

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

EDITED BY

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES.



JANUARY TO DECEMBER,
1893.



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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR JANUARY, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 11th January, 1893, at 9 P. M.

THE HON'BLE SIR C. A. ELLIOTT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.,
President, in the Chair.

The following members were present :—

Babu Gaurdás Bysack, Babu Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, E. C. Cotes, Esq., Babu Sarat Chandra Dás, P. Donaldson, Esq., R. C. Dutt, Esq., The Most Rev. Dr. Paul Goethals, G. A. Grierson, Esq., Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, C. Little, Esq., C. J. Lyall, Esq., R. D. Mehta, Esq., W. H. Miles, Esq., T. R. Munro, Esq., L. de Nicéville, Esq., R. D. Oldham, Esq., The Rev. G. Sandberg, Pandit Haraprasád Shástri, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitors :—F. L. D. Elliott, Esq., A. B. Patterson, Esq., C. Saunders, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Twenty-three presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members :—

His Highness the Maharajah Scindia.
E. A. Gait, Esq.
E. D. Maclagan, Esq.
P. Sundaram Pillay, Esq.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting:—

A. A. Caspersz, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, proposed by C. Little, Esq., seconded by J. Mann, Esq.

P. Nolan, Esq., C. S., Commissioner, Rajshaye Division, proposed by H. Beveridge, Esq., seconded by C. Little, Esq.

Babu Sarat Chandra Lahiri, proposed by Pandit Haraprasád Shás-tri, seconded by C. Little, Esq.

The Rev. O. Bodding, proposed by Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, seconded by the Rev. L. O. Skrefsrud.

The Philological Secretary read reports on the following finds of Treasure Trove Coins:—

(I) Report on 271 gold mohurs, forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, with his No. 338, dated 28th April, 1892. See Report No. VIII of this series.

The mohurs are stated in the Deputy Commissioner's letter to have been found during the progress of railway excavation work near Delhi, and to have been appropriated by Government, as the finders attempted to keep the coins themselves, and did not at once report the discovery of the treasure trove.

On examination I find that the mohurs belong to the following Mughal Emperors of Delhi: Akbar (7 specimens), Jahângir (16), Shâhjahân (89), Aurangzib (159), total 271 coins, ranging over a period of about 150 years (1556–1707 A. D.).

The following is a detailed statement:

I. **AKBAR**, 963–1014 A. H. = 1556–1605 A. D.

Type 1: obv., oblong area, rev., square area; mint Lâhor; dates 981, 983, 985; indifferent specimens 3

Type 2: obv., oblong area, rev., round area; mint Agrah; dates 972, 974; fair specimens: ... 2

Type 3: two round areas; mint —pûr; date 976; indifferent specimen 1

Type 4: small, round, *jaljalâl*; mint Burhânpûr; date regnal 48: good specimen 1

Total ——— 7

II. **JAHÂNGIR**, 1014–1037 A. H. = 1605–1627 A. D.

Type 1: lettered surfaces, ornamented; mints and dates Agrah, 1020, 6³, 1021, 7³, 1022, 8³, 1026, 12¹, Barhânpûr, regnal 20³; good specimens ... 11

Type 2: two oblong areas; mint Aĥmadâbâd; date 1028, 14; good specimen 1

	Type 3: zodiacal, 2 Taurus, 1 Gemini, 1 Cancer; mint Agrah; dates 1030, 16 ² , 1031, 17 ² ; good specimens 4	
		Total — 16
III.	SHÁH JAHÁN, 1037–1068 A. H. = 1627–1658 A. D.	
	Type 1: two square linear areas; six varieties (of some only a few specimens); mints Aḥmadá- bád, Kambáyat, Katak, Láhor, Multán, Súrat; dates: 1043, 6 ¹ , 1045, 7 ² , 1045, 8 ¹ , 1046, 9 ² , 1048, 12 ¹ , 1059, 22 ¹ , 1060, 23 ¹ , 1062, 26 ¹ , 1064, 28 ² , 1065, 28 ¹ , 1066, 29 ¹ , 1066, 30 ² , 1067, 30 ² , 1067, 31 ² , 1068, 31 ² , 1068, 32 ² , 1069, 32 ² , 1069, 33 ² , illegible 6; nearly all fair or good ... 42	
	Type 2: two square dotted areas; two varieties (of one only 1 specimen); mint Barhánpúr; dates 1047, 10 ¹ , 1049 ¹ , 1055 ¹ , 1066 ¹ , 1068, 32 ² , illegi- ble 6; indifferent and fair specimens ... 13	
	Type 3: two round areas; mint Sháhjahánábád; dates 1064, 27 ¹ , 1068, 31 ¹ 2	
	Type 4: two scalloped areas; three varieties (of one only 1 specimen); mint Daulatábád; dates 1044, 8 ¹ , 1047, 9, 1048, 12 ¹ , 1049, 12 ¹ , 1052, 15 ² , 1052, 20 ¹ (with wrong date), 1053, 16 ¹ , 1055, 19 ¹ , 1056, 20 ¹ , 1057, 20 ¹ , 1059, 22 ¹ , 1059, 23 ¹ , 1061, 25 ¹ , 1062, 25 ¹ , 1062, 28 ¹ (with wrong date), 1067, 27 ² , 1069, 30 ² 24	
	Type 5: two rosette areas; mints and dates Sháhjahánábád 1068, 32, Daulatábád 1068, 32, fair specimens 2	
	Type 6: a scalloped area, and a lettered surface; Akbarábád, 1043, 6 1	
	Type 7: one scalloped rosette area, and a lettered surface; mint illegible, date 1040, 3 ... 1	
	Type 8: two lettered surfaces; mints Láhor, Súrat; dates 1037, 1 ¹ , 1038, 1 ² , 1066, 30 ¹ ... 4	
		Total — 89
IV.	AURANGZÍB, 1068–1118 A. H. = 1658–1707 A. D.	
	Type 1: two square linear areas; mints and dates lost; very crude specimens 2	
	Type 2: two lettered surfaces, ordinary kind; seven varieties (of three only 1 and 2 specimens respectively); mints Aḥmadábád, Aḥmadnagar,	

Akbarábád, 'Alamgírpúr, Aurangábád, Barhán- púr, Kábul, Kambáyat, Láhor, Lucknow, Mul- tán, Ránajain (?), Sháhjahánábád, Sholápúr, Súrat. Dates 1070, 1 ¹ , 1070, 3 ⁷ , 1071, 3 ¹ , 1072, 4 ⁴ , 1073, 5 ² , 1073, 6 ⁴ , 1074, 6 ⁶ , 1074, 7 ³ , 1075, 7 ² , 1076, 8 ¹⁰ , 1076, 9 ² , 1077, 9 ⁴ , 1077, 10 ¹ , 1078, 10 ⁴ , 1079, 11 ³ , 1080, 12 ³ , 1081, 13 ² , 1082, 14 ⁷ , 1082, 15 ¹ , 1083 ¹ , 1084, 17 ⁶ , 1085, 17 ¹ ; illegible 77; 155			
Type 3: two lettered surfaces, uncommon kind, with <i>Abul Muẓaffar</i> (like Br. Mus. Cat. No. 728); mint Akbarnagar; date regnal 13, hijrah illegible:	2		
	Total	159	
	Grand total	271	

(II) Report on 95 old silver coins, forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala, with his No. 40, dated 8th April, 1892.

The date and place of finding are not specified in the Deputy Commissioner's letter.

The coins belong to the following Mughal Emperors of Délhi; Aurungzib, Bahádur Sháh, Jahándár Sháh, Farokh Siyar, Muḥammad Sháh, Aḥmad Sháh Bahádur and 'Alamgír Šáni, covering a period of about one century, from 1658–1769. The following is a detailed statement of them:—

I. AURANGZÍB, 1068–1118 A. H. = 1658–1707 A. D.		
Type 1: ordinary lettered surfaces,		
Var 1, <i>badr munír</i> , 2 sub-varieties	...	11
Var 2, <i>míhr munír</i> ; 1070, 1; mint Multán	...	1 12
II. BAHÁDUR SHAH, 1118–1124 A. H. = 1707–1712 A. D.		
Type: lettered surfaces; 2 varieties	...	6 6
III. JAHÁNDÁR SHÁH, 1124 A. H. = 1712 A. D.		
Type: lettered surfaces; 1124, Tattah	...	1 1
IV. FEROKH SIYAR, 1124–1131 A. H. = 1712–1719 A. D.		
Type: lettered surfaces; 3 varieties	...	15 15
V. MUḤAMMAD SHAH, 1131–1161 A. H. = 1719–1748 A. D.		
Type 1: <i>Bádasháh Ghází</i> ...	...	25
Type 2: <i>Sáhib Qirán</i> , 2 varieties ...	...	33 58

VI.	AMMAD SHÁH BAHÁDUR, 1161–1167 A. H. = 1748–1754 A. D.			
	Type : lettered surfaces	...	...	2 2
VII.	'ALAMGÍR ŚÁNÍ, 1167–1173 A. H. = 1754–1759 A. D.			
	Type : lettered surfaces	...	...	1 1
				Total ... 95

(III) Report on 94 old silver coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat with his No. 1575, dated 16th June, 1892.

The coins are said to have been dug up in a field which was being ploughed in Mouza Dhapewara, District Balaghat, on a date not specified.

They are described as Akbarsháhi Rupees. On examination, however, I find that they belong to the following Mughal Emperors of Delhi: Akbar, Jahángir, Sháh Jahán, and Aurangzib, covering a period of about a century and a half, from 1556 to 1707 A. D.

The following is a detailed statement of them:—

I.	AKBAR, 963–1014 A. H. = 1556–1605 A. D.			
	Type 1 : round	...	...	2
	Type 2 : square	...	...	4 6
II.	JAHÁNGÍR, 1014–1037 A. H., equal 1605–1627 A. D.			
	Type 1 : months of the Iláhi year	...	...	3
	Type 2 : lettered surfaces	...	...	2 5
III.	SHÁH JAHÁN, 1037–1068 A. H., = 1627–1658 A. D.			
	Type 1 : var. 1, two square linear areas	...	...	24
	var. 2, two square dotted areas	...	...	1
	Type 2 : one round area	...	...	5
	Type 3 : lettered surfaces, 2 varieties	...	...	11 41
IV.	AURUNGZÍB, 1068–1118 A. H., equal 1658–1707 A. D.			
	Type 1 : ordinary lettered surfaces,			
	Var. a, <i>badr munir</i> with 4 sub-varieties	...	...	38
	Var. b, <i>míhr munir</i>	...	...	1
	Type 2 : 2 square areas	...	...	2
	Type 3 : Abul Muzaffar	...	...	1 42
				Total ... 94

(IV) Report on 14 old silver coins, forwarded by the Collector of Malda, with his No. 154-G, dated 26th May, 1892, and reported in his No. 66-G, dated 25th April, 1892.

The coins are stated to have been found together with a number of gold, silver, and brass ornaments by some persons digging earth for bricks in the midst of the ruins of Gaur. The treasure was contained in an earthen pot which broke during the operations. The ornaments were small and of no antiquarian value, and accordingly were not forwarded. The coins, however, one of which was broken and incomplete, were sent for identification. They are all silver coins.

Thirteen of them belong to the following independent Sultáns of Bengal:—

- | | | | |
|------|--|--------|---|
| I. | 'ALÁU-D-DÍN HUSAIN SHÁH, 892-925 A. H. = 1493-1578 A. D. | | |
| | Type 1: lettered surfaces, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 115; mint: <i>Husainábád</i> , date 899 | ... | 1 |
| | Type 2: lettered surfaces. | | |
| | First variety, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 123, mint <i>Fathábád</i> , no date | ... .. | 1 |
| | Second variety, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 129, mint <i>Husainábád</i> , date 94 (for 924) | ... .. | 1 |
| | Type 3: lettered surfaces, broken and of doubtful identity | ... .. | 1 |
| | | Total | 4 |
| II. | NÁŞÍRU-D-DÍN NAŞRAT SHÁH, 925-939 A. H. = 1518-1532 A. D. | | |
| | Type 1: lettered surfaces, like Br. Mus. Cat. No. 138, and Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XLIII, No. 7-9, mint: <i>Dáru-n-Naşar Fathábád</i> , 925 | ... .. | 1 |
| | Type 2: lettered surfaces, within dotted border, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 137, and Journ. As. Soc. Beng., XLIII, No. 5; mint <i>Naşratábád</i> , date 2 (for 922) | ... .. | 1 |
| | | Total | 2 |
| III. | GHIYÁZU-D-DÍN MAĦMÚD SHÁH, 933-944 A. H. = 1526-1537 A. D. | | |
| | Type 1: lettered surfaces, within dotted border; new; no mint and date; good specimen | ... .. | 1 |
| | Type 2: lettered surfaces, within ornamental border; new; mint <i>Husainábád</i> on rev.; date 940 on obv. | ... .. | 1 |
| | N. B. The styles of types 1 and 2 are exact imitations respectively of Náşiru-d-dín's coins No. 137 and 134 in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue. | | |

Type 3: two small circular areas.

First variety, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 147, and Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XLIII, No. 10; mint <i>Naṣratábád</i> , dates 938, 941, and 912 (a wrong date, though quite distinct) ...	3
Second variety, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 149; mint <i>Naṣratábád</i> ; dates 933, 934. ...	2
Total	7

Total of Bengal coins ... 13

The remaining coin is of doubtful identity. It bears, on both sides, *Nágarí* inscriptions, arranged in 5 lines, within a lozenge, which itself is enclosed within a circle, the segments being filled with ornamental scrolls. Outside the whole there is an ornamental border. The legend is partially illegible, but *śrī, rája* and *Nárá-yana* are distinguishable. It is probably a Nepalese coin.

Grand total ... 14

(V) Report on eight gold mohurs forwarded by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with his No. C. 64 (Genl. Dept.). dated the 7th April, 1892.

The coins belong to the following Mughal Emperors of Delhi:

I. AURANGZÍB, 1068–1118 A. H. = 1658–1707 A. D. Ordinary type with lettered surfaces; date 1115, 47; mint <i>Aḥsanábád</i> ...	1
II. BAHÁDUR SHÁH, 1118–1124 A. H. = 1707–1712 A. D. Type: <i>Bahádur</i> in middle; date 1120, 3; mint <i>Dáru-s-Saltanat Láhor</i> ...	1
III. FARROKH SHÁH, 1124–1131 A. H. = 1712–1719 A. D. Type: <i>Farrokh</i> in top-line; date —, 4; mint <i>Dáru-l-khiláfat Sháhjahánábád</i> ...	1
IV. MUHAMMAD SHÁH, 1131–1161 A. H. = 1719–1748 A. D. Type 1: <i>Bádsháh Ghhází</i> , date 1148, 17; mint <i>Etáwáh</i> (?) ...	1
Type 2: <i>Sáhib Qirán</i> ; date 1151, 20; mint <i>Dáru- l-khiláfat Sháhjahánábád</i> ...	1
V. AḤMAD SHÁH BAHÁDUR, 1161–1167 A. H. = 1748– 1754 A. D. Type: name in top-line; date —, 5; mint <i>Dáru- l-khiláfat Sháhjahánábád</i> ...	2
	1

VI. 'ĀLAMGĪR ŚĀNĪ, 1167–1173 A. D. = 1754–1759 A. D.			
Type 1: name in top-line; date —, 4; mint Barhánpūr (?)	...	...	1
Type 2: name in middle line; date —, 5; mint Dāru-l-khilāfat Sháhjahánábád	...	...	1
			<hr/> 2
		Total ...	<hr/> 8

(VI) Report on 220 Mughal Rupees, forwarded by the First Assistant to Agent, Governor-General, Central India, with his letter No. 6832, dated 19th December 1891, to Honorary Secretary to the Trustees, Indian Museum.

AKBAR, 963–1014 A. H. = 1556–1605 A. D.

No. I, rupees of the months of the years of the Iláhí era; various years and mints; only one complete set of months; total	...	...	40
No. II, type: <i>Malik-i-Mulk</i>	...	...	1

Total of Akbar's ... 41

JAHÁNGĪR, 1014–1037 A. H. = 1605–1627 A. D.

No. III, rupees of the months of the years of the Iláhí era; various years and mints; only one complete set, but some varieties; total	...	...	97
No. IV, type with short legend	„	„	10
No. V, type struck by Jahángír as rebel	„	„	10
No. VI, type ordinary; some varieties	„	„	15

Total of Jahángír's ... 132

SHÁH JAHÁN, 1037–1068 A. H. = 1627–1658 A. D.

No. VII, type: lettered surfaces, short legend,		total	1
No. VIII, type: lettered surfaces, long	„	„	10
No. IX, type: two linear areas	„	„	3

Total of Sháh Jahán's ... 14

AURANGZĪB, 1068–1118 A. H. = 1658–1707 A. D.

No. X, type: ordinary, but with <i>míhr munír</i> ,		total	13
No. XI, type: ' <i>Abul Muẓaffar</i> , like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 728, all dated 1071		total	17

No. XII, a new type	„	2
No. XIII, another new type	„	1
		<hr/>
Total of Aurangzib's ...		33
		<hr/>
Grand total ...		220
		<hr/>

(VII) Report on 8 silver coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Palamow, with his No. 821-J, dated the 8th November 1892.

The Deputy Commissioner states that the coins were confiscated under the Treasure Trove Act; but the exact place and circumstances of their finding are not told.

They are coins of the so-called Paṭhān Sultān of Delhi, Mu'izz-d-dīn Kaiqobād, who reigned from 686-689 A. H. = 1287-1290 A. D. The margin, which gave the mint and date, is gone on five specimens, and very imperfect on the remaining three. On the latter the date appears to be 688, and the mint Ḥaṣrat Delhi.

(VIII) Report on 48 gold mohurs, forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, with his No. 845, dated 30th November, 1892.

These mohurs are stated by the Deputy Commissioner to have formed part of the original find connected with the Railway Excavations, on which I submitted a report in April last. See No. I of these Reports.

The coins now forwarded for examination belong to the following Mughal Emperors of Delhi: Akbar (2 specimens), Jahāngir (4), Shāhjahān (12), Aurangzib (30). The following is a detailed statement:—

I.	AKBAR, 963-1014 A. H. = 1556-1605 A. D.		
	Type: obv. oblong area, rev. scalloped area; mint Lāhor; dates 970, 973 ...	2	
II.	JAHĀNGĪR, 1014-1037 A. H. = 1605-1627 A. D.		
	Type 1: lettered surfaces, two varieties: ornamental and plain; mints Agrah, Burhānpūr; dates 1020, 6, 1021, 7 and 22, month <i>mīhr</i> ...	3	
	Type 2: zodiacal Cancer, mint Agrah, date 1030, 16, very good specimen ...	1	4
III.	SHĀH JAHĀN, 1037-1068 A. H. = 1627-1658 A. D.		
	Type 1: two square linear areas, 3 varieties; mints Aḥmadābād (2), Multān (1), illegible (2); dates 1045, 7, 1059, 22, 1060, 23, 1068, 32 ...	5	
	Type 2: two dotted square areas; mints illegible; dates 1052, 16, 1062 ...	2	

Type 3 : two scalloped areas, two varieties ; mint Daulatábád ; dates 1042, 6, 1047, 11, —27 ...	4	
Type 4 : lettered surfaces, mint Ahmadábád, date 1038, 2	1	12
IV. AURANGZÍB, 1068–1118 A. H. = 1658–1707 A. D.		
Type ordinary ; lettered surfaces, three varieties ; mints Sháhjahánábád (9), Multán (13), Aurangábád (2), Sholápúr (1), Tattah or Patnah (1), Súrat (2), illegible (2) ; dates 1070, 3 ³ , 1071, 3 ² , 1074, 6 ⁴ , 1074, 7 ¹ , 1075, 7 ¹ , 1076, 9 ² , 1077, 9 ⁵ , 1078, 11 ¹ , 1081, 13 ² , 1082, 15 ¹ , 1083, 15 ¹ , 1083, 16 ¹ , 1084, 17 ⁴ , 1085, 17 ²		30
Total ...		48

(IX) Report on 28 old silver coins forwarded by the Collector of Champaran, with his No. 1139–G, dated 25 March 1892, and No. 683–G, dated 12th September 1892.

The Collector states that a pot, containing a large number of old coins as well as a “*hasulí*” or necklace of coins, was found by some women who were digging in a *chaur* in the village Kesariyá in the Belliah Sub-Division of the Champaran District. Only 28 of the coins were recovered from the finders and transmitted for examination.

These 28 coins are Rupees of the following Mughal Emperors of Delhi: Akbar, Jahángír, Sháh Jahán and Aurangzíb, covering a period of about one century and a half, from 1556 to 1707 A. D.

The following is a detailed statement :

I. AKBAR 963–1014 A. H. = 1556–1605 A. D.		
Type 1 : square, with usual inscriptions, dates 987, 988, 993, ³ 1000, ² mints lost	7	
Type 2 : square, <i>jaljálál</i> , dates 33, 4*, mint Ahmadábád	2	9
II. JAHÁNGÍR, 1014–1037 A. H. = 1605–1627 A. D.		
mint Hápur, Láhor ; date 1030. ...		2
III. SHÁH JAHÁN, 1037–1068 A. H. = 1627–1658 A. D.		
Type 1 : two square areas, 4 varieties ; dates 1042, 1055, 1059, 23, 106*, others illegible ; mints illegible ; among them one $\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee ...	13	
Type 2 : peculiar lettered surfaces ; date and mint illegible,	1	14
IV. AURANGZÍB, 1068–1118 A. H. = 1658–1707 A. D.		
Type 1 : ordinary lettered surfaces, dates and mints illegible		2

Type 2: <i>Abul Muẓaffar</i> , date <i>aḥad</i> , mint <i>Zafarábád</i> ,					
like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 728	...	...	...	1	3
Total				...	28

(X) Report on 11 old copper coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of the Delhi District, with his No. 807, dated the 15th November, 1892.

These coins are stated to have been found “in a field in the Delhi District.”

They are mere pieces of copper, 9 of a squarish, and 2 of a roundish shape, without any trace of inscription on them, to serve as an indication of their age. They are, no doubt, of a comparatively modern date.

(XI) Report on 75 silver and 92 copper coins, forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kangra District, with his No. 997, dated 16th September 1892, and No. 1053, dated the 12th October, 1892.

The silver coins are stated to have been found enclosed in a pot in the *debris* of a landslip, near the village of Tappa Mewa, Tahsil Hamirpur; while the copper coins were found buried under ground in an earthen pot in the forest near the village of Pat Saliana, Tahsil Palampur. The date of finding is not mentioned.

The silver coins belong to two different classes: 21 are Bactrian, and 54 are Old Hindú; total 75 coins. The copper coins also belong to two different classes: 10 are Paṭhán, and 82 Kángará; total 92 coins.

- I. The Bactrian coins belong all to Apollodotus II, who reigned about 150 B. C. in the Panjáb and N. W. India; they are also all of the type with the legend *βασιλεως σωτηρος και φιλοπατορος Απολλοδοτου* described and figured in the British Museum Catalogue, p. 37, Nos. 2–6; plate X, fig. 2, 3. Four varieties are represented in the find:

Variety 1, with monogram, as on Br. M. C.,					
No. 3, ... ..	...	...	...	6	
,, 2, with monogram, as on Br. M. C.,					
No. 4, ... ..	...	...	...	11	
,, 3, with monogram, as on Br. M. C.,					
No. 5, ... ..	...	...	...	9	
,, 4, with monogram, as on Br. M. C.,					
No. 2, ... ..	...	...	...	1	21

- II. The Old Hindú coins belong all to the *Kuninda* class, of king Amoghabhúti, who ruled in the

hill district on both sides of the Satlej, about the middle of the 2nd century B. C. His coins have been described and figured by Major General Sir Alexander Cunningham, in his *Coins of Ancient India*, pp. 71, 72. There are three varieties.

Variety 1, with symbols as on A. C., pl. V, fig. 1,	17
„ 2, with symbols as on A. C., pl. V, fig. 2,	29
„ 3, unpublished, <i>svastika</i> , between legs of deer,	8 54
Total ...	75
III. Of the Paṭhán coins there are :	
ALÁU-D-DÍN MUḤAMMAD SHÁH, 695–715 A. H. = 1295–1315 A. D., type as described and figured in the British Museum Catalogue, pp. 41, 42, Nos. 182–194. Dates illegible	9
FIRÚZ SHÁH III, 752–790 A. H. = 1351–1388 A. D., type as described and figured in the British Museum Catalogue, p. 73, No. 369.	1 10
IV. The Kángrá coins are of several kings, but all in inferior condition	82 82
Total ...	92
Grand total ...	167

(XII) Report on 17 old silver coins forwarded by the Collector of Dacca with his No. $\frac{1450}{XXVII}$, dated 8th August, 1892.

The Collector in his report No. $\frac{1205}{XXVII}$, dated 15th July 1892, states that the coins were dug out at the Hazigungge Road near Nawab Asanulla Bahadur's building in Dacca, at a depth of two cubits.

The coins are Rupees of the two Mughal Emperors of Delhi Sháh Jahán and Aurangzíb, and the following is a detailed statement of them :—

I. JAHÁNGÍR: Type: months of Iláhí year; Is- fandermiz	1
II. SHÁH JAHÁN, 1037–1068 A. H. = 1627–1658 A. D. Type 1: square linear areas	6
Type 2: one round area... ..	1 8

III. AURANGZĪB, 1068–1118 A. H. = 1658–1707

Type 1: ordinary lettered surfaces,

Var. a, *badr munir*, 3 sub-varieties ... 5Var. b, *mihr munir* ... 2

Type 2: square linear areas, date 1089, 22 and

1081, 14; mint Akbarábád ... 2 9

Total ... 17

(XIII) Report on 7 old silver coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Sháhpur, with his No. 10, dated 5th January, 1893.

The coins are stated to have been found by men digging a grave near the village of Midle in Tahsil Sháhpur.

They are Rupees of the following Mughal Emperors of Delhi:—

1, SHÁH JAHÁN, 1037–1068 A. H. = 1627–1658 A. D.

Type 1: obv. lettered surface, rev. circular area; date 1041, mint illegible, ... 1

Type 2: two square areas; date and mint illegible; bad specimen ... 1 2

2, AURANGZĪB, 1068–1118 A. H. = 1658–1707 A. D.

Type: ordinary, lettered surfaces; date of one 1112, others illegible; mint of one Burhán-púr, others illegible; all inferior specimens ... 3 3

3, MUHAMMAD SHÁH, 1131–1161 A. H. = 1719–1748 A. D.

Type: *Bádsáh Gházi*, date 1135, Láhor (?), inferior specimen ... 1 1

4, Inscriptions entirely effaced ... 1 1

Total ... 7

Mr. E. C. Cotes exhibited a gold medal of the old College of Fort William.

The following papers were read:—

1. *The original Rajah of Rajshaye: A forgotten episode in the history of Bengal.*—By H. BEVERIDGE, Esq., C. S., with a note on the etymologies of *Ambar and Rajshaye.*—By E. McL. SMITH, Esq., Sub-divisional Officer of Pakour.

It is singular how the name Rajshaye has become transferred to a district east of the Ganges. In Rennell's Atlas it is marked as lying on the west bank, and as covering a large part of what is now Murshidabad. Grant, in his analysis of the revenues in the Fifth Report, tells

us that Udai Narain, the original owner of Rajshaye, committed suicide, and that thereupon Murshid Quli Khan conferred his estates on the Nattore family. The estates seem to have been on the west side of the Ganges, and in what is now the Pakour Sub-division of the Sonthal Parganas. Perhaps it was their transfer to a family residing east of the Ganges which caused the name Rajshaye to be given to the present district of Rajshaye. Formerly it was known as Nattore or as Lashkarpur, and Bhituria. The name Rajshaye still adheres to the west side of the Ganges as that of a pargana. The Statistical Account of Bengal does not mention Rajshaye among the parganas on fiscal divisions of the district of Rajshaye, but includes in the lists of parganas for Birbhum and Murshidabad. In fact, however, pargana Rajshaye lies chiefly in the Sonthal Parganas, *viz.* in sub-division Pakour.*

Mr. Blochmann suggested that the name was connected with Rajah Kans or Gonesh, and alluded to his being half Hindu and half Muhammadan. It meant, he thought, the Rajah who was also a Sháh, and observed that otherwise the compound was inapplicable. The hypothesis of a connection with Rajah Kans is, I think, inadmissible, for the name is comparatively modern, and was originally given, as we have seen, to a tract of country far away from Rajah Kans's territory of Bhituria, and on the other side of the Ganges or Padma Buti. Mr. Blochmann's remark may still be a key to the etymology. It is quite possible that the name alludes to the Rajahs of Birbhum who were originally Hindus. According to tradition the old Hindu family was supplanted by a couple of Afghan adventurers. But, even if this was the case, the members of the new dynasty also called themselves Rajahs, and their wives Ranis, and perhaps the true version is that given by the translator of *Siyar Mutakherin* when he says that the Rajahs of Birbhum were converts from Hinduism. It was a practice with Murshid Quli Khan to compel Hindu zamindars who fell into arrears of revenue to turn Muhammadans, and perhaps this is what happened to the Rajahs of Birbhum.

In the *Riyaz-us-Salatin*, p. 256, it is stated that Udai Narain was zamindar of Chakla Rajshaye in the time of Murshid Quli Khan. Udai Narain, the writer says, was an up-countryman and an able man and in charge of the Khalsa or Exchequer collections. He had 200 horsemen which were commanded by one Ghulam Muhammad. He rebelled and Murshid Quli sent his chela or disciple, Muhammad Jan against him with an army. A battle took place near Udai Narain's palace, and

* In the *Pandit's Chronicle*, App. D. of the *Rural Annals of Bengal*, Birbhum is described, as bounded on the east by Rajshaye. This must be the original Rajshaye.

Ghulam Muhammad was killed. Thereafter, Udai Narain being in fear of Murshid Quli's displeasure committed suicide, and Murshid Quli gave the zamindari to Ram Jivan and Kala Kuar of Nattore. The story is told somewhat differently in the Narrative of Transactions in Bengal, translated by Gladwin. It is stated there, p. 61, that Udai Narain's family had long enjoyed the zamindari of Rajshaye, and that as Udai Narain had the management of the Khalsa collections Murshid Quli had placed under his orders Ghulam Muhammad jemadar with 200 horse. Ghulam Muhammad demanded his pay in a riotous manner, and Murshid Quli sent an army to punish him. In the battle that ensued Ghulam Muhammad was killed, and then Udai Narain committed suicide. I think that there is some confusion here. Probably Ghulam Muhammad demanded his pay from Udai Narain, and Murshid Quli sent troops to support him, and not to act against him.

Neither of the above accounts tells us when the battle took place, further than that they say it was near the Rajbari. But this defect is supplied by the Chronicle of the Family of Raja Krishna Chandra of Nadiya, which has been edited and translated by Dr. Pertsch (Berlin, 1852). The story of the fight with Udai Narain is told there with great detail. At p. 41 of the translation we read as follows:—

“At this time it happened that all kings having been one after another taken prisoners by Jáfár Khan, governor of Murshidabad, by the employment of treachery, Raghuráma was present then in the city to attend upon his father who was likewise in prison. Just then the governor sent a General called Láhari Malla with a great army against Udayarája, king of Rájásár, who in consequence of a quarrel with the governor had taken his position with a considerable force near the village Vírakáti.”

The date is not given, but it appears that the occurrence was before 1710.

There can be no doubt that Vírakáti is the same as Birkáti, the Birkooty of Rennell, and which he places in Awmore (Ambar). I applied for information on the subject to my friend Mr. Carstairs, the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, and he kindly inquired through the sub-divisional officer of Pakour. The latter gentleman Mr. E. McL. Smith, has sent me the following valuable note:—

“The village Birkhiti derives its name from the Sansorit word, *Bir* valour and *Khiti* land, i. e., the land of the brave (the same as Birbhum, *bhu*, *bhum*, or *bhúm* means land). In Sonthali *bir* means jungle and *kati*, clearing, but this village did not take its name from any sonthali word as it has been in existence long before the santhals emigrated into the country—it is situated on the south-east of Mohespur and west of Murawi, and is in the Bengali tract of Pargana Sultanabad; the inhabitants are Mahomedans and Hindus, the former preponderate. In the 17th†

† It should rather be the 18th century.

century Udai Narain was the Rajah of the country, his Rajbari was at Dehinagar, which is on the west of Birkhiti, and about 8 miles from it, he had fortresses at Dumdama (formerly called Jaggaunathpur). Birkhiti and Naraingor—all being on a line with Debinagor (the distance from Birkhiti to Naraingor being about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from Naraingor to Debinagor about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, it is possible that the village Dumdama or Jaggaunathpur did not exist in those days, and that the portion now within Dumdama was in Birkhiti. There was also a fortress at Garbari, north of Birkhiti, but it is not known whether it was in existence in Udai Narain's time. The soil in Dumdama and Birkhiti, where these trenches were excavated, is hard laterite, no bricks appear to have been used in these two places; the former appears to have been composed of earthen breast works forming a large square within which was a smaller square (a Pir's grave which is now in the centre, is kept in repairs by the Hindu zemindar, offerings are made at it both by Mussalmans and Hindus) the latter is much higher, but smaller in size, and the moats are deeper. The Rajah is supposed to have kept his treasure in the smaller entrenchment (the centre is now dotted with holes said to have been made by people in search of silver), but his forces remained in the larger one, which commanded the plains in front, as well as over-looked the outpost which was pushed out on a hillock on the side of a road leading from Murshidabad; a battle was fought in the plains close to this hillock (hence it is called to this day, "Murmuriadanga," field of skulls or "Munda Mála," garland of heads) between Murshid Quli Khan and Rajah Udai Narain in which the latter was victorious, the former sent a large force to subjugate him, fearing that another encounter might be disastrous to him. Udai Narain and his family entered a boat and drowned themselves in the centre of a lake, in Debinagor, which still exists. To this day cultivators find bullets-sling, stones and pellets made of burnt clay lying about in Birkhiti.

There is no village called Rajshaye in Pargana Sultanabad, but Pargana Rajshaye adjoins Sultanabad, and a village called Kanakpur is not far from the spot where the battle referred to above, was fought, a large tract of country beyond the borders of Sultanabad, which is now in Pargana Rajshaye belonged to Udai Narain. In a village called Kulla 6 miles north-east of Birkhiti, there is a tank called Kodar Roidighi, an outpost is said to have existed on its mound. Kodar Roi belonged to the family of Udai Narain, many tanks here are named after him. There is a detached village of Pargana Sultanabad called Rajbari on the south of Muraroi, and west of the Railway lines, it is about 6 miles from Birkhiti, but the people do not think any battle was fought there."

It will thus be seen how very remote from the present district of Rajshaye was the original pargana or chakla of that name. No doubt Murshid Quli had more trouble with the landholders on the west of the Ganges such as the Rajahs of Birbhum, and Rajshaye than with those on the east bank. The latter were under better discipline because the country was less hilly and wooded, and because it had been controlled from Dacca. The Persian work already referred to as having been translated by Gladwin, says that after Udai Narain had killed himself "The zamindari of Rajshaye was then conferred upon Ramjewun and Kanookhanwar, two zamindars on the east side of the Ganges, in consideration of their having been more exact in the payment of their rents than the other zamindars of Bengal."

The name Ambar, as that of a pargana is the Sonthal Parganas, is interesting, as it seems to be a relic of the name Andambar which was a synonyme for Sarkar Tandar. Perhaps the first syllable is from Udai which may have been a family name of the Rajahs. The name Udai also may explain the title, land of Oedapore, given in Broucke's Map to the west side of the Bhágíráthi. Ambar means a store house in Hindi so that the whole name may signify the storehouse and treasury of Udai. There is, however, also the direction from a species of big tree which has been mentioned by Sir A. Cunningham. Ambar is mentioned in the Ain Akbari, p. 403 as a Mehal, but it is placed in Sarkar Pinjra. In Rennell's Atlas, it appears under the spelling Awmore.

It may here be remarked that a difficulty occurs in identifying the names in Todar Mall's lists with those in Hunter owing to the fact that the former includes bazars and fisheries as well as tracts of country. In old revenue language all sources of income were called Mehals. It appears too that the distribution of Bengal into Sarkars was sometimes very arbitrary (perhaps from want of knowledge and want of maps) though it generally proceeded in second era with geography. For instance, though Sarkar Jinnatabad or Zahhnanta was for the most part confined to the east and north of the Ganges, yet we find Handoor in it, and even Garhi, *i. e.*, Teliyagarhi which is south of the Ganges and a few miles east of Sahibganj, and which was known in Abul Fazl's time as the door of Bengal.

Note by Mr. E. McL. SMITH.

Pargana Ambar does not exist in the neighbourhood of Birkhiti, but is about 18 miles from its borders. Birkhiti is in Pargana Sultana- bad and so are the villages Dumdama, Naraingor and Debinagor. Pargana Sultanabad adjoins on the east, Pargana Rajshaye, a village in Rajshaye called Kanakpur, is about half mile east of the battle-field referred to in my notes.

Pargana Ambar adjoins Pargana Sultanabad on the south. The last A in Âmbâr is short. In a document of the year 1755 A.D. the name is entered as Ambari (*i. e.* Âm-bâri, a Mango garden, named after the numerous mango trees planted by the early settlers) and contracted to Ambar; it is sometimes pronounced by Bengalis Âmóir, as in Sanskrit the vowels o (ॐ) and u (ॣ) and the consonant b (ब) often change places, hence in Ambar, the letter b has been changed to o, and the *akar* in the joined letter आ has been dropped, thus the word आम्बार्क is often pronounced आम्बोर्क or आम्बोरक, possibly this is how it came to be written in Rennell's Atlas as Aumori, only Sonthals pronounce it as Ambâr—a long.

No one can give me any information as regards the origin of the names Ambar and Audner and Rajshaye. Shaye was a title conferred by the Emperor of Delhi on one of the proprietors of Ambar, whose successors assumed it, till the time of the British accession, when the title, being no longer recognised by the Government, was retained as an appendage after the name (instead of as a prefix, as formerly) of each male descendent, who succeeded to the Zemindari, the last holder of the name having died without any male issue, the affix was dropped by his successors. The Ambar family had no connection with Rajshaye, but possibly the first proprietor of that Pargana similarly held the title of Shaye, as Rajshaye means dominion of a prince. Udai Narain was an up-country Kayastha, and is spoken of here as Lala Udai Narain.

2. *Notes on some old Mughal Mint Towns.*—By W. IRVINE, Esq.

On p. 114 of the Proceedings of the Society for August 1891 (received by me a month or two ago) Dr. Hoernle expressed a doubt as to the identity of Aurangzeb's mint town Zafarábád. I would suggest that it was the town of that name, the capital of Śúbah Zafarábád Bidar in the Dakkin. On page 62 of the index to the *Ma'asir-i-'Alamgírí* in the Bibliotheca Indica, there will be found three entries opposite the name of Zafarábád Bidar (or sometimes in the text *Bídar*). One of the entries against Zafarábád, that for page 158, year 1088 H., is really in the text "Zafarabad Bídar," and I have little doubt that the other ten entries also refer to the same place, Bídar. According to Thornton's Gazetteer (Ed., 1862), p. 78, Bidar was once an important place. It is in Haidarábád territory, 75 miles north-west of the city of Haidarábád. The names of Bidar and Zafarábád are also found coupled on p. 34 of James Fraser's "History of Nádír Shah" (London 1742).

On p. xxxi of the Introduction to Mr. S. Lane-Poole's "Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum," vol. 3, (a reprint of which has been published by A. Constable and Co., and from this I quote) I find that Mr. Poole without any hesitation places *Zafarábád* in the province of Allahábád. He does not give his reasons, and although my opinion may possibly be held of little value against that of such an authority, I think he must be wrong. It is quite true that there is a Zafarábád in the North-West Provinces; it lies 6 miles south-east of Jaunpur town. It was the name of a Mahal (or parganah) in Sirkár Jaunpur of Śúbah Allahábád (see Jarrett's translation of Vol. II of the *'Aín-i-Akbarí*, pp. 89 and 164). As Zafarábád Bidar was not conquered by the Mughals till 1653, it naturally is not named in the *'Aín*, a work compiled about 1590. Is it probable that a mint would be established at

Zafarábád in Sirkár Jaunpur, an obscure provincial town, quite close to three other mint towns, Jaunpur, Banáras, Allahábád? On the other hand, Zafarábád Bidar was the chief town of a recently conquered province, and, as Thornton says, the former "capital of a principality and "the residence of kings." What would be more likely than that 'Alamgir should issue coins from such a place as one of the usual marks of conquest?

On p. liv Mr. Poole states that Akbarnagar is a name given to Rájmahal by Jahángir. Blochmann (*'Ain*, Vol. I, p. 340), apparently quoting the *Akbarnámah*, says that Rájah Mán Singh Kachhwáha built Akbarnagar at Rájmahal in the 40th year of Akbar.

I have only glanced through Mr. Poole's book, but I have noticed one or two slips or oversights.

P. xxxvii. As the site of Muḥammad Sháh's battle against Nádir Sháh he has *Karnól* for Karnál.

P. xxxviii. Aḥmad Sháh, son of Muḥammad Sháh, did *not* occupy the throne for fourteen but for six years. Mr. Poole's other dates show this, Muḥammad Sháh's death being rightly given in April 1748, and 'Alamgir II's accession in June 1754 being also correctly stated.

Same page. Muḥammad Sháh is said to have died of grief. Did he not rather die of apoplexy or paralysis? See Elliott "*Historians*," vol. viii, p. 111.

P. xxxix. In a passage from Mr. H. G. Keene's "Sketch of the History of Hindustan," Mr. Poole interpolates, after the name of Safdar Jang, the words [son of the Nizám]. If by Nizám he means Nizám-ul-mulk Aṣaf Jáh, it is quite erroneous to say that Safdar Jang (a Persian and a Shia') was his son.

Same page. Gháziuddfn, that is Gháziuddín Khán (III) 'Imád-ul-mulk, grandson of Nizám-ul-mulk, is called the "nephew of Safdar Jang." This again is a mistake.

P. xxxvii. Nizám-ul-mulk Aṣaf Jáh is said to have been over 100 years of age when he died. There is some authority for this assertion, but I fancy it is founded on popular error. Beale (*Oriental Biographical Dictionary*, p. 212) gives him 104 lunar years, but a very competent authority, the *Ma'aṣir-ul-Umrá* (printed text III, 838), says he was born in 1082 H. This gives him 79 years at his death in 1161 H. Another very good authority, a contemporary, Mírza Muḥammad, in his *Tárikh-i-Muḥammadí*, makes Nizám-ul-mulk's age 77 years and a fraction. A modern work, published at Haidarábád, the *Tárikh-i-Khushed Jáh* gives the year of his birth as 1082 H. as in the *Ma'aṣir-ul-Umrá*.

The *Tárikh-i-Muḥammadí* states that Fírúz Jang (Nizám-ul-mulk's father) was 62 years of age at his death in 1122 H. Therefore he was

born about 1060 H. Reckoning Nizám-ul-mulk's birth from that year (1060), he would have been 101 at his death in 1161 H. If it is allowable to make a guess, I should say that this is the origin of the error as to Nizám-ul-mulk's real age. At one period the son Nizám-ul-mulk bore his father's title of *Ghází-ud-dín Khán* (also borne by Nizám-ul-mulk's son and his grandson), and this partial identity of titles may have originated the mistake. In such an authoritative work as a British Museum Catalogue, even trifling matters like these are worth correction.

Besides *Zafarábád* I have also traced with some certainty three other mint-towns: *Sháhábád-Kannauj* (which Mr. Poole made out to be Shahabad in Audh, with the meaningless word فتح following), *Mu'azzamábád*, and *Naşratábád*. And I have suggested an 'Alámگیرnagar as perhaps the 'Alámگیرpúr that is required. I have been placed in communication with Mr. R. S. Poole, the keeper of the coins, B. M., and general editor of the Catalogues, but it remains to be seen what attitude Mr. S. Lane Poole assumes towards me. I have challenged the accuracy of some twenty-seven or twenty-eight other statements in the historical part of his monograph.

3. *On the Marriage Customs of Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan*,—By SARAT CHANDRA DAS, C. I. E.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part III.

4. *Reminiscences of Sea-voyage in ancient Bengali Literature*.—By PANDIT HARAPRASÁD SÁSTRÍ.

I have received five Bengali poems, two in manuscript and three in print, which contain description of sea-voyages. These poems were written between the years 1495 and 1595. The oldest of them, that by Bipradás Pippalái, of whom we heard something at the last meeting, gives the following description of a sea-voyage made by Chánd, the princely merchant of Champáinagar. After storing his vessels with fresh water from the Badariká Kuṇḍa near Ságar Island, the merchant proceeded to Sankar Mádhhab. Here is an exact translation of what followed:—

“He worshipped Sankar Mádhhab with devotion, performed the *Srádh* ceremony, peculiar to holy places and offered *Tarpana* to the *manes*. In the vicinity of that place the fleet entered the confluence, where the king with great pleasure performed the ceremonies peculiar to holy places. The *Madhukar*, that is the chief vessel of the fleet, entered the sea, and they began to row day and night, all the 8 *prahars* or 24 hours. [There are two lines here which are unintelligible]. The king passed

by the country of the *kirátas* who ate living human beings. He passed the cities inhabited by people with faces like those of horses, and by people with faces like those of elephants. From these places he passed into the country inhabited by men with only one leg. He was disgusted with their manners, so contrary to those of his own countrymen, and left the country as soon as possible. Then the fleet entered Hádiadaha where no land could be perceived, the wide expanse of water surrounding the fleet on all sides. The gulf of leeches, the gulf of serpents, the gulf of cowries, and the gulf of conches, he passed merrily. He captured many cowrie and conch shells in the course of his voyage. He passed the gulf sacred to the goddess of serpents, as well as the gulf of Lions, and entered the Peerless city, his destination."

There is much that is fabulous in this, but in later works, the fabulous element appears in greater abundance. The fleet seems to have passed by the Arracan Coast describing the country of cannibals, who were to be found till very recent times in the Andaman and other islands in the Bay of Bengal. Anupam Pátam seems to have been a city in Ceylon.

The 2nd manuscript which contains an account of sea-voyage, has been received from Dacca by the favour of Babu Tárákiśor Ráy, Deputy Inspector of Schools. The book is so worm-eaten, and so full of lacunæ, and the leaves have been so much damaged that very little can be made out of it. All that I can make out is that, after entering the confluence of the Ganges, the fleet steered towards the *Nilakshyer Bánk*, that is, a place from which nothing can be seen. After much trouble the fleet arrived at the capital of an island, the king of which was so great a fool as to give large quantities of pearls and gold in exchange for gunny cloth, which was described to him by the clever merchant as the best warm clothing that India could produce.

Of the printed books, the first comes from Chittagong. It is called *Báis Kabir Manasá Mangal*, that is a poem in honor of the goddess of serpents, compiled from the works of 22 poets. It appears that all these 22 had each a complete work in honor of Manasá, and a clever compiler has put in the best things from the work of every one of these into his collection. Two of these complete works are known to me; one is *Padmá Purán* by Náráyan Kavi, and the other by Dviija Banśídás, who is the author of the worm-eaten manuscript just noticed. Some of the facts in connection with the Sea-voyage in *Báis Kabir Manasá Mangal* comes from Dviija Banśídás; but the version of the manuscript and the version of the printed work do not agree. The version of the manuscript has been already given. In the printed work the merchant on entering the sea had to encounter obstacles thrown in his way by the

goddess of serpents whom he hated. The sea was covered with crabs, some of which were as big as mountains. They completely blocked the way of the fleet, Chánd held a council of the voyagers, and it was determined that as crabs were very much afraid of the barking of the jackals the whole crew should howl like them. The experiment proved successful, and the crab-difficulty was got over. Then came the leeches, of huge dimensions, and the fleet could not pass through them. Chánd was advised to throw lime on them, and they disappeared. Then came the crocodiles who fled away when Chánd began to fire his cannons. The fleet passed Rámeswar and anchored off the island of Lanká ruled by Bibhíshan, the brother of the ten-headed monster Rávaṇa killed by Rám. The merchant lulled the suspicion of Bibhíshan by telling him that he came from Ajodhyá, and got rich presents from him.

The voyage from Ceylon to the Southern City is exceedingly interesting. Leaving Ceylon to the right, and the Malaya Hills, the Western Ghats (Sahyagiri) (here wrongly spelt as Satyagiri) with the land of Parasuráma to the left, the fleet proceeded in a southerly direction. This is, by the bye, a geographical impossibility. Because if the fleet passed through the Pox's Channel, Ceylon would be on the left and India on the right. But the topographical idea of these poets was awfully confused. After a long voyage they arrive, at the Bay of Nilaksha, where nothing but water can be seen. The poet here gives the following description of the sea :—

“In a short time the fleet rowed to the Bay of Nilaksha. Fear took possession of the merchant's mind at the sight of this terrible bay. They could not distinguish to which quarter they were steering. It was all a wide expanse of water. They knew neither the east, nor the west, nor the north, nor the south. There was no distinction of day and night. People knew each other by the voice only. The terrible roaring of the water was heard on all sides. The peaks of submarine mountains were seen every now and then : and big marine animals such as the whales, the crocodiles, and the sharks roamed over the water in all their pride. Each wave of the sea gave a push to the vessel and it tossed to and fro as a lump of cotton in high wind. People despaired of their lives, and at this juncture Chánd was beside himself with fear. He sent for the Pandit and asked him to read the *Chandí* as quickly as possible. He entreated Captain Dulai, the commander of the fleet, to be careful, and to watch the direction of the Southern City. Dulai replied that he remembered on a previous occasion to have steered 13 vessels belonging to Chánd's father “*Kotísvara*,” that is, the Millionaire, to the southern city. Keeping the points at which the sun rises and at which he sets at equal distance in the right and in the left, the vessel is to go direct to the

south with the speed of a shooting star. So saying he ordered his rowers to do their best, and within a short time reached the Southern City."

Dulai's idea of navigation appears to be a very simple and primitive one. He considers the earth to be flat and fixed. The points in the horizon at which the sun rises and at which it sets are to him fixed for ever, and so he calculates the point bisecting the line joining these two points, and gives direction to his rowers.

The writers had no idea of the sea, they were acquainted of course with river-navigation, and so were very fond of using the words *Daha* and *Bánk*. *Daha* is a small deep water in a shallow river; and the *Bánk* is the place where a river takes a turn. The sea is regarded by the authors, as a broad river, only much broader than the Padmá.

The king of the southern city got immensely frightened at the sight of so large a fleet, and considered it to belong to a foreign enemy. Without waiting to hold a council, he sought safety in flight, and hid himself in the women's apartments, where he considered himself safe, dressed in female attire. Chánd, of course, showed no disposition to fight. He gradually ingratiated himself in the favour of the king and succeeded in driving a very advantageous bargain. He gave the king cocoanut, *bháng*, plantains, and got in return plenty of valuables in gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

The second printed work also comes from Chittagong. It was written in the year 1579 at Saptagrám, the great emporium of trade in Bengal at that time. The copy from which the book has been printed, seems to have been very defective. Leaving Hadiadaha, the fleet arrived at a *Bánk* named after that place. It was a wonderful place. There was pure water below, and the head of sand above. Búran, the commander of the fleet, was very intelligent. He fixed swords in front of the boat, and thereby cut the head of the sand and made a passage for the vessels. Then the fleet came to where the river breaks into a hundred streams, and a little beyond that is Magrá. At Magrá the fleet is overtaken by a severe storm, because the navigator had previously incurred the displeasure of the Goddess *Chandí*, six of his vessels were drowned; with one vessel, the *Madhukar*, he steers for Sinhal. After Magrá, is mentioned Gangáságar, and then the broad sea. The merchant passed *Setubandha Rámeśvar*, the vessel being steered only by its oars; no sail is mentioned in any one of these books. The shell-fish, *cowrie*, as soon as they smelt the vessel, began to float on the surface of the sea. The merchant captured a large quantity of them, because cowrie was then a medium of exchange. As soon as he proceeded a little, he found conches floating on the sea. He captured some of them. Then came the leeches, as big as palm trees. They are made to go away by throw-

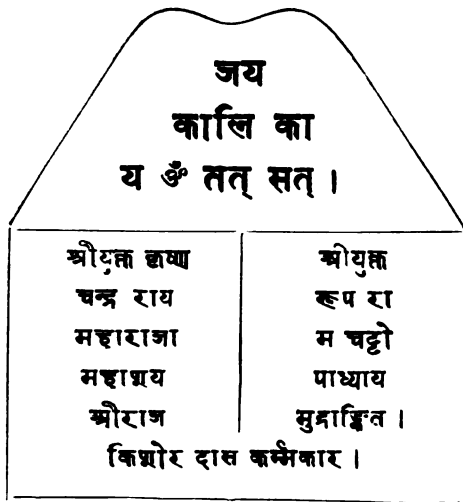
ing a quantity of lime on them. Then came big crabs which were propitiated with a sacrifice of goats to them. Then came the mosquitoes, as big as pigeons. The merchant threw arrows on them, which produced a large quantity of smoke and thus got rid of the mosquitoes. He then went to Kálidaha, and found there a beautiful girl, coming out of a lotus, and holding an elephant in her hand. She was swallowing the elephant and throwing it out again. In a short time she disappeared, and the vessel reached Ratnamálá Ghát in Sinhal, whence the merchant Dhanapati proceeded to pay his respects to the king of the island.

The third printed work is *Kavi kankan Chandi*, written about the year 1595. In this work the sea-voyage of Dhanapati Sadágar commences at Magrá as in the previous work. He is overtaken there by a storm, the consequence of the wrath of the Goddess Chandi, whom he hated. Six of his vessels are drowned, with one vessel he proceeds to the sea. He passes by Sanketa Mádhab, with its gold image of Mahesha. On his right he leaves Médini malla, on his left Birkháná, covered with foam. He passes by Kánhátá and Dhuligrám and Angarpur. Then came the country of the *Firingis*, the Portuguese pirates. They rowed day and night for fear of these non-believers. After a voyage of twenty days they reached Drávida where there was a temple with a disc of gold and a spire of silver. The merchant halted there in order to acquire the merit of eating the dainties offered to the deity, and to pay his respects to the king of the place. From Drávida he successively passes the fabulous gulfs of the shrimps, of the serpents, of crabs, of cowries (which he captured, and buried on the sea shore with a view to take them away on his return voyage) of conches, and of crocodiles. Then he comes to a place called Hadiadaha—from *Hrad*, a lake. This is a lake completely covered over with weeds on which men and cattle can pass. The captain fastened axes and knives in front of the vessel and cut his way through the weeds. At the end of this region, is Buhitála (बुहिताल) with Shetubandha on the left. Passing Shetubandha, the vessel reached Markut Chitrakúta, inhabited by *Yakshas*. The merchant halted at a ghát belonging to the *yakshas*. and then entered the straits of Ceylon. It is called the Ananga Ságar. After rowing day and night for sometime the merchant reached Kálidaha where he saw the same girl on the lotus as described above, and reached thence to Ratnamálá ghát of the capital of Ceylon.

5. *Note on an inscribed gun in the armoury of the Nawab of Murshidabad*,—By PANDIT HARAPRASÁD SÁSTRÍ. Communicated by H. BEVERIDGE, Esq., C. S.

Mr. Beveridge found in the armoury of the Nawab of Murshidabad a brass gun of native manufacture. It is mounted on a carriage, and

stands in the armoury on the ground floor of the palace. It is some three feet in length and is of small bore, 4 or 6 pounds. It has floral decorations. The head and the mouth are in the shape of a demon, or of a monster's head with long pointed ears, a human face and a crocodile's jaws. There is an inscription on it in raised Bengali letters in a shield on the upper part of the gun and about the middle. The inscription, as read on the gun by Babu Saśibhúshan Datta, Deputy Magistrate, Berhampur, runs as follows :—



From the rubbings that were sent to me, the reading appears to be tolerably correct, except in the third line. ॐ तत्सत् was rarely used as a *मन्त्राक्षर* during the last century. जय कालिका is the formula used by Krishna Chandra in his prayers and invocations. What Babu Saśibhúshan reads as श्रीराज may be श्रीराज because that is the corrupt form in which the word शक्तिराज is sometimes spelt. It appears that the gun was cast by one Kísordás Karmakár, a blacksmith, and the inscription was put upon it by Rúprám Chatterji. The gun belonged to Maharája Krishna Chandra Ray of Nadia, who played an important part in the revolution which ended in the battle of Plassey. Mr. Beveridge thinks that the gun may have been presented to the Mahárájá by one of the Governors of Calcutta, who always held friendly relations with the Nadia family in whose extensive zomindaries Calcutta was situated. In the chronicles of the family of Raja Krishna Chandra Ráy, translated by Dr. Putsch, Berlin, 1852, we read at page 39 that Rám Krishna, grandfather of Krishna Chandra, lived in friendship with the "Barasáhib," *i. e.*, the Governor of Calcutta, and that the latter showed continual friendship

towards him, and placed a garrison of 500 so-called soldiers who were skilled in the use of all kinds of missiles and weapons at Krishnagar, to execute the plans of Rám Krishna. Perhaps the gun was sent to his successor Krishna Chandra on a similar occasion at a subsequent time. It is also a well-known fact that Lord Clive presented the Maharaja with five of the guns captured at Plassey. These are still to be found at Krishnagar, and are exempted from the operation of the Arms Act.

As I am on the subject of inscribed guns, I should take this opportunity of informing the Society of the new light which has been thrown on the history of the gun which is lying in their compound by recent Assamese publications. Svargadev Jayadhvaja Sinha mentioned in the inscription on the gun, was the reigning Ahom prince of Assam, when Mir Jumla, the Commander-in-chief of Aurangzebe's forces invaded that country. The result of that disastrous expedition is well known. Floods and epidemics compelled Mir Jumla to beat a hasty retreat, leaving everything behind; the king harassing him at every step. The gun was captured at that time; so says the inscription on it. It was perhaps plundered by the Burmese who took possession of Assam during the early years of this century, and the English got it from the Burmese during the first Burmese war. In the year 1838 it was brought to False Point where it was used to hold a flagstaff till it was brought by the Port Officer to Calcutta. I examined the inscription at Capt. Petley's compound whence it has since been transferred to the Society's premises.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in December last.

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

- Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University,—Circulars, Vol. XIII, No. 101.
 Batavia. Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen,—
 Notulen, Deel XXX, Aflevering 3.
 ————. Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land-en Volken-
 kunde, Deel XXXVI, Aflevering 2.
 Bombay. The Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XXI, Part 266.

- Calcutta. Asiatic Society of Bengal,—Proceedings, No. IX, 1892.
 ———. Geological Survey of India,—Records, Vol. XXV, Part 4.
 ———. The Indian Engineer,—New Series, Vol. XIV, No. 299.
 ———. Indian Engineering,—Vol. XII, Nos. 24-27; XIII, 1.
 ———, Mahá-Bodhi Society,—Journal, No. IX, 1893.
- Chicago, Ill. The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal,—
 Vol. XIV, No. 6.
- Dublin. Royal Irish Academy,—Transactions, Vol. XXX, Parts 1 and
 2.
- Florence. La Società Africana d' Italia,—Bullettino, Tome VIII,
 Nos. 4 et 5.
 ———. La Società Italiana di Antropologia, Etnologia e Psicologia
 Comparata,—Archivio per L' Antropologia e la Etnologia, Tome
 XXII, Fascicolo 2.
- Leipzig. Der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft,—Zeitschrift,
 Band XLVI, Heft. 3.
- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1072-77.
 ———. The Athenæum,—Nos. 3395-400.
 ———. Nature,—Vol. XLVII, Nos. 1203-5, 1207 and 1208.
 ———. Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, Vol. LIII,
 No. 1.
- Mussoorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XVIII, No. 12.
- Naple. La Società Africana d' Italia,—Bullettino, Anno XI, Fasc.
 7-10.
- New Haven. American Oriental Society,—Proceedings, April 21-23,
 1892.
- Paris. La Société de Géographie,—Bulletin, Tome XIII, No. 3.
 ———. Comptes Rendus des Séances, Nos. 15 et 16, 1892.
- Pisa. La Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali,—Atti (Processi Verbali),
 15 Maggio—3 Luglio 1892.
- Rome. La Società Degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Tome
 XXI, No. 11.
- Santiago. La Société Scientifique du Chili,—Actes, Tome II, Nos. 1
 et 2.
- Sydney. Linnean Society of New South Wales,—Proceedings, Vol.
 VII, Part 2.
- Taiping. Perak Government,—Gazette, Vol. V, Nos. 37 and 38.
- Vienna. Der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien,—Mittheilungen,
 Band XXII, Heft 5.
- Yokohama. Asiatic Society of Japan,—Transactions, Vol. XX, Sup-
 plement.
- Zurich. Der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zurich,—Generalregis-
 ter der Publikationen.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

राज्य, प्रतापा CHANDRA. The Mahabharata, translated into English Prose. Part LXXXVI. 8vo. Calcutta, 1892.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.

Report on the Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1891-22. Fcp. Nagpur, 1892.

Report on the Railway-Borne Traffic of the Central Provinces for the year 1891-92. Fcp. Nagpur, 1892.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Stresses in Statically Indeterminate Structures (Reprinted from Indian Engineering). Fcp. Calcutta, 1892.

PAT. DOYLE, ESQ., C. E.

Report on the Rail-Borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1891-92. Fcp. Calcutta, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of Western India for the months of May 1891 to April 1892. Fcp. Poona, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

The Indian Antiquary for November, 1892. 4to. Bombay, 1892.

North Indian Notes and Queries for December, 1892. 4to. Allahabad, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Census of India, the Punjab and its Feudatories, Vols. XX and XXI. Fcp. Calcutta, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of Southern India, from July to October, 1892. Fcp. Madras, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Progress Reports of the Epigraphical and Architectural branches of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1891-92. Fcp. Roorkee, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Müller, F. Max. Sacred Books of the East, Vol. XXX. The Grihya-Sutras, Part II. By F. Max. Müller. 8vo. Oxford, 1892.

———. Vol. XXXII. Vedic Hymns, translated by F. Max. Müller. 8vo. Oxford, 1891.

———. Vol. XXXVII. Pahlavi Texts, Part IV, translated by E. W. West. 8vo. Oxford, 1892.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON.

Annual Report of the Trustees of the Indian Museum for the year 1891-1892. 8vo. Calcutta, 1892.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

TENNANT, Colonel J. F. Report on the preparations for, and observations of, the transit of Venus, as seen at Roorkee and Lahore, on December 8th, 1874. 4to. Calcutta, 1877.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Bulletin of the Microscopical Society of Calcutta, Vol. II, No. 3. 8vo. Calcutta, 1892.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Minutes of the Managing Committee of the Provincial Museum, North-West Provinces and Oudh, from April 1891 to March 1892. 8vo. Allahabad, 1892.

PROVINCIAL MUSEUM, N.-W. P. and OUDH.

Annual Report of the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius, for the year 1890. Fcp. Mauritius, 1891,

Results of Meteorological Observations of the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius, for the years 1890 and 1891.

ROYAL ALFRED OBSERVATORY, MAURITIUS.

Synopsis of the Results of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Vol. XXVII. The Madras Longitudinal Series of the Southern Trigon. 4to. Dehra Dun, 1892.

TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

PERIODICAL PURCHASED.

Allahabad. North Indian Notes and Queries,—Vol. II, No. 9.

Calcutta. The Calcutta Review,—Vol. XCVI, No. 191.

Geneva. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles,—Tome XXVIII, No. 11.

Leipzig. Annalen der Physik and Chemie,—Band XLVII, Heft 3 und 4.

———. Beiblätter, Band XVI, Stück 10 und 11.

London. The Chemical News,—Vol. LXVI, Nos. 1721-26.

Paris. Revue Scientifique,—Tome L, Nos. 21-26.

BOOKS PURCHASED.

Directory and Almanac for 1893. By Messrs. Cones and Co. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1893.

The Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1893, at 9 P. M.

DR. WILL. KING, B. A., in the chair.

The following members were present :—

H. K. W. Arnold, Esq., Bábu Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, Bábu Sarat Chandra Dás, Bábu Bhupendra Sri Ghosha, Moulvie Golam Sarwar, Bábu Rajanikánta Gupta, A. Hogg, Esq., T. H. Holland, Esq., W. A. Lee, Esq., C. Little, Esq., Kumár Rameswar Maliáh, J. Mann, Esq., Bábu Panchanan Mukharji, L. de Nicéville, Esq., R. D. Oldham, Esq., The Hon. Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar, Pandit Hara Prasád Shástri, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitor :—Vety.-Capt. W. D. Gunn.

According to the Bye-Laws of the Society, the President ordered the Voting papers to be distributed for the election of Office-Bearers and Members of Council for 1893, and appointed the Hon. Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar and L. de Nicéville, Esq., to be Scrutineers.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1892.

The Council of the Asiatic Society have the honor to submit the following report on the state and progress of the Society's affairs during the past year.

Member List.

During the year under review 30 Ordinary Members were elected, 10 withdrew, 3 died, and two were removed from the list under Rule 40, being more than 3 years absent from India; of the Members elected, 1 was an old member who rejoined. The total number of Members at the close of 1892 was thus 310 against 295 at the end of the preceding year; of these, 115 were Resident, 127 Non-Resident, 11 Foreign, 22 Life, 33 absent from India, and 2 special non-subscribing Members, as will be seen from the following table which also shows the fluctuations in the number of Ordinary Members during the past six years:—

Year.	Paying.				Non-Paying.				Grand Total.
	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Foreign.	Total.	Life.	Absent.	Special Non-Subscribing	Total.	
1887 ...	98	137	15	250	17	44	2	63	313
1888 ...	98	136	15	249	20	34	2	56	305
1889 ...	108	135	13	256	22	27	2	51	307
1890 ...	105	140	10	255	21	25	2	48	303
1891 ...	101	134	10	245	21	27	2	50	295
1892 ...	115	127	11	253	22	33	2	57	310

The three Ordinary Members, the loss of whom by death during the year we have to regret, were, Mr. Ashutosh Gupta, Mr. A. V. Nursing Rao, and Pandit Prannath Sarasvati.

Intimation of one death amongst the Honorary Members was received, *viz.*, Sir G. B. Airy. The number now stands at 23.

Two Associate Members were elected during the year. Pandit Satyavrata Samasrami, Calcutta, on account of his being a distinguished Vedic Scholar; and Mr. P. J. Brühl, Howrah, in recognition of his attainments in Physics and Botany. The number now stands at 10, there having been no casualties.

The lists of Special Honorary Centenary Members, and Corresponding Members continue unaltered from last year, their numbers standing at 5 and 6 respectively.

During the year, one member, the Hon'ble Raja Ooday Pratab Singh, Raja of Bhinga, compounded for his future subscriptions.

Indian Museum.

In accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1876, a copper vessel sent by the Officiating Collector of Monghyr was presented to the Indian Museum.

There was only one change among the Trustees, caused by the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir A. W. Croft, in consequence of his leaving India on furlough, and the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar was appointed to fill the vacant place.

The other Trustees on behalf of the Society were :—

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.
A. Pedler, Esq.
Dr. D. D. Cunningham.
C. Little Esq.

Finance.

The accounts of the Society are shown in Statement No. 1 in the Appendix under the usual heads.

Statement No. 8 contains the Balance Sheet of the Society, and of the different funds administered through it.

The Budget Estimate for 1892 was taken at the following figures :—
Receipts Rs. 14,988. Expenditure Rs. 13,378.

The actual results were found to be :—Receipts Rs. 15,599-6-9.
Expenditure Rs. 13,670-11-9.

The Receipts thus show an increase of Rs. 611-6-9, and the expenditure an increase of Rs. 292-11-9 on the Budget Estimate, leaving a balance in favor of the Society of Rs. 1,928-11-0.

The increase in Receipts is under the head of "Sales of Publications" which were estimated at Rs. 400, whilst the actual receipts were Rs. 1,698-12-0. This large increase is due to the adjustment of Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner's account for two years and three months.

The number of absent or non-paying Members during the past year was somewhat larger than usual, consequently the receipts from subscriptions are below the estimated amount by Rs. 155-0-0.

The difference between the estimated and actual miscellaneous receipts is due to the refund of income tax not having been granted.

On the expenditure side, the items of "Repairs," "Books," "Binding," "Proceedings" and "Printing Circulars," &c., show an increase. No repairs were contemplated during the year and Rs. 25 was set aside for such petty repairs, as might prove necessary. During the rains, the roof was found defective in certain places, and Rs. 40-8-0 was spent in the stoppage of leaks. "Books" show an increase of Rs. 1,003-15-3. This also is due to the adjustment of Messrs Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner's account for two years and three months for supplying new books to the Society during the period. "Binding" was estimated at Rs. 500, whilst the actual expenditure was Rs. 826-10-9. In September, the Council sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 for four book cases for the

Library. After re-arranging some old books according to sizes, only one new book case was found necessary, the cost of it being Rs. 250. The balance of Rs. 750 remains unexpended; but in carrying out the examination of the Library which has been in progress during the greater part of the past year, it was found that in numerous cases periodicals were still unbound, and that many old books required rebinding. The above balance has been freely drawn on for this purpose, and now about Rs. 400 remains. The binding is not yet completed, and on this account it is thought advisable to increase the usual allowance by what remains unspent from the special grant for the library, so that the sum set apart for the coming year is Rs. 900 instead of Rs. 500 the usual amount. 'Proceedings' show an increase of Rs. 194-3-0, this is due to the payment of printing charges for twelve numbers of the Proceedings, instead of ten as usual, during the year. Owing to the proposed Investment of the Society's Permanent Reserve Fund, a larger number of circulars than usual, were required, and thus there is a slight increase of Rs. 25-15-0 under the head of "Printing Circulars."

The actual expenditure on the "Journal" and "Proceedings" was as follows:—

<i>Journal</i>	{	<i>Part I</i> —	Rs. 1,631	2	0
		<i>Part II</i> —	,, 1,520	4	0
<i>Proceedings</i>		,,	1,194	3	0
making a total of			Rs. 4,345	9	0

which is less than the Budget Estimate by Rs. 854-7-0.

The Budget Estimate of Ordinary Receipts and Expenditure for 1893 has been fixed as follows:—Receipts Rs. 16,236; Expenditure Rs. 15,698.

On the receipts side, the estimate for Interest on Investments has been slightly increased owing to purchase of Government Securities.

There is a new item of Rs. 2,000 in the receipts under the head of "Government Allowances." This amount has been granted by the Government of Bengal for a third section of the Society's Journal dealing with Anthropology, Ethnography and Folklore.

On the expenditure side the items "Stationery" and "Printing Circulars," &c., have been slightly increased.

Postage has been reduced by Rs. 100. There will be a considerable reduction under this head as the postage on Foreign covers, book-packets, &c., has been greatly reduced. Rs. 600 has been fixed, as the amount is intended to cover postage for the third part of the Journal.

There will, however, be two extraordinary items of expenditure to be dealt with during the year 1893. Extensive repairs to the Society's building had to be undertaken at the end of last year.

The gas fittings in the Society's rooms are not very satisfactory, and it is intended to complete the necessary gas fittings at a total cost of Rs. 426-6-0.

The details of the Budget Estimate are as follows :—

RECEIPTS.			
Subscriptions	...	...	Rs. 7,400 0 0
Sale of Publications...	...	...	... 400 0 0
Interest on Investments	...	...	... 5,456 0 0
Rent of Rooms	...	...	... 720 0 0
Government Allowances	...	...	... 2,000 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	... 350 0 0
			Total Rs. 16,326 0 0

EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries	...	...	Rs. 3,400 0 0
Commission	...	...	... 400 0 0
Stationery	...	...	... 100 0 0
Lighting	...	...	... 80 0 0
Municipal Taxes	...	...	... 819 0 0
Postage	...	...	... 600 0 0
Freight	...	...	... 10 0 0
Meeting	...	...	... 83 0 0
Contingencies	...	...	... 150 0 0
Books	...	...	... 1,800 0 0
Local Periodicals	...	...	... 31 0 0
Binding	...	...	... 900 0 0
Journal, Part I	}	...	...
„ Part II		...	4,200 0 0
„ Part III		...	...
Proceedings	...	...	... 2,000 0 0
Printing Circulars, &c.	...	...	... 1,000 0 0
			Total Rs. 15,698 0 0

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
For repairs to House	...	...	Rs. 9,480 6 6
Gas fittings	...	...	... 426 6 0
			Total Rs. 9,906 12 6

London Agency.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner's Statement of Accounts with the Society from July 1890 to September 1892, was received during the year. The Statement shows a debit balance of £63-5-6. This amount was remitted in December last.

The sales of the Society's publications effected by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner during the period amounted to £82-3-4 and of the Bibliotheca Indica to £34-3-0.

