relation to our **Hodgson**. It would be of immense academic value if some one try to hunt for to 'discover' the 'courier' or 'carrier' who brought those materials belonging to **Hodgson** to this part of the globe.

Those books were right in England till 1889, the year **D.C.L.** was conferred upon **Brian Hodgson** by **Oxford University**. **Hodgson** has added with black ink **D.C.L.** after his name on his corrected books.

It might be a possibility that those works might have had the historic voyage, may be quite late, that too, after **Brian Hodgson's** demise in the month of **May of 1894**.

A concerted effort should be or must be made by the dedicated **Hodgson Readers** in **England, France, Germany, and America**. In **India** we should try **Calcutta, Serampore, Patna, Darjeeling, Bangalore, Tiruvantapuram, Birjung, Raxaul** (both **Nepal and India** side), **Kathmandu, Patan** and other places around **Nepal and India** that may provide us some clues.

We have quite recently been lucky enough to locate them and could also go through them by fulfilling the usual way of their demands.

Important to include and carry to London

1. Clock on walking stick: **lauro ghadi** (with some notes)
2. **Clypsidrom**: The water clock, **pani ghadi** (with some notes)
2. Photographs —
 - i. **British Residency in Kathmandu** (of Hodgson's period)
 - ii. **Kakani Bungalow**
 - iii. **Raxaul Transit House** (Both Nepal and India sides)
 - iv. **Calcutta**: where Hodgson stayed
 - v. **Fort William** (now Writers' Building)
 - vi. **Patna (India): Alaichi Kothi.**
 - vii. **Darjeeling** where Hodgson stayed: **Herbert Hill** and **Brianstone**
 - viii. **Places for over night stay from Raxaul to Kathmandu**
 - ix. **Chisapani Garhi** (There used to be a check post for people coming to and going from Kathmandu valley)

In the event if we could locate and have them would be worth to include them in our bibliography if not for taking those to London to look at by the participants of **the first international undertaking on Brian Hodgson.**

These may serve as an interesting reference and provide researching reflection in order to have remarks, review and reactions of all the participants in the international seminar/workshop on Brian Hodgson and also of other interested circles in England and elsewhere.

ADDENDUM

Yet Another Annotated copy of Hodgson's Essays of 1874

This is the new copy that has recently been located.

Some one else has written with black ink on the right hand top margin of the title as-

The notes are by the author himself
(Mr. B. H. Hodgson
in his handwriting)

Annotated Portions: Part I

Page:

1. ** To margin: one line notes added as reference
** Bottom margin added **7 lines**
3. Bottom margins added **1 line** of reference
9. Addition of **6 lines** on bottom margin
11. Bottom margin **reference** is added
14. Addition on footnote after **A. D. 1825**
15. Letter corrected
16. Notes added on bottom margin
23. Note on right hand margin
26. Notes added on bottom margin
28. Addition on bottom margin
36. Addition of **8 lines** on the bottom margin
41. Notes on the bottom margin. The word **China** on the footnote is corrected
49. **Line 12** from the below on the word **them** added notes on the bottom margin
56. Annotation on the bottom margin and continuing on **page 57** too.

Pages annotated are **58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70**

On page 71 there is a remark by a lead pencil

(**N. B.** Annotation by a lead pencil on the top margin of **page 63** is not of **Hodgson** but of **some one else**.)

However, on the bottom margin of this page **Hodgson** has made annotation with dark brown ink.

Other pages annotated are – **72, 75, 82, 93, 112, 115, 121, 123, 124, 125, 133, 139, 141, 142, and 143.**

On page 119 on the bottom margin the notes therein are continuing to right hand margin

Page 121 has addition

Annotated Portions Part II

Annotated pages are: **1, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 46, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 83.**

On page 55 references is added on top margin.

**(It would be better to find out about that very 'some one else'
-Harihar)**

In my recent visit to London to participate in the international seminar/workshop on **Brian Houghton Hodgson** the lady luck favoured me by taking me to a person who was holding Hodgson's famous works **Essays on the languages and literature and religion of Nepal and Tibet.**

This copy of **Hodgson's Essays** is not in public holding as some one may boast to say. I saw it along with my **Bombay University friend.** Interesting it is to make a bon note herein that I have noted down the following annotations made by **Hodgson** himself therein.

