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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

*Academies, &c. Calcutta*

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL :

EDITED BY

THE GENERAL SECRETARY.



JANUARY TO DECEMBER,

1865.



CALCUTTA :

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1866.

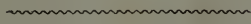




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IN accordance with the announcement of the Council in the Annual Report read at the Annual General Meeting held on the 11th January, 1865, the Proceedings of the Society's meetings will henceforth be printed in parts separate from the Journal, to be issued monthly to all members and subscribers. They will be paged and indexed separately, so that at the close of each year, they may, at the option of members, be bound up either in a small separate volume, or as a third division of the Journal.

The original papers which will henceforth form the Journal proper, will be classified under two heads, viz., Historical, Archæological, Numismatic, Philological and Literary on the one hand, and Natural and Physical Science on the other. With the latter will appear the Meteorological registers as heretofore. These two divisions will be paged and indexed separately, forming respectively parts I. and II. of the volume for the year. They will also be issued in separate numbers, alternately or simultaneously, according to the number and character of the communications awaiting publication.

The price of the Journal to subscribers will be the same as heretofore. The subscription to the Proceedings will be, to members, (additional copies,) 3 as. a number, or 2 Rs. 4 as. yearly, to non-members 4 as. a number or 3 Rs. yearly.

HENRY F. BLANFORD, }  
W. L. HEELEY, } *Joint Secretaries.*



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

FOR JANUARY, 1865.

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The Annual General Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on the 11th January, 1865.

E. C. Bayley, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Secretary read the following Report for 1864.

ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting the usual report for the year just ended, the Council have again the satisfaction of congratulating the Society on its continued prosperity, as indicated both by the accession of new members, and the number and value of its publications.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir John L. M. Lawrence has been pleased to accept the patronship of the Society, left vacant, at the close of the previous year, by the decease of the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

Fifty-three Ordinary members have been elected during the past year, but the losses by death and retirement have been unusually numerous, viz. 7 of the former and 21 of the latter, so that the net increase is 25, making a total on the 31st December of 380 members against 355 of the preceding year. Among the losses by death, the Council regret to record that of a member of their own body, Mr. H. Scott Smith, Registrar of the Calcutta University, whose sudden and most unexpected death in May last, shortly after his election to the Council of the Society, is remembered with the deepest regret by all who were in any way associated with him. The death of Major J. L. Sherwill while on his way to Europe, has deprived the Society of a member, who, on two occasions, contributed valuable papers to the Society's Journal.

The Obituary further enumerates Col. A. D. Turnbull, R. E. late Superintendent of the Ganges Canal; Prince Jalaluddin Mohammad, Huzrat Shah Kabeeruddin Ahmed, L. F. Byrne, Esq., and R. H. Russell, Esq., B. C. S.

The present condition of the member list, as compared with that of previous years, is shewn in the following table, which exhibits the numbers of paying and absent members for the last 10 years.

	Paying.	Absent.	Total.
1855, .....	128	34	162
1856, .....	131	36	167
1857, .....	109	38	147
1858, .....	193	40	233
1859, .....	135	45	180
1860, .....	195	47	242
1861, .....	226	55	281
1862, .....	229	82	311
1863, .....	276	79	355
1864, .....	*288	92	380

During the year 1863, this Society had to congratulate itself, on the formation at Lahore, of an Auxiliary Committee, working in conjunction with this Society and with similar aims, while it enjoyed all the advantages of an independent Society. In the name chosen by it, as well as in its correspondence with this Society, the Lahore Committee expressed its desire to ally itself so far as was compatible with its independent character, with the Asiatic Society of Bengal; and its propositions were cordially received by this Society, in the hope that in other distant provinces, bodies of a similar character might be formed, with the view of undertaking the investigation and discussion of local subjects of Antiquarian and Scientific interest, and thus aiding in the accomplishment of that which has for 80 years been the object of this the parent Society. It is a most encouraging sign of the increased attention given in this country to History and Science, that during the past year, a Society has been formed at Nagpur, on a footing, as regards this Society, similar to that of the Lahore Auxiliary Committee; and the Council are sure that the members of this Society will feel equal satisfaction with themselves, in learning that the Association thus established, notwithstanding the lamented loss of one of its most energetic

\* Resident, 140. Non-Resident, 148.



members, the late Rev. S. Hislop, at the outset of its career, is in such a condition as to warrant the most hopeful anticipation of its prosperity.

#### FINANCE.

The contributions of members in entrance fees and Subscriptions during the past year, have amounted to Rs. 9989-10, which is rather more than Rs, 1,000 in excess of those of the previous year. Of this total, Rs. 1,600 were received on account of entrance fees, and Rs. 8,389-10 on account of Quarterly Subscriptions. As will be seen by the following table, the receipts for the past year are much in excess of those for any year of the previous decade.

1854,	...	...	...	7,082	0	0
1855,	...	...	...	7,166	0	0
1856,	...	...	...	8,096	0	0
1857,	...	...	...	7,068	0	0
1858,	...	...	...	6,923	0	0
1859,	...	...	...	6,750	0	0
1860,	...	...	...	6,441	0	0
1861,	...	...	...	6,812	0	0
1862,	...	...	...	7,222	0	0
1863,	...	...	...	8,930	2	9

The accounts for the last year have been prepared and referred to the Auditors, and on being passed by them, will be laid before a subsequent meeting of the Society.

The following is the estimated income and expenditure of the Society for 1865.