The numbers of copies of parts of the Journal, of the Proceedings, and of the Bibliotheca Indica sent to the Agents during 1892 for sale were 66, 80, 277 respectively, valued at Rs. 397-10-0.

Eight invoices of books purchased, and of publications of various Societies sent in exchange, were received during the year. The value of the books purchased amounted to £62-16-1.

Continental Agency.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, was appointed by the Council as Agent to the Society for the Continent, on the same terms as allowed to Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.

A complete set of the publications both of the Society and of the Oriental Publication Fund has been sent to Mr. Harrassowitz.

Library.

The total number of volumes, or parts of volumes, added to the Library during the year was 2,020, of which 667 were purchased, and 1,353 presented or received in exchange for the Society's publications.

The second fasciculus of the Catalogue of the Persian Works in the Oriental Library has been published. It will be completed in the third fasciculus which is in press and expected to be ready very shortly.

Publications.

There were published during the year, nine numbers of the Proceedings, (No. 10 of 1891 and Nos. 1 to 9 of 1892), containing 215 pages of letterpress; four numbers of the Journal, Part I (No. 3 of 1891 and Nos. 1 to 3 of 1892), containing 321 pages of letterpress and 9 plates; and three numbers of the Journal, Part II (No. 4 of 1891 and Nos. 1 and 2 of 1892), containing 366 pages of letterpress. The Index to the Journal, Part II for 1891 was also published.

Coin Cabinet.

During the year 38 coins were added to the Cabinet, of which 15 were of gold, 22 of silver, and 1 of mixed metal. 34 of these coins were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act. The remainder were

presentations by the Bombay Government under the Treasure Trove Act. They comprise 32 (14 gold, 18 silver) moghul, 2 silver Independent Sultans of Bengal, 1 gold fanam, 1 silver Gupta, 1 silver Guddaha, and 1 mixed Portuguese coin. They all belong to well-known types, and detailed notices of them will be found in the Society's Proceedings.

Building.

The expenditure on the building during the year was Rs. 40-8-0. This was spent in the stoppage of leaks.

Office of Secretaries.

Mr. C. R. Wilson took charge of the duties of Philological Secretary and Editor of the Journal, Part I, in January, from Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle who was engaged with the publication of the Bower Manuscript—Dr. Hoernle, retaining the numismatic work.

Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh carried on the duties of Natural History Secretary and Editor of the Journal, Part II, during the year except for three months, from July to September, when he left for Europe on leave, and Dr. D. Prain took charge of the work during his absence.

The Hon'ble H. H. Risley was appointed Anthropological Secretary and Editor of the Journal, Part III, in August last.

Dr. W. King carried on the duties of Treasurer during the year except for three months, from the middle of June to the middle of September, when he left for Europe on furlough, and Colonel J. Waterhouse undertook the work during his absence.

Mr. C. Little carried on the duties of General Secretary and Editor of the Proceedings during the year, except for three months, from May to July when he was absent on leave, and Mr. Wilson took charge of the work in addition to his duties as Philological Secretary to the Society.

Mr. J. H. Elliott continued Assistant Secretary and Librarian throughout the year.

Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee was appointed Assistant Librarian in September *vice* Babu Sarat Chandra Chatterjee resigned.

Babu Nani Lal Mannu was appointed copyist in May last.

There were no other changes in the office establishment.

Bibliotheca Indica.

Twelve fasciculi were published during the year, of which one was in Arabic-Persian, ten in Sanskrit, and one in the Tibetan Series. They belong to eleven different works, of which one is in Arabic-Persian, one in Tibetan, and the rest in Sanskrit. There were no new publications during the year. Two only in the Sanskrit Series were completed, namely, the Brihad-Devata, and the English translation of Aniruddha's Commentary.

In the Annual Report for 1891 it was estimated that 24 fasciculi would be published; the actual out-turn has been less by twelve. Only those works were allowed to be proceeded with which had the prospect of being completed in a short time. The Philological Secretary exercised complete control over the publication of these works. The Press was ordered not to undertake a fresh fasciculus without his orders.

The expenditure out of the Oriental Publication Fund during the year was Rs. 12,675 which includes printing charges for 26, and editing charges for 25 fasciculi, giving the average as Rs. 497 for each fasciculus. By publishing only 12 fasciculi during the year debts to the extent of the cost of publishing about 14 fasciculi have been paid off.

The following is a descriptive list of the publications issued during 1892:—

A. ARABIC-PERSIAN SERIES.

1. *Ain-i-Akbari*, a well-known work in Persian. It is something like an Imperial Gazetteer compiled by Abul-Fuzl, one of the most learned men in Akbar's Court, under Akbar's special order. Translated by Col. H. S. Jarrett, No. 818 Vol. III. Fasc. I.

B. SANSKRIT SERIES.

1. *Bṛihad-devatá* or the Index of Gods in the *Rigvedas*, is a very ancient work attributed to *Saunaka*, the preceptor of *Aśvaláyana*. Edited by the Late *Rájá Rájendralála Mitra* who added the *Arshánukramaṇi*, the *Chhandonukramaṇi*, and the *Anuvákánukramaṇi* in the form of appendices to the work. The last 21 pages had not the benefit of revision by the *Rájá*; No. 819 Fasc. IV. This brings the work with its appendices to a close.

2. *Madana-párijáta*, compiled under the patronage of *Madanapála*, a *Rájá* of *Káshthá* or *Kachchá* near Delhi, during the fourteenth century by *Víśeśvara Bhatta*. Edited by *Paṇḍit Madhusúdana Smritiratna*, Professor of Hindu Law, Sanskrit College, Calcutta. Advanced by one Fasciculus, No. 816 Fasc. X.

Bṛihad-dharma-purána showing the latest phase of Pauranic development in India, edited by *Paṇḍit Haraprasád Sástrí*, has advanced by one fasciculus only, No. 822 Fasc. III.

Chaturvarga Chintámaṇi by *Hemádri* the oldest *Smṛiti* compilation of which the date has been ascertained to be 1246 A. D. has advanced by one Fasciculus only under the joint editorship of *Paṇḍits Jogeśvara Smritiratna* and *Kámákyánáth Tarkavágíśa*, No. 823 Vol. III. Part II. Fasc. X.

Taittirīya Samhitá or the Samhitá of the Black-Jajurveda, has advanced by only one Fasciculus under the editorship of Mahámahopádhyaḡya Mahesa Chundra Nyáyaratna, C. I. E., No. 820 Fasc. XXXVI.

Srauta Sūtra of Samkháya is being edited by Professor Dr. Alfred Hillebrandt of Breslau in Germany. The text with all the various indices has been published in the first volume. The second volume which contains the commentary on the text by Anártiya, the son of Baradarája, comes to a close in No. 817 in Fasciculus IV published during the year. It contains the commentary to the end of the eighth chapter of the text. The third volume will commence with that on the ninth chapter.

Parásara Smṛiti one of the twenty Institutes of Hindu Law of undoubted authority, with the commentary of Mádhavácháryya has advanced by two Fasciculi, Nos. 814, 821 Vol. II, Fasc. VI. and Vol. III Fasc. IV. Vol. II treats of *Vyavahára* and Vol. III of *Práyaschitta*. Volume second comes to an end with the sixth fasciculus. The edition is in the charge of Mahámahopádhyaḡya Chandrakánta Tarkálankára.

Aniruddha's Commentary on the Sámkhya aphorisms, edited by Professor Dr. Garbe of Königsburg, comes to a close with the third Fasciculus No. 825. The learned doctor has given in these three Fasciculi a complete English translation of the text of the aphorisms, of Aniruddha's Commentary on these and of such portions of Vedánti Mahádevas Commentary as are not taken from Vijnánabhiksbu's work. In the preface the doctor shows the relation in which the Samkhya system stands to Buddhism.

Tulsi Sátsái containing seven hundred verses with double meaning, has advanced by one Fasciculus only under the editorship of Paṇḍit Vihárilál Dube of the Patna College, No. 824 Fasc. IV.

C. TIBETAN SERIES.

Pag Sam Thi Sin is a prose abstract in modern Tibetan of the Avadána Kalpalatá by Kshemendra, a great Sanskrit Poet of Kásmír in the 10th century. It has advanced by one Fasciculus only, No. 815 Fasc. III, under the editorship of Babu Saratchandra Das.

List of all Societies, Institutions, &c., to which the Publications of the Asiatic Society have been sent during the year, or from which publications have been received.

* Societies, &c., which have received the Asiatic Society's publications, and have sent their publications in return.

† Societies, &c., which have received the Asiatic Society's publications, but have sent none in return.

§ Societies, &c., whose publications have been received, but to which nothing has been sent in return.

* Allahabad :—Editor, Pioneer.

† Amsterdam :—Royal Zoological Society.

* ————— :—Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen.

† Angers :—Société d' Etudes Scientifiques d' Angers.

* Baltimore :—Johns Hopkins University.

† Batavia :—Society of Arts and Sciences.

* ————— :—Kon Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch-Indië.

* Berlin :—Gesellschaft Naturforschende Freunde zu Berlin.

* ————— :—Royal Academy of Sciences.

§ ————— :—Entomologische Verein.

† Berne :—Société Suisse d' Entomologie.

* Bombay :—Anthropological Society.

† ————— :—Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.

† ————— :—Editor, Indian Antiquary.

† ————— :—Editor, Times of India.

* ————— :—Natural History Society.

* Bordeaux :—L' Académie Nationale des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts.

* ————— :—Société Linnéenne.

* Boston :—Natural History Society.

§ ————— :—American Philological Associations.

† Brisbane :—Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, Queensland Branch.

† Brookville :—Society of Natural History.

† Brunswick :—Verein für Naturwissenschaft.

* Brussels :—L' Académie Royale des Sciences.

† ————— :—Musée Royal d' Histoire Naturelle de Belgique.

† ————— :—Société Entomologique de Belgique.

* ————— :—Société Royale Malacologique de Belgique.

* Buda Pest :—Royal Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

* Buenos Ayres :—National Museum.

† ————— :—Academia Nacional de Ciencias de la Republica Argentina.

† Caen :—Société de Linnéenne de Normandie.

- * Calcutta :—Agri-Horticultural Society of India.
- * ————— :—Geological Survey of India.
- * ————— :—Editor, Englishman.
- * ————— :—Editor, Indian Daily News.
- † ————— :—Editor, Indian Engineer.
- § ————— :—Editor, Indian Engineering.
- * ————— :—Editor, Indian Mirror.
- * ————— :—Indian Museum.
- † ————— :—Mahabodhi Society.
- † ————— :—Mahommedan Literary Society.
- § ————— :—Photographic Society of India.
- * ————— ;—Survey of India.
- * ————— :—Tuttobodhini Shova.
- † ————— :—University Library.
- * Cambridge :—University Library.
- † Cassel :—Der Verein für Naturkunde.
- * Cherbourg :—Société Nationale des Sciences Naturelles.
- * Christiana :—University Library.
- * Colombo :—Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
- * Copenhagen :—La Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord.
- † Cuttack :—Cuttack Library.
- † Danzig :—Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
- * Dehra Dun :—Great Trigonometrical Survey.
- § Dorpat :—Naturforscher-Gesellschaft der Universität.
- * Dresden :—Entomologischen Vereins "Iris."
- † ————— :—Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologisch-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden.
- * Dublin :—Royal Dublin Society.
- * ————— :—Royal Irish Academy.
- † Edinburgh :—Royal Society.
- † ————— :—Scottish Geographical Society.
- * Florence :—Società Italiana di Anthropologia, Etnologia e Piscologia Comparata.
- * ————— :—Società Africana d' Italia.
- * Frankfurt :—Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
- * ————— :—Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins des Regierungsbezirks
- † Geneva :—Société de Physique et d' Histoire Naturelle.
- † Genoa :—Museo Civico di Storia Naturale.
- * Giessen :—Oberhessische Gesellschaft für Natur und Heilkunde.
- * Graz :—Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein für Styria.
- § Hague :—Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlansch-Indië.

- * **Hamburgh** :—Naturhistorisches Museum zu Hamburgh.
- † ————— :—Naturwissenschaftlichen Verein.
- † **Halifax** :—Nova Scotian Institute of Science.
- † **Halle** :—Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft.
- * ——— :—Kaiserlichen Leopoldinisch-Carlinische Akademie.
- * **Hamilton (Canada)** :—Hamilton Association.
- * **Havre** :—Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre.
- † **Helsingfors** :—Societas pro Flora et Fauna Fennica.
- * ————— :—Société des Sciences de Finlande.
- § **Ithaca (U. S. A.)** ;—Cornell University.
- † **Irkutsk** :—La Société Impériale Russe de Géographie.
- § **Jassy** :—Societății Stătifice Literare.
- † **Kiev** :—Société des Naturalistes.
- * **Königsberg** :—Die physikalische-Oekonomische Gesellschaft.
- † **Lahore** :—Editor, Civil and Military Gazette.
- † ——— :—Agricultural Society.
- § **Leipzig** :—Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft.
- † **Leyden** :—Royal Herbarium.
- * **Liège** :—Société Géologique de Belgique.
- * ——— :—Société des Sciences.
- * **Liverpool** :—Literary and Philosophical Society.
- * **London** :—Anthropological Institute.
- * ——— :—Editor, Academy.
- * ——— :—Editor, Athenæum.
- † ——— :—British Museum.
- * ——— :—Geological Society.
- * ——— :—Institution of Civil Engineers.
- * ——— :—Institution of Electrical Engineers.
- * **London** :—Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
- * ——— :—Editor, Nature.
- * ——— :—Linnean Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
- * ——— :—Royal Astronomical Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Geographical Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Institution of Great Britain.
- * ——— :—Royal Microscopical Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Society.
- * ——— :—Statistical Society.
- * ——— :—Zoological Society.
- † **Lyons** :—La Société d' Agriculture, d' Historie Naturelle et des Arts Utiles.
- † ——— :—Muséum d' Histoire Naturelle.

- * Lyons :—La Société d' Anthropologie.
- † Madras :—Literary Society.
- * ——— :—Government Central Museum.
- † Melbourne :—Royal Society of Victoria.
- * Manchester :—Literary and Philosophical Society.
- * Mendon, Ill. :—Editor, American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal.
- * Mexico :—Sociedad Científica " Antonio Alzate."
- † Minnesota :—Academy of Natural Sciences.
- * Moscow :—Société Imperiale des Naturalistes.
- * Munich :—K. Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- * Nantes :—Société des Sciences Naturelles de L' ouest de la France.
- * Naples :—Società Africana d' Italia.
- † New Haven :—Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.
- † Newport (R. I.) :—Natural History Society.
- * New York :—American Museum of Natural History.
- * Ottawa :—Geological and Natural History Survey of the Dominion of Canada.
- † Oxford :—Bodleian Library.
- † ——— :—Indian Institute.
- * Paris :—Société de Géographie.
- * ——— :—Société d' Anthropologie.
- * ——— :—Société Asiatique.
- * ——— :—The Editor, Revue Géographique.
- * ——— :—Musée Guimet.
- † ——— :—National Library.
- * ——— :—Société Zoologique.
- † ——— :—Société Académique Indo-Chinoise.
- * ——— :—Museum d' Histoire Naturelle.
- * Philadelphia :—Academy of Natural Sciences.
- † ——— :—American Philosophical Society.
- * ——— :—Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery.
- * Pisa :—Société Toscana di Scienze Naturali.
- § Prague :—K. K. Sternwarte.
- § Rio de Janeiro :—Museu Nacional.
- § ——— :—Imperial Observatorio.
- § Rome :—Société degli Spettroscopisti Italiani.
- § Roorkee :—Editor, Indian Forester.
- * St. Petersburg :—Comité Géologique.
- † ——— :—Imperial Library.
- * ——— :—Russian Geographical Society.
- * ——— :—Académie Impériale des Sciences.
- * ——— :—Jardin Impériale de Botanique.

- * San Francisco :—Californian Academy of Arts and Sciences.
 - * Santiago :—Deutsche Wissenschaftliche Vereines.
 - § Schaffhausen :—Swiss Entomological Society.
 - † Shanghai :—China Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
 - † Simla :—United Service Institution of India.
 - † Stettin :—Entomological Society.
 - * Stockholm :—Entomologische Tidskrift.
 - † ———— :—Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.
 - * Sydney :—Royal Society of New South Wales.
 - * ———— :—Linnean Society of New South Wales.
 - * Taiping :—Government of Perak.
 - * Toronto :—Canadian Institute.
 - * Tokyo :—Imperial University of Japan.
 - * ———— :—Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur-und Völkerkunde Ostasiens.
 - * Trieste :—Società Adriatica di Scienze Naturale.
 - † ———— :—Museo Civico di Storia Naturale.
 - * Turin :—Reale Accademia delle Scienze.
 - † Ulwar :—Ulwar Library.
 - * Vienna :—Anthropologische Gesellschaft.
 - * ———— :—K. K. Akademie der Wissenschaften.
 - * ———— :—K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt.
 - * ———— :—K. K. Naturhistorische Hofmuseums.
 - * ———— :—K. K. Zoologisch-Botanische Gesellschaft.
 - † ———— :—Ornithologische Verein.
 - † Washington :—Commissioners of the Department of Agriculture.
 - * ———— :—Smithsonian Institution.
 - * ———— :—United States Geological Survey.
 - * ———— :—United States National Museum.
 - * Wellington :—New Zealand Institute.
 - * ———— :—Polynesian Society.
 - † Wisconsin :—Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.
 - * Württemberg :—Natural History Society.
 - * Yokohama :—Asiatic Society.
 - * Zagreb :—Archæological Society.
 - * Zurich :—Naturforschenden Gesellschaft.
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ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL DURING 1892.

January 28th, Ordinary Meeting.

The Secretary, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, was informed in reply to an application asking for the Society's Journal, Part I, from 1886 to 1890, that in June 1886, when the exchange list of Societies was revised by the late Mr. E. T. Atkinson, then President of the Society, the Institution was placed on the list to receive Journal, Part II, and Proceedings only; and not Journal, Part I, as it related to Philology, Antiquities, &c.

An offer from the Editor of the "Caucacus," Tiflis, in Russia, for an exchange of publications with the Society was declined.

Read a letter from Dr. Hoernle enclosing a memo from Pandit Satyvrata Samasrami with the following request:—

1st. To edit the Aitareya Brahman, a vedic work for the Bibliotheca Indica.

2nd. To be made an Honorary Member of the Society.

3rd. To receive, free, copies of Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

It was resolved as follows:—

1st. Regret that no fresh engagements can be undertaken at present.

2nd. Propose at the next meeting, stating that he is one of the most distinguished vedic scholar in India, and who has edited a number of works for the Bibliotheca Indica.

3rd. The Secretary might take the necessary action with the view of complying with the request.

On an enquiry from the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, Mr. E. C. Cotes was appointed to vote for Ward No. 16 on behalf of the Society.

The appointments of Pandit Rakhal Chandra Kavyatirtha as a temporary additional travelling Pandit on Rs. 30, and Pandit Binod Behary Kavyatirtha as the second Pandit, permanently, in the place of Babu Upendra Lala Mitra, from the 1st December 1891, were recorded.

An explanation from Pandit Ram Nath Tarkartna, showing the work done in search for Sanskrit Manuscripts for two and a half years was accepted. The Pandit was allowed an increment of Rs. 10 per month from 1st January 1892.

A letter from the Superintendent of Stationery informing that instructions have been received from the Home Secretary that the order directing the transmission of the forty copies of each of the Society's publications was a standing one and that the supply of the publications may be continued as usual, was recorded.

The death of Sir G. B. Airy, an Honorary Member of the Society, was ordered to be announced at the General Meeting.

With reference to Council order, dated 18th December 1890, to

revert to the practice of electing Honorary Auditors to audit the Society's accounts, it was resolved that the carrying out of the new rule be postponed for the present, and that paid auditors be appointed as usual for the accounts of 1891.

The report showing the progress made in the search for Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, since 25th September 1888, was ordered to be forwarded to Government.

February 25th, Ordinary Meeting.

On the recommendation of the Natural History Secretary an exchange of publications for the Society's Journal, Part II, and Proceedings, with the Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zurich, was sanctioned.

March 31st, Ordinary Meeting.

Pandit Ram Nath Tarkaratna was informed in reply to an application for gratis copies of the Bibliotheca Indica, that his request cannot be granted.

With reference to Babu Sarat Chandra Das' request to revive the question regarding the purchase by Government of the Tangyar collection of 225 volumes, he was asked for further information with the view of applying to Government for the purchase money.

The Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute, was informed in reply to an application for free copies of future publications of the Society, and such of the publications that can be spared; that the rules of the Society do not permit the request being granted.

On the recommendation of the Philological Secretary, the remuneration to Babu Sarat Chandra Das for editing the text of the "Avadana Kulpalata" at Re. 1-8-0 per page, was accepted.

The accounts of the Society for 1891 audited by Messrs Meugens and King, were recorded.

April 28th, Ordinary Meeting.

The Chief Librarian of the Giessen University was supplied with certain works of the Bibliotheca Indica asked for.

A letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal conveying the approval of the Government of India to the name of Pandit Satyavrata Samasrami being included in the list of persons to whom Catalogues of Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts are sent, was recorded.

In consequence of the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir A. W. Croft as President of the Society, the Secretary was requested to write to the Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, asking him if he would be willing to accept the office of President.

On the recommendation of the Philological Committee, a copy of

a Persian Manuscript entitled "Dastan-i-Mesih," price Rs. 25 was ordered to be purchased for the Oriental Library.

Read an application from Mr. J. H. Elliott, the Assistant Secretary, asking to be allowed to draw the sanctioned yearly bonus of Rs. 150 from the Sanskrit Manuscript Fund. It was resolved that the amount be paid, and that the Member of the Council in charge of Sanskrit Manuscript submit a report as to the circumstances under which this grant was first sanctioned.

May 26th, Ordinary Meeting.

On an enquiry from Pandit Satyavrata Samasrami whether the copyright of the Commentary of "Nirukta," and the dissertation headed Niruktalochanam, which were his production belong to the Society or to the public, or to himself, he was informed that the Society has no objection to his making use of any original matter written by him in his edition of the "Nirukta."

An offer from Pandit Vaman Shastri forwarding specimen pages of an ancient Sanskrit work entitled "Gautama Dharma Sutra," and requesting permission to publish it in the Bibliotheca Indica, was referred to the Philological Committee.

An offer from Bahadur Shah forwarding two Persian Manuscripts entitled "Zeech Ulugh Baigs" and "Usool Ushtar Washure" for sale, price Rs. 100 and Rs. 30 respectively, was referred to the Philological Committee.

The report of the Philological Committee, to the effect that the Members were not in favor of the purchase of the Persian Manuscript entitled "Horoscope of Emperor Shah Jehan," was accepted.

On an application from Babu Deno Nath Banerjee, Collecting Sircar to the Society, praying for a pension, the Council accepted the Finance Committee's recommendation that for the year 1892, the interest on the servants' pension fund be granted to him, and the balance from current revenue, making up the amount to Rs. 8 per mensem from the 1st May 1892.

The acceptance of the Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, of the Presidentship was ordered to be reported at the next General Meeting.

In consequence of the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir A. W. Croft as a Trustee for the Indian Museum on behalf of the Society, the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, was appointed to fill the vacant place.

The following Office arrangements were confirmed :—

1. Babu Sarat Chandra Chatterjee to Officiate as Assistant Librarian on Rs. 40 per mensem, on probation.

2. Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee to be temporary clerk for Cataloguing the Library books from 1886 to 1890 on Rs. 30 per mensem for six months.

3. Babu Nani Lal Manna to officiate as copyist on Rs. 10 per mensem for six months.

June 30th, Ordinary Meeting.

Mr. G. A. Grierson was allowed permission to attend the meeting of the Council on the 30th June 1892 to bring forward, in person, the question of the abolition of the India Office Library. It was decided that the two Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Wood-Mason and Pedler, jointly draw up a representation to the Government of India against the proposal to abolish and disperse the valuable library now located in the India Office, and that this be signed by the Members of the Council and of the different Committees; also that a copy of this representation be sent unofficially to the President of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

A circular letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Royal Society of New South Wales, offering medals, &c., for the best communication containing the result of original research or observation on certain subjects, was ordered to be read at the next meeting.

On an enquiry from the Secretary, Society of Geography, Lisbon, he was informed that the Society cannot depute a representation at the 10th International Congress of Orientalists at Lisbon on the 9th September 1892.

The Appointment of Dr. D. Prain to act as the Natural History Secretary in the place of Dr. Walsh, leaving India on leave for three months, was approved.

An exchange of publications for the Society's Journal, Part II, with the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, was sanctioned.

In reply to a letter from Dr. E. Windisch on behalf of the Royal Saxon Society, the Society's Journal, Parts I and II and the Proceedings were offered in exchange.

Read a letter from Professor R. Pischel, recommending bookseller Otto Harrassowitz of Leipzig as Agent for the Society. It was resolved to find out what had been done in previous cases with a view to a report at next meeting.

Mr. G. W. Forrest was informed in reply to his letter, asking the Society to cancel their letter to the French Consulate for copies of some valuable maps of the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Forts deposited in the Archives of Pondicherry, that should the request of the Society for copies of these plans lead to any difficulty in the supply of

a copy to Mr. Forrest and the Society, the Society will then withdraw its application and avail itself of Mr. Forrest's offer of copies. Meanwhile the Society awaits the answer of the Government of Pondicherry.

On the report of the Philological Secretary as to the circumstances under which the yearly bonus of Rs. 150 from the Sanskrit Manuscript Fund is allowed to Mr. J. H. Elliott, the Assistant Secretary of the Society, it was ordered that the allowance of Rs. 150 be continued having been sanctioned by the Government of India.

An exchange of publications for the Society's Journal, Part I, with the Polynesian Society, was sanctioned.

The question of appointing a Member of Council as Honorary Librarian to the Society, was referred to the Library Committee.

July 29th, Ordinary Meeting.

It was agreed at the request of Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, bookseller, Leipzig, to establish a depôt for the publications of the Bibliotheca Indica, and the Society's publications in Leipzig and to entrust the work to his management.

In reply to a letter from the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir G. Birdwood was informed that Sir Alfred Croft had been asked to represent the Society at the Oriental Congress in London in 1892.

The request of Pandit Satyavrata Samasrami (an Associate Member) to be allowed to borrow books from the Library, was sanctioned.

A letter from the Consul General for France covering copy of a letter from the Government of Pondicherry, expressing their willingness to supply copies of some valuable maps of the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Forts deposited in the Archives of Pondicherry, was acknowledged with thanks.

Pandit Vaman Shastri was informed in reply to a letter requesting permission to sanction the publication of an ancient Sanskrit work entitled "Gautama Dharma Sutra" for the Bibliotheca Indica, that the present condition of the Oriental Publication Fund makes it impossible to agree to the request.

The recommendation of the Finance Committee to spend Rs. 1,000 on Almirahs for the English Library was agreed to.

August 25th, Ordinary Meeting.

An exchange of publications with the Oriental Siberian Section of the Russian Imperial Geographical Society was sanctioned.

On a resolution of the Monthly General Meeting that a third section of the Society's Journal dealing with Anthropology, Ethnography and Folklore be added to the Society, it was resolved to enter into negotia-

tion with the Government of Bengal for a grant in connection therewith.

In consequence of the resignation of Dr. D. D. Cunningham of his seat on the Council, the Hon'ble H. H. Risley was appointed to fill the vacant place. The Hon'ble H. H. Risley was also appointed Ethnographical Secretary to the Society.

The appointments of Pandit Benod Behary Kavyatirtha at Rs. 30 in the place of Pandit Ram Nath Tarkaratna and Pandit Kunja Behary Kavyatirtha in the place of Benod Behary Kavyatirtha at Rs. 20 from the 1st of August 1892, were confirmed.

September 22nd, Ordinary Meeting.

A letter from Sir Alfred Croft, expressing great regret at being unable to represent the Society at the forthcoming congress of Orientalists at London, was recorded.

The nomination of Mr. P. J. Brühl, as an Associate Member of the Society was ordered to be announced at the next Monthly General Meeting.

The appointment of Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee to act as the Assistant Librarian to the Society in the place of Babu Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, resigned, was confirmed.

October 27th, Ordinary Meeting.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, bookseller, Leipzig, was informed in reply to a letter suggesting sundry proposals, that his name will be printed in the Society's publications as Agent; and all conditions agreed to. Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., were informed accordingly.

It was resolved to thank the Government of Bengal for the Grant of Rs. 2,000 a year for the third section of the Society's Journal, dealing with Anthropology, Ethnography and Folklore.

December 1st, Ordinary Meeting.

Read a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal covering copy of a letter from the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, intimating that Sir Charles Elliott has offered to vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under Act VI of 1890, a sum of Rs. 5,000 with the object of creating an endowment for the encouragement of original research in Physical Science in Bengal, and has suggested that under section 5 of the Act, the President of the Society be appointed one of the trustees to administer the property. It was resolved that the Council authorises the President to act as a Trustee, and agrees to the prize being awarded at the Annual General Meeting. Report at the next General Meeting.

Read a letter from the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, covering copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, intimating that no proposal for the transfer of the Oriental Manuscripts and works now in the Library of the India Office, to the custody of the British Museum, has been brought to notice, but should such a proposal be hereafter submitted, the representations of the Asiatic Society will receive due consideration. It was ordered to be read at the next General Meeting and published in the Proceedings.

A letter from Babu Govinda Das, suggesting certain rules as regards editing the *Bibliotheca Indica* was ordered to be circulated to the Philological Committee.

On an estimate of Messrs. Mackintosh Burn & Co., for Rs. 6,617-13-0 for the necessary repairs to the Society's Buildings, it was resolved that Colonel Waterhouse, Mr. Pedler and the Honorary Secretary form a Sub-Committee to make the necessary arrangements.

The proposal of the Hon'ble H. H. Risley to take with him to Ceylon an Anthropological Assistant at a cost of Rs. 200 was sanctioned.

December 29th, Ordinary Meeting.

On the recommendation of the Natural History Secretary an exchange of publications for the Society's Journal, Part II, from 1891, with the Société des Sciences Naturelles de l'ouest de la France, was agreed to.

The copy of the Proceedings of the Joint Committee of the Native Members of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, regarding the removal to Calcutta of the Navagraha Stone at Konarak, submitted by Pandit Hara Prasad Shastri, was recorded.

An estimate from Messrs. J. B. Norton and Sons, Calcutta, for the necessary gas fittings to the Society's rooms at a total cost of Rs. 426-6-0 was referred to the Sub-Committee for necessary action.

Another estimate from Messrs. Mackintosh Burn & Co., for Rs. 3,794-10-0 exclusive of the cost of beams, burgahs or any other work which may be found necessary during the progress of the repairs was referred to the Sub-Committee for necessary action.

Report.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Scrutineers reported the result of the election of Office-Bearers and Members of Council to be as follows :—

President :

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.

Vice--Presidents.

J. Wood-Mason, Esq.
 A. Pedler, Esq., F. R. S.
 C. J. Lyll, Esq., B. A., C. I. E.

Secretaries and Treasurer.

G. A. Grierson, Esq., C. S.
 Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh.
 The Hon. H. H. Risley, C. I. E.
 C. R. Wilson, Esq., M. A.
 Pandit Haraprasád Shástri, M. A.
 Dr. W. King, B. A.

Other Members of Council.

Bábu Pratápa Chandra Ghosha, B. A.
 L. de Nicéville, Esq., F. E. S.
 Colonel H. S. Jarrett.
 The Hon. Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar., C. I. E.
 E. C. Cotes, Esq.
 The Hon. Justice Amir Ali, C. I. E.
 Colonel J. Waterhouse, B. S. C.
 Mahámahopadhyaya Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E.
 Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.

The meeting was then resolved into the Ordinary Monthly General Meeting.

Dr. Will. King, B. A., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

One Hundred and Nineteen presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members :—

A. A. Casperez, Esq.
 P. Nolan, Esq., C. S.
 Bábu Sarat Chandra Lahari.
 The Rev. A. Bodding.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting :—

Bábu Bhupendra Nath Vasu, Solicitor, Calcutta, proposed by Bábu Pratápa Chandra Ghosha, seconded by C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Maharaja Kumara Sirdar Bharat Singh, C. S., District Judge, Mirzapur, N. W. P., proposed by Bábu Pratápa Chandra Ghosha, seconded by C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Dr. Paul Deussen, Professor, University of Kiel, proposed by Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna, seconded by Bábu Nilmoney Mukherji.

C. R. Marriott, Esq., B. C. S., proposed by T. H. Holland, Esq., seconded by C. R. Wilson, Esq.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society :—

W. H. Jobbins, Esq.

J. S. Gamble, Esq.

The SECRETARY reported the death of the following members :—

Lieutenant General George Byres Mainwaring.

Pundit Haridas Shastri, M. A.

The following papers were read :—

1. *Note on flaked and chipped stones from Kon in the Mirzapur District.*—By DR. W. KING, Director, Geological Survey of India.

The parcel of stones which I treat of this evening, was sent up to the Society by Mr. W. Crooke, C. S., of Mirzapur, who writes that he found the scraps in a ravine near the town of Kon, south of the Sone river. He states that Mr. J. Cockburn found some of a similar nature a few years ago, and that that gentleman believes them to be palæolithic stone implements. Mr. Crooke refers to them as flint, but they are, more properly speaking, chert or silicified argillaceous rock.

These scraps or fragments of stone have, at first sight, the appearance of being a collection of very ordinary bits of chert, such as may be picked up in any field where the rock of the country is of this kind; but a few of them show undoubted evidence of having been chipped by human hands with an intent to produce something in the shape of an implement for cutting or scraping purposes, while most of them show, at least, indications of having had portions or flakes knocked off them by other forces than any we know of in the domain of natural wear and tear; in other words, they show that man must have been tapping or pressing off flakes or longish chips of convenient form for implements, such as arrow heads, small knives, or scrapers, which he appears to have used in an early period of his history.

The essential feature about the kind of stone of which these fragments consist, and indeed of nearly all the stone which early men

elected for this object, is the property of breaking with what is called a conchoidal fracture, which they, however, learned to adapt to their own ends: and it is in the resultant facets produced by their manipulation that we recognize a remarkable variation from the chips and flaked surfaces produced by natural blows or splittings-off by water or weather. Under the latter conditions the conchoidal surfaces are generally more roundly ovoid, and more regular in shape, while they have more of a family likeness on each fragment of stone: and that peculiar bulbous protuberance, continued sometimes into a re-entrant concave hollow which has been found to characterize surfaces produced by artificial fracture, is scarcely ever seen with any distinctness in natural stones. On the other hand, artificial flaking is productive of long or short chips, as convenience or the quality of the stone permits; and a bulb of percussion is very often present on the flake, or its complement, and well marked.

Some of these specimens show this bulb of percussion very clearly, and the complements of the flakes, which have evidently been knocked off some of the larger fragments, have their axes in different and sometimes opposite directions.

A further feature in some of these flakes, is a sort of supplementary smaller chipping along some of the edges of the larger flaked surfaces, giving a kind of saw-like edge, which is a common feature in some manifest arrow heads and other prehistoric weapons. It is notable that in these specimens the secondary small chipping is as old as the larger flaking, whereas, such newer fracturing as there is, is quite clearly new and unweathered; while this is, as it were, aimless in its regularity.

I am unfortunately unable to specify any particular fragment in the lot as being certainly an implement, though there are one or two which might be considered very rude attempts at small hatchets or scrapers; so that the lot is not of value except as indicative of human manufacture, which perhaps hardly requires further corroboration, since better samples of such manufacture have already been found in the same neighbourhood. At best, we can only say from these specimens, that they are in part probably the refuse of palæolithic implement manufacture which seems to have been an industry, however small and scattered, in a district where the raw product occurs in tolerable abundance.

At the same time I have thought that the receipt of them, afforded an opportunity for illustrating a few of the peculiarities which are considered as characteristic of stones bearing traces of human handiwork; and that such illustration will help to keep up the spirit of enquiry after the traces of early man in India.

2. *A Translation of an inscription in the Tughre character.*—By HENRY BEVERIDGE, Esq., C. S.:—

Verily God the Most High said “Mosques belong unto Himself. Ascribe Godhead to none else.” The Prophet,—blessed be his memory,—said, “Whoever erects a mosque in this world, for him, God will raise up seventy palaces in Paradise.” This mosque was erected—in the reign of Saif-ud-dunia O’Deem Abool Mozaffar Feroze Shah, the just, the munificent, may he be spared to reign long,—by his grand vizir, may God ever elevate him high. This engraving was done on the 2nd of mohorrum 896 Hijra.

This piece of stone, which bears the above inscription in *Tughre* form, a kind of Caligraphy in Arabic, was found at the Musuid-i-awlia (Sanctum Sanctorum) of the apostles of *Islam* at Choona Khali in the district of Murshidabad, adjoining to the Court house once presided over by Jafar Khan Nassairi, otherwise called Murshed Kali Khan Zindapir (the immortal saint.)

3. *Study of Sanskrit in Ceylon.*—By PANDIT HARIMOHAN VIDYĀBHŪSAN. Communicated by the Philological Secretary.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part I.

4. *A 16th Century Account of Indian Buddhist shrines by an Indian Buddhist Yogi, translated from the Tibetan.*—By L. A. WADDELL, M.B., M.R.A.S.

It is now becoming more clearly evident that although Buddhism was forcibly expelled from its primitive home in the Gangetic Valley by the wholesale massacre of its monks, and the destruction of its monasteries by the Muhammedan invaders at the end of the twelfth century of the Christian era, it still continued to linger for several centuries longer in the more remote parts of India—in the Dakhan, Central India, the Sub-Himalayan highlands, and in the more secluded parts of the Peninsula generally. In Orissa, it is specially stated by the great historian Lama Táránátha,¹ to have existed up till the middle of the fifteenth century A.D., and Táránátha’s information in regard to the later history of Indian Buddhism was largely derived from the lips of the Indian Yogi Buddhagupta Nátha, a disciple of Tirthi Nátha who visited Tibet at the end of the 16th century.

The account of the Indian wanderings of Buddhagupta Natha is a well-known though rare book in Tibet, and its publication is usually attributed to Táránátha. As it indicates a survival of some living vestiges of Buddhism in India so late as the 16th century, and gives some

¹ VASSILIEF’S *Le Buddhismes*: La Coiume’s transl. p:

descriptions of little known places, such as Udayána, the Indian Potála, &c., and suggestive groupings of names of places, contemporary kings and Yogis, and also some notes on the School of Gorakhnath, which are of interest, I here present an abstract of its contents.

From this it will be seen that while Tirthi Nátha and Buddhagupta Nátha are held by the Lamas to have been truly Indian Buddhists—and they certainly were born in India, and made their pilgrimages chiefly to Buddhist shrines—their form of religion was of the most highly Tantrik and Saiva type and scarcely recognizable as Buddhism, although it is practically, if not wholly, identical with the Buddhist Yoga in its latest development amongst the Northern Buddhists of Kashmir, Nepal and Tibet. These two Yogis indeed seem to belong to the same school as Gorakhnath or Gorakshanatha, noted leader of the *Kánphíta* or ear-slit Yogis, who is placed about the fourteenth² or fifteenth³ century A.D., and usually considered a Buddhist Yogi. Like him these two Yogis possess the title *Nátha* or leader, a special title of Yoga teachers and Saivic leaders. And Táránátha's own religious name seems founded on the same model, and indicating his personal tendencies in the same direction. The date of the composition of this account is placed before the composition of Táránátha's History of Indian Buddhism, *i. e.*, some years anterior to 1608 A.D.

The reverend Buddha-gupta Nátha, the pupil of the reverend Tirthinátha, was born in the city of Indralinga near Rasmishvara on the seacoast of the Dakhan, as the youngest of eight sons of a merchant named Krishna. While a lad, he became a follower of Tirthinátha on the latter's visit to his native town, and he was then given the religious name of Buddhanátha. He accompanied Tirthinátha during several years in the countries of Kachali, Kongkum, and Tvasuráti, during which time he was instructed by Tirthinátha in the principles of *yoga* philosophy. He was also taught by Dipanátha, a Brahman yogi, the following books, *viz.* sGra-mdo-tsan-tra-pa,⁴ sDeb-sbyor-gyi-bstan-bchos⁵ known as *ámar-ser-snyan-snagags*,⁶ Alañkara, Amarakekha, &c.

The superior⁷ Tirthinátha ate nutritious food and had remarkably long hair and a beard. He went with his retinue to the Middle Country and stayed for a time at Bānaraśi. From thence he went to Bikrama,⁸ the forest of wealth, near Dili where he began to obtain *bhīn-len* upon which his hairs fell off.

The reverend master (Buddhaguptanatha) was empowered by the

² H. H. WILSON. *Asiatic Researches*, xvii, p. 190. ³ *Indian Antiquary*, vii, p. 299.

⁴ *rje-btem.*

⁵ *Skt.*

⁶ *Skt.*

⁷ *Skt.*

⁸ *Bla-ma.*

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An inscription in the Tughrá character.—Communicated by HENRY BEVERIDGE, ESQ., I. C. S. :—

THE PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY exhibited a rubbing of an inscription in the Tughrá character received from Mr. H. Beveridge, I. C. S. It was found in the *Masnad-i-auliyá* or shrine of the Apostles of Islám at Chuákhali, in the district of Murshidábád. It is of value, as it seems to be the only evidence we have to prove that the reign of Saifu'd-dín Abu'l-muzaffar Firúz Sháh (II) extended into 896 A. H. See *Journal*, Vol. XLII, Part I, p. 287. The following is the translation of the inscription :—

Verily God the Most High said, "Mosques belong unto Himself. Ascribe Godhead to none else." The Prophet—blessed be his memory—said, "Whoever erects a mosque in this world, for him God will raise up seventy palaces in Paradise." This mosque was erected—in the reign of Saifu'd-dunyáu'd-dín Abu'l-muzaffar Firúz Sháh, the just, the munificent, may he be spared to reign long!—by his grand vazír. May God ever elevate him high! This engraving was done on the 2nd Muḥarram, 896 Hijra (Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1490, A. D., O. S.)

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⁶ *Skt.*

⁷ *Skt.*

⁸ *Bla-ma.*

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Superior (Tirthinātha) in Sanghyantaparama after the customs of Gōraksha⁹ and he also learned the means of obtaining 'those gods who have passed from this world.' He stayed for nine years,⁹ in Dili, Gōrakhatari,¹⁰ and Haridvara meditating on the *rlung-kyi-rnal-lbyor*, and receiving advice from two yogis named Guruprahmanātha and Kridhnanātha, (from whom he learned that) Gōraksha had said that Mahābada and Svasibada are two theoretical treatises which show 'one's knowledge.' Pranaśimkha is known in Tibetan as Srog-lu-khur-ragyad and shows the states of the world and the body; while Pranatantra is known as Srog-gi-gyud. Following Gōraksha were twelve orders of Yogis, *viz.*, Nāthapanthi, Paṣāpanthi, Pakkhapanthi, Gopālapanthi, Pagalapanthi, Ayipanthi, Chalipanthi, Hetupanthi, Magalapanthi and Sattanāthapanthi. There is another order called Nādeśvari Jogi which still exists in the Buddhist system. And the superior Tirthinātha, Prāmanātha and Krishnanātha are of the Nādeśvari order.

The reverend (Buddhagupta) then six months in the country of Malawa obtaining the *bhūd-len* of Nimba; and afterwards spent four months in each of the following places:—Siṅgaladvīp, Jhamigiri and Jagatnatha,¹¹ from which latter place he went to Maru.

While staying at the great śrīhe in the city of Nagarathatha in the western country of Sindh he was seized with an almost mortal sickness, on recovery from which he always practised the meditation of *gdal-stong* and the physical exercises of swimming &c. From Nagarathatha he went for nine days through a robber-haunted desert to the shrine of the goddess Hingalachi. On his return he proceeded northwards to the cities of Molatana¹² Kabhela,¹³ Khorasāna, Bajasāna, and Goshala, the inhabitants of which countries were Mongols, Turks, Savage Muhammadans¹⁴ and Persians.

Thence he went to the Western Uroyan country (the land of

Udayana.

Padma sambhava or Uryyan Rimpoche the founder of Lamaism). In Sanskrit it is called Odiyana, but it is better known by its Muhammadan name of Gajani.¹⁵ Here are some remains of the cave *grub-chhen-lta-wai-na gzah-chan*¹⁶ and of the palace of King Indrabhuddha the father of Prince Ti-med-Kun-'dan (Vessantāra of the Jātaka Tales). Then he visited the great shrines of Ilo Carpata (parvata). The chief place in Uryyan is Dhumasthira.¹⁷ He first went to the city of Duba, and thence proceeding

⁹ Grub-thobs. ¹⁰ Gorkha Tarai. ¹¹ Vikramasila, a celebrated mediæval Tantrik Buddhist Monastery in the Gangetic Valley. ¹² = Puri in Orrissa. ¹³ = Multan, ¹⁴ ? Kabul. ¹⁵ KLa-KLo literally 'Savages,' ¹⁶ 'Ghazni' of maps. ¹⁷ Skt.

eastwards for two days and south for four days, he reached the isolated town of Dhumadthira. It is for India a very small and narrow city resembling Ghāghā and had four gates. Although Uṛgyan is now under the Muhammadans there is still some observance of virtue by the inhabitants among whom are Yogis, Upasākas, Tirtankaras and Savage (Muhammadans). The female devotees were Khecharas (witches)¹⁸ who possessed the power of injuring people, working miracles, and changing their form. The place is bounded on the south, east and west by three lakes. By travelling between the south and east lake you reach Bhalagkha¹⁹ the country of the Savage Turks, where in a corner is an incarnation of Acharya Aśva.²⁰ named Maḥsdus-pa.²¹

Thence he went to Khachhe (Kāśmir) passing through several countries of the Upper Turks.²² He visited the Tirthaka shrines of Sardha, and Daradhad. Thence he proceeded to those Upper Turk countries bordering on Tibet, viz., Dharatabhota and Kaskara.²³ After which he returned to his master Tirthinaāth in Central India.

He then went southwards to visit a temple of Ísvara named Bhiseśvara, and proceeding further south, reached Uśira where there was a celebrated temple of Vajra Bhairab (?) Thence he visited the temple of Hevajra erected by Padma Vajra. After which he went to the Tirthankara dwelling of Abhu (Mt. Abu). From Kadcharu, he went to Sobanátha or Isvara the country of Soraśta, and the self-created stone images there. He thence visited the countries in and around the Central Dakhan, viz. Marhatta, khanddes, Taṅgala, Bidranagara, Kartanaka, Trilinga, Tripala, Chinha, Malajara, Charitra, Marwara, Koṅkunada, Janachambrahara, Chandradura, Panchabhajar, Charamandal, Mermandal, Jalapandala, Talamandal, Rundmandal, Bhogamalyara, Kaliṅka, &c. From Koṅkuna he went through the ocean in a ship to Damidodvipa(?) called Samlornaśo by the natives and the Muhammadans. In that Island the esoteric doctrine prospered exceedingly. They possessed the books named Phurbu. The ten *phro* tantras, Heruka tantra and Vajrapani. The clergy are numerous, but none observe the Vinaya. The monks wore black robes and many drank wine. During his stay in that island for one year, the chief priest died. Then he returned by way of Saṅkhadwip or the Conch-shell island, there was a shrine in the hill named Mangalasambhava,²⁴ In that island he saw visitors from the island of Gatjanāsa.

¹⁸ Literally 'sky-goers.' ¹⁹ ? Balk. ²⁰ rta-mehhoy. ²¹ In another place it is spelt Dhumasrira. ²² Skt.

²³ Stod-hor. ²⁴ ? Kasghar.

Thence he proceeded to the island of Palata, and thence to Singaladvip where he remained for five Ceylon. Singala religion prospered exceedingly. The clergy were rich and possessed of great comfort; quite in keeping with the saying:—*Jala muktitalu manika! Bane bane kunjā gharighari padmañi nāri! Bhala desā Singala!* "The waters are full of pearls, the earth of jewels. The forests teem with elephants, and the women are like lotus flowers. A truly blessed country is Ceylon!" Buddhánátha prayed for seven days at Buddhá's foot-print known as Sripáduka. In a retired corner of the country named Kardala Buddhánátha visited a cave which had formerly been occupied by Maśakaraśanti, the pupil of the great teacher Śantipa when he visited Ceylon. Buddhánátha preached the religion to Ráheśingkhapan-darala and afterwards departed in a merchant ship to the small island of Ugaliṅga, and thence to the small island of Amuka which took thirty days to reach.

Thence proceeding southwards after four months they reached Jamegiri, where Buddhánátha stayed for about a year. Here are many great stone-images of Buddha, and also the seat of Acharye Nagarjuna on his visit to this place. There are many temples where offerings are being largely made, and one of the temples was erected by Nagarjuna.

From this, going in a merchant ship for about one month's journey he reached Potala 'the king of mountains.' This Potala is by some said to be the smaller one, but it seems really to be *the* Potala of the Buddhist texts. Here the pilgrim visited the following shrines, namely: 'the crystal cave of Basubhadra.'²⁵ Tára, with the frowning brows²⁶ 'the golden.....'²⁷ cave of the Asuras,' Tára the séng-ldeng-gi-nags²⁸ and the shrines of Brahma, Vishnu and Maha Isvara, and the temple of the hill. Around Mounttain Potala were a few scattered towns containing Buddhists, Muhammadans and Toitankaras. Most of the people worshipped 'Ponala Kala.'

From here he sailed northwards, and reached Jāvadvipa, where there were a great many classes of clergy. Without staying here he continued the voyage to another island in mid-ocean named Bandvipa or

²⁵ rdo-rje-hjigs-byed. ²⁶ Hang-phagug-gi-ghug-pa.

²⁷ Hgro-lding-gi-ghing.

²⁸ bde-lbyung.

'the forest island,' which had formerly been visited by Guru Padma Sambhava. Here amid hills is a square temple containing a self-created stone-image of Hevajra. Then sailing towards the north he returned to Ceylon and Kopkuna, in which latter place he saw the self-sprung image of Manjuśri called Gyannakaya.

Proceeding to Malyara southwards in a ship he reached the small country of Sambudha which adjoins Malyara. Here he heard the Vajrayāna for the King named.....⁷⁹ who was the uncle of the Yoguñ Dīnaganga. Thence he went to Bhaṅgala *via* Jaganātha and Triliṅga. Thence to Pundavarta-gavasadni from which in twenty days he reached the shrines of Kasraṅgaram and Devikota in the upper part of Tripura (Tipperah) where he remained in the monastery (?) formerly built by the great Siddhi Krishnakara⁸⁰ He also visited Haribhanja, Phukhrad and Palgru. In these countries the clergy and holy books were numerous and the religion prosperous. While there he heard a variety of esoteric teachings from the life of a great pundit named Dharma of the Haribhanja Chaitya believed to be a pupil of the great Siddhi¹—and also found a pandit *Upasika* named Hetagarbaghanna. He also learned here the original authorities of many of the Sutras. Then he visited the Chaitya.⁸¹ And he saw the magic circles of Janakaya and Sidhanyakadaka.

From there he went in a merchant ship through the ocean called Padala and visited the island of Paigu Pegu, and Moulmain, &c. (Pegu) where nutmegs and cloves grew and several other islands named Sādadvipa, Mahasiwarnabhumi, Suryadvipa, Chandradvipa, and Sarpadvipa. And in a small island in the Gangasagara formerly visited by Krishnacharinbala.⁸² and Bhuwa⁸³ he mediated one point of the Mahamudra for three months.

On returning to India proper Buddhanātha visited Triliṅga Bidyanagar, Karnadaka, (Karnatic) and Bhamdva. At the latter place he met the great Siddhi Sāntagupta.⁸⁴ Henceforth the pilgrim Buddhagupta known as Buddhagupta Nātha. He was especially empowered by the yogini Dinakara and the great guru Gambhiramati. And he had taken instructions from the Superiors (Skt. *Uttara*) Sudhigarbya, Gantapa, Betatikshana, Bhira-bandhu, and Ghaghapa, all of whom were followers of the aforesaid

⁷⁹ Nor-bzang. ⁸⁰ Khre-gnyer-chan-ma. ⁸¹ sGo-gser. ⁸² seng-ldeng gi-nags.

⁸³ hphrog-byed hod. ⁸⁴ gtsug-lag-knang.

great Siddhi Sānta Gupta. He then went to the Mahabodhi in the Middle Country and made a small house for meditation close to the north of the the Vajrasana. Afterwards he visited the eight great shrines and the Gridhakutigiri guha, and Prayaga. Forty-six years had now elapsed since his last meeting with Tirthinātha. Then he built an assembly house on Khagendri hill to which many yogis resorted, and he received royal patronage.

Afterwards he proceeded by Jagatnātha to the country of Dhimigśvara near Chigaipura where he stayed at the temple of⁸⁵ erected by Kayamtha. Thence he went to Kāmaru (Kāmarupa), whence he went to Lhasa visiting bSam-yas enroute. At Lhasa he saw Lord Sakye Muni's image; and he prayed to the eleven-headed (Avalokita) and to Kasarpāsi, and then went on to gTsang (Western Tibet). At this time he knew the following works:—Kyevajra, Sambuddha, Buddha.....⁸⁶ Mahāmāya,⁸⁷⁸⁸ Taratāntra, Sambhāramadala⁸⁹ kāla,⁸⁹⁴⁰ Vajrāsanamula,⁴¹ Kurnkulle, Mahākala and other tantras. After visiting several other parts of Tibet he left by skyid-grong to Nepal, where during two or three months he visited the chief shrines, and thence went to the country of Bhata also called Tsambrangna. After which he returned to Khagendra for about a month; and then proceeded by way of Bhaṅgala to Tripura and Devikota, in which last named place it is believed he died.

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The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in January last.

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⁸⁵ Nag-po-Spyod-pa. ⁸⁶ zhi-wai-zhabs. ⁸⁷ gzugs-brmgen gyi mohhod-rten:

⁸⁸ Nag-po-Pyod chung. ⁸⁹ Bhu-wa-blo-ldan. ⁴⁰ zhi-wa-sBad-pa.

⁴¹ dgyes-rdor-drag-po. ⁴² Sangys-rgya srayam-sbyor. ⁴³ mtshan. ⁴⁴ Da-ngar-mdor-bstan. ⁴⁵ gsang-wa-hdus-pa. ⁴⁶ Mi-gyo-wa. ⁴⁷ Ral-gchig-ma.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR MARCH, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1893, at 9-15 P. M.

The HON'BLE SIR C. A. ELLIOTT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.,
President, in the Chair.

The following members were present:—

A. Casperez, Esq., E. C. Cotes, Esq., Babu Sarat Chandra Das, Babu Narsingh Dutt, The Most Rev. Dr. Paul Goethals, Moulvie Golam Sarwar, G. A. Grierson, Esq., Babu Rajani Kanta Gupta, Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, T. H. Holland, Esq., The Rev. H. B. Hyde, Dr. W. King, C. Little, Esq., J. Mann, Esq., R. D. Mehta, Esq., Babu Panchanan Mukerjee, T. R. Munro, Esq., L. de Nicéville, Esq., J. D. Mimmo, Esq., Pandit Haraprasad Shastri, Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitor:—Thomas Miller, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Thirty-two presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were balloted for and elected Ordinary Members:—

Babu Bhupendra Nath Vasu.
Maharajah Kumara Sirdar Bharat Singh, C. S.
Dr. Paul Deussen.
C. R. Marriott, Esq., C. S.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting:—

Raja Bhupendra Bahadur Sinha, Raja of Bijoypur, Mirzapur, N. W. P., proposed by Babu Pratapa Chandra Ghosha, seconded by C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Umes Chandra Batabyal, Esq., C. S., Joint Magistrate of Howrah, proposed by G. A. Grierson, Esq., seconded by Babu Narsingh Dutt.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society:—

A. Simson, Esq.

Raja Ram Narain Singh.

T. W. H. Hughes, Esq.

The Secretary reported the death of the following member:—

Henry F. Blanford, Esq., A. R. S. M., F. R. S., F. G. S.

Mr. Alex. Pedler, Vice-President, read a note on the death of Mr. Blanford:—

Mr. Blanford was born in London in 1834, and was 58 years old when he died. He was one of the students who entered the Royal School of mines at its commencement in 1851, and he had a distinguished career in that institution, taking the first Duke of Cornwall's scholarship. He subsequently studied at Freiburgh in Saxony, and in the year 1855 he came to Calcutta to take up an appointment in the Geological Survey of India. His connection with the Asiatic Society commenced soon after this, for he was elected a member in March, 1857. Mr. Blanford continued in the Geological Survey for about 6 years, and was engaged principally in investigating the geology of Southern India, and his most important work, while engaged in the Survey, was the examination of the cretaceous beds of the neighbourhood of Trichinopoly, and also separation of the Talchir strata, with their remarkable boulder bed, from the true coal-bearing or Damuda Rocks.

In 1862, owing mainly to ill-health, contracted during exposure incidental to geological surveying in India, he resigned his appointment, but when in England in the same year, he was offered an appointment in the Bengal Educational Department, and from 1862 to 1874 he was Professor of Physical Science at the Presidency College, Calcutta. Soon after his return to India, he became an active worker for the Society, and from 1863 to 1868 he acted as General Secretary to the Society, and it was during this period that he commenced the work by which his name will be best known. Mr. Blanford appears to have taken a keen interest in Meteorological matters from the time of his appointment to the Presidency College, and after the great Calcutta cyclone of 1864

he, in conjunction with Col. Gastrell, prepared an exhaustive account of the storm, which was published in 1866. About this time he was appointed one of a small committee of three gentlemen, which organized THE FIRST SYSTEM OF STORM WARNINGS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA, and made a commencement of the systematic study of Meteorology in Bengal, by establishing observatories and collecting Meteorological data. His services in this direction were shortly afterwards recognized by the Government of Bengal, who appointed him THE FIRST BENGAL METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER in 1867, in which appointment he continued to work until in 1875 he was appointed to organise the Meteorological Department for the whole of India, and received the first APPOINTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, and he continued in this post up till the date of his retirement in May, 1889. The advance of Meteorological work in India during recent years is the *best* proof of the value of Mr. Blanford's labours in organizing and directing the Meteorological Department, and it is not too much to say that by his original Meteorological investigations Mr. Blanford also earned a well-deserved EUROPEAN REPUTATION. During the whole of his career Mr. Blanford continued to take the greatest interest in the well-being of our Society, and he acted as Vice-President in 1882 and 1883, and again in 1885; while he was President of the Society in 1884. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in the year 1880.

His principal original communications have been naturally in connection with Meteorology, and one of his latest and most valuable out of many very valuable investigations which he published, was an admirable Monograph on "The Rainfall of India." His name will also be long remembered in connection with his work on cyclones, and their periodicity, and also from the fact that he found it possible to forecast the nature of the monsoon seasons in India, some months in advance. Even up to his last illness, Mr. Blanford was engaged in prosecuting original meteorological researches, and he had in the press at the date of his death a paper for the "Indian Meteorological Memoirs" called "The Diurnal variation of the atmosphere in India;" which, however, he did not live to finish.

His original communications to science were very numerous, and they are published, some by the Royal Society of London, a large number in the Asiatic Society's Journal and Proceedings, also a large number in the Indian Meteorological Memoirs, and in other places.

The extent of his communications, to the Asiatic Society may be judged by the fact that, in the "Centenary Review," published by the Society at the beginning of 1884, the titles only of papers, &c., communicated by him to the Society, occupy nearly a whole page, and since

that date he has contributed three other papers. It is clear therefore, that to describe even the chief results of his investigations, would require a much longer space than is available. He was also the author of several valuable works, some of the best known of which are, the "Physical Geography of India," "The Climate of India," and "The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum."

In Mr. Blanford therefore, the Society has lost one of its most distinguished members and, one who did much towards its well-being.

RESOLUTION—

The Members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal desire to place on record their deep sense of the very great loss which the Asiatic Society of Bengal and Indian Physical Science have sustained by the death of their former President, and Vice-President, Mr. Henry F. Blanford, and to express their great sorrow at the sad event that has deprived the Society of one of its most active and enthusiastic supporters and its members of a much esteemed colleague and friend.

The Secretary read the names of the following gentlemen who had been appointed to serve on the various Committees for the present year :—

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H. K. W. Arnold, Esq.	A. Pedler, Esq.
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Dr. W. J. Simpson.

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The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, President, exhibited a copy of the Buddhist Golden Book, *Kamma Vácha*, a collection of ecclesiastical formularies.

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle exhibited a collection of ancient Central Asian MSS.; and read a note on them.

The note will be published in the Journal, Part I.

The following papers were read :—

1. *Further Antiquities in the Hutwa Raj and its vicinity*.—By BABU GERINDRA NATH DUTT.

(Abstract).

Belwa Sirsea has been several times visited by me since it was last reported on to the Society. The place was excavated at the request of Dr. Hoernle but only a few fragments of mutilated figures were found in it. Photographs of the principal image and of the door-frames were taken by Babu Narendra Náth Dutt amidst a shower of rain and so they did not turn out as desired. The photographs are in the possession of the Society.

When cleansing the well at a depth of three feet, I found walls probably those of the old temple which was divided into two rooms, the small one in which the big image was located and the larger one at the N. E. of the former enclosing the well and the peepul tree.

Cheroos' ghát mentioned in my last paper is a silted up *jhil* of about one hundred *bighás* frequented by aquatic birds. Strong masonry works, still bristle on its sides. The Cheroos are the remnant of an aboriginal race still to be found in this part of the country. Many of them have got *jagirs* from the Bethia Raj for their services as guards and peons. There is another aboriginal race in these parts called Moosahars who were very fine huntsmen, who killed wild pigs and even fish with their bows and arrows.

While digging a tank in the vicinity of Kusondhee, a small figure was found. It has four hands, (*chakra*) and the small figure of Nri Sinha, tearing Hiranyakashipu, on his lap. The figure is placed outside Sivaji's temple at Kusondhee five miles from Hutwa. At a place

between Gopalgung and Hutwa named Thaway there is a small image exactly resembling the big image of Belwa called alike *Bhairoji's Murty* by the people placed on the outer wall of the famous temple of Durgá. People cannot say whence the image was obtained. There is a fine legend in connection with the temple of Durgá.

Mahárájá Jubaráj Sábi Báhádur, ninty-fifth in descent from the founder of the Hutwa raj, was several times defeated in his wars with the neighbouring rájá Kabul Mahammed of Burhuria. After his last defeat the Maharaja was fleeing through the jungles with a handful of followers when the goddess Bhaváni appeared to him in a dream and complained that she was very miserable under the Muhammadan rule. She encouraged the Maharaja to fight and promised her aid. "The moment you commence your journey," she said, "you will see a jackal and a serpent, bow down to the former and kill the latter." The Mahárájá acted according to her instructions and gained a complete victory over his adversary at the battle of Ramachandrapur, a mile east of Thaway. The image of Durgá was found in the forest of Thaway under a singular and peculiar tree. The leaves of the tree were sent to the Society for identification. It is reported that one of the feet of the goddess has sunk to a fathomless depth and the other is out resting on the figure of a lion. The Mahárájá of Hutwa has raised a splendid temple for the goddess and still regards the jackal with very kindly feelings. They are given *Balbhog* by the Raj on the *Chait-navami* day. The Maharaja still holds the pergunna Sipa which his ancestors conquered from Kábul Mahammad whose descendants still live in a decayed fort close by. Kabul Mahammed perhaps belonged to a Pathan family whom, it was the policy of Akbár and his son, to suppress by encouraging neighbouring Hindu chiefs to quarrel with them.

I often doubted whether these relics of antiquity were of Hindu or of Bhudhistic origin. But an inspection of the *Nirvána* statue of Buddha and other remains at Kushinagara leaves no doubt in my mind of their Buddhistic origin. These have been so well described by Cunningham, Carlleyle and Garrick that I need not repeat the description here. The only thing that I wish to mention in connection with this is, that the temple has now found a guardian and small fee is levied from every visitor. Fixed on the walls of the temple is the mutilated figure of a female devotee in meditative posture. And on the outer side of the temple is fixed the image of Ganesá with four hands elephantine proboscis and the rat as his conveyance. A slab containing an inscription lies close by. A few yards off a big statue of Buddha in meditative posture sitting on *padmāsava*, was found under a peepul tree. Its nose, eyes and chin are mutilated. The figure is enclosed in an arch

resting on ornamented pillars on both sides, of which are figures of elephants ridden over by a form like the fabulous unicorn, which in its turn is again ridden over by male human figures by tight reins. On the head of elephants stands a human figure keeping one of its feet there and the other on the tusk. Both these figures are mutilated. Above the unicorn and on both the sides of the arch are figures of sharks with yawned mouth catching hold of the right legs of two human figures down to the knee. The whole figure is greatly mutilated. The whole image is cracked right through and daubed with vermilion by the villagers who call it *Matha Kunwar* as the image at Kushi Nagara is called *Bodh Kunwar*. Both as regards workmanship and arrangement of figures it resembles the Belwa Buddha figure.

At Garshikhal there is a finely chiselled phallus of Mahadeva quite unimpaired, of excellently polished black marble dug out of some four feet under-ground along with several Budhistic images.

At Bellia-Bhagalpur, there is an ancient pillar with an inscription which has already been given in Carlleyle's report. The inscription is mutilated. The villagers say that a portion of it was cut away by the Emperor Akbar who was terrified to see blood coming out of it. They consider the pillar to have been the flag-staff of an ancient king named Bhagadanta.

The figure at Kushinagara is twenty-one feet long, and I think that as people believed Buddha to belong to the Dvápára age when men had a height of 14 cubits, his worshippers gave him exactly that dimension. It appears to have been erected not immediately after Buddha's death but at a much later date.

2. *Note on the Mausoleum of Job Charnock and the Bones recently discovered within it.*—By THE REV. H. B. HYDE, M. A.

The Charnock Mausoleum in St. John's Churchyard is a massive structure, octagonal in form with a double dome. In each face there is a low and narrow archway. It was placed so as immediately to front the original entrance to the Burying-ground, which opened north of it. It is fair to assume that the date of the structure, which has every appearance of great antiquity, is that of the cutting of the inscription in memory of Job Charnock himself. This date is ascertainable within narrow limits. There are 4 black stone slabs now within the tomb, two of them certainly removed thither from other parts of the ground. Of the remaining two, one, of surprising thickness, is to the memory of Catherine White, the youngest daughter of Job, who died on the 21st January 1709; to this slab a fellow is found outside the mausoleum, exactly like it in size and

details of ornament; this latter is to the memory of Jonathan White, 2nd of Council, Catherine's husband, who died January 3rd, 170 $\frac{1}{4}$. It is one of 30 or more monumental slabs which were removed from other parts of ground when the ruinous tombs were dismantled in 1802. As Catherine's epitaph and this one must have originally been set close together, we may therefore reject her's also from being, as is usually supposed, one of the proper occupants of the mausoleum. It must be acknowledged that this slab to Catherine is so strikingly like, both in size and ornament, to that of her father, beside which it is now fixed upright, that it would never occur to the casual observer, especially if he had not noticed her husband's epitaph outside, that the memorials to Job and Catherine were not originally intended to lie side by side. A closer observer will readily detect a striking difference in the style of lettering.

One slab only therefore now remains for consideration that which bears the name of the Father of Calcutta himself. This slab contains two inscriptions, the former is to Job Charnock, who died January 10th, 169 $\frac{3}{4}$, and the latter to his eldest daughter, Mary, wife of Charles Eyre, Charnock's next successor but one in the Bengal agency; she died on February 19th, 169 $\frac{7}{8}$. A close inspection of this slab and comparison of the lettering of the two inscriptions make it abundantly plain that they are not contemporaneous works but that the lower half of the slab had been purposely left blank to receive such an inscription as it now exhibits. Thus the mausoleum with originally one epitaph must have been completed some time prior to the year 1697, and the addition made to it prior to the early part of 1698 when Mr. Eyre returned home, for it is to be presumed, from the terms of the epitaph, that he was at the time when it was written actually "prefect of the English." It is true he returned in 1700 and for a few months resumed his former charge, but it was with the title of knighthood which does not distinguish his name in the epitaph.

Charles Eyre, as Charnock's son-in-law, and successor in the agency, is the likeliest person to have erected the mausoleum. It is possible that he may have done so at the charge of the Company, for the court had certainly a very high opinion of the worth of its old servant, but no evidence of this is forthcoming, and it is likely that so exceptional a testimonial of good opinion as the dedication to his memory of this costly monument by the company would have found some expression in the epitaph.

As an argument that the mausoleum is not likely to have been built within a good twelve month and more of Charnock's death, may be adduced the disorderly condition of the factory at that period. On the 12th of August 1693, Sir John Goldsborough, the Company's Supervisor,

Commissary-General and Chief Governor in East India, visited the settlement, and has left an account of the deplorable state of affairs he found there. Charnock's place was filled by Mr. Francis Ellis, an old servant of the Company, who had done nothing to reform the licentious and riotous living of the resident English which had strangely disgraced the two years and five months of Charnock's government of his new settlement. These disorders require some explanation, seeing that Charnock in Hughli and Cossimbazar was certainly a man of will and of honour in his discharge of his duty towards his masters. They may be partly explained by supposing that his physical and mental constitution had, after an abnormally long and trying residence in Bengal, at length broken down. An indolence crept over him which became marked by a timorousness strange to his former self-reliant character. The expectation of the formation of the rival company daunted him. "The law courts at Madras scared him exceedingly, so that he was afraid to think of meddling with any body." "Everyone did that which seemed good in his own eyes." He never even planned out the premises of a factory : everyone built houses, enclosed lands, or dug tanks just as and when he chose. His feebleness was accompanied by a restless temper and savage moods. Tradition, as it came to Captain Hamilton a few years later, said that he loved to inflict the *chabuk* on his native subordinates for transgression of his arbitrary commands, and that "the execution was generally done when he was at dinner, so near his dining room that the groans and cries of the poor delinquents served him for music." Some said he turned heathen and sacrificed a fowl on the grave of his native wife at each anniversary of her death. Sir John Goldsborough asserts that he developed a fancy for encouraging quarrels between his subordinates ; and leaving his business affairs in the hands of the Captain of his little garrison, (now reduced to a sergeant, two drummers and twenty sepoy,) he used to amuse himself with the help of the said sergeant in arranging duels out of the quarrels he had fomented. While the worshipful agent led the disorders, the Captain pandered to the debaucheries. He kept, without being required to pay the fees for a license, a public punch-house and billiard table, and he let his wife turn papist without control."

It is quite likely that in the markedly devout mould in which Charnock's epitaph is couched, we should trace a strain of vindication on Eyre's part as against detractors of the estimable qualities which marked his father-in-law's true character ere his mind became clouded in his last two years. It is remarkable that the epitaph attributes his Christian burial to the will of the deceased himself and the Christian hope expressed is uttered in Charnock's name.

The epitaph reads as follows:—

D. O. M.

*Jobus Charnock, Armiger
Anglus, et nup. in hoc
regno Bengalensi dignissim, Anglorum
Agens. Mortalitatissuæ exuvias
Sub hoc marmore deposuit, ut
in spe beatæ resurrectionis ad
Christi judicis adventum obdormirent.
Qui postquam in solo non
Suo peregrinatus esset dice.
Reversus est domum suæ æter-
nitatis decimo die Januarii 1692.*

Mr. Eyre took charge of the agency on the 25th January 169 $\frac{3}{4}$, and since the inscription slab was *in situ*, with its lower half vacant in February 169 $\frac{3}{4}$, the erection of the mausoleum cannot therefore be dated many months earlier or later than the year 1695. We may certainly therefore claim it to be the oldest example of British masonry now existing in Calcutta. The original Fort William itself was not begun till 1696 and was 3 years in building.

In the year 1696, then, we may assume the mausoleum stood as we see it now and contained within it a table monument bearing on its upper face the black slab with the inscription, brought, it is usually thought, from Madras. We may assume that the monument was of table shape from the fact that the slab is worked in mouldings on the under-side of its edge, suggesting that it was to project somewhat all round beyond a base of masonry.