Annotation Made

- Before title page writes with a lead pencil:
BHHodgson
(Own copy)
- Page facing the title page: Edgar's Sikim Report Cal. 1874
- Title page: **BHHodgson**
Alderley Oct 1874
- Opposite page notice

Part I

Annotated pages:

1, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30

- The term **Bhot** is corrected as **Nepal**
- **Page 33** the word **Buddhist** is corrected as **Tathagatas**

Annotated pages:

36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59,
60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78,
79, 82, 83, 86, 87

89 (in this page the term **morals** has been corrected as **mortals**)
90, 91, 93, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 105, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116,
117, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 135, 136, 139, 141, 142, 143, 145

Part II

Annotated Pages

2, 3, 4, 9, 13, 14, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 45, 37, 61 (the word **Dari**
herein has been corrected as **Dadhi**)
65, 66, 67, 68, 76, 81, 92, 97, 104, 121,
One **Map** inside this volume has been annotated.

Located yet other materials of Brian Hodgson

Whilst working on this Bibliography I came across some other Hodgson materials that I have appended below for our own reference and reflections. Those materials are—

1. Life of Sir Henry Lawrence

By late Maj. General

Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwards, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

And

Herman Merivale

On the left hand margin is added

S.Hodgson

2. Abstract & Analysis

The Recommendation

1884

Writes on right hand margin:

Rev. J.

Johnston, FSS

**“Our education policy
in India**

3. Proof Sheet Chapter

W. W. Hunter

4. Texts of the Buddhist Canon

commonly known as

Dhammapada

With accompanying narrative

Translated from Chinese

Samuel Beal

1878

On left hand margin writes:

BHH

1882

5. **A Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East India**

-Robert N. Cust

Honourary Librarian of RAS

1878

On the left hand margin has—

BHH

1882

The Beginning

I am just reminded of writing once that in our every beginning is there the end. And in our every end is there the beginning.

It is interesting to note that Brian **Hodgson** is the first person to inaugurate the study of Buddhism in the West. According our study the first word Buddhism in the printed form had appeared in 1801 as **Boudism**. And the word Buddhist used to be written as **Boodist**.

And equally interesting to note that it is through the West many of us in the East learnt and studied Buddhism again.

Brian Hodgson was not 'unethical humbug' as alleged by that "eccentric" **Ellenborough**. **Hodgson** was the glowing coal that not only gave the light but also provided warmth. People circumambulation in his or her own comprehensive ignorance with very limited understanding have come to pronounce Hodgson's Blind Alley while talking about Hodgson's friend Pandit Amritananda. It naturally reminded many of us that interesting fable of the **Blind Man and the Elephant**.

This is the **First** one in the field of **Bibliography**. And it gives me pleasure to state that **Mr. David Waterhouse** is the **First** one to write a forword for such a **Bibliography**.

If everything moves as planned we would soon be meeting you with our monograph on the **First British To Visit Nepal**.

**Till then,
Friends, Britons, fellow travellers beneath and beyond the sun
Lend me your cooperation.
I am here to have interactions with you all
To find out about the **First British to visit Nepal.**
It is one of the **Three Ks**
And which one of the **K** is the **First British to visit Nepal then****

**Harihar Raj Joshi
Indu Joshi**

MEMO

Still Yet another annotated copy of Essays of 1874

Lady luck just knocked at us with yet another annotated copy of **Essays of 1874 of Brian Hodgson**. We have found some interesting annotations therein made by our **Brian Hodgson** himself.

On the inside cover of this book **Hodgson** has himself written with black ink –

**To Mr. Townshend
with the affectionate
regards of
the author
Alderley
Oct. 1. 1874**

Interesting it is to note herein that exactly 100 years later on 1974 **'the great nephew of the author'** presented this annotated copy **'with prayers for the good success'** and had signed

**Ernest F.R. Townshend
8.2.74**

Annotations made on this copy

- **On page 30** on the top margin the word **Bhote** has been crossed out and replaced with the term **Nepal**
- **On page 14** some words have been added
- **Page 61:** line 10 on the word (*Sunyata*) is added on the bottom margin—

Herbert Spencer's Unknowable is the nearest equivalent of the Buddhist nirvana and sunyata

- **On page 120** some calculations have been made on the bottom margin.



Harihar-Indu's Bibliography of Hodgson



Photo: Mrs. Verena Waterhouse

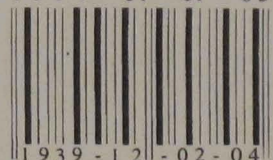
David Waterhouse
The Coordinator

Harihar Raj Joshi
*The only Nepali invited
to participate*

**The First
International Seminar/Workshop on Brian Houghton Hodgson**

**June 21 -22, 2002
London, England, UK**

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1 9 3 9 - 1 2 - 0 2 - 0 4

04