#### *Income.*

Subscriptions,	...	...	...	8,500
Admission Fees,	...	...	...	1,600
Journal,	...	...	...	600
Library,	...	...	...	300
Museum,	...	...	...	1,500
Secretary's Office,	...	...	...	20
Coin Fund,	...	...	...	30

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12,550

<i>Expenses.</i>				
Journal, ...	...	...	...	3,500
Library, ...	...	...	...	2,500
Museum, ...	...	...	...	1,500
Secretary's Office, ...	...	...	...	2,350
Building, ...	...	...	...	1,800
Coin Fund, ...	...	...	...	250
Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	400
				12,300

The receipt of the Government allowance for the Museum and the expenditure thereon, are estimated for three months only, as the transfer of the Society's collections to Government, already sanctioned by the Society, will probably be effected in the early part of the present year.

#### LIBRARY.

During the past year, all purchased additions to the Library with the exception of periodicals and serials in continuation of those previously subscribed for, have been made under the direction of the Library and Phil. Committees, 500 Volumes and periodicals have been added, the majority of these being presentations from learned Societies and authors. No new large and expensive works have been added to the Library, and the majority of the works purchased have been either of Philological or Antiquarian interest. The Library Committee are, however, now engaged on the consideration of the wants of the Natural History Department, and it is hoped that some of the more striking deficiencies in this department may be supplied during the present year.

The Society's Photographic Album has received two important series of contributions, from Capt. Melville and Mr. Mulheran; the Council have also taken steps to procure by purchase a selection of photographs representing the destruction caused by the Great Cyclone.

The rooms devoted to the library are now barely sufficient to afford the required accommodation; and new and classified catalogues and a reclassification and arrangement of the Library are much required, in order that the latter may be placed on such a footing as to be readily available to members. These latter necessities will receive the immediate consideration of the Council, but as their practical execution will involve an amount of labour which no honorary officer of the Society

can be expected to devote to it, it will be necessary to engage specially, some person qualified for the duty. With regard to the provision of additional accommodation, the Council consider that when the Library shall have been classified, temporary arrangements may be made for the preservation of the Books, pending the removal of the Library to the more ample space to be provided for it in the new Imperial Museum.

#### COIN FUND.

The numismatic collection has received several valuable accessions during the period under review, the most important being a trove of silver coins of the early Pathans lately found in Cooch Behar. It includes a few novelties, and several dated coins, which serve to fix the reigns of some of the Pathan Sovereigns of Bengal, and to correct written history. Four gold Guptas, some Bactrians, and a set of Náráyanis have been purchased, and presentations have been received from Capt. F. W. Stubbs and J. Beames, Esq.

#### MUSEUM.

Many valuable additions have been made to the Museum during the past year, more especially to the collections of Vertebrata. Among the most noteworthy presentations in the Natural History Department are a fine specimen of a tiger from the Barrackpore Menagerie, a large Crocodile from Messrs. Sturmer and Farr (which has been prepared as a skeleton, the specimen previously existing in the skeleton collection having been young and imperfect,) a series of the birds of Bhotan from the Hon'ble A. Eden, and a fine skull of a fossil Labyrinthodont from the lower Damoodah rocks of Central India, presented by the Government of India. To Baboo Rajendra Mullick the Society is indebted for a large number of birds and Mammalia, and numerous presentations have also been received from Col. Tytler, Lieut. Beavan, Mr. Carlyle and other gentlemen. The majority of these have been prepared for the Museum.

The Society have also obtained, through the kindness of their late Curator, Mr. Blyth, partly by purchase and partly by exchange, a series of very beautifully executed casts of Gorilla skulls, and a series of horns; also a preserved specimen of a young Chimpanzee.

Some additions have also been made to the collection of meteorites by exchange with Professor Shepard.

In the department of antiquities and curiosities, the chief additions are a series of carved wooden slabs from the Kaiser Bagh presented by Col. Tytler.

Two new standard cases have been provided for the *Quadrumana* and stuffed *Mammalia*, and the bird-cases have been rendered more secure with a view to the preservation of the specimens from the attacks of rats, from which a few specimens had suffered. The attention of the Museum Officers has for some months past been given almost exclusively to the preservation of the collections, and in accordance with this course, the Council have directed that all additions to the bird collections henceforth, be prepared for storage in air-tight cases, instead of being mounted. They will thus require less room and be easily preserved, while they will be equally available to those who may wish to examine them, with the mounted specimens.

The conclusion of the negotiations for the transfer of the Society's Museum to Government, was reported to the Society at the December meeting, and the execution of the transfer has only been deferred, pending the appointment of a Curator. The Council expect that in course of one or two months, they will be enabled to make over the charge of the Museum to the Board of Trustees to be appointed by the Government and the Society jointly, in accordance with the terms of the correspondence, which has already been placed in the hands of the members.

The Government has already given instructions for the preparation of plans and designs for the new Museum, and it is hoped that the building will be commenced in the course of the present year.

The number of visitors to the Museum during the past year is as follows.

	<i>Europeans.</i>			
Males,	...	...	...	2,269
Females,	...	...	...	1,147
	<i>Natives.</i>			
Males,	...	...	...	94,224
Females,	...	...	...	7,000

making a total of 104,640; a daily average of 358, excluding Sundays and holidays, and three weeks during which the Museum was closed for repairs.

## OFFICERS.

The Museum was in the charge of Baboo Poorno Chunder Bysack, the Sub-Curator, during the first six months of the year, and in that of Mr. Carlyle, who was appointed officiating Curator as a temporary measure, during the latter half of the year. The resignation of the latter gentleman on the 31st December has been accepted by the Council, and the Museum will remain in the charge of the sub-Curator, during the short interval which may be expected to elapse before the arrival of the Government Curator.