There can be no doubt therefore that whoever else may have been afterwards interred within the great tomb, the body of Charnock must have occupied the central position. It had been the general impression derived from the resonance of the floor of the mausoleum when struck by the foot about the centre that it contained a hollow vault. This floor having become decayed and the whole edifice being in November last under repair by the Department of Public Works, it was thought well to take advantage of the opportunity before a new floor was put in and ascertain by some small excavations whether such a vault existed or not. Legend affirmed that Charnock had been interred in the same grave with his native wife, and the vault might contain some evidence in support or refutation of this legend, or perchance coffin-plates or other objects that might afford historical interest. About 4 foot of earth was accordingly opened but no trace of a vault appeared except that the quantity of bricks mixed up with the earth suggested that a brick grave had origi-

ginally existed which might have been destroyed when Mr. Eyre opened the tomb to lay the remains of his wife Catherine beside those of her father in February 1699. The excavation was then ordered to be stopped, but through some misunderstanding it was continued. On visiting the mausoleum next morning, *viz.* :—on Tuesday, the 22nd of November last, I found that the grave had been opened to a depth of fully six feet, at which depth the diggers had stopped having met with a trace of human remains. The excavation was somewhat smaller than an ordinary grave and lay E. and W. in the centre of the floor. At the bottom of it the workmen had cleared a level, at the western end of which they were beginning to dig a little deeper when a bone became visible. This bone was left *in situ*, undisturbed, and the digging had ceased on its discovery. On seeing this bone I felt sure it could be no other than one of the bones of the left forearm of the person buried, which must have lain crossed upon the breast. A little beyond it I observed a small object in the earth which I took at first for a large coffin nail, but on this being handed up to me it was very apparent that it was the largest joint, of probably a middle finger, and that, judging from its position relatively to the bone, of the left hand. This bone I replaced. I permitted no more earth to be removed save only a little above and to the east of the remains, sufficient to reveal a black stratum in the soil which might have been the decayed coffin-lid. It was quite evident that a few more strokes of the spade would discover the rest of the skeleton, perhaps perfect after just 200 years of burial. There can be no reasonable doubt, but that arguing from the position of the body and the depth at which it lay, it was the very one, to enshrine which only, the mausoleum was originally built. The mortal part of the Father of Calcutta himself.

Having seen what I did, I had the grave filled in, for I feared to leave it open lest the coolies might ransack its contents in search of rings or other valuables, and further I felt it improper, in view of the interest which must attach to such investigation, to permit myself to continue it alone. If it were to be prosecuted at all it should at least be in presence of a representative company of Englishmen. For my own part with the bones of the famous pioneer's hand accidentally discovered before me, and the strange and solemn statement of his epitaph just above them that he had laid his mortal remains there himself—“*ut in spe beatæ resurrectionis ad Christi judicis adventum obdormirent,*” I felt strongly restrained from examining them further.

The discovery was at once duly reported to the several heads of the civil and ecclesiastical departments of Government within whose jurisdiction it had been made.

The bones disclosed lie at a depth of six feet below the middle of a line drawn upon the floor between the innermost western edges of the S. W. and N. W. entrances to the mausoleum.

The epitaph added beneath Job Charnock's is :—

Pariter jacet

*Maria, Jobi Primogenita, Caroli Eyre Anglorum
hicce Præfecti Conjux Charissima.*

Que obiit 19 die Februarii A. D. 1699.

That on the slab now beside the former is :—

Hic jacet

Catherina White

Domini Jonathanis White, uxor dilectissima et

τοῦ μακαρίτου Jobi Charnock

filia natu minima ;

quæ primo in partu et ætatis flore

Annum agens unum de viginti.

Mortem obiit heu! immaturam 21 Januarii 1709

Siste parumper, Christiane Lector

(Vel quis es tandem) et mecum defle

Duram sexus muliebris sortem

Qui per elapsa tot annorum millia

Culpam prim' Evæ luit Parentis

Et luet usque ; Dum æternum stabit

In dolore paries filios.—Genesis iii. 16.

3. *On Erites, an oriental genus of satyred butterflies.*—By L. DE NICEVILLE, ESQ., F. E. S., C. M. Z. S.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part II.

4. *Measurements of Cingalese Moormen and Tamils taken at Ceylon in November, 1892.*—By THE HON. H. H. RISLEY, C. I. E., ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

5. *Prolegomena Anthropologica.*—By THE HON. H. H. RISLEY, C. I. E., ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

6. *Jauhari.*—By THE LATE DR. J. WISE. Communicated by the ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

These papers will be published in the Journal, Part III.

7. *Note on the History of the coinage of the East India Company from 1753 to 1835.*—By EDGAR THURSTON, ESQ.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part I.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in February last.

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

- Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University,—Circulars, Vol. XII, No. 102.
- Batavia. Bataviaansch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen,—*Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*, Deel XXXV, Aflevering 5 en 6.
- Berlin. Der K. P. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin,—*Sitzungsberichte*, XXVI–XL.
- Bombay. Bombay Natural History Society,—*Journal*, Vol. VII, No. 3.
———. *Indian Antiquary*,—Vol. XXII, Part 259, January 1893.
- Budapest. La Société Hongroise de Géographie,—*Bulletin*, Tome XX, Fasc. 3–7.
- Buenos Ayres. La Academia Nacional de Ciencias en Cordoba,—*Boletín*, Tome X, Entrega 4.
- Calcutta. *Indian Engineering*,—Vol. XIII, Nos. 5–8; and Index to Vol. XII.
———. Mahá-Bodhi Society,—*Journal*, No. 10, 1893.
———. Photographic Society of India,—*Journal*, Vol. VI, No. 2.
- Chicago, Ill. *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*,—Vol. XV, No. 1.
- Dublin. Royal Irish Academy,—*Proceedings*, Vol. II (3rd Series), No. 3.
———. ———. *Transactions*, Vol. XXX, Parts 3–4.
- Edinburgh. Royal Physical Society,—*Proceedings*, Session 1891–92.
———. Royal Society of Edinburgh,—*Proceedings*, Vol. XVIII.
———. ———. *Transactions*, Vol. XXXVI, Parts 2 and 3.
- Frankfurt. Des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins des Reg-Bez Frankfurt,—*Helios*, Jahr. IX, Nrn. 11 und 12; X, 1–4.
———. ———. *Societatum Litterae*,—Jahr. VI, Nrn. 1–8.
- Havre. Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre,—*Bulletin*, Novembre-December, 1892.
- Helsingfors. Finska Vetenskaps-Societetens,—*Ofversigt*, XXXIII.
- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1081–84.
———. The Athenæum,—Nos. 3404–3407.
———. Geological Society,—*Quarterly Journal*, Vol. XLIX, Part I.

- London. Nature,—Vol. XLVII, Nos. 1212–15.
 ———. Royal Asiatic Society,—Journal, Part I, 1893.
 ———. Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, Vol. LIII, No. 2.
 ———. Royal Geographical Society,—Proceedings, Vol. XIV (New Series), No. 11.
 ———. Royal Microscopical Society,—Journal, Part V, 1892.
 Mexico. La Sociedad Científica “Antonio Alzate,”—Memorias y Revista, Tome VI, No. 3 y 4.
 Mussoorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XIX, Nos. 1 and 2.
 Paris. Société de Géographie,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, No. 1, 1893.
 ———. La Société Zoologique de France,—Bulletin, Tome XVII, No. 7.
 Rome. La Società Degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Tome XXI, No. 12; XXII, 1.
 St. Petersburg. Russian Imperial Geographical Society,—Proceedings, Tome XXVIII, No. 4.
 Taiping. Perak Government,—Gazette, Vol. VI, Nos. 2–4.
 Toronto. Canadian Institute,—Transactions, Vol. III, Part I.
 Turin. La Reale Accademia della Scienze di Torino,—Memorie, Tome XLII.
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INSCRIPTION ON THE TEMPLE of Porshu Rameswar

SOUTH SIDE.

ॐ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥ यथा नाशेन्नरकं ॥ ८ ॥ कथं,
 प्रकृतिकलेखितवेदेष्टुं कुरुकृतवाक्ययमि
 वामशिष्टिकरुयदगवः ॥ ८ ॥ कर्त्तव्यं कदमेतिके
 यानः सम्यक् यानकेवमस्तु ॥ ५ ॥ ५ ॥ ५ ॥ ५ ॥

Note.—This inscription should have appeared in the July Proceedings for 1892, to accompany an abstract of a paper entitled “Some new inscriptions of Bhuvaneshwar.”

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.
FOR APRIL, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 5th April, 1893, at 9-15 P. M.

THE HON'BLE SIE C. A. ELLIOTT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.,
President, in the chair.

The following members were present :—

Nawab Abdul Latif, Bábu Narsingh Dutt, G. A. Grierson, Esq., Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, A Hogg, Esq., T. H. Holland, Esq., Prince Jehán Qadr Muhammad, Wáhid Ali, Bahadur, Kumar Rameswar Maliah, J. Mann, Esq., T. R. Munro, Esq., L. de Nicéville, Esq., R. D. Oldham, Esq., The Hon'ble H. H. Risley, Pandit Haraprasád Shastri, Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitors :—Lieut. G. C. Lister, Bábu Kali Coomar Misser, C. W. Odling, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Thirty presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were balloted for and elected Ordinary Members :—

Raja Bhupendra Bahadur Sinha,
Umes Chnnder Batabyal, Esq., C. S.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting :—

Babu Sambha Nath Sukul, Benares City, proposed by C. R. Wilson, Esq., seconded by C. Little Esq.

Raja Ram Chandra Vandya, Mayurbhanga, District Balasore, proposed by Mahámahpádhya Mahesachandra Nyáyaratna, seconded by C. R. Wilson.

Major H. F. Gordon Forbes, Rifle Brigade, proposed by Surgeon Major General A. F. Bradshaw, seconded by C. W. Bolton, Esq.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society.

General Sir Henry Collett,
P. Donaldson, Esq.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Anthropological Committee during the year :—

W. Croke, Esq.,	E. A. Gait, Esq.,
M. L. Dames, Esq.,	S. E. Peal, Esq.,
Bábu Sarat Chandra Das,	Bábu Raj Kumar Sarbadhikari,
E. Thurston, Esq.	

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read reports on the following finds of Treasure Trove Coins :—

(I) Report on 30 old silver coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Kámrúp, with his No. 2789, dated the 9th September, 1892.

In his report, sent with his Memo. No. 4718, dated Gauhati, the 16th March 1892, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Kámrúp, states that the coins were found on the 24th January 1892, by a cooly in the employment of the Bengal and Assam Railway, presumably in the course of some excavations made for the Railway, though no particulars as to the place and manner of finding are mentioned.

Some of the coins are in a rather indifferent condition, and it was somewhat troublesome to identify them. But Bengal coins, of certain descriptions are not commonly found, and possess therefore an unusual numismatic interest. I have now ascertained that most of the coins are issues of the following of the so-called "Independent Sultáns," of Bengal : Fakhru-d-dín Mubárák Sháh (1338–1349 A. D.), Shamsu-d-dín Ilyás Sháh (1339–1358 A. D.), Sikandar Sháh (1359–1389 A. D.), and Ghiyásu-d-dín 'Azam Sháh (1389–1396 A. D.). But one coin belongs to the Imperial Delhi issue of Maḥmúd Sháh II (1392–1399 A. D.), and three others to that of one of the early Dependant Governors of Bengal, Ghiyásu-d-dín Bahádúr Sháh (1310–1330 A. D.). Accordingly the coins of the find cover a period of nearly a century (from 1310 to 1399 A. D.).

The following is a detailed statement of them :—

A. Imperial Delhi issue :—	No. of specimens.
I. MAḤMÚD SHÁH II, son of Muḥammad Sháh and grandson of Fírúz Sháh III.	
One coin, like B. M. Cat., No. 432, but with <i>Abul Muẓaffar</i> ; and date [7]96.	1 1

B. Provincial Bengal issue :—			
II. <u>GHIYÁS-U-D-DÍN BAHÁDUR SHÁH.</u>			
Three coins, like B. M. Cat., Nos. 4–9, but dates and mints on margin destroyed by shroff-mark cuts		3	3
C. Independent Bengal issues :—			
III. <u>FAKHRU-D-DÍN MUBÁRAK SHÁH.</u>			
Two coins, like B. M. Cat., Nos. 10–13, and Chronicles, No. 220 ; mint Sonárgáon, dates 747, 74*, on margins damaged by shroff-marks		2	2
IV. <u>SHAMSU-D-DÍN ILYÁS SHÁH.</u>			
1, Two coins, like B. M. Cat., No. 17, but mints and dates on margin destroyed by shroff-marks		2	
2, Three coins, like B. M. Cat., No. 20, but mints and dates lost as above		3	
3, One coin, like B. M. Cat., No. 23, mint Sonárgaon, date [7]5*, damaged as above		1	6
V. <u>SIKANDAR SHÁH.</u>			
1, One coin, like B. M. Cat., No. 27, mint and date lost, as above.		1	
2, Three coins, like B. M. Cat., No. 32, but mint and dates on margin cut away		3	
3, Two coins, like B. M. Cat., No. 37, mint apparently Fírúzábád, dates lost as above		2	
4, Three coins, like B. M. Cat., No. 46, mint and dates damaged as above		3	9
VI. <u>GHIYÁS-U-D-DÍN 'AZAM SHÁH.</u>			
1, One coin, like B. M. Cat., No. 57, but mint and date lost as above		1	
2, One coin, like B. M. Cat., No. 59, date 790, mint lost as above		1	
3, One coin, like B. M. Cat., No. 60, mint and date lost as above		1	
4, Five coins, like B. M. Cat., No. 63, but mint and dates lost as above		5	
5, One coin, new, of uncertain attribution, mint and date lost as above. The coin is anonymous, both the obverse and reverse only showing varieties of the usual formula		1	9
Total ...			30

(II) Report on 56 old coins forwarded by the Political Agent, Chhatisgarh Feudatories, Raipur, with his No. 539, dated 18th January, 1893.

The coins are stated to have been found "recently" in the Feudatory State of Sarangarh. With the coins was also forwarded a "metal plate image brass piece," which appears to have been found with the coins.

One of the coins is of pure gold; all the others are of a mixed metal containing gold in varying proportions, which could only be ascertained by means of a regular assay.

They are of two different sizes. Ten (incl. the pure gold coin) are of a large size, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and 46 are of a small size, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

They all show on the obverse, the standing figure of Hanumán, with body turned to front, but feet to right, and head to left. In the proper right hand he apparently holds a club. On the right and left, in the field, are two scrolls, one of which probably represents his tail. The whole is enclosed within a marginal circle of dots. The figure is fairly distinct on the gold coin, but very crude on those of mixed metal. The reverse, of all coins, shows the name of the king, in large Nágari characters, peculiar to the time, and again enclosed within a marginal circle of dots.

All the coins belong to kings of the so-called Kalachuri dynasty of Chedi, who had their capital at Ratnapur (Ratanpur) in Northern Chhatisgarh. Information on this dynasty will be found in Sir Alexander Cunningham's *Archæological Survey Reports*, Vol. XVII, p. 71 fg. The coins represented in the find, belong to the following members of the dynasty: Jájalla Deva (26 specimens), Ratna Deva (29), Prithví Deva (1 pure gold). In the Report, referred to, the following genealogical list is given:—

Serial No.	Probable date of accession.	Names of Kings.	Actual dates from Inscriptions.
1,	1000 A. D.	Kakalla.	
2,	1030 "	Ratna Rája.	
3,	1060 "	Prithví Deva.	
4,	1090 "	Jájalla Deva.	1115 A. D.
5,	1120 "	Ratna Deva.	
6,	1140 "	Prithví Deva.	1145, 1150, 1159, 1168 A. D.

The coins may belong either to Nos. 2, 3, 4 of the list, or to Nos. 4, 5, 6; more probably to the latter three kings.

The find is of considerable numismatic interest, for two reasons. In the first place: coins of the Chedi dynasty are very rare; of Gangeya Deva, gold, silver and copper coins are known (see Archæological Survey Reports, Vol. X, p. 25); and of Prithví Deva, gold coins are "sufficiently common" (see Prinsep's *Indian Antiquities*, Vol. I, p. 292, and Thomas' *Chronicles*, No. 17, p. 19). But, so far as I know, no coins of any other king have become known.

In the second place, all coins of the Kalachuri dynasty which have hitherto become known show on the obverse "the four-armed goddess Durgá, seated to front." On the other hand the Chandel kings show, on their coins, either the goddess Durgá seated, or Hanumán standing; and it has been, hitherto, supposed that the substitution of Hanumán for Durgá was due to the Chandel kings, who partly imitated the Kalachuri coinage, partly departed from it, in the obverse device of their own coinage (see Archæological Survey Reports, Vol. X, p. 25). The coins of the present find prove that this supposition is not any longer tenable, and that the Kalachuri kings, already, possessed a coinage with the obverse device of Hanumán. The lists of Chandel kings (see Archæological Survey Reports, Vol. XXI, p. 80, *Journal As. Soc. Beng.*, Vol. L, p. 23) contain no names of Jájalla Deva and Ratna Deva. They contain a king Prithví Varma, but no Prithví Deva; and it may be noted that while the Kalachuris are always distinguished as "Deva," the Chandels are always called "Varma,"—a circumstance which also proves that the "Prithví Deva," whose gold coins are described by Prinsep and Thomas (above referred to), is the Kalachuri king of that name, not the Chandel Prithví Varma.

The following is a detailed list of the coins:—

- I. JÁJALLA DEVA, about 1090–1120 A. D.; 26 specimens, all of mixed metal.

Obverse legend—श्री मञ्ज श्री-मञ्ज-जा
जल्लदेव *jalla Deva.*

1, large size 9

2, small size 17 26

- II. RATNA DEVA, about 1120–1140 A. D., 29 specimens, all of mixed metal, and all of small size 29

Obverse legend: श्रीमद् श्री-मत्-रा-
त्ना देव *tna Deva.*

- III. PRITHVÍ DEVA, about 1140–1170 A. D., one specimen, pure gold; large size 1

Obv. legend: श्री मत् श्री-मत्-प्री-
थी देव *thví Deva.*

Total ...

 56

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read the following extract from a letter received from Professor Bühler :—

“ I am just preparing a note for the *Academy* on the question of the *Prithirāj Rāsau*, and shall have to vote for those who declare it a forgery. A pupil of mine, Mr. James Morison, has now studied the Sanskrit *Prithivirāja-vijaya*, which I found in 1875 in Káshmir, together with its commentary by Jonarāja, written between A. D. 1450–75. The author was certainly a contemporary of Prithivirāja and one of his court poets. He probably was a Kashmirian and was a thoroughly good *Kavi* and *Pandit*. His account of the Chauháns contradicts Chand’s in every particular and agrees with that of the inscriptions of V. S. 1030 and V. S. 1225.* Prithivirāja’s pedigree is exactly that given in these documents, and various synchronistic facts mentioned in the *Vijaya* also agree with what we know from other sources, *e. g.*, the Málwá and Gujarát inscriptions.

With regard to Prithivirāja’s father Someśvara, we now learn that he was the son of Arṇorāja and his Chaulukya wife Kāñchanadeví, the daughter of the great King Jayasimha Siddharāja of Gujarát. Arṇorāja’s first wife was Sadhavá, a princess of Márwár, who bore him two sons, one whose name is not given in the *Vijaya* or in the inscriptions and Vighararāja-Vísaladeva.

The unnamed eldest son murdered his father, or as the poet says, ‘ rendered to him the same service which Bhriḡu’s son (Parasuráma) rendered to his mother,’ and ‘ then went out like a *baffí*, leaving behind an evil smell.’ Vighararāja succeeded his father. After him a son of his came to the throne, and then a son of the parricide, Prithivíbhata on Prithivirāja.

Then Someśvara was raised to the throne by the ministers. All this long time he had been in foreign countries. His maternal grandfather Jayasimha had educated him, and later on he had gone to Tripura, the capital of Chedi (the Jabalpur district,) and had married Karpúradeví, the daughter of the Chedi King. The latter bore to him Prithivirāja (the hero of the poem) and Harirāja. Someśvara died soon after his accession to the gaddí of Ajayamera, and Karpúradeví governed during her son’s minority, with the help of a minister Kádamba-Váma, *i. e.*, Váma of the Kádamba race.

There is not a trace of a statement that Prithivirāja was the son of the daughter of Anaṅgapála the king of Delhi, or that he was adopted by him ; and it is remarkable that the *old* Muhammadan historians do not say that Prithivirāja ruled over Delhi. With them, he is sim-

* Vide J. A. S. B., Vol. LV, Part I, for 1886, pp. 15 and ff.—Ed.

ply king of Ajmer, and was slain in Ajmer for treason against his conquerors, who had left him some power in his own country.

I am afraid that the history of this period sadly wants revision, and Chand's Râsan had better be left unprinted. It is a forgery as Marârdhân of Jodhpur, and S'yâmaldâs of Udaipur, have said long ago. According to the *Vijaya*, the name of Prithivîrâja's *Vandirâja*, or chief bard, was Prithivîbhata, not Chand Bardâi."

Dr. Hoernle exhibited two rare gold Gupta Coins sent by Mr. Rivett-Carnac to be added to his well-known Gupta coin collection lately purchased by the Government of India for the Indian Museum. One of them, he said, was a coin of Kumâra Gupta I, of the so-called "Swordsman" type. This was one of the rarest types of the Gupta class of coins. It will be seen by a reference to Mr. Smith's descriptive catalogue of those coins, published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for 1889 (p. 93), that hitherto only two coins of the Swordsman type were known to exist, one in the British Museum and the other in the Bodleian Library in Oxford. They are both said to have been found in the bed of the Ganges near Patna. Where the coin, now belonging to the Indian Museum was found, is not known. But it is a genuine specimen, and has a gold loop soldered to its rim, showing that it was used as an amulet or ornament. The name of Swordsman is given to the coin, because it shows on its obverse the standing figure of king Kumâra Gupta, with his left hand resting on the hilt of a straight sword which hangs from his waist. The king's name is given in full on the reverse, and on the obverse under the abbreviation *Ku*. This is one of the most valuable additions made to the coin cabinet of the Indian Museum.

The other coin is one of Chandra Gupta II, of the so-called "Umbrella" type. It is fully described in Mr. Smith's Catalogue, p. 91, where seven known specimen are enumerated. It is therefore also one of the rarer types of the Gupta class of coins. The reverse figure (female goddess), is usually represented as standing on a low pedestal or on a monster (?); but in the present specimen she is not standing on anything at all, unless (which is possible) the object on which she stood, is entirely clipped away. This coin, too, has a loop attached to it, showing that it was used to be worn.

Dr. Hoernle, also, exhibited a gold Indo-Scythian coin, lately sent by Mr. Rivett-Carnac. It belongs to the well-known kind of which numerous specimens are known to exist, showing on the obverse the Nâgari letters *va* and *su*, placed one above the other, in Chinese fashion. These probably give the name of the Indo-Scythian king Vasu Deva, who reigned towards the end of the 2nd cent. A. D.

Mr. C. R. Wilson exhibited two old plans of old Fort William and old Calcutta and read a short note on the subject by Dr. Busted. The note will be published in the Journal, Part I.

The following papers were read:—

1. *On the Early Study of Indian Vernaculars in Europe.*—By G. A. GRIERSON, Esq., C. S., *Philological Secretary.*

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part I.

2. *Two Species of Pedicularis.*—By D. PRAIN, Esq., M. B.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part II.

3. *The Hindus of Eastern Bengal—founded on materials collected by the late Dr. J. WISE. Communicated by the Anthropological Secretary.*

4. *The Muhamadans of Eastern Bengal—founded on materials collected by the late Dr. J. WISE. Communicated by the Anthropological Secretary.*

These papers will be published in the Journal, Part III.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in March last.

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

Austin. Texas Academy of Science,—Transactions, Vol. I, No. 1.

Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University,—Circulars, Vol. XII, No. 103.

Batavia. Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Notulen, Deel XXX, Aflevering 4.

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Berlin. Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift,—Band XXXVII, Heft 1 und 3.

Bombay. The Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XXII, Part 260.

Budapest. La Société Hongroise de Géographie,—Bulletin, Tome XX, Fasc. 8-10.

Calcutta. Geological Survey of India,—Records, Vol. XXVI, Part 1.

—————. Indian Engineer,—Vol. XV, No. 307.

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SIEG, EMIL. *Bhâradvâjaksha cum versione latina, excerptis ex commentario, adnotationibus criticis et exegeticis*. 8vo. Berlin, 1892.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR MAY, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 3rd May, 1893, at 9-15 P. M.

COLONEL J. WATERHOUSE, B. S. C., in the Chair.

The following members were present :—

Dr. A. W. Alcock, Bábu Sarat Chandra Das, G. A. Grierson, Esq., T. H. Holland, Esq., C. Little, Esq., R. D. Oldham, Esq., Dr. D. Prain, Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Twenty-nine presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were balloted for and elected Ordinary Members :—

Bábu Sambha Nath Sukul.
Raja Ram Chandra Vandya.
Major H. F. Gordon Forbes.

The President announced that the Council had elected Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh to officiate as General Secretary in the place of Mr. C. R. Wilson.

The Secretary reported that His Highness the Maharajah Scindia had compounded his subscription as a non-resident member by the payment in a single sum of Rs. 300.

The following papers were read :—

1. *Some observations of the electrical action of Light upon Silver and its Haloid compounds.*—By COLONEL J. WATERHOUSE, B. S. C., Assistant Surveyor General, Survey of India.

(Abstract).

The author gives a brief summary of former observations on the generation of electric currents by the influence of light on metals immersed in various solutions, made by Ed. Becquerel, Hunt, Grove, Egoroff, Hankel, Minchin and others, and after describing the apparatus he uses, proceeds to give the results of his observations of the electric currents produced by light on pure silver plates immersed in water, dilute-acids, and weak alkaline solutions.

The paper will be published in full in the Journal, Part II.

2. *A review of the genus Colquhounia.*—By D. PRAIN, ESQ., M. B.

3. *On the flora of Narcondam and Barren Island.*—By D. PRAIN, ESQ., M. B.

These papers will be published in the Journal, Part II.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in April last.

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- Hamburg. Naturwissenschaftlichen Verein in Hamburg,—Abhandlungen, Band XII, Heft 1.
- Havre. Société de Géographie Commercial du Havre,—Bulletin, Janvier—Février, 1893; Annuaire, 1893.
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- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1089—93.
- . The Athenæum,—Nos. 3412—16.
- . Institution of Electrical Engineers,—Journal, Vol. XXII, No. 104; and Index to Vol. XXI.
- . ————. List of Officers and Members, corrected up to 31st January, 1893.
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- . Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, Vol. LIII, Nos. 4 and 5.
- . Royal Geographical Society,—Geographical Journal, Vo. I, No. 4.
- Moscow. La Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou,—Bulletin, No. 3, 1892.
- Mussoorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XIX, No. 4.
- Paris. Revue Géographique, Nos. 207 et 208, 1893.
- . Société de Géographie,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, Nos. 5—7, 1893.
- Pisa. La Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali,—Atti, Processi Verbali, 3 Dicembre, 1892.
- Rome. La Società Degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Tome XXII, No. 3.
- St. Petersburg. Comité Géologique,—Bulletins, Vol. XI, Nos. 5—8, et Supplément au Tome XI.
- . ————. Mémoires, Tome XII, No. 2.
- . Russian Imperial Geographical Society,—Proceedings, Vol. XXIX, No. 1.
- Sydney. Linnean Society of New South Wales,—Proceedings, New Series, Vol. VII, Part 3.
- . Royal Society of New South Wales,—Journal and Proceedings, Vol. XXVI.
- Taiping. Perak Government,—Gazette, Vol. VI, Nos. 8—10.
- Vienna. Der K. K. Geologischen Reichsanstalt,—Verhandlungen, Nrn 17 und 18, 1892; 1, 1893.

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presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

- DHRUVA, H. H. *The Dawn of Indian Philosophy*, Fcp.
 ———. *The Vedic Chronology*, Fcp.
 GRIERSON, G. A. *Notes on the District of Gaya*. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.
 ———. *The Inscriptions of Piyadasi*, Vol. II. By E. Senart.
 Translation. (Reprinted from the *Indian Antiquary*). 4to. Bombay, 1892.
 FRITSCHÉ, DR. H. *Ueber die Bestimmung der Geographischen Länge und Breite und der drei Elemente des Erdmagnetismus durch Beobachtung zu Lande sowie erdmagnetische und geographische Messungen an mehr als tausend verschiedenen Orten in Asien und Europa ausgeführt in den Jahren 1867–1891*. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1893.
 MITRA, SARAT CHANDRA. *A short Note on Burial-Customs among the Bhuiñhâr Bráhmans in the Sâran District*. 8vo. Bombay, 1893.
 ———. *On some Ceremonies for Producing Rain*. 8vo. Bombay, 1893.
 ———. *On the Indian Folk-beliefs about the Tiger*. 8vo. Bombay, 1893.
 ———. *The New Reptile-House in the Calcutta Zoological Gardens*. 8vo.
 PENCK DR. A. *The construction of a Map of the World (From the Geographical Journal for March 1893)*. 8vo. London, 1893.

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Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum, Vol. X. 8vo. London, 1890.

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The Report of the Carmichael Library, Benares, for 1892. 8vo. Benares, 1893.

CARMICHAEL LIBRARY, BENARES.

Report on the Lunatic Asylums of the Central Provinces for the year 1892. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.

Returns of the Rail-borne Traffic of the Central Provinces, during the quarter ending 31st December, 1892. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

WHITEAVES, J. F. *Contributions to Canadian Palæontology*, Vol. I, Part IV. 8vo. Ottawa, 1892.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

THURSTON, EDGAR. History of the Coinage of the Territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula: and Catalogue of the Coins in the Madras Museum. 8vo. Madras, 1890.

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North Indian Notes and Queries, Vol. II, No. 12. 4to. Allahabad, 1893.

Report of the Leprosy Commission in India, 1890-91. 4to. Calcutta, 1890.

Usha, Vol. II, No. 6. 8vo. Calcutta, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

WATT, GEORGE. A Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, Vol. VI, Part 2. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REV. AND AGRI. DEPTT.

Report on the Administration of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1892. Fcp. Allahabad, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Gazetteer of the Karnal District, 1890. 8vo. Lahore, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

The Indian Journal of Education for April 1893. 8vo. Madras.

V. KALYANARAIN IYER, ESQ.

Monthly Weather Review for November 1892. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

Original Meteorological Observations of Calcutta, Allahabad, Lucknow, Lahore, Nagpur, Bombay and Madras, for November 1892. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

Bulletin of the Microscopical Society of Calcutta, Vol. II, No. 8. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Catechism on Buddhism. 8vo. Berhampore, 1893.

COL. H. S. OLCOTT.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1891. Fcp. Calcutta, 1892.

PORT OFFICER, CALCUTTA.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1891. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

PERIODICALS PURCHASED.

Allahabad. North Indian Notes and Queries,—Vol. III, No. 1.

Braunschweig. Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Chemie und verwandter Theile anderer Wissenschaften,—Heft VII, 1888; III, 1889.

- Calcutta. *Indian Medical Gazette*,—Vol. XXVIII, No. 4.
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Göttingen. *Der Königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*,—Göttin-
gische gelehrte Anzeigen, Nrn 23–25, 1892; 1, 1893.
Leipzig. *Annales der Physik und Chemie*,—Nr. 3, 1893.
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London. *The Chemical News*,—Vol. LXVII, Nos. 1738–42.
———. *Numismatic Circular*,—No. 5, 1893.
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- Usha, Vol. II, No. 6. 8vo. Calcutta, 1892.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.
FOR JUNE, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 7th June, 1893, at 9-15 P. M.

DR. WILLIAM KING, B. A., in the Chair.

The following members were present :—

Dr. A. W. Alcock, P. N. Bose, Esq., Bábu Nobin Chand Bural, Bábu Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, G. A. Grierson, Esq., A. Hogg, Esq., The Rev. Fr. E. Lafont, C. Little, Esq., Kumar Rameswar Maliáh, L. de Nicéville, Esq., Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh.

Visitors :—Dr. R. Anderson, H. Dawson, Esq., J. C. R. Johnston, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Twenty-six presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting :—

Bábu Radhikáraman Chatterji, Superintendent of the Estate of Rájá Govindalal Rái Bahadur, proposed by Pandit Haraprasad Shastri, seconded by Bábu Panchanan Mukharji.

C. D. Mangos, Esq., Calcutta, proposed by Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh, seconded by G. A. Grierson, Esq.

Pandit Beni Madho Tribedi, Jodhpore, proposed by Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh, seconded by G. A. Grierson, Esq.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society :—

Bábu Radhaballabha Chaudhuri.
F. C. Channing, Esq., C. S.

The SECRETARY reported the death of the following members :—

James Wood-Mason, Esq., (Ordinary Member).
Professor J. O. Westwood (Honorary Member).
Mons. E. Renan (Honorary Member).

Dr. A. W. Alcock read an obituary notice of the death of Mr. Wood-Mason :—

James Wood-Mason was born in December 1846, and was educated at Charterhouse and Oxford. He early evinced an inclination towards Natural Science, being at first specially interested in Geology, and even before his twenty-third year he had published several palæontological papers in the *Proceedings* and in the *Quarterly Journal* of the Geological Society. In 1869 he came out to India as Assistant Curator of the Indian Museum, for which post he had been selected by Professor Huxley and Sir Joseph Hooker, and in 1870 he became a member of this Society.

His interest in Natural Science was shown immediately he joined the Society, when he contributed his first paper—'On Polydactylism in a Horse'—to the *Proceedings*, and was sustained throughout the whole twenty-two years of his membership, during the greater part of which period—until he began to be incapacitated by serious organic disease—he was a constant contributor to the *Proceedings* and *Journal*. His papers in the Society's publications exhibit the comprehensive extent of his attainments, embodying as they do the results of original investigation in most branches of Zoology and in Ethnology in its morphological and geological aspects. His most numerous and most important contributions however were upon Insects,—especially the Mantidæ and Phasmidæ—and upon the general subject of the Crustacea, which early attracted him. In 1873 he became Natural History Secretary, and during the greater part of the next sixteen years, though not continuously, he edited Part II of the Society's Journal with conspicuous ability and success. In 1887 he was elected a Vice-President of the Society. Outside the limits of the Society his devotion to Zoology was marked with no less distinguished ability and success, and in the course of his

official career he became Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in the Medical College, and finally, on the retirement of Dr. Anderson in 1887, Superintendent of the Museum. In 1888 he was made a Fellow of the University of Calcutta.

His record of work, outside his official routine, and beyond his connexion with the Society, is a long and varied one, and embraces explorations in the field, the publication of his scientific researches, and economic inquiries. Although his purely scientific work completely overshadows his economic work, yet his attitude to economics in the proper place was not unfriendly. With the more aggressive economists he had little sympathy, believing that science diligently and methodically pursued for its own sake would be far more likely to yield incidental benefits to civilization than would science studied disconnectedly for the sake of the practical man alone. In the field he explored, in 1872, the marine fauna of the Andamans, and again, in 1873, that of the Nicobars, and in 1888 he went for a time as Naturalist on board Her Majesty's Indian Marine Survey Steamer 'Investigator.' As a result of these field excursions he added largely to our knowledge of the life of the Bay of Bengal, and greatly enriched the collections in the Indian Museum. He also, in the course of economic inquiries into the Tea-bug, and into the Diseases of Silkworms, travelled and collected largely in Assam, Cachar and Lower Bengal.

He contributed a few papers to the Royal Zoological, and Entomological Societies, and a great many to the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, which embodied his original work not only in the field of systematic and descriptive zoology, but upon morphology—especially the morphology of Arthropoda; upon phylogeny—especially the phylogeny of Insecta; upon physiology, and upon the philosophy of zoology. It was in this last branch of the science that his inquiring, original genius found its happiest exercise, and he was particularly interested in all problems as to the significance of animal organs. More than most systematic zoologists was he dissatisfied with the dry facts of animal structure, and his desire to see through these facts into their origin and meaning—to make zoology really a science of living beings—may be said to have been a passion with him. Unfortunately his published work in this direction does not represent a fraction of his accumulated knowledge, principally because he had an almost fastidious objection to publishing anything that was not exhaustively complete. But this philosophical bent of his mind is amply illustrated by his papers on the *claspers*, and on the *antennæ*, and on the *femoral brushes* of the Mantidæ; on the mode in which the young of *Astacidæ*

attach themselves to the mother; on the *stridulating organs* of Crustacea, of Arachnida, and of Myriapoda; on sexual characters in Mollusca; on Mimicry; on the *scent-glands* of Scorpion-spiders; on the meaning of Viviparity; etc. In purely systematic zoology his principal published works were:—(1) *A Catalogue of the Mantodea* which was not completed at the time of his death, and (2) A series of papers on the Butterflies of the Andamans and Nicobars and of Cachar, written in collaboration with Mr. de Nicéville. These papers were the result of work undertaken between the years 1880–83, when Mr. de Nicéville was employed on the staff of the Museum, during which period he worked with that gentleman almost exclusively at the *Lepidoptera* of the Indian region, the result being to greatly increase the collections in the Indian Museum and to add largely to faunistic knowledge. In this series of papers must specially be mentioned a very curious case of mimicry between two distinct groups of Papilios, which he discovered. Another systematic work of considerable importance was his series of descriptions and illustrations of the Deep-Sea Crustacea dredged by the 'Investigator.' He also had in contemplation a complete catalogue of the Crustacea for which, however, he had only collected and systematized the bibliography.

His principal economic work consisted of Reports on the Tea-mite and other Insect-pests, and on certain diseases of Silkworms. He also formed for the Indo-Colonial Exhibition a collection illustrative of Indian sericulture, for which he received the thanks of Government.

His influence as a Naturalist extended far beyond the Museum and the realm of scientific literature: to beginners he was always ready to give advice and assistance at any sacrifice to himself: he had no contempt for amateurs, and no jealousy of fellow-workers: but he had truly and singly at heart the advancement of science, as is amply shown by his work upon the 'Investigator' Zoological Reports, and by his work in connexion with the establishment of the Calcutta Microscopical Society—a Society mainly of amateurs.

His health seems never to have been really robust, and recent events show that he must for many years have been suffering from one of the most debilitating and enervating of all organic diseases. But it was not until quite the end of last year that the outward signs of it became so manifest as to arouse the anxiety of his friends.

He was in a critical state of health when he left Calcutta on the 5th of April, and he died on the 6th of May, just as he was nearing the shores of his native country. Although of late years, owing to his prolonged absence from England, he had no very active connexion with any of the learned societies there, yet he was a fellow of the Zoological

and Entomological Societies of London and of the Zoological-Botanical Society of Vienna.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read an obituary notice of the death of Professor Westwood prepared by Mr. E. C. Cotes:—

By the death at a very advanced age of Professor J. O. Westwood the Asiatic Society of Bengal has lost an Honorary Member who was the most distinguished systematic Entomologist of his day. Besides being Hope Professor of Zoology in the University of Oxford, and a Gold Medallist of the Royal Society, Professor Westwood was appointed in 1883, as a special distinction, to be Honorary Life President of the Entomological Society of London; while scientific bodies in many parts of the world have vied with each other in conferring honorary membership upon him.

Professor Westwood's writings include papers upon almost every branch of the Arthropoda. Hagen, in his *Bibliotheca entomologica*, enumerates no less than three hundred and seventy-nine entomological papers which bear his name and which are all more or less valuable, but his greatest achievement is probably the general Manual of Entomology which he published under the unpretending title of "*An Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects.*" At the time when it was written this work was far in advance of any treatise of its kind, and though half a century of unprecedented activity in Entomological research has since elapsed, it remains a standard authority which no student of the subject can afford to neglect. Previous to the appearance of Westwood's "*Introduction,*" no complete examination had been made of the relative position which the numerous families of insects occupy in the natural series; Westwood made a minute comparative study of the characters upon which the classification was based, and after a number of years of patient research, produced a work which at once placed the science of systematic Entomology upon a far sounder basis than it had previously occupied.

As a man he was unpretending in the extreme and was almost entirely wrapped up in his scientific pursuits. His outspoken criticism of everything he disapproved made him a few enemies, but no one who knew him intimately could avoid liking the transparent sincerity and kindness of his rugged nature, however much they might differ from him in opinion.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read reports on the following finds of Treasure Trove Coins:—

Report on 148 old coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, with his No. $\frac{32}{G}$, dated 7th January, 1893.

1, The coins are stated to have been found in Masudpur, Tahsil Hansi, District Hissar, under circumstances not further specified. The list, transmitted with the coins, stated them to consist of coins of Muḥammad Shah 58, Ghiyāṣu-d-in Tughlaq Sháh 55, Fīroz Shah 4, Abu Zafar Muḥammad Shah 12, Muḥammad Tughlaq Sháh 1, Mubárak Sháh 4, Kutabu-d-dín 5, Balban Sháh 5, not known 2, Jalálu-d-dín 1; total 148. On examination, however, this list of identifications turned out to be incorrect. The following is a correct statement of details:—

The coins belong to the following, so-called Paṭhán, Sultans, of Delhi; *viz.*—

I, GHIYĀṢU-D-DIN BALBAN 664–686 A. H. = 1265–1287 A. D.,	
1, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., Nos. 115–118 and Chron. No. 113, indifferent specimens, of mixed metal:	5
II, JALĀDU-D-DIN FIRŪZ SHĀH, 689–695 A. H. = 1290–1295 A. D.,	
1, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., Nos. 146–148, and Chron. No. 122, two fair and two indifferent specimens; of mixed metal: ...	4
2, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., Nos. 149–150, Chron. No. 123, one fair and one indifferent specimen; of copper, ...	2 6
III, 'ALĀU-DIN MUḤAMMAD SHĀH, 695–715 A. H. = 1295–1315 A. D.,	
1, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., Nos. 195–201, Chron. 135, dates 706 ¹ , 712 ³ , 713 ³ , 714 ² , 765 ¹ , all of mixed metal:— ...	10
2, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., Nos. 182–194, Chron. 136, traces of date only legible on 14 coins, <i>viz.</i> , 697 ¹ , 700 ³ , 702 ² , 704 ³ , 707 ¹ , 709 ² , 710 ¹ , 711 ¹ ; 44 illegible, all of copper: total ...	58 68
IV, QUṬBU-D-DIN MUBÁRĀK SHĀH, 716–720 A. H. = 1316–1320 A. D.,	
1, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., No. 214, Chron. No. 147, date 716 ³ , ...	3
2, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., No. 225–226, Chron. No. 151, date 719 ² , ...	2

3, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., No. 215–216, Chron. No. 148, date 717 ¹ ,	1
4, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., No. 217–220, Chron. No. 149, date 719 ² ,	2
5, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., No. 223–224, not in Chron., no date,	1
6, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., No. 221–222, Chron. No. 150, date 717 ¹	1 10

N.B. All these coins are of mixed metal (silver and copper), except No. 2 which is of silver.

V, GHIYÁS-U-D-DIN TUQHĀLAQ SHAH 720–725 A. H. = 1320–1324 A. D.,

type as in Br. M. Cat., Nos. 249 ff., Chron. 164, dates: 720¹, 721⁵, 722¹⁰, 723⁹, 724¹⁰, 725², 726⁵, 727⁸; illegible 12; all of mixed metal: total... 57

N.B. The coins with the dates 726 and 727 are posthumous. Those of date 227 have not been found hitherto, so far as I know.

VI, MUḤAMMAD BIN TUQHĀLAQ, 725–752 A. H. = 1324–1351 A. D.

1, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., No. 280, Chron. No. 189, date 726', of silver	1
2, type as in Chron. No. 203 (?), of copper	1 2
Total:—	148

Report on 20 old coins forwarded by the Collector of Cuttack with his letters, No. 552 G, dated $\frac{28}{30}$ March, 1893, and No. 744 G., dated 22 April, 1893.

The coins are stated to have been found in the Jajpur sub-division by some people digging the ground. It is not known how many coins were found, but thirty-two were recovered by the police from the finders; viz., 2 gold, and 30 silver coins. The two gold coins, and 15 of the silver coins, were at first forwarded to me by the Collector, but, on my request, the remainder (all silver) were sent for examination afterwards. Of the latter, I retained four coins on account of their numismatic value; on the other hand, I returned to the Collector one silver coin of the first lot, as being of no numismatic value; I also returned to him eleven coins of the second lot. Altogether twelve coins were returned to the

Collector, and twenty coins (*viz.*, 2 gold and 18 silver,) were retained, to be dealt with under the Treasure-trove Act.

Of these 20 coins, one gold coin is a Venetian ducat, of Aloys. Pisani, the remainder are coins of the following Moghul emperors of Dehli: Aurangzib, 'Alamgir Śānī, Shāh Jahān III, and Shāh 'Alam. The following is a detailed statement:—

I. AURANGZIB, 1069–1118, A. H. = 1659–1707, A. D.		
Type: ordinary, lettered surfaces, date 1118, 51, mint Dāru-l-khilāfat Shāhjahānābād; a gold mohur		1
II. 'ALAMGIR ŚĀNĪ, 1167–1173, A. H. = 1754–1759, A. D.		
Type: lettered surfaces, but date in middle of top- line, below name; a rupee		1
III. SHĀH JAHĀN III, 1173–74, A. H. = 1159, A. D. (Reigned only a few months.)		
Type: lettered surfaces, with name on top-line, date lost on all, except one; mint lost in all, but one, which has traces of Murshidābād; regnal year <i>ahad</i> (one) on all		10
IV. SHĀH 'ALAM 1173–1202, A. H. = 1759–1788, A. D.		
1. Of French and English mintage, Arkat, like B. M. Cat., Nos. 123, 148, dates 1173, 1 ² ; 1183, 9; 1187, 12 ² Total:		5
2. Of English mintage, Murshidābād, like Br. M. Cat., Nos. 14–16, dates 1185, 12 and 1186, 12, with crescent mark		2 7
Total ...		19

Report on 183 ancient copper coins forwarded by Mr. J. Higgins, D. S. Police, Chanda, with his letters, dated 20th November 1888, 20th January 1889, 22nd January 1889, and 10th July 1889.

The coins are stated to have been found in October 1888, in a field, in a village in the Bramapuri Tahsil, of the Chanda District, in the Central Provinces.

They are all of copper, and show on the obverse the figure of an elephant standing to the right, and carrying on his shoulders the figure of a *mahaut*; above him there is a legend, in ancient Nāgarī characters, giving the name of the king that issued the coin. The reverse bears the well-known symbol of Ujain, *i. e.*, four balls, or circles, joined by lines crosswise. They are coins of the Andhra, or Andhrabhṛitya

dynasty, ruling on the south and north of the Narbada river. Their history and coinage is described by General Sir Alexander Cunningham, in his *Coins of Ancient India*, p. 102–111. Mr. Thomas has also described their coins in the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. VI, p. 276, and Vol. IX, p. 61. The exact period of their rule is still unsettled: Sir Alex. Cunningham places it from A. D., 78–186. The coins of the present find belong to the following members of the dynasty: 1, *Siri Sātakaṇi Gotamīputra I*, 78–99, A. D. 2, *Siri Puḍumāvi Vāsīṭhī-putra* (also called *Puḷumayi*, or *Puḍumayi*), 99–127, A. D.; 3, *Siriyaṇa Sātakaṇi Gotamīputra II*, 141–170, A. D.

The following is a detailed statement of them:—

I. SĪRI SĀTAKAṆI GOTAMĪ-PUTRA I. The legend is <i>Siri Sātakaṇi</i> , or <i>Sātakaṇisa</i> ; in the latter case, apparently, without <i>Siri</i> Total :	51
II. SĪRI PUḌUMĀVI VĀSĪṬHĪ-PUTRA. Legend: (<i>Si</i>) <i>va Siri Puḷumāvisa</i> . The first syllable (<i>si</i>) of <i>Siva</i> is uncertain; and on some specimens the name may be <i>Puḷamāvisa</i> . The letter <i>ḷ</i> resembles the modern form of the letter <i>d</i> Total :	24
III. SĪRIYAṆA SĀTAKAṆI GOTAMĪ-PUTRA II. Legend: * <i>ta Siriyāṇa Sātakaṇi</i> . The first letter is illegible Total ...	42
IV. There are a few coins with imperfect legends, <i>viz.</i> ,	
(a), with <i>ya(gada?) Sāta</i>	1
(b), with <i>Siri Kaṇu Sāta</i> , and <i>ri Kaṇu Sāta</i>	2
(c), with <i>raḷṅṅo Va</i> , and <i>jṅṅo Va</i>	2
(d), with <i>ratasa</i> , in the unusual place, in front of the elephant	1 6
V. Besides, there are 60 coins, or parts of coins, on which the legend is lost, though the elephant and the Ujjain symbol is often fairly preserved ...	60
Total : ...	183

N. B.—Though the two letters *va* and *ta*, on the coins, Nos. II and III, seem fairly distinct, it is not improbable that the word to be supplied is *raḷṅṅo*. There is no trace of any inscription in front or below the elephant.

Report on 97 old coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, with his No. $\frac{594}{g}$, dated the 6th April, 1893.

The coins are stated to have been found at Badlada village, in the Hissar district. They consist of 3 silver (1 broken), and 94 copper coins. There were also 5 broken bits of copper.

They are coins of the following so-called Paṭhān Sultāns of Delhi: Jalālu-d-dīn Fīrūz Shāh II (689–695 A. H. = 1290–1295 A. D.), 'Alāu-d-dīn Muḥammad Shāh (695–715, A. H. = 1295–1315, A. D.), Shihābu-d-dīn 'Umar Shāh (715–716 A. H. = 1315–1316 A. D.), Quṭbu-d-dīn Mubārak Shāh (716–720 A. H. = 1316–1320 A. D.), Nāsiru-d-dīn Khusrū Shāh (720 A. H. = 1320 A. D.); all these of the Khaljī dynasty. Also Ghiyāsu-d-dīn Tughlaq Shāh (720–725 A. H. = 1320–1324 A. D.), and Muḥammad II, bin Tughlaq (725–752 A. H. = 1324–1351 A. D.); both of the Tughlaq dynasty. The whole find, thus, covers a period of 61 years, from 1290–1351 A. D.

The following is a detailed statement :—

I. JALĀLU-D-DĪN FĪRŪZ SHĀH. Type: like B. M. Cat., No. 146, and Chronicles No. 133; copper	...	1
II. 'ALĀU-D-DĪN MUḤAMMAD SHĀH,		
1. Silver. Type: like B. M. Cat., No. 164. Mints and dates lost	...	3
2. Copper. Type: like B. M. Cat., No. 195, dates 701 ² , 702 ² , 703 ² , 711 ¹ , 712 ² , 713 ² , 714 ² , 715 ¹	...	21 24
III. SHIHĀBU-D-DĪN 'UMAR SHĀH. Copper. Type: like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 205, date [7]15	...	1
IV. QUṬBU-D-DĪN MUBĀRAK SHĀH. 1. Copper, square, like Br. Mus., Cat., No. 225, date 719	...	1
2. Copper, round, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 215, date 716	...	1
3. Copper, round, like B. M. C., No. 214, date 716 ²	...	3
4. Copper, round, like B. M. C., No. 221, date 717	...	1 6
V. NĀSIRU-D-DĪN KHUSRŪ SHĀH. Copper, like B. M. C., No. 236, date [7]20	...	1
VI. GHIYĀSU-D-DĪN TUGHLAQ SHĀH,		
1. Copper, like B. M. C., No. 249–251, dates 721 ⁶ , 722 ¹⁰ , 723 ⁶ , 724 ⁵ , 725 ² , 727 ¹ , 4 illegible	...	34
2. Copper, like B. M. C., No. 257, date on margin of one, 720; others illegible	...	13 47

VII. MUHAMMAD BIN TUQHIAQ,

1. Copper, like B. M. C., No. 281, dates 726 ³ , 727 ⁶ , 728 ¹	15
2. Copper, like B. M. C., No. 278, date 725 ...	1
3. Copper, like B. M. C., No. 284, date 736 ...	1 17
Grand total: ...	97

Mr. G. A. Grierson read an obituary notice of the death of Mr. F. S. Growse:—

The Council regret to have to report the death on the 19th of last May of Mr. Frederick Salmon Growse C. I. E., M. A., at the age of 56, who was for thirty years a member of this Society. Mr. Growse was born in the year 1836 and was educated at Oriel and Queen's Colleges, Oxford, where he was a scholar of his College, and took the degree of M. A. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1860, was elected a member of this Society in the year 1861, and commenced contributing to the *Journal* and *Proceedings* some six years afterwards. His first paper, "*On the Transliteration of Indian Alphabets in the Roman Character*," appeared in the *Journal* for the year 1867. For some years he principally devoted himself to assisting in the task then lately undertaken by the Society of producing a correct edition of the Prithiráj Ráysá of Chánd Bardái, his last paper on this subject appearing in the year 1878. In the course of his researches, he became involved in a controversy with Mr. John Beames, as to the principles on which a scientific edition and translation of the poem should be prepared. The arguments of both scholars will be found duly recorded in the *Journal*, but are now of little more than academical value, as it is has since been ascertained that the poem is a modern forgery.

In the meantime the exigencies of the public service had taken Mr. Growse to Mathurá, with which district his name is indissolubly connected. The *Journal* of the Society and the *Indian Antiquary* contain numerous papers on the holy land of Kṛishṇa-worshippers, full of most valuable information about the country and its people, their beliefs and religious customs. These papers were subsequently collected in one of his more important works, "*Mathurá: a District Memoir*." Mr. Growse was transferred to Bulandshahr in 1878, where he remained for some six years, being then transferred to Fatehpur where he finished his career of Indian service in the year 1891. On both of these districts he wrote admirable monographs, viz:—"Bulandshahr: or Sketches of an Indian District, Social, Historical, and Architectural," and "*A Supplement to the 'Fatehpur Gazetteer*.'"

During his residence at Mathurá Mr. Growse became an earnest student of Indian Architecture, and on his transfer to Bulandshahr he was enabled to put the lessons which he had learned into practice. He found Bulandshahr a mean little place, and left it in 1884, the most architectural modern town of its size in the North-Western Provinces. The improvements effected are recorded in a beautifully illustrated work published in 1886, entitled "*Indian Architecture of To-day, as exemplified in New Buildings in the Bulandshahr District.*"

In the year 1876, there appeared in the *Journal of the Society* from Mr. Growse's pen, an article entitled, "*The Prologue to the Rámáyana of Tulsí Dás : a Specimen Translation.*" This was the first public intimation of the task to which Mr. Growse had lately applied himself—the translation of the famous epic of the great poet of Oudh. It is on this translation that Mr. Growse's fame will rest in this country. It has made his name known wherever the worship of Ráma prevails, and his translation, the first volume of which was issued in 1880, is eagerly sought for and bought by English-knowing natives throughout North-Western India. The work has been frequently re-printed, and the elegance of its style and the general accuracy which distinguishes it have been frequently publicly recognised by the best critics. To European students of the Hindí language the work has been invaluable, and it has materially assisted later labourers in their researches in the same field.

When Mr. Growse retired from Government Service in 1891, his friends hoped that his newly-found leisure would enable him to continue those studies by which he had rendered his name conspicuous, and by which he had added lustre to the Society of which he was so long a member. In losing him, the world of Oriental literature has lost a fellow-labourer whose work, in its own peculiar sphere, was conscientious and thorough, and at the same time frequently graced by an eminently artistic style.

The SECRETARY read a circular from the Royal Society of New South Wales, enumerating prizes to be given for original researches on certain subjects connected with Australia. This can be seen in the Society's Office.

The SECRETARY stated that the Council proposed to discontinue the opening of the library between 7 to 9 A. M. The Assistant Librarian to attend the library from 10-30 A. M. to 5-30 P. M.

Mr. C. Little moved and Dr. A. W. Alcock seconded, that the question be postponed and that it be referred to the Council for reconsideration.

The SECRETARY read a circular from the Microscopical Society of Calcutta announcing the dates of their General Meetings to be, 10th July, 14th August and 11th September 1893.

Mr. L. de Nicéville exhibited two boxes of butterflies collected by Mr. W. Doherty in New Guinea, also a pair of Pollinia of an Orchid removed from the eyes of one of the butterflies and mounted as a microscopic slide, and made some remarks on them:—

“I pass round for the inspection of the members present this evening two boxes of butterflies collected in New Guinea by that intrepid traveller and naturalist, Mr. William Doherty, of Cincinnati, United States of America, who has devoted the last fifteen years of his life to collecting natural history objects in the East, more especially insects, and has in the course of his travels visited nearly every island in the Malay Archipelago, from Sumatra on the west to New Guinea on the east. The first box contains specimens from Humboldt's Bay, on the north of New Guinea at about the 141st E. meridian; the second box specimens from Andai, N.-W. New Guinea. Comparatively few collections have been made on the north coast of this great island, so the specimens may perhaps be of interest to some of the members present.

I also pass round a microscopic slide which contains two pollinia which I removed, one from the middle of the convex surface of each eye of one of the butterflies (*Papilio pandion*, Wallace) now exhibited from Andai. The butterfly is a male and must, one would think, have suffered considerable inconvenience from the presence of these pollinia attached to his eyes. As you will see, they are nearly half an inch in length (11 mms.), and consist of an oval disc by which they attach themselves firmly to any object which may touch them, the disc being covered with a viscid matter which dries in a very little while (Darwin says, in a few minutes); a lengthened straight stem called a caudicle; and the brush-like head which is composed of the pollen-grains proper. Considerable force was required to remove each pollinium, and from the fact of their being so firmly attached I very much doubt if any butterfly could unaided get rid of them. Each pollinium projected forwards from the eye in a line with the axis of the body of the insect, the two pollinia being placed symmetrically. I shewed the slide to Dr. David Prain of the Royal Botanic Garden, Shibpur, but all he could tell me about it is that the pollinia belonged to some Orchid, but he would not even guess as to the genus of the plant. A vast mass of most interesting information on the subject generally will be found in Mr. Charles Darwin's work, “The various Contrivances by which Orchids are Fertilised by Insects,” to which book

I may refer any one especially interested in the subject. The book, however, is not in the Library of the Asiatic Society, and I have to thank Dr. King for the loan of a copy from Shibpur. I may add, in conclusion, that I have probably set out with my own hands 30,000 or 40,000 butterflies, but this New Guinea *Papilio* is the only one that I have found with the pollinia of an Orchid attached to it."

The following papers were read :—

1. *On some newly-recorded Corals from the Indian Seas*,—By A. W. ALCOCK, ESQ., M.B., C.M.Z.S., *Officiating Superintendent of the Indian Museum.*

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

2. *A brief account of Bháskara, and of the works written and the discoveries made by him*,—By the late BAPÚ DEVA SÁSTRÍ. *Communicated by the PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY.*

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part I.

3. *Materials for a Flora of the Malayan Peninsula (No. 5)*,—By GEORGE KING, ESQ., M.B., L.L.D., F.R.S., C.I.E., *Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.*

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in May last :—

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

Presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

- Bombay. Bombay Natural History Society,—*Journal*, Vol. VII, No. 4.
 ———. The Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XXII, Parts 262–64.
 Calcutta. Asiatic Society of Bengal,—*Proceedings*, Nos. 2–5, 1893.
 ———. ———. *Journal*, Part I, No. 1, 1893.
 ———. ———. ———. Part II, No. 1, 1893.
 ———. ———. ———. Part III, No. 1, 1893.
 ———. Indian Engineering,—Vol. XIII, Nos. 18–22.
 ———. Maha-Bodhi Society,—*Journal*, Vol. II, No. 1.
 ———. Photographic Society of India,—*Journal*, Vol. VI, No. 5.

- Chicago, Ill. The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal,—Vol. XV, No. 2.
- Colombo. Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,—Journal, Vol. XII.
- Florence. La Società Africana d' Italia,—Bullettino, Tome VIII, Fasc 6-8.
- . La Società Italiana di Anthropologia, Etnologia e Psicologia Comparata,—Archivio per L' Anthropologia e la Etnologia, Tome XXII, Fasc. 3.
- Hague. Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië,—Bijdragen tot de Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië, Deel VIII, Aflevering 2.
- Havre. Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre,—Bulletin, Mars—Avril, 1893.
- Leipzig. Der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft,—Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, Band IX, No. 4.
- . Der Königlich Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig,—Berichte, Phil-Hist Classe, III, 1892.
- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1094-98.
- . The Athenæum,—Nos. 3417-21.
- . Geological Society,—Quarterly Journal, Vol. XLIX, Part. 2.
- . Institution of Electrical Engineers,—Journal, Vol. XXII, No. 105.
- . Nature,—Vol. XLVII, Nos. 1206, 1225-29.
- . Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland,—Journal, Part II, 1893.
- . Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, Vol. LIII, No. 6.
- . Royal Geographical Society,—Geographical Journal, Vol. I, No. 5.
- . Zoological Society of London,—Proceedings, Part IV, 1892.
- . ———. Transactions, Vol. XIII, Part 5.
- Manchester. Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society,—Memoirs and Proceedings, Vol. VII, No. 1.
- Moscow. La Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou,—Bulletin, No. 4, 1892.
- Mussoorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XIX, No. 5.
- New Haven. American Oriental Society,—Journal, Vol. XV, No. 3.
- . Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences,—Transactions, Vol. VIII, Part 2; IX, 1.
- Paris. Société de Géographie,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, Nos. 8 et 9, 1893.

- Rome. La Società Degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Tome XXII, No. 4.
- Santiago. La Société Scientifique du Chili,—Actes, Tome II, No. 3.
- St. Petersburg. Horti Petropolitani,—Acta, Tomus XII, Fasc. 2.
- . Russian Imperial Geographical Society,—Proceedings, Vol. XXVIII, No. 6; XXIX, 2.
- . Der Russisch-Kaiserlichen Mineralogischen Gesellschaft zu St. Peterburg,—Verhandlungen, Band XXIX.
- Sydney. Linnean Society of New South Wales,—Proceedings, Vol. VII, Part 4.
- Taiping. Perak Government,—Gazette, Vol. VI, Nos. 11 and 12.
- Tōkyō. Imperial University of Japan,—Journal of the College of Science, Vol. VI, Part 1.
- Trieste. La Società Adriatica di Scienze Naturali in Trieste,—Bollettino, Tome XIV.
- Turin. La R. Accademia della Scienze di Torino,—Atti, Tome XXVIII, Nos. 4-8.
- Vienna. Der K. K. Geologischen Reichsanstalt,—Verhandlungen, Nrn. 2-5, 1893.
- Wellington. Polynesian Society,—Journal, Vol. II, No. 1.
- Zürich. Der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zurich,—Vierteljahrsschrift, Band XXXVII, Nrn. 3 und 4.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

Presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

- BYSACK, GAUR DAS. Some Neglected Indian Records. 8vo.
- RĀY, PRATĀPA CHANDRA. The Mahabharata, translated into English Prose, Part LXXIX. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.
- SĀSTRĪ, PANDIT HRISHI KEŚĀ. The Sanskrit Critical Journal for February and March, 1893. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.
- SVOBODA, DR. W. Die Bewöhner des Nicobaren-Archipels, nach eigenen Beobachtungen, aelteren und neueren quellen (Separat-Abdruck aus "Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie," Bd. V und VI). 4to. Leyden, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.

- Resolution on the Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1891-92. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.
- Triennial Report on the working of the Government Charitable Dispensaries in the Central Provinces for the year 1892. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de feu Ahmed Véfyk Pacha. 4to. Constantinople, 1893.

CURATEUR DE LA SUCCESSION DE FEU AHMED VE'FYK PACHA.

SHELTON, E. M. The Cultivation of Wheat in Queensland (Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Brisbane, No. 22). 8vo. Brisbane, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BRISBANE.

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States for 1891. 8vo. Washington, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, UNITED STATES.

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1892. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal during the quarter ending the 31st December 1892. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

The Indian Antiquary for March and April 1893. 4to. Bombay, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Catalogue of Notices to Mariners, issued during the year 1892. 8vo. 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Census of India, 1891. General Tables for British Provinces and Feudatory States, Vol. I. Fcp. London, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REV. AND AGRI. DEPARTMENT.

Results of Observations of the fixed Stars made with the Meridian Circle at the Government Observatory, Madras, in the years 1877, 1878, and 1879, Vol. VI. 4to. Madras, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, MADRAS.

The Indian Journal of Education for May 1893. 8vo. Madras, 1893.

V. KALYANARAM IYER, ESQ.

SERRURIER, L. Prof. Schlegel's Zoogenaamde Kritiek van het Japansch-Nederlandsch en Japansch-Engelsch Woordenboek, Deel III. 8vo. Leyden, 1893.

KÖNINKLIJK INSTITUUT VOOR DE TAAL- LAND- EN VOLKENKUNDE

VAN NEDERLANDSCH-INDIE, HAGUE.

LESKIEN, AUGUST. Untersuchungen über Quantität und Betonung in den Slavischen Sprachen (Des XIII. Bandes der Abhandlungen der Philologisch-Historischn Classe der Königl. Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Nr. VI). 4to. Leipzig, 1893.

VOIGT, MORITZ. Ueber die Leges Iuliae Indiciorum Privatorum und Publicorum (Des XIII. Bandes der Abhandlungen der Philologisch-Historischen Classe der Königl. Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Nr. V). 4to. Leipzig, 1893.

DER KÖNIGL. SÄCHSISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT DER WISSENSCHAFTEN,

LEIPZIG.

Monthly Weather Review for December 1892. 4to. Calcutta, 1893.
 Original Meteorological Observations of Calcutta, Allahabad, Lucknow,
 Lahore, Nagpur, Bombay and Madras, for December 1892.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GONDA, M BE'LA de. La Régularisation des Portes de Fer et des autres
 Cataractes du bas Danube (V^{ème} Congrès International de Naviga-
 tion Intérieure, Paris, 1892). 8vo. Paris, 1892.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE GÉOGRAPHIE HONGROISE À BUDAPEST.

General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India Department
 during 1891-92. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Report of the President of Yale University for the year ending Decem-
 ber 31st, 1892. 8vo. New Haven, 1893.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

PERIODICALS PURCHASED.

Allahabad. North Indian Notes and Queries,—Vol. III, No. 2.

Calcutta. Indian Medical Gazette,—Vol. XXVIII, No. 5.

Geneva. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles,—Tome
 XXIX, No. 4.

Leipzig. Annalen der Physik und Chemie,—Band XLVIII, Heft 4 ;
 XLIX, 1.

———. ————. Beiblätter, Band XVII, Stück 4.

London. The Chemical News,—Vol. LXVII, Nos. 1743-47.

———. Numismatic Circular,—No. 6, 1893.

Paris. Revue Scientifique,—Tome LI, Nos. 16-20.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL
FOR JULY, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 5th July, 1893, at 9-15. P.M.

L. DE NICEVILLE, Esq., F.E.S., in the Chair.

The following members were present :—

Dr. A. W. Alcock, G. A. Grierson, Esq., A. Hogg, Esq., T. H. Holland, Esq., Dr. W. King, C. Little, Esq., Kumar Rameswar Maliah, C. R. Marriot, Esq., R. D. Oldham, Esq., Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitors :—Dr. R. Anderson, W. J. Simmons, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Forty-two presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members :—

Bábu Radhikáraman Chatterji.

C. D. Mangos, Esq.

Pandit Beni Madho Tribedi.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting :—

Edward O'Brien, Esq., C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, proposed by M. L. Dames, Esq., seconded by Dr. A. W. Alcock.

Bábu Sures Chandra Samajpati, Editor, "*Sáhitya*," proposed by Bábu Rajanikánta Gupta, seconded by Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri.

The following gentleman has expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society :—

Bábu Hari Charan Basu.

The Chairman reported that Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle had accepted the office of Vice-President, and Mr. C. Little a seat on the Council of the Society.

The Chairman also reported that the Budget drawn up by the Philological Committee, shewing the expenses on the "Bibliotheca Indica," together with a list shewing the order in which the manuscripts should be edited, had been accepted by the Council, with a request that a similar Budget be drawn up in December every year.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE PHILOLOGICAL
COMMITTEE OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

Held on Thursday, June 8th, 1893.

PRESENT :

G. A. Grierson, Esq., Hon. Phil. Secy. Babu Pratápa Chandra Ghosha.
Paṇḍit Hara Prasád Sástrí, ditto. Babu Gaur Dás Bysák.

REPORT :

We recommend that, for the present year, 1893, the following Budget for the "Bibliotheca Indica" be adopted, and that none of the items of expenditure be in any way exceeded. We further recommend that for future years a similar Budget be prepared at the commencement of the year by this Committee.

BUDGET for the remaining months of 1893.

RECEIPTS.		RS. A. P.	DISBURSEMENTS.		RS. A. P.
Balance in hand	...	618 0 0	Editing charges due	...	760 0 0
Government grant from May	...		Printing charges due	...	715 0 0
to December	...	6,000 0 0	Tattva Chintámani	...	300 0 0
			Tul'si Sít'sai	...	300 0 0
			Bṛihad-dharma Purápa	...	300 0 0
			Svayambhúpurápa	...	350 0 0
			Pag Sam Thi S'in	...	450 0 0
			Márkaṇḍeya Purápa	...	500 0 0
			Kin-i-Akbari	...	1,200 0 0
			Nyáya-vártika	...	300 0 0
			Aṇu-bháshya	...	300 0 0
			Commentaries on ten Arabic		
			Poems	...	300 0 0
			Kalpalatá	...	450 0 0
			For payment of old debts for		
			incomplete works	...	320 0 0
			Balance	...	Rs. 6,545 0 0
					73 0 0
					Rs. 6,618 0 0

Note—

No account has been taken of the sale-proceeds of books, as they cover the establishment, postage, and other charges.

The following books have been stopped for want of funds or other reasons ; we recommend that these should be undertaken on the first opportunity :—

1. Chaturvarga Chintámañi.
2. Sher Phyin.
3. Taittiriya Sañhitá.
4. Sáñkháyana Śrauta Súra.
5. Maásir-ul-Umará.
6. Nyáya Kusumánjali.
7. Śrí Bháshya.
8. Yoginí Tantra.
9. Kátantra.
10. Átharvāna Upanishads.
11. Ápastamba Śrauta Súra.
12. Lalita Vistara (English Translation).
13. Suśruta.

With regard to future publications, we recommend that a list be drawn up, showing, in order of urgency, works which the Society desires to publish in the "Bibliotheca Indica." As new works are proposed to be published, they can be inserted in their proper place in the list.

We append the following list, which we have drawn up in order of urgency, of books which it has been proposed to publish, and recommend that it may be adopted and adhered to. We cannot hope to publish works in the order given in every case, as we cannot find at the same time a competent editor and a sufficiency of manuscripts. When, therefore, it is found impossible to publish an earlier number, the next in the list should be taken up, and so on, till a suitable work is found.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Aitareya Bráhmaña. | 11. Táñ-ul-Maásir. |
| 2. Hirānya Keśi Súra (Śrauta). | 12. Nañd u'l Farazdaq Jarír. |
| 3. Bandháyaña Súra (Śrauta). | 13. Karaña Grantha. |
| 4. Akbarnámah (Translation). | 14. Bhattotpala's Commentary on
the Bṛihat Sañhitá. |
| 5. Vipáka Súra. | 15. Yájñavalkya Gítá. |
| 6. Ńátádhamma Kathá Sútta. | 16. Kathá-kosha. |
| 7. Saddharma Puñdaríka. | 17. Kála-viveka. |
| 8. Muntakhab-ul-Tawárfkh. | 18. Charaka. |
| 9. Tawárfkh i Yamíní. | |
| 10. Tawárfkh i Wassáf. | |

The Secretary read a circular from the "Smithsonian Institution," Washington, enumerating prizes to be given in connection with the "Hodgkins' Fund." This can be seen in the Society's office.

Mr. C. Little gave notice of the following proposal, which he intends to bring forward at the next meeting of the Society :

“ That the meeting hour be changed from 9-15 P.M. to 9-30 P.M.”

The following papers were read :—

1. *Note on some methods of preparing botanical specimens, communicating Memoranda* by MESSRS. C. MARIES, F.L.S., and R. PANTLING.—By D. PRAIN, Esq., M.B.

2. *On some Actiniaria from the Indian Seas.*—By A. ALCOCK, Esq., M.B., C.M.Z.S., Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

These papers will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in June last :—

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University,—Circulars, Vol. XII, No. 105.

Berlin. Der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin,—Sitzungsberichte, XLI–LV.

Bordeaux. L'Académie nationale des Sciences, belles-lettres et Arts de Bordeaux,—Actes, Tome LII, Nos. 1–4; LIII, 1 et 2.

Brussels. La Société Entomologique de Belgique,—Annales, Tome XXXIV et XXXV.

Calcutta. Geological Survey of India,—Records, Vol. XXVI, Part 2.

———. Indian Engineering,—Vol. XIII, Nos. 23–25; XIV, 1.

———. Maha-Bodhi Society,—Journal, Vol. II, No. 2.

———. Photographic Society of India,—Journal, Vol. VI, No. 6.

Chicago, Ill. The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal,—Vol. XV, No. 3.

Frankfurt a/o. Des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins des Reg.-Bez Frankfurt,—Helios, Jahrg X, Nr. 9.

———. Societatum Litteræ, Jahrg VI, Nrn 11 und 12.

Ithaca. Cornell University—Library Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 3.

Leipzig. Der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft,—Zeitschrift, Band XLVII, Heft 1.

———. Der Königlich Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig,—Math.-Phy classe, Verhandlungen, I, 1893.

- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1099–1102.
 ———. The Athenæum,—Nos. 3422–3425.
 ———. Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,—
 Journal, Vol. XXII, No. 3.
 ———. Institution of Electrical Engineers,—Journal, Vol. XXII, No.
 106.
 ———. Institution of Mechanical Engineers,—Proceedings, No. 3,
 1892.
 ———. Nature,—Vol. XLVIII, Nos. 1230–1233; and Index to Vol.
 XLVII.
 ———. Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, Vol. LIII,
 No. 7.
 ———. Royal Geographical Society,—Geographical Journal, Vol. I,
 No. 6.
 ———. Royal Institution of Great Britain,—Proceedings, Vol. XIII,
 Part 3.
 ———. Royal Microscopical Society,—Journal, Part I, 1893.
 ———. Zoological Society of London,—Proceedings, Part I, 1893.
 ———. ———, Transactions, Vol. XIII, Part 6.
- Lyon. La Société d' Anthropologie de Lyon,—Bulletin, Tome XI.
- Mexico. La Sociedad Científica "Antonio Alzate,"—Memorias y Revista,
 Tome VI, Nos. 7 et 8.
- Munich. Der K. b. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München,—Sit-
 zungsberichte, Math-Phys cl. Heft III, 1891; I-II, 1892.
 ———. ———. ———. Philos. Philol u hist cl. Heft III-V, 1891;
 I-II, 1892.
 ———. ———. ———. Abhandlungen, Hist classe. Band XX Abth. 1.
 ———. ———. ———. Math-Phys cl. Band XVII, Abth. 3.
 ———. ———. ———. Philos. Philol cl. Band XIX, Abth. 3.
- Mussoorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XIX, No. 6.
- Nantes. La Société des Sciences Naturelles de L' Ouest de la France,—
 Bulletin, Tome II, Nos. 3 et 4.
- Naples. La Società Africana d' Italia,—Bollettino, Anno XII, Fasc. 3–4.
- Paris. La Société d' Anthropologie de Paris,—Bulletins, Tome III,
 Fasc. 3.
 ———. Journal Asiatique,—Tome XX, Nos. 2 et 3.
 ———. Musée Guimet,—Annales, Tome XXII et XXIII.
 ———. ———. Revue de l' Histoire des Religions, Tome XXV, No.
 3; XXVI, 1–3.
 ———. Du Muséum d' Histoire Naturelle,—Nouvelles Archives, 3^e Série,
 Tome III et IV.
 ———. Société de Géographie,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, Nos. 10
 et 11, 1893.

- Paris. La Société Zoologique de France,—Bulletin, Tome XVII, No. 8.
 ———. ———. Mémoires, Tome V, No. 5.
- Pisa. La Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali,—Atti, 5 Febbraio—5
 Marzo, 1893.
- Rome. La Società Degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Tome XXII,
 No. 5.
- St. Petersburg. L' Académie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Péters-
 bourg,—Mémoires, VII^e série, Tome XXXVIII, No. 14; XL, 1.
- Taiping. Perak Government,—Gazette, Vol. VI, Nos. 13–15.
- Vienna. Der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften,—Almanach,
 1892.
- . ———. Archiv für österreichische Geschichte, Band LXXVIII,
 Heft 1.
- . ———. Denkschriften, Phil-Hist cl. Band XLI.
- . ———. Oesterreichische Geschichts-Quellen, Band XLVI, Abth
 2; XLVII, 1.
- . ———. Sitzungsberichte, Math-Naturw cl. Abth. I, Band C,
 Heft 8–10; CI, 1–6; II a, C, 8–10; CI, 1–5; II b, C, 8–10; CI, 1–5,
 III, C, 8–10; CI, 1–5.
- . ———. ———. Phil-hist., cl. Band CXXVI.
- . Der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien,—Mittheilungen,
 Band XXIII, Heft 1.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

- GREEVEN, R. The Heroes Five (Panchon Pir), an attempt to collect
 some of the songs of the "Pachpirya" Ballad-mongers in the
 Benares Division. 8vo. Allahabad, 1893.
- MAN, EDWARD HORACE. A Dictionary of the Central Nicobarese Lan-
 guage (English-Nicobarese and Nicobarese-English). 8vo. Lon-
 don, 1889.
- RĀY, PRATAPA CHANDRA. The Mahabharata, translated into English
 Prose. Part LXXX. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.
- SASTRI, PANDIT HRISHI KESHA. The Sanskrit Critical Journal for May
 1893. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.

- HERTZ, WILHELM. Gedächtnisrede auf Konrad Hofmann. 4to.
 Munich, 1892.
- REBER, F. v. Kurfürst. Maximilian I. von Bayern als Gemäldesam-
 mler. 4to. Munich, 1892.

SEELIGER, HUGO. Ueber allgemeine Probleme der Mechanik des Himmels. 4to. Munich, 1892.

WECKLEIN, N. Ueber die Stoffe und die Wirkung der griechischen Tragödie. 4to. Munich, 1891.

DER K. B. AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU MÜNCHEN.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago, for the year ending December 31st, 1892. 8vo.

BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO.

Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for the year 1892. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.

Report on the Jails of the Central Provinces for the year 1892. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.

Report on the Judicial Administration (Civil) of the Central Provinces, for the year 1892. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BAILEY, F. M. A companion for the Queensland Student of Plant life. 8vo. Brisbane, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BRISBANE,

Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de feu Ahmed Véfyk Pacha. 4to. Constantinople, 1893.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BENGAL.

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1892. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

Census of India, 1891. Vols. III and IV. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

Reports of the Alipore and Hazáribagh Reformatory Schools, for the year 1892. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government, for the year 1892-93. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

The Indian Antiquary for May and June, 1893. 4to. Bombay, 1893.

North Indian Notes and Queries for April and May 1893. 4to. Allahabad, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Guides to Commercial Collections of 1892. No. 1 (Imperial Institute Series). 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.

HOERNLE, DR. A. F. R. The Bower Manuscript : Facsimile leaves, Nagari transcript, Romanised transliteration and English translation with notes. 4to. Calcutta, 1893.

TAW SEIN-KO. A Preliminary Study of the Po-u-daung Inscription of Sinbyuyin, 1774 A.D. (Reprinted from the Indian Antiquary). 4to. Bombay, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REV. AND AGRI. DEPARTMENT.

Hourly Meteorological Observations made at the Madras Observatory, from January 1856 to February 1861. 4to. Madras, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Gazetteer of the Gurdaspur District, 1891-92. 8vo. Lahore, 1893.

Gazetteer of the Hissar District. 8vo. Lahore, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

The Indian Journal of Education for June, 1893. 8vo. Madras, 1893.

V. KALYANARAM IYER, Esq.

STERZEL, J. T. Die Flora des Rothliegenden im Plauenschen Grunde bei Dresden. (XIX Band der Abhandlungen der Mathematisch physischen classe der Königl Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften). 4to. Leipzig, 1893.

DER KÖNIGL SÄCHSISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT DER WISSENSCHAFT, LEIPZIG.

Meteorological Observations of Calcutta, Allahabad, Lucknow, Lahore, Nagpur, Bombay and Madras, corrected and reduced, 1892. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

Monthly Weather Review for January 1893. 4to. Calcutta, 1893.

Original Meteorological Observations of Calcutta, Allahabad, Lucknow, Lahore, Nagpur, Bombay and Madras, for January 1893. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Results of the Magnetical and Meteorological Observations made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the year 1890. 4to. London, 1892.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

Materialien zu Geologie Russlands. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1893.

DER RUSSISCH. KAISERLICHEN MINERALOGISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT

ZU ST. PETERSBURG.

FISHER A. K. The Hawks and Owls of the United States in their relation to Agriculture (Bulletin, U. S. Department of Agriculture, No. 5). 8vo. Washington, 1893.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON.

Etude sur la Couche de Neige dans le Bassin der Dnièpre en Octobre 1892. 8vo. Kiew, 1892.

Observations faites à l'Observatoire Météorologique de l'Université de Kiew, Septembre et Octobre, 1892. 8vo. Kiew, 1892.

L'UNIVERSITE' DE KIEW.

Bibliographies of the present officers of Yale University, 1893. 8vo. New Haven, 1893.

DAVIDSON, CHARLES. Studies in the English Mystery Plays. 8vo. New Haven, 1892.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

PERIODICALS PURCHASED.

- Allahabad. North Indian Notes and Queries,—Vol. III, No. 3; and Index to Vol. II.
- Berlin. Deutsche Litteraturzeitung,—Jahr. XIV, Nrn. 3-11.
 ———. Orientalische Bibliographie,—Band VI, Heft 4.
 ———. Zeitschrift für Ethnologie,—Heft V, 1892.
- Calcutta. The Calcutta Review,—Vol. XCVII, No. 193.
 ———. Indian Medical Gazette,—Vol. XXVIII, No. 6.
- Cassel. Botanisches Centrabbat,—Band LIII, Nrn. 2-11.
- Geneva. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles,—Tome XXIX, No. 5.
- Göttingen. Königl Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften,—Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen, Nr. 26, 1892; 2-5, 1893.
 ———. ———. Nachrichten, Nr. 16, 1892; 1-3, 1893.
- Leipzig. Annalen der Physik und Chemie,—Band XLIX, Heft 2.
 ———. ———. Beiblätter, Band XVII, Stück 5.
- Leyden. Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie,—Band V, Heft 5 und 6; und Supplement zu Band IV.
- London. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History,—Vol. XI (6th series), Nos. 62 and 63.
 ———. The Chemical News, Vol. LXVII, Nos. 1748-51.
 ———. The Entomologists,—Vol. XXVI, Nos. 357 and 358.
 ———. The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine,—Vol. IV (2nd series), Nos. 38 and 39.
 ———. The Journal of Botany,—Vol. XXXI, Nos. 362 and 363.
 ———. The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science,—Vol. XXXV (5th series), Nos. 213 and 214.
 ———. The Messenger of Mathematics,—Vol. XXII (New Series), No. 9.
 ———. The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Numismatic Society,—Part IV, 1892.
 ———. Numismatic Circular,—No. 7, 1893.
 ———. Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science,—Vol. XXXIV, Part 3.
- New Haven. The American Journal of Science,—Vol. XLV (3rd series), Nos. 266 and 267.
- Paris. L' Académie des Sciences,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, Tome CXVI, Nos. 3-10.
 ———. Annales de Chimie et de Physique,—Février et Mars, 1893.
 ———. Revue Critique d' Histoire et de Littérature,—Tome XXXV (Nouvelle série), Nos. 3-10.

Paris. *Revue Scientifique*,—Tome LI, Nos. 21-24.

Philadelphia. *Manual of Conchology*,—Vol. XIV, No. 3; VIII (2nd series), Part 3.

Vienna. *Vienna Oriental Journal*,—Vol. VI, Nos. 3 and 4; VII, 1.

BOOKS PURCHASED.

ANANDAS'RAMA. *Sanskrita Series*, No. 16, Part II. *Bṛihadāraṅyopaniṣad-vārtika*. By Śhrīmat Śurés' Varāchārya. 8vo. Poona, 1893.

CUNNINGHAM, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. *Mahābodhi, or the Great Buddhist Temple under the Bodhi Tree at Buddha-Gaya*. 4to. London, 1892.

MACDONELL, ARTHUR A. *A Sanskrit-English Dictionary*. 4to. London, 1893.

The Zoological Record for 1890. 8vo. London, 1892.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.
FOR AUGUST, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 2nd August, 1893, at 9-15 P.M.

DR. A. F. R. HOERNLE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following members were present :—

Bábu Nobin Chand Bural, G. A. Grierson, Esq., T. H. Holland, Esq., The Rev. H. B. Hyde, J. Mann, Esq., T. R. Munro, Esq., L. deNicéville, Esq., Pandit Hara Prasád Sástri, Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitor :—A. W. B. Power, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Sixty-four presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members :—

Edward O'Brien, Esq., C.S.
Bábu Suresh Chandra Samajpati.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting :—

Bábu Purmeshwar Narain Mahatha, Zemindar, Mozufferpore, proposed by P. Kennedy, Esq., seconded by C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Surgeon-Captain R. Anderson, I. M. S., proposed by Dr. A. W. Alcock, seconded by Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society:—

P. J. Carter, Esq.

Colonel T. H. Haldich, R.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Jenkins, M.S.C.

The SECRETARY reported the death of Nawáb Bahádúr Abdul Latíf Khán, C.I.E., an ordinary member of the Society.

Dr. Hoernle read an obituary notice of the death of Nawáb Bahádúr Abdul Latíf Khán.

“The life of the illustrious Muhammadan leader who has recently passed away, and who also was a member of this Society, deserves a notice in these Proceedings.

“Sprung from a respectable family in East Bengal, Nawáb Bahádúr Abdul Latíf received his education in the Calcutta Madrasa in which he eventually became Anglo-Arabic Professor. In March 1849, while holding this appointment, he was appointed a Deputy Magistrate in the 24-Pergannahs on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. Four years later he was promoted to a higher grade and placed in charge of the Sub-division of Kalaroa in the same district. The following year he was transferred to the Sub-division of Jahánábád. Here he remained for about five years, and his administration was so successful that he was officially thanked by the Magistrate, while the leading Zamindárs of the place presented him with a farewell address, expressing their satisfaction at his administration of the Sub-division and regret at his transfer from it. From Jahánábád, he was transferred to Alipore in the 24-Pergannahs, and in 1867, the newly-created Suburban Police Court of that place was placed under his charge. After ten years of such incumbency, he was appointed to officiate as Presidency Magistrate in Calcutta. In October 1877, he was appointed to the Suburban Police Court at Sealdah and continued in this charge till the 31st December 1884, on which date he retired from the service of Government to enjoy the pension which he had so well earned.

“In 1863 Abdul Latíf was appointed a Fellow of the Calcutta University. In 1877 he was created a Khán Bahádúr, three years later a Nawáb, and on the 1st January 1883 was decorated with the insignia of the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. There has not been a single national or patriotic movement during the last thirty years in which Nawáb Abdul Latíf had not taken a prominent part. But it is as the pioneer of English education amongst the Muhammadans of these Provinces that the late Nawáb Bahádúr will be best remembered by posterity. At a time when the Muhammadan gentry of Bengal had obstinately set their faces against English education, and Muhammadau

bigotry was supreme, it was Abdul Latif who alone had the courage and the foresight to come forward and hold aloft—often in the face of bitter opposition—the standard of English education, and he was thus the pioneer of a movement which has already brought much benefit to his hitherto benighted community, and promises to do still more good for them.

“As a man, the late Nawáb Bahádur possessed many social and other qualities which made him the respected centre of a large number of friends.”

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY (Numismatic) read reports on the following finds of Treasure Trove Coins:—

(I) Report on an old silver coin forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwála, with his No. 327, dated the 5th June 1893.

The Deputy Commissioner reports that 449 coins were found, of which only the one specimen forwarded for examination has been recovered from the finder. All the remainder have been disposed of by the finder for Rs. 440, for which a fine of Rs. 500 was inflicted on him. The time and place of finding are not specified in the Deputy Commissioner's report.

The single coin, forwarded, is a rupee of the Moghul Emperor, Ahmad Sháh Bahádur, of the mint *Dáru-s-Salṭanat Ldhor* (mutilated.) The date is lost, the regnal year is 3. An indifferent specimen.

(II) Report on 115 old silver coins, forwarded by the Collector of Champaran, with his No. 233G, dated the $\frac{22}{23}$ May 1893.

The Collector in his letter to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 137G, dated the 26th April 1893, states that on the 12th March 1893, two boys of Tolah Dih, Soogaon Pergana, while digging, found a *Kattia*, containing some 500 or 600 Rupees. Of these only 115 were eventually recovered by the Collector and transmitted to the Asiatic Society of Bengal for examination.

The descriptive list of the coins in the Collector's letter to the Commissioner is altogether incorrect. The following is a correct list of them. There are, coins of Akbar, 23; of Jahángír, 61; of Sháh Jahán, 31. Total: 115.

The following is a detailed description of them:—

(1) AKBAR, 963–1014 A. H. = 1556–1605 A. D.

(a) Type: round, *jaljalál*, months of Ilahí years;
 mints: Ahmadábád², Láhor⁶, Kábul²,
 Jahángírnagar¹ (?); dates 40¹, 41¹, 42¹,
 43¹, 44², 46¹, 47², 49¹, others mutilated,
 total 19

(b) Type: square, <i>jaljalál</i> , month <i>Agr</i> , date 32 ...	1
(c) Type: square, <i>Kalimah</i> ; date 999, mint?; and date <i>alif</i> (= 1000), mint <i>Urdú Zafar</i> <i>garín</i>	2
(d) Type: round, <i>Kalimah</i> , areas as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 108	1 23
(2) <i>JAHÁNGÍR</i> , 1014–1037 A. H. = 1605–1627 A. D.	
(a) Type: round, lettered surfaces, months of Ilahí years; like Brit. Mus. Cat. Nos. 444, 467. Months: <i>Farwardín</i> ⁵ , <i>Ardíbihist</i> ¹ , <i>Khúrdád</i> ² , <i>Tír</i> ⁶ , <i>Amardád</i> ⁴ , <i>Sharíwar</i> ¹ , <i>Mihr</i> ³ , <i>Abán</i> ⁶ , <i>Azar</i> ⁵ , <i>Zai</i> ³ , <i>Bahman</i> ² , <i>Isfandármiz</i> ⁴ . Mints: <i>Tattah</i> ¹ , <i>Jahángír-</i> <i>nagar</i> ² , <i>Akbarnagar</i> ² , <i>Rohtás</i> ¹ , <i>Patnah</i> ⁴¹	47
(b) Type: round, ornamental areas, like Brit. Mus. Cat., Nos. 447, 455; months of Ilahí years: <i>Khúrdád</i> ¹ , <i>Azar</i> ¹ , <i>Bahman</i> ¹ , <i>Isfan-</i> <i>darmiz</i> ² ; all Mint <i>Láhor</i>	5
(c) Type: round, lettered surfaces	8 60
(3) <i>SHÁH JAHÁN</i> 1037–1068 A. H. = 1627–1658 A. D.	
(a) Type: round, square areas, linear. In one specimen the area is double-lined	25
(b) Type: round, lettered surfaces... ..	7 32
Grand total	115

(III) Report on 14 old silver coins forwarded by the Offg. Collec-
tor of Jessore, with his No. $\frac{G}{619}$, dated the 19th June 1893.

In his report to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
No. $\frac{G}{618}$, dated the 19th June 1893, the Collector states, that the coins
were found in Narail on the 7th April 1893, by a person while cutting
the plinth of a dilapidated building. It appears that 60 coins were
found, of which, however, only 14 have been recovered from the finder.

The identification of these 14 coins, given by the Collector in
his letter to the Commissioner on the authority, I presume, of some
Court Mohurir, is entirely wrong. They are said to be coins of a
“Sultan Abu Mazafer (King of Bagdad in Asiatic Turkey)” and to
be dated in “681 Hijra.” In reality, they are the coins of some of the
so-called “Independent Sultáns of Bengal;” *viz.*, *Sikandar Sháh*, bin
Ilyás (1358–89), *Ghiyásu-d-dín 'Azam Sháh* (1389–1396), *Saifu-d-dín*
Hamzah Sháh (1396–1406), *Shihábu-d-dín Báyzid Sháh* (1409–1414),

and Jalálu-d-dín Muḥammad Sháh (1414–1431 A. D.) Accordingly they cover a period of about 42 years. (From 1389 to 1431 A. D.)

The following is a detailed description :—

(1) SIKANDAR SHÁH BIN ILYÁS			
(a)	One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 37, mint Fírúzábád, date lost	...	1
(b)	One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 32, mint and date illegible, much cut by shroff-marks	... ..	1
(c)	One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 46, mint and date lost	... ..	1 3
(2) GHÍYÁṢU-D-DÍN 'AẒAM SHÁH :			
(a)	Two coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 60, mint and date illegible, condition indifferent	... ..	2
(b)	One coin, like J. A. S. B., xv. No. 5 ; mint Fírúzábád, date 794	... ..	1 3
(3) SAIFU-D-DÍN HAMZAH SHÁH,			
	Two coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 65 ; mint Fírúzábád, date of one 814, other lost.	2	2
(4) SHIHÁBU-D-DÍN BĀYÁZÍD SHÁH			
(a)	Two coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 67, mints and dates lost	... ..	2
(b)	Two coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 68, mints lost, date 816	... ..	1
(c)	One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 71	...	1 4
(5) JALÁLU-D-DÍN MUḤAMMAD SHÁH			
(a)	One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 77, mint lost, date 834	... ..	1
(b)	One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 72, mint Fírúzábád, date illegible	... ..	1 2
Total ...			14

(IV) Report on three gold coins, forwarded by the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatory States, Rajpur, with his No. 4562, no date, 1893.

The three coins are stated to have been found in the bed of the river Ang, in the Feudatory State of Patna.

One of the coins is of pure gold ; the other two are of a mixed metal, with a large proportion of gold. They are of two different sizes ; two are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and one $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

All three coins belong to precisely the same class as those reported on by me about three months ago (see *Proceedings* for April 1893, p. 92). The latter were 56 in number, and had also been found in one of the Feudatory States, Sarangarh. The coins of the present find belong to Jájalla Deva, of the Kalachuri dynasty of Chedi, who is said to have reigned from about 1090–1120 A. D.

The figure on the reverse which I described in my previous report as that of Hanumán, is more probably that of a recumbent bull, turned to the right. The legend on the obverse is *S'ri Maj-Jájalla Deva*. On the reverse, in front of the recumbent bull, there is found the syllable *má* or *ma*.

(V) Report on 28 old Silver Coins forwarded by the Offg. Collector of Bhagalpur, with his No. 810G, dated 9th July 1892, No. 1036G, dated 10th August 1892, and No. 1359G, no date.

These coins are said to have been found by two boys in a hole enclosed in an earthen pot, in Mauza Kotia, Pergana Shophar, Thana Pratalganj, Subdivision Supaul of the Bhagalpur District.

They are rupees of the following independent Sultáns of Bengal: Sikandar Sháh (2 specimens), Ghiyásu-d-dín 'Azam Sháh (2), Saifu-d-dín Hamzah Sháh (1), Jalálu-d-dín Muḥammad Sháh (10) and Náşiru-d-dín Maḥmúd Sháh I (13), covering a period of about 75 years, or from 1357 to 1430 A. D.

The following is a detailed Statement:—

1, SIKANDAR SHÁH, BIN ILYÁS, 759–792 A. H. = 1357–1389 A. D.			
Type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 37, mint: Fírúzábád, date 784	...	...	2 2
2, GHIYÁS-U-D-DÍN 'AZAM SHÁH, 792–799 A. H. = 1389–1396 A. D.			
Type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 63, mint: Fírúzábád, dates 811, 810 (?)	...	...	2 2
3, SAIFU-D-DÍN ḤAMZAH SHÁH, 799–809 A. H. = 1396–1506 A. D.			
Type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 65, mint: Fírúzábád, date 814	...	...	1 1
4, JALÁLU-D-DÍN MUḤAMMAD SHÁH, 817–834 A. H. = 1414–1430 A. D.			
(a) Type, as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 83–85, mint: Fírúzábád, dates 817, 824	...	...	2
(b) Type, as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 81, mint and date (?)	...	...	2

(c) Type, as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 87, mint: Arcot, Chatgáon, dates 834, 832 ^a	4
(d) Type, not in Brit. Mus. Cat., but general style as in No. 83, with obverse as in No. 78, mint: Fírúzábád, date 831	2 10
5, NÁSIRU-D-DÍN MAHMÚD SHÁH I, 846-864 A. H. = 1442-1459 A. D.	
(a) Type, not in Brit. Mus. Cat., mint: Chatgáon, date 844 or 843	7
(b) Type, not in Brit. Mus. Cat., mint: Chatgáon, date 841, 842	6 13
Total ...	28

VI. Report on 44 old silver coins forwarded by the Extra Asst. Commissioner, Sibsagar, with his No. 3754, dated 5th December 1891.

The coins are stated to have been found in the possession of a man on the Numogarth Tea Estate, but no information is given as to the circumstances under which they were found by him, or came into his possession.

They are of four different descriptions: One belongs to the Imperial Delhi issue of 'Aláu-d-dín Muḥammad Sháh (1295-1315 A.D.); another to one of the early Dependent Governors of Bengal, Ghíyágu-d-dín Bahádur Sháh (1310-1330 A.D.); 38 to some of the so-called "Independent Sultáns of Bengal," (*viz.*, Ghíyágu-d-dín 'Azam Sháh 1389-1396, Shihábu-d-dín Báyzid Sháh, 1409-1414, Jalálu-d-dín Muḥammad Sháh, 1414-1431, Násiru-d-dín Maḥmúd Sháh, 1442-1459, Ruknu-d-dín Bárbak Sháh, 1459-1474, Shamsu-d-dín Yúsuf Sháh, 1474-1481, Jalálud-d-dín Fath Sháh, 1481-1486, Saifu-d-dín Fírúz Sháh, 1486-1489, Shamsu-d-dín Muẓaffar Sháh, 1490-1493, 'Aláu-d-dín Ḥusain Sháh, 1493-1518 A. D.), and 4 Hindú coins. So far as ascertainable, the coins of the find cover a period of nearly two centuries and a quarter. (From 1295 to 1518 A. D.) Regarding the items of the find, there is a curious resemblance between it and another from Kámráp, a report on which is printed in the *Proceedings* of the Society, for April 1893.

The following is a detailed statement:—

(A) Imperial Delhi issue:—

(1) 'ALÁU-D-DÍN MUḤAMMAD SHÁH—

A coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 164, and Chron. No. 132, mint and date lost, cut by shroff-marks, indifferent ... 1 1

- (B) Provincial Bengal issue :—
- (2) **GHĪYĀḠU-D-DĪN BAHĀDUR SHĀH—**
 A coin like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 4, Chron. Nos. 169, 170, mint and date lost, much cut by shroff-marks, indifferent ... 1 1
- (C) Independent Bengal issues :—
- (3) **GHĪYĀḠU-D-DĪN 'AẒAM SHĀH—**
- (a) One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 53 (Not in Thomas); mint lost, date [7]90 1
- (b) One coin, like Indian Mus. Cat., No. 9874, apparently no margins with mint or date, with shroff-marks ... 1 2
- (4) **SHĪHĀBU-D-DĪN BĀYAZĪD SHĀH—**
 One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 68, and Journal, As. Soc. Beng., XLII, p. 263, No. 2, date 812, mint lost ... 1 1
- (5) **JALĀLU-D-DĪN MUḤAMMAD SHĀH—**
 One coin, new type, unpublished, obv. in tughra, date 824 (?). Rev. 'Abdul Jabbār in small circular centre, within broad arabesque margin ... 1 1
- (6) **NĀSĪRU-D-DĪN MAḤMŪD SHĀH—**
- (a) One coin, tughra type, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 83, mint and date illegible ... 1
- (b) Three coins, Muẓaffar type, like *J. A. S. B.* LII, p. 217, Nos. 1, 2; date of one 756; two very badly cut with shroff-marks ... 3
- (c) One coin, new type unpublished: obv. *Nāṣīru-d-dīn*, etc., in oblong area within lined and dotted circle; rev. *Nāṣīb*, etc., within circle; margin cut away; date and mint on area *Fīrūzābād* 757 ... 1 5
- (7) **RUKNU-D-DĪN BARBAK SHĀH—**
- (a) Two coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 90, mint: *Jannatabad* (?), date 873 ... 2
- (b) One coin, *Mujāhid* type, like *J. A. S. B.* LII, p. 219, No. 12; date 874 ... 1
- (c) Six coins, like *J. A. S. B.*, XLII, p. 275, No. 1 (Pl. IX, No. 7). The margin, which probably gave mint and date is lost, or nearly lost on all ... 6 9

- (8) SHAMSU-D-DÍN YÚSUF SHÁH—
- (a) One coin, a new variety of Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 92, *Khazánah* 881 1
- (b) One coin, new, unpublished, legend as on Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 92, but obv. in lozenge area; mint and date illegible; cut by shroff-marks 1
- (c) One coin, new, unpublished, legends similar as on the above coins, but both faces of coin divided into four compartments by straight lines 1
- (d) One coin, new, unpublished, a new variety of Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 92 1 4
- (9) JALÁLU-D-DÍN FATEḤ SHÁH—
- (a) Three coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 98 in indifferent condition; mints and dates lost 3
- (b) One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 94, *Fathábád* 886 1
- (c) One coin, new variety of Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 98, on both faces legends in double lined octagons within outer circle; *Jannatábád* 88* 1
- (d) One coin, new variety of Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 97, *Khazánah* 890 1 6
- (10) SAIFU-D-DÍN FÍRÚZ SHÁH—
- (a) Two coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 99, *Khazánah* 896 and 894 2
- (b) One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 100, *Fathábád* 893 1 3
- (11) SHAMSU-D-DÍN MUẒAFFAR SHÁH :
- (a) One coin, with *Abul Naṣr*, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 105, mint and date illegible ... 1
- (b) One coin, new, unpublished, with *Abul MuẒaffar*, [89]8 1 2
- (12) 'ALÁU-D-DÍN ḤUSAIN SHÁH—
- (a) Two coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., Nos. 124, 128, *Fathábád* 89[9], *Muḥammadábád* 899 2
- (b) Two coins, very crude imitations 2
- (c) One coin, almost illegible 1 5

(D) Hindú Coins—

(a) Two coins of Mahárája Rúpa Náráyana; legend on <i>obv.</i> <i>S'ri S'ri Mahárája Rúpa</i> <i>Náráyana Chandi Oharana</i> , 1667	...	2	
(b) Two coins, illegible	...	2	4

Grand Total	...	44	
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Dr. Hoernle read the following letter from Mr. E. A. Gait, C.S., forwarding eight coins—

“I have recently been trying to collect some coins of the Koch kings. The only two hitherto published (so far as I am aware) being those referred to by Blochmann (*J. A. S. B.*, 1875, p. 306).

“Babu Madhab Chunder Bardaloi, E. A. C. at Barpeta, has just sent me eight coins which I enclose. Four of these are of the Koch dynasty and one of Jaintia.

“I have written asking him if the persons from whom he got them are willing to let me keep them, and if so, I shall be happy to give them to the Society. In any case, their examination will doubtless be of interest.

“In the course of next cold weather, I hope to add considerably to the number of coins now sent.”

Dr. Hoernle said that of the coins forwarded by Mr. Gait, four were of Kuch Behar, one of Jayantipur, one of Assam, and two of Nepal. They were as follows:—

1. Kuch Behar; a large coin of Lakshmi Náráyana, dated 1069, like No. MCCIII, in Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*.
2. Kuch Behar; a small coin of Narendra Náráyana (Nara Náráyana ?), like No. 6, Plate XLV, in Vol. II of Prinsep's *Indian Antiquities*, and similar to No. MCCXVIII in Marsden.
3. and 4. Kuch Behar; two small coins, duplicates, of Bála Náráyana (?); see *Journal As. Soc. Bengal*, Vol. XLIV, p. 306.
5. Jayantipur; a large coin of Purandara, dated 1630; like No. MCCXVI in Marsden.
6. An old Assamese octagonal coin, similar to No. MCCXXI in Marsden, with illegible inscriptions.
7. Nepal, a large coin of Bhúpatindra Mala Deva, dated 819.
8. Nepal, a large coin of Jagajjaya Mala Deva, called Mahípatindra, dated 868.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Council had elected Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle to officiate as Philological Secretary in the place of Mr. G. A. Grierson.

The SECRETARY read a letter, dated 7th July 1893, from Professor Dr. R. Semon, forwarding an invitation to subscribe for the erection of a marble bust of Professor Dr. Ernst Haeckel (a Centenary Member of the Society) in the Zoological Institute in Jena, on his sixtieth birthday. He stated that the Council were of opinion that the constitutions of the Society did not allow its funds to be used for such a purpose, but that he would be glad to forward any subscriptions from members in their private capacity.

The following papers were read :—

1. *Blind Root-suckers of the Sunderbans*,—By H. L. HEINIG, ESQ., Deputy Conservator of Forests.—Communicated by the Natural History Secretary.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

2. *On a new find of Ancient Nepalese Sanskrit Manuscripts*,—By PANDIT HARA PRASAD ŚĀSTRĪ.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part I.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the Meeting held in July last :—

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

- Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University,—American Chemical Journal, Vol. XIV, Nos. 2-7.
- . ————. American Journal of Mathematics, Vol. XIV, Nos. 2 and 3.
- . ————. American Journal of Philology, Vol. XII, No. 4; XIII, 1-3.
- . ————. Circulars, Vol. XII, Nos. 106 and 107.
- Bombay. Bombay Natural History Society,—Journal, Vol. VIII, No. 1.
- . The Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXII, Part 275.
- Boston. Boston Society of Natural History,—Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 10.
- . ————. Proceedings, Vol. XXV, Parts 3 and 4.
- Calcutta. Asiatic Society of Bengal,—Proceedings, No. VI, June, 1893.
- . Indian Engineering, Vol. XIV, Nos. 2-5.
- . Maha-bodhi Society,—Journal, Vol. II, No. 3.
- . Photographic Society of India,—Journal, Vol. VI, No. 7.
- Cassel. Des Vereins für Naturkunde zu Kassel,—Bericht, XXXVIII.

- Copenhagen. Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-selskab,—Aarboger, II Række, Bind VIII, Hefte 1.
- Danzig. Der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Danzig,—Schriften, Band VIII, Heft 1.
- Florence. La Societé Africana d' Italia,—Buletino, Tome I (serie seconda), Fasc. 1-3.
- Frankfurt, a/o. Des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins des Reg.-Bez Frankfurt,—Helios, Jahrg. X, Nrn. 10-12; XI, 1.
- . Societatum Litteræ, Jahrg. VII, Nrn. 1-3.
- Graz. Des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereines für Steiermark,—Mittbeilungen, Jahrg 1892.
- Hamburg. Naturhistorischen Museum in Hamburg—Mitteilungen, Jahr X, Heft 1.
- Leipzig. Der Königlich Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig,—Math.-Phy. cl., Verhandlungen, Nrn. 2-3, 1893.
- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1103-1106.
- . The Athenæum,—Nos. 3426-3429.
- . Institution of Mechanical Engineers,—Proceedings, No. 4, 1892.
- . The Nature,—Vol. XLVIII, Nos. 1234-1237.
- . Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland,—Journal, Part III, 1893.
- . Royal Geographical Society,—Geographical Journal, Vol. II, No. 7.
- . Royal Microscopical Society,—Journal, Part 2, 1893.
- . Royal Society,—Proceedings, Vol. LII, Nos. 318 and 319; LIII, 321.
- . Royal Statistical Society,—Journal, Vol. LVI, Part I.
- Madison, Wis. Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Acts, and Letters,—Transactions, Vols. III—VIII.
- Mexico. La Sociedad Científica “Antonio Alzate,”—Memorias y Revista, Tome VI, Nos. 9 et 10.
- Moscow. La Societé Imperiale des Naturalistes de Moscou,—Bulletin, No. 1, 1893.
- Mussorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XIX, No. 7.
- New Haven. American Oriental Society,—Proceedings, April 6-8, 1893.
- New York. American Museum of Natural History,—Bulletin, Vol. IV.
- Paris. Journal Asiatique,—Tome I (IX^e Série), No. 1.
- Philadelphia. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia,—Journal, Vol. IX (2nd series), Part 3.
- . Proceedings, Part II, 1892.
- . American Philosophical Society,—Proceedings, Vol. XXX, No. 139.

Pisa. La Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali,—Atti, Tome XII.

———. ———. Processi Verbali, 7th Maggio 1893.

Rio de Janeiro. Observatorio do Rio de Janeiro,—Annuario, 1892.

Shanghai. China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,—Journal, New Series, Vol. XXV.

St. Petersburg. Russian Imperial Geographical Society,—Journal, 1892.

Taiping. Perak Government,—Gazette, Vol. VI, Nos. 16 and 17.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

MITRA, VIHARI LALA. The Yoga-Vásishtha Mahárámáyana of Valmika. Translated from the Original Sanskrit. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.

RĀY, PRATĀPA CHANDRA. The Mahabharata, translated into English Prose, Part LXXXI. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.

TARKALANKARA, CHANDRAKANTA. Chandrabansa. 8vo. Calcutta, 1892.

TARKAVAGISHA, KAMAKHYANATH. Kusumanjale Vyakhya Vivrite. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.

Catalogue of the British Echinoderms in the British Museum (Natural History). By F. Jeffrey Bell. 8vo. London, 1892.

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- . VIII—IX. Quakerism in Pennsylvania. By Albert C. Applegarth. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.
- . X—XI. Columbus and his Discovery of America. By Herbert B. Adams, and Henry Wood. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.
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- EICHELBERGER, W. S. Orbit of Hyperion. 4to.
- POOB, CHARLES LANE. The Action of Jupiter upon Comet V, 1889. 4to. Baltimore, 1892.
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- . ———. *Nachrichten*, Nrn. 4–6, 1893.
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- . ———. *Beiblätter*,—Band XVII, Stück 6.
- Leyden. *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie*,—Band VI, Heft 1 und 2; Supplement zu Band V.
- London. *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History*,—Vol. XI (6th series), Nos. 64–66.
- . *The Chemical News*,—Vol. LXVII, Nos. 1752 and 1753; LXVIII, 1754.
- . *The Entomologist*,—Vol. XXVI, Nos. 359–361.
- . *The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*,—Vol. IV (2nd series), Nos. 40–42.
- . *The Ibis*,—Vol. V (6th series), No. 18.
- . *The Journal of Botany*,—Vol. XXXI, Nos. 364–366.
- . *The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine*, —Vol. XXXV (5th series), Nos. 215–217.
- . *The Messenger of Mathematics*,—Vol. XXII, No. 10.
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- . *The Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*,—Vol. XXXIV, Part 4.
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- New Haven. *The American Journal of Science*,—Vol. XLV (3rd series), Nos. 268 and 269.
- Paris. *L' Académie des Sciences,—Comptes Rendus des Séances*, Tome CXVI, Nos. 11–21; et *Tables*, Tome CXV.
- . *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*,—Tome XXVIII, Avril, 1893; XXIX, Mai, 1893.
- . *Revue Critique D' Histoire et Littérature*,—Tome XXXV, Nos. 11–19.
- . *Revue Scientifique*,—Tome LI, No. 25; LII, 1–3.

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- NEWBERRY, PERCY E. BENI HASAN, Part I. (*Archæological Survey of Egypt*). 4to. London, 1893.

- RÁY, PRATAPA CHANDRA. *The Mahabharata*, translated into English Prose, Parts I—LXXIX, LXXXI. 8vo. Calcutta, 1883–93.
- Report of the Sixty-second Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science held in Edinburgh in August 1892. 8vo. London, 1893.
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR NOVEMBER, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 1st November, 1893, at 9 P.M.

DR. A. F. R. HOERNLE, Vice-President, in the chair.

The following Members were present:—

W. B. Colville, Esq., His Grace The Most Rev. Dr. Paul Goethals, C. L. Griesbach, Esq., T. H. Holland, Esq., The Rev. H. B. Hyde, Dr. W. King, C. Little, Esq., T. R. Munro, Esq., Dr. F. Noetling, The Rev. G. Sandberg, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Eighty presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

THE SECRETARY reported that the following gentlemen had been elected Ordinary Members of the Society during the recess, in accordance with Rule 7.

Bábu Purmeshwar Narain Mahatha.

Surgeon-Captain R. Anderson.

G. P. Tate, Esq.

Banawarilala Chowdhuri, Esq.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the Council Meeting, were balloted for and elected Ordinary Members:—

Bábu Gyanendra Kumar Rai Chaudhuri.

B. Dé, Esq., C.S.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society :—

Colonel S. B. Miles,
R. H. Macleod, Esq., C.S.

THE SECRETARY reported the death of the following Member :—

Mahárájá Sir Harendra Kishore Singh, K.C.I.E.

THE CHAIRMAN said that it might interest the members of the Asiatic Society to know that Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole had written last month to say that he was about to issue a book entitled "The Mohammadan Dynasties," covering about 400 pages, and costing about 10 shillings. The book would be published by Messrs. Constable & Co., Parliament Street, Westminster. It contained lists and genealogies of the Mohammadan Empire (including India), from the first Caliphs to the Khedives and Amirs of Afghánistán, together with historical introductions explaining their relative positions, &c., and geographical boundaries.

THE CHAIRMAN announced that the Council had elected Mr. C. Little to officiate as Treasurer in the place of Dr. W. King.

THE SECRETARY reported that Bábu Sambhu Nath Sukul had not paid his admission fee, and in accordance with Rule 9 of the Society's Bye-laws his election as a Member of the Society was cancelled.

On the motion of the Chairman, it was resolved by the meeting to purchase, at the cost of Rs. 200, three very old and important copper-plate grants in the well-known Gupta characters, which had been dug out near Farídpur in Eastern Bengal. They will form a valuable addition to the Society's collection of copper-plates.

Dr. Hoernle exhibited two curious dies which he had received from Mr. Ibbetson, the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur. They had been found in the house of a man of that district together with a large number of so-called "coins" made in a cheap white alloy. Dr. Hoernle explained that these objects were not coins, but might be medals, though the occasion or object for which they were made was not known at present. They appeared to belong to the same class as the so-called and well-known Ramtinkis. The latter were made of gold, and were medals struck for ceremonial purposes. Silver medals of this kind were never known to exist, till three years ago, when one was presented to the Society by Rájá Siva Prasád of Benares. That specimen looked like a cast taken from some gold original. Silver medals struck from dies first appeared two years ago, since when they have been brought

numerously on the market, and can be obtained at most of the large towns in North India. In the Calcutta bazar they can be got for about Re. 1-8 each. The specimens obtainable here, however, seem to be made of real silver (Rupee-silver). They are occasionally palmed off on inexperienced coin-collectors as "coins" at extravagant prices. There are several varieties of them current. Dr. Hoernle himself had met with four varieties in Calcutta. The dies sent from Jullundur showed a fifth variety; and probably new varieties or new combinations of old varieties, were constantly made, as the demand for them increased. The general type of these silver medals showed figures of Rám and Sítá with attendants on both sides, with a legend in a species of rude modern Nágarí round the margin. The four varieties, obtained in Calcutta were as follows: No. 1, obverse: Rám and Sítá, seated on a throne under an umbrella, legend *Sítá Ráma* five times repeated; reverse: Ráma and Hanumán standing face to face, legend *Hanumán*, six times repeated.

No. 2. Obverse: Rám, Lakshman and Sítá, seated on a throne, and Hanumán standing before them, holding an umbrella over them; legend: *Sítá Ráma* five times repeated. Reverse: same as on No. 1.

No. 3. Obverse: same as on No. 2. Reverse: Rám and Lakshman standing in file, beside one another; legend *Sítá Ráma* (again) five times repeated.

No. 4. Obverse: Horseman followed by a groom on foot, and a dog; legend: *Rájá [Vika]ramajit*, three times repeated. Reverse: A man standing, feeding two peacocks out of a vessel, and a bull sitting; legend: as on obverse.

The Jullundur medal shows on the obverse: Rám and Sítá seated on a throne; Hanumán standing in front in respectful attitude; Lakshman standing behind, holding umbrella over throne; legend: *Sítá Ráma*, three times repeated. Reverse: like reverse of No. 3, but legend: *Ráma náma*, four times repeated.

The following papers were read:—

1. *On the relationship between Tibetan Orthography and the Original Pronunciation of the Language.*—By THE REV. F. B. SHAWE, Moravian Missionary in Ladak.

(Abstract.)

It is well-known that the orthography and the pronunciation of the Tibetan language are widely discrepant, so much so that it has been doubted whether "the Tibetans ever pronounced their words as they wrote them." The author produces facts and reasons to show that the

doubt is not well founded, but that, on the contrary, there is much probability that at the time the Tibetan alphabet was "invented," in the 7th century A.D., the actual pronunciation of the language corresponded to the orthography. The evidence for this is mainly summarised from Jäschke's Essays on the subject, supplemented by observations made by Mr. Shawe himself. The evidence from the literary language is summed up thus: "Whilst many identically pronounced words are spelled identically, many more are spelled in a more or less widely differing manner in accordance with the differing signification; and whilst certain rules of language cause a modification in pronouncing certain syllables, the identical rule prevents the modification from taking place in writing." But the most striking evidence is afforded by the dialects. In these, not unfrequently, consonants which are mute in the ordinary (literary) pronunciation are distinctly sounded. This practice is most marked in the most westerly provinces of Purig and Balti, that is, in those provinces which are most widely distant from the seat of Buddhistic and literary culture. Thus in Purig, people pronounce *sgrom* "a box," *gri* "a knife," etc., just as written མྱོག་ and མྱི་, which in the ordinary Tibetan are pronounced *dom*, *di*. This practice can only be a survival of a former universal mode of pronunciation.

This paper will be published in Part I of the *Journal*.

2. *The Koch Kings of Kamrup.* By E. A. GAIT, ESQ., C.S.

(Abstract.)

The author first enumerates the extant accounts of the Koch dynasty. The best of these is a Manuscript history in Sanskrit, called the *Vamsavalí*, or *Purushanáma*, and written about 1806 A.D., by a certain *Súrya Hari Ganak*. It is now in the possession of *Rájá Lakshmi Naráyan Kuar*, the leading representative of the *Darrang* branch of the Koch family. An abstract of it is given, supplemented by information derived from inscriptions and other sources. The early history of *Kámarúpa* is, as usual, semi-mythical. The earliest kings are said to have been *Mahirang Dánab*, *Ghaṭak Kirát*, *Narak Asur* and *Bhogadatta*, and others of the latter's line. The 19th in it was *Subáhu*, who resigned in favour of his son *Saparna*, who was killed by his ministers. After this, three kings are mentioned, *Jitári*, *Arimat*, and *Jongál Balahu*. Four other kings are also mentioned as having reigned for 300 years at *Lohityapur*, viz., *Mimang*, *Gajang*, *Sribang* and *Mrigang*. The earliest authentic accounts commence with *Hiuen Tsiang* who visited *Kámarúpa* about 640 A.D., at which time a *Hindú*

or Hinduised prince, Kumár Bháskara Varman, was on the throne. Later it appears that the country belonged to the dominions of the well-known Pála kings. Seventeen princes of this name are mentioned, but some of them may not have belonged to the Pála dynasty. Later on we come on more certain ground with the Khyen dynasty, the founder of which was Níladhvaj. He was succeeded by his son Chakradhaj and his grandson Nílambar. In the latter's reign, his capital Kamatapur was captured by Husain Sháh of Bengal, in 1498 A.D. Some other Muhammadan invasions, earlier as well as later, are here noticed. In the meantime the Koch chiefs were gradually rising to power. Their founder is one Haria Mandal, to whom a mythological Kashatriya origin is assigned. He had two sons, Sib Singh and Biswa Singh, who defeating all the Bhuiyas, built a magnificent city in Kuch Behar. In their days, Rangalugaph was the eastern boundary. Biswa Singh was succeeded by the two brothers, Malla Deo and Sukladhaj, who are known by the names of Nar Naráyan and Silarái. Nar Naráyan fought many successful wars, and it was he who greatly extended and consolidated the kingdom. He divided finally his kingdom in two parts. The portion west of the river Sankosh was given to Lakshmi, the son of Nar Naráyan, while the country to the east of that river, with the capital at Barnagar, was allotted to Raghu, the son of Silarái. The latter was succeeded by his son Parikhít, who quarrelled with Lakshmi and annexed his dominions. Lakshmi appealed to the Mogul emperor Jahángír, who sent a force to reinstate him. Parikhít was defeated and died soon afterwards in 1614 A.D. But a brother of his, Bali Naráyan, succeeded, for a time, in recovering his kingdom from the Muhammadans, with the help of the Ahom King, Svarga Naráyan. He reigned till 1637 A.D. So far the history of the Koch family is related in the *Vamsávalí*. The subsequent history may be found in Hunter's *Statistical Account of Kuch Behar*, supplemented by the statements on the *Fathiyah i Ibriyah*, published by Blochmann in the *Journal* of this Society for 1872.

This paper will be published in Part I of the *Journal*.

3. *Origin of the Baluch.*—By COLONEL MÖCKLER. Submitted through COLONEL T. H. HALDICH.

(Abstract.)

This paper is mainly concerned with the Rind, one of the tribes or clans inhabiting Balochistan. Their name signifies "a turbulent, reckless, daring man." They have never acknowledged the authority of any ruler in the country. They claim to be the true Balôch, and assert that

they originally came from "Alaf," which is supposed, by themselves and most other people, to be Haleb or Aleppo, in Syria. They say that they are Arabs of the tribe of Koreish, and were driven out from Alaf by Yezeed I, for assisting Husain, the martyr nephew of the Prophet Muhammad, in 61 Hijrah. The author shows, however, from some Arab authorities that the Balôch were established in Makrán more than a century before the commencement of the Muhammadan era, certainly so, if, as Firdúsi relates, Nowshírwan punished them in Makrán in 550 A. D.,—and still more certainly that they were located there within 22 years after its commencement,—and that therefore, if the Rinds left Aleppo in the time of Yezeed I, about 61 H., the Balôch were in Makrán before that date. But it is doubtful whether the Rinds ever came from Aleppo or that they are Balôch at all. It is much more probable that they are the descendants of a certain al Hárith al 'Aláfi, that is, of Hárith of the 'Aláfi tribe and of the Kahtanic stock of Arabs. He was the father of two men, who, according to Tabarí, in a blood-feud killed an officer who had been appointed by Al Hajjáj, the governor of Irak, to the charge of Makrán, in 65 H. They had come from 'Umán, and after the murder took possession of Makrán. Subsequently, about 86 H. they retired before a punitive force of Al Hajjáj into Sindh, where their name is conspicuous in the annals of the country for the next 200 years or so. This, and other facts, show that the Rinds really are of Arab descent, but that they did not come from Aleppo, but are descended from a man of the Aláfi tribe who came from 'Wmán; and that they are not of the Koreish, but the Kahtanic stock. On account of their undoubted Arab descent, the Rinds are held in very high respect by the other clans of Balôchistan who, therefore, all claim to be related to them, through one Jalál Khán, an ancestor of the Rinds. Among the sons of this Jalál, Makrán is said to have been divided after the death of Al Hajjáj. With regard to the name Balôch, Col. Möckler suggests its identity with the Gedrosii of the Greeks. He says that the Balôch themselves explain their name by the phrase "Balôch Badrôch" (or Badrôsh). Here *bad* means 'evil,' and *rôch* or *rôsh* means 'day.' In Pahlavi or Zend *gad* is synonymous with *bad*; therefore *Badrôsh* = *gadrôsh* or *gadros*, whence the Greek Gedrosii. By the interchange of the liquids *r* and *l*, *badrôch* would become *badlôch*, out of which the *d* must naturally drop, leaving the Balôch = the Gedrosii. Or, on the other hand, the proverbial expression Balôch-Badrôch may have been current in the time of the Greeks in the form Balôch-Gadrôsh, and the Greeks confused the epithet with the name. The latter would then be derived from Belus king of Babylon, a derivation which is adopted by Prof. Rawlinson.

This paper will be published in Part I of the *Journal*.

4. *Note on the Official Reckoning of the reigns of the later Mogul Emperors, and on some of their Mint-towns.*—By W. IRVINE, ESQ., C.S., (retired).

(*Abstract.*)

The author begins by showing that all the information of European and Native Indian historians regarding the initial date of Aurangzib's reign is ultimately traceable to the 'Alamgirnámah of Muḥammad Qázim. This writer states that in the time of the real enthronement of Aurangzib, with full ceremonials, on the 24th Ramazán 1069 (= 15th June 1659), it was decided to antedate the commencement of his reign from the 1st of Ramazán 1068, when he made the first attempt to assume the imperial power. Mr. Irvine says that for chronological purposes it is best to accept the officially fixed date, though it may be a fictitious one. He then shows from certain coins in the British Museum which are dated 1118 Híjrah, and the 51st year regnal, that they only agree with the official reckoning; for Aurangzib, as generally admitted, died in 1118, after a reign of 50 years (lunar), 2 months and 27 days. Some further remarks, then, follow on the *official* initial date of the reigns of some of Aurangzib's successors. The author concludes with some notes on the identity of the mint-towns 'Alamgírpur, Mu'azzamábád, Naṣratábád, Sháhábád Qanauj, and Zafarábád.

Dr. Hoernle remarked that he agreed with Mr. Irvine that the officially fixed date of Aurangzib's reign must be accepted. He pointed out, however, that there were certain coins, dated in 1070 H. and the 1st year (*ahad*) regnal, which did not accord with the official reckoning, and suggested a solution of the difficulty.

The paper, with Dr. Hoernle's note, will be published in Part I of the *Journal*.

5. *On a Slab of Chinese Agglomerate Lava, bearing a Chinese inscription, discovered in St. John's Churchyard, Calcutta.*—By T. H. HOLLAND, ESQ., A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

6. *The Petrology of Job Charnock's Tombstone.*—By T. H. HOLLAND, ESQ., A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

These papers will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

7. *On flint implements from the Kon ravines of South Mirzapore.*—By JOHN COCKBURN, ESQ.

8. *On some beliefs in a Being or Animal which is supposed to guard hidden treasure.*—By BABU SARAT CHANDRA MITRA, MA., B.L. Communicated by THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

9. *On some Superstitions regarding Drowning and Drowned Persons.*—
By BABU SARAT CHANDRA MITRA, M.A., B.L. Communicated by THE
ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

These papers will be published in the *Journal*, Part III.

LIBRARY,

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in August last:—

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS, AND JOURNALS,

Presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

- Angers. La Société d' Etudes Scientifiques d' Angers,—Bulletin, 1891.
Batavia. Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen,—
Notulen, Deel XXXI, Aflevering 2.
———. ————. Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal,-Land-en Volken-
kunde, Deel XXXVI, Aflevering 6.
Bombay. Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,—Journal, 1892.
———. Bombay Natural History Society,—Journal, Vol. VII, No. 5.
———. The Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XXI, Part 268, No. 2; XXII,
277.
Brisbane. Royal Society of Queensland,—Proceedings, Vol. IX.
Budapest. La Société Hongroise de Géographie,—Bulletin, Tome
XXI, Fasc 1-4.
Calcutta. Asiatic Society of Bengal,—Journal, Part II, No. 2, 1893.
———. ————. Proceedings, Nos. 7 and 8, 1893.
———. Geological Survey of India,—Memoirs, 9th series, Vol. II,
Part 1.
———. ————. Records Vol. XXVI, Part 3.
———. Indian Engineering,—Vol. XIV, Nos. 6-18, and Index to
Vol. XIII.
———. Maha-bodhi Society,—Journal. Vol. II, Nos. 4 and 5.
———. Photographic Society of India,—Journal, Vol. VI, Nos.
8-10.
Chicago, Ill. The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal,—Vol.
XV, No. 4.
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR DECEMBER, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 6th December, 1893, at 9 P.M.

THE HON'BLE SIR C. A. ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I.

President, in the Chair.

The following Members were present :—

Dr. A. W. Alcock, T. D. Beighton, Esq., A. A. Casperez, Esq., Babu Gyanendra Kumar Rai Chaudhuri, Babu Sarat Chandra Das, B. Dé, Esq., G. A. Grierson, Esq., Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, T. H. Holland, Esq., The Rev. H. B. Hyde, Dr. W. King, C. J. Lyall, Esq., C. Little, Esq., J. Mann, Esq., L. de Nicéville, Esq., S. E. Peal, Esq., A. Pedler, Esq., Pandit Hara Prasad Shastri, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitors :—H. Chintamon, Esq., H. V. Elliott, Esq., J. A. Hauxwell, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Forty-four Presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentleman has expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society.

J. W. Oliver, Esq.

The PRESIDENT announced that Mr. G. A. Grierson had returned from leave and had taken charge of the Philological Secretaryship from Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY exhibited a number of rubbings of inscriptions lately found by Captain Deane near Pesháwar. Some of them appear to be in a hitherto unidentified alphabet.

The original stones have been sent by the finder to M. Senart for decipherment.

MR. DE NICE'VILLE exhibited a single male specimen of a very rare butterfly, *Charaxes kadenii*, Felder, captured in Sumatra. He received it from Hofrath Dr. L. Martin, of Deli, Sumatra, who possesses two other specimens caught also in the Battak Mountains, in the north-east of the island. It was described by Dr. Felder in the *Wien. Ent. Monatsch.* for 1861, from a specimen caught in Eastern Java by Dr. A. R. Wallace, and is roughly figured. A second and better woodcut of this unique example is given in Wallace's "Malay Archipelago," where he calls it the "Calliper Butterfly," from the peculiarity of the pair of tails present on each hindwing which converge at the tips, this being a feature unknown to a like extent in any other species in the genus.

The following papers were read:—

1. *A translation of the Inscription on the Chinese Stone lately dug out of St. John's Churchyard.*—By the REV. H. B. HYDE, M.A.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part I.

2. The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read a paper by Mr. H. Beveridge, I. C. S. (Retd.), on *The Site of Karṇa Suvarṇa*.

The Chinese Pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang visited a town in Bengal which he calls Kie-lo-no-su-fa-la-na, that is, being transliterated, Karṇa-suvarṇa. The site has not hitherto been satisfactorily identified, and has been conjecturally located in Bír bhúm, in Singhbhúm, and quite recently by Dr. Waddell, in Burdwan. Mr. Beveridge's object is to prove that the place is probably identical with the town of Ráṅgámáṭi in the Murshidábád district.

We have two accounts of Hiuen Tsiang's travels,—that given by the Pilgrim himself, and that given in his 'Life' by the Shaman Yen Tsung. After dealing with discrepancies between these two accounts, Mr. Beveridge comes to the conclusion that the latter, in this case, is the more trustworthy of the two, and that it naturally takes the Pilgrim's itinerary through Ráṅgámáṭi.

The Pilgrim describes the kingdom of Karṇa-suvarṇa as having a circumference of about 900 miles and the capital as being about four miles round. The inhabitants were well off and had literary tastes, but they were a mixture of true believers (Buddhists), and heretics. By the side of the capital there was the monastery called Lo-to-wei-chi

(the name of which has been restored to *Rakta-viṭi*, (? *Raktamṛttikā*) or Redlands, of which the word *Rāṅgāmāṭi* is a literal translation. It is well known that *Rāṅgāmāṭi* (which is situated on the *Bhāgirathi* river about six miles above Berhampur), was once a great city. According to Lassen, it was formerly known as *Karṇa-suvarṇa-gaḍa*, and is said to have been so called because *Vibhishana*, the brother of *Rāvaṇa*, the demon king of Ceylon, visited the place on the occasion of the king's son's first meal of rice, and caused a shower of gold to fall on the land. *Hsien Tsiang* gives a curious legend regarding the introduction of Buddhism into the kingdom.

Shortly before *Hsien Tsiang's* time, the king of *Karṇa-suvarṇa* was the well-known *S'asāṅka*, who was so strongly opposed to Buddhism that he cut down the sacred Bodhi tree at *Bodh Gayā*. He died about the year 613 A. D., after having been overcome by *S'ilāditya* of *Kannauj*, in revenge for the murder of his brother and predecessor, *Rājavarḍhana*. This king favoured Buddhism, and it was during his reign that the pilgrim visited the locality.

Mr. Beveridge gives strong reasons for believing that this *S'asāṅka* was the same as *S'asādihara* of *Abū'l Fazl*, who was the immediate successor of *Ādiśūra* who brought *Brāhmins* from *Kannauj* to *Bengal*. This identification is most important, as it fixes *Ādiśūra* as reigning in the early part of the 6th century A. D.

Finally there is a local tradition that *Karṇa-suvarṇa* was destroyed by an expedition from *Ceylon*, an event which *Mr. Beveridge* places as probably occurring about the 12th century A. D. It was the original home of the family of *Rāja Rādhā Kānta Deva*, the author of the *S'abda-kalpa-druma*, whose ancestor *S'ri-hari-deva* possibly lived there before its destruction by the *Singhalese* invaders.

3. *A Bijāpur Inscription.*—By PROFESSOR F. KJELHORN, C. I. E., Göttingen. Communicated by the PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part I.

4. *Notes on early local silver coinages in Northern India and in the Konkan.*—By W. THEOBALD, M. N. S. and R. A. S., London. Communicated by the PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

(Abstract.)

This paper is principally devoted to a minute description of eighteen silver coins which had been presented to the author by the late General Sir A. Cunningham. They formed part of the articles recovered from the wreck of the steamer in which the archaeological treasures of the General had been lost beneath the waters of the Bay of Bengal. These

silver coins belong to a type of great antiquity and intermediate in character between the well-known "punch-marked" coins and those of a later date impressed by a single "die." They are square or polygonal or even rounded, and weigh on the average 26 grains. Some of them are quite blank on the reverse side, but mostly they are impressed with a varying number of symbols on both sides. The device on the obverse of eleven is made up of two principal symbols, and four or five smaller or accessory ones. Of the former, one is said to resemble a ninepin, placed horizontally. What this symbol is intended to represent, the author says he has not the faintest idea, but he suggests that it may represent a "dug-out" or fishing canoe. The other clearly represents some quadruped, which, to judge from its head and tail, the author thinks must be a horse. Here the author incidentally corrects an error in one of his previous papers regarding the so-called "Coins of Kuninda." The animal represented on these coins is neither a "deer" nor a "yak," but a "buffalo." Two square coins, with blank reverses, entirely differ in their symbols from the rest. They are principally marked by a very obscure object, which the author suggests may possibly be intended for "a human hand lightly grasping a human ear," as shown on a gem from *Khorasan*. The concluding portion of the paper refers to certain ancient coins from the Konkan, described by Sir Walter Elliot in the *Numismata Orientalia*, and corrects some errors in that description. The author shows that these coins bear no "punch-marks," but are struck from a die, the principal device on which is the figure of a humped bull, surrounded by a number of minor symbols.

This paper will be published in Part I. of the *Journal*.

5. THE PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read a paper by Mr. W. Irvine, B. C. S. (Retd.), on an early translation into Hindústáni of the Acts of the Apostles. The paper was as follows:—

Reading Mr. Grierson's interesting paper "On the early Study of Indian Vernaculars in Europe" (*Journal*, Vol. LXII, Part I, pp. 41-52), has called to mind a little book, which I bought from a second-hand bookseller about a year ago. As Mr. Grierson does not mention it, although it seems to fall within the scope of his paper, it may be of interest to give a short description of this work. It is in 12 mo., $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches \times 4 inches, pp. 192, bound in full calf, with gilt edges. On the back are the letters

G.

N. J.

and on the side are stamped the words

A D

C. R. ACADEMIAM
LING : ORIENT :
1755.

On the inside of the guard and fly-leaves are various press marks in pencil : also, on the fly leaf at the end (as we should deem it), is written in ink, facing the vernacular title page,

Acta Apostolorum
in linguam Indostanicam
translata
a Benj. Schulsio
edidit

D. Jo. Henr. Callenbergius.
do lo cccxxxviii.

On the other side of the same leaf are the words, in pencil, *Ling. indostanica*, and on the inside of the guard, at the bottom, *Novum Testamentum*, 1758 (should be 1748 ?) *Hindustanice*. There is no imprint of any press, European or Native, and no title-page in any European language. As a substitute is a vernacular title-page in Persian character (printed from a wood block, I think), the letters of which are so twisted and distorted that it is difficult to decipher them. All that I can read for certain is *Ḥaḳīkat kā kitāb*. As the pages are headed *Ḥaḳīkat*, this must be the rendering of the word *Acts*. The book is in the Persian character and has been printed from type, somewhat similar in look to that still in use in Calcutta.

The language seems to be some form of dialect, possibly Dakhni. It is a very provincial jargon, as little like the Urdú of Dihlí or Lakhnaú as Chaucer thought "French of Stratford-atte-Bowe" was to that of Paris. It begins

Avval Fázil.

1. *Tiá o fal I shú'á ápi samjhe so ḳáṣídánkon rúkh ḳadís son farmáe so píchhe asmán po charkie so din lak karnekonbhé ta'lim denekon bhí shurú' kie so sabke úpar phailá mazkúr kiyá ná.*

The end, verse 31 of chapter 28, reads as follows :—

31. *Allahke malúkon gáhar karko maná ná hoko sári himat son bhí kháwand heso I shú'á Mashí'áke láik heso mazkúrán ta'lim dete the.*

5a. THE PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY adds the following note :—

Schultz, the translator of the work mentioned by Mr. Irvine, has been already mentioned in my Essay above referred to. He corresponded with Bayer on the subject of the Lántsha alphabet. In the year 1745, or four years before he published his translation of the Acts, he published the first grammar of the Hindústání language. In 1748 the *Sprachmeister*, which owes much to his assistance, was

issued. He was a Madras Missionary, which fully accounts for the impure Hiudústáni used by him. His work must, I think, rank as the earliest known translation of any portion of the Bible into an Indo-Aryan vernacular.

Callenberg's name occurs in LaCroze's Thesaurus Epistolicus. In the years 1724 and 1726 he was living at Halle, and corresponded with LaCroze, about Mongolian and the language of Greenland, of which a specimen is printed.* He was a friend of Gotthilf Franck, also of Halle, another learned man who interested himself in Oriental subjects and who obtained from the Danish Missionary Ziegenbalg, mentioned in my Essay,† a manuscript *History and Genealogy of the Gods of India*. I find this mentioned in a letter of LaCroze (to whom Franck had lent the MS.) to Bayer, written in the year 1717.‡ It would be interesting, to know if this is now in the Berlin Library.

6. *Natural History Notes from H. M. Indian Marine Survey Steamer 'Investigator,' Commander C. F. Oldham, R. N., commanding: Series II. No. 9. An account of the Deep Sea Collection made during the Season 1892-93.*—By A. ALCOCK, Esq., M.B., C.M.Z.S., Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

7. *On certain Indian Species of Canarium.*—By GEORGE KING, Esq., M.B., F.R.S., C.I.E., Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur.

The papers will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in November last:—

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* L. C. I., 78.

† J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII., p. 43.

‡ L. C. III., 29.

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LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.
ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS AND MEMBERS OF
COUNCIL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL
FOR THE YEAR 1892.

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The Hon. Sir C. A. Elliott, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.

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C. J. Lyall, Esq., B. A., C. I. E.

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The Hon. Justice Amir Ali, C. I. E.

Dr. D. D. Cunningham.

Colonel J. Waterhouse, B. S. C.

Mahámahopádhyáya Mahésachandra Nyáyaratna,
C. I. E.

LIST OF ORDINARY MEMBERS.

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R. = Resident. N. R. = Non-Resident. A. = Absent. N. S. = Non-Subscribing.  
L. M. = Life Member. F. M. = Foreign Member.

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N. B.—Members who have changed their residence since the list was drawn up are requested to give intimation of such a change to the *Secretaries*, in order that the necessary alteration may be made in the subsequent edition. Errors or omissions in the following list should also be communicated to the *Secretaries*.

Members who are about to leave India and do not intend to return are particularly requested to notify to the *Secretaries* whether it is their desire to continue Members of the Society; otherwise, in accordance with Rule 40 of the Bye-Laws, their names will be removed from the list at the expiration of three years from the time of their leaving India.

Date of Election.		
1860 Dec. 5.	R.	Abdul-Latif, Nawáb Bahádur, c. i. e. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1888 Feb. 1.	N.R.	Adamson, Major Charles Henry Ellison, m. s. c., Deputy Commissioner. <i>Sagaing</i> .
1889 Nov. 6.	A.	Adie, J. R., m. b. <i>Europe</i> .
1860 July 4.	N.R.	Ahmad Khán, Bahádur, Hon. Maulvi Sir Sayid, k. c. s. i. <i>Aligarh</i> .
1888 April 4.	R.	Ahmud, Shams-ul-ulana Maulvi, Khán Bahádur, Arabic Professor, Presidency College. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1872 April 3.	N.R.	Ashán-ullah, Khán Bahádur, Nawáb. <i>Dacca</i> .
1888 Feb. 1.	R.	Alcock, Alfred William, m. b., Surgeon Naturalist, Marine Survey Department.
1884 Mar. 5.	L.M.	Ali, Sir Ali Qadr Syud Hassan, Nawáb Bahádur k. c. i. e. <i>Murshedabad</i> .
1874 June 3.	R.	Amir Ali, Hon. c. i. e., m. a. Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1865 Jan. 11.	F.M.	Anderson, John, m. d., f. r. s., f. l. s. <i>Europe</i> .
1884 Sept. 3.	R.	Anderson, J. A. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1892 Jan. 6.	R.	Arnold, H. K. W. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1890 July 2.	N.R.	Arnold, Thomas Walker, B. A., M. R. A. S., Pro- fessor, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College. <i>Aligar</i> .
1892 Feb. 3.	R.	Arthur, O. G., c. s. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1869 Feb. 3.	N.R.	Attar Singh, Bahádur, Mahámahopádhya Sirdár, Sir, k. c. i. e., m. u. f., Chief of Bhadour. <i>Ludiana</i> .

Date of Election		
1889 Aug. 29.	N.R.	Aziz-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector and Magistrate. <i>Garhwal.</i>
1870 Feb. 2.	L.M.	Baden-Powell, Baden Henry, C. I. E., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1891 Mar. 4.	N.R.	Baillie, D. C., C. S. <i>Naini Tal.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	R.	Baker, Lieutenant Donald. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 April 1.	N.R.	Baker, E. C. S. <i>North Cachar.</i>
1865 Nov. 7.	N.S.	Ball, Valentine, M. A., F. R. S., F. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 May 1.	R.	Banerji, Hon. Dr. Gurudás, M. A., D. L., Judge, High Court. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1869 Dec. 1.	L.M.	Barker, R. A., M. D., Civil Surgeon. <i>Serampore.</i>
1877 Jan. 17.	N.R.	Barman, Kishor Kumár Rádhá Dev, Juvraj of Hill Tipperah. <i>Tipperah.</i>
1885 Nov. 4.	R.	Barman, Dámudar Dás. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 Aug. 3.	R.	Basu, Haricharan. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1864 Sept. 7.	R.	Beames, John, C. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1878 Sept. 25.	N.R.	Beighton, T. D., C. S., Judge. <i>Dacca.</i>
1876 Nov. 15.	N.R.	Beveridge, Henry, C. S. <i>Berhampur.</i>
1878 Oct. 4.	R.	Bhakta, Krishna Gopál. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 April 6.	R.	Bhattacharjee, Janaki Nath. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1879 Mar. 5.	N.R.	Biddulph, Col. J., B. S. C. <i>Gwalior.</i>
1884 Jan. 2.	A.	Bidie, Surgeon-General G., C. I. E., F. L. S., M. B. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 Feb. 6.	A.	Bigg-Wither, Major A. C., B. A., A. I. C. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	N.R.	Bilgrámi, Syud Áli, B. A., A. R. S. M., F. G. S. <i>Hyderabad.</i>
1857 Mar. 4.	L.M.	Blanford, H. F., A. R. S. M., F. R. S., F. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1859 Aug. 3.	L.M.	Blanford, W. T., A. R. S. M., F. R. S., F. G. S., F. R. G. S., F. Z. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	R.	Bolton, C. W., C. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1890 July 2.	R.	Bonnerjee, Womes Chunder, Barrister, Middle Temple. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 Nov. 3.	N.R.	Bose, Pramatha Náth, B. SC., F. G. S., Geological Survey of India.
1890 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Bose, Rai Nali Naksha, Bahádur, Chairman, Burdwan Municipality. <i>Burdwan.</i>
1876 Nov. 15.	N.R.	Bowie, Colonel M. M., Commissioner, C. P. <i>Nagpur.</i>
1876 May 4.	N.R.	Bradshaw, Surgeon-Colonel A. F., Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, M. D., C. B. <i>Simla.</i>
1860 Mar. 7.	L.M.	Brandis, Sir Dietrich, K. C. I. E., PH. D., F. L. S., F. R. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1891 Nov. 4.	N.R.	Brown, Dr. E. H. <i>Cooch Behar.</i>
1887 May 4.	R.	Burál, Nobinchánd, Solicitor. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1862 Feb. 5.	L.M.	Bysack, Gaurdás. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1879 April 2.	R.	Calcutta, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Feb. 2.	N.R.	Carter, Philip John, Deputy Conservator of Forests. <i>Tharrawaddy.</i>

Date of Election.		
1890 June 4.	N.R.	Chakravartí, Man Mohan, M. A., B. L., Deputy Magistrate. <i>Jajpur, Cuttack.</i>
1889 April 3.	R.	Chunder, The Hon'ble Gonesh Chunder, Solicitor. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	N.R.	Channing, Francis Chorley, C. S. <i>Amritsar.</i>
1892 Dec. 7.	R.	Chatterjee, Sarat Chandra. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	N.R.	Chaube, Behary Lall. <i>Bankipur.</i>
1861 Mar. 1.	N.R.	Chaudhuri, Harachandra, Zemindar. <i>Sherpur, Mymensingh.</i>
1890 Nov. 3.	N.R.	Chaudhuri, Rái Khired Chandra. <i>Chupra.</i>
1886 April 7.	N.R.	Chaudhuri, Rádhaballabha. <i>Sherpur, Mymensingh.</i>
1885 Feb. 4.	N.R.	Chaudhuri, Rájá Suryakánta, Bahádur. <i>Mymensingh.</i>
1890 Feb. 5.	A.	Chuckerbutty, A. Goodeve, B. C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 Sept. 26.	N.R.	Chuckerbutty, Rájá Ramranjan, Bahádur. <i>Hitam-pur, Beerbhoom.</i>
1885 April 1.	A.	Clark, H. Martyn, M. B. <i>Europe.</i>
1877 Aug 30.	A.	Clarke, Lieut.-Col. Henry Wilberforce, B. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1880 Aug. 26.	F.M.	Clerk, Colonel Malcolm G. <i>Europe.</i>
1881 May 4.	N.R.	Cockburn, John, Asst. Sub-Deputy Opium Agent. <i>Lucknow.</i>
1888 Nov. 1.	A.	Collett, Brigadier General Henry, C. B., F. L. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	R.	Colville, William Brown. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Aug 26.	F.M.	Condenvove, Count H., Attaché Austro-Hungarian Embassy. <i>Tokio.</i>
1890 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Connau, William, C. E., Public Works Department. <i>Cuttack.</i>
1874 Nov. 4.	F.M.	Constable, Archibald, M. I. C. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 Aug. 6.	R.	Cotes, Everard Charles, Indian Museum. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1876 Mar. 1.	R.	Crawford, James, B. A., C. S., Barrister-at-Law, Offg. District and Sessions Judge. <i>Hughli.</i>
1887 Aug. 25.	R.	Criper, William Risdon, F. C. S., F. I. C., A. R. S. M. <i>Cossipore.</i>
1877 June 6.	A.	Croft, The Hon. Sir A. W., K. C. I. E., M. A. <i>Europe.</i>
1874 Mar. 4.	R.	Crombie, Surgeon Major Alexander, M. D., Presidency General Hospital. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 Dec. 5.	N.R.	Crooke, William, B. A., C. S., Magistrate and Collector. <i>Mirzapur.</i>
1873 Aug. 6.	R.	Cunningham, Surgeon-Major David Douglas. Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1873 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Dames, Mansel Longworth, C. S., Asst. Commissioner. <i>Dera Ghazi Khan.</i>
1877 June 6.	N.R.	Darbhanga, Sir Luchmessur Sing, Bahádur, K. C. I. E., Mahárajá of. <i>Darbhanga.</i>
1892 Mar. 2.	N.R.	Das, Gopal Ballabh, M. A. <i>Pooree.</i>
1865 June 7.	N.R.	Dás, Rájá Jaykrishna, Bahádur, C. S. I. <i>Moradabad.</i>

Date of Election.		
1879 April 7.	N.R.	Dás, Rám Saran, M. A., Secy., Oudh Commercial Bank, Limited. <i>Fyzabad, Oudh.</i>
1885 May 6.	N.R.	Dé, Rájá Baikuntanáth, Bahádur. <i>Balasore.</i>
1862 May 7.	N.R.	Dhanapati Singh Dughar, Rai Bahádur. <i>Azimganj.</i>
1877 July 4.	R.	Diler Jang, Nawáb Syad Ashgar Ali, Khán Bahádur, C. S. I. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1890 July 2.	R.	Donaldson, P. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 June 2.	R.	Doyle, Patrick, C. E., F. G. S., M. R. I. A., F. R. S. E., <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 Nov. 2.	A.	Driver, Walter Henry Parker. <i>Europe.</i>
1892 Nov. 2.	R.	Drury, Dr. F. G. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Jan. 2.	N.R.	Dudgeon, Gerald Cecil, Lebong Tea Company. <i>Darjeeling.</i>
1879 Feb. 5.	N.R.	Duthie, J. F., Director, Government Botanical Survey, Northern India. <i>Saharanpur.</i>
1892 Jan. 6.	N.R.	Dutt, Gerindranath. <i>Hatwa.</i>
1877 Aug. 30.	N.R.	Dutt, Kedarnáth, Depy. Collector. <i>Pooree.</i>
1892 Nov. 2.	R.	Dutt, Narsingh. <i>Howrah.</i>
1890 Sept. 25.	R.	Dutt, Romesh Chunder, B. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1870 Mar. 9.	L.M.	Edinburgh, H. R. H. The Duke of. <i>Europe.</i>
1871 Dec. 2.	N.R.	Eliot, J., M. A., Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India. <i>Simla.</i>
1892 May 4.	R.	Elliott, Hon'ble Sir C. A., K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Jan. 6.	R.	Elson, Samuel R., Bengal Pilot Service. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 Nov. 4.	N.R.	Ernest, Diego. <i>Delhi.</i>
1879 July 2.	A.	Finucane, M., C. S., <i>Europe.</i>
1869 Sept. 1.	A.	Fisher, John Hadden, C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1886 April 7.	N.R.	Fleet, John Faithfull, C. I. E., C. S. <i>Bijapur, Bombay.</i>
1892 May 4.	R.	Forrest, G. W., B. A., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1876 July 5.	N.R.	Foulkes, The Rev. Thos., F. L. S., M. B. A. S., F. R. G. S. <i>Salem, Madras Presidency.</i>
1880 April 7.	N.R.	Gajapati, Ananda Rám, K. C. I. E., Rájá of Vizianagram. <i>Vizianagram.</i>
1873 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Gamble, J. S., M. A., Conservator of Forests. <i>Dehra Dún.</i>
1859 Aug. 3.	L.M.	Gastrell, General James Eardley. <i>Europe.</i>
1867 Dec. 4.	A.	Gay, E., M. A., F. R. A. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 Jan. 2.	R.	Ghose, Jogendrachandra, M. A., B. L. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1883 Aug. 30.	R.	Ghose, Manmohan. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	R.	Ghoshá, Bhupendra Sri. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1869 Feb. 3.	R.	Ghoshá, Pratápchandra, B. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Giles, George M. J., M. B., F. R. C. S., Civil Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum. <i>Sanawar.</i>

Date of Election.		
1886 Sept. 30.	N.R.	Gimlette, Surgeon George Hart Desmond, Bengal Medical Service, M. D., M. CH., M. R. C. S., L. S. A., <i>Sutna, E. I. R.</i>
1861 Feb. 5.	N.S.	Goodwin-Austen, Lieut.-Colonel H. H., F. R. S., F. Z. S., F. R. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1890 Aug. 6.	R	Goethals, The Most Rev. Dr. Paul, s. J., Archbishop of Calcutta.
1882 May 3.	R.	Golám Sarwar, Maulavi. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	R.	Gosáin, Hem Chunder. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Nov. 2.	N.R.	Greeven, R., c. s. <i>Mussoorie.</i>
1876 Nov. 15.	R.	Grierson, George Abraham, c. s. <i>Howrah.</i>
1885 Dec. 2.	N.R.	Griesbach, C. L., C. I. E., F. G. S., Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
1888 July 4.	R.	Gupta, Rajanikánta. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Jan. 6.	N.R.	Haig, Lieutenant Wolseley. <i>Akola.</i>
1892 May 4.	N.R.	Haldich, Colonel T. H., R. E. <i>Simla.</i>
1883 Jan. 3.	N.R.	Harding, Francis Henry, B. A., c. s. <i>Mymensingh.</i>
1892 May 4.	N.R.	Harrison, Lieutenant W. A., R. E. <i>Darjeeling.</i>
1890 June 4.	R.	Heilgers, Robert Philip, Consul for H. I. M. the Emperor of Austria and Hungary, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Iron Crown, Commandeur Ordre Impériale de Medjidié, F. R. G. S., F. E. S. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1875 Mar. 3.	N.R.	Hendley, Surgeon Major Thomas Holbein, C. I. E. <i>Jaipur.</i>
1890 April 2.	R.	Hickson, F. G. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	R.	Hill, Samuel Charles. <i>Ohinsurah.</i>
1872 Dec. 5.	R.	Hoernle, A. F. R., PH. D., Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.
1878 Mar. 6.	A.	Hoey, W., c. s. <i>Europe.</i>
1886 June 2.	R.	Hogg, Alexander. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 July 1.	R.	Holland, Thomas H. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Mar. 5.	N.R.	Hooper, John, c. s., Secretary, Board of Revenue. <i>Allahabad. N.-W. P.</i>
1873 Jan. 2.	L.M.	Houstoun, G. L., F. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1863 Jan. 15.	N.R.	Howell, Mortimer Sloper, c. s., C. I. E. <i>Shahjahanpur.</i>
1878 Sept. 25.	A.	Hughes, G., c. s., Deputy Commissioner. <i>Europe.</i>
1867 Aug. 7.	N.R.	Hughes, T. W. H., A. B. S. M., F. G. S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
1884 May. 2.	N.R.	Hussain, Syud, B. A., Secy. to Nizam of Hyderabad's Council. <i>Hyderabad.</i>
1890 Dec. 3.	R.	Hyde, Rev. Henry Barry, M. A., Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1866 Mar. 7.	F.M.	Irvine, William, c. s. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 May 2.	N.R.	Iskander Ali Mirza, Prince. <i>Murshedabad.</i>
1880 Dec. 1.	A.	Jackson, William Grierson, c. s. <i>Europe.</i>

Date of Election.		
1869 Aug. 4.	R.	Jahán Qadr Muhammad Wáhid Alí, Bahádur, Pricce. <i>Garden Reach. Calcutta.</i>
1879 Mar. 5.	R.	Jarrett, Lt.-Col. H. S., B. s. c., Secy. to the Board of Examiners. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Feb. 2.	N.R.	Jenkins, Major Thomas Morris, M. s. c. Deputy Commissioner. <i>Tavoy.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	R.	Jobbins, William Henry, Principal, Government School of Art. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1873 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Johore, H. H. the Mahárájá of, K. C. S. I. <i>New Johore, Singapore.</i>
1882 Mar. 1.	N.R.	Kennedy, Pringle, M. A. <i>Mozufferpur.</i>
1874 Dec. 2.	N.R.	Khudá Baksh, Khán Bahádur, Maulaví. <i>Bankipur.</i>
1884 Nov. 5.	N.R.	Kitts, Eustace John, C. S. <i>Moradabad.</i>
1867 Dec. 4.	R.	King, Brigade Surgeon G., C. I. E., M. B., F. L. S., Supdt., Royal Botanic Garden. <i>Sibpur.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	N.R.	King, Lucas White, B. A., LL. B., C. S.; Deputy Commissioner. <i>Dehra Ismail Khan.</i>
1862 Jan. 15.	R.	King, W., B. A., D. S. C., Director, Geological Survey of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 Feb. 4.	N.R.	Kupper, Hon. Lala Bunbehari. <i>Burdwan.</i>
1890 April 2.	A.	Lake Philip, B. A., (Cantab.), Geological Survey of India. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 July 3.	N.R.	Lal, Pandit Brij Bukhan. Public Works Department. <i>Kurnal, Punjab.</i>
1887 May 4.	L.M.	Lanman, Charles R., Corresponding Secretary of the American Oriental Society, Professor of Sanskrit in Harvard College. <i>Cambridge, Mass. U. S. America.</i>
1891 June 3.	N.R.	Lathom-Browne, Rev. D. G., Chaplain. <i>Shewboe.</i>
1877 Sep. 27.	N.R.	La Touche, James John Digges, B. A., C. S., <i>Allahabad.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	N.R.	La Touche, Thomas Henry Digges, M. A. Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
1889 Nov. 6.	R.	Lee, W. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	N.R.	Lee, J. Bridges, M. A., F. G. S., F. C. S., F. Z. S., Barrister-at-Law. <i>Lahore.</i>
1880 July 7.	A.	Lewis, Rev. Arthur, B. A. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 Feb. 6.	R.	Little, C., M. A., Bengal Education Dept. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Nov. 2.	R.	Lovelock, A. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Sep. 30.	A.	Luson, Hewling, C. S., <i>Europe.</i>
1869 July 7.	R.	Lyall, Charles James, B. A., C. S., Secretary, Government of India, Home Department. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Nov. 2.	R.	Lyell, George. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1870 April 7.	L.M.	Lyman, B. Smith. <i>Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. America.</i>
1884 Dec. 3.	N.R.	McCabe, R. B., C. S., Deputy Commissioner. <i>Tezpur, Assam.</i>

Date of Election.		
1868 Dec. 2.	A.	Macauliffe, Michael, B. A., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1848 April 5.	L.M.	MacLagan, General Robert, R. E., LL. D., F. R. S. E., F. R. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1873 Dec. 3.	A.	MacLeod, Brigade Surgeon Kenneth, M. D. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 May 5.	N.R.	MacLeod, Roderick Henry, C. S. <i>Benares.</i>
1891 Feb. 4.	N.R.	Macpherson, Duncan J., C. S. <i>Gya.</i>
1881 July 6.	R.	Mahomed Firukh Sháh, Prince. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Jan. 6.	N.R.	Mahomed Latif Khán, Sayyid, Khán Bahádur. <i>Gurdaspur.</i>
1882 Aug. 2.	R.	Mahomed Yusoof, Hon. Maulavi. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 July 4.	N.R.	Mahomed Zainool Abideen Khán Bahádur Feroze Jung, Nawab Syud (Nizamut Family). <i>Murshed- abad.</i>
1867 April 3.	R.	Mainwaring, Lieutenant-General George Byres, S. C. <i>Serampur.</i>
1889 Jan. 2.	R.	Maliáh, Kumár Rameswár. <i>Howrah.</i>
1891 Nov. 4.	R.	Mallik, H. C. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1869 Sept. 1.	R.	Mallik, Yadulál. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	R.	Mann, John, M. A. <i>Europe.</i>
1892 April 6.	N.R.	Maynard, Surgeon Captain F. P. <i>Burdwan.</i>
1886 Aug. 26.	N.R.	Meade, Capt. Malcolm John, S. C., Political Agent. <i>Bhopawar.</i>
1886 Mar. 3.	L.M.	Mehtá, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Nov. 5.	N.R.	Middlemiss, C. S., A. B., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
1871 Sept. 6.	A.	Miles, Colonel S. B., B. O. S. C. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 Sept. 3.	R.	Miles, William Harry. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1870 July 6.	R.	Miller, A. B., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Official Trustee. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1874 May 6.	N.R.	Minchin, F. J. V. <i>Aska, Ganjam.</i>
1890 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Mitra, Varana Charana. Joint Magistrate. <i>Pooree.</i>
1876 Dec. 6.	N.R.	Mockler, Col. E., Political Agent. <i>Muscat.</i>
1886 May 5.	A.	Molesworth, Capt. E. H., Commandant, Police Levy. <i>Europe.</i>
1881 May 4.	A.	Molloy, Lieut.-Col. Edward, 5th Goorkhas. <i>Europe.</i>
1864 Nov. 2.	N.R.	Muir, J. W., M. A., C. S. <i>Manipuri.</i>
1879 May 7.	R.	Mukerjea, Bhudeva, C. I. E. <i>Chinsurah.</i>
1892 Mar. 2.	R.	Mukerjea, Nrisinha Chundra. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Dec. 7.	R.	Mukherjea, Panchanan. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1867 Mar. 6.	R.	Mukerjea, Rájá, The Hon. Pearimohan, C. S. I., M. A. <i>Uttarpara.</i>
1885 July 1.	R.	Mukerjea, Nilmani, Professor, Sanskrit College. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1890 July 2.	R.	Mukharji, T. N. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 May 5.	R.	Mukhopádhyaýa, Asutosh, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 May 4.	R.	Munro, Thomas R., Port Commissioners Depart- ment. <i>Calcutta.</i>

Date of Election.		
1885 June 3.	N.R.	Naemwoollah, Maulaví, Depy. Magte. <i>Moradabad.</i>
1887 June 1.	N.R.	Narain, Ráo Govind Ráo. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1876 May 4.	R.	Nash, A. M., M. A., Inspector of European Schools, Bengal. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Nov. 2.	R.	Nicéville, L. de., F. E. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Aug. 29.	L.M.	Nimmo, John Duncan. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 April 6.	N.R.	Noetling, Fritz, Ph. D. Palæontologist to the Geological Survey of India.
1892 Nov. 2.	N.R.	Norvill, Dr. Frederic H. <i>Dibrugarh.</i>
1885 Feb. 4.	R.	Nyáaratna, Pandit Mahámahopádhyaýa Mahesachandra, C. I. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1879 Aug. 28.	F.M.	Oldham, Brigade-Surgeon C. F., F. R. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1883 Dec. 1.	N.R.	Oldham, R. D., A. R. S. M., F. G. S., Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
1883 Aug. 30.	F.M.	Oliver, Edw. Emmerson, M. I. C. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1885 Feb. 4.	N.R.	Oliver, James William, Forest Dept. <i>Burma.</i>
1887 July 6.	R.	Oung, Moug Hla, Financial Department, Government of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 Aug. 4.	L.M.	Pandia, Pandit Mohanlál Vishnulál, F. T. S., Prime Minister, Partabgarh State in Rajputna <i>via Mandasaur.</i>
1888 Feb. 1.	L.M.	Pandit, Hon. Ajodhianath. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1880 Jan. 7.	A.	Pargiter, Frederick E., B. A., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1862 May 7.	L.M.	Partridge, Surgeon-Major Samuel Bowen, M. D., <i>Europe.</i>
1871 Dec. 6.	N.R.	Peal, S. E. <i>Sibsagar, Assam.</i>
1873 Aug. 6.	R.	Pedler, Alexander, F. R. S., Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 June 6.	L.M.	Pennell, Aubray Percival, B. A., C. S. <i>Rangoon.</i>
1865 Sept. 6.	N.R.	Peppé, T. F., Tiril Tea Estate. <i>Ranchi, Lohardugga.</i>
1881 Aug. 25.	R.	Percival, Hugh Melville, M. A., Professor, Presidency College. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1877 Aug. 1.	N.R.	Peters, Surgeon Major C. T., M. B. <i>Bijapur, Bombay.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	N.R.	Phillott, Capt. D. C., Adjutant 3rd Panjab Cavalry. <i>Dera Ismail Khan.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	R.	Pramanick, Asutosh. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	R.	Prain, David, M. A., M. B., L. R. C. S., I. E. S. E., I. L. S., Royal Botanic Garden. <i>Sibpur.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	N.R.	Prasad, Hanuman, Raes and Zemindar. <i>Ohunar.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	N.R.	Prasada, Pandit Jwála, M. A., Assistant Commissioner. <i>Rai Bareli.</i>
1881 Feb. 2.	A.	Prideaux, Colonel William Francis, B. S. C. <i>Europe.</i>
1880 April 7.	N.R.	Rai, Bipina Chandra, B. L. <i>Rannaghat, Nuddea.</i>

Date of Election		
1887 May 4.	R.	Ráy Prasannakumár, D. Sc., (Lond. and Edin.) Professor, Presidency College. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 June 5.	R.	Raye, Brigade Surgeon Daniel O'Connell, M. D. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Mar. 5.	R.	Risley, The Hon. H. H., B. A., C. S., C. I. E. Secretary to the Government of Bengal. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1860 Jan. 3.	N.R.	Rivett-Carnac, John Henry, C. I. E., F. S. A., C. S., Opium Agent. <i>Ghazipur.</i>
1889 June 5.	R.	Rowe, F. J., M. A., Bengal Education Department. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 June 6.	R.	Roy, Kumár Denendro Nárayán. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1890 Mar. 5.	N.R.	Roy, Mahárájá Girjanath. <i>Dinagapore.</i>
1888 June 6.	R.	Roy, Peary Mohun. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 Sep. 27.	N.R.	Roy, Upendra Chándra, Zemindar. <i>Narail, Jessore.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	R.	Rustomjee, H. M. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 June 5.	N.R.	Sadler, Major J. Hayes, B. S. C. <i>Jahalrapatan, Rajputna.</i>
1887 June 1.	N.R.	Sandberg, Rev. Graham, B. A., Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple. Chaplain. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1867 April 3.	R.	Sarkár, Dr. Mahendralál, C. I. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	R.	Sarvádrikári, Ráj Kumár, Rai Bahádur. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1885 Feb. 4.	R.	Sástri, Pandit Haraprasád, M. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 Feb. 1.	A.	Sclater, William Lutley., M. A. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 April 2.	N.R.	Scotland, John Parry, C. E., Ex. Engineer. <i>Midnapur.</i>
1874 July 1.	R.	Scully, Dr. John. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 Sept. 27.	R.	Sen-Gupta, Kali Prasanna. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Mar. 3.	N.R.	Sen, Hirálal, Excise Department. <i>Dinagapore.</i>
1885 April 1.	N.R.	Sen, Yadunáth. <i>Balia via Outtack.</i>
1885 April 1.	R.	Sen, Narendranáth. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1879 Jan. 8.	N.R.	Sewell, R., M. C. S. <i>Bellary.</i>
1888 April 4.	N.R.	Shástri, Haridas Bhattáchárya, Sankhya Shastri, M. A. Director of Public Instruction, Jeypur State. <i>Jeypur.</i>
1892 Dec. 7.	N.R.	Shawe, F. B. <i>Leh Ladak.</i>
1891 June 3.	N.R.	Shillingford, F. A. <i>Purneah.</i>
1882 May 3.	N.R.	Shymaladás, Mahámahopadhyáya Kaviráj, Private Secy. to H. H. the Mahárájá of Udaipur. <i>Udaipur</i>
1878 April 3.	R.	Simson, A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 April 6.	A.	Simpson, Dr. W. J., Health Officer to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	N.R.	Simpson, Edmund James, L. R. C. P. E., F. L. P. S. G., L. M. G. E., Civil Surgeon. <i>Rai Bareli.</i>
1884 Sept. 3.	R.	Singh, Kumár Indrachandra, of Paikparah. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1882 June 7.	N.R.	Singh, Mahárájá Sir Harendra Kishore, K. C. I. E. <i>Bettiah.</i>

Date of Election		
1878 Oct. 4.	N.R.	Singh, Rájá Lachman. <i>Agra.</i>
1892 Mar. 2.	L.M.	Singh, Hon'ble Raja Oodaypratab. <i>Binga.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	N.R.	Singh, H. H. the Maharaja Pratap Narain. <i>Ajodhya, Oudh.</i>
1882 Aug. 2.	N.R.	Singh, Rájá Rám Narain. <i>Khyrah, Monghyr.</i>
1880 June 2.	N.R.	Singh, Thákur Garuradhawaya Prasád, Rájá of Beswan, Beswan Fort. <i>Aligarh.</i>
1889 Aug. 29.	N.R.	Singh, H. H. Prabhunarain, Bahádur, Mahárájá of <i>Benares.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	N.R.	Singh, Hon. Rájá Rameshwara, Bahádur. <i>Darbhanga.</i>
1859 Aug. 3.	R.	Siñha, Baláichánd. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1872 Aug. 5.	N.R.	Skrefsrud, Rev. L. O., Indian Home Mission to the Santháls. <i>Rampur Háat.</i>
1891 Dec. 2.	F.M.	Smith, A. Mervyn., C. E., F. S. A. <i>Europe.</i>
1885 Nov. 4.	A.	Smith, N. F. F. <i>Europe.</i>
1874 June 3.	F.M.	Smith, Vincent Arthur, C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1890 April 2.	A.	Solf, Dr. W. H., German Consulate General. <i>Europe.</i>
1891 Nov. 4.	N.R.	Stein, Dr. M. A. <i>Lahore.</i>
1872 July 3.	A.	Stephen, Carr., B. L. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 Mar. 5.	A.	Swinhoe, Lieut.-Col. C., B. S. C. <i>Europe.</i>
1864 Aug. 11.	R.	Swinhoe, W., Attorney-at-Law. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1868 June 3.	R.	Tagore, The Hon. Mahárájá Sir Jotendra Mohun, Bahádur, K. C. S. I. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1865 Sept. 6.	R.	Tawney, C. H., C. I. E., M. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 May 5.	N.R.	Taylor, W. C., Settlement Officer. <i>Khurda.</i>
1878 June 5.	N.R.	Temple, Capt. R. C., S. C. <i>Rangoon.</i>
1875 June 2.	N.R.	Thibaut, Dr. G., Professor, Muir Central College. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1886 Aug. 4.	R.	Thomas, Robert Edmond Skyring. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Jan. 6.	N.R.	Thompson, H. N. <i>Mouywa.</i>
1847 June 2.	L.M.	Thuillier, Major-Genl. Sir Henry Edward Landor, E. A., C. S. I., F. R. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	R.	Thuillier, Colonel. H. R., B. E., Surveyor General of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 Nov. 4.	R.	Thurston, Edgar. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1871 April 5.	F.M.	Treffitz, Oscar. <i>Europe.</i>
1861 June 5.	L.M.	Tremlett, James Dyer, M. A., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1890 Feb. 5.	N.R.	Venis, Arthur, M. A., Former Boden Sanskrit scholar, Oxford, Principal, Sanskrit College, Benares., Professor, Queen's College. <i>Benares.</i>
1885 May 6.	R.	Verdean, Ivan. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Sep. 30.	N.R.	Waddell, Laurence Austine, M. B., Superintendent of Vaccination. <i>Darjeeling.</i>

Date of Election.		
1889 Nov. 6.	R.	Walsh, Dr. J. H. Tull, Indian Medical Service. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1865 May 3.	R.	Waterhouse, Col. James, B. S. C., Assistant Surveyor General, Survey of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 Oct. 6.	F.M.	Watson, Lieut. Edward Yerbury. <i>Europe.</i>
1874 July 1.	A.	Watt, Dr. George, C. I. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	R.	Whitehead, The Rev. Henry, <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 May 6.	R.	Wilson, Charles Robert, M. A., Bengal Education Service. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Jan. 6.	A.	Woodburn, J., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1870 Jan. 5.	R.	Wood-Mason, James, Superintendent, Indian Museum. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1873 Aug. 6.	N.R.	Woodthorpe, Col. Robert Gossett, C. B., R. E., Deputy Quarter-Master-General. <i>Simla.</i>



SPECIAL HONORARY CENTENARY MEMBERS.

Date of Election.	
1884 Jan. 15.	Dr. Ernst Hæckel, Professor in the University of <i>Jena</i> .
1884 Jan. 15.	Charles Meldrum, Esq., M. A., F. R. S. <i>Mauritius</i> .
1884 Jan. 15.	A. H. Sayce, Esq., Professor of Comp. Philology. <i>Oxford</i> .
1884 Jan. 15.	M. Emile Senart, Member of the Institute of France. <i>Paris</i> .
1884 Jan. 15.	Sir Monier Monier-Williams, <i>Knt.</i> K. C. I. E., M. A., D. C. E., LL. D., Boden Prof. of Sanskrit. <i>Oxford</i> .

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1848 Feb. 2.	Sir J. D. Hooker, K. C. S. I., C. B., M. D., D. C. L., F. R. S., F. G. S. <i>Kew</i> .
1853 April 6.	Major-General H. O. Rawlinson, K. C. B., D. C. L., F. R. S., <i>London</i> .
1858 July 6.	B. H. Hodgson, Esq. <i>Europe</i> .
1860 Mar. 7.	Professor Max Müller. <i>Oxford</i> .
1860 Nov. 7.	Dr. Aloys Sprenger. <i>Heidelberg</i> .
1860 Nov. 7.	Dr. Albrecht Weber. <i>Berlin</i> .
1868 Feb. 5.	Major-General Sir A. Cunningham, B. E., K. C. I. E., C. S. I., <i>Europe</i> .
1872 June 5.	Prof. T. H. Huxley, LL. D., PH. D., F. R. S., F. G. S., F. Z. S., F. L. S. <i>London</i> .
1875 Nov. 3.	Dr. O. Böhtlingk. <i>Leipzig</i> .
1875 Nov. 3.	Prof. J. O. Westwood. <i>Oxford</i> .
1876 April 5.	Dr. Warner Siemens. <i>Berlin</i> .
1879 June 4.	Prof. E. B. Cowell, D. C. L. <i>Cambridge</i> .
1879 June 4.	Dr. A. Günther, V. P. E. S. <i>London</i> .
1879 June 4.	Dr. J. Janssen. <i>Paris</i> .
1879 June 4.	Prof. H. Milne-Edwards. <i>Paris</i> .
1879 June 4.	Prof. P. Regnaud. <i>Lyons</i> .
1879 June 4.	M. E. Renan. <i>Paris</i> .
1881 Dec. 7.	Professor Hermann L. E. Helmholtz. <i>Berlin</i> .
1881 Dec. 7.	Dr. Rudolph v. Roth. <i>Tübingen</i> .
1881 Dec. 7.	Sir William Thompson, <i>Knt.</i> , LL. D., F. R. S., F. E. S. E., <i>Glasgow</i> .
1883 Feb. 7.	W. T. Blanford, A. B. S. M., Esq., F. R. S., F. G. S., F. R. G. S., F. Z. S. <i>London</i> .
1883 Feb. 7.	Alfred Russell Wallace, Esq., F. L. S., F. R. G. S. <i>Parkstone,</i> <i>Dorsetshire</i> .
1883 Feb. 7.	Prof. William Dwight Whitney. <i>Newhaven, Connecticut,</i> <i>U. S. A.</i>

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Date of Election.	
1844 Oct. 2.	Macgowan, Dr. J. <i>Europe.</i>
1856 July 2.	Krämer, A. von. <i>Alexandria.</i>
1856 „ 2.	Porter, Rev. J. <i>Belfast.</i>
1861 July 3.	Gösche, Dr. R. <i>Berlin.</i>
1862 Mar. 3.	Murray, A. <i>London.</i>
1866 May 7.	Schlagintweit, Prof. E. von. <i>Berlin.</i>

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

1874 April 1.	Lafont, Rev. Fr. E., s. J., C. I. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1875 Dec. 1.	Bate, Rev. J. D. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1875 „ 1.	Maulavi Abdul Hai, Madrassah. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1882 June 7.	Giles, Herbert. <i>Europe.</i>
1883 Feb. 7.	Rodgers, C. J. <i>Amritsar.</i>
1884 Aug. 6.	Moore, F., F. R. S., F. L. S. <i>London.</i>
1885 Dec. 2.	Führer, Dr. A. <i>Lucknow.</i>
1886 Dec. 1.	Dás, Saratchandra., C. I. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 April 6.	Samasrami, Satyavrata. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Dec. 7.	Brühl, P. J. <i>Seebpur.</i>

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE BEEN ABSENT FROM
INDIA THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS.*

* *Rule 40.*—After the lapse of 3 years from the date of a member leaving India, if no intimation of his wishes shall in the interval have been received by the Society, his name shall be removed from the List of Members.

The following members will be removed from the next member list of the Society under the operation of the above Rule :

The Rev. Arthur Lewis, B. A.
Lieut.-Col. Edward Molloy.
Lieut.-Col. C. Swinhoe.

LOSS OF MEMBERS DURING 1892.

BY RETIREMENT.

Major C. T. Bingham, B. S. C.
Dr. Aghore Chunder Chatterjee.
Moulvie Delawar Hosaen Ahmad.
The Rev. Walter Hamilton.
A. M. Markham, Esq., C. S.
Deputy Surgeon General J. G. Pilcher.
H. W. Reynolds, Esq., C. S.
Babu Kirán Chandra Roy.
Kumar Sarat Chandra Singh.
The Hon A. Wilson.

BY DEATH.

Ordinary Members.

Asutosh Gupta, Esq., C. S.
A. V. Nursing Row, Esq., F. R. A. S.
Pandit Prannath Sarasvati, M. A., B. L.

Corresponding Member.

The Rev. H. Baker.

BY REMOVAL.

Under Rule 40.

Lientenant R. R. Sturt, B. S. C.
The Rev. C. Swynnerton.

[APPENDIX.]

ABSTRACT STATEMENT
OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL
FOR
THE YEAR 1892.

STATEMENT

Asiatic Society

Dr.

TO ESTABLISHMENT.

Salaries	...	...	...	Rs.	3,017	1	3
Commission	...	...	...	...	395	10	7
Pension	...	...	...	...	28	0	0
					3,440 11 10		

TO CONTINGENCIES.

Stationery	...	...	...		73	3	6
Lighting	...	...	...	...	41	8	0
Taxes	...	...	...	...	819	0	0
Postage	...	...	...	...	453	13	8
Freight	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Meeting	...	...	...	...	82	8	0
Building (Petty repairs)	...	...	...	...	40	8	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	129	4	0
					1,644 13 2		

TO LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS.

Books	...	...	...		2,803	15	3
Local Periodicals	...	...	...	...	31	0	0
Binding	...	...	...	...	826	10	9
Furniture	...	...	...	...	352	2	9
					4,013 12 9		

TO PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Part I.	...	...	...		1,631	0	0
Journal, Part II.	...	...	...	...	1,520	4	0
Proceedings	...	...	...	...	1,194	3	0
					4,345 7 0		

To Printing charges of Circulars, Receipt forms, &c. 125 15 0

To Personal Account (Writes off and Miscellaneous) 13,570 11 9
168 5 6

TO EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Auditor's fee	...	...	...		100	0	0
					To Balance	1,46,286	4 8
					Total Rs.	1,60,125	5 11

NO. 1.
of Bengal.

Cr.

By Balance from last report Rs. 1,40,749 12 8

BY CASH RECEIPTS.

Publications sold for cash	...	...	Rs.	1,466	0	0
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	5,424	0	0
Rent of two rooms on the ground floor of the Society's premises	...	...	...	720	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	511	10	9
Government allowance	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
				<u>10,121</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>

BY PERSONAL ACCOUNT.

Admission fees	...	...	...	848	0	0
Subscriptions	...	...	...	8,075	0	0
Sales on credit	...	...	...	271	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	59	14	6
				<u>9,253</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>

Total Income 19,375 9 3

Total Rs. ... 1,60,125 5 11

WILL. KING,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

STATEMENT
Oriental Publication Fund in Account

Dr.

To CASH EXPENDITURE.

Printing charges ...	...	...	Rs.	6,900	15	0
Editing charges ...	...	...	...	4,342	11	0
Binding ...	...	...	...	0	12	0
Salaries ...	...	...	...	976	0	0
Freight ...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Stationery ...	...	...	...	30	11	0
Postage ...	...	...	...	292	11	9
Commission on collecting bills ...	...	...	...	63	6	0
Contingencies ...	...	...	...	21	2	10
				12,633		5 7
To Personal Account (Writes off and Miscellaneous)				41		7 0
		Total Expenditure...		.....	12,674	12 7
To Balance	...	...	...	.....	1,238	10 2
				Total Rs.		13,958 6 9

NO. 2.

with the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Cr.

By Balance from last report Rs. 1,171 10 0

By CASH RECEIPTS.

Government allowance	...	...	Rs.	9,000	0	0
Publications sold for cash	...	...	...	1,327	13	6
Advances recovered	...	...	...	95	12	0
				<hr/>		
				10,423	9	6
				<hr/>		

By PERSONAL ACCOUNT.

Sales on credit	...	...	...	2,363	3	3
				<hr/>		
Total Income	...	.....		12,786	12	9
				<hr/>		
Total Rs.	...			13,958	6	9
				<hr/>		

WILL. KING,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

STATEMENT
Sanskrit Manuscript Fund in Account

Dr.

TO CASH EXPENDITURE.

Salaries	...	...	...	Rs.	1,246	0	0
Postage	...	...	...	...	37	15	6
Travelling allowances	...	...	...	...	556	9	6
Stationery	...	...	...	...	10	14	0
Purchase of Manuscripts	...	...	...	...	837	15	0
Furniture (Two almirahs for MSS.)	...	...	...	...	350	0	0
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	79	14	3
Binding	...	...	...	...	2	8	0
Commission for sending Money orders	...	...	...	...	2	12	0
Total Expenditure							
To Balance				...	5,650	2	10
Total Rs.							
					8,774	5	1

NO. 3.

with the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Cr.			
By Balance from last report ..	...	...	Rs. 5,487 5 1
BY CASH RECEIPTS.			
Government allowance ...	...	...	3,200 0 0
Publications sold for cash ...	...	...	5 0 0
			3,205 0 0
BY PERSONAL ACCOUNT.			
Sales on credit ...	...	...	82 0 0
			3,287 0 0
		Total Income	3,287 0 0
		Total Rs. ...	8,774 5 1

WILL. KING,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
 MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

STATEMENT

Personal

Dr.			
To Balance from last report ...	...	...	Rs. 4,726 8 7
To CASH EXPENDITURE.			
Advances for purchase of Sanskrit MSS., &c.	Rs.	.....	2,369 6 9
To Asiatic Society ...	...	...	9,253 14 6
To Oriental Publication Fund ...	...	..	2,363 3 3
To Sanskrit MSS. Fund ...	...	...	82 0 0
			11,690 1 9

Total Rs. ... 18,795 1 1

NO. 4.
Account.

Cr.

By Cash receipts ...	...	Rs. 12,952 6 1
By Asiatic Society	...	.. 168 5 6
By Oriental Publication Fund	...	... 41 7 0
		<u>18,162 2 7</u>

By Balances.	Due to the Society.			Due by the Society.		
Members ...	5,664	1	7	107	11	9
Subscribers ..	80	13	0	73	9	0
Employés ..	30	0	0	250	0	0
Agents ...	169	2	6	0	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	365	4	6	245	2	4
	<u>6,309</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>676</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>

5,632 14 6

Total Rs. ... 18,795 1 1

WILL. KING,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

STATEMENT *Invest*

Dr.

					Nominal.	Actual.
To Balance from last report ...	...	...	...	Rs.	1,36,900 0 0	1,36,428 12 9
To Cash ...	...	...	...	...	800 0 0	842 0 7
Total Rs.					1,37,700 0 0	1,37,270 13 4

Permanent.

*Funds.	Nominal.			Actual.		
Asiatic Society	1,36,400	0	0	1,35,975	0	7
Trust Fund ...	1,300	0	0	1,295	12	9
	1,37,700	0	0	1,37,270	13	4

STATEMENT *Trust*

Dr.

To Pension ...	...	...	...	...	.....	Rs.	28 0 0
To Balance ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1,335 3 10
Total Rs.						...	1,363 3 10

NO. 5.
ments.

		Cr.			
		Nominal.		Actual.	
By Balance* ... ..	...	Rs. 1,37,700	0 0	1,37,270	13 4
Total Rs. ...		1,37,700	0 0	1,37,270	13 4

WILL. KING,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

NO. 6.
Fund.

		Cr.			
By Balance from last report ... ..	...	Rs. 1,311	3	10	
By Interest on Investments ... ..	...	52	0	0	
Total Rs. ...		1,363	3	10	

WILL. KING,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

STATEMENT

Cash

Dr.				
To Balance from last report	...	...	...	Rs. 7,564 10 3
RECEIPTS.				
To Asiatic Society	...	...	...	10,121 10 9
To Oriental Publication Fund	...	...	...	10,423 9 6
To Sanskrit Manuscript Fund	...	...	...	3,205 0 0
To Personal Account	...	...	...	12,952 6 1
To Trust Fund	...	...	...	52 0 0
				Total Rs. ... 44,319 4 7

STATEMENT

Balance

Dr.				
To Cash	...	...	...	Rs. 11,651 9 8
To Investments	...	...	...	1,37,270 13 4
To Personal Account	...	...	...	5,632 14 6
				Total Rs. ... 1,54,555 5 6

NO. 7.
Account.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.

By Asiatic Society	Rs. 13,670 11 9
By Oriental Publication Fund	12,633 5 7
By Sanskrit Manuscript Fund	3,124 2 3
By Personal Account	2,369 6 9
By Investment	842 0 7
By Trust Fund	28 0 0
By Balance	11,651 9 8
Total Rs.	<u>44,319 4 7</u>

WILL. KING,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.

MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

NO. 8.
Sheet.

Cr.

By Asiatic Society	Rs. 1,46,286 4 8
By Oriental Publication Fund	1,283 10 2
By Sanskrit Manuscript Fund	5,650 2 10
By Trust Fund	1,335 3 10
Total Rs.	<u>1,54,555 5 6</u>

WILL. KING,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.

MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

EDITED BY

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES.



JANUARY TO DECEMBER,
1894.



CALCUTTA :
PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS,
AND PUBLISHED BY THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY, 57 PARK STREET.
1895.

1875

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR JANUARY, 1894.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 3rd January, 1894, at 9 p. m.

C. J. LYALL, Esq., M.A., LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Vice-President, in the chair.

The following Members were present :—

A. A. Caspersz, Esq., Banawarilal Chaudhuri, Esq., Babu Gyanendra Kumar Rai Chaudhuri, Babu Sarat Chandra Das, B. Dé, Esq., His Grace The Most Rev. Dr. Paul Goethals, G. A. Grierson, Esq., Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, Sarat Chandra Lahari, Esq., C. Little, Esq., Kumar Rameshwar Maliah, C. D. Mangos, Esq., L. de Nicéville, Esq., A. Pedler, Esq., C. R. Wilson, Esq., The Rev. H. Whitehead.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Nineteen presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The SECRETARY reported the death of the following Members :—

E. O'Brien, Esq., C. S. (Ordinary Member).

Major-General Sir A. Cunningham, K. C. I. E., C. S. I. (Honorary Member).

DR. A. F. R. HOERNLE read an obituary notice of the death of Major-General Sir Alexander Cunningham :—

The Society has sustained the loss of one of its most distinguished members in the death, on the 28th November last, of Major-General Sir Alexander Cunningham, the news of which was received early in December. He was born in London in 1814, the son of a distin-

guished father, Allan Cunningham, the Nithsdale poet, and assistant of Chantrey. He was educated at Christ's Church Hospital, and after passing through Addiscombe, obtained his commission as second-lieutenant in the Bengal Engineers in June 1831. From the first he seems to have held good appointments, being on the staff of the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck in 1834, and afterwards employed on special duty in Oudh. He was no less fortunate in taking part in the hard fighting of those days. He was present at the battle of Punniar, and played a prominent part as field engineer in both of the Sikh wars. In 1846 he was appointed commissioner to demarcate the boundaries of Kashmir on the Tibetan side. During the Mutiny he found himself in Burma, whence he was summoned to be chief engineer in the North-Western Provinces, after the pacification. He retired from active service in 1862. But his connection with India was not yet ended. He now took the lead, officially, of those undertakings, in which he had already been privately engaged for many years, and with which his name will remain prominently and permanently connected. In November 1861, he had laid before Lord Canning a memorandum on the investigation of the archæological remains of Upper India. This led, early in 1862, to his appointment as Archæological Surveyor to the Government of India. Though, in a cold fit of parsimony, the department was abolished in 1866, it was fortunately re-established in 1870 in a much more extended form, and General Cunningham, who had spent the intervening period in England, was recalled to be at the head of it as Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India. In this post he served in India till 1885, when he finally retired to England after a total service of more than fifty years. The results of the labours of himself and his assistants to the Archæological Survey were published in twenty-three volumes of reports, to which was added, in a separate volume, a general index, compiled by Mr. V. A. Smith. But these voluminous reports by no means exhausted his energy. Besides numerous contributions to the *Journals* of this Society and the Numismatic Society of London, he published in 1854, a description of the *Bhilsa Topes* or Buddhist monuments of Central India, with an account of the opening and examination of the various groups of Topes around Bhilsa, and in 1871 his *Ancient Geography of India* of which, however, only the first volume has appeared, dealing with the Buddhist period, and including the campaigns of Alexander and the travels of Hiuen Tsiang. In 1877 he brought out—what was again intended to be the first of a series under the title of *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*—an edition of the *Inscriptions of Asoka*; in 1879, a handsome quarto, with plates, on the *Stupa of*

Barhut which he assigned to the third century B. C.; in 1883 a *Book of Indian Eras*, with tables for the calculation of dates; in 1891 a description of the *Coins of Ancient India*, dealing with classes of coins that were practically unknown to any one but himself; and in 1893, another handsome quarto, with plates, on the *Mahdbodhi* or the great Buddhist Temple under the bodhi-tree in Buddha-Gaya, which he minutely described from its first foundation under Aśoka about B. C. 250.

It is, however, on his discoveries in a particular branch of archaeology, that Sir Alexander Cunningham's fame will most securely rest. In general archaeology his work was that of a pioneer, and much of it had and will have to be done over again. But in Numismatics he will ever be an undisputed authority. He had made it his especial study, and his experience in it was absolutely unrivalled, and his judgment almost infallible. His contributions to the knowledge of Indian coins, published from time to time, at first in the *Journal* of this Society and afterward in the *Numismatic Chronicle* of the Numismatic Society of London, are some of the most valuable on record.

It does not appear that he ever was an ordinary member of the Society. But through his association with James Prinsep in the latter's memorable discoveries in Indian Epigraphy and Numismatics, he entertained a kind of informal connection with it almost from the beginning. His share in those discoveries is recorded in a number of papers published in the *Journal* of this Society, the earliest of which "On some new Bactrian coins" he contributed in 1840. On the 5th of February 1868 he was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

To the last he remained the same indefatigable and devoted student of his favorite subject of Indian Numismatics. Those who had the good fortune of his personal acquaintance will ever remember the ardour of his enthusiasm in that cause, and the generosity of his disposition with which he was always ready to communicate his knowledge and assist fellow-workers. His name will always stand foremost in the honour-roll of those who created and organised Indian Archaeology.

The CHAIRMAN announced that he had received five Essays for the "Elliott Prize for Scientific Research" for the year 1893.

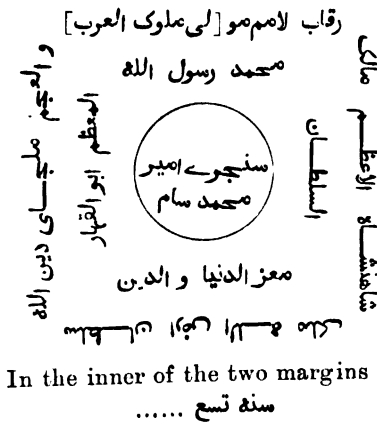
The SECRETARY reported that Pandit Beni Madho Tribedi had not paid his admission fee, and in accordance with Rule 9 of the Society's Bye-laws his election as a Member of the Society was cancelled.

Dr. Hoernle exhibited a silver coin supposed to be one of Muhammad bin Sám sent by Mr. Rodgers, and read the following note by the latter:—

“I enclose a coin which I cannot quite make out. You may show it to the Asiatic Society and see what learned men can make out of it. Its weight is 52 grs. and size .85 of an inch. So far as I know it is unique. I make it out thus:—

“In a circle:—

In a dotted circle outside which is a lined circle:—



الله لاله الا هو الحق القيوم
لا تاخذة سنة ولا نوم له ما فى
السموات وما فى الارض من ذا الذي
يشفع عنده الا باذنه يعلم
ما بين ايديهم وما خلفهم
ولا يحيطون بشئ من علمه الا
بما شاء المسترسا بالله امير

... outer margin illegible.

“I am not at all certain about the last line. There is no doubt that the legend is the first part of verse 225 of the 2nd Sura of the Qurán. There is no mint legible unless indeed the word before سنة is بلغ Balkh.”

“The words in the small circle puzzle me too. I read the legend there tentatively as سنجره امير محمد سام. The coin is one of those I sold to the Punjáb Government. I had never read it. I kept it until one of the last and, of course, had to puzzle it out. There is no one here to help me, so the above is my own solution. The coin belongs to Muhammad Sám I think. But no coin of his at all like this has been hitherto published. The titles are those of this king found on the Qutb at Delhi, except ملكي دين الله and سلطان ارض الله. Abul Quhar is new too.

“Perhaps the Masters of the Madrasah may be able to throw more light on the legends. Could an enlarged photograph of it be made? I think a coin like this is worth some extra trouble.”

Dr. Hoernle said that he had shown the coin to the Head Maulvi of the Madrasah, who, however, was unable to add anything to Mr. Rodgers' information.

The following papers were read :—

1. *Tibetan Jails and Criminal Punishment.*—By BABU SARAT CHANDRA DAS, C.I.E.

There are two kinds of jails in Tibet called *Zang-tson* (mild jail) and *Tson*. The former is prison for light punishment, where the prisoner is provided with food by the State, or by his friends, and the latter is jail proper where the prisoner is not allowed food from the State.

A person suspected of a serious crime or caught red-handed in its perpetration, is sent up to the lock-up which is in the *Tson* or prison. A prisoner suspected of a light guilt is sent to the *Zang-tson*, and there watched as to his manners and movements. He is at first treated kindly, and interrogations put to him in a kind manner by the investigating officer. When this state has passed away he is subjected to a mild but minute interrogation called *Jamti* (འཇམ་ཏི་), his depositions called *Shu-va* (ལྟ་བུ་) being noted down. In the third stage he is subjected to a stricter examination called the *Tshan-di* (ཚ་དེ་) harsher interrogation, when at intervals he is whipped in the way of a reminder that he has not been telling the truth, or not confessing his guilt. At first five or six stripes are served on him, and then he is again interrogated by the court about his guilt. He who makes any kind of confession, either truly or falsely, is subjected to a prolonged examination and whipping, which generally terminates in tortures. The greatest importance is attached to one's personal confession, evidence being considered of secondary importance in a Tibetan court of trial. The prisoner that makes the least confession, however serious the charges against him, may be, is dealt with rather lightly. The prisoner who confesses his guilt but partly and gradually, is subjected to tortures of various kinds.

Tortures

At Lhasa nowadays, various Chinese tortures are used, besides the national tortures which though rude are simple in their nature.

In the first instance the prisoner is ordered to walk kneeling on the floor, which is spread over with small, sharp splintered flint or granite. This is called the torture on gravel-bed or *karkong* (རྐལ་ཁོང་) When this does not answer well the court tries the torture called *Do-shva* (རྩོལ་ཤེལ་ stone cap), in which a heavy block of stone, of the weight of two to three hundred pounds, with a depression made in it to fit the head of

the prisoner, is placed on his head, so that under its crushing weight his brains are pressed out through the sockets of his eyes.

In serious cases the torture called the *Nam-tay*, *i. e.*, hanging by the thumbs, is resorted to. The thumbs of the prisoner are tied together by a strong string, the ends of which are fastened to the beam of a house or to a gibbet. Then the supports being removed the prisoner is allowed to swing in the air. When this too fails, he is subjected to the torture called *Gyab Namtag*. In this process the prisoner's arms are twisted round on his back, and then his thumbs are tied together to be suspended by a string from the beam of a house. The support being removed, he is let hang. Some bricks one after another are placed on his back, so that his arms may be dislocated under the crushing weight of himself and the bricks.

Mabchya-gokor.—This torture is so called on account of the prisoner being required to stand on his breast like a peacock, after his long flowing locks have been tied to his feet, his legs being bent backward like a bow.

The kind of torture called *un-dé* (ཡན་ཤེས་) at Lhasa and *Dzung-shol* (ལྷ་སྤང་ཞེ་ལུ་) in Tsang, consists of two notched wooden racks, in which the legs and feet of the prisoner are fastened to prevent him from struggling to run away or to move under the pain of whipping.

The torture called *Laûg-dé* (ལཱུང་དེ་), or fastening of the arms in a notched wooden rack, so that they may not be moved under exertion.

Lang-dé dah (ལཱང་དེ་དམར་ལྷ་), is the kind of torture in which the iron handcuffs of the prisoner are secured to the iron collar which is put round his neck by two short iron rods, about a foot long. This is done to prevent his committing suicide.

The most excruciating torment called the "*chin-tsi*" is used in very serious cases. In this the finger joints and wrists are cracked by a machine altogether at one time, and the flesh of the fingers is severed out of the bones.

In Tibetan courts the greatest punishment is given to the prisoner before he is found guilty, in consequence of which people seldom prefer any complaint for redress in a Criminal Court, the plaintiff as well as the defendant are both ruined when involved in criminal cases. The prisoner, after he has been subjected to any of these tortures, is sent to the jail to wait for the sentence. In ordinary cases great delay is made in delivering a judgment. In ninety-nine out of a hundred cases bribes expedite the passing of a decision, diminishing the severity of a sentence.

In every serious case in which the Government becomes a party, the court of the *Kalons* (Ministers) suggests, to the *Gyal-tshab*, (Regent) which is the highest court of the country, that one of the three punishments mentioned in the decision may be approved of. In a case of murder, dacoity, or high treasons death by drowning, beheading, or strangling is suggested. In a less heinous case, they suggest that the culprit may be blinded, or his hands or legs mutilated. In a still less severe case, the culprit is recommended for imprisonment for life in a dark hole six feet square, called the *Po-go-dag-jar*, *i.e.*, the cell with but one hole, large enough to throw food inside it ; or to be consigned to a prison for life in some remote part of the country, after a collar of wooden board, about 18 inches square has been fixed to his neck and chains put round his legs ; or to brand his forehead with a burning seal of steel containing the name རྩི (dog), this punishment being called རྩི་དམ་ or dog-seal. The Regent (*Gyal-tshab*) puts a red mark called *Chyag-dags* (ཕྱམ་མཉམ་ལྔ་) sign manual, or the kind of punishment he approves of, and the culprit is dealt with accordingly. The Regent has not the power of mitigating the sentence, or reversing it, or commuting it, such powers lie with the Dalai Lama himself, who can exercise his mercy on the convict.

At Lhasa there are two principal jails, called the *Nañgtse-shar* and *Dikiling*. The former is situated in Lhasa Thil, the middle of the city, and the latter at *Pötala Sho*, *i.e.*, the town at the foot of Potala, the residence of the Dalai Lama. Eight or nine years ago the castle of *Panding*, about 100 yards from *Dikiling*, where the mint is now located, was the Jail. In the ground floor of the castle of *Dikiling*, which is now the residence of the Lord Chancellor (*Changoi-chenpo*), there are several lime godowns and cells, in some of which prisoners are confined. Some of the cells are only six feet square, called *Domkang dub-ths*, where prisoners are confined before trial.

Nang-tse shar is in fact the Chief Central Jail of Lhasa, where prisoners under trial are put to torture. It is under the supervision of the *Mipon* (མི་དམོག་), the sheriff of Lhasa. The Government does not provide the prisoners with food, but it does not object to food being supplied to them by their relations, friends, and outsiders, who may take pity on them. The Mussalman merchants and traders, both from China and Kashmer, residing at Lhasa, generally send food and eatables to the wretched starving prisoners of *Nang-tse shar*. Pious pilgrims who happen to visit Lhasa, and religiously disposed people also send them food and money occasionally. Some kind people, occasionally, offer to ransom their lives by paying what is called the life-money or fine.

At Shiga-tse there is only one Jail. It is called the Til-bu Tsing-tsing (the house of the ringing bell), on account of the tinkling of the heavy chains and hand-cuffs worn by the prisoners. There are Zang-tson in almost every town and large village where there is a magisterial court. Local life prisoners are not kept in any of these. Life convicts are transferred from one prison to another.

The custom of sending failing debtors to jail does not prevail in Tibet. Prisoners who are invariably life convicts are not allowed to do any kind of work. In fact there are no short-term prisoners in Tibet. Women, like men, are also sent to jail for the same kind of offences. In many of the prisons where women have been confined with men as life convicts, children have been born and reared.

2. *Short Note on the Golden Book of Buddha's Ordination.*—By BARU SARAT CHANDRA DAS, C.I.E.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part I.

3. *Three documents relating to the History of Ladakh: Tibetan Text, Translation, and Notes.*—By the late DR. KARL MARX, Moravian Missionary at Leh, Ladakh. Communicated by the PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

(Abstract).

This is a continuation of a paper by Dr. Marx, published in Part I. of the *Journal* of the Society for 1891. The author died (before that communication was published) at Leh, on the 29th of May 1891, at the early age of 34 years. His lamented death left a serious gap in the ranks of Tibetan scholars. In the former paper the history of Ladakh was carried down to the end of the reign of the 22nd king Senge-man-gyal, and the present one commences with an account of his successor De-ldan-nam-gyal and goes down to the beginning of the Dogr  invasions in the first quarter of the present century. It has been sent to the Society by the author's brother, the Rev. Dr. Gustaf Dalman of Leipzig. It will be published in full in the *Journal*, Part I.



LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in December last:—

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS, AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

- Batavia. Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen,—
Notulen, Deel XXXI, Aflevering 3.
- . ———. Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal,-Land-en Volken-
kunde, Deel XXXVII, Aflevering 1.
- Bombay. The Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XXII, Part 279.
- Budapest. La Société Hongroise de Géographie,—Bulletin, Tome
XXI, Fasc. 5 et 6.
- Calcutta. Indian Engineering,—Vol. XIV, Nos. 24-27.
- . Maha-Bodhi Society,—Journal, Vol. II, No. 7.
- The Hague. Nederlandsche Entomologische Vereeniging,—Tijdschrift
voor Entomologie, Band XXXV, Nrn. 1-4.
- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1125-28.
- . The Athenæum,—Nos. 3443-51.
- . Nature,—Vol. XLIX, Nos. 1256-59; and Index to Vol.
XLVIII.
- . Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, Vol. LIV,
No. 1.
- . Royal Geographical Society,—Geographical Journal, Vol. II,
No. 6.
- Moscow. La Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou,—Bulletin,
Nos. 2 et 3, 1893.
- Mussoorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XIX, No. 12.
- Paris. Société de Géographie,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, Nos. 15
et 16, 1893.
- Prague. Der K. K. Sternwarte zu Prag,—Astronomische Beobach-
tungen, 1888-91.
- Rome. La Società Degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Tome
XXII, No. 9.
- St. Petersburg. Comité Géologique,—Mémoires, Tome IV, No. 3.
- Taiping. Perak Government,—Gazette, Vol. VI, No. 28.
- Vienna. Der K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseums,—Annalen, Band
VI, Nrn. 3 und 4.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

- BLANFORD, W. T. On a stag (*Cervus Thoroldi*), from Tibet, and on the Mammals of the Tibetan Plateau. 8vo. London, 1893.
- BLOOMFIELD, MAURICE. Contributions to the Interpretation of the Veda. 8vo. Baltimore, 1893.
- HAECKEL, ERNST. Der Monismus als Band zwischen Religion und Wissenschaft. 8vo. Bonn, 1893.
- . Zur Phylogenie der australischen Fauna. 4to. Jena, 1893.
- LYMAN, B. S. The Great Mesozoic Fault in New Jersey. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1893.
- MITRA, SARAT CHANDRA. Note on the use of Locusts as an Article of Diet among the Ancient Persians. 8vo. Bombay, 1893.
- MITRA, SARAT CHANDRA. On some additional Folk-Beliefs about the Tiger. 8vo. Bombay, 1893.
- WEBER, ALBR. Über die Königsweihe, den Râjasûya. 4to. Berlin, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.

Report on the Nagpur Experimental Farms in the Central Provinces for the year 1892-93. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Second Triennial Report of the Sanitary Commissioners for Bengal on the working of the Vaccination Department in Bengal during the three years, 1890-91, 1891-92 and 1892-93. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Fifth Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of Ceylon from April to June 1891. Fcp. Colombo, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

An Index to events relating to India and the East referred to in "*The Times*," between the years 1850 and 1889 inclusive. Fcp. London, 1893.

North Indian Notes and Queries for November 1893, 4to. Allahabad, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Final Report on the Revision of Settlement of the Northern part of the Ferozepore District in the Punjab, 1884-89. Fcp. Lahore, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM. *The Interdependence of Abstract Science and Engineering.* 8vo. London, 1893.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Annual Report of the Director of the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius for the year 1891.

Meteorological Observations taken during the year 1892 at the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius.

ROYAL ALFRED OBSERVATORY, MAURITIUS.

Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Vol. XV.—Electro-Telegraphic Longitude Operations executed during the years 1885-86, 1887-88, 1889-90, and 1891-92 and the revised results of Arcs contained in volumes IX and X also the simultaneous reduction and the final results of the whole of the operations. 4to. Dehra Dun, 1893.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Studies from the Yale Psychological Laboratory for 1892-93. 8vo. New Haven, 1893.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

PERIODICALS PURCHASED.

Calcutta. *Indian Medical Gazette*,—Vol. XXVIII, No. 12.

Geneva. *Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles*,—Tome XXX, No. 11.

Leipzig. *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*,—Band L, Heft 4.

———. ———. *Beiblätter*, Band XVII, Stück 10 und 11.

London. *The Chemical News*,—Vol. LXVIII, Nos. 1774-77.

———. *Numismatic Circular*,—Vol. II, No. 13; and Index to Vol. I.

Paris. *Revue Scientifique*,—Tome LII, Nos. 22-25.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1894.

The Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 7th February, 1894, at 9 P.M.

THE HON'BLE SIR C. A. ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I.,

PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

The following members were present :—

Dr. A. W. Alcock, Babu Gyanendra Kumar Rai Chaudhuri, Babu Hara Chandra Rai Chaudhuri, E. C. Cotes, Esq., Sir A. W. Croft, Babu Sarat Chandra Das, Babu Bhupendra Sri Ghosha, His Grace The Most Rev. Dr. Paul Goethals, G. A. Grierson, Esq., Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, T. H. Holland, Esq., The Rev. Father E. Lafont, W. A. Lee, Esq., H. Luson, Esq., C. J. Lyall, Esq., J. Mann, Esq., C. R. Marriott, Esq., L. de Nicéville, Esq., Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, M. H. Oung, Esq., Alex. Pedler, Esq., Pandit Satyavrata Samasrama, Pandit Haraprasad Sastri, Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitors :—Babu Chandra Kanta Basu, H. V. Elliott, Esq., W. J. Simmons, Esq., Lieutenant F. W. D. Trotter.

According to the Bye-Laws of the Society, the President ordered the Voting papers to be distributed for the election of Officers and Members of Council for 1894, and appointed Messrs. E. C. Cotes and M. H. Oung to be Scrutineers.

The PRESIDENT then called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1893.

The Council of the Asiatic Society have the honour to submit the following Report on the state and progress of the Society's affairs during the past year.

Member List.

During the year under review 28 Ordinary Members were elected, 17 withdrew, 8 died, one being a Life Member, 3 were removed from the list under rule 40, being more than 3 years absent from India, and 2 were struck off under rule 9, not having paid their admission fees. The total number of members at the close of 1893, was thus 308 against 310 at the preceding year; of these 116 were Resident, 123 non-Resident, 12 Foreign, 22 Life, 33 absent from India, and 2 Special non-subscribing members, as will be seen from the following table, which also shows the fluctuations in the number of Ordinary Members during the past six years:—

Year.	Paying.				Non-paying.				Grand Total.
	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Foreign.	Total.	Life.	Absent.	Special Non-Subscribing.	Total.	
1888 ...	98	136	15	249	20	34	2	56	305
1889 ...	108	135	13	256	22	27	2	51	307
1890 ...	105	140	10	255	21	25	2	48	303
1891 ...	101	134	10	245	21	27	2	50	295
1892 ...	115	127	11	253	22	33	2	57	310
1893 ...	116	123	12	251	22	33	2	57	308

The eight Ordinary Members, the loss of whom by death during the year we have to regret, were Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif Khan, Mr. Henry F. Blanford, Lieutenant-General George Byres Mainwaring, Mr. E. O'Brien, Babu Upendra Chundra Roy, Pandit Haridas Sastri, Maharaja Sir Harendra Kishore Singh, and Mr. James Wood-Mason.

There were three deaths amongst the Honorary Members, *viz.*, Major-General Sir A. Cunningham, Monsieur E. Renan, and Professor J. O. Westwood. The number now stands at 20.

The lists of Special Honorary Members, Corresponding Members, and Associate Members, continue unaltered from last year, there having been no casualties. Their numbers stand at 5, 6 and 10, respectively.

During the year one member, His Highness the Maharajah Scindia, compounded for his future subscriptions.

Indian Museum.

No presentations were made over to the Indian Museum.

The Trustees on behalf of the Society were:—

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.

A. Pedler, Esq.
 Dr. D. D. Cunningham.
 C. Little, Esq.
 Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar.

Finance.

The accounts of the Society are shown in Statement No. 1, in the Appendix under the usual heads.

Statement No. 8, contains the balance sheet of the Society, and of the different funds administered through it.

The Budget Estimate for 1893, was taken at the following figures :—
 Receipts, Rs. 16,326. Expenditure, Rs. 15,698.

The actual results were found to be :—Receipts, Rs. 18,270-10-6.
 Expenditure, Rs. 12,556-13-2.

The receipts thus show an increase of Rs. 1,944-10-6, and the expenditure a decrease of Rs. 3,141-2-10, on the Budget Estimate, leaving a balance in favor of the Society of Rs. 5,085-13-4.

The increase in receipts is under the heads of "Subscriptions" and "Government Allowance." "Subscriptions" were estimated at Rs. 7,400, whilst the actual sum was Rs. 8,307-5-0, the increase being due to some of the arrear subscriptions from Members having been realized. "Government Allowance" shows an increase of Rs. 1,500. During the year Rs. 1,000 was received from the Government of North-Western Provinces, as a contribution to the Society's *Journal*, Part I, for the publication of Mr. Hoey's paper on "Sēt Mahēt," of which 150 copies were sent to them, and Rs. 500 from the Government of Madras towards the publication of Part III of the Society's *Journal*.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Company, have not submitted their accounts, and thus there appears a reduction of Rs. 118-5-6 under the head of "Sale of publications." "Rent of Rooms" is also below the estimate, but this is due to the non-receipt of rent, the Treasurer of the Photographic Society having been away from Calcutta, during the two last months of the year.

On the expenditure side, the items of "Commission," "Contingencies," "*Journal*, Part I," and "Printing Circulars," etc., show an increase. The first was due to the arrear subscriptions realized. No extraordinary expenditure was contemplated during the year, and Rs. 150 were set aside for contingent charges. But during the year it was found necessary to purchase scales for numismatic purposes, water-proofs for peons, Secretaries' despatch boxes, etc., and to pay Rs. 102 for professional opinion on the question of the Society's boundary wall, and hence Rs. 321-7-3 was spent under this heading. The Budget Estimate

for *Journal*, Part I, has been exceeded by Rs. 983-1-6, a sum which is more than covered by the special grant from the Government of North-Western Provinces for the publication of Mr. Hoey's paper on "Sét Mahët." Owing to a new edition of the Society's Bye-laws being printed, there is a slight increase of Rs. 36-12-0, under the head of "Printing Circulars," etc.

An expenditure of only Rs. 242-7-0 appears under the head "Books," in consequence of the non-receipt of Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.'s accounts, the books purchased through our London agents amounting to £ 71-16-5.

Owing to extensive repairs to the Society's buildings and to the complete change of gas fittings, the accounts show an extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 9,674-1-3, a sum which is below the estimate.

The actual expenditure on the *Journal* and *Proceedings* was as follows :—

			Rs. A. P.		
<i>Journal</i> ...	...	{ Part I. ... Part II. ... Part III. ...	...	...	3,083 1 6
			...	...	1,376 3 6
			...	...	212 1 2
<i>Proceedings</i> ...	...	...	...	902 4 0	
Total			...	...	5,573 10 2

This is less than the Budget Estimate by Rs. 1,626-5-10, but the bills for the printing of Part III, during the past year have not yet been submitted.

The Budget Estimate of ordinary receipts and expenditure for 1894 has been fixed as follows :—Receipts, Rs. 17,576. Expenditure, Rs. 16,993.

On the receipts side, there is an increase under the head of "Government Allowances" owing to grants of Rs. 1,000 and of Rs. 500 made by Governments of Assam and Madras, respectively, for Part III of the Society's *Journal* dealing with Anthropology, Ethnology and Folk-lore. The estimate for "Miscellaneous Receipts" has been reduced by Rs. 250 as the sum actually received under this heading was little more than Rs. 100 during the past year.

On the expenditure side the items "Stationery," "Postage," "Freight," "Contingencies," "*Journal*, Part III," and "Printing Circulars," &c., have been increased. "Stationery" has been increased by Rs. 50, owing to the compilation of Society's Library Catalogue. The item of postage has been increased by Rs. 50. This will cover the despatch of those numbers of the *Journal* of 1893 which have been

recently issued. "Freight" has been slightly increased owing to the continental agency.

There will, however, be an extraordinary item of expenditure for the year 1894 on account of Part I of the *Journal*.

The details of the Budget Estimate are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions	...	...	Rs.	7,400	0	0
Sales of Publications	...	...	...	400	0	0
Interests on Investments	...	...	...	5,456	0	0
Rent of Rooms	...	...	...	720	0	0
Government Allowances	...	...	...	3,500	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	100	0	0
				<hr/>		
Total Rs.				17,576	0	0
				<hr/>		

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries	...	...	...	Rs.	3,400	0	0
Commission	...	...	...	...	400	0	0
Pension	...	...	...	...	48	0	0
Stationery	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
Lighting	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Municipal Taxes	...	...	...	...	819	0	0
Postage	...	...	...	...	650	0	0
Freight	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
Meeting	...	...	...	...	80	0	0
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
Books *	...	...	...	...	1,800	0	0
Local Periodicals	...	...	...	...	31	0	0
Binding	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
Journal, Part I	...	...	...	...	2,100	0	0
" Part II	...	...	...	...	2,100	0	0
" Part III	...	...	...	...	3,500	0	0
Proceedings	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Printing Circulars, &c.	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
				<hr/>			
Total Rs.				16,993	0	0	
				<hr/>			

* In addition to Rs. 480 which remains unexpended from the grant of last year.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

For printing the remaining portion of Major Raverty's article on the "Mihran of Sind and its Tributaries."	Rs.	1,265	0	0
Press Bills for <i>Journal</i> , Part I, Nos. 2-3 of 1893.	Rs.	856	0	0
	Total Rs.	2,121	0	0

London Agency.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., not having submitted their accounts with the Society during the year, nothing can be said about the sales made by them of the Society's publications, or of the amount due to or by the Society. No remittance was made to them during the year.

The number of copies of parts of the *Journals*, of the *Proceedings*, and of the *Bibliotheca Indica* sent to the Agents during 1893 for sale, were 308, 110, and 178, valued @ £ 46-1-6d., £ 8-5-0d., and Rs. 106-4-0, respectively.

Seven invoices of books purchased and of publications of various Societies sent in exchange were received during the year. The value of the books purchased amounted to £ 71-16-5.

Continental Agency.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, newly appointed by the Council as agent to the Society, received during the year, 299 copies of *Journals*, 273 copies of *Proceedings*, 843 copies of *Bibliotheca Indica* valued @ £ 44-17-0d., £ 9-11-8½d., and Rs. 483-8-0, respectively, and the other books for sale amounting to Rs. 69-8-0.

Library.

The total number of volumes or parts of volumes added to the library during the year was 2,053, of which 660 were purchased and 1,393 presented or received in exchange for the Society's publications.

A new edition of the Society's Library Catalogue has been taken in hand and the compilation has been entrusted to the Assistant Secretary of the Society.

Publications.

There were published during the year, ten numbers of the *Proceedings* (No. 10 of 1892 and Nos. 1 to 9 of 1893) containing 210 pages of letter-press; four numbers of the *Journal*, Part I (No. 4 of 1892 and

Nos. 1 to 3 of 1893) containing 331 pages of letter-press and 9 plates ; four numbers of the *Journal*, Part II (No. 3 of 1892, Nos. 1 to 3 of 1893) containing 264 pages of letter-press, and 13 plates ; two numbers of the *Journal*, Part III (Nos. 1 and 2 of 1893), containing 94 pages of letter-press ; an extra number of the *Journal*, Part I for 1892, containing 64 pages of letter-press and 30 plates. Indexes to the *Journal*, Parts I and II for 1892, were also published.

Building.

Although Rs. 2,428 was spent on the building in 1887, extensive repairs were found necessary during the year. They were carried out by Messrs. Mackintosh Burn & Co., at a cost of Rs. 9,674-1-3.

Anthropology.

In August 1892, the Monthly General Meeting resolved that a third section dealing with Anthropology, Ethnography and Folk-lore, should be added to the Society's *Journal*, and that the Council should be authorized to enter into negotiations with the Government of Bengal in order to obtain a grant in connection therewith. An application was addressed to the Government of Bengal, and they were pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 2,000 a year for the purpose of enabling the Asiatic Society of Bengal to add such a third section to their *Journal*. During the year 1893, the Government of Assam sanctioned a grant of Rs 1,000 a year and the Government of Madras Rs. 500 for the two official years 1893-94 and 1894-95, for the same purpose.

Elliott Prize for Scientific Research.

During the year 1892, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Elliott created an endowment for the encouragement of original research in Physical Science in Bengal and for this purpose invested the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. promissory notes, yielding an annual return of Rs. 200. The scheme proposed was that a prize should be awarded from the annual sum received as interest, whether in cash, or partly in the form of a gold medal and partly in cash, for any original essay giving the result of original research or investigation in any branch of Physical, Chemical, Mathematical or Natural Science. The Trustees appointed to administer the property were the President of the Asiatic Society, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

The Council of the Asiatic Society have authorized the President to act as a Trustee, and have agreed to the prize being awarded at the Annual General Meeting.

Coin Cabinet.