Baboo Lalgopal Dutt has continued to discharge the duties of Librarian and Assistant Secretary, (with the exception of two months during which he was on leave,) until within the last few weeks, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Council. He has now again been granted leave for a period of two months, during which Baboo Kristodhone Dutt has been appointed to officiate for him.

## JOURNAL.

Five numbers of the Journal for the past year have already been issued to the members, including a Supplementary number, and a sixth is well advanced towards completion. It is proposed to issue six numbers also for the ensuing year, should the funds of the Society permit. Certain changes will be adopted in the issue of the Journal in future. The proceedings of the Society will be paged separately from the contributed papers, and issued monthly to all members, instead of deferring the publication, as at present, till an entire number of the Journal is completed.

It is proposed also to classify the papers, in accordance with the system adopted by certain Scientific and Literary bodies in Europe, as Literary, Philological, Historical and Numismatic on the one hand, and of Natural and Physical Science on the other. It is believed that this classification will render the Journal more convenient than at present, for those whose interest lies mainly with one or other of these classes of subjects, and that by thus investing each part of the Journal with a special character, it will become better known and more widely diffused among European subscribers.

## BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

The Council notice with much satisfaction the continued activity which has prevailed during the past year in the different branches of

the Bibliotheca Indica. Twenty-two numbers have appeared of the New Series and five of the Old.

In Sanskrit, five new works have been undertaken. Dr. H. Kern of Benares has brought out 5 Nos. of the Brihat Sanhitá of Varáha-Mihira, an astronomical work of great value, which will form a fit supplement to the Surya Siddhánta, which was published in the Series two years ago.

The Professor of Nyáya in the Sanskrita College of Calcutta, Pandita Jayanáráyana Tarkapanchánana, is engaged in carrying through the press the Aphorisms of Gotama, with a rare commentary by Vátsáyana, and Pandita Rámanáráyana Vidyáratna is occupied in superintending the printing of the Srouta Sutra of A'swaláyana, with the commentary of Gárgya Náráyana.

Pandita Nabadvipa Chandra Goswami has published the first Fasciculus of the Sankara Vijaya or the polemical disputations of Sankara A'chárya as recorded by A'nanda Giri. It is an interesting work, and affords a very succinct account of the different religious sects which prevailed in India a thousand years ago. A fasciculus has also been published of the A'raryaka of the Black Yajur Veda. The work is to form the fourth or the concluding volume of Bábu Rájendralála Mitra's Taittiríya Bráhmána.

The series of Mohammadan historians is making satisfactory progress under the able superintendence of Capt. Lees. The Tabkat-i-Nasiri, which was undertaken in 1863, has been brought to a conclusion, and five numbers have been issued of the Muntakhab al Tawárikh of Abd al Qádir bin i Maluk Shah al-Badaoni. Capt. Lees has also completed an edition of the Wis-o Rámin, an ancient Persian poem of great merit.

In the Old Series, Baboo Rájendralála Mitra has issued the 19th Fasc. of the Taittiríya Bráhmána of the Black Yajur Veda, and the 3rd of the Kámandakíya Níti Sára, and Capt. Lees has published three Fasciculi of the Biographical Dictionary of persons who knew Mohamammad.

The following are the titles of the different fasciculi published.

#### OF THE NEW SERIES.

1. Sankara Vijaya of Anantánanda Giri, edited by Pandita Nabadvipa Chandra Goswami, No. 46, Fasc. I.

2. The Brihat Sanhitá of Varáha-Mihira, edited by Dr. H. Kern, Nos. 51, 54, 59, 63, Fasc. I. II. III. IV.

3. The *Srauta Sūtra* of A'svaláyana, with the commentary of Gárgya Náráyana, edited by Pandita Ráma Náráyana Vidyáratna, Nos. 55, 61, 66, Fasc. I. II. III.

4. The *Nyáya Dars'ana* of Gotama with the commentary of Vát-syáyana, edited by Pandita Jayanáráyana Tarkapanchánana, Nos. 56, 67, Fasc. I. II.

5. The *Taittiríya A'raryaka* of the Black Yajur Veda with the commentary of Sáyanáchárya, edited by Báboo Rájendralála Mitra, No. 60, Fasc. I.

6. The *Tabaqát-i Násiri* of Aboo Omar Minháj Al-din Othmán, Ibn Siráj al-din al-Jawzjani, edited by Capt. W. N. Lees, LL. D. and Mawlavis Khadim Hosain and Abd al-Hai, Nos. 47, 50, Fasc. IV. V.

7. *Wis O Rámin*, an ancient Persian Poem by Fakr al-din, Asad al-Astarabadi al-Fakhri, al-Gurgani, edited by Capt. W. N. Lees, LL. D. and Munshi Ahmad Ali, Nos. 48, 49, 52, 53, Fasc. I. II. III. IV.

8. The *Muntakhab al-Tawárikh* of Abd al-Qádir Bin i Maluk Shah al-Badáoni, edited by Capt. W. N. Lees, LL. D. and Mawlavi Kabir al-din Ahmad, and Munshi Ahmad Ali, Nos. 57, 58, 62, 64, 65, Fasc. I. II. III. IV. V.

#### OF THE OLD SERIES.

1. The *Taittiríya Bráhma*na of the Black Yajur Veda with the commentary of Sáyanáchárya, edited by Báboo Rájendralála Mitra, No. 204, Fasc. XIX.

2. *Kámandakíya Nítisára*, with extracts from the commentary entitled *Upádhyáyanirapeksha*, No. 206, Fasc. III.