During the year 71 Coins were added to the Society's Cabinet, of which 6 were of gold mixed with some other metal; 39 were of silver and 26 of copper. They belong to the following classes: Bactrian (Apollodotus) 3, Kuninda 5, Andhra 13, Chēdi 6, Pathān 13, Bengal (independent Sultāns) 7, Moghul 16, Kuch Bihar 4, Jayantipur 1, Assam 1, Nepal 2. Under the Treasure Trove Act were acquired 63 of these coins; viz., 59 through the Governments of the Bengal Presidency, and 4 through the Government of Bombay. 8 coins were presented by Mr. E. A. Gait, C.S. With the exception of the Andhra and Chēdi coins, they all belong to well-known types, and detailed notices of them are published in the Society's *Proceedings* for March, June and August, 1893.

Office of Secretaries.

Mr. G. A. Grierson carried on the duties of Philological Secretary and Editor of the *Journal*, Part I, during the year, except for three months from August to October, when he was absent on leave, and Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle took charge of the work.

Paṇḍit Hara Prasād Śāstri continued Joint Philological Secretary throughout the year.

Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh carried on the duties of Natural History Secretary and Editor of the *Journal*, Part II, throughout the year.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Risley carried on the duties of the Anthropological Secretary and Editor of the *Journal*, Part III, during the year.

Dr. W. King carried on the duties of Treasurer up to August when he resigned, and Mr. C. Little was appointed in his place.

Mr. C. R. Wilson carried on the duties of the General Secretary and Editor of the *Proceedings* during the year, except for two months, May and June, when he was absent on leave, and Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh took charge of the work in addition to his duties as Natural History Secretary to the Society.

Mr. J. H. Elliott continued Assistant Secretary and Librarian throughout the year.

There were no changes in the posts of Assistant Librarian, Cashier, Pandit and Copyist which were held by the permanent incumbents, Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Babu Nitya Gopal Bose, Paṇḍit Hari Mohan Vidhyabhushan and Babu Nani Lal Manna.

Bibliotheca Indica.

Nine fasciculi were issued during the year, of which one is in the Arabic-Persian, seven in the Sanskrit, and one in the Tibetan Series.

They belong to eight different works, two fasciculi being issued for one Sanskrit work only, namely the *Tattva Cintāmaṇi*. Only two works came to a close, namely, the *Varāha Purāna* and the *Madana-Pārijāta*.

The Philological Secretary exercised complete control over the publication. No new fasciculus was taken in hand without his sanction. The result of this vigilance has been the liquidation of old debts and the restoration of the solvency of the Fund. By the middle of the year it was found that the Society was in a position to commence new publications, at least, some of those that were stopped for want of funds. But it was also recognised that care should be taken not to overdo the work and not to fall into debt. At the suggestion of the President, therefore, a Budget was prepared by the Philological Committee, and the Secretary was asked to strictly adhere to the Budget. The Budget included the names of publications taken in hand, the names of publications which would be taken in hand as soon as funds were available, and the names of publications approved and sanctioned. Any new work when sanctioned should be first entered into the third list and should gradually rise to the first and be taken in hand.

The expenditure of the Oriental Publication Fund during the year 1893 is Rs. 7,831-6-0, which includes the printing charges for 16, and editing charges for 14, fasciculi, giving the average of Rs. 522 for each fasciculus. This leaves a balance of Rs. 5,571-15-11 to the credit of the Fund at the end of the year.

The following is a descriptive list of the publications issued during 1893 :—

A. ARABIC-PERSIAN SERIES.

1. *Āin-i-Akbarī*, the constitutional history of the Mughal Empire in Akbar's time by Abū-l-faẓl, one of the most learned men of his court. The work was compiled by Akbar's special order. Translated by Colonel H. S. Jarrett, advanced by one fasciculus only, No. 831, Volume III, Fasc. II.

B. SANSKRIT SERIES.

1. *Çrauta-Sūtra* of Çāṅkhāyana, Edited by Professor Dr. Alfred Hillebrand of Breslau in Germany, has advanced by one fasciculus only, No. 827, Vol. III, Fasc. I.

2. *Madana-Pārijāta*, Edited by Paṇḍit Madhusūdana Smṛitiratna, Professor of Smṛiti in the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, has advanced by one fasciculus only, No. 828, Fasc. XI. The work has come to a close. It was written by Paṇḍit Viçvāçvara Bhaṭṭa at the court of Madana Pāla of Kāsthā, a small town on the Jamunā, near Delhi. The same

patron of letters got a Vaidyaka work similarly compiled in his court. That work also was named after himself like this. It has been called Madana-Binōda-Nighaṅṭu. He flourished about the middle of the fourteenth century of the Christian era.

3. Varāha Purāṇa under the editorship of Paṇḍit Hṛishikeśa Śāstrī, one of the Junior Professors of the same College, advanced by one fasciculus No. 829, Fasc. XIV. The work comes to a close in this fasciculus.

4. Tattva-Chintāmaṇi, the standard work on the Nyāya Philosophy in Bengal, composed seven hundred years ago in Mithilā by Gaṅgēṣa Upādhyāya, has advanced by two fasciuli, Nos. 830 and 832, Vol. III, Fascs. I and II. The third Volume completes the chapter on inference and treats of the inference of the Godhead. The work is accompanied by the commentary of Jayadēva Miṣra entitled Ālōka.

5. Bṛhad-Dharma Purāṇa, one of the latest works of the Paurāṇik literature, has advanced by one fasciculus, No. 833, Fasc. IV, under the editorship of Paṇḍit Haraprasād Śāstrī, M. A.

6. Nyāya-Vārttika, an ancient commentary on the Aphorisms of Gautama by the famous Udyōta-kara, has advanced by one fasciculus only, No. 834, Fasc. II, under the editorship of Paṇḍit Vindhyeçvari prasād Dube, Librarian, Benares Sanskrit College Library. The work when completed will be a valuable contribution to the Library of Nyāya School of Philosophy.

C. TIBETAN SERIES.

1. Avadāna-Kalpalatā has advanced by one fasciculus only, No. 826, Volume II, Fasc. II, under the joint editorship of Babu Saratchandra Dās, C. I. E., Tibetan Translator to Government, and Paṇḍit Harimohan Vidyābhūshan, Oriental Librarian of the Asiatic Society. The work is so printed that one page contains the Tibetan metrical translation and the other the Sanskrit text. It has been so designed to help the study of Tibetan through the medium of Sanskrit. The work was composed in Kāshmir during the eleventh century by the poet named Kshemendra, and is now the Standard Buddhist work in Tibet, read both in original and in translation.

List of all Societies, Institutions, &c., to which the Publications of the Asiatic Society have been sent during the year, or from which publications have been received.

* Societies, &c., which have received the Asiatic Society's publications, and have sent their publications in return.

† Societies, &c., which have received the Asiatic Society's publications, but have sent none in return.

§ Societies, &c., whose publications have been received, but to which nothing has been sent in return.

- * Allahabad :—Editor, *Pioneer*.
- † Amsterdam :—Royal Zoological Society.
- * ————— :—Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen.
- † Angers :—Société d' Etudes Scientifiques d' Angers.
- § Austin :—Texas Academy of Sciences.
- * Baltimore :—Johns Hopkins University.
- * Batavia :—Society of Arts and Sciences.
- * ————— :—Kon Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch-Indië.
- † Berlin :—Gesellschaft Naturforschende Freunde zu Berlin.
- * ————— :—Royal Academy of Sciences.
- § ————— :—Entomologische Verein.
- † Berne :—Société Suisse d' Entomologie.
- † Bombay :—Bombay Anthropological Society.
- § ————— :—Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
- * ————— :—Editor, *Indian Antiquary*.
- * ————— :—Editor, *Times of India*.
- * ————— :—Natural History Society.
- * Bordeaux :—L' Académie Nationale des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts.
- † ————— :—Société Linnéenne.
- * Boston :—Natural History Society.
- § ————— :—American Oriental Society.
- * Brisbane :—Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, Queensland Branch.
- § ————— :—Royal Society of Queensland.
- † Brookville :—Society of Natural History.
- † Brunswick :—Verein für Naturwissenschaft.
- * Brussels :—L' Académie Royale des Sciences.
- † ————— :—Musée Royal d' Histoire Naturelle de Belgique.
- * ————— :—Société Entomologique de Belgique.
- * ————— :—Société Royale Malacologique de Belgique.
- * Buda Pest :—Royal Hungarian Academy of Sciences

- † Buenos Ayres :—National Museum.
- * ————— :—Academia Nacional de Ciencias de la Republica Argentina.
- † Caen :—Société de Linnéenne de Normandie.
- * Calcutta :—Agri-Horticultural Society of India.
- * ————— :—Geological Survey of India.
- * ————— :—Editor, *Englishman*.
- * ————— :—Editor, *Indian Daily News*.
- § ————— :—Editor, *Indian Engineer*.
- § ————— :—Editor, *Indian Engineering*.
- * ————— :—Editor, *Indian Mirror*.
- * ————— :—Indian Museum.
- § ————— :—Mahabodhi Society.
- † ————— :—Mahomedan Literary Society.
- § ————— :—Photographic Society of India.
- * ————— :—Survey of India.
- * ————— :—Tuttobodhini Shova.
- * ————— :—University Library.
- * Cambridge :—University Library.
- * Cassel :—Der Verein für Naturkunde.
- * Cherbourg :—Société Nationale des Sciences Naturelles.
- * Chicago, Ill. :—Editor, *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*.
- * Christiana :—University Library.
- * Colombo :—Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
- * Copenhagen :—La Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord.
- † Cuttack :—Cuttack Library.
- * Danzig :—Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
- * Dehra Dun :—Great Trigonometrical Survey.
- * Dresden :—Entomologischen Vereins "Iris."
- † ————— :—Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologisch-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden.
- † Dublin :—Royal Dublin Society.
- * ————— :—Royal Irish Academy.
- * Edinburgh :—Royal Society.
- § ————— :—Royal Physical Society.
- † ————— :—Scottish Geographical Society.
- * Florence :—Società Italiana di Anthropologia, Etnologia e Psicologia Comparata.
- * ————— :—Società Africana d' Italia.
- * Frankfurt :—Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
- * ————— :—Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins des Regierungsbezirks.
- * Geneva :—Société de Physique et d' Histoire Naturelle.
- † Genoa :—Museo Civico di Storia Naturale.

- * Giessen :—Oberhessische Gesellschaft für Natur und Heilkunde.
- * Graz :—Naturwissenschaftlichen Verein für Styria.
- § Hague :—Köninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlansch-Indië.
- * ——— :—Netherlands Entomological Society.
- * Hamburg :—Naturhistorisches Museum zu Hamburg.
- * ——— :—Naturwissenschaftlichen Verein.
- † Halle :—Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft.
- † ——— :—Kaiserlichen Leopoldinisch-Carlinische Akademie.
- * Hamilton (Canada) :—Hamilton Association.
- * Havre :—Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre.
- † Helsingfors :—Societas pro Flora et Fauna Fennica.
- * ——— :—Société des Sciences de Finlande.
- § Ithaca (U. S. A.) :—Cornell University.
- † Kiev :—Société des Naturalistes.
- * Königsberg :—Die Physikalische-Oekonomische Gesellschaft.
- * Lahore :—Editor, *Civil and Military Gazette*.
- † ——— :—Agricultural Society.
- § Leipzig :—Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft.
- § ——— :—Der K. Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften.
- † Leyden :—Royal Herbarium.
- * Liège :—Société Géologique de Belgique.
- † ——— :—Société des Sciences,
- † Liverpool :—Literary and Philosophical Society.
- * London :—Anthropological Institute.
- * ——— :—Editor, *Academy*.
- * ——— :—Editor, *Athenæum*.
- * ——— :—British Museum.
- * ——— :—Geological Society.
- * ——— :—Institution of Civil Engineers.
- * ——— :—Institution of Electrical Engineers.
- * ——— :—Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
- * ——— :—Editor, *Nature*.
- * ——— :—Linnean Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
- * ——— :—Royal Astronomical Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Geographical Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Institution of Great Britain.
- * ——— :—Royal Microscopical Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Society.
- * ——— :—Statistical Society.
- * ——— :—Zoological Society.

- * Lyons :—La Société d' Agriculture, d' Histoire Naturelle et des Arts Utiles.
- † ——— :—Muséum d' Histoire Naturelle.
- * ——— :—La Société d' Anthropologie.
- † Madras :—Literary Society.
- * ——— :—Government Central Museum.
- § Melbourne :—Royal Society of Victoria.
- * Manchester :—Literary and Philosophical Society.
- * Mexico :—Sociedad Científica " Antonio Alzate."
- * Moscow :—Société Imperiale des Naturalistes.
- * Munich :—K. Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- * Nantes :—Société des Sciences Naturelles de L' ouest de la France.
- * Naples :—Società Africana d' Italia.
- * New Haven :—Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.
- † Newport (R. I.) :—Natural History Society.
- * New York :—American Museum of Natural History.
- * Ottawa :—Geological and Natural History Survey of the Dominion of Canada.
- † Oxford :—Bodleian Library.
- † ——— :—Indian Institute,
- * Paris :—Société de Géographie.
- * ——— :—Société d' Anthropologie.
- * ——— :—Société Asiatique.
- * ——— :—Musée Guimet.
- † ——— :—National Library.
- * ——— :—Société Zoologique.
- † ——— :—Société Académique Indo-Chinoise.
- * ——— :—Museum d' Histoire Naturelle.
- * Philadelphia :—Academy of Natural Sciences.
- † ——— :—Editor, *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery*.
- * Pisa :—Société Toscana di Scienze Naturali.
- § Prague :—K. K. Sternwarte.
- § Rio de Janeiro :—Imperial Observatorio.
- § Rome :—Société degli Spettroscopisti Italiani.
- § Roorkee :—Editor, *Indian Forester*.
- * St. Petersburg :—Comité Géologique.
- * ——— :—Imperial Library.
- * ——— :—Russian Geographical Society.
- * ——— :—Académie Impériale des Sciences.
- * ——— :—Jardin Impériale de Botanique.
- § ——— :—Société Impériale de Mineralogique.
- * San Francisco :—Californian Academy of Arts and Sciences.

- * Santiago :—Deutsche Wissenschaftliche Vereines.
 - § Schaffhausen :—Swiss Entomological Society.
 - * Shanghai :—China Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
 - † Simla :—United Service Institution of India.
 - † Stettin :—Entomological Society.
 - * Stockholm :—Entomologische Tidskrift.
 - * ————— :—Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.
 - * Sydney :—Royal Society of New South Wales.
 - * ————— :—Linnean Society of New South Wales.
 - § Taiping :—Government of Perak.
 - * Toronto :—Canadian Institute.
 - * Tokyo :—Imperial University of Japan.
 - * Trieste :—Société Adriatica di Scienze Naturale.
 - † ————— :—Museo Civico di Storia Naturale.
 - * Turin :—Reale Accademia delle Scienze.
 - † Ulwar :—Ulwar Library.
 - * Vienna :—Anthropologische Gesellschaft.
 - * ————— :—K. K. Akademie der Wissenschaften.
 - † ————— :—K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt.
 - * ————— :—K. K. Naturhistorische Hofmuseums.
 - * ————— :—K. K. Zoologisch-Botanische Gesellschaft.
 - † ————— :—Ornithologische Verein.
 - † Washington :—Commissioners of the Department of Agriculture.
 - * ————— :—Smithsonian Institution.
 - * ————— :—United States Geological Survey.
 - * ————— :—United States National Museum.
 - * Wellington :—New Zealand Institute.
 - * ————— :—Polynesian Society.
 - * Wisconsin :—Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.
 - * Württemberg :—Natural History Society.
 - * Yokohama :—Asiatic Society.
 - * ————— :—Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ostasiens.
 - * Zagreb :—Archæological Society.
 - * Zurich :—Naturforschenden Gesellschaft.
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ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL DURING 1893.

January 26th, Ordinary Meeting.

The request of Prof. Leumann of the Strassburg University, asking for the loan of "Hari Vaiṣṇa Purāṇa," a Jain manuscript, from the library, was granted.

An offer from Mr. V. Ball to exchange with three complete volumes of the Society's *Journals* for certain numbers of the *Journals* and *Proceedings*, wanting in his set, was referred to the Librarian for report as to what numbers were available.

In reply to a letter asking to be allowed to hold an ambulance class for ladies on Thursdays in February 1893, from 12 to 1 P. M., Mrs. Rosalie Trelawny was informed that owing to the Society's building being under repair, it would be impossible to accede to her request.

Messrs. Mengens, King and Simons were ordered to audit the accounts for 1892.

February 23rd, Ordinary Meeting.

An exchange with the Society's *Journal*, Part I, and *Proceedings*, with the publications of the Archæological Survey of Ceylon, was sanctioned.

It was ordered that the request of Mr. E. J. Rapson, offering the text and translation of the "Yājñavalkyagīta" for publication in the *Bibliotheca Indica*, should be circulated to the Philological Committee.

An offer from Paṇḍit Satyavrata Sāmācramī to edit the "Aitarēya Brāhmaṇa" with the commentary of Śāyana for the *Bibliotheca Indica*, was referred to the Philological Committee.

Copies of MacDonell's "New Sanskrit-English Dictionary" and General Cunningham's "Mahābōdhi" were ordered to be purchased for the Library.

With reference to his offer to exchange three volumes of the Society's *Journals* for certain wanting numbers, Mr. Ball was informed of the available numbers in stock.

On the recommendation of the Members of Council, an Anthropological Assistant on Rs. 20, was appointed from the 15th January, 1893.

March 30th, Ordinary Meeting.

It was agreed, at Messrs. Luzac & Co.'s request, to supply them with one copy each of the new publications of the *Bibliotheca Indica* as soon as published, to enable them to insert the publication in their Oriental List.

At the request of Babu Nilmoni Mukerjee, it was agreed to

recommend him to Government as an applicant for free copies of the "Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts."

On the recommendation of the Philological Secretary, a copy of Beale's "Oriental Biographical Dictionary," edited by H. G. Keene, was ordered to be purchased for the Library.

April 27th, Ordinary Meeting.

The request of Pandit Vámana Sástrí, asking for the loan of two Sanskrit Manuscripts entitled "Bṛhat Parāçara" and "Vṛddha Parāçara," from the Government Collection, was complied with.

The appointment of Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh, Natural History Secretary, to act for two months as the General Secretary, in the place of Mr. C. R. Wilson, and in addition to his own duties, was approved and ordered to be reported at the General Meeting.

The outstanding bills of the Oriental Publication Fund having been paid off, the Philological Committee were ordered to report what work was in hand and what work should be taken up for the money available.

May 25th, Ordinary Meeting.

At the request of Mr. Robert K. Douglas, it was ordered that a second copy of the Society's *Journal* and *Proceedings*, be sent free, addressed to the Keeper of the Oriental Books and Manuscripts, British Museum. Mr. Douglas was informed that the Society would be glad to receive in some cases, duplicate copies of important publications of that Department.

On the death of Mr. James Wood-Mason, Vice-President of the Society, the following resolution was recorded: "The Council desire to place on record their deep sense of the very great loss the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and Indian Natural Science, have sustained by the untimely death of their Vice-President, Mr. James Wood-Mason, and to express their sorrow at the sad event that has deprived the Society of one of its most active and enthusiastic supporters, and the Council of a much esteemed colleague and friend." It was ordered that a letter of condolence should be drawn up in the above terms, signed by the Members of Council, and forwarded to Mrs. Wood-Mason. The vacant Vice-Presidentship was offered to Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, and to Mr. C. Little, a seat on the Council of the Society.

The deaths of Professor J. O. Westwood of Oxford, and Monsieur E. Renan of Paris, both Honorary Members of the Society, were ordered to be reported at the General Meeting, and the question of filling up the vacancies to be considered at next Council Meeting.

At the suggestion of the General Secretary, it was ordered that

he should bring the question of keeping the Library open between 7 to 9 A. M., in addition to the usual hours, before the General Meeting, stating that the Council propose to discontinue it.

It was ordered that the Assistant Secretary of the Society should be asked if he could undertake the compilation of a new edition of the Society's Library Catalogue, and how long it would take to finish it.

An offer was made to the Netherlands Entomological Society of Hague for an exchange of publication for their "Tidjschrift voor Entomologie," with the Society's *Journal*, Part II.

June 29th, Ordinary Meeting.

An offer from Dr. P. Horn of Strassburg, to publish the entire text of a "History of Maḥmūd Shāh Khilji" in the *Bibliotheca Indica*, was referred to the Philological Committee for report at next Meeting.

Mr. C. Little's acceptance of the seat on the Council of the Society, was ordered to be reported at the next General Meeting.

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle's acceptance of the vacant Vice-Presidentship of the Society, was ordered to be reported at the next General Meeting.

In reply to a letter asking for aid for the publication of the English translation of the "Mahābhārata," Babu Pratāpa Chandra Rāy, was informed that the Council regretted that they could not assist him, but that the Society would subscribe for an extra copy of the work.

On the recommendation of the Philological Secretary, a copy of "Kitābu-l-Intisar-li-Wasitati-Iqdi-l-Amsar," was ordered to be purchased for the Library.

The Budget drawn up by the Philological Committee of the expenses of the *Bibliotheca Indica*, together with a list shewing the order in which the manuscripts should be edited, was accepted, with a recommendation that the Philological Committee should be directed to draw up a similar Budget in December of every year. The report was ordered to be published in the July *Proceedings*.

It was recorded that the Assistant Secretary was ready to undertake the compilation of a new edition of the Society's Library Catalogue.

July 27th, Ordinary Meeting.

A letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal was recorded, conveying the approval of the Government of India to the name of Babu Nilmoni Mukerjee being included in the list of persons to whom "Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts" are sent.

It was ordered that at the next General Meeting the Secretary should read an invitation from Professor Dr. R. Semon to subscribe for the erection of a marble bust of Professor Dr. E. Haeckel in the

Zoological Institute in Jena, on his sixtieth birthday, and should state that the constitution of the Society did not allow its funds to be used for such purposes, but that he would be glad to forward any subscriptions from Members in their private capacity.

Read a letter from Mahámahopadhyáya Mahesúchandra Nyáyaratna, requesting permission to be allowed to transfer the editorship of the remaining portion of the "Taittiriya Samhita" to Paṇḍit Satya-vrata Sámāçramí. It was resolved that while the Council regret that the Paṇḍit cannot continue the work they approve of the proposed arrangement.

On the recommendation of the Philological Committee, Dr. P. Horn was informed that the funds of the Society would not permit the publication of the "History of Maḥmūd Sháh Khilji" in the *Bibliotheca Indica*, and that it would not be worth while waiting for years.

Read a letter from Mr. E. A. Gait on the subject of the collection of Anthropological information in Assam, and a copy of a communication from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Government of India, Home Department, sanctioning a grant of Rs. 1,000 a year to the Society for the purpose. It was resolved to accept the offer of the Assam Government on the understanding that the Society would not be called upon to expend more than Rs. 1,000 per annum on account of the Assam Ethnographic Enquiries. The Anthropological Secretary was empowered to purchase two sets of instruments, at the approximate cost of £10.

Volume I of an "Anthology of Arabic Poems" was ordered to be purchased for the Library.

With reference to the question of discontinuing the opening of the Library from 7 to 9 A. M., deferred at last Meeting of the Council, it was resolved to send circulars, giving a brief statement of the arguments for or against, to the Resident Members in Calcutta, to ascertain whether they wished the Library to be open from 7 to 9 A. M., in addition to the usual hours.

August 31st, Ordinary Meeting.

The acceptance of the Netherlands Entomological Society of Hague to exchange its "Tijdschrift voor Entomologie" for the Society's *Journal*, Part II, was recorded.

The request of Babu Nilmoni Mukerjee to be supplied with the back volumes of the "Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts" was granted.

In consequence of the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Risley, as Anthropological Secretary of the Society, owing to serious illness, Mr. W. Crooke was asked if he would be willing to act temporarily as Anthropological Secretary.

In reply to a letter of enquiry the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, was informed, that the Asiatic Society was not in a position to afford any definite opinion as to the extent in India generally, and in Bengal especially, of the untouched epigraphical work which should be undertaken by official agency, nor as to the period for which such agency should be maintained; nor had the Society any agency to collect and record information on the subject. They believed, however, that there were sufficient epigraphical materials to fully employ *two* whole-time epigraphical officers for a number of years, one for the North Indian area and the other for South India.

On the recommendation of the Natural History Secretary, a copy of the new edition of J. Hübner's "Sammlung Exotischer Schmetterlinge," was ordered to be purchased for the Library.

The appointment of Babu Sarat Chunder Biswas on Rs. 13 for six months for the purpose of putting the stock in order, was sanctioned.

With reference to a suggestion of Colonel H. S. Jarrett that the publication of "*Muntakhabu-t-Tawārikh*" should be taken in hand as soon as possible, the Hon'ble Major E. Noel of the Rifle Brigade was asked to take over the work.

September 28th, Ordinary Meeting.

The acceptance of the Hon'ble Major E. Noel to undertake the translation of Volume I. of "*Muntakhabu-t-Tawārikh*," was recorded.

October 26th, Ordinary Meeting.

The opening of the Library from 7 to 9 A. M. was discontinued as the majority of the Resident Members were against the proposal.

The amount, Rs. 90, subscribed by the Resident Members of the Society, for the erection of a marble bust of Professor Dr. E. Haeckel in the Zoological Institute in Jena, on his sixtieth birthday, was ordered to be transmitted to Professor Dr. R. Semon of the Zoological Institute, Jena, for the purpose.

The offer of the Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Risley to resume charge of the Anthropological Secretaryship of the Society was accepted with pleasure.

November 30th, Ordinary Meeting.

On the recommendation of the Natural History Secretary the exchange of the Society's *Journal*, Pt. II, for "*Novitates Zoologicae*" was sanctioned.

With reference to the Council order on the question of changing the Agency of the Society, it was resolved to draw up the terms of a

proposed agreement with Messrs. Constable and Co., and to circulate them to Council for approval, together with the existing terms with Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.

A letter from the Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Risley to the effect that he had withdrawn Pt. III, No. 1, of the Society's *Journal* and completely re-arranged the matter, was recorded.

The list of petty charges submitted by the Baptist Mission Press, not formally accepted by the Society, was referred to the Finance Committee.

It was agreed at the suggestion of the General Secretary that Dr. A. W. Alcock should be offered a seat on the Council of the Society in the place of Mr. E. C. Cotes, resigned.

It was agreed to lend "Maitrāyaṇī Çākḥā" and "Mānava Çulva Sūtra," two Sanskrit Manuscripts, to Prof. Dr. F. Knauer on the security of the University of Kiev.

The pay of the Assistant Secretary of the Society was raised to Rs. 100, from the first of January 1894.

On the recommendation of the Natural History Secretary, a copy of the "General Catalogue of Hemiptera," by L. Lethierry and G. Severin, was ordered to be purchased for the Library.

On the recommendation of the General Secretary the purchase of a copy of Major-General Malcolm's "Life of Lord Clive" for the Library was agreed to.

Mr. G. A. Grierson returned from leave and relieved Dr. Hoernle of the Philological Secretaryship to the Society.

December 28th, Ordinary Meeting.

With reference to the request of the President of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science that the Asiatic Society of Bengal should memorialize the Government for the transmission of objects of Natural History to the Union countries at the rate of 'samples of merchandise,' and not at 'letter rates,' which are ten times greater than those of samples of merchandise, it was resolved to forward a copy of the Circular to the Trustees of the Indian Museum, with an intimation that if they were of opinion that a memorial should be framed, the Asiatic Society was willing to co-operate.

A letter from the Hon'ble Major E. Noel, to the effect that he must give up the translation of the "*Muntakhabu-t-Tawārikh*" for the *Bibliotheca Indica*, as he was going on a year's leave to England, and may not return to India, was referred to the Philological Committee.

Dr. A. W. Alcock's acceptance of the seat on the Council of the Society was recorded.

The acknowledgment from Professor Dr. R. Semon of the sum of

£5-11-7, subscribed by the members of the Asiatic Society towards the Haeckel Memorial Bust was recorded.

The question of filling up of the vacancies in the Honorary Membership of the Society caused by the deaths of the late Professor Westwood, and Monsieur Renan, deferred at the July Meeting of Council, was ordered to be circulated to the Council with the previous papers, and a list of the present Honorary Members.

With reference to an offer from Mr. B. Dé, to edit the *Tārikh-i-Rashidi* for the *Bibliotheca Indica*, it was resolved that the proposal should be considered when drawing up the *Bibliotheca Indica* Budget for next year.

The question of publishing the remaining portion of Major Raverty's article on "The Mihrān of Sind and its Tributaries," was referred to the Finance Committee.

With reference to letters from the Superintendent of the Baptist Mission Press dealing with the subject of the Anthropological portion of the Society's *Journal*, and enclosing copies of instructions received from the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, it was resolved to ask Dr. A. W. Alcock to take up the work of the Anthropological Secretaryship, and to inform Mr. Risley that, finding difficulties in the arrangement suggested by him, the Council had recommended Dr. Alcock to be elected Anthropological Secretary for the ensuing year under rule 44.

The Report having been read the PRESIDENT invited the meeting to put any questions or to offer any remarks which any member might think necessary in connection therewith.

No remarks having been offered, the PRESIDENT moved the adoption of the Report. The motion was carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT then read the Report of the Trustees of the "Elliott Prize for Scientific Research."

Report on the "Elliott Prize for Scientific Research."

The Trustees have received essays from the following competitors for the prize :—

- (1.) Babu Asutosh Mukhopādhyāya, M. A., F. R. S. E. (three essays) : —
 - (a) On an application of differential equations to the theory of plane cubics ;
 - (b) Researches on the number of normals common to two surfaces, two curves, or a curve and a surface ;
 - (c) On the application of Gauss' theory of curvature to the evaluation of double integrals.

- (2.) Babu Jnán Saran Chakravarti, Student, Presidency College :—
A chapter on the general equation of the second degree.
- (3.) Babu Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Principal, Berhampore College.
New methods of determining some fundamental definite integrals, being a chapter in the integral calculus ; with an introductory section containing new formulæ for the summation of series, together with their applications.
- (4.) "S. L. S." Student, Presidency College :—
A deduction of the properties of prime and composite numbers from those of recurring decimals and their equivalents in other scales of notation.
- (5.) Babu Chandra Kanta Basu (Sub-Overseer, Madaripur) :—
Mathematical investigations, and their practical applications, if possible, for the determination of a sound-generating spot, where sonorous vibrations commence and afterwards produce the sensation of sound, from the data of observed differences of times in which the same report is heard from several places fixed in position.

The Trustees, after consulting experts, as provided in the scheme, adjudge the prize for the year 1893, to Babu Chandra Kanta Basu, Sub-Overseer, Madaripur (No. 5, in the foregoing list.)

C. A. ELLIOTT. } Trustees.
A. CROFT.

Calcutta, the 31st January, 1894.

The PRESIDENT also read a short account of Babu Chandrakanta Basu's paper, kindly furnished by Mr. A. M. Nash.

Some years ago a Committee was appointed by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, to investigate the causes of the natural phenomenon commonly known as the "Barisal Guns", but owing to the insufficiency of the information on the subject, no definite conclusion could be arrived at. It is clear that if the spot from which the sounds originate could be accurately determined, the difficulty of the investigation would be materially lessened, and this is the problem which the writer has attempted to solve. The principle upon which he has based his solution is the following :—

Assuming that the velocity of sound is known and constant, if the same sound is heard at two different places, the difference between the distances of those places from the spot where the sound originated can be calculated, being equal to the velocity of sound

multiplied by the difference between the times observed. From the well-known property of the hyperbola that the difference between the focal distances of any point of the curve is constant, it follows that the sound must come from some point of a hyperbola having the two observing stations as its foci, or, if allowance be made for the curvature of the earth's surface, from some point of a hyperboloid of revolution. When there are several observing stations, each pair of stations gives a definite locus for the origin of the sound, and if the point common to all these loci can be determined, this point must be the one required.

It is unnecessary to enter into the details of calculations necessary for the determination of this common point, which are given at considerable length in the essay. The writer has also given the modifications of the calculation caused by the variations of the velocity of sound and other causes.

Babu Chandrakanta Basu being present in the meeting, the President presented him with the medal and prize money, adding a few words of congratulation and encouragement.

The PRESIDENT then delivered an address.

(The Address has been printed separately from the Proceedings).

A cordial vote of thanks was proposed by Sir A. W. Croft to the Hon. Sir C. A. Elliott for his address and for his services to the Society, which was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Scrutineers reported the result of the Election of Officers and Members of Council to be as follows:—

President :

C. J. Lyall, Esq., M.A., L.L.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Vice-Presidents :

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.

Sir A. W. Croft, M.A., K.C.I.E.

The Hon. Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

Secretaries and Treasurer :

G. A. Grierson, Esq., C.S.

Dr. J. H. Tall Walsh.

Dr. A. W. Alcock.

C. R. Wilson, Esq., M.A.

Pandit Haraprasad Sastri, M.A.

C. Little, Esq., M.A.

Other Members of Council :

Colonel H. S. Jarrett.

Dr. Mahendralál Sarkar, C.I.E.

Colonel J. Waterhouse, B.S.C.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Amir Ali, C.I.E.

Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.

A. Pedler, Esq., F.R.S.

Dr. W. J. Simpson.

J. Mann, Esq., M.A.

The meeting was then resolved into the Ordinary General Meeting.

C. J. Lyall, Esq., M.A., LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.,

PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Sixty-six Presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next Meeting :—

His Highness Raja Vishwanath Singh, Bahadur, Chief of Chhaturpur, proposed by V. A. Smith, Esq., seconded by C. R. Wilson, Esq.

W. M. Osmond, Esq., proposed by T. H. Holland, Esq., seconded by C. R. Wilson, Esq.

The COUNCIL reported that in consequence of the deaths of Monsieur E. Renan, Professor J. O. Westwood, Major-General Sir. A. Cunningham, Dr. Aloys Sprenger, Dr. Warner Siemens, Professor H. Milne-Edwards, there were now eight vacancies in the list of the Honorary Members. The Council therefore recommended the seven following gentlemen for election as Honorary Members at the next Meeting :—

Sir William Henry Flower, the present Director of the Natural History Departments of the British Museum, who as Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons distinguished himself by his researches on the Comparative Anatomy and Osteology of the Mammalia, especially of the Whales. His work on the homologies and succession of the teeth of mammalia is classical, as is his "Introduction to the Osteology of the Mammalia." Sir William Flower is also well known as one of the leaders of the modern anthropometric school of exact Anthropology.

Dr. Edward Frankland, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., one of the leading English Chemists, who by his researches has largely helped to place

the science of Modern Chemistry in its present position. His discoveries have been made in the various branches of Pure, Physical, Applied and Analytical Chemistry. By his isolation of the Alcohol Radicals (Ethyl was isolated in 1848), he not only did much to establish the Theory of Radicals on a sound basis, but also from his theoretical reasoning on these bodies, and from other similar researches on the Organo-Metallic bodies, he was able to lay the foundation of the Modern Theory of Atomicity. Indeed Frankland may be said to have been the originator of the doctrine of the saturation capacity of elementary atoms. Shortly after he had isolated the radicals, he also by his discovery of the Organo-Metallic bodies placed a new and most powerful instrument of research in the hands of Chemists, and was able to utilise this method himself in the discovery of many new substances, and in the determination of the constitution of many classes of compounds. Amongst his many investigations, the synthetical researches on the acids of the fatty or acetic series, on the lactic series, and on the acrylic series, are most valuable. Indeed his researches in these directions were not only most prolific in themselves, but they also pointed the way to the discovery of vast numbers of other new substances in the hands of other Chemists.

In his researches on Physical Chemistry, he has put forward an entirely new theory as to the source of light in luminous flames, and as to the influence of varying atmospheric pressure on combustion. Also in conjunction with Mr. Lockyer, he published many papers, and made many discoveries with reference to the Chemistry and the Physical conditions of the Sun's Atmosphere.

In Applied and Analytical Chemistry he invented an improved apparatus for the analysis of gases, and in the case of water analysis he revolutionized the whole process, and placed it upon a sound basis. As a member of the River's Pollution Commission, too, his contributions to our knowledge of methods of treatment of sewage, and foul waste-liquids from factories, &c., which liquids were formerly allowed to pollute the running streams in Great Britain, have been most valuable.

In addition to the above summary of his work in Chemistry, it may be mentioned that he has contributed largely to our knowledge on such various subjects as "The Source of Muscular Power," "Measurement of Solar Intensity," "The Physical Cause of the Glacial Epoch," &c., &c..

Monsieur Louis Pasteur, to whose world-wide reputation—a reputation based as much upon his wonderful biological discoveries as upon his own remarkable application of them for the benefit of mankind—it is almost superfluous to refer.

Having early achieved the highest distinction as a chemist, and then approaching Biology from the chemical side, M. Pasteur made his

name for ever illustrious by his masterly researches into, and luminous interpretations of the phenomena of the zymotic diseases of living beings. To the genius of M. Pasteur we owe the great and prolific generalization that the chemico-vital changes that constitute zymotic disease are, in principle, fermentations,—the recognition and application of which forms the largest and most promising volume of the pathological researches of these times.

M. Pasteur's own practical applications of his own fertile generalization are too numerous to relate: those which saved the silk-worm industry of Europe; those which practically abolished anthrax as a fatal epidemic; and those which promise to deprive hydrophobia of its terrors, are historic.

Sir George Gabriel Stokes, Bart., F.R.S, &c., who after a most distinguished academical career, at once turned his attention to original investigation, and in the course of a very few years had achieved such success that the President of the Royal Society, when awarding the Rumford Medal forty-two years ago, expressed himself as follows:—“Your discoveries in Physical Optics during the last few years, which have shown in so striking a manner the powers of analysis in bringing the abstruse phenomena of light within the domain of theory, have been crowned by a discovery even more important. That the refrangibility of light should be actually changed by dispersion within certain media, and that the invisible rays of the spectrum should thus be rendered visible, is a discovery as curious, perhaps as important, as any to be found in the recent history of Optical Science.”

The hope at the same time expressed that a career commenced so brilliantly might be distinguished by other discoveries has not been belied. Mr. Stokes continued his never-ceasing labours, and published many original papers in various Journals. It is impossible to give briefly a sketch of these papers, but a large proportion of them dealt with subjects connected with Light, Sound, and Hydro-dynamics.

Mahámahopádhyáya Chandrakánta Tarkálankar, in recognition of his eminent services to Sanskrit learning. He is well known to scholars in Europe for his learned publications, as he is to scholars in India. He has written some original works in Sanskrit, such as the *Mahākāvyas*, *Satipariṇaya* and *Candravaiṇṇa*, and the Drama, *Kaumudī Sudhākara*, and likewise several commentaries on ancient Sanskrit works, such as the *Gōbhila-Grihyasūtra*, the *Vaiṣṇhika Darçana*, and the *Kusumāñjali*. Some of the Society's publications, too, have been learnedly edited by him, and he is the author, besides, of a Bengali prose work called *Çikshā*. In consideration of his high Sanskrit scholarship, the Government of India has conferred on him the title of Mahámahopádhyáya.

Professor Theodor Noeldeke of the University of Strassburg, one of the most distinguished Arabists of Germany—perhaps, since the death of H. Fleischer, H. Thorbecke, and August Müller, the most distinguished—, the author of numerous works dealing with the language, literature, religion and history of the Arabs. But he is not only celebrated as an Arabist. In Syriac also he is one of the chief authorities in Europe, and has explored the many dialects of that widely spread form of Semitic speech, of which his grammars are the standard authority for the Mandæan, or language of the Gnostics or Šābians of the Qur'an, the northern or Edessan Syriac, the Palmyrene of the inscriptions of Tadmur, and the dialects spoken by the Christians of Palestine. In the Pahlavi of the Sasanian kings also he has greatly advanced our knowledge, and has edited a work in that language, one of the few remnants of the literature which was swept away by the Muhammadan conquest, containing a romance or legendary history dealing with Ardeshir Pāpakān, the founder of the Sasanian dynasty.

Dr. Reinhold Rost, the late Librarian of the India Office, a post from which he retired a few months ago after an incumbency of 24 years, who is regarded with respect and affection throughout the entire world of Oriental studies. Himself the most many-sided student in all branches of that department of learning—even the most remote, such as the dialects of Indo-China and the vast tract occupied by the Malay languages on the one side, and the Swahili of the African coast on the other—he has been always ready to place his great stores of knowledge at the service of other members of the craft, and to help forward the advancement of science wherever he found an opportunity. Yet, though his favourite studies lay in somewhat out-of-the-way regions, he has by no means neglected the better-known fields of Oriental letters, and he has long since won his place among solid scholars in Sanskrit.

He has been honoured by the University of Oxford with his honorary degree of M.A., by that of Edinburgh with the degree of LL.D., and by the Government with the Companionship of the Indian Empire. The members of this Society, in whose work he has always felt the warmest interest, recognize that in enrolling him among their Honorary Members they are doing no less honour to themselves than to him.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society:—

Moulvie Golam Sarwar.

Rai Bahádur Dhanapati Singh, Dugher.

R. Sewell, Esq., C.S.

The SECRETARY reported the death of the following Honorary Members :—

Dr. Aloys Sprenger.
Dr. Warner Siemens.
Professor H. Milne-Edwards.

The PRESIDENT laid on the table the Budget of expenses on the *Bibliotheca Indica* for 1894, drawn up by the Philological Committee, and approved by the Council.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE PHILOLOGICAL
COMMITTEE OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

Held on Monday, January 29th, 1894.

PRESENT :

G. A. Grierson, Esq., <i>Hon.</i>	Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.
<i>Phil. Secy.</i>	C. Little, Esq.
Pandit Haraprasad Sastri.	C. R. Wilson, Esq.

REPORT.

We recommend that the following Budget for the "*Bibliotheca Indica*" for the year 1894 be approved.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1894.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
Balance in hand ...	5,572	0 0	Tattva-cintāmaṇi ...	700	0 0
Government grant for 1894	9,000	0 0	Svayambhūpurāṇa ...	1,050	0 0
	14,572	0 0	Tul'si-sat'sai ...	300	0 0
			Bṛhad-dharma-purāṇa ...	500	0 0
			Pag Sam Thi S'in ...	1,000	0 0
			Mārkaṇḍeya-purāṇa ...	600	0 0
			Āin-i-Akbari ...	1,200	0 0
			Nyāya-vārttikā ...	900	0 0
			Kalpalatā ...	1,350	0 0
			Caturvarga-cintāmaṇi ...	600	0 0
			Taittiriya-saṃhitā ...	300	0 0
			Granta-sūtra of Čāmkhāyana	700	0 0
			Nyāyakusumāñjali ...	500	0 0
			Maāsiru-l-Umarā ...	500	0 0
			Aitarēya-brāhmaṇa ...	1,200	0 0
			Muntakhabu-t-tawārikh ...	600	0 0
			Ten Arabic Poems ...	350	0 0
			Sher Phyin ...	1,100	0 0
			Translation of Akbar-nāma ...	300	0 0
			Ātharvāna-upaniṣads ...	300	0 0
			Payment of old debts for in-		
			complete works ...	180	0 0
				14,230	0 0

Note—

No account has been taken of the sale proceeds of books, as they cover the establishment, postage and other charges.

The following books have been stopped for various reasons:—

1. Āpastamba-çrauta-sūtra.
2. Lalita-vistara (English Translation).
3. Suçruta.
4. Ānubhāṣya.
5. Çribhāṣya.

The following list of works sanctioned and approved by the Council but not taken in hand, has been drawn up in order of urgency:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Sāṅkhya-pravacana-bhāṣya. | 10. Tāju-l-Maāsir. |
| 2. Hiranya-keçi-sūtra (Çrauta). | 11. Naḡa'idu'l Farazdaq wa Jarir. |
| 3. Baudhāyana-sūtra (Çrauta). | 12. Karaṇa-grantha. |
| 4. Vipāka-sūtra. | 13. Bhaṭṭōtpala's Commentary
on the Bṛhat-saṁhitā. |
| 5. Ātādhamma-kathā-sutta. | |
| 6. Saddharma-puṇḍarika. | 14. Yājñavalkya-gītā. |
| 7. Smṛti-candrikā. | 15. Kathā-kōṣa. |
| 8. Tawārih i Yamīni. | 16. Kāla-vivēka. |
| 9. Tawārih i Wassāf. | 17. Caraka. |

We further recommend that Mr. Beveridge should be invited to translate the Akbarnāma, that Mahāmahopādhyāya Chandra-kānta Tarkālankāra be invited to continue the edition of the Ātharvaṇa-upaniṣads, and that Surgeon-Major Ranking be invited to continue the translation of the Muntakhabu-t-tawārih.

The following papers were read:—

1. *The Nasal Index Compared upon the Head and Skull—With Notes upon the Nasal Bones, and Anterior Nasal Aperture.*—By R. HAVELOCK CHARLES, Esq., M.D., M. CH., F.R.C.S.I., F.Z.S., Bengal Medical Service. Communicated by the ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

2. *Note on the Tribes, Clans, and Castes of Nepal*—By CAPTAIN EDEN VANSITART. Communicated by the ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

The papers will be published in the *Journal*, Part III.

3. *Materials for a Flora of the Malayan Peninsula.*—By GEORGE KING, Esq., M.B., LL.D., F.R.S., C.I.E., Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

4. The HONORARY PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read,—*Note on Major Francklin's Description of Gaur.*—By H. BEVERIDGE, I. C. S. (Retd.)

(Abstract.)

This account of Gaur was a report submitted to the Court of Directors in the year 1812, by Major Francklin, entitled "*Journal*

of a route from Rājmahāl to Gauṛ, A. D. 1810"—By MAJOR WILLIAM FRANCKLIN, *Regulating Officer at Bhāgalpur.*

The author was, like Warren Hastings and Impey, a Westminster boy, and was an officer in the army of the East India Company. He was the son of a Clergyman named Thomas Francklin, who was a man of some note in the Literary world, but who, unfortunately, got confounded with his more celebrated namesake, Benjamin Franklin. Macaulay corrects the mistake, and impales his unoffending countryman on the point of a Greek epigram. The son is well known as the Biographer of George Thomas, and as the author of a work on the site of Palibothra, in which he endeavours to identify that city with Champānagar, near Bhāgalpur. But the most picturesque circumstance in his life was a tour which he made in Persia in 1786, when he was an ensign and only three-and-twenty years of age. On this occasion he lived for about six months at Shirāz as a member of a Persian family. He became Major in 1810, and a Lieut.-Col. in 1814. For some years he was Regulating Officer of Bhāgalpur. Bishop Heber met him at that station so late as 1824, and describes him as being a very agreeable and communicative old man, and as the possessor of curious and interesting collections. Francklin retired from the service in 1825, and died in April 1839 at the age of 76. At the time of his death he was Librarian to the R. A. S.

The existence of the report was first brought to notice in late years by Mr. Grote, who recommended Mrs. Ravenshaw to utilise it in editing her husband's work on Gauṛ. Afterwards Mr. Grote took upon himself the task of annotation, and added many notes from Francklin to Ravenshaw's text. A few years ago, our Society applied to the India Office for the MS., with the view of printing it, if this should seem worth while. The Secretary of State for India referred the matter to Dr. Burgess, who gave it as his opinion that all the valuable information in Francklin's report had been already extracted by Mr. Grote, and, in consequence, the MS. was not sent to our Society.

Since then Mr. Beveridge has examined it and compared it with Ravenshaw's Gauṛ, and agrees with Dr. Burgess. He therefore cannot recommend that it should be published, though it does seem hard that a report submitted to the Court of Directors in 1812, should have been neglected till 1878, and then be superseded by the pith of it being put into another's book.

Mr. Beveridge then discusses various points of detail in regard to Gauṛ, touched on by Major Francklin. The most interesting fact noted is that the Chronological Table of the Muhammadan rulers of Gauṛ, and the Historical Memorandum about them given by Buchanan Hamilton, and reproduced in Montgomery Martin's "*Eastern India*," are word for

word the same as a similar Table and Memorandum given by Major Francklin. An examination of the Buchanan MSS. shows that he obtained his copies from that gentleman. Francklin tells us that they are translated from some MS. materials procured through the kindness of Mr. Ellerton, of the Indigo Factory at Goömāki, near Gaur, whom he describes in terms of old-world courtesy as "a gentleman who unites business with service and love of the arts, and whose polite hospitality to us during our stay at his mansion entitles him to every consideration and thanks."

The paper will be published in full in the *Journal*, Pt. I.

5. *On the Chemical Examination of certain Indian Foodstuffs. Part I.—Fats and Oils.*—By P. C. RAY, Esq., D.Sc. Communicated by ALEX. PEDLER, Esq., F.R.S.

(Abstract.)

Of late years a belief has been gaining ground in Calcutta, Bombay, and in many other important towns in India—not apparently without reason—that wholesale adulteration is practised in many of the common articles of diet, notably in *ghee*, butter, milk, mustard oil, &c. The present investigation was undertaken with a view to throw some light on these points, and it embodies the result of the work carried on at intervals during the last four years.

PRELIMINARY.

As butter largely enters into the dietary of the people of Europe and America, abundant work has been done by Chemists on its analysis. It is, however, well known that the composition of milk and of the butter made from it is, within certain limits, dependent on the breed, climate, method of feeding the cows, period of lactation and so on; the standard for genuine butter, as generally accepted in England, especially at Somerset House, cannot therefore be always accepted as a safe guide in this country.

The analysis of the fixed oil of mustard, and the various other oils with which it is generally sophisticated, also presents considerable difficulties. Not much work has been done in this field. The history of the substances which have been subjected to analysis is seldom given, and the experimental methods are not generally described in sufficient detail to enable the results to be compared. While the information available is meagre, on the one hand, the results published from time to time are in themselves, in some cases, contradictory. It was thus found to be necessary to work out, in the first instance, a series of *constants*, for

such Indian Foodstuffs as mustard oil, butter, *ghee*, &c., which might be of some help in deciding cases of falsification.

Particular care was taken in procuring genuine samples of substances. The oils were in many cases expressed under direct supervision from seeds carefully selected, so that the purity of the products was unquestionable. A sample of pure mustard oil was also obtained through the courtesy of the Superintendent, Alipur Jail, and another of cocoanut oil from the officer in charge of the Kopra works, Viper Island, Port Blair, with a certificate from him guaranteeing its purity and stating it to be a standard sample.

The preliminary examination of fats and oils is much helped by the application of certain physical tests, *e. g.*, melting point, specific gravity, index of refraction, &c. The work is at present confined solely to the chemical methods. The determination of the physical constants has been reserved for a future occasion.

The fats and oils are simply combinations of certain acids, the so-called fatty acids, *e. g.*, butyric, stearic, oleic, palmitic, &c., with glycerin; hence they have been named the *glycerides*. By estimating the amount of either or both of these constituents of fatty substances, valuable information is often obtained as to their nature. Now, if a fat be treated with an alkali, the fatty acids contained in the former, combines with the latter, resulting in the formation of an alkaline salt, commonly called a *soap*, and the separation of glycerin. It so happens, however, that the molecular weights of some of these fatty acids vary within wide limits. Thus, butyric acid, occurring in butter-fat, has a molecular weight equivalent to 88, while erucic acid, a component of mustard oil, has a molecular weight of 338. A molecule of caustic potash weighing 56, will exactly neutralise 88 parts by weight of butyric acid, or 338 parts by weight of erucic acid. Hence a given weight of butter-fat will require a far larger proportion of caustic potash to convert it into soap, to *saponify* it, as it is called, than the same weight of mustard oil. Koettstorfer has made use of this principle. It has, in fact been found by actual experiments, that while 100 grammes of butter-fat require very nearly 20 grammes of caustic potash for saponification, the same weight of mustard oil requires only 17 grammes of the alkali. The amount of glycerin also will vary in the same manner. Again, butyric, caproic, and other *volatile* acids, present in cocoanut oil, butter-fat, &c., may be easily separated from the non-volatile acids by distillation, and their amount ascertained by their potash neutralising power. Upon this principle is based the well-known Reicherts' test. The amount of iodine absorbed by different fats and oils also lies within wide limits. The iodine absorption has been employed with remarkable success by Baron Hübl in deciding cases of adulteration.

The following processes have been made use of :—

1. Direct titration of the fats and oils by alcoholic potash—Koettstorfer's test,
2. Estimation of the amount of glycerin.
3. Iodine absorption—Test of Hübl.
4. Estimation of the *volatile fatty acids*—Reichert's test.

For convenience of reference the results obtained are presented below in a tabulated form :—

Nature of fat or oil.	Saponification equivalent.	Glycerin, per cent.	Iodine absorption, per cent.
Mustard	172-176	8.5	97.0
Niger-Seed	190.0	10.8	120
Cocoanut	258.0	.....	6.9
Ghee	218-222	.....	33.5-39.4
Mowa-fat	199.3	.....	61.8
Mutton-tallow	195.5-206	10.5	.....
Sesamé	189.9	.. ...	104.5
Lard	195.4	.....	50.0
Earthnut	195.0	.....	98.0

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

It would thus appear that as the saponification equivalents of niger-seed oil, mowa-fat, mutton-tallow, sesamé oil, lard and earthnut oil are very close to one another, their admixtures in considerable proportions cannot be detected by Koettstorfer's test. Even the saponification equivalent of *ghee* is not far removed from that of lard or tallow. The saponification equivalents of mustard oil and cocoanut oil are, however, highly characteristic. The iodine numbers on the other hand afford us valuable hints as to the nature of adulteration, the most remarkable features being the exceedingly low numbers for cocoanut oil and for *ghee*. The results of the application of Reichert's test will be communicated later on.

The paper will be published in full in the *Journal*, Part. II.

6. *Fading Histories*.—By S. E. PEAL, Esq., F.R.G.S.
The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part III.



LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the Meeting held in January last :—

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS, AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

- Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University,—Circulars, Vol. XIII, No. 108.
 Berlin. Der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin,—
 Abhandlungen, 1892.
 Caen. La Société Linnéenne de Normandie,—Bulletin, 4^e Série, Tome
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 ———. ———. Mémoires, Tome XVII, Nos. 2 et 3.
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR MARCH, 1894.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 7th March, 1894, at 9-15 p. m.

C. J. LYALL, Esq., M.A., LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
President, in the chair.

The following Members were present:—

Dr. A. W. Alcock, Babu Nobin Chand Bural, Babu Banawari Lal Chaudhuri, His Grace The Most Rev. Dr. Paul Goethals, G. A. Grierson, Esq., Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, Dr. W. King, C. Little, Esq., J. Mann, Esq., L. de Nicéville, Esq., Major B. C. Temple, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitors:—Dr. C. R. M. Green, Major C. T. Bingham.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Twenty-one presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were balloted for and elected Ordinary Members:—

His Highness Raja Vishwanath Singh, Bahadur.
W. M. Osmond, Esq.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed by the Council at the last meeting, were balloted for and elected Honorary Members:—

Sir William Henry Flower, K.C.B., D.C.L., &c.
Dr. Edward Frankland, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.
Monsieur Louis Pasteur.
Sir George Gabriel Stokes, Bart., F.R.S.

Mahámahopádhya Chandra Kanta Tarkálankar.
 Professor Theodor Nøeldeke.
 Dr. Reinhold Rost, C.I.E., LL.D.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society :—

Dr. L. A. Waddell.
 J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.S.

The Philological Secretary (Numismatic) read reports on the following finds of Treasure Trove Coins :—

I. REPORT ON 31 old silver coins forwarded by the Collector of Patna, with his No. 1253R., of 10th August 1893.

The coins are stated, in the Collector's original letter, No. 1526R., dated 26th August 1892, to have been found on the 23rd June 1892, buried in the ground in a field at Patna.

They are Mughal coins; 29 are full rupees, and 3 are half-rupees of the following Emperors: Muḥammad Shāh (1 specimen), Aḥmad Shāh (9), 'Ālamgīr II (10), Shāh Jahān III (9), Shāh 'Ālam (2). They reigned from 1131–1221 A. H. = 1719–1806 A. D. As Shāh 'Ālam's coins are dated 1184 A. H. = 1770 A. D., and Muḥammad Shāh's, 1151 A. H. = 1738 A. D., this find covers a period of 32 years.

The following is a detailed description :—

	No. of Specimens
1, MUḤAMMAD SHĀH, type <i>Bādshāh Ghazi</i> , similar to British Museum Catalogue, No. 985, mint 'Azīmābād, date 115*, 20.....	1
2, AḤMAD SHĀH.	
a. Type as in Br. Mus. Cat., No. 1045, mint of six: 'Azīmābād (nearly obliterated), date 1166, 6*, 1166, 5*, 1163, 3 ¹ ; all full rupees	7
b. Same type, mint and date 1166, 6, but half-rupees	2 9
3, 'ĀLAMGĪR II.	
a. Type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 1075, mint 'Azīmābād, 1171, 5*, 1172, 6*, 1170, 3*, 1171, 4. Total...	8
b. Type, similar to Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 1066, mint Jahānnagar 11**, 5, Arkāt (?) 11**, 3.	2 10
4, SHĀH JAḤĀN III.	
a. Type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 1087, mint 'Azīmābād (almost obliterated), date 1073, <i>aḥad</i> ³ , 1074, <i>aḥad</i> . ⁶ Total	8

b. Type and mint the same, date ****, <i>aḥad</i> , a half-rupee	1	9
5. <i>SHĀH</i> 'ĀLAM, type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 1166, mint 'Āzīmábád, date 1174, 2 ^a		2
Grand Total ...		<hr/> 31

II. REPORT ON 14 old gold coins forwarded by the Collector of Muzaffarpur, with his No. 944B., dated 9th September 1893.

These coins are stated to have been found by a boy "among brick rubbles in a small walled enclosure near Kunahrā Ghāt, in the Bazar of Hajipur, on the 2nd or 3rd August 1893." Altogether 22 coins were found, but only 14 of them could be recovered from the finder.

They are coins of the following three kings of the earlier Gupta dynasty: Chandra Gupta I., who reigned from about 360–380 A. D., Samudra Gupta, who reigned from about 380–395 A. D., and Chandra Gupta II., who reigned from about 395–415 A. D.

1, The coin of CHANDRA GUPTA I. belongs to the *King-and-Queen* type, one specimen, 113 grs., (Smith's Catalogue, plate I, figure 1)

1

2, The coins of SAMUDRA GUPTA belong to the following types: *Archer*, one specimen, weight 115 grs. (S. Cat., pl. I, fig. 10)—*Battle-axe*, 1 specimen, 113 grs., (S. Cat., pl. I, fig. 11),—*Javelin*, 2 specimens, 116 and 120 grs., (S. Cat., pl. I, fig. 7).

Total.....

4

3, The coins of CHANDRA GUPTA II. belong to the following types: *Archer*, Class I, 2 specimens, 122 and 124 gr., (S. Cat., pl. I, fig. 14, but "bow-string inwards"),—*Archer*, Class II., 1 specimen, 121 grs. (S. Cat., pl. I, fig. 16),—*Umbrella*, 2 specimens, 122 grs. each, (S. Cat., pl. II., fig. 8),—*Umbrella*, new variety (Goddess walking to left, with fillet in right hand), 1 specimen, 123 grs. (not in S. Cat.);—*Combatant Lion*, 3 specimens 121, 122, and 123 grs. (S. Cat., pl. II., fig. 5). Total.....

9

Total ...

14

III. REPORT ON 890 old copper coins, forwarded by the Political Superintendent of Palanpur, with his No. 2861, dated 16th October 1893.

The coins are stated to have been found in the old Padar of Khenana, a village in the Kankrig Taluk under the Palanpur Superintendency.

With the exception of 5 Indo-Sassanians they are all coins of the following early Sultāns of Delhi (so-called Paṭhāns): *Ghiyāsu-*

d-din Balban (A. H. 664–686 = A. D. 1265–1287), Mu'izzu-d-din Kaiqu-bad (A. H. 686–689 = A. D. 1287–1290), Jalalu-d-din Firuz (A. H. 689–695 = A. D. 1290–1295), Ruknu-d-din Ibrahim (695 = 1295), 'Alau-d-din Muhammad (A. H. 695–715 = A. D. 1295–1315), Qutb-d-din Mubarak (A. H. 716–720 = A. D. 1316–1320), Ghiyāṣu-d-din Tughlaq (A. H. 720–725 = A. D. 1320–1324) and Muhammad bin Tughlaq (725–752 = 1324–1357). They cover therefore a period of nearly 100 years (from A. D. 1265–1354).

The following is a detailed statement:—

1. GHĪYĀṢU-D-DĪN BALBAN, type as in the British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 115–118.....	77
2. MU'IZZU-D-DĪN KAIQUBĀD, type as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 129, 130	18
3. JALĀLU-D-DĪN FIRŪZ, type as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 146–148,	50
4. RUKNU-D-DĪN IBRĀHĪM, type as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 154, 155,	1
5. 'ALĀU-D-DĪN MUḤAMMAD.	
a, Type as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 182–194; date only preserved on 24 specimens; viz., 97 ³ , 99 ⁴ , 700 ² , 702, 724 ³ , 705, 706, 707, 708, and seven with imperfect dates, 9* and 70*	267
b, Type as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 195–201; dates 701, 792 ⁶ , 703 ⁴ , 704 ³ , 710, 711, 712 ⁴ , 713 ³ , 712 ² , 715 ⁴ , doubtful 12,	41
c, Type as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 202, 203.....	2 310
6. QUṬBU-D-DĪN MUBĀRAK.	
a. Square type, as in British Museum Catalogue, No. 225–226, date 718 ²⁰ , 719 ²⁰ , 720 ⁷ , illegible ⁶	62
b. Round type, as in British Museum Catalogue, No. 223–224	11
c. Round type, as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 217–220; dates 717 ⁹ , 718 ² , 719 ⁹ , 720 ² , illegible 5... ..	27
d. Round type, as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 215, 216, date 716 ³ , 717 ¹⁰ , illegible ²	15
e. Round type, as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 221, 222, date 717	1
f. Round type, as in British Museum Catalogue, No. 214, date 716 ²	2
g. Square type, as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 229–232, date 719 ⁵ , 720 ⁴ , illegible ¹	10 128

7. <u>GHIYĀṢU-D-DĪN TUḠHLAQ.</u>	
a. Type as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 249–254; dates 720 ⁸ , 721 ¹¹ , 722 ²³ , 723 ²⁷ , 724 ⁸⁴ , 725 ¹³ , (posthumous) 726 ¹² , 727 ⁷ , illegible 123	258
b. Type as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 255, 256, date 720, 721 ⁸	4
c. Type, as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 257,	8 270
8. <u>MUḤAMMAD BIN TUḠHLAQ.</u>	
a. Type as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 280, 281, date 726 ⁵ , 727 ¹² , 728 ³ , Total:	20
b. Type as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 278, 279, date 725 ²	3
c. Type as in British Museum Catalogue, Nos. 282–283, date (in words) 727 ²	2 25
9. Indo-Sassanian	5
10. Defaced and illegible.....	6
	<hr/>
Grand total ...	890

IV. REPORT ON 190 old silver coins, forwarded by the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Sibsāgar, with his No. 3556, dated 18th November 1893.

The coins are stated by the Deputy Commissioner, in his Report No. 1239, dated the 20th June 1863, to have been found in June or July 1892, by a time-expired cooly settler, in an earthen pot buried in his sugar-cane field in Mouza Hahchhra, in the jurisdiction of the Sadar Thana.

The find consists of three classes of coins: 1, 116 coins of Mughal Sultāns of Delhi; 2, 62 coins of Assam kings; and 3, 12 coins of Jayantipur. The Mughal Sultāns represented in the first are the following: Shāh Jahān, 1037–1068 A. H. = 1628–1658 A. D., Aurangzib, 1069–1118 A. H. = 1659–1707 A. D., Shāh ‘Ālam Bahādur, 1119–1124 A. H. = 1707–1712 A. D., Farrukh Siyar, 1124–1131 A. H. = 1713–1719 A. D., Muḥammed Shāh 1131–1161 A. H. = 1719–1748 A. D., Aḥmad Shāh 1161–1167 A. H. = 1748–1754 A. D., ‘Ālamgīr Ṣānī 1167–1173 A. H. = 1755–1759 A. D. Their coins cover a period of about 130 years. The Assamese kings represented in the find are: Rudra Singh 1618–1636 Sāka = 1696–1714 A. D., and Çiva Singh 1637–1660 Sāka = 1715–1738 A. D.

The find consists of a large number of coins, which are of considerable numismatic interest, especially the earlier coinages of the East-India Company, in the name of Muḥammed Shāh.

The following is a detailed statement :—

I. MUĞHAL COINS—

1, SHĀH JAĦĀN.

- a*, Type as in British Museum Catalogue, No. 605, two single-lined areas : mint Sūrat 1059, Patna—11, Agrah 1049, 12, Multān 1043, 6 ; Patna 1048, 10 ; Multān 1058, 22 ; 1047, 9 ; other mints illegible, dates 1038, 12 ; 1046, 8 ; 1064, 28 ; others illegible, ... 14
- b*, Type, as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 588, Multān, 104* 1
- c*, Ilahī, 4 Ardībihist, *san* 1040, and Akbar-nagar 1038, *aḥad*..... 2 17

2, AURANGZĪB.—

- a*, Type, as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 702 ; mint Sūrat, dates 1098, 80 ; 1107, 39 ; 1110, 43² ; 1111, 43 ; 1111, 44² ; 1117, 49 ; Patna 1090, 22 ; 1116, 49 ; Nārnol 1399, 30 ; 'Azīmābād 1117, 50 ; Chināpatan, —4, 13
- b*, Type, as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 711, Sūrat 1081, 20 ; the rest illegible..... 7
- c*, Type, *mīhr munīr*, Akbarābād, —, 39, 1
- d*, Type, as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 728, Patna, 1071,⁴ 1 22

3, SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR.

- a*, Type as in British Museum Catalogue, No. 868, 'Azīmābād, 1121⁴ 1
- b*, New type, 'Azīmābād [1121]⁸ 1 2

4, FARRUKH SİYAR.—

- a*, Type as in British Museum Catalogue, No. 893, Dāru-l-*khilāfat* Shāh Jaḥānābād, [1127],⁴ ; others illegible 2
- b*, Type not in British Museum Catalogue, mint illegible, date 1127,⁴ 1 3

5, MUḤAMMAD SHĀH.—

- a*, Type: *ṣāḥib qirān*, as in British Museum Catalogue, No. 1029, Shāh Jaḥānābād, 11**², 14..... 1
- b*, Type *bādshāh ḡhāzī*, as in British Museum Catalogue, No. 985, Sūrat 1132, 2, 1136, 6, and nine with illegible dates ; Akbarābād 1137,⁷, one illegible ; Machhlipatan 1159,²⁷

	(extremely rare mint), Arkāt, <i>san</i> fragmentary 113*, <i>jalūs</i> 2, 8 ⁴ , 9 ² , 10 ² , 11, 17, 22, four illegible, one with illegible date and mint:	31
	<i>c</i> , Type <i>bādshāh ghāzi</i> , date in 2nd line, not in British Museum Catalogue, Arkāt, 114,* <i>jalūs</i> illegible	1
	<i>d</i> , Type <i>bādshāh ghāzi</i> , East India Company's issues, not in British Museum Catalogue. Mint Arkāt (Madras issue with triśūl-mark), <i>san</i> gone, <i>jalūs</i> 2; Arkāt (Pondicherry issue with crescent mark), <i>san</i> gone, <i>jalūs</i> 7, 22, 23 ² , 25 ² ,	7 40
6,	AḤMAD SHĀH, East India Company's issues, not in Brit. Mus. Cat., Arkāt, (Madras issue with triśūl-mark) <i>san</i> cut off, <i>jalūs</i> , 4, 7,	3
	Arkāt (Pondicherry issue, with crescent-mark) 1167, 7, in others <i>san</i> cut off, <i>jalūs</i> aḥad ² , 2 ² , 3 ² , 4, 5, 6,	10 13
7,	'ĀLAMGĪR II., East India Company's issues, as in Brit. Mus. Cat., Nos. 127 and 163, Arkāt (Pondicherry issue, with crescent-mark) <i>san</i> 11,** aḥad ² , 2 ² , 3,	5
	Arkāt (Madras issue, with triśūl-mark), <i>san</i> cut off, <i>jalūs</i> 4, 6, others illegible	14 19
	MOGHULS—Total ...	116
II, ASSAMESE COINS—		
1,	RUDRA SIṄGH. Type as in Marsden, No. MCLII, dates, (<i>Sāka</i>) 1618 ⁶ , 1620 ⁷ , 1621 ⁸ , 1622 ¹⁵ , 1623 ² , 1625 ⁵ , 1627 ² , 1627 ² and 1630 ² , 1632 ¹ , 1633 ² , 1634 ⁴ , 1635 ⁴ , 1636 ¹ , (the only omitted dates are 1619, 1624, 1628, 1629, 1631)	57
2,	ÇIVA SIṄGH. As in Marsden, No. MCLVII, date 1650,	1
3,	Old Assamese, similar to Marsden, No. MCCXXI, undeciphered	4
	ASSAMESE—Total ...	62
III, JAYANTĪPUR COINS—		
	Type as in Marsden, No. MCCXVI; all dated <i>Sāka</i> 1683 = 1761 A. D. Total ...	12
	Grand Total ...	190

V. REPORT ON 72 old silver coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, with his No. 1119, dated 11th December 1893.

These coins are stated to have been found outside the Delhi City during the course of some excavations.

They are all rupees of the following three Mughal emperors of Delhi; *viz.*, Farrukh Siyar, 1124–1131 A. H. = 1713–1719 A. D., Rafi'ud-daulah (or Shāh Jahān II.) 1131 A. H. = 1719 A. D., and Muḥammad Shāh, 1161–1131 A. H. = 1719–1748 A. D. The earliest coin of the find is dated 1128 A. H. = 1717 A. D., and the latest 1151 A. H. = 1738 A. D.; accordingly the find covers a period of 21 years.

The following is a detailed statement:—

1. FARRUKH SIYAR, type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 891, <i>Shāh Jahānābād</i> , date lost, reign 5.....	1
2. SHĀH JAHĀN II.	
<i>a</i> , Type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 947, <i>Mustaqiru-l-Khilāfat Akbarābād</i> , 1131, <i>aḥad</i>	1
<i>b</i> , Type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 952, but <i>Dāru-l-Khilāfat Shāh Jahānābād</i> , 1131, <i>aḥad</i>	2 3
3. MUḤAMMAD SHĀH.	
<i>a</i> , Type not in Brit. Mus. Cat., <i>ṣāhib qirān</i> , mint <i>Dāru-l-Khilāfat Shāh Jahānābād</i> , 1141, 10, 1143, 12, 1147, 17 ⁴ , 1145, 15 ² , 1146, 16 ² , 1148, 18 ² , 1144, 13, 1139, 8, illegible ¹²	26
<i>b</i> , Type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 1029, mint <i>Dāru-l-Khilāfat Shāh Jahānābād</i> , 1141, 11 ² , 1146, 16, 1148, 18 ⁴ , 1133, 3, 1150, 20, 1135, 5, 1137, 7 ² , 1142, 12, 1149, 19, 1147, 17.....	15
<i>c</i> , Type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 959, mint <i>Dāru-l-Khilāfat Shāh Jahānābād</i> , 1133, 3 ²	2
<i>d</i> , Type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 967 (<i>bādshāh ghāzi</i>) mint <i>Mustaqiru-l-Khilāfat Akbarābād</i> , 1141, 17, 1149, 19, 1143, 13, 1132, 2, 1140, 10, illegible 3; <i>Bareli</i> 1137, 7, 1145, 15; <i>Dāru-s-Saltānat Lāhor</i> , 1132, 2, 1136 6; <i>Gwāliyar</i> , 1147, 17 ² , 1114, 4, 1140, 10, 1142, 12, 1148, 8, <i>Muḥammadābād-Banāras</i> , 1151, 21, illegible ⁶ ...	24
<i>e</i> , New type of <i>bādshāh ghāzi</i> , mint <i>Dāru-l-Khilāfat Shāh Jahānābād</i> , [1132], 2, a twig in usual place of <i>san</i>	1 68
Total ...	72

VI. REPORT ON four old gold coins, forwarded by the Collector of Malda with his No. 440G., dated $\frac{2}{3}$ November 1893; and No. 470G., dated 13th December 1893.

These coins, together with a peice of a broken gold ornament, are stated to have been found by a man "while he was working on the homestead of one Newai Shaha, of Enaitpur, outpost Manickchak." The ornament was not forwarded.

Two of these gold mohurs belong to the Mughul series; viz., one being, a mohur of Muḥammad Shāh (1131–1161 A. H. = 1719–1748 A. D.), mint Etāwā, dated 1131 *aḥad*; the other a mohur of Shāh 'Ālam (1173–1221 A. H. = 1759–1806 A. D.), mint Dāru-s-Salṭanat Shāh Jahānābād, dated 1202, *jalūs* 29.