3. A *Biographical Dictionary* of persons who knew Mohammad by Ibn Hajar, edited in Arabic by Mawlavies 'Abd-al-Haqq and Gholám Qádir and Capt. W. N. Lees, Nos. 205, 207, 208, Fasc. I. II. III. of Vol. IV.

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The Report having been read, it was moved by the President, and seconded by Col. Thuillier, that the Report just read be approved. This motion being put to the meeting was unanimously agreed to.

The meeting then proceeded to elect the Council and officers for the ensuing year.

It was proposed by Mr. H. F. Blanford, seconded by Mr. Heeley and resolved,—that Mr. J. O'B. Saunders and Col. Strachey be appointed Scrutineers of the ballot.

At the close of the ballot, the President announced on the report of the Scrutineers, that the following gentlemen had been elected to serve on the Council for the ensuing year :—

COUNCIL.

A. Grote, Esq., *President.*

Capt. W. Nassau Lees.

W. S. Atkinson, Esq.

Bábu Rájendralála Mitra.

Dr. T. Anderson.

Dr. J. Fayrer.

Dr. S. B. Partridge.

J. Obbard, Esq.

Lieut.-Col. J. E. Gastrell.

Capt. H. Hyde.

Bábu Jádava Krishna Sing.

J. Geoghegan, Esq.

Col. H. L. Thuillier.

H. F. Blanford, Esq. } *Secretaries.*  
W. L. Heeley, Esq. }

The President on leaving the chair, expressed his regret that his long absence from Calcutta had prevented his taking so active a part in the business of the Society during the past year as he could have wished, and expressed his indebtedness to Mr. Grote for performing many of those duties which he should himself have performed, but for his unavoidable absence. No one had done so much for the Society as Mr. Grote, and in that gentleman's election as his successor in the Presidential chair, he felt the best assurance that the Society would flourish.

The Report showed that the Society had never been so flourishing as at the present moment. The receipts had never before been so great; and the papers and material received by the Society had never been so numerous. For the first time, the Society was suffering under a plethora of material, and the great difficulty was to find men with time to devote to the work of the Society. He hoped therefore



that the members would be active, and that the Society would continue to occupy its present prominent position. He trusted also that the new arrangements with Government will give the Society increased means of usefulness. With these brief remarks he took his leave of the Society as the occupant of the Presidential chair, which he had great pleasure in vacating to so able a successor.

Mr. Bayley then left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Grote, the President elect.

Mr. Grote, on taking the chair, briefly acknowledged the honour done to him by the Society in re-electing him for another year as their President. No one could have regretted more than he had done, the circumstances which had prevented their last two distinguished Presidents from remaining in Calcutta, and thus from doing full justice to the post for which they were both so eminently qualified: of one thing he felt quite sure, namely, that the course on which the Society had now entered, of changing its office-bearers yearly, was working well for its interests, and it would be hoped be persevered in. It was a subject of congratulation that the old practice of electing a President and of then leaving him as a fixture, had been abandoned.

The meeting then resolved itself into an ordinary monthly meeting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presentations were announced.

1. From T. Smith, Esq., a part of the mainsail of the Pilot brig "Chinsurah" blown into an extraordinary knot in the Cyclone of the 4th and 5th October, 1864.

2. From Dr. Sconce, several skins of birds and mammals (from Assam?).

3. From A. Grote, Esq., a specimen of a gold-finch from Cabul; also specimens of minerals from the Kashmir territory.

4. From Mr. Simpson, a skin of a peacock, supposed to be a new local variety.

5. From Baboo Rajendra Mullick, a Bara Singha deer (*Rucervus Duvaucelii*).

6. From Syud Ahmad Khan, a copy of Tuzak-i-Jehangiri, edited by himself.

7. From the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, one copy of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th volumes of a collection of Treaties, &c. relating to India.

8. From Capt. E. Smyth, Almorah, through Baboo Rajendra Mullick, a Yak (*Poephagus grunniens*) and a monal (*Lophophorus Impeyanus*).

9. From Dr. H. Cleghorn, a copy of his Report upon the Forests of the Punjab and the Western Himalaya.

10. From Dr. H. Cleghorn, on the part of the Rev. H. A. Jäschke, six Tibetan pamphlets lithographed at Kyelang, Lahoul.

The following letter accompanied the donation.

*To the Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

SIR,—I have the pleasure to present to the Asiatic Society on behalf of Rev. H. A. Jäschke of the Moravian Institution at Kyelang in British Lahoul, six Tibetan publications printed at the Moravian Mission Press.

1. Tibetan Primer illustrated.

2. Ditto Reader containing 29 lessons on various subjects.

3. Almanac for 1862, with chronological table of the most important events in the history of the world &c. Mr. Jäschke remarks that “The Almanac having failed to excite the interest of the natives, with a few exceptions, the publication was not repeated, but it has been used in the village school as a second Reader.”

4. Barth’s Scripture History.

5. Harmony of the Gospels.

6. Acts of the Apostles, with a map.

“The language of all these publications is not the peculiar dialect of Lahoul or Ladak, but the established written language of the Tibetan literature, which is the standard language all over Tibet.

Having twice visited the Institution and having seen the lithographic press at work, I may be allowed to draw the attention of the Society to the interesting fact, that this is the first attempt to introduce printing into Tibet, and also to the laborious industry of this eminent Orientalist, who has with great success followed up the literary efforts of Alexander Csoma de Koros, whose Tibetan Grammar and Dictionary were published in 1834, under the auspices of this Society.

Mr. Jäschke is, I believe, the best Tibetan scholar in India, and has lately communicated some interesting articles to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg; since 1857, he has been insulated in his mountain home, constantly engaged in mastering the Tibetan language, and in preparing an improved and enlarged Dictionary, now

nearly completed; without, so far as I know, considering how or where it is to be published.

I think that this Society might give expression to their sense of his indefatigable labour, and proffer their assistance in the forthcoming publication. A list of the Tibetan Books and Manuscripts in the Library would be valuable to Mr. Jäschke, and perhaps there may be duplicates. He expressed his grateful thanks for the good offices of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, (Mr. McLeod,) in lending him various Sanscrit and Tibetan works, and in assisting him in other ways.

Your's truly,

(Signed) H. CLEGHORN, M. D.

Calcutta, 11th January, 1865.

Dr. Cleghorn said he had visited Dr. Jäschke's school, (which was the only Government-aided school north of the snows,) and had seen twenty-two Tibetan boys reading, and a number of girls also receiving instruction. Dr. Jäschke had printed the books on the table with the most slender appliances, viz. three broken lithographic stones, which he had received from the Lawrence Asylum. He was now engaged in the preparation of a Tibetan Dictionary, but had made no preparation for publishing his work when complete. He would be greatly indebted to the Society for any assistance it could afford, by the loan of Tibetan works in its library or otherwise.

The President said he felt no doubt that the Society would be glad to afford Dr. Jäschke every assistance in its power.

11. From Mrs. David Wood, a *Turbo marmoratus*.

The Secretary read the following extract from a letter from Dr. Falconer to Mr. Grote, on some recent discoveries at Gibraltar.

*Off Cape St. Vincent, 24th October, 1864.*

MY DEAR GROTE,

"Here I am on my way to Gibraltar with a friend, to look after the interests of some very ancient human and other remains from a recently discovered Cave in Gibraltar.

Besides these, a human skull has turned up from the rock, of extreme antiquity; but the precise origin of it is unknown. By the internal characters it goes very low in the scale, and in some respects nearer the monkey than anything yet seen, but still distinctly human.

\* \* \* \* \*

(Signed) H. FALCONER.

Letters from Dr. C. R. Francis, Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Tickell, H. D. Sandeman, Esq., and C. S. Hogg, Esq., intimating their desire to withdraw from the Society, were recorded.

The following gentlemen duly proposed at the last meeting were balloted for and elected Ordinary Members.

Lieutenant J. H. Urquhart, R. E.

Dr. J. Anderson.

The following gentlemen were named for ballot as Ordinary Members at the next meeting.

Moonshee Newul Kishwur, proposed by Moulavi Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, seconded by Baboo Rajendralal Mitra.

E. Wilmot, Esq., Principal of Delhi College, proposed by Captain W. N. Lees, seconded by Mr. Heeley.

Phillip H. Egerton, Esq., B. C. S., Kangra, proposed by Mr. E. C. Bayley, seconded by Mr. H. F. Blanford.

S. H. Robinson, Esq., proposed by Mr. Grote, seconded by Mr. Woodrow.

Communications were received—

1. From Baboo Gopinath Sen; An abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor General's Office in the month of October, 1864.

2. From the Rev. M. A. Sherring, LL. B., and C. Horne, Esq. C. S.; "Some account of ancient remains at Saidpur and Bhitari."

3. From the Rev. F. Mason, through Colonel Phayre;—Answers to the "queries for travellers," embracing the physical characteristics of the Karens.

4. From Dr. J. L. Stewart, Notes of observations on the Biksas of the Bijour District.

The discussion of the Meteorological report, which was deferred at the last General Meeting, was resumed.

Mr. Heeley read the draft Meteorological Report submitted by the Council for the approval of the Meeting, and Mr. Blanford read again a memorandum on the steps which had been taken by the Society in the preparation of the above; also the letter from Government submitted at the previous meeting of the Society. (For the above, see Proceedings for December, 1864.)

After some discussion, in which Colonel Strachey, the President, Colonel Thuillier, Mr. Heeley, and Mr. Blanford, took part, the Report

was submitted for the approval of the meeting, and adopted. It was then proposed by Dr. Brandis, and seconded by Captain de Bourbel that, ———

“The Society considering that the interests of Science and the welfare of the country generally will best be furthered by the submission of the report to the Government of India, resolve that the report of the Meteorological Committee be submitted to the Government of India as originally intended.

Mr. Heeley proposed, and Mr. Blanford seconded the following amendment :—

“That the draft report intended for communication to Government be published with its annexures as an appendix to our proceedings, for convenience of circulation among persons interested in the establishment of an improved system of Meteorological report and registration.”

The amendment being put to the meeting was negatived, and the votes being then taken on the original motion, it was declared carried by the meeting.



## LIST OF ORDINARY MEMBERS.

The \* distinguishes Non-Subscribing and the † Non-Resident Members.