One is a mohur of the East-India Company, struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam, mint Muḥshidābād, date 1202, marked "*San 19.*"

The fourth is a mohur of the Mahārāja Rām Singh of Jaipur, of the 29th year of Shāh 'Ālam, marked with a twig (mint-mark of Jaipur).

VII. REPORT ON 55 old silver coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kangrā District, with his No. 143, dated 24th January 1894.

These coins are stated to have been found in the village of Thakurdwārā, Tahsil Nūrpur. Only 26, selected from them by me, have been acquired for the Government. The balance of 29 coins has been returned to the Deputy Commissioner to be disposed of.

The 26 coins belong to the following Mughal emperors of India: Shāh 'Ālam Bahādūr 1119–1124 A. H. = 1707–1712 A. D.; Farrukh Siyar, 1124–1131 A. H. = 1713–1719 A. D.; Rafi'ud-daulah (Shāh Jahān II) 1131 A. H. = 1719 A. D.; Muḥammad Shāh 1131–1161 A. H. = 1719–1748 A. D.; Aḥmad Shāh 1161–1169 A. H. = 1748–1754 A. D.

The following is a detailed statement:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1, BAHĀDUR <u>SHĀH</u> , like British Museum Catalogue, No. 858,
mint <i>Dāru-s-Sulṭanat Lāhor</i> , date 1120 and 1121 | 2 |
| 2, FARRUKH SIYAR, as in British Museum Catalogue,
Nos. 896, 918, etc., 1127, 3, 1129, 6, 1130, 7, 1130, 6,
1126, 3. Mint <i>Akbarābād, Dāru-l-Khilāfat Shāh</i>
<i>Jahānābād, Dāru-s-Salṭanat Lāhor</i> | 6 |
| 3, <u>SHĀH</u> JAHĀN II, as in British Museum Catalogue, No. 947,
mint <i>Akbarābād</i> , 1131, <i>aḥad</i> | 1 |
| 4, MUḤAMMAD <u>SHĀH</u> , as in British Museum Catalogue, No.
958 and 959. Mints <i>Dāru-l-Khilāfat Shāh</i> <i>Jahānābād</i> , | |

<i>Dāru-s-Salṭanat Lāhor</i> , and <i>Muḥammadābād-Banāras</i> , dates 1144, 4, 1152, 22, 1157, 27, 1131, <i>aḥad</i> , 1154, 24, 1149, 19, 1155, 25, 1148, 18, 1151, 20, 1143, 13, 1132, 2, 1126, 3	12
5, AḤMAD SHĀH, as in British Museum Catalogue, No. 1039. Mint <i>Dāru-l-Khilāfat Shāh Jahānābād</i> , 1167, 6, 1161 <i>aḥad</i> , <i>Sūrat</i> 1161, <i>aḥad</i> ; <i>Saharanpur</i> 1131, <i>aḥad</i> ; <i>Multān</i> 1164, 4.....	5
	26

VIII. REPORT ON 40 old silver coins forwarded by the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with his No. 137, of 6th January 1894, and No. 869, of 7th February 1894.

These coins are stated to have been found in the city of Nāgpur. The time and locality is not further specified.

They are Nāgpur Rupees, struck in the name of the Mughal emperor, Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur, who reigned from 1161–1167 A. H. = 1748–1754 A. D. They are mostly in a very indifferent condition; neither mint nor date is visible on any of them, and the emperor's name occurs in the merest fragment. Most of them have punch-marks (perhaps shroff-marks) impressed on their edges, as a rule only from one to three; but there are four among them, which have their edges entirely covered with a series of such punch-marks, about one dozen; and it is interesting to notice that some of these punch-marks much resemble certain marks on the well-known (so called) Old Hindū Punch-mark Coins.

IX. REPORT ON 25 old silver coins forwarded by the Collector of Bhagalpur, with his No. 721 G., dated $\frac{29\text{th June}}{1\text{st July}}$ 1893.

The coins are stated to have been found in a pot which was dug out of the ground in a house in Barchpurā, near Bhagalpur, on the 11th February 1893.

They belong to different classes, *viz.*, one is an imperial Delhi coin of Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn Balban, who reigned from 664–686 A. H. = 1265–1287 A. D. The other twenty-four are Bengal coins, of Ilyās Shāh, one of the independent kings of Bengal, who reigned from 740–759 A. H. = 1339–1358 A. D.

The following is a detailed statement:—

I. IMPERIAL DELHI COINS.—

GHIYĀṢU-D-DĪN BALBAN, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No.

103, date and mint cut off, inferior specimen..... 1 1

II. BENGAL COINS.—

ILYĀS GHĀH.—

a, Type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 17. Mint <i>Firūzābād</i> , 750, in others mutilated	10
b, Type is in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 20. Mint <i>Firūzābād</i> , 954, 950	11
c, Type, as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 25. Mint <i>Haṣrat Jalāl, Sonārgāō</i> , 754 ² , <i>Shāhr-i-nau</i> , 754.....	3 24
	25

The SECRETARY read the names of the following gentlemen who had been appointed to serve on the various Committees for the present year:—

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E. A. Gait, Esq.	

Mr. L. de Nicéville exhibited a rare nymphalid butterfly, *EUTHALIA IVA*, Moore, recently re-discovered in Manipur, and read a note on the species.

The note will be published in the Journal, Part II.

The following papers were read :—

1. *Notes on Chilás traditions.*—By LIEUTENANT J. A. DOUGLAS. Communicated by the PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

The only connected traditions now current in the Chilás neighbourhood, date back no further than the invasion of the country by the Shíns. Before this everything is ascribed to “Devs” deities, of whom little more than the names survive. Narun was the original founder of Chilás, and Taibán is said to have founded Gor. The Shíns of Chilás trace their origin back to Ráná Dás, a son of the Rajah of Paklí, who invaded Chilás some 500 years ago.* At that time the whole of Shinkári was governed by a king spoken of as Chachai Rá. After some fighting, Chachai Rá was defeated; he himself, all his family, and many of his followers were killed, and Ráná Dás ruled the country—Ráná Dás was a Hindú. On his death the people refused to elect a new king, and from that time Chilás has been a republic.

Ráná Dás left two sons, Bhoto and Machuk, and from them sprang two tribes, the Bhote and Machukai.

The last event of which there is any record is the quarrel between the Bhote and Machukai, which has already been referred to by both Col. Biddulph and Dr. Leitner. The Machukai were expelled from the country and migrated to Hunza, Astor, and other places in the neighbourhood. This is said to have taken place 200 to 250 years ago.

A little later (7 generations, perhaps 200 years ago), the first introduction of Muhammadanism into the country took place. This was effected by Sháh Zamán, a Saiad from Kagán, and an ancestor of the present Kagání Saiads. He entered Chilás with an army, and, presumably by force of arms, converted the inhabitants. They say that after this they gave up burning their dead, though it is probable that the custom lingered for some years later. Sháh Zamán with his own hand laid the foundation stone of a new fort into which the people moved. And which they continued to inhabit until it was taken and destroyed by the Káshmir army in 1851. As an instance of their prosperity at this period, they relate that Chilás contained 500 weavers. For many years after this the Chilásís paid tribute to Kagán, and the people of Bunar do so still.

The next invasion of the country was by Shaikh Amánu'd-dín Hákim of Káshmir, under Ranjit Singh. He was driven out after 18 days fighting. Shortly afterwards, in 1851, the army sent from Kásh-

* My informant, an old man of about 70, gave me his pedigree back to Ráná Dás. This included 17 names, but he himself said it was 20 generations ago, which, at 25 years to a generation, would be 500 years.

mír by Maharajah Guláb Singh entered Chilás by the Kamukdorí Pass, at the head of the Niat Valley, while a small force, probably auxiliaries, crossed over from Astor by the Mazeno and Tosho Passes. Chilás was taken after a siege of some months, and many of the people were killed.

The Chilásis say that, at the time of the Káshmir invasion, they could muster 1,200 fighting men from the fort of Chilás alone; now it is doubtful whether they could raise 120 among the remains of the Bhote, or people of Chilás proper. They can give no satisfactory explanation of what has caused this rapid diminution of their numbers, attributing it entirely to sickness. There are said to have been two bad epidemics of cholera, within the last 30 years, besides periodical outbreaks of small-pox. A good many families have also emigrated of late years to more fertile districts. Numerous ruins of forts; land, which must have cost years of labour to terrace, now deserted and uncultivated; broken watercourses; their own traditions, and the reputation of daring raiders,—which they have obtained among their neighbours,—all testify to the fact that the country must formerly have been much more thickly populated than at present. It is only of recent years, too, that the neighbouring valleys of Thak, Bunar, &c., have ceased to pay annual tribute to Chilás.

The people of the Thak Valley call themselves Khanai. They trace their descent to Khanu, who is said to have come from Chilás. Khanu had a son called Timru, who migrated to the adjacent valley of Niat, where the ruins of his fort, called Timrukot, may be seen close to the village of Theh. In the same way, the people of Bunar are called Bagote. They say that their ancestor Bagotu came from Khanbári 24 generations ago. The people of Hodar are Hodure, and of Thur, Hanuke. In the Khinargáh Valley, which belongs to Chilás, are two ruins of forts, called Khinukot and Sheringáh. These are said to have been strongholds of two kings, called Khinu Sháh and Sheo Sháh, of whom nothing else appears to be known. (In the Shína language, Khina means black, and Sheo white).

The so-called "Horse of Taibán" in Gor, situated on the steep, scarped, rocky side of Chahmuri Peak, which overlooks the Gor Valley. Though the people say it is cut in the rock, as seen from below it appeared only to be a rough outline, the dark lines being formed by water which had found its way through crevices in the rock, and it is only by the exercise of strong imagination that any resemblance to a horse and man can be made out. Its position is almost, if not quite, inaccessible, but the story is that Taibán rode up there, and that he and his horse were turned into stone. Lower down in the Gor Valley

is a spot known as Taibán's Garden. It consists only of some trees (ilex) and rocks. A small uncultivated patch in the midst of cultivation. Formerly the people believed that anyone cutting these trees would die at once, but the spirit of scepticism has spread even to Gor, and they believe it no longer. The Gor people say that they became Muhammadans only three generations ago.

2. *On new or little-known Butterflies from the Indo-Malayan region.*
—By LIONEL DE NICEVILLE, Esq., F.E.S., C.M.Z.S., &c.
The paper will be published in the Journal, Part II.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in February last:—

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS, AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

- Berlin. Der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin,—Abhandlungen, 1892.
———. ———. Sitzungsberichte, XXVI—XXXVIII.
Bombay. The Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XXIII, Part 282.
Budapest. Soci t  Hongroise de G ographie,—Bulletin, Tome XXI, No. 7.
Calcutta. Indian Engineering,—Vol. XV, Nos. 6-9; and Index to Vol. XIV.
———. Indian Medical Gazette,—Index, Vol. XXVIII.
———. Maha-Bodhi Society,—Journal, Vol. II, No. 9.
———. Photographic Society of India,—Journal, Vol. VII, No. 2.
Chicago. The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal,—Vol. XVI, No. 1.
Copenhagen. K. Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab,—Aarboger, II R kke, VIII Bind, 4 Heft.
Dresden. Gesellschaft Iris zu Dresden,—Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Band VI, Nr. 2.
Florence. La Soci t  Italiana di Antropologia, Etnologia e Psicologia Comparata,—Archivo per L' Antropologia e la Etnologia, Tome XXIII, No. 2.

- The Hague. Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal,—Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië,—Bijdragen tot de Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië, 5e Volgr, Deel X, Aflevering 1.
- Havre. Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre,—Bulletin, Novembre-Décembre, 1893.
- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1134-37.
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- . Geological Society,—Quarterly Journal, Vol. L, Part 1.
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- . Royal Geographical Society,—Geographical Journal, Vol. III, No. 2.
- . Royal Microscopical Society,—Journal, Part 6, 1893.
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- Turin. La Reale Accademia della Scienze di Torino,—Memorie, Tome XLIII.
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- . Der K. K. Zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien,—Verhandlungen, Band XLIII, Nrn 3 und 4.
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- . The Chemical News,—Vol. LXIX, Nos. 1783–95, 1789.
- . The Entomologist,—Vol. XXVI, No. 367.
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- . Numismatic Circular,—Vol. II, No. 15.
- . The Quarterly Journal of pure and applied Mathematics,—Vol. XXVI, No. 104.
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- . Annales de Chémie et de Physique,—Tome XXX (6^{me} Série), Décembre 1893.
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR APRIL, 1894.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 4th April, 1894, at 9-15 P. M.

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, Vice-President, in the chair.

The following Members were present :—

Dr. A. W. Alcock, Babu Gyanendra Kumar Rai Chowdhuri, G. A. Grierson, Esq., T. H. Holland, Esq., Babu Sarat Chunder Lahary, W.A. Lee, Esq., Kumar Rameshwar Maliah, C. R. Marriott, Esq., C. R. Wilson, Esq.,

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Thirty-eight presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentleman is a candidate for election at the next Meeting :—

Shams-ul-ulama Maulavi Muhammad Shibli Nomani, Professor of Arabic in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, proposed by Sir Syed Ahmed, seconded by T. W. Arnold, Esq.

The Secretary reported the death of the following Member :—
Babu Yadulál Mullick.

The Chairman announced that the Council had elected Mr. A. Pedler, to officiate as Treasurer in the place of Mr. C. Little.

Dr. Alcock shewed a number of relics (small metal images, &c.) obtained by Babu P. C. Mukherji, in the Bhagalpur District, and

stated to have been exhumed from a kunker quarry at Chandipur, near Patharghatta.

Patharghatta (*vide* Cunningham, *Archæol. Survey Reports*, Vol. XV, 1882, p. 36) is situated near Kolgong, on the Ganges, and is remarkable for some sculptured caves. Near Kolgong also are rock temples and ruins.

The most perfect of the relics was an eight-petal lotus, each petal sculptured in high relief on the inside and opening and folding on a hinge, the whole enclosing a central many-armed female figure.

This was considered by experts to be late, and corrupt, Bud dhistic.

The following papers were read :—

1. *Note on an Inscription from Shamsābād, Fārrukhābād District, N.-W.P.*—By WILLIAM IRVINE, ESQ., B. C. S., (retired.)

The accompanying copy of an inscription has been lying by me for a good many years. It was prepared by my order and sent to me on the 11th February 1878, by Munshī Ibrār Ḥasan Khān, then Tahsil-dār of Qā'imgaṅj. It is taken from a stone on a mosque upon the *kōṭ* (site of the old fort) at Shamsābād Khōr, a town near the Ganges, in pargannah Shamsābād West, Fārrukhābād District. From the copy the stone appears to be 51 inches × 22 inches, the letters seem to be raised, and the verses are arranged in two rows of three *miṣrā'* each, having a row of scroll ornaments between them. If the words *Khāna-i-Ilahī* (702 H., August 1302 to August 1303 A. D.), are taken as yielding the date, the mosque is a comparatively ancient building. In any case, the Muḥammad Khān named in the first line can have nothing to do with Muḥammad Khān, Bangash, the founder of Fārrukhābād (Born c. 1660, died 1743 A. D.).

I have referred to Dr. Führer's volume, containing lists of inscriptions in the N.-W. Provinces, and I find no mention of the one of which I now send you a copy, for publication, if thought of any value.

[The following transcription and translation has been furnished by Maulawī 'Abdu-l-haqq 'Ābid :—

- 1 دین پرور محمد خان بلند رتبت -
- 2 بردست گوی دولت با صلجان احسان -
- 3 دارد چو ذوق طاعت آن محسن زمانه -
- 4 ترتیب داد مسجد از عون لطف یزدان -
- 5 تاریخ آن رضائی جست از خر (د) بگفتا -
- 6 شد خانة الهی تاریخ مسجد خان -

1. Din parwar-i-Muḥammad **Khān**-i-buland rutbat.
2. Burdast gū-i-daulat bā ṣauljān-i-iḥsān.
3. Dārād cū zauq-i-ṭā'at ān muḥsin-i-zamāna.
4. Tartīb dād masjid az 'aun-i-luṭf-i-yazdān.
5. Tārīkh-i-ān Rizāi just az **khir**(ad) biguftā.
6. **Shud khāna**-i-Ilāhī tārīkh-i-masjid-i-**khān**.

Literal Translation.

1. The nourisher of the faith of Muḥammad, the **Khān** of high rank.
2. Has carried away the ball of fortune with the polo-stick of beneficence.
3. As that benefactor of the age has a desire for devotion.
4. He arranged for (i. e., built) a mosque by the help of the grace of God.
5. The date thereof Rizāi sought of wisdom, she said.
6. **Khāna**-i-Ilāhī (God's house) was the date of the mosque of the **Khān**.

In line 2 **بوردست** (burdast) is a contraction of **برده است** (burda ast) which is the present perfect-tense of **بردن** to carry.

In line 5 **خر** should be **خرد** wisdom, the letter **د** is not written in the original. It must be an oversight.

The date, according to the *Abjad* calculation, comes to 702 H., as will appear from the following illustration :—

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 \text{خ} = 600 \\
 \text{ا} = 1 \\
 \text{ن} = 50 \\
 \text{س} = 5 \\
 \text{ا} = 1 \\
 \text{ل} = 30 \\
 \text{س} = 5 \\
 \text{ی} = 10
 \end{array} \right\} \text{خانۀ الہی} \\
 \hline
 702]
 \end{array}$$

2. *On a New Copper-plate Grant of Dharmapāla.*—By UMES CHANDRA BATABYĀL, Esq., C.S.

Abstract.

The HONORARY PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY, in drawing attention to the interest which attached to this discovery, said that the members present would remember that our knowledge of the history of Bengal during the 9th and 10th centuries depended almost entirely on a few inscriptions. The first king of the Pāla dynasty, GOPĀLA I, was represented by one

short inscription dated in the seventh of his reign. His successor DHARMAPĀLA, who came to the throne about 830 A. D., has hitherto also been represented by a single Epigraph at Bōdh Gayā, the contents of which give us little information. The present copper-plate grant which has been found by Mr. Umes Chandra Batabyāl close to the ancient city of Gaur, and in which Dharmapāla makes a grant of certain land, was therefore of more than usual importance. The plate carries our knowledge of the Pāla family two degrees above that of Gōpāla. Mr. Batabyāl reads the name of the grantee as Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa, which is the same as that of one of the five Brāhmaṇs brought into Bengal by Ādi Ćūra. If it is the same Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa, then the question of the date of Ādi Ćūra may be taken as approximately fixed, and we may be certain that Ādi Ćūra preceded, instead of following, the Pāla dynasty.

There has not been sufficient time yet to have the plate examined by experts, but a full account of it will be published in the *Journal* in due course.

3. *Noviciæ Indicæ VII. Description of a new Meconopsis from Sikkim.*—By D. PRAIN, Esq., M.B.

4. *Noviciæ Indicæ VIII. Some additional species of Convolvulacæ.*—By D. PRAIN, Esq., M.B.

The papers will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in March last:—

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 Bombay. Bombay Natural History Society,—Journal, Vol. VIII, No. 3.
 ——— The Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XXIII, Part 283.
 Calcutta. Geological Survey of India,—Records, Vol. XXVII, Part 1.
 ——— Indian Engineering,—Vol. XV, Nos. 10–13.
 Copenhagen. Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab,—Aarboger, II Række, IX Bind, 1 Hefte.
 Edinburgh. Royal Society of Edinburgh,—Proceedings, Vol. XIX.
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- Florence. La Società Africana d'Italia,—*Bullettino*, Tome 1 (2^e séries), Nos. 4-6.
- Havre. Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre,—*Bulletin*, Janvier-Février, 1894.
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- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1138-41.
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- *Nature*,—Vol. XLIX, Nos. 1269-72.
- Royal Geographical Society,—*Geographical Journal*, Vol. III, No. 3.
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- Mexico. La Sociedad Científica "Antonio Alzate,"—*Memorias y Revista*, Tome VII, Nos. 5 et 6.
- Paris. La Société de Géographie,—*Comptes Rendus des Seances*, Nos. 3 et 4, 1894.
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- Rome. La Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—*Memorie*, Tome XXIII, Nos. 1 et 2.
- Schaffhausen. La Société Entomologique Suisse,—*Bulletin*, Tome IX, No. 2.
- St. Petersburg. Comité Géologique,—*Bulletins*, Tome XII, Nos. 3-7; et *Supplément au Tome XII*.
- Der Russisch Kaiserlichen Mineralogischen Gesellschaft zu St. Petersburg,—*Verhandlungen*, Band XXX.
- Taiping. Perak Government,—*Gazette*, Vol. VII, No. 5.
- Turin. La R. Accademia della Scienze di Torino,—*Atti*, Tome XXIX, Nos. 1-4; *Elenco degli Accademici Residenti, Nazionali non Residenti Stranieri e Corrispondenti al 1 Gennaio, 1894*.
- Vienna. Der K. K. Geologischen Reichsanstalt,—*Verhandlungen*, Nrn 15-18, 1893.
- Washington. United States National Museum,—*Bulletin*, Nos. 44-46.
- Zurich. Der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zurich,—*Neujahrsblatt*, 1894.
- ———— *Vierteljahrsschrift*, Band XXXVIII, Heft 3 und 4.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

- MORSE, EDW. S. A Curious Aino Toy. 8vo. Salem, Mass.
 ——— If Public Libraries, why not Public Museums? 8vo. Salem, Mass., 1893.
- SWYNNERTON, FRED. On some Rude Stone Implements from Back Bay, Middle Colaba, Bombay. 8vo. Bombay, 1893.
- VENKATASESHAYARYA, VETSA. A Sanskrit-Telugu Dictionary. 8vo. Madras, 1893.
- WALSH, J. H. TULL. Hemp Drugs and Insanity. 8vo. 1894.
 ——— List of Deep-Sea Holothurians, collected during seasons 1887 to 1890, with descriptions of new species. 8vo. Calcutta, 1891.
 ——— On certain Spiders which mimic Ants. 8vo. Calcutta, 1891.
 ——— On the Habits of certain "Harvesting" Ants. 4to. Calcutta, 1891.

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- CARRIERE, M. Erkennen Erleben Erschliessen. 4to. Munich, 1893.
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 DER K. B. AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU MÜNCHEN.
- FAMINTZIN, A. Übersicht der Leistungen auf dem Gebiete der Botanik in Russland, 1890 und 1891. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1892-93.
- WIEDMANN, DR. FERDINAND. Ehstnisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch, Lieferung 1-3. 4to. St. Petersburg, 1891-93.
 DER K. AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN, ST. PETERSBURG.
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 DIE KAISERLICHE AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN, WIEN.
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- Report on the Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1892-93. Fcp. Nagpur, 1894.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

- BEAMES, JOHN. Grammar of the Bengali Language. 8vo. Oxford, 1894.
 CLARENDON PRESS, OXFORD.

- BAILEY, F. M. Contributions to the Queensland Flora. 8vo. Brisbane, 1893.

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- Report on the Administration of Bengal, 1892-93. Fcp. Calcutta, 1894.

Report on the River-Borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta, and on the Trade of Chittagong Port for the year 1892-93. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

Resolution reviewing the reports on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1892-93. Fcp. Calcutta, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

North Indian Notes and Queries for January 1894. 4to. Allahabad 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893-94.

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Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department, Madras Presidency, for the fifteen months ending 30th June, 1893. Fcp. Madras, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MÜLLER, F. MAX. The Sacred Books of the East, Vol. XLI. 8vo. Oxford 1894.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON.

Report of the Annual Meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science for 1892 and 1893. 8vo. Calcutta, 1892-93.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

The Light of the East for February 1894. 8vo. Calcutta, 1894.

THE EDITOR, LIGHT OF THE EAST.

Monthly Weather Review for September 1893. 4to. Calcutta, 1894.

Original Meteorological Observations of Calcutta, Allahabad, Lucknow, Lahore, Nagpur, Bombay, and Madras for September, 1893. 4to. Calcutta, 1894.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTOR TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Bulletin of the Microscopical Society of Calcutta, Vol. III, Nos. 1 and 2. 8vo. Calcutta, 1894.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

GRIEG, JAMES A. Ophiuroidea (Den Norske Nordhavs-Expedition, 1876-1878. XXII. Zoologi). Fcp. Christiania, 1893.

NORWEGIAN NORTH-ATLANTIC EXPEDITION, CHRISTIANIA.

Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information of the Royal Gardens, Kew, 1893. 8vo. London, 1893.

ROYAL GARDENS, KEW.

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- Braunschweig. Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Chemie und verwandter Theile anderer Wissenschaften,—Heft 4, 1889.
- Calcutta. Indian Medical Gazette,—Vol. XXIX, No. 3.
- Geneva. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles,—Tome XXXI, No. 2.
- Leipzig. Annalen der Physik und Chemie,—Band LI, Heft 3; und Namenregister, Band I-L.
- Beiblätter, Band XVIII, Stück 2.
- London. The Chemical News,—Vol. LXIX, Nos. 1787-90.
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- Paris. Revue Scientifique,—4^e Série, Tome I, Nos. 8-11.

BOOKS PURCHASED.

- FORBES, JAMES. Oriental Memoirs: a narrative of seventeen years residence in India, 2nd Edition. Vols. I and II, and Plates. 8vo. and 4to. London, 1834.
- HAMILTON FRANCIS. An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal, and of the territories annexed to this dominion by the House of Gorkha. 4to. Edinburg, 1819.
- MÜLLERS, F. MAX. The Sacred Books of the East, Vol. XLI. 8vo. Oxford, 1894.
- VALENTIA, GEORGE. Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, Abyssinia, and Egypt, in the years 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806, Vols I-III. 4to. London, 1809.
- VERELST, HARRY. A view of the rise, progress, and present state of the English Government in Bengal: including a reply to the misrepresentations of Mr. Bolts, and other writers. 4to. London, 1772.





PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR MAY & JUNE, 1894.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 6th June, 1894, at 9-15 P. M.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN A. W. ALCOCK, M.B., C.M.Z.S., in the chair.

The following Members were present:—

H. K. W. Arnold, Esq., Babu Gyanendra Kumar Rai Chandhuri, A. Hogg, Esq., C. R. Marriott, Esq., A. Pedler, Esq., C. R. Wilson, Esq.

The minutes of the April Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Council reported that no meeting was held in May, as a quorum of members was not present.

Fifty-five presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentleman, duly proposed and seconded at the April Meeting of the Society, was balloted for and elected an Ordinary member:—

Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Muhammad Shibli Nomani.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting:—

Surgeon-Captain D. M. Moir, I.M.S., proposed by Surgeon-Captain J. H. Tull Walsh, seconded by Surgeon-Captain A. W. Alcock.

Kunwar Kushal Pal Sinha, M.A., proposed by Colonel H. S. Jarrett, seconded by Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.

The following gentleman has expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society :—

Major M. J. Meade, S.C.

The SECRETARY reported the death of the following members :—

Prince Iskander Ali Mirza, Bahadur,

Babu Bhudeva Mukerjā, C.I.E.

Kumar Indrachandra Singh.

J. P. Scotland, Esq., C. E.

The CHAIRMAN announced the following elections made by the Council :—

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, as officiating Philological Secretary, *vice* Mr. G. A. Grierson.

Dr. A. W. Alcock, as Natural History Secretary, *vice* Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh.

Dr. Walsh, as Anthropological Secretary, *vice* Dr. Alcock.

The CHAIRMAN also announced that Dr. Walsh had resigned the Anthropological Secretaryship of the Society.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter, dated 10th May 1894, from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, conveying Lord Elgin's acceptance of the office of Patron of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The CHAIRMAN also read letters from Dr. Reinhold Rost, Monsieur Louis Pasteur, Sir William Henry Flower, Dr. Edward Frankland, and Professor Theodor Noeldeke, expressing thanks for being elected Honorary Members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY exhibited the *Sōhgaurā Copper-plate*, an ancient inscription in Aṣōka characters (see Plate I) presented to the Society by Dr. W. Hoey, I.C.S., and read the following notes on the same by Dr. Hoey and Mr. V. A. Smith, I.C.S.

Note on the Sōhgaurā Copper-Plate—By DR. W. HOEY, I.C.S.

Shortly after the Rapti river passes Gōrakhpur city it makes a series of rapid bends, and one of these occurs just after it has been joined by the Amī river. It is about a mile-and-a-half across the neck of this bend, and the whole length is a series of mounds, more or less continuous, and these give their names to the homesteads or villages, beginning with Tikar on the North, then Kaithauli, Sōhgaurā,

Gurmhī, Malaulī, and finally Sabriā, or Sahēriyā, on the South. I have visited all these places, and I believe there was at one time a very large town or city here. The mound, viewing it as a continuous remain rather than a series, is highest at Tikar and Sōhgaurā. Buddhist coins are picked up in great numbers at these places, and some old terra-cotta heads are occasionally found. Tikar obviously means only what the place reveals, a mound of 'potsherds;' but down several feet inside I have found large bricks of the Buddhist age.

I have seen the spot where this copper-plate was found, and it is in Sōhgaurā, the middle of the long mound of remains. The man who found it is old now. He was digging for a foundation for his house, and he unearthed this plate, thirty or more years ago. He gave it to the zemindar who laid it up in his house. About fifteen months ago, I visited this ancient spot and heard of this plate. The zemindar had died, but his son promised to hunt for the plate, and after a couple of months he produced it and gave it to me. I have reason to think that another plate may have been found in this locality.

Gurmhī is the name of the *ṭappā* in which these villages lie, but the plate was found at Sōhgaurā, and as the first name given to any find must be descriptively accurate, I beg that the plate may be described as 'the Sōhgaurā plate,' and on no account as the Gurmhī plate. We must not mislead. Gurmhī has the remains of a *Çaivic* temple, and a *lingam* stands shewing that that place is not Buddhist. The end of the high ground at Sahēriyā contained remains a few years ago, but the river has cut away what was most interesting. Gold coins of the later Guptas have been found at Sahēriyā. It was a modern place compared to Sōhgaurā.

Sōhgaurā is not without significance; for the first component *Sōh* enters into the names of other very ancient places in this district, such as Sōhnāg. We may need to note this, because I have found curious things at Sōhnāg which I propose to submit.

I have visited the locality of this find twice, and intend to repeat my visit. Should I discover anything more, I shall communicate it to the Society. This 'Sōhgaurā plate' I present to the Society.

Note on the same—By VINCENT A. SMITH, I.C.S.

Dr. William Hoey, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector of the Gōrakhpur District, has been fortunate enough to procure a small inscribed copper-plate of great interest, which he has kindly placed in my hands with permission to publish a preliminary notice of it.

The plate is rectangular, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, and about $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch thick at the edges. A circular hole has been pierced

near each corner, and it is evident that it was intended to attach the plate by rivets to some other object. The upper portion of the plate, to the extent of about one-third of the surface, is occupied by symbols, such as are commonly called Buddhistic, and the remaining two-thirds of the surface are covered by an inscription in four lines. Both symbols and letters are cast in high relief, and are in a state of almost perfect preservation. The back of the plate is rough.

The symbol to the left is a conventional representation of a tree, consisting of a stem and three leaves with stalks, standing inside a railing. The next object may be described as a pavilion with curved convex roof resting on four pillars, and surmounted by a duplicate similar curved roof, resting on three supports, and topped by three short poles.

Next in order comes an object like a long-handled spoon, with a knob at the end of the handle, standing on the knob. The fourth symbol is the so-called conventional "Buddhist caitya," formed of three curves, surmounted by a crescent, with a ball enclosed. The fifth symbol, placed above the line, consists of a disc or ball (the sun), with a crescent (the moon), placed obliquely above it.

The sixth symbol is a curved tree-stem, without leaves, standing in a railing. The seventh and last symbol is a repetition of the second, namely, the two-storied pavilion.

The tree of the first symbol may be intended for a *sāl* (*Shorea robusta*) tree. The leafless tree cannot be identified, nor can I explain the spoon-like object. The shape of the roofs of the pavilions suggests that the figures are intended to represent buildings constructed of wood and bamboos.

The number of characters (*akṣara*) in the inscription is as follows:—

First	line,	19
Second	„	19
Third	„	17
Fourth	„	17
		—
Total		72

The characters are ancient Nāgarī, of the Maurya period, and appear to me not to differ materially from those used in Aṣōka's Gīrnār inscription, as given by Dr. Burgess in Plate V of Vol. IV of the Archaeological Survey Reports of Western India.

Almost every letter is perfect, and can be read at sight without doubt or hesitation.

The only exceptions are as follow:—

Line 1, character 11. This character is blurred, but seems to be a ॠ *p*. The dot on it seems to be *anusvāra*.

Line 3, character 9. This letter is slightly damaged, and may be either च c, or र r.

The last letter in line 1, is plainly क k, though of small size, owing, apparently, to want of space. Most of the letters are about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height.

The language seems to be Pāli, but I am unable to translate the document. The initial ã in line 2, and the initial a in line 4, certainly make the beginnings of words.

The plate was found several years ago during the excavation of the foundations of a house at Sōhgaurā near Gurmhi, the seat of a considerable ancient town in the Gōrakhpur district. Gurmhi is about eighteen miles distant from Gōrakhpur, a little east of south.

The genuineness of the plate is beyond question.

No copper-plate inscription of nearly equal antiquity has ever been found, so far as I am aware, and the discovery now announced is, therefore, of considerable interest and importance.

The transliteration of the Sōhgaurā copper-plate as read by me is as follows :—

सवतियममधमममपंसनेममवसितिक
रिसिखिनतेषेसमनेवरतेदिरेकोठमसमि
तिसवमिमसुसुचचमोदमभसोकवद
पकथिसमिचतियायिकयमोजहिनवय

Note on the same—By DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

There are some more letters in this inscription which appear to me doubtful.

Line 1, letter 7, may be च gh; and letter 11 appears to me rather to be स sa. The dot above it is attached to the letter, and may be merely one of the unevennesses of the cast. There are numerous (apparently) meaningless dots on the surfaces of the plate, being the result of the plate having been cast in a sand-mould of imperfect smoothness; such dots, e.g., are seen to the left of letters 3, 4, 5, in line 1. The word here intended may be *sasanē* (Skr. *śāsanē*). The length of vowels does not seem to be always indicated.

Line 2, letters 1 and 2 are not quite clear. Letter 2 may be ति ti, though there are traces of a left-hand tail, scarcely visible in the facsimile plate, which suggest the reading सि si. Letter 6 is probably only च dha. Letter 10 is probably only व va; the dot is attached to the letter, and is probably not an anusvāra; but one of the above-noted imperfections of the cast. Letter 13 is not दि di, but दु du. The words here are ðiðe durē kōḥh-āgalāni (Skr. kōḥh-ārgalāni or perhaps kōḥh-

āgārāni), i.e., 'these two bolts of storehouses' (or 'these two store-houses.') They would seem to refer to the two houses, depicted above the writing.

Line 3, letter 11, may be 𑀩 *dam*; there is a distinct dot on the right of the top; though this again may be merely one of the imperfections of the cast. Letter 14 is uncertain; it looks like 𑀭 *l* with its left (smaller) limb crossed by a straight line. It can hardly be 𑀮 *lā*, as read by Mr. Smith; the stroke for the vowel *ā* would be attached to the left side of the right (longer) limb of the consonant *l*. It is just possible, that there are really two letters; viz., 𑀯 *nē*, made very minutely, and 𑀰 *ra*. There are several letters, in this inscriptions, made smaller than the rest. The last letter 𑀱 *k* in the first line, is another instance of such a minute letter. These minute letters may have been originally omitted, and were afterwards inserted in the available space. Other rather smaller letters are No. 2, 𑀲 *gh*, in line 3, and below it No. 2, 𑀳 *k*, in line 4. The smallness of these appears to be due to the hole between them.

Line 4, letter 1, is in all probability 𑀴 *s* (not 𑀵 *p*). The left (longer) limb and its tail are clearly traceable in the original, and can be just distinguished in the facsimile plate. Letter 6 may be 𑀶 *am*. In the original there is a distinct dot to the right of 𑀷 *a*, just discernible in the facsimile. This would give the word *amtiyā* (*antiyā*). Letter 14 has a curious form; the body of it is clearly 𑀸 *h*, and the mark attached to the top of it, is the usual mark of the vowel *i*, but in a reversed position; moreover, there is a dot within the angle of this mark.

The meeting resolved that a vote of thanks be given to Dr. Hoey for the copper-plate.

The NATURAL HISTORY SECRETARY exhibited a Diorite plug, forwarded by Mr. J. Cockburn, Opium Department, and read the following note that accompanied the specimen:—

"Some years ago, probably in 1880, I presented a specimen of a polished celt of Diorite to the Indian Museum. The specimen was from the Banda District, and is remarkable for having a perforation through it which would at first sight lead to the inference that it had been hefted in the modern way, that is, with the handle through an eye in the head of the hatchet, instead of the head being put through an eye in the handle, which was the usual pre-historic method.

As there has been no known instance of a perforated celt having been found in India, the specimen in question ought to be extremely valuable, were it genuine. This unfortunately it is not, and the

enclosed core has been drilled out of it and ought to fit the perforation.

To begin with, the celt itself is a genuine antique—but the perforation is a forgery. This specimen was brought for sale to a gentleman in the Archæological Survey at Banda by an agate lapidary named, Kiratally, who died lately, so there is no harm in mentioning his name.

The perforation in the celt was smeared with red-lead, and on examining the specimen carefully, I at once pronounced it a forgery. To begin with, the perforation was at right-angles to the edge, and the implement did not look like an adze.

2ndly. I considered the perforation too small to admit a moderately strong and practicable handle—though there are specimens of European perforated axes in which it is not much larger.

3rdly. On removing a portion of the pigment which had been freshly applied, I at once said that the boring had been recently done. However I purchased the specimen as a forgery, for 8 or 10 rupees, and presented it to the Museum—as such.

On my return to Banda, in 1883 or 1884, Kiratally presented me with the accompanying core, which he said he had himself bored out of the celt he sold me. The semi-polished facet at one corner of the angular end shows the original weathered surface of the celt.

The flat end shows where it was broken off, when it stood up as a pillar after the boring had been nearly completed.

The fragments were probably knocked out from the opposite end with a chisel, hence the pillar in its length will not correspond with the celt in thickness, though it ought to nearly do so in diameter, the difference being due to the loss of material which has been bored away.

I have not been able to fit the plug to the specimen in the Museum, but there can be no doubt as to the authenticity of the fragment. Application might be made to the authorities of the Indian Museum to exhibit the celt at the meeting of the Society at which the paper is read. I propose to present the plug to the Indian Museum after the Society has done with it.

The method of boring adopted is very ancient and very effective. A tube of copper, brass, or tinned sheet-iron is used as a drill, the cutting edge being charged with finely powdered emery powder. The emery is from the mines of Pipra, in Rewah, which would appear to have been worked for the past 2,000 years.

Mr. Flinders Petrie, in his paper on "The Mechanical Methods of the Ancient Egyptians," has proved by partially bored specimens, that the Egyptians perforated hard rocks in this way.

I may mention that I met at the shop of Kiratally, one of the most enterprising native Coin Collectors in India, a man from Kanouj, who, when he obtained a rare coin, always carefully copied it, and sold his copies to the public. I have seen numbers of his forgeries. Kiratally was a perfect Flint Jack, and could turn out flint flakes, cores, and arrow-heads which could hardly be distinguished from genuine. He was a first-rate workman, and had there been a larger field in India for the sale of stoupe implements might have emulated that misguided individual."

The following papers were read :—

1. *Coins Supplementary to Thomas' Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi, No. 5.*—By C. J. RODGERS, ESQ., *Honorary Numismatist to the Government of India.*

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part I.

2. *Jahāngir's Mohurs and Rupees.*—By C. J. RODGERS, ESQ., *Honorary Numismatist to the Government of India.*

I. I have just come across a passage in the "Tozuk-i-Jahāngiri" which I marked years ago, but which had quite escaped my memory when I wrote my "Catalogue of the Coins of the Mogul and Sūri Emperors of India," for the Panjab Government. It is in the chapter headed جشن نوروز ششم از جلوس همایون and runs thus, at page 96 of the 'Aligarh Edition of 1864, edited by the Hon'ble Sir Sayid Ahmad, K.C.I.E.

هنگام جلوس بروزنها و گزها پاره افزوده بودم چنانچه سه رتی بروزن مهر و روپیه اضافه شده بود در این ایام بعرض رسید که در دادوستدها رفاهیت خلق در آنست که مهر و روپیه بوزن سابق باشد چون در جمیع امور رفاهیت و آسایش خلق منظور است حکم کردم که از تاریخ حال که یازدهم اردی بهشت سنه ۶ جلوس باشد در دارالضربهای ممالک مصر و صبر و روپیه را بدستور سابق مسکوک و مضروب میساخته باشند

This passage is exceedingly valuable. At page 5 he gives an account of the coins he ordered to be struck. The silver coins he mentions are of 100 tolas, 50 tolas, 20 tolas, 10 tolas, 5 tolas, 1 tola, $\frac{1}{2}$ tola, $\frac{1}{4}$ tola, (niḡār) $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a tola. He does not mention any coin of more than a tola, except multiples. Now, in all Coin Catalogues there are rupees of Jahāngir weighing from 210 to 221 grains; whereas his usual rupees weigh only about 176 grains. The Mohurs of his early years, too, run up to 210 grains, as against the usual weight of 168 grains. The change made by the Emperor dates from the 11th of Ardibihisht,

of the 6th year of his reign. In my catalogue, a mohur of Farwardin of year 6, weighs 218 grains, but it has a loop attached and would probably weigh but 210 grains without it. Another mohur of Di, the same year, weighs 168 grains, Di being the tenth month and Farwardin the first; while Ardibihisht is the second month of the year. Of rupees of the 6th year in my list is one struck in Ardibihisht weighing 217 grains; one of Lāhor, of Tir 217, and one of Lāhor, of Amardād, of 175 grains. Tir is the fourth month, and Amardād is the fifth, so that we see that the orders of the Emperor reached Lāhor after the striking of these two rupees. They did not reach Kashmir and Qandahār, however, so easily, for in my catalogue are 3 rupees of Kashmir of the 7th year, weighing 209.5, 210 and 211 grains, and one of Qandahār weighing 209.5.

There is a difficulty, however, in the passage. It says that the increase in the mohur and rupee was only three ratis. Now, three ratis is an ordinary variation in rupees from wear and tear, as can be seen by a casual glance at any Coin Catalogue, and such a small increment would not inconvenience anybody. The word for 3 in Persian is سه. I propose to change it to سی or 30. I find that 30 rati seeds gathered by me on the field of Karukhshetra weigh 44 grains, and 44 is the difference between 176 and 220. I find, however, that 30 rati seeds gathered by me at Nūrpūr in the Kāngra District weigh 54 grains, so that we must know what kind of ratis were in use in Agra, where probably Jahāngīr held his Court.

Suppose we alter the word rati to *māsha*, then three māshas are equal to 24 ratis. Now, 24 of the Nūrpūr ratis draw exactly 44 grains. Some time ago I obtained from the bāzār a stone weight, a māsha, it weighed $9\frac{1}{2}$ ratis. This is the māsha in use amongst jewellers and sellers of precious stones.

I think the word should be *māsha*, and not rati. Ratis are never used for weighing things that are a māsha in weight, only for weighing fractional parts of the māsha. Both methods of correcting the text agree with the weights of rupees in our collections. I have not any other edition of the Tozuk. The Urdū translation gives 3 ratis, so I presume it was made from the Āligarh Edition.

The difference in the weights of the mohurs is not the same as the difference in the rupees $210 - 168 = 42$ grains. It is, however, near enough. Some of the early mohurs were only 202 grains. As those in the Lahore Museum are as fresh as if they had come from the mint yesterday, we may say that that was their original weight. Afterwards they rose to 210 grains.

I believe this is the only passage in which Jahāngīr notices his

heavy mohurs and rupees. It gives us the key, however, to his early coinage. Perhaps in the Library of the Asiatic Society there is a good manuscript of the *Tozuk-i-Jahāngīrī*. The passage certainly needs correction.

II. In the *Tozuk-i-Jahāngīrī*, Ālīgarh Edition of 1864, by "Syud Ahmud," at p. 207, we have the following:—

درینولا حکم شد کہ تنکہ طلا و نقرہ دہ بست وزن مہر و روپیہ معمول سکہ
 کنند سکہ تنکہ طلا یکطرف (جہانگیر شاہی سنہ ۱۰۲۷) و جانب دیگر (ضرب
 کہنباہت سنہ ۱۲ جلوس) مقرر شد و سکہ تنکہ نقرہ یکرو درمیان تنکہ لفظ
 (جہانگیر شاہی سنہ ۱۰۲۷) و بر دور این مصرع
 بزرا این سکہ زد شاہ جہانگیر ظفر پرتو
 و بروی دیگر درمیان تنکہ (ضرب کہنباہت سنہ ۱۲ جلوس) و بر دور مصرع دوم
 پس از فتح دکن آمد چو در گجرات از مندو
 در ہیچ احدی تنکہ غیر از من سکہ نشدہ و تنکہ طلا و نقرہ اختراع منست
 نامش تنکہ جہانگیری فرمودم

In the Urdū translation of the *Tozuk*, printed at the Nizāmi Press, Cawnpore, in 1291 H. (1874 A. D.), the first part of this extract is thus translated,—p. 154, &c., اور انہیں دنوں میں حکم کیا تنکہ طلا اور نقری کا وزن، مہر اور روپیہ معمولی نصفی بناوین

In the Persian we read that the weights of the tankas were to be *ten, twenty* times the weights of the mohurs or rupees. In the Urdū we read they were to be *halves* of the same, and the new coins are termed *tangas* not *tankas*.

Again in the latter part of the Persian we read "غیر از من،" : this has no meaning. It ought to be "غیر از مس" "besides copper."

I would remark that the *tangas* were *siyah* and *sufed*, the *siyah* were of billon, and the coins of the Lodis, and of Fīroz Shāh Tugh̄laq were nearly all of this kind. The *sufed* tankas were silver, and this name was given to the coins which were struck by Bābar and Humā-yūn, and their forefathers. *The tangas were always fractional parts of a rupee*: they were never heavy coins, or valuable coins.

My object in drawing the attention of the members of the Society to this passage, is to obtain various readings of the parts overlined. There must be manuscripts of the *Tozuk-i-Jahāngīrī*, by the dozen, in different libraries in India. Will members kindly assist in ascertaining the true readings.

No coin with these legends have yet been found. They may be in existence in either Aḥmadābād, Cambay, Sūrāt, Aḥmadnagar, or Bombay.

3. *An account of a recent collection of Bathybial Fishes from the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive Sea.*—By SURGEON-CAPTAIN A. W. ALCOCK, M.B., C.M.Z.S., *Superintendent, Indian Museum.*

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the Meeting held in April last:—

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS, AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

- Batavia. Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen,—
Notulen, Deel XXXI, Aflevering 4.
——— Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal,—Land-en Volken-
kunde, Deel XXXVII, Aflevering 2.
- Bombay. Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,—Journal,
Vol. XVIII, Nos. 49A and 50.
——— The Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XXIII, Part 284.
- Bordeaux. L'Académie Nationale des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts
de Bordeaux,—Actes, 3^e Série, 53 Année, Nos. 3 et 4.
——— La Société Linneenne de Bordeaux,—Actes, Tome XLV.
- Budapest. La Société Hongroise de Géographie,—Bulletin, Tome XXI,
Fasc. 8–10.
- Calcutta. Asiatic Society of Bengal,—Annual Address, 7th February
1894.
——— Journal, Parts I, Nos. 2–4, 1893 ; 1, 1894 ; II, 3–4,
1893 ; III, 2 and 3, 1893 ; 1, 1894,
——— Proceedings, Nos. 8–10, 1893 ; 1–4, 1894.
——— The Indian Engineer,—Vol. XX, No. 365.
——— Indian Engineering,—Vol. XV, Nos. 14–22.
——— Maha-bodhi Society,—Journal, Vols. II, Nos. 10–12 ; III, 1.
——— The Medical Reporter,—Vol. III, No 8.
——— Photographic Society of India,—Journal, Vol. VII, Nos. 4
and 5.

- Chicago, Ill. The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal,—Vol. XVI, No. 2.
- Colombo. Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,—Journal, Vols. XI and XIII.
- Proceedings, 1889-90.
- Frankfurt a. O. Des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins des Reg.—Bez., Frankfurt,—Helios, Jahrg XI, Nrn. 10-12.
- Societatum Litteræ, Jahrg VIII, Nrn 1-3.
- The Hague. Koninklijke Instituut voor de Taal,—Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië,—Bijdragen tot de Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië, 5^e Volgr., Deel X, Afvering 2.
- Koninklijke Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch-Indië,—Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indië, Deel LII und LIII.
- Nederlandsche Entomologische Vereeniging,—Tijdschrift voor Entomologie, Band XXXVI, Nrn, 1 und 2.
- Havre. Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre,—Annuaire, Janvier, 1894.
- Leige. La Société Géologique de Belgique,—Annales, Tome XXI, No 1.
- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1142-50.
- The Athenæum,—Nos. 3465-73.
- Geological Society,—Quarterly Journal, Vol. L, Part 2.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers,—Journal, Vol. XXIII, Nos. 109 and 110.
- List of Officers and Members, corrected to January 31st, 1894.
- Nature,—Vol. XLIX, Nos. 1273-78; L., 1279-81.
- Numismatic Circular,—Vol. II, Nos. 16-18.
- Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland,—Journal, Part II, 1894.
- Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, Vol, LIV, Nos. 4 and 5.
- Royal Geographical Society,—Geographical Journal, Vol. III, Nos. 4 and 5.
- Royal Institution of Great Britain,—Proceedings, Vol. XIV, Part I.
- Royal Microscopical Society,—Journal, Part I, 1894.
- Royal Society,—Proceedings, Vols. LIV, Nos. 326-30; LV, 331 and 32.
- Royal Statistical Society,—Journal, Vol. LVI, Part 4.

- London. Zoological Society of London,—Proceedings, Part IV, 1893.
 ———— Transactions, Vol. XIII, Part 8.
- Melbourne. Royal Society of Victoria,—Proceedings, New Series, Vol. VI.
- Mexico. La Sociedad Científica "Antonio Alzate,"—Memorias y Revista, Tome VII, Nos. 7-10.
- Nantes. La Société des Sciences Naturelles de L' Ouest de la France, —Bulletin, Tome III, Nos. 2-4.
- New Haven. American Oriental Society,—Journal, Vol. XVI, No. 1.
- Paris. Journal Asiatique,—Tome II (IX^e Série), No. 3.
 ———— Musée Guimet,—Revue de L'Histoire des Religions, Tome XXVII, No. 3 ; XXVIII, 1.
 ———— La Société d'Anthropologie de Paris.—Bulletins, Tome IV (IV^e Série), Nos 5-10.
 ———— ———— Mémoires, Tome I (3^e Série), Fasc. 1.
 ———— La Société de Géographie,—Bulletin, Tome XIV (VII^e Série), No. 3.
 ———— ———— Comptes Rendus des Séances,—Nos. 5-10, 1894.
- Pisa. La Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali,—Atti, Memorie, Tome XIII.
 ———— ———— ———— Processi Verbali, 21 Gennaio, 1894.
- Rome. La Società Degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Tome XXIII, Nos. 3 et 4.
- San Francisco. California Academy of Sciences,—Memoirs, Vol. II, No. 3.
- Santiago. La Société Scientifique du Chili, —Actes, Tome III, No. 3.
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- . The Ibis., Vol. VI (6th Series), No. 21.
- . The Journal of Botany,—Vol. XXXII, Nos. 374 and 75.
- . The London, Edinburgh and Dublin Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science,—Vol. XXXVII (5th Series), Nos. 225 and 26.
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Photo-etching.

S10 Calcutta, June 1894.

THE SÖHGAURÄ COPPER-PLATE.

Full-size.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR JULY, 1894.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 4th July, 1894, at 9-15 P. M.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K. C. S. I.
Vice-President, in the chair.

The following members were present :—

Dr. A. W. Alcock, Dr. A. R. Anderson, H. K. W. Arnold, Esq.,
T. H. Holland, Esq., Kumar Rameshwar Maliah, J. Mann, Esq., Pandit
Haraprasad Sastri, The Rev. H. Whitehead, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitors :—H. V. Elliott, Esq., The Rev. W. Field.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Twenty-six presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members :—

Surgeon-Captain D. M. Moir, I. M. S.
Kunwar Kushal Pal Sinha, M. A.

The following gentleman is a candidate for election at the next meeting :—

M. N. Chatterjee, Esq., Professor of Philosophy, Maharaja's College, Patiala, proposed by Pandit Haraprasad Sastri, seconded by Babu Panchanan Mukhopadhyaya.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society :—

Colonel H. S. Jarrett.
Dr. William King.

THE SECRETARY reported the death of the following members:—
Mahamahapadhyaya Kaviraja Shyamaldas (Ordinary Member).
B. H. Hodgson, Esq., (Honorary Member).

THE SECRETARY reported that Mr. E. D. MacLagan had compounded his subscription as a non-resident member by the payment in a single sum of Rs. 300.

Dr. Alcock exhibited and remarked upon some marine Invertebrates lately dredged at a considerable depth by the survey ship 'Investigator.'

The first specimen exhibited was a new species of Brachiopod, of the genus *Terebratula*, remarkable for its huge size, and in being slightly inequilateral; as well as from the depth of its habitat (719 fathoms), and from the fact that it was one of the first species of the genus recorded from Indian waters.

The species will be described and figured in Pt. II. of the *Journal*.

The second specimen exhibited was the curious Thalassinid Crustacean, *Calocaris macandrewæ*, Bell, lately dredged in the Laccadive Sea at a depth of 636 fms., the bottom temperature being about 44° Fahr. This species was interesting on account of the wide extent of its range. First dredged in Loch Fyne, off the south-west coast of Scotland, at a considerable depth, and subsequently in Scandinavian waters, it was next reported from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and then from the antipodes of New Zealand. It is now recorded as an addition to the Indian fauna.

The third specimen exhibited was a new species of Crab of the genus *Calappa*, specially noticeable, first for its large size, and secondly for the depth (112 fms.) at which it occurred.

The species of the numerically small genus *Calappa* were as a rule littoral in habit, but this species belonged to the fauna of the deep sea, although it exhibited no conspicuous structural modifications for life at a depth. The specimen will be described in *Journal Part II*, and will be figured in an early issue of "Illustrations of the Zoology of the R. I. M. S. *Investigator*."

The following papers were read:—

1. *On some Behari Customs and Practices.*—By BABU SARAT CHANDRA MITRA, M.A., B.L. Communicated by PANDIT HARAPRASAD SASTRI, M. A.

(Abstract.)

In Behar a wife's elder sister is regarded as a superior member of the family who is to be approached in a respectful attitude; while in Bengal, she is regarded, as a boon companion, with whom one is at liberty to crack

jokes. Mother's brothers wife is regarded as a superior in Bengal, but she is not so regarded in Behar.

To beat with a broken cooking-vessel is regarded as a great insult in Behar and if the vessel be covered with soot it is doubly insulting.

The Beharī women, when they meet after a long time, give vent to their feelings in loud lamentation and take each other in their arms.

The Beharīs greet their friends by saying "Rām Rām." The Hanumān, is regarded in Behar as a sacred animal, and is never molested though it often commits mischief.

They think that they get looseness of the bowels when these are displaced, and the best remedy for looseness among them is rubbing the abdominal parts.

Beharī women are fond of wearing brass ornaments. They often have to invoke the assistance of ironsmiths to fit these on their person. People suffering from severe illness often take a vow of measuring the whole distance from their home to a sacred place with their person and often raise a standard in honor of the Monkey-god.

2. *North Indian Folk-lore about Thieves and Robbers.*—By BABU SARAT CHANDRA MITRA, M.A., B.L. Communicated by PANDIT HARAPRASAD SASTRI, M.A.

(Abstract.)

The Thieves and Robbers in India are said to be under the special protection of a female deity, who is known under various designations: as *Kālī*, in Bengal; *Devī* or *Mátá* in Hindustan; and *Bhavānī* among the Thugs. The images of this goddess in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta, namely, that at Kálighāt and that at Chitpore, used to be greatly honored by Dacoits before the English became the rulers of Bengal. There are many protectresses of robbers known all over Bengal as *Dākāte Kālī*; at Manasá Devi, near Kalka, a fair is still held in honor of a robbers' deity though the fair has at present changed its character very materially. The Bengal collection of proverbs are full of allusions to thieves, dacoits. No fewer than fifteen have been given in the paper. There was a curious way in which the thieves used to get the instruments of house-breaking made by the blacksmiths. They used to go, secretly at dead of night, to the blacksmith's shop and deposit a piece of iron and a few pice by way of wages, and, the next night at that very hour they used to get the instrument deposited there. There is a proverb in Bengal that the thief and the blacksmith never meet and yet the instrument for housebreaking is at work.

Remarks:—In the *Mriccha katika*, the god Kārtika, the General of the Gods, is regarded as the patron of thieves and the originator of the

art of stealing, an art which used to be taught carefully to the upper classes of the Indian Society, as a part of liberal education. See Daçakumâracharita.

The papers will be published in full, in the *Journal*, Part III.

3. *Note on the stridulating powers of the Ocypode Crab (Ocypoda cera tophthalma, Pall).*—By SURGEON-CAPTAIN A. R. ANDERSON, B.A., M.B., *Surgeon-Naturalist to the Marine Survey.*

The papers will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the Meeting held in June last :—

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- . Indian Engineering,—Vol. XV, Nos. 23-26.
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- . The Medical Reporter,—Vols. III, Nos. 1-7, 9-12; IV, 1.
- Chicago, Ill. The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal,—Vol. XVI, No. 3.
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
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FOR AUGUST, 1894.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 1st August, 1894, at 9-15 P. M.

DR. A. F. R. HOERNLE, Vice-President, in the chair.

The following Members were present:—

Dr. A. W. Alcock, Dr. A. R. Anderson, H. K. W. Arnold, Esq., Babu Sarat Chandra Das, A. Hogg, Esq., T. H. Holland, Esq., Prince Jahan Qadr Muhammed Wahid Ali, J. Mann, Esq., C. R. Marriott, Esq., Dr. F. Noetling, Pandit Haraprasad Shastri, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Thirty-six presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentleman duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society was ballotted for and elected an Ordinary member:—

M. N. Chatterjee, Esq.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting:—

Dr. George Ranking, Secretary of the Board of Examiners, proposed by Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, seconded by C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Henry Nelson Wright, Esq., I. C. S., Dehra Dun, proposed by Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, seconded by C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Babu Sivnarayan Mukharjee, Uttarpara, proposed by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarcar, seconded by Dr. Asutosh Mukerjee.

The following gentleman has expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society:—

T. F. Peppe, Esq.

The following obituary notice was read by Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle* :—

In Brian Houghton Hodgson the Society has to deplore the loss of one of its oldest and most distinguished members. He joined the Society on the 24th April, 1833, as an Ordinary Member, and on the 6th July, 1858, he was elected an Honorary Member. He was, probably, the largest contributor that the Society ever possessed. The papers published by him in the "Society's Asiatic Researches" and "Journal" amount to a total of 112; besides, he made large donations of exceedingly valuable manuscripts and specimens of Natural History. In fact, the progress of the Society during the whole period of his residence in India, was intimately connected with him, and the Society showed its appreciation of his services by voting him a bust on the eve of his departure from India, on the 6th February, 1844. He first came out to India in 1818, "the year of Warren Hastings' death; his term of service was finished before Lord Hardinge became Governor-General, and he survived into Viceroyalty of the second Earl of Elgin, dying on the 23rd May of this year, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. Almost all his period of public work was spent in Nepal, where he was appointed Secretary in 1820, and Resident in 1831." There, "by his profound knowledge of the people, their country, language, and religion he succeeded in making the British name not only feared but respected." In 1843 he resigned the service, and returned home. Two years afterwards, however, he came back to India, where he settled at Darjeeling to continue his researches, till 1858, when he finally retired to England.

Brian Hodgson's chief merit lies in having utilised, with extraordinary zeal and industry, the unique opportunities which he enjoyed for the collecting of materials that helped to advance our knowledge of India in the widest sense. Nor was his interest in things Indian limited to any one department of science. Most of our knowledge of Nepal we still owe to him. Though he was not allowed to explore that country himself,—any more than Europeans are to this day,—yet "by his personal influence with the governing class, by interviewing all strangers who visited the Court and sacred places of Nepal, and by sending out native collectors in every direction, he was able to accumulate an immense store of trustworthy information about the people and the country. The results are to be found partly in the numerous papers which he contributed to this Society; but still more in the invaluable collections of manuscripts, and specimens of Natural History with which

* See also an obituary notice by J. S. C. in *The Academy*, June 2, 1894.

he enriched the museums of Europe as well as of India." "It was from the MSS. he then sent to Paris that Eugène Burnouf was enabled to undertake the first accurate examination of the origin of Buddhism ;" and equally important was his acquisition of the great Tibetan Encyclopædia, in 334 volumes, which now repose in the library of the India Office. He was also the first to collect vocabularies of the unwritten dialects of the hill tribes throughout India, from the Himalayas to Ceylon. But he was no less devoted to Natural History. The pages of the *Journal* of this Society bear full witness to his researches. No less than eleven species of the Mammalia and one genus of the Aves of India are named after him ; and both the Indian Museum and the British Museum owe many of their specimens to his generosity. To the solution of practical questions, too, he contributed his share of pioneer-work : such as the possibilities of commerce between Nepal and British India, the policy of enrolling Gurkha battalions in the native army, the suitability of the Sub-Himalayas for sanitariums, and others.

Though Brian Hodgson received no mark of distinction from his own Government, our Society—his own Society—gave him (as already stated) a bust, placed in the room in which we meet to-day, the Royal Society made him a Fellow, and the Oxford University gave him the D. C. L. degree. France also gave him the Legion of Honour, a medal specially struck by the Société Asiatique, and the Corresponding Membership of the Institute. But his real distinction is his works, of which three collected volumes were published in 1874 and 1880.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY exhibited an old Assamese Gold Coin, and read a note on the same, by E. A. Gait, Esq., C. S.

The note will be published in the *Journal*, Part I.

The following papers were read :—

1. *Abstract Contents of one of the Ahom Pathis of Asām.*—By E. A. GAIT, Esq., C. S.

The papers will be published in the *Journal*, Part I.

2. *Guru Gobind Singh and Bandah.*—By WM. IRVINE, Esq., I. C. S., Retired.

3. *An Account of the Collection of Deep Sea Crustacea recently made by the R. I. M. S. "Investigator," in the Bay of Bengal and Laccadive Sea.*—By SURGEON-CAPTAINS A. W. ALCOCK and A. R. ANDERSON.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the Meeting held in July last:—

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

- Bombay. The Indian Antiquary,—Vols. XXII, December 1893, Part II; XXIII, Part 285.
- Buenos Aires. La Academia Nacional de Ciencias en Cordoba,—Boletin, Tome XII, No. 1.
- Calcutta. Asiatic Society of Bengal,—Journal, Part I, Nos. 1 and 2.
 ———. ———. Proceedings, Nos. 5 and 6, 1894.
 ———. Indian Engineering,—Vol. XVI, Nos. 1-4.
 ———. The Medical Reporter,—Vol. IV, No. 2.
 ———. Photographic Society of India,—Journal, Vol. VII, No. 7.
- Cassel. Des Vereins für Naturkunde zu Kassel,—Bericht, XXXIX.
- The Hague. Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal,-Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië,—Bijdragen tot de Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië, 5^e Volgr., Deel X, Aflevering 3-4.
- Havre. Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre,—Bulletin, Mai-Juin, 1894.
- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1155-58.
 ———. The Athenæum,—Nos. 3478-81.
 ———. Institution of Electrical Engineers,—Journal, Vol. XXIII, No. 112.
 ———. Nature,—Vol. L, Nos. 1286-89.
 ———. Numismatic Circular,—Vol. II, No. 20.
 ———. Royal Geographical Society,—Geographical Journal, Vol. IV, No. 1.
- Manchester. The Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society,—Memoirs and Proceedings, Vol. VIII (4th Série), No. 2.
- Moscow. La Société Imperiale des Naturalistes de Moscou,—Bulletin, No. 1, 1894.
- Mussorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XX, No 7.
- Paris. La Société de Géographie,—Bulletin, Tome XV, No. 1.
 ———. ———. Comptes Rendus des Séances No. 13, 1894.
 ———. La Société Philomathique de Paris,—Bulletin, 1892-93, 1893-94.

- Paris. La Société Comptes-Rendus sommaire des Séances, Nos. 1-10, 12-20, 1893.
- Pisa. Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali,—Atti, Processi Verbali, 4 Marzo et 6 Maggio, 1892.
- Rome. R. Istituto Orientale in Napoli,—L' Oriente, Anno I, No. 2.
- . Società Degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Tome XXIII, No. 5.
- Santiago. La Société Scientifique du Chili,—Actes, Tome IV.
- Schaffhausen. La Société Entomologique Suisse,—Bulletin, Tome IX, No. 3.
- Sydney. Linnean Society of New South Wales,—Proceedings, Vol. VIII (2nd series), Part 4.
- . Royal Society of New South Wales,—Journal and Proceedings, Vol. XXVII.
- Taiping. Perak Government,—Gazette, Vol. VII, No. 13.
- Washington. United States National Museum,—Bulletin, No. 43.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

- LYMAN, B. S. The Change from Surd to Sonant in Japanese Compounds. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1894.
- . Some New Red Horizons. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1894.
- MITRA, SARAT CHANDRA. Further Notes on the Chowk Chândâ, and the Panchamî Vrata. 8vo. Bombay, 1894.
- . On the Ceremonies performed by the Kabirpanthi Mahants of the Saran District, on their Initiation as Chelâs and on their succession to the Mahantship. 8vo. Bombay, 1894.
- PIETTE, ED. L' E'poque Eburnéenne et les Races Humaines de la période Glyptique. 8vo. Sanit-Quentin, 1894.
- WOOD-MASON, J, AND ALCOCK, A. On the Results of Deep-Sea Dredging during the season 1890-91. (Natural History Notes from H. M. Indian Marine Survey Steamer "Investigator," Commander R. F. Hoskyn, R. N. commanding. Series II, No. 1.) 8vo. London, 1891-94.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.

- NEEDHAM, J. F. Outline Grammar of the Khâmâté Language. 8vo. Rangoon, 1894.
- CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.
Report on the Judicial Administration (Civil) of the Central Provinces for the year 1893. Fcp. Nagpur, 1894.

Returns of the Rail-Borne Traffic of the Central Provinces during the quarter ending 31st March 1894. Fcp. Nagpur, 1894.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

McCULLOCH, R. W. Rice Growing and its preparation for Market. 8vo. Brisbane, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BRISBANE.

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1893. By Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins. Fcp. Calcutta, 1894.

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, 1893. By R. Macleod. Fcp. Calcutta, 1894.

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for the year 1893. By R. Macleod. Fcp. Calcutta, 1894.

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1893. By Surgeon-Colonel R. Harvey. Fcp. Calcutta, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

CHRISTY, MILLER. The Voyages of Captain Luke Foxe and Captain Thomas James, in search of a North-West Passage in 1631-32, Vols. I and II. 8vo. London, 1894.

The Indian Antiquary for December 1893, Part II, and April 1894. 4to. Bombay, 1894.

North Indian Notes and Queries for May 1894. 4to. Allahabad, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Handbooks of Commercial Products. No. 23, Silk. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REV. AND AGRI. DEPT.

Settlement Report of the Amballa District, 1893. By A. Kensington. Fcp. Lahore, 1893.

Settlement Report of Karnal-Ambala. By J. M. Douie. Fcp. Lahore, 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

A Guide to the Zoological Collections exhibited in the Invertebrate Gallery of the Indian Museum. 8vo. Calcutta, 1894.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

KRUYT, ALB. C. Woordenlijst van De Bareë,—Taal. 8vo. The Hague, 1894.

KONINKLIJK INSTITUUT VOOR DE TAAL,- LAND-EN VOLKENKUNDE

VAN NEDERLANDSCH-INDIË.

CREDNER, H. Zur Histologie der Faltenzähne Paläozoischer Stegocephalen. 4to. Leipzig, 1893.

DELITZSCH, FRIEDRICH. Beiträge zur Entzifferung und Erklärung der Kappadokischen Keilschrifttafeln. 4to. Leipzig, 1893.

FISCHER, OTTO. Die Arbeit der Muskeln und die Lebendige Kraft des Menschlichen Körpers. 4to. Leipzig, 1893.

- HULTSCH, FRIEDRICH. Die Erzählenden Zeitformen bei Polybios ein Beitrag zur Syntax der Gemeingriechischen Sprache. 4to. Leipzig, 1893.
- ILBERG, JOHANNES. Das Hippokrates-Glossar des Erotianos und Seine Ursprüngliche Gestalt. 4to. Leipzig, 1893.
- MEISTER, RICHARD. Die Mimiamben des Herodas, herausgegeben und erklärt mit einem anhang über den dichter, die überlieferung und den dialekt. 4to. Leipzig, 1893.
- PFEFFER, W. Druck- und Arbeitsleistung durch Wachsende Pflanzen 4to. Leipzig, 1893.
- SOCIN, ALBERT. Zum Arabischen Dialekt von Marokko. 4to. Leipzig 1893.
- STUDY, E. Sphärische Trigonometrie, Orthogonale Substitutionen und Elliptische Functionen, eine analytisch-geometrische untersuchung 4to. Leipzig, 1893.
- DER KÖNIGL. SÄCHSISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT DER WISSENSCHAFTEN,
LEIPZIG.
- Administration Report of the Marine Survey of India for the official year 1893-94.
- MARINE SURVEY OF INDIA, POONA.
- Memorandum on the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the past five months, with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1894. Fcp. Simla, 1894.
- METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
- Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year ending June 30th, 1891.
- SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON.

PERIODICALS PURCHASED.

- Calcutta. Indian Medical Gazette,—Vol. XXIX, No. 7.
- Geneva. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles,—Tome XXXI, No. 6.
- Leipzig. Annalen der Physik und Chemie,—Band LII, Heft 4.
- London. The Chemical News,—Vols. LXIX, Nos. 1804 and 1805; LXX, 1806 and 1807.
- . Numismatic Circular,—Vol. II, No. 20.
- Paris. Revue Scientifique,—Tome I (4^e Série), Nos. 25 et 26; II, 1 et 2.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR NOVEMBER, 1894.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 7th November, 1894, at 9 P. M.

Surgeon-Captain A. W. ALCOCK, C. M. Z. S., in the chair.

The following members were present :—

D. Ernst, Esq., C. L. Griesbach, Esq., Babu Sarat Chandra Lahary, J. Mann, Esq., L. de Nicéville, Esq., Dr. F. Noetling, C. R. Wilson, Esq.
Visitor :—W. Hamilton Hunter, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

One hundred and five presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The Secretary reported that the following gentlemen had been elected Ordinary Members of the Society, during the recess, in accordance with rule 7.

Dr. George Ranking.
Henry Nelson Wright, Esq.
Babu Sivnarayan Mukerjee.
Babu Nagendra Natha Basu.
Moulvie Abdul Wali.
J. G. Woodroffe, Esq.
Surgeon-Captain William Vost.

The following gentleman is a candidate for election at the next meeting :—

Frank Finn, Esq., B.A., proposed by Surgeon-Captain A. W. Alcock, seconded by A. Pedler, Esq.

The following gentleman has expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society :—

Count H. Condenhove.

THE SECRETARY reported the death of the following members :—

Professor William Dwright Whitney (Honorary Member).

Babu Gyandra Nath Chaudhury, } (Ordinary Members).
W. M. Osmond, Esq. }

THE SECRETARY read a Circular from the Royal Society of New South Wales, enumerating prizes to be given for original researches on certain subjects connected with Australia. This can be seen in the Society's Office.

The following papers were read :—

1. *The Topography of the Arabian Sea in the neighbourhood of the Laccadive Islands.*—By COMMANDER C. F. OLDHAM, R. N. Communicated by the Natural History Secretary.

2. *The Physical features of some of the Laccadive Islands, with some suggestions as to their mode of formation.*—By COMMANDER C. F. OLDHAM, R. N. Communicated by the Natural History Secretary.

3. *An Account of the Shore and Shallow-water BRACHYURA collected on board H. M. Survey Steamer, "Investigator," during 1893-94.*—By A. ALCOCK, Esq., M.B., C.M.Z.S., and A. R. ANDERSON, Esq., B.A., M.B.

4. *On a New Species of Flying Lizard from Assam.*—By A. ALCOCK, Esq., M.B., C.M.Z.S.

The papers will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

5. *Ancient Bengali Literature under Muhammadan Patronage.*—By PANDIT HARA PRASAD SHASTRI, M.A.