Date of Election.			
1847	June 2.	†Abbott, Lieut.-Col. J., Artillery.	Umballa.
1860	Dec. 5.	Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadur, Maulavi.	Calcutta.
1860	July 4.	†Ahmad Khan Saiëd, Bahadur.	Allyghur.
1862	April 2.	Aitchison, C. U. Esq., C. S.	Calcutta.
1862	April 4.	†Aitchison, J. E. T. Esq., M. D.	Simla.
1859	Feb. 2.	*Alabaster, C. Esq.	China.
1852	July 7.	*Allen, C. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe.
1864	May 4.	†Alexander, N. S. Esq., C. S.	Purneah.
1860	Oct. 3.	Amir Ali, Khan, Múnshi.	Calcutta.
1861	May 1.	Anderson, Dr. T., F. L. S.	Calcutta.
1843	Sept. 4.	*Anderson, Lieut.-Col. W., Bengal Artillery.	Europe.
1864	Dec. 7.	Anderson, W. Esq.	Calcutta.
1860	Nov. 7.	†Anley, W. A. D. Esq.	Allahabad.
1862	Oct. 8.	Apurva Krishna, Rajah, Bahadur.	Calcutta.
1859	Oct. 12.	†Archer, Dr. C.	Dacca.
1861	Sept. 4.	Asghur Ali, Khan Bahadur, Nawab.	Calcutta.
1861	July 3.	*Asphar, J. J. T. H. Esq.	Europe.
1864	Dec. 7.	†Atkinson, E. T. Esq.	Jaunpore.
1860	Mar. 7.	Atkinson, Lieut.-Col. F. D.	Calcutta.
1855	July 4.	Atkinson, W. S. Esq., M. A., F. L. S.	Calcutta.
1861	Feb. 6.	†Austen, Capt. H. H. G., H. M.'s 24th Foot, Surv. Genl.'s Dept.	Dehra Dhoon.
1826	Sept. 6.	Avdall, J. Esq.	Calcutta.
1835	Oct. 7.	*Baker, Col. W. E., Bengal Engineers.	Europe.
1860	Nov. 7.	Banerjea, Rev. K. M.	Calcutta.
1861	Mar. 6.	†Barnes, C. H. Esq.	Bhaugulpore.
1864	May 4.	Barry, Dr. J. B.	Calcutta.
1862	Aug. 6.	*Basevi, Capt. J. P., Bengal Engineers.	Europe.
1860	July 4.	*Batten, G. H. M. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe.
1838	Jan. 3.	†Batten, J. H. Esq., B. C. S.	Agra.
1859	May 4.	Bayley, E. C. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta.

Date of Election.			
1861	Feb. 6.	Bayley, S. C. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta.
1849	June 6.	Beadon, Hon'ble C., B. C. S.	Calcutta.
1864	Sept. 7.	†Beames, J. Esq., C. S.	Purneah.
1841	April 7.	Beaufort, F. L. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta.
1861	Sept. 4.	†Beavan, Lieut. R. C., late 62nd B.N.I.	Raneegunge.
1847	Aug. 4.	*Beckwith, J. Esq.	Europe.
1830	Sept. 1.	*Benson, Lieut.-Col. R.	Europe.
1862	Dec. 3.	†Bernard, C. E. Esq.	Nagpore.
1862	Aug. 6.	†Beverley, H. Esq., C. S.	Darjiling.
1862	June 4.	†Bhau Daji, Dr.	Bombay.
1862	July 2.	Bhola Nath Mullick, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1864	Nov. 2.	Bhoodeb Mookerjee, Bábu.	Chinsurah.
1840	July 15.	*Birch, Major-General Sir R. J. H., K. C. B.	Europe.
1864	May 4.	Bird, Dr. R., Civil Surgeon.	Howrah.
1846	Mar. 4.	*Blaggrave, Major T. C., 26th Regt., B. N. I.	Europe.
1859	Sept. 7.	Blane, Lieut.-Col. S. J.	Calcutta.
1857	Mar. 4.	Blanford, H. F. Esq., A. R. S. M., F. G. S.	Calcutta.
1859	Aug. 3.	†Blanford, W. T. Esq., A. R. S. M., F. G. S. Geol. Surv.	Bombay.
1864	April 6.	Blochmann, H. Esq.	Calcutta.
1857	Aug. 2.	*Bogle, Lieut.-Col. Sir A., Kt.	Europe.
1859	Aug. 3.	Bolie Chand Singh, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1861	Mar. 6.	Boulnois, C. Esq., B. A.	Calcutta.
1864	Mar. 2.	Bowie, Lt. G. M. Madras Staff Corps,	Calcutta.
1859	Oct. 12.	†Bowring, L. B. Esq., B. S. S.	Mysore.
1854	Nov. 1.	*Boycott, Dr. T., B. M. S.	Europe.
1860	Mar. 7.	†Brandis, Dr. D.	Rangoon.
1860	Oct. 3.	*Brandreth, J. E. L. Esq.	Europe.
1864	Dec. 7.	Branson, J. H. A. Esq.	Calcutta.
1862	Jan. 15.	†Briggs, Major D.	Assam.
1847	June 2.	*Brodie, Capt. T., 5th Regt., B. N. I.	Europe.
1860	Nov. 7.	†Browne, Capt. Horace A.	Rangoon.
1863	Aug. 5.	†Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Bábu.	Barripore.
1860	July 4.	†Bunsput Siñha, Rajah.	Allahabad.
1856	Sept. 3.	Busheerooddin, Sultan Mohammad.	Chinsurah.
1859	April 6.	Calcutta, Right Rev. Lord Bishop of.	Calcutta.
1860	June 6.	†Campbell, C. J. Esq., C. E.	Delhi.
1859	Sept. 7.	*Campbell, Dr. A.	Europe.
1863	June 3.	Campbell, Hon'ble G.	Calcutta.
1860	Jan. 4.	†Carnac, J. H. Rivett, Esq., B. C. S.	Nagpore.
1856	Sept. 3.	Chapman, R. B. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta.
1860	Oct. 3.	†Christian, J. Esq.	Monghyr,



Date of Election.			
1863 Aug.	5.	†Chunder Nath Roy, Cowar.	Burdwan.
1863 June	3.	†Chunder Sekur Roy, Rajah.	Julpigori.
1863 April	1.	Cleghorn, Dr. H., Conservator of Forests, N. W. P.	Calcutta.
1863 June	3.	†Clementson, E. W. Esq.	Moulmein.
1864 May	4.	*Cline, G. W. Esq.	Europe.
1861 Sept.	4.	†Cockburn, J. F. Esq., C. E.	Kurhurbari Colliery.
1862 April	2.	Colles, J. A. P. Esq., M. D.	Calcutta.
1851 Mar.	5.	*Colvin, J. H. B. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe.
1860 Dec.	5.	†Cooper, F. H. Esq., B. C. S.	Delhi.
1857 Mar.	4.	*Cowell, E. B. Esq., M. A.	Europe.
1864 April	6.	Cowie, Rev. W. G.	Calcutta.
1861 July	3.	*Crockett, Oliver R. Esq.	China.
1862 April	2.	†Dalrymple, F. A. E. Esq., C. S.	Dacca.
1847 June	2.	†Dalton, Lieut.-Col. E. T., 9th Regt. B. N. I.	Chota Nag- pore.
1861 Mar.	6.	†Davey, N. T. Esq., Revenue Survey.	Sylhet.
1861 Nov.	6.	*Davies, R. H. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe.
1864 July	6.	†Debendra Mullick, Bābu.	Calcutta.
1856 June	4.	DeBourbel, Major R., Bengal Engrs.	Calcutta.
1861 June	5.	†Denison, His Excellency Sir W., K. C. B.	Madras.
1863 Feb.	4.	†Deo Narain Sing, Hon'ble Rajah.	Benares.
1863 June	3.	†Depree, Capt. G. C., Royal Artillery.	Chota Nag- pore.
1861 Mar.	6.	*Devereux, Hon'ble H. B., B. C. S.	Europe.
1862 May	7.	†Dhunpati Sinha Dooghur, Bābu.	Moorshedabad.
1853 Sept.	7.	†Dickens, Lieut.-Col. C. H.	Nagpore.
1860 Nov.	7.	Digumber Mitra, Bābu.	Calcutta.
1861 Jan.	9.	†Dodsworth, W. T. Esq.	Landour.
1859 Sept.	7.	Douglas, Lieut.-Col. C.	Calcutta.
1854 July	5.	†Drummond, Hon'ble E., B. C. S.	Allahabad.
1863 Nov.	4.	Duff, W. P. Esq.	Calcutta.
1861 Feb.	6.	†Duhan, H. Esq., G. T. Survey.	Dehra Dhoon.
1864 Dec.	7.	Dunlop, H. G. Esq.	Calcutta.
1860 Jan.	4.	*Duka, Dr. T.	Europe.
1861 May	1.	*Earle, Capt. E. L., Bengal Artillery.	Europe.
1857 May	6.	*Eatwell, Dr. W. C. B.	Europe.
1840 Oct.	7.	*Edgeworth, M. P. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe.
1863 Mar.	4.	Eden, Hon'ble A.	Calcutta.
1863 May	6.	†Edgar, W. Esq., B. C. S.	Cachar.
1859 May	4.	*Edmonstone, Hon'ble G. F., B. C. S.	Europe.
1846 Jan.	7.	*Elliott, Walter, Esq., M. C. S.	Europe.

Date of Election.			
1859	Nov. 2.	†Elliott, C. A. Esq., B. C. S.	Hoshungabad.
1863	April 1.	†Ellis, Hon'ble R. S., C. S., C. B.	Madras.
1856	Mar. 5.	*Ellis, Lieut.-Col. R. R. W., 23rd Regt. B. N. I.	Europe.
1854	Nov. 1.	†Elphinstone, Capt. N. W. 4th Regt. B. N. I.	Jullundur.
1861	Jan. 9.	†Erskine, Hon'ble C. J., B. C. S.	Bombay.
1856	Aug. 6.	*Erskine, Major W. C., C. B.	Europe.
1863	Oct. 7.	*Ewart, Dr. J.	Europe.
1862	Aug. 6.	*Eyre, Col. Vincent, C. B.	Europe.
1851	May 7.	Fayrer, Dr. J., B. M. S.	Calcutta.
1863	Jan. 15.	†Fedden, Francis, Esq., Geol. Survey.	Rangoon.
1859	Oct. 12.	Fisher, A. Esq.	Calcutta.
1860	Mar. 7.	Fitzwilliam, Hon'ble W. S.	Calcutta.
1861	Feb. 6.	†Forrest, R. Esq., Civil Engineer.	Dehra Dhoon.
1863	Dec. 2.	†Forsyth, J. Esq.	Seonee.
1863	June 3.	†Forsyth, T. D. Esq., C. B.	Lahore.
1864	Aug. 11.	Francis, Dr. C. R.	Calcutta.
1860	Mar. 7.	†Frere, His Excellency Sir H. Bartle, K. C. B., B. C. S.	Bombay.
1861	Sept. 4.	†Fuller, Capt. A. R.	Lahore.
1859	Oct. 12.	†Furlong, Major J. G. R.	Agra.
1859	Dec. 7.	Futteh Ali, Maulavi.	Calcutta.
1849	Sept. 5.	†Fytche, Lieut.-Col. A., 70th Regt. B. N. I.	Maulmein.
1864	Aug. 11.	Garrett, C. B. Esq., C. S.	Calcutta.
1859	Aug. 3.	Gastrell, Lieut.-Col. J. E., 13th Regt. N. I., Rev. Survey.	Calcutta.
1859	Sept. 7.	Geoghegan, J. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta.
1842	Sept. 2.	*Gladstone, W. Esq.	Europe.
1859	Sept. 7.	*Goodeve, E. Esq., M. D.	Europe.
1864	June 1.	Goolden, R. E. Esq.	Calcutta.
1862	July 2.	†Gordon, J. D. Esq., C. S.	Pubna.
1864	Dec. 5.	†Gooroochurn Doss, Bábu.	Jahanabad.
1860	Sept. 5.	†Goss, W. Forbes, Esq.	Sumbulpore.
1862	Feb. 5.	†Gourdoss Bysack, Bábu.	Bagerhaut.
1840	Sept. 6.	Govin Chunder Sen, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1863	Nov. 4.	†Gowan, Major J. G.	Saugor.
1859	Dec. 7.	*Grant, Sir J. P., K. C. B.	Europe.
1860	Jan. 4.	Grant, T. R. Esq.	Calcutta.
1860	July 4.	Grey, Hon'ble W., B. C. S.	Calcutta.
1861	Sept. 4.	†Griffin, L. Esq., B. C. S.	Guzerat.
1860	Nov. 7.	†Griffith, R. T. H. Esq.	Benares.
1849	Aug. 1.	Grote, A. Esq., B. C. S., F. L. S.	Calcutta.
1861	Feb. 6.	*Growse, F. S. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe.