Ala-Uddin Husain Shah was one of the greatest Sovereigns of Bengal. He rose from the humble position of a menial servant to a Kayastha officer, of the later Illias Shāhi Dynasty of Bengal. It is said that his Master, Subuddhi Khan, did not scruple even to beat his humble Muhammadan Servant. The secret of Husain's success appears to have been his conciliatory policy towards the Hindus. He gave high offices under the State to learned Brahmans and shrewd Kāyasthas. Rūp and Sanāton were his ministers. Hiraṇya and Gobardhan held under him the Viceroyalty of the whole of Satgaon. The family

of Narottom Dās rose to eminence during his reign. He tolerated the Hindu religion. Chaitanyaism flourished and spread during his time. Sanskrit learning revived during the prosperous period of the rule of his dynasty.

Following the example of their Noble Master, the Provincial Governors and Generals also assumed a conciliatory policy towards their Hindu subjects. This enabled Husain to make extensive conquests in every direction. He conquered a portion of Tripura, and the greater part of Chattagrām. He destroyed the powerful dynasty of Kamtapur, in the north, and led several expeditions against the King of Orissa. He afforded an asylum to the last fugitive King of Jaunpur, and thereby risked the displeasure of the powerful Lodi King of Delhi. All this he was enabled to do because the Hindus were friendly towards him, and he had nothing to fear at home.

One of the means by which he and his Generals conciliated the Hindus, was the encouragement of their Vernacular literature. Before Husain's time the Bengalis possessed a Vernacular literature. The *Ramayānā* had been translated by Kīrttivāsa and the *Bhāgavat* by Guṇarāj Khan. There were innumerable popular versions of the stories of *Manasā*, *Mangalcaṇḍī*, and *Dharmarāj*. The *Manasā Mangal*, by Bipra Dās, was composed in 1495. But it appears that as yet the *Mahābhārat* had not been translated. It was a great desideratum. Popular Hinduism can scarcely do without a Bengali version of the *Mahābhārat*, and a Muhammadan General of Husain Shah undertook to have it translated under his own patronage. His name was Parāgol Khan. I do not know how the name will spell in Persian. Parāgol was the *Laskar* or General of Husain Shah, and held his Court at Chittagong. (1) He employed a native bard Parameçvar, who was dignified with the title of *Kavīndra*. (2) The *Mahābhārat* that was translated was

- (1) ऋषि उच्यते साहस्य महासति । पद्मम गोक्षेत्रे करे परम वे श्याति ॥
 * * * * परामल्लखान महासति । सुवर्ण वसन पारल्ल खसवायु गति ॥
 लल्लरि विषय पारया * * * खलिया । चाडिपाने खलिया * * * * ॥
 * * राज्य करे खान महासति । पुराष शुनन नित्य खरपित खति ॥
 संस्कृत महाश्लोक खति मुदतर । * * * * भारतकथा शुनि ॥
 कोनसते पाषवे खाराय राजधानी । leaf 1

- (2) कौशुत परामल्लखान पशिमौ भाष्कर । कबौन्द्र कहनि कथा शुनन लल्लर ॥ leaf 55
 भौसपर्वे युद्धारणे शुन रसमय । खान खान्ना पदवन्ध कबौन्द्रे कथ ॥ leaf 96
 लल्लर परामल्ल धर्म खतार । कबौन्द्र परमेचरे रचिल पथार ॥ leaf 291

Jaimini's and not Vaisampāyana's. (3) Janamajaya seems to have incurred the wrath of a Rishi, who cursed him, and the curse produced leprosy. The king in distress sent for Vyāsa, who ordered the king to hear from his pupil, Jaimini, the story of the Mahābhārata. The interlocutors are Janamajaya and Jaimini. It is curious that the Jaimini Bhārata is not to be found in its entirety in Sanskrit. (4) The only Parva, that is extant, is the *Açvamedha Parva*. But the Bengali version contains the whole of the Jaimini Bhārata. From this it appears certain that 400 years ago, in Husain Shah's time, the Jaimini Bhārata was procurable in its entirety. I have procured a copy of Parāgol's Mahābhārata, very nearly complete, at Komilla, from a shop-keeper who came from Chittagong.

At the end of the *Açvamedha Parva* of this work which runs through 12 leaves only, there is a curious passage (5) to the effect that Parāgol's son, Chuti Khan, had ordered Çrikar Nandi, another poet, to give a full account of the wars described in that Parva. This stimulated my travelling Puṇḍit Binod Vihāri Kāvya-tirtha to see if Chuti Khan's *Açvamedha Parva* was procurable. After a diligent search in Tripura during the last rainy season his exertions were rewarded with marked success. He found in the collection of Babu Anukūl Chandra Rāy, a landholder in the vicinity of Komilla, a copy of Chuti Khan's work, complete in 87 leaves. He has brought a complete notice of the work, from which it appears that Chuti Khan was as great a patron of

- (3) जयमुनि नामे शिष्य दिक्षु वैद्या ख्याते । रश्चि कथा कश्चिदेन शून सावधाने ।
र वल्लिया मुनि * * * * अन्नदान । जयमुनि कश्चन कथा राजा विद्यमान ॥ leaf 3
जयमुनि कश्चन ये शून जन्मजय । आदिपूर्व कश्चिलाम शूनश्च निश्चय ॥ leaf 22
- (4) See Notices of Sanskrit Mss. by Rājā Rājendralāl Mitra vol vi page 219.
- (5) सखर परामल खानेर तनय । शूनिया युद्धेर कथा सरस हृदय ॥
कुटिखान नाम मसरत महामति । पश्चाते कि चरल रेन पुच्छिल भारती ॥
श्रीकर मन्दौरे कश्चे देखिया संगीता । जयमुनि कश्चिलेक भारतेर कथा ॥ leaf 304
अधमेध पुच्छकथा, कल्पतरु पुच्छलता, पापताप चार नाहि भय ।
शूनिते मधुरतर, युक्तिप्रद अक्षर, शूनिते वाषी नाहिक संशय ॥
खान परामल सुत, सर्वगुणे अद्भुत, मेदिनीमदन समशर ॥
बन्धुजन विकास, अरिकुल खैलनाश, मन्त्रपाते येन शशधर ॥
सखर ये कुटौ खान, कल्पतरु थारदान, वल्लवन्त हकीदर सम ॥
साक्षर निर्देश सभी श्रीकर मन्दौय कवि, करिखेत * * अशुपाम ॥ leaf 307

Bengali literature as his father. After the usual benedictory verses, the work gives some account of Nasrat Shah, the son of Husain Shah, the Sultan of Bengal. Chuti Khan was a general of Nusrat Shah. He invested Tripura and compelled its King to abandon his capital in the plains and to retire to the hills and there found a new city, perhaps, Udayapura.

Chuti Khan loved his father tenderly, and received from the Sultan many marks of distinction. His father's Jagir was Charlol a little to the North of Chittagong, in the beautiful Mount Candra Çékharā. The land was surrounded on all sides by the river Faṅi. (6)

As already mentioned, the poet who wrote the *Açvamedha Parva*, under the patronage of Chuti Khan, was Çrikar Nandi or Çrikaran Nandi. (7) He treats his work as a supplement to the greater work of Kavindra Paramesvara. The language of the work is very good Bengali. There is no pedantic use of Sanskrit words, and is completely free from Persian influence. There are, indeed, such forms as कर्म्मि, निवसन्नि, तुष्ठी आहार, &c., the old Pali and *Prakrit* forms which have not yet been eliminated from the language. A study of these works is likely to remove that misapprehension about the poverty of the Bengali language, which has induced some of the Bengali writers to coin new words, and to make the modern Bengali style jar in the ears of the Bengali public.

- (6) नसरत् साहा तात अति महाराजा । राम * * पाकी सब प्रजा ॥
 रूपति ऊसेन साहा ये * कितिपति । समदान दक्षभेदे पाक्षये वसुमती ॥
 तार एक वेनापति लख्खर जुटीखान । त्रिपुरार उपरे करिल्ल सन्निधान ॥
 चाडिघाम नगरेर निकट उपरे । समुद्रोत्तर पर्वत सुन्दरे ॥
 चारलोल निरिभार पैलक वसति । विधि र निर्दिष्ट ताके कि कथिव अति ॥
 फसो नाम मदी ये वेदित चारिघार । पूर्वदिक्के महागिरि पार नाहि तार ॥
 लख्खर परागल खानेर तनय । समरे निर्भय जुटी खान महाशय ॥
 त्रिपुर रूपति थार डरे रङ्गे देश । पर्वत गङ्गरे गिया करिल्ल प्रवेश ॥
 गजवाजी करदिया करिल्ल सम्मान । महा वनमध्ये तबे पुरीर निर्दिष्ट ॥
 ताहार आदेश माख्ख मख्खे करिया । श्रीकरणे करिल्लेक पथार रथिया ॥
- (7) The Colophon of Chuti Khan's work has this :—
 अक्षमेध यज्ञ यत तन्नेर सार । कथौन्द्र परमेश्वरे रथिल्ल पथार ॥
 लख्खर परागल खानेर तनय । संपामेते विजय जुटी खान महाशय ॥
 अष्टादश भारतेर करिया समाधान । राषिदिने भारतेर कथा अवधान ॥
 अक्षमेध समर्पिया हरपित मन । स्वर्गेते चरल तबे पुण्यवरिष ॥

The Codex belonging to Babu Anukūl Chandra Rāy was copied on the 24th of Çrabān, in the 1585th year of the Çaka era, that is, 233 years from this date.

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- STEVENSON, ROBERT C. Judson's Burmese-English Dictionary. 8vo. Rangoon, 1893.
- TAYLOR, J. J; GRIFFITH, F. LL. The Tomb of Paheri at El Kab. 4to. London, 1894.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR DECEMBER, 1894.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 5th December, 1894, at 9 P. M.

DR. A. F. R. HOERNLE, Vice-President, in the chair.

The following members were present:—

Dr. A. W. Alcock, W. B. Colville, Esq., His Grace The Most Rev. Dr. Paul Goethals, A. Hogg, Esq., T. H. Holland, Esq., C. Little, Esq., W. H. Miles, Esq., L. de Nicéville, Esq., Pandit Haraprasad Shástri, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitors:—H. Macleod, Esq., A. Mall, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Ninety-six presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentleman, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, was ballotted for and elected an Ordinary Member:—

Frank Finn, Esq., B. A.

The SECRETARY reported the death of the following member:—
General Robert Maclagan (Life Member).

The SECRETARY reported that Surgeon-Captain W. Vost, had compounded for his subscription as non-resident member by the payment in a single sum of Rs. 300.

Mr. T. H. Holland exhibited and explained:—(1) Specimens of new varieties of peridotite, from the Bengal coal fields. (2) Specimens showing the contact Metamorphism produced in coal and sandstone by the intrusion of the above peridotites. (3) A new Meteorite.

The following papers were read:—

1. *Further observations on the History and Coinage of the Gupta Period*.—By V. A. SMITH, Esq., I. C. S.

2. *On the hypothesis of the Babylonian Origin of the so-called lunar zodiac*.—By DR. G. THIBAUT.

The papers will be published in the *Journal*, Part I.

3. *The Khūrshīd Jahān-numā, of Sayyid Ilāhī Bakhsh al Husainī Angrēza-bādī*.—By H. BEVERIDGE, Esq., late C. S.

(Abstract.)

Mr. Beveridge's paper consists of an analysis and partial translation of the Bengal chapters of Ilāhī Bakhsh of Māldah's M. S. work called the *Khūrshīd Jahān Numā*. Ilāhī Bakhsh gives a detailed account of the antiquities of Gauṛ and Paṇḍuā and copies of the inscriptions to be found there. He began his book so long ago as 1853, but it has never been published, and so most of his inscriptions have appeared already in the Society's *Journal*, and in Ravenshaw's *Gauṛ*. Five inscriptions however, appear to be new, viz., those of 711, 913, 943, 1000, and 1059 A. H. He has also given chronograms of the deaths, &c., of the Saints of Paṇḍuā viz., Jalālu-d-dīn Tabrizī, 'Alī-l-Ḥaqq, and Nūr Quṭb and much curious and novel information about their shrines, &c. He has also described a coin of Maḥmūd Shāh of 944 A. H.

Mr. Beveridge recommends that the Society should publish Persian extracts from Ilāhī Bakhsh's work, viz., pp. 4 and 5, so far as they describe the composition and contents of the *Khūrshīd Jahān Numā*, and pp. 145 (beginning with the account of Paṇḍuā)—224, omitting the plans and certain portions. It does not appear necessary to print the rest of the volume except portions of pp. 246 and 286, and the author's account of himself from p. 497 to the end. Mr. Beveridge has given translations of the important parts of the book. By referring to them the council will be able to judge what portions of the text should be printed.

The date, 738 A. H. or 1337, given by Ilāhī Bakhsh for Jalālu-d-dīn's departure from Paṇḍuā is very interesting as it agrees with Ibn Batutā's account. That traveller saw Jalālu-d-dīn in Sylhet or Assam about 740 A.H., and before Jalālu-d-dīn had gone to the Maldives. Mr.

Beveridge has also given an extract from the translations of the Bombay Geographical Society confirmatory of the tradition that Jalālu-d-dīn is buried in the Maldive islands.

This paper will be published in full in the *Journal*, Part I.

4. *Discovery of the remnants of Buddhism in Bengal.*—By PANDIT HARAPRASĀD ČĀSTRĪ, M. A.

Dharma-worship prevails in Western and Southern Bengal. It has the following noteworthy features which distinguish it from other forms of Hindū worship.

1. The name of the deity is either Dharma-rāj or simply Dharma. His worship is called Dhamma pūjā.

2. His temples face either East or South. But he is often worshiped under a tree and sometimes in the open *mayādān*.

3. Where he has a permanent habitation he is represented by a piece of round stone with one or two brass nails, called “*īṅp*,” driven through it. In other places he is worshiped in the form of a *ghaṭa*, or earthen jar, full of water.

4. His priests are Dōms, Pōds, Bāgdīs, and men of other low castes. Brāhmaṇas rarely worship him as Dharma.

5. Daily worship is not insisted upon. The worship is mostly of a votive character.

6. The annual festival, which is generally held on the full moon in the month of Vaiçākha, is a time of great rejoicing for the lower classes, from which the higher classes generally hold aloof.

7. The principal feature of this annual festival was the athletic feat of swinging on a lofty pole which was put a stop to in 1868 under orders of Government.

8. At this festival a long poem is recited which goes under the name of *Dharma maṅgal* or *Dhamma Thākūrér Gān*.

9. Dhamma is worshiped with *mantras* which appear to be very curious.

There are reasons to think that this is a remnant of Buddhism, and all the nine points enumerated above lead to the same conclusion.

1. The name of the deity is Dharma-rāj. This is another name of Buddha for the Amara Kōṣa says:—सर्वज्ञः सुमतो बुद्धो धर्मराजस्तथागतः Dharma is also the first of the Buddhist Triad. Buddhism was itself known to its followers by the name of Sad-Dharma or simply Dharma. Babu Čarat Candra Dās quoting from an unpublished work of the Tibetan Tārānāth, says, that after the destruction of Higher Buddhism by the Muḥammadans, the popular and *tāntrik* Buddhism remained in Bengal and was known under the name of Dhamma.

2. Dhamma is popularly said to be a form of Čiva. This is disproved by the fact that his temples face the East while Čiva temples face the West. The worship under a tree reminds one of the worship of the Bṛkṣa Caityaś of the Buddhists or of the Bodhidruma.

3. The brass nails on the stones representing Dhamma are said to be his eyes. Now, in the Buddhist Triad Dhamma used to be represented by a *stūpa* with two eyes on the neck, *i. e.*, just where the stone umbrellas begin, and the *stūpa* was the great object of worship in a Buddhist Vihāra.

4. Dhamma is perhaps the only deity, who is worshiped by other castes than Brāhmaṇś. The *Āguris*, *Goḷlās*, *Mayarās*, *Bāruiś* and others may be priests of Dhamma. But *Doms* are regarded as particularly fit priests for the deity. Now *Doms* have not as yet admitted brāhmaṇś to be their domestic priests. There are Paṇḍitś among *Doms* who perform all their religious ceremonies for them. Dhamma is said to have given the *Doms* a boon that they should be his constituted priests and that they should be allowed to drink wine and eat hog's flesh.* Babu Čarat Candra Dās quoting from an unpublished work of Tārā-nāth says, that during the reign of Nasiruddin, a *Dom* Buddhist obtained *sidhhi* or final success and organized *tāntrik* Buddhism then still prevailing in Bengal.

5. Wherever a Buddhist ruin has been explored, the explorer has been rewarded with a number of votive *stūpas* in clay or stone. Wooden *stūpas* in the form of *kauṭās* or wooden caskets with high steeples are still to be found gracing Dhamma trees. Horses of burnt earth are offered more frequently than *kauṭās*. Some of the Dhamma Thākurs are said to be *Jāgrata* or wide-awake and that their favour always grants success to the worshiper. Numbers flock to some of Dhamma temples and offer him Pūjā for recovery from diseases, gaining advancement in life and so forth. The offerings are made over to the priest of the temple, a *Dom* or *Mayarā* or *Teli*, and he presents it to the deity. But proud brāhmaṇś when they offer any votive offering disdain to have it presented by a low fellow and so they bring their own priests. In some temples in the vicinity of large brāhmaṇś population, there are two priests, one low born, and the other brāhmaṇś for presenting votive offerings. In one case the brāhmaṇś has completely supplanted his low born rival, and he now worships the deity with Čaiva *mantras* and looks upon him as Čiva. But in the daily worship he divides the *naivedya*, or rice offering, placed on a brass plate in the shape of a cone, into two semi-cones making a trench with his finger, and offers the joint *naivedya* to the joint deity saying मिवाय धर्मराजाय नमः ।

* See page 335a of Dharma Maṅgal published at Calcutta in B.S. 1295.

6. The annual festival in honour of Dhamma takes place on the Vaiçākḥī Pūrṇimā, the birth-day of Lord Buddha.

7. Athletic sports were a principal feature in ancient Indian festivals.

8. The long poem that is recited at the annual festival is an attempt to prove the *Bārmati* of Dhamma. Now the word *Bārmati* was a great puzzle to me, but looking more carefully into the book I found that it is often replaced by the word *Brahmati*, *i. e.*, *Brahmatva*. The poem therefore attempts to prove that Dhamma is Brahma, or the Supreme Being, above Bidhi, Viṣṇu and Čiva. The scene of the story, given there, is placed in Western Bengal, in Gauḍ and in Kāmarūpa, at a time when the son of the great Buddhist king Dharmapāla was reigning in Gauḍ. The *Ḍoms* figure in the work largely, and obtain the boon mentioned above. The recension of the work that has been printed was made in 1710, A.D., and is therefore much mixed up with later ideas. But the book itself speaks of older recensions, which I am searching for, at present, and hope to get at no distant future.

The *mantra* with which Dhamma is worshiped is this—

यस्यान्तो नादिसंध्यो नच करचरचस्य नास्ति कायनिदानम्
 नाकारं नादिरूपं नास्ति जन्म न च यस्तु ।
 योगीन्द्रो ज्ञानगम्यो सकलजनगतस्य सर्वलोकिकनाथस्य
 तन्नं तंच निरञ्जनं मरचरद पातु नः शून्यसूक्तिः ।

The Sanskrit is absolutely un-grammatical, but there is no doubt that it refers to Buddha. No Hindū would ever conceive any deity as *शून्यसूक्तिः* or void, while the Buddhists of the Mahāyāna school were *शून्यवादी*, that is, they thought that after Nirvāṇa, the Bodhisattva remains in a condition of Čūnya, that is, an inconceivable condition of which neither existence, nor non-existence, neither a negation of the two nor a combination of the two, can be predicated : *अस्ति-नास्ति-तदुभयानुभय चतुष्कोटि-विनिश्चयस्य शून्यरूपस्य*. Then Dhamma is said to be *योगीन्द्र* and one of the synonyms of Buddha is *Munindra* ; *मुनीन्द्रः श्रीधरः शाखा (अमर कोषः)* The word *निदानम्* is a Buddhist technical term, and it has been recently so expounded in the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

The translation of the *mantra* will run thus :—

He who has no beginning, no middle and no end, he who has neither legs nor hands, he who has no germ of a body, he who has no frame and no form, and no birth, may that Lord of sages approachable only through knowledge, the pervader of all living beings, the Lord of all the worlds, the spotless, the giver of boons to mortals, the void, may he protect you.

The name of the deity, his lowly priesthood and the story of the Dharma Maṅgal raised a strong presumption in my mind in favour of the Buddhist origin of the worship. In reviewing the work "Dharma Maṅgal" published by the *Baygavāsī* Press, I wrote in one of the annual reports of the Bengal Library that the Dharma cult might either be a remnant of decayed Buddhism or that it might be some form of non-Aryan worship. But the discovery of the *mantra* and the fact that the annual festival is held on the birth-day of Buddha leave little doubt of the Buddhistic origin of this cult.

5. *Materials for a Flora of the Malay Peninsula, No. 7.*—By G. KING, Esq., M.B., LL.D., F.R.S., C.I.E.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

6. *A short note on the food-insects of the mantis Hierodula bipapilla, Serv.*—By EDWARD BARLOW, *Entomology Assistant, Indian Museum.*

About the beginning of the month of November last, I received two living specimens of a Mantis, *Hierodula bipapilla, Serv.*, from an employée of the Museum, Munshee Kassimuddin, who had captured them at night in the vicinity of Harrison's Road where they had been attracted by the glare of the electric light. The morning after their capture they were as lively as ever, evidently not having suffered much from being confined the whole night in a closed paper bag; and so, being curious to witness what I had previously read about the life history and voracity of these insects, I confined them in a large glass rearing-cage, especially selecting this kind of cage as being large and easily seen into without disturbing the insects. The insects on being transferred from the paper bag to the rearing-cage showed signs of great delight, evidently thinking that they had gained their liberty. On the first day of their confinement I placed a dozen living specimens of a fly (*Musca* sp.) commonly found among kitchen refuse and other rubbish, and patiently waited to watch their manœuvres. The mantises on perceiving the flies were at once on "the alert," putting themselves into their characteristic attitude; and when the flies settled within reach of their formidable enemies they were seized with unflinching exactitude and promptness between the two forelegs, and devoured with great avidity, not immediately, but after the lapse of a few minutes.

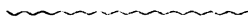
I kept feeding the two mantises on flies of the same kind only—each devouring about seven flies a day; and when the supply of these was nearly exhausted, I put in a few specimens of the common large green blow-fly (*Lucilia* sp.). These the mantises did not seem to relish

much, for they attacked them with great reluctance—appearing to be almost frightened of them—and only devoured them when they could get nothing else.

The 7th and 8th of November being holidays, I did not attend office, consequently the insects were left without any food. Attending the Museum on the 9th instant, my first thought was of the mantises, and on going up to the cage I beheld a sight which fully illustrated the voracious nature of these insects, for during my absence the stronger one of the two, not finding other food, had deliberately made a meal of his weaker companion, devouring the entire abdomen, leaving the wings, legs, &c., of his unfortunate victim strewn about in the cage.

My next experiment on the remaining mantis was to find out if there were any kinds of insects that it would not eat, and having read that these raptorial Orthoptera have been noticed by different observers to devour caterpillars, grasshoppers, butterflies, beetles, and even small birds, I placed in the cage two living specimens of a bug (*Cyclopetia* sp.), which had been sent to the Museum from Poona as infesting *Leguminosæ* and other species of *Erythrina*. Previously the mantis had been kept without food for two days as a just punishment for its crime, so on perceiving the bugs it seized the one nearest to it with great eagerness, and, turning the head from side to side, made two attempts to bite its victim, the taste of which, however, it appeared to dislike, showing signs of its dislike by wiping its mouth against its right fore-leg several times. I watched the mantis, off and on, for about two hours, but excepting the two attempts it had made to eat the bug it never moved, till its victim lay dead between its two forelegs, when it let it drop.

The next day I placed in the cage some specimens of another kind of a bug (*Physomerus* sp.), which had been sent to the Museum from Poona as infesting *Convolvulaceæ*. The flesh of this bug also appeared to be distasteful to the mantis, and though it destroyed several specimens, it would not eat them. Considering its condition at the time having been without food for several days—I am inclined to think that bugs do not form the food of *Mantis*; but to prove this many more experiments would be necessary. Unfortunately my observations had to be abandoned here, as the mantis died soon after its refusal to eat the bugs, from sheer starvation I think.



LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in December last:—

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presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

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- . Maha-bodhi Society,—Journal, Vol. III, No. 7.
- . The Medical Reporter,—Vol. IV, Nos. 10 and 11.
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- . Institution of Civil Engineers,—Minutes of Proceedings, Vols.
CXVI-CXVIII; and Brief Subject Index to Vols. LIX-CXVIII.
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XXX, 205-208.
- . ———. Zoology, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 155-157.
- . ———. Proceedings, Sessions 1890-91, 1892-93.
- . ———. Transactions, Botany, Vols. III, Parts 9-11; IV, 1.
- . ———. Zoology, Vols. V, Parts 11; VI, 1 and 2.
- . ———. List of Members, 1893-94.
- . Nature,—Vol. LI, Nos. 1305-1307.
- . Numismatic Circular,—Vol. II, No. 24.
- . Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, Vol. LIV,
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- . Royal Geographical Society,—Geographical Journal, Vol. IV,
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- . Royal Microscopical Society,—Journal, Parts 3 and 4, 1894.
- . Royal Society,—Proceedings, Vols. LV, Nos. 334-35; LVI, 336.
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- . ———. Compte Rendu de Séance, No. 15, 1894.
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LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.
ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1893.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL
OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL
FOR THE YEAR 1893.

President.

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Pandit Haraprasad Sástri, M. A.
C. Little, Esq., M. A.

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Dr. Mahendralál Sarkár, C. I. E.
E. C. Cotes, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Amir Ali, C. I. E.
Colonel J. Waterhouse, B. S. C.
Mahámahopádhyáya Mahésachandra Nyáyaratna,
C. I. E.

LIST OF ORDINARY MEMBERS.

R. = Resident. N. R. = Non-Resident. A. = Absent. N. S. = Non-Subscribing.
 L. M. = Life Member. F. M. = Foreign Member.

N. B.—Members who have changed their residence since the list was drawn up are requested to give intimation of such a change to the *Secretaries*, in order that the necessary alteration may be made in the subsequent edition. Errors or omissions in the following list should also be communicated to the *Secretaries*.

Members who are about to leave India and do not intend to return are particularly requested to notify to the *Secretaries* whether it is their desire to continue Members of the Society; otherwise, in accordance with Rule 40 of the Bye-Laws, their names will be removed from the list at the expiration of three years from the time of their leaving India.

Date of Election.		
1888 Feb. 1.	N.R.	Adamson, Major Charles Henry Ellison, M. S. C., Deputy Commissioner. <i>Sagaing.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	A.	Adie, Surgeon-Captain J. R., M. B. <i>Europe.</i>
1860 July 4.	N.R.	Ahmad Khan, Hon. Maulvi Sir Sayid, Bahádur, K. C. S. I. <i>Aligarh.</i>
1888 April 4.	R.	Ahmud, Shams-ul-ulana Maulvi, Khan Bahádur, Arabic Professor, Presidency College. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 Feb. 1.	R.	Alcock, Surgeon-Captain Alfred William, M. B., Superintendent, Indian Museum.
1884 Mar. 5.	L.M.	Ali, Sir Ali Qadr Syud Hassan, Nawáb Bahádur K. C. I. E. <i>Murshedabad.</i>
1874 June 3.	R.	Amír Ali, Hon. C. I. E., M. A. Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1865 Jan. 11.	F.M.	Anderson, John, M. D., F. R. S., F. L. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 Sept. 3.	R.	Anderson, J. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1893 Aug. 31.	N.R.	Anderson, Dr. R. <i>Bombay.</i>
1892 Jan. 6.	R.	Arnold, Henry Kerchever Walter. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1890 July 2.	N.R.	Arnold, Thomas Walker, B. A., M. R. A. S., Professor, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College. <i>Aligar.</i>
1892 Feb. 3.	N.R.	Arthur, O. G., C. S. <i>Etah, N.-W.P.</i>
1872 April 3.	N.R.	Ashán-ullah, Khan Bahádur, Nawáb. <i>Dacca.</i>
1869 Feb. 3.	N.R.	Attar Singh, Bahádur, Mahámahopádhyaýa Sirdár, Sir, K. C. I. E., M. U. F., Chief of Bhadour. <i>Ludiana.</i>

Date of Election.		
1889 Aug. 29.	N.R.	Aziz-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector and Magistrate. <i>Garhwal.</i>
1870 Feb. 2.	L.M.	Baden-Powell, Baden Henry, C. I. E., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1891 Mar. 4.	N.R.	Baillie, D. C., C. S. <i>Naini Tal.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	R.	Baker, Lieutenant Donald. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 April 1.	N.R.	Baker, E. C. S. <i>North Cachar.</i>
1865 Nov. 7.	N.S.	Ball, Valentine, M. A., F. R. S., F. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 May 1.	R.	Banerji, Hon. Gurudás, M. A., D. L., Judge, High Court. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1869 Dec. 1.	L.M.	Barker, R. A., M. D., Civil Surgeon. <i>Europe.</i>
1877 Jan. 17.	N.R.	Barman, Kishor Kumár Rádhá Dev, Juvraj of Hill Tipperah. <i>Tipperah.</i>
1885 Nov. 4.	R.	Barman, Dámudar Dás. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1893 April 5.	N.R.	Batabyal, Umes Chunder, C. S. <i>Malda.</i>
1864 Sept. 7.	A.	Beames, John, C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1878 Sept. 25.	R.	Beighton, T. D., C. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1876 Nov. 15.	F.M.	Beveridge, Henry, C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1878 Oct. 4.	R.	Bhakta, Krishna Gopál. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 April 6.	R.	Bhattacharjee, Janaki Nath. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1879 Mar. 5.	N.R.	Biddulph, Col. J., B. S. C. <i>Gwalior.</i>
1884 Jan. 2.	A.	Bidie, Surgeon-General G., C. I. E., F. L. S., M. B. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 Feb. 6.	A.	Bigg-Wither, Major A. C., B. A., A. I. C. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	N.R.	Bilgrámi, Syud Áli, B. A., A. B. S. M., F. G. S. <i>Hyderabad.</i>
1859 Aug. 3.	L.M.	Blanford, W. T., A. B. S. M., F. R. S., F. G. S., F. R. G. S., F. Z. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1893 Feb. 1.	N.R.	Bodding, The Rev. A. <i>Rampore Haut.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	A.	Bolton, C. W., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1890 July 2.	A.	Bonnerjee, Womes Chunder, Barrister, Middle Temple. <i>Europe.</i>
1893 Mar. 1.	R.	Bose, Bhupendra Nath, Solicitor. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 Nov. 3.	N.R.	Bose, Pramatha Náth, B. Sc., F. G. S., Geological Survey of India.
1890 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Bose, Rai Nali Naksha, Bahádur, Chairman, Burdwan Municipality. <i>Burdwan.</i>
1876 Nov. 15.	N.R.	Bowie, Colonel M. M., Commissioner, C. P. <i>Nagpur.</i>
1876 May 4.	N.R.	Bradshaw, Surgeon-Major-General A. F., Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, M. D., C. B. <i>Simla.</i>
1860 Mar. 7.	L.M.	Brandis, Sir Dietrich, K. C. I. E., Ph. D., F. L. S., F. R. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1891 Aug. 27.	A.	Brown, Dr. E. H. <i>Europe.</i>
1887 May 4.	R.	Burál, Nobinchánd, Solicitor. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1862 Feb. 5.	L.M.	Bysack, Gaurdás. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1879 April 2.	R.	Calcutta, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1893 Feb. 1.	R.	Caspersz, A. A., Barrister-at-Law. <i>Calcutta.</i>

Date of Election.		
1890 June 4.	N.R.	Chakravartí, Man Mohan, M. A., B. L., Deputy Magistrate. <i>Jajpur, Cuttack.</i>
1893 July 5.	N.R.	Chatterjee, Radhikáraman. <i>Rungpore.</i>
1892 Dec. 7.	R.	Chatterjee, Sarat Chandra, B. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	N.R.	Chaube, Behary Lal. <i>Bankipur.</i>
1893 Sept. 28.	R.	Chaudhuri, Banawarilala, B. sc. Edin. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1893 Nov. 1.	R.	Chaudhuri, Gyanendra Kumar Rai. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1861 Mar. 1.	N.R.	Chaudhuri, Harachandra, Zemindar. <i>Sherpur, Mymensingh.</i>
1880 Nov. 3.	N.R.	Chaudhuri, Rái Khired Chandra. <i>Chupra.</i>
1885 Feb. 4.	N.R.	Chaudhuri, Rájá Suryakánta, Bahádur. <i>Mymensingh.</i>
1890 Feb. 5.	R.	Chuckerbutty, A. Goodeve, B. C. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Sept. 26.	N.R.	Chuckerbutty, Rájá Rámranjan, Bahádur. <i>Hitampur, Beerbhoom.</i>
1889 April 3.	R.	Chunder, Hon'ble Gonesh Chunder, Solicitor. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1885 April 1.	A.	Clark, H. Martyn, M. B. <i>Europe.</i>
1877 Aug. 30.	A.	Clarke, Lieut.-Col. Henry Wilberforce, R. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1880 Aug. 26.	F.M.	Clerk, Colonel Malcolm G. <i>Europe.</i>
1881 May 4.	N.R.	Cockburn, John, Asst. Sub-Deputy Opium Agent. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	R.	Colville, William Brown. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Aug. 26.	F.M.	Condenhove, Count H., Attaché Austro-Hungarian Embassy. <i>Tokio.</i>
1890 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Connan, William, C. E., Public Works Department. <i>Cuttack.</i>
1874 Nov. 4.	F.M.	Constable, Archibald, M. I. C. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 Aug. 6.	R.	Cotes, Everard Charles, Indian Museum. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1876 Mar. 1.	F.M.	Crawfurd, James, B. A., C. S., <i>Europe.</i>
1887 Aug. 25.	R.	Criper, William Risdon, F. C. S., F. I. C., A. R. S. M. <i>Cossipore.</i>
1877 June 6.	R.	Croft, Sir A. W., K. C. I. E., M. A. Director of Public Instructions, Bengal. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1874 Mar. 4.	R.	Crombie, Surgeon-Major Alexander, M. D., Presidency General Hospital. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 Dec. 5.	N.R.	Crooke, William, B. A., C. S., Magistrate and Collector. <i>Mirzapur.</i>
1873 Aug. 6.	R.	Cunningham, Surgeon-Major David Douglas. Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1873 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Dames, Mansel Longworth, C. S., Asst. Commissioner. <i>Dera Ghazi Khan.</i>
1892 Mar. 2.	N.R.	Das, Gopal Ballabh, M. A. <i>Pooree.</i>
1865 June 7.	N.R.	Dás, Rájá Jaykrishna, Bahádur, C. S. I. <i>Moradabad.</i>
1879 April 7.	N.R.	Dás, Rám Saran, M. A., Secy., Oudh Commercial Bank, Limited. <i>Fyzabad, Oudh.</i>
1893 Nov. 1.	R.	Dé, B, C. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>

Date of Election.		
1885 May 6.	N.R.	Dé, Rájá Baikuntánáth, Bahádur. <i>Balasore.</i>
1893 Mar. 1.	F.M.	Deussen, Dr. Paul. <i>Europe.</i>
1862 May 7.	N.R.	Dhanapati Singh Dughar, Rai Bahádur. <i>Azimganj.</i>
1877 July 4.	R.	Diler Jang, Nawáb Syad Ashgar Áli, Khán Bahádur, c. s. i. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 June 2.	R.	Doyle, Patrick, C. E., M. R. I. A., M. I. C. E. I., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., F. G. S., F. R. Met. S., L. S. (Exam.), M. Lond. Math. Soc., F. S. S., Fel. San. Inst., M. Aus. Inst. M. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 Nov. 2.	A.	Driver, Walter Henry Parker. <i>Europe.</i>
1892 Sep. 22.	R.	Drury, Dr. F. G. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Jan. 2.	N.R.	Dudgeon, Gerald Cecil, Lebong Tea Company. <i>Darjeeling.</i>
1879 Feb. 5.	N.R.	Duthie, J. F., Director, Government Botanical Survey, Northern India. <i>Saharanpur.</i>
1892 Jan. 6.	N.R.	Dutt, Gerindranath. <i>Hatwa.</i>
1877 Aug. 30.	N.R.	Dutt, Kedárnáth, Depy. Collector. <i>Pooree.</i>
1892 Aug. 25.	R.	Dutt, Narsingh. <i>Howrah.</i>
1890 Sept. 25.	N.R.	Dutt, Romesh Chunder, B. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple. <i>Burdwan.</i>
1870 Mar. 9.	L.M.	Edinburgh, H. R. H. The Duke of. <i>Europe.</i>
1871 Dec. 2.	N.R.	Eliot, J., M. A., Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India. <i>Simla.</i>
1892 May 4.	R.	Elliott, Hon'ble Sir C. A., K. C. S. I., Lient.-Governor of Bengal. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Jan. 6.	R.	Elson, Samuel R., Bengal Pilot Service. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 Aug. 27.	N.R.	Ernest, Diego, Merchant. <i>Delhi.</i>
1879 July 2.	R.	Finucane, M., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1869 Sept. 1.	A.	Fisher, John Hadden, C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1886 April 7.	N.R.	Fleet, John Faithfull, C. I. E., C. S. <i>Poona.</i>
1893 May 3.	A.	Forbes, Major H. F. Gordon. <i>Europe.</i>
1892 May 4.	R.	Forrest, G. W., B. A., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1876 July 5.	N.R.	Foulkes, The Rev. Thos., F. L. S., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. <i>Salem, Madras Presidency.</i>
1893 Jan. 11.	N.R.	Gait, E. A., C. S. <i>Shillong.</i>
1880 April 7.	N.R.	Gajapati, Ananda Rám, K. C. I. E., Rájá of Vizianagram. <i>Vizianagram.</i>
1859 Aug. 3.	L.M.	Gastrell, General James Eardley. <i>Europe.</i>
1867 Dec. 4.	A.	Gay, E., M. A., F. R. A. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 Jan. 2.	R.	Ghose, Jogendrachandra, M. A., B. L. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1883 Aug. 30.	R.	Ghose, Manmohan. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	R.	Ghoshá, Bhupendra Sri. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1869 Feb. 3.	R.	Ghoshá, Pratápchandra, B. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Giles, George M. J., M. B., F. R. C. S., Civil Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum. <i>Sanawar.</i>

Date of Election.		
1886 Sept. 30.	N.R.	Gimlette, Surgeon George Hart Desmond, Bengal Medical Service, M. D., M. CH., M. B. C. S., L. S. A., <i>Sutna, E. I. R.</i>
1890 Aug. 6.	R	Goethals, His Grace The Most Rev. Dr. Paul, s. J., Archbishop. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1882 May 3.	R.	Golám Sarwar, Maulaví. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1861 Feb. 5.	N.S.	Goodwin-Austen, Lieut.-Colonel H. H., F. R. S., F. Z. S., F. R. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	R.	Gosáin, Hem Chunder. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Aug. 25.	N.R.	Greeven, R., c. s. <i>Mussoorie.</i>
1876 Nov. 15.	R.	Grierson, George Abraham, c. s. <i>Howrah.</i>
1885 Dec. 2.	N.R.	Griesbach, C. L., c. I. E., F. G. S., Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
1888 July 4.	R.	Gupta, Rajanikánta. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Jan. 6.	N.R.	Haig, Lieutenant Wolseley. <i>Akola.</i>
1883 Jan. 3.	N.R.	Harding, Francis Henry, B. A., c. s. <i>Mymensingh.</i>
1892 May 4.	N.R.	Harrison, Lieutenant W. A., R. E. <i>Darjeeling.</i>
1890 June 4.	R.	Heilgers, Robert Philip, Consul for H. I. M. the Emperor of Austria and Hungary, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Iron Crown, Commandeur Ordre Impériale de Medjidié, F. R. G. S., F. R. S. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1875 Mar. 3.	N.R.	Hendley, Surgeon-Major Thomas Holbein, c. I. E. <i>Jaipur.</i>
1890 April 2.	R.	Hickson, F. G. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	R.	Hill, Samuel Charles. <i>Chinsurah.</i>
1872 Dec. 5.	R.	Hoernle, A. F. R., PH. D., Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.
1878 Mar. 6.	A.	Hoey, W., c. s. <i>Europe.</i>
1886 June 2.	R.	Hogg, Alexander. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 July 1.	R.	Holland, Thomas H. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Mar. 5.	N.R.	Hooper, John, c. s., Secretary, Board of Revenue. <i>Allahabad. N.-W. P.</i>
1873 Jan. 2.	L.M.	Houstoun, G. L., F. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1863 Jan. 15.	N.R.	Howell, Mortimer Sloper, c. s., C. I. E. <i>Shahjahanpur.</i>
1878 Sept. 25.	A.	Hughes, G., c. s. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 May. 2.	N.R.	Hussein, Syud, B. A., Secy. to Nizam of Hyderabad's Council. <i>Hyderabad.</i>
1890 Dec. 3.	R.	Hyde, The Rev. Henry Barry, M. A., Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1866 Mar. 7.	F.M.	Irvine, William, c. s. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 May 2.	N.R.	Iskander Ali Mirza, Prince. <i>Murshedabad.</i>
1880 Dec. 1.	A.	Jackson, William Grierson, c. s. <i>Europe.</i>
1869 Aug. 4.	R.	Jahán Qadr Muhammad Wáhid Alí, Bahádur, Prince. <i>Garden Reach. Calcutta.</i>

Date of Election.		
1879 Mar. 5.	R.	Jarrett, Lt.-Col. H. S., B. S. C., Secy. to the Board of Examiners. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1873 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Johore, H. H. the Maharájá of, K. C. S. I. <i>New Johore, Singapore.</i>
1882 Mar. 1.	N.R.	Kennedy, Pringle, M. A. <i>Mozufferpur.</i>
1874 Dec. 2.	N.R.	Khudá Baksh, Khán Bahádur, Maulavi. <i>Bankipur.</i>
1884 Nov. 5.	A.	Kitts, Eustace John, C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1867 Dec. 4.	R.	King, Brigade-Surgeon G., C. I. E., M. B., F. L. S., Supdt., Royal Botanic Garden. <i>Sibpur.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	N.R.	King, Lucas White, B. A., LL. B., C. S., Deputy Commissioner. <i>Dehra Ismail Khan.</i>
1862 Jan. 15.	R.	King, W., B. A., D. SC., Director, Geological Survey of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 Feb. 4.	N.R.	Kupper, Hon. Lala Bunbehari. <i>Burdwan.</i>
1893 July 1.	R.	Lahari, Sarat Chundra. <i>Hooghly.</i>
1890 April 2.	A.	Lake, Philip, B. A., (Cantab.), Geological Survey of India. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 July 3.	N.R.	Lal, Pandit Brij Bukhan. Public Works Department. <i>Kurnal, Punjab.</i>
1887 May 4.	L.M.	Lanman, Charles R., Corresponding Secretary of the American Oriental Society, Professor of Sanskrit in Harvard College. <i>Cambridge, Mass. U. S. America.</i>
1891 June 3.	N.R.	Lathom-Browne, The Rev. D. G., Chaplain. <i>Shewboos.</i>
1877 Sep. 27.	N.R.	La Touche, James John Digges, B. A., C. S., <i>Allahabad.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	N.R.	La Touche, Thomas Henry Digges, M. A. Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
1881 Mar. 2.	N.R.	Lee, J. Bridges, M. A., F. G. S., F. C. S., F. Z. S., Barrister-at-Law. <i>Lahore.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	R.	Lee, W. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Feb. 6.	R.	Little, C., M. A., Bengal Education Service. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Sep. 22.	A.	Lovelock, A. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1886 Sep. 30.	R.	Luson, Hewling, C. S., <i>Calcutta.</i>
1869 July 7.	R.	Lyall, Charles James, M. A., LL. D., C. S. I., C. I. E., Secretary, Government of India, Home Department. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Sep. 22.	R.	Lyell, George. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1870 April 7.	L.M.	Lyman, B. Smith. <i>Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. America.</i>
1868 Dec. 2.	A.	Macauliffe, Michael, B. A., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1893 Jan. 11.	N.R.	Maclagan, E. D., M. A., C. S. <i>Simla.</i>
1848 April 5.	L.M.	Maclagan, General Robert, R. E., LL. D., F. R. S. E., F. R. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1873 Dec. 3.	A.	MacLeod, Brigade-Surgeon Kenneth, M. D. <i>Europe.</i>
1891 Feb. 4.	N.R.	Macpherson, Duncan J., C. S. <i>Gya.</i>

Date of Election		
1893 Aug. 31.	N.R.	Mahatha, Purmeshwar Narain. <i>Mozufferpore.</i>
1881 July 6.	R.	Mahomed Firukh Sháh, Prince. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Jan. 6.	N.R.	Mahomed Latif Khán, Sayyid, Khán Bahádur. <i>Gurdaspur.</i>
1882 Aug. 2.	R.	Mahomed Yuscoof, Hon. Maulaví. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Jan. 2.	R.	Maliáh, Kumár Rameswár. <i>Howrah.</i>
1891 Aug. 27.	R.	Mallik, H. C. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1869 Sept. 1.	R.	Mallik, Yadulál. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1893 July 5.	R.	Mangos, C. D. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	R.	Mann, John, M. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1893 Mar. 1.	R.	Marriott, C. R., c. s. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 April 6.	A.	Maynard, Surgeon-Captain F. P. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 Dec. 3.	N.R.	McCabe, R. B., c. s., Deputy Commissioner. <i>Tezpur, Assam.</i>
1886 Aug. 26.	N.R.	Meade, Capt. Malcolm John, s. c., Political Agent. <i>Bhopawar.</i>
1886 Mar. 3.	L.M.	Mehtá, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Nov. 5.	N.R.	Middlemiss, C. S., B. A., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
1884 Sept. 3.	R.	Miles, William Harry. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1870 July 6.	R.	Miller, A. B., B. A., Barrister-at-Law, Official Trustee. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1874 May 6.	N.R.	Minchin, F. J. V. <i>Aska, Ganjam.</i>
1890 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Mitra, Varadá Charana. Joint-Magistrate. <i>Pooree.</i>
1876 Dec. 6.	N.R.	Mockler, Col. E., Political Agent. <i>Muscat.</i>
1886 May 5.	A.	Molesworth, Capt. E. H. <i>Europe.</i>
1864 Nov. 2.	N.R.	Muir, J. W., M. A., c. s. <i>Jaunpur.</i>
1879 May 7.	R.	Mukerjea, Bhudeva, c. I. E. <i>Chinsurah.</i>
1885 July 1.	R.	Mukerjea, Nilmani, Professor, Sanskrit College. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Mar. 2.	R.	Mukerjea, Nrisinha Chundra. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Dec. 7.	R.	Mukerjea, Panchanan. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1867 Mar. 6.	R.	Mukerjea, Rájá, The Hon. Pearimohan, c. s. I., M. A. <i>Uttarpara.</i>
1890 July 2.	R.	Mukharji, T. N. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 May 5.	R.	Mukhopádhyaýa, Dr. Asutosh, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 May 4.	R.	Munro, Thomas R., Port Commissioners Department. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1885 June 3.	N.R.	Naemwoollah, Maulaví, Deputy Magistrate. <i>Moradabad.</i>
1887 June 1.	N.R.	Narain, Ráo Govind Ráo. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1876 May 4.	R.	Nash, A. M., M. A., Bengal Education Service. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Nov. 2.	R.	Nicéville, L. de., F. E. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Aug. 29.	L.M.	Nimmo, John Duncan. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 April 6.	N.R.	Noetling, Fritz, Ph. D. Palæontologist to the Geological Survey of India.

Date of Election.		
1893 Feb. 1.	N.R.	Nolan, P. c. s. <i>Rajshahye.</i>
1892 Oct. 27.	N.R.	Norvill, Dr. Frederic H. <i>Dibrugarh.</i>
1885 Feb. 4.	R.	Nyáyaratna, Mahámahopádhyaýa Mahesachandra, c. i. e. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1879 Aug. 28.	F.M.	Oldham, Brigade-Surgeon C. F., F. R. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1883 Dec. 1.	N.R.	Oldham, R. D., A. R. S. M., F. G. S., Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
1883 Aug. 30.	F.M.	Oliver, Edw. Emmerson, M. I. C. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1887 July 6.	R.	Oung, Mounq Hla, Financial Department, Government of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 Aug. 4.	L.M.	Pandia, Pandit Mohanálál Vishnulál, F. T. S., Prime Minister, Partabgarh State in Rajputna <i>via</i> Mandasaur.
1888 Feb. 1.	L.M.	Pandit, Hon. Ajodhianath. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1880 Jan. 7.	R.	Pargiter, Frederick E., B. A., C. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1862 May 7.	L.M.	Partridge, Surgeon-Major Samuel Bowen, M. D., <i>Europe.</i>
1871 Dec. 6.	N.R.	Peal, S. E. <i>Sibsagar, Assam.</i>
1873 Aug. 6.	R.	Pedler, Alexander, F. R. S., Bengal Education Service. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 June 6.	L.M.	Pennell, Aubray Percival, B. A., C. S. <i>Bangoon.</i>
1865 Sept. 6.	N.R.	Peppé, T. F., Tiril Tea Estate. <i>Ranchi, Lohardugga.</i>
1881 Aug. 25.	R.	Percival, Hugh Melville, M. A., Bengal Education Service. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1877 Aug. 1.	N.R.	Peters, Surgeon-Major C. T., M. B. <i>Bijapur, Bombay.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	A.	Phillott, Capt. D. C. <i>Europe.</i>
1893 Jan. 11.	N.R.	Pillay, P. Sundaram. <i>Trivandrum.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	R.	Prain, David, M. A., M. B., L. E. C. S., I. E. S. E., I. L. S., Royal Botanic Garden. <i>Sibpur.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	R.	Pramanick, Asutosh. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	N.R.	Prasad, Hanuman, Raes and Zemindar. <i>Chunar.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	N.R.	Prasada, Pandit Jwála, M. A., Assistant Commissioner. <i>Rai Bareli.</i>
1881 Feb. 2.	A.	Prideaux, Colonel William Francis, B. S. C. <i>Europe.</i>
1880 April 7.	R.	Rai, Bipina Chandra, B. L. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 May 4.	R.	Ráy Prasannakumár, D. Sc., (Lond. and Edin.) Professor, Presidency College. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 June 5.	R.	Raye, Brigade-Surgeon Daniel O'Connell, M. D. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Mar. 5.	A.	Risley, Hon. H. H., B. A., C. S., C. I. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Europe.</i>
1860 Jan. 3.	N.R.	Rivett-Carnac, John Henry, C. I. E., F. S. A., C. S., Opium Agent. <i>Gharipur.</i>

Date of Election.		
1889 June 5.	R.	Rowe, F. J., M. A., Bengal Education Service. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 June 6.	R.	Roy, Kumár Denendro Náráyán. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1890 Mar. 5.	N.R.	Roy, Mahárájá Girjanath. <i>Dinagapore.</i>
1888 June 6.	R.	Roy, Peary Mohun. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	R.	Rustomjee, H. M. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 June 5.	N.R.	Sadler, Major J. Hayes, B. S. C. <i>Muscat.</i>
1893 Aug. 2.	R.	Samajpati, Suresh Chundra. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 June 1.	R.	Sandberg, The Rev. Graham, B. A., Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple. <i>Chaplain. Calcutta.</i>
1867 April 3.	R.	Sarkár, Dr. Mahendralál, C. I. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	R.	Sarvádihikári, Ráj Kumár, Rai Bahádúr. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1885 Feb. 4.	R.	Sástri, Pandit Haraprasád, M. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1893 Jan. 11.	L.M.	Scindia, His Highness the Maharajah.
1888 Feb. 1.	A.	Sclater, William Lutley., M. A. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 April 2.	A.	Scotland, John Parry, C. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1874 July 1.	R.	Scully, Dr. John. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 Sept. 27.	R.	Sen-Gupta, Kali Prasanna. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Mar. 3.	N.R.	Sen, Hirálal, Excise Department. <i>Dinagapore.</i>
1885 April 1.	R.	Sen, Narendranáth. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1885 April 1.	N.R.	Sen, Yadunáth. <i>Balia via Outlack.</i>
1879 Jan. 8.	N.R.	Sewell, R., M. C. S. <i>Bellary.</i>
1892 Dec. 7.	N.R.	Shaawe, F. B. <i>Leh Ladak.</i>
1891 June 3.	N.R.	Shillingford, F. A. <i>Purneah.</i>
1882 May 3.	N.R.	Shymaladás, Mahámahopadhyáya Kaviráj, Private Secy. to H.H. the Mahárájá of Udaipur. <i>Udaipur.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	N.R.	Simpson, Edmund James, L. R. C. P. E., F. L. P. S. G., L. M. C. E., Civil Surgeon. <i>Rai Bareli.</i>
1887 April 6.	R.	Simpson, Dr. W. J., Health Officer, <i>Calcutta</i>
1893 Mar. 1.	N.R.	Singh, Maharajah Kumara Sirdar Bharat, C. S. <i>Mirzapore.</i>
1880 June 2.	N.R.	Singh, Thákur Garuradhawaya Prasád, Rájá of Beswan, Beswan Fort. <i>Aligarh.</i>
1884 Sept. 3.	R.	Singh, Kumár Indrachandra. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1878 Oct. 4.	N.R.	Singh, Rájá Lachman. <i>Agra.</i>
1877 June 6.	N.R.	Singh, H. H. The Maharaja Sir Luchmessur, Bahádúr, K. C. I. E. <i>Darbhanga.</i>
1892 Mar. 2.	L.M.	Singh, Hon'ble Raja Oodaypratab. <i>Binga.</i>
1889 Aug. 29.	N.R.	Singh, H. H. Prabhunarain, Bahádúr, Mahárájá of <i>Benares.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	N.R.	Singh, H. H. the Maharaja Pratap Narain. <i>Ajodhya, Oudh.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	N.R.	Singh, Hon. Rájá Rameshwara, Bahádúr. <i>Darbhanga.</i>
1889 Aug. 3.	R.	Siñha, Baláichánd. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1893 April 5.	N.R.	Sinha, Raja Bhupendra Bahadur, Raja of Bijoypur <i>Mirzapore.</i>
1872 Aug. 5.	N.R.	Skrefsrud, The Rev. L. O., Indian Home Mission to the Santháls. <i>Rampur Hát.</i>

Date of Election		
1891 Dec. 2.	R.	Smith, A. Mervyn, C. E., F. S. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1885 Nov. 4.	A.	Smith, N. F. F. <i>Europe.</i>
1874 June 3.	N.R.	Smith, Vincent Arthur, C. S. <i>Budaun.</i>
1890 April 2	A.	Solf, Dr. W. H., German Consulate General. <i>Europe.</i>
1891 Aug. 27.	F.M.	Stein, Dr. M. A. <i>Europe.</i>
1872 July 3.	A.	Stephen, Carr., B. L. <i>Europe.</i>
1864 Aug. 11.	R.	Swinhoe, W., Attorney-at-Law. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1868 June 3.	R.	Tagore, The Hon. Mahárájá Sir Jotendra Mohun, Bahádúr, K. C. S. I. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1893 Aug. 31.	N.R.	Tate, G. P., Survey of India. <i>Quetta.</i>
1865 Sept. 6.	A.	Tawney, C. H., C. I. E., M. A. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 May 5.	N.R.	Taylor, W. C., Settlement Officer. <i>Khurda.</i>
1878 June 5.	N.R.	Temple, Major. R. C., S. C. <i>Rangoon.</i>
1875 June 2.	N.R.	Thibaut, Dr. G., Professor, Muir Central College. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1886 Aug. 4.	R.	Thomas, Robert Edmond Skyring. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Jan. 6.	N.R.	Thompson, H. N. <i>Mouyva.</i>
1847 June 2.	L.M.	Thuillier, Major-Genl. Sir Henry Edward Landor, R. A., C. S. I., F. R. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	R.	Thuillier, Colonel. H. R., B. E., Surveyor-General of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 Aug. 27.	N.R.	Thurston, Edgar. <i>Madras.</i>
1871 April 5.	F.M.	Treffitz, Oscar. <i>Europe.</i>
1861 June 5.	L.M.	Tremlett, James Dyer, M. A., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1893 May 3.	N.R.	Vandya, Raja Ram Chandra. <i>Mayurbhauga, District Balasore.</i>
1890 Feb. 5.	N.R.	Venis, Arthur, M. A., Former Boden Sanskrit Scholar, Oxford, Principal, Sanskrit College, Benares., Professor, Queen's College. <i>Benares.</i>
1885 May 6.	R.	Verdeau, Ivan. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Sep. 30.	A.	Waddell, Laurence Austine, M. B. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	R.	Walsh, Surgeon-Captain J. H. Tull, Indian Medical Service. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1865 May 3.	R.	Waterhouse, Col. James, B. S. C., Assistant Surveyor-General, Survey of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 Oct. 6.	N.R.	Watson, Lieut. Edward Yerbury. <i>Myingyan.</i>
1874 July 1.	N.R.	Watt, Dr. George, C. I. E. <i>Simla.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	R.	Whitehead, The Rev. Henry, <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 May 6.	R.	Wilson, Charles Robert, M. A., Bengal Education Service. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Jan. 6.	N.R.	Woodburn, The Hon. J., C. S. <i>Nagpur.</i>
1873 Aug. 6.	N.R.	Woodthorpe, Col. Robert Gossett, C. B., R. E., Deputy Quarter-Master-General. <i>Simla.</i>

SPECIAL HONORARY CENTENARY MEMBERS.

Date of Election.	
1884 Jan. 15.	Dr. Ernst Haeckel, Professor in the University of <i>Jena</i> .
1884 Jan. 15.	Charles Meldrum, Esq., M. A., F. R. S. <i>Mauritius</i> .
1884 Jan. 15.	A. H. Sayce, Esq., Professor of Comp. Philology. <i>Oxford</i> .
1884 Jan. 15.	Monsieur Emile Senart, Member of the Institute of France. <i>Paris</i> .
1884 Jan. 15.	Sir Monier Monier-Williams, <i>Knt.</i> K. C. I. E., M. A., D. C. E., LL. D., Boden Prof. of Sanskrit. <i>Oxford</i> .

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1848 Feb. 2.	Sir J. D. Hooker, K. C. S. I., C. B., M. D., D. C. L., F. R. S., F. G. S. <i>Kew</i> .
1853 April 6.	Major-General H. C. Rawlinson, K. C. B., D. C. L., F. R. S., <i>London</i> .
1858 July 6.	B. H. Hodgson, Esq. <i>Europe</i> .
1860 Mar. 7.	Professor Max Müller. <i>Oxford</i> .
1860 Nov. 7.	Dr. Aloys Sprenger. <i>Heidelberg</i> .
1860 Nov. 7.	Dr. Albrecht Weber. <i>Berlin</i> .
1872 June 5.	Prof. T. H. Huxley, LL. D., PH. D., F. R. S., F. G. S., F. Z. S., F. L. S. <i>London</i> .
1875 Nov. 3.	Dr. O. Böhtlingk. <i>Leipzig</i> .
1876 April 5.	Dr. Warner Siemens. <i>Berlin</i> .
1879 June 4.	Prof. E. B. Cowell, D. C. L. <i>Cambridge</i> .
1879 June 4.	Dr. A. Günther, v. P. R. S. <i>London</i> .
1879 June 4.	Dr. J. Janssen. <i>Paris</i> .
1879 June 4.	Prof. H. Milne-Edwards. <i>Paris</i> .
1879 June 4.	Prof. P. Regnaud. <i>Lyons</i> .
1881 Dec. 7.	Professor Hermann L. F. Helmholtz. <i>Berlin</i> .
1881 Dec. 7.	Dr. Rudolph v. Roth. <i>Tübingen</i> .
1881 Dec. 7.	Sir William Thompson, <i>Knt.</i> , LL. D., F. R. S., F. R. S. E., <i>Glasgow</i> .
1883 Feb. 7.	W. T. Blanford, Esq., A. R. S. M., F. R. S., F. G. S., F. R. G. S., F. Z. S. <i>London</i> .
1883 Feb. 7.	Alfred Russell Wallace, Esq., F. L. S., F. R. G. S. <i>Parkstone, Dorsetshire</i> .
1883 Feb. 7.	Prof. William Dwight Whitney. <i>Newhaven, Connecticut, U. S. A.</i>

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Date of Election.	
1844 Oct. 2.	Macgowan, Dr. J. <i>Europe.</i>
1856 July 2.	Krämer, A. von. <i>Alexandria.</i>
1856 „ 2.	Porter, The Rev. J. <i>Belfast.</i>
1861 July 3.	Gösche, Dr. R. <i>Berlin.</i>
1862 Mar. 3.	Murray, A. <i>London.</i>
1866 May 7.	Schlagintweit, Prof. E. von. <i>Berlin.</i>

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

1874 April 1.	Lafont, The Rev. Fr. E., s. J., c. I. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1875 Dec. 1.	Bate, The Rev. J. D. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1875 „ 1.	Abdul Hai, Maulavi, <i>Madrassah. Calcutta.</i>
1882 June 7.	Giles, Herbert. <i>Europe.</i>
1883 Feb. 7.	Rodgers, C. J. <i>Amritsar.</i>
1884 Aug. 6.	Moore, F., F. R. S., F. L. S. <i>London.</i>
1885 Dec. 2.	Führer, Dr. A. <i>Lucknow.</i>
1886 Dec. 1.	Dás, Saratchandra., c. I. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 April 6.	Samasrami, Satyavrata. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Dec. 7.	Brühl, P. J. <i>Seebpur.</i>

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE BEEN ABSENT FROM
INDIA THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS.*

* *Rule 40.*—After the lapse of 3 years from the date of a member leaving India, if no intimation of his wishes shall in the interval have been received by the Society, his name shall be removed from the List of Members.

The following members will be removed from the next member list of the Society under the operation of the above Rule :

Surgeon-General G. Bidie, C. I. E., F. L. S., M. B.
 John Hadden Fisher, Esq., C. S.
 E. Gay, Esq., M. A., F. R. A. S.
 William Grierson Jackson, Esq., C. S.
 Captain E. H. Molesworth.

LOSS OF MEMBERS DURING 1893.

BY RETIREMENT.

Babu Hari Charan Basu.
 P. J. Carter, Esq.
 F. C. Channing, Esq., c. s.
 Babu Radhaballabha Chandhuri.
 General Sir Henry Collett.
 P. Donaldson, Esq.
 J. S. Gamble, Esq.
 Colonel T. H. Haldich, R. E.
 T. W. H. Hughes, Esq.
 Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Jenkins, M. S. C.
 W. H. Jobbins, Esq.
 R. H. Macleod, Esq., c. s.
 Nawab Syud Mahomed Zainool Abideen Khan Bahadur
 Feroze Jung.
 Colonel S. B. Miles.
 J. W. Oliver, Esq.
 A. Simson, Esq.
 Raja Ram Narain Singh.

BY DEATH.

Ordinary Members.

Nawáb Bahádur Abdul Latif Khán, C. I. E.
 Henry F. Blanford, Esq., A. E. S. M., F. R. S., F. G. S. (Life
 Member.)
 Lieutenant-General George Byres Mainwaring.
 E. O'Brien, Esq. c. s.
 Babu Upendra Chándra Roy.
 Pandit Haridas Sastri, M. A.
 Mahárájá Sir Harendra Kishore Singh, K. C. I. E.
 James Wood-Mason, Esq.

Honorary Members.

Major-General Sir A. Cunningham, R. E., K. C. I. E., C. S. I.
 Monsieur E. Renan.
 Professor J. O. Westwood.

BY REMOVAL.

Under Rule 40.

The Rev. Arthur Lewis, B. A.
Lient.-Col. Edward Molloy.
Lient.-Col. C. Swinhoe.

Under Rule 9.

Babu Sumbhu Nath Sukul.
Pandit Beni Madho Trebedi.

[APPENDIX.]

ABSTRACT STATEMENT
OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL
FOR
THE YEAR 1893.

STATEMENT

Asiatic Society

Dr.

				To ESTABLISHMENT.			
Salaries	...	...	...	Rs.	2,970	7	3
Commission	...	...	...		441	9	7
Pension	...	...	...		48	0	0
					<u>8,460</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>
				To CONTINGENCIES.			
Stationery	...	...	...		98	13	0
Lighting	...	...	...		38	8	0
Taxes	...	...	...		819	0	0
Postage	...	...	...		506	8	11
Freight	...	...	...		15	0	0
Meeting	...	...	...		77	8	0
Repairs	...	...	...		9,674	1	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...		821	7	8
					<u>11,550</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>
				To LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS.			
Books	...	...	...		242	7	0
Local Periodicals	...	...	...		31	0	0
Binding	...	...	...		911	2	0
Plates	...	...	...		200	0	0
					<u>1,384</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>
				To PUBLICATIONS.			
Journal, Part I	...	...	...		3,083	1	6
Journal, Part II	...	...	...		1,376	8	6
Journal, Part III	...	...	...		212	1	2
Proceedings	...	...	...		902	4	0
					<u>5,573</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>
To Printing charges of Circulars, Receipt-forms, &c.					161	12	0
To PERSONAL ACCOUNT (Writes off and Miscellaneous)					.....	22,130	14 5
						177	6 0
				To EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
Auditors' Fee	...	...	...			100	0 0
To BALANCE					.....	1,42,830	10 10
Total Rs.					...	<u>1,65,238</u>	<u>15 8</u>

No. 1.

of Bengal.

Cr.

By Balance from last report				Rs. 1,46,286 4 8
BY CASH RECEIPTS.				
Publications sold for cash			Rs.	51 8 0
Interest on Investments				5,456 0 0
Rent of two rooms on the ground floor of the Society's Buildings				600 0 0
Miscellaneous				125 11 0
Subscription from Government of N.-W. P. and Oudh to the Publication of Mr. Hoey's Article on Sahét Mahét in <i>Journal</i> , Part I				1,000 0 0
Allowance from Government of Bengal for the publication of <i>Journal</i> , Part III, containing Anthropological and Cognate Subjects				2,000 0 0
Allowance from Government of Madras for the publication of <i>Journal</i> , Part III, containing Anthropological and Cognate Subjects				500 0 0
				9,793 8 0
BY PERSONAL ACCOUNT.				
Admission fees				896 0 0
Subscriptions				7,990 0 0
Sales on credit				224 12 0
Miscellaneous				108 11 7
				9,219 7 7
Total Income				18,952 10 7

Total Rs. ...	1,65,238 15 8
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C. LITTLE,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
 MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

STATEMENT
Oriental Publication Fund in Account

Dr.			
		TO CASH EXPENDITURE.	
Printing charges ...	...	Rs.	4,020 9 0
Editing charges ...	...		2,388 13 0
Salaries ...	...		1,050 0 0
Freight ...	...		85 2 0
Stationery ...	...		28 4 0
Postage ...	...		179 8 8
Commission on collecting bills	...		61 15 7
Contingencies ...	...		13 2 3
			7,827 6 6
To Personal Account (Writes off and Miscellaneous)			3 15 6
	Total Expenditure	...	7,831 6 0
	To Balance ...	...	5,571 15 11
		Total Rs. ...	13,403 5 11

No. 2.

with the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Cr.			
By Balance from last report ...	...	...	Rs. 1,238 10 2
BY CASH RECEIPTS.			
Government allowance ...	...	Rs. 9,000 0 0	
Publication sold for cash ...	...	409 3 6	
Advance recovered ...	...	72 14 6	
		9,482 2 0	
BY PERSONAL ACCOUNT.			
Sales on credit ...	...	2,637 9 9	
		Total Income	12,119 11 9
			Total Rs. ... 13,403 5 11

C. LITTLE,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
 MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

STATEMENT
Sanskrit Manuscript Fund in Account

Dr.

				To CASH EXPENDITURE.	
Salaries	...	...	...	Rs.	1,473 0 0
Postage	...	...	...		6 11 0
Travelling charges	...	...	...		625 8 6
Purchase of Manuscripts	...	...	...		770 1 0
Copying charges	...	...	...		46 7 0
Printing	...	...	...		839 6 0
Contingencies	...	...	...		142 7 6
					3,903 9 0
To Personal Account (Writes off and Miscellaneous)					1 0 0
Total Expenditure				...	3,904 9 0
To Balance				...	4,986 9 10
				Total Rs.	8,891 2 10

No. 3.

*with the Asiatic Society of Bengal***Cr.**

By Balance from last report ...	...	...	Rs.	5,650	2	10
BY CASH RECEIPTS.						
Government allowance ...	...	Rs.	3,200	0	0	
Publications sold for cash ...	...	...	4	0	0	
			3,204 0 0			
BY PERSONAL ACCOUNT.						
Sales on credit ...	...	...	37	0	0	
Total Income			...	.....	3,241	0 0
				Total Rs. ... 8,891 2 10		

C. LITTLE,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
 MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

STATEMENT

Personal

Dr.			
To Balance from last report ...	...	Rs.	5,632 14 6
To CASH EXPENDITURE.			
Advances for purchase of Sanskrit MSS., &c.	...		1,366 12 0
To Asiatic Society	...	9,219 7 7	
To Oriental Publication Fund	...	2,637 9 9	
To Sanskrit MSS. Fund	...	37 0 0	
			11,894 1 4

Total Rs. ... 18,893 11 10

No. 4.

Account.

Cr.

By Cash receipts ...	...	...	Rs. 13,926	12	3
By Asiatic Society	...	...	...	177	6 0
By Oriental Publication Fund	...	...	...	3	15 6
By Sanskrit MSS. Fund	...	...	...	1	0 0
			<u> </u>	14,109	1 9

By Balances.	Due to the Society.			Due by the Society.		
Members ...	4,668	9	7	130	9	8
Subscribers ...	54	6	0	65	9	0
Employés ...	30	0	0	250	0	0
Agents ...	169	2	6	0	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	485	6	6	176	11	10
	<u>5,407</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>622</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>

4,784 10 1

Total Rs. ... 18,893 11 10

C. LITTLE,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
 MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

STATEMENT

Invest

Dr.

To Balance from last report	...	Nominal.	Actual.
		Rs. 1,87,700 0 0	1,87,270 13 4
Total Rs.	...	<u>1,87,700 0 0</u>	<u>1,87,270 13 4</u>

Permanent.

*Funds.	Nominal.			Actual.		
Asiatic Society	...	1,36,400	0 0	1,35,975	0 7	
Trust Fund	...	1,300	0 0	1,295	12 9	
		<u>1,37,700</u>	<u>0 0</u>	<u>1,37,270</u>	<u>13 4</u>	

STATEMENT

Trust

Dr.

To Pension	...	...	...	Rs.	48 0 0
To Balance	...	...	...	...	1,839 3 10
Total Rs.	...				<u>1,887 3 10</u>

No. 5.

ments.

				Cr.	
				Nominal.	Actual.
By Balance*	...	...	...	... 1,37,700 0 0	1,37,270 13 4
				Total Rs. ... 1,37,700 0 0	1,37,270 13 4

C. LITTLE,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
 MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

No. 6.

Fund.

				Cr.	
By Balance from last report	...	...	...	Rs. 1,335 3 10	
By Interest on Investments	...	...	...	... 52 0 0	
				Total Rs. ... 1,387 3 10	

C. LITTLE,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
 MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

STATEMENT

Cash

		Dr.			
To Balance from last Report	Rs.	11,651 9 8
RECEIPTS.					
To Asiatic Society	9,733 3 0
To Oriental Publication Fund	9,482 2 0
To Sanskrit Manuscript Fund	3,204 0 0
To Personal Account	13,926 12 3
To Trust Fund	52 0 0
				Total Rs.	<u>48,049 10 11</u>

STATEMENT

Balance

		Dr.			
To Cash	Rs.	12,673 1 0
To Investments	1,37,270 13 4
To Personal Account	4,784 10 1
				Total Rs.	<u>1,54,728 8 5</u>

No. 7.

Account.

Cr.				
EXPENDITURE.				
By Asiatic Society ...	...	...	...	Rs. 22,230 14 6
By Oriental Publication Fund ...	...	...	...	7,827 6 5
By Sanskrit Manuscript Fund ...	...	...	...	3,903 9 0
By Personal Account ...	...	...	...	1,366 12 0
By Trust Fund ...	...	...	...	48 0 0
By Balance ...	...	...	...	12,673 1 0
Total Rs. ...				48,049 10 11

C. LITTLE,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

No. 8.

Sheet.

Cr.				
By Asiatic Society ...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,42,890 10 10
By Oriental Publication Fund ...	...	...	...	5,571 15 11
By Sanskrit Manuscript Fund ...	...	...	...	4,986 9 10
By Trust Fund ...	...	...	...	1,339 8 10
Total Rs. ...				1,54,728 8 5

C. LITTLE,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

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