Date of Election.			
1862	Feb. 5.	Guthrie, Col. C. S., Bengal Engrs.	Calcutta.
1847	June 2.	*Hall, F. E. Esq., M. A., D. C. L.	Europe.
1860	May 2.	*Halleur, Dr. H.	Europe.
1863	June 3.	†Hamilton, Col. G. W.	Delhi.
1855	Mar. 7.	*Hamilton, R. Esq.	China.
1828	Nov. 12.	*Hamilton, Sir R. N. E., Bart., B. C. S.	Europe.
1847	May 5.	*Hannington, Col. J. C., 63rd Regt. N. I.	Europe.
1859	Oct. 12.	*Hardie, Dr. G. K.	Europe.
1863	Mar. 4.	Hari Doss Dutt, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1862	Oct. 8.	Harington, Hon'ble H. B.	Calcutta.
1860	Oct. 3.	†Harris, E. B. Esq., Civil Surgeon.	Monghyr.
1861	Feb. 6.	†Harrison, A. S. Esq., B. A.	Behar.
1864	Nov. 2.	Hatton, C. W. Esq.	Calcutta.
1859	Oct. 12.	†Haughton, Lieut.-Col. J. C.	Cooch Behar.
1848	May 3.	*Hearsay, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. B., K. C. B.	Europe.
1862	Aug. 6.	Heeley, W. L. Esq., C. S.	Calcutta.
1859	Aug. 3.	*Henessey, J. B. N. Esq.	Europe.
1853	July 6.	†Herschel, W. J. Esq., B. C. S.	Midnapore.
1854	Mar. 1.	*Hichens, Lieut. W., Bengal Engrs.	Europe.
1860	May 2.	†Hobhouse, C. P. Esq., B. C. S.	Midnapore.
1862	Oct. 8.	Hogg, C. S. Esq.	Calcutta.
1859	Sept. 7.	†Hopkinson, Major H.	Assam.
1863	July 1.	†Horne, C. Esq., C. S.	Benares.
1860	Mar. 7.	Hovenden, Major J. J., Bengal Engrs.	Calcutta.
1863	Jan. 15.	†Howell, M. S. Esq., C. S.	Bareilly, Ro- hilkund.
1862	July 2.	Hyde, Lieut.-Col. H., Royal Engrs.	Calcutta.
1860	Jan. 4.	†Innes, Major J. J. M.	Lahore.
1862	Oct. 8.	†Irwin, Valentine, Esq., C. S.	Jessore.
1853	Dec. 7.	†Ishureeprasad Sinha, Bahadur, Rajah.	Benares.
1864	Sept. 7.	Jackson, Hon'ble E.	Calcutta.
1861	Jan. 9.	*Jackson Hon'ble L. S., B. C. S.	Europe.
1841	April 7.	*Jackson, W. B. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe.
1851	April 2.	Jádava Krishna Sinha, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1864	June 1.	†Jadu Nauth Mookerjee, Bábu.	Rajshahi.
1861	Dec. 4.	†James, Major H. R., C. B.	Peshawur.
1864	Sept. 7.	Jardine, R. Esq., C. S.	Calcutta.
1845	Dec. 3.	†Jerdon, Dr. T. C., M. M. S.	Mussoorie.
1847	June 2.	*Johnstone, J. Esq.	Europe.
1862	Mar. 5.	†Johnstone, Lieut. J., Assistant Com- missioner.	Bunnoo.
1859	Sept. 7.	*Jones, R. Esq.	Europe.

Date of Election			
1857	April 1.	Joygopal Bysack, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1864	Mar. 2.	Juggodanund Mookerjea.	Calcutta.
1864	Feb. 3.	Kaliprosunno Dutt, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1858	Feb. 3.	Kaliprasanno Sinha, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1863	July 1.	Kane, H. S. Esq., M. D.	Calcutta.
1859	Mar. 2.	Kásinath Roy Chaudhuri, Bábu.	Cásipore, Calcutta.
1850	April 3.	*Kay, Rev. W., D. D.	Europe.
1861	Dec. 4.	†Kempson, M. Esq., M. A.	Bareilly.
1862	Jan. 15.	†King, W. Esq., Jr., Geol. Survey.	Madras.
1839	Mar. 6.	*Laidlay, J. W. Esq.	Europe.
1861	Mar. 6.	*Laing, Hon'ble S.	Europe.
1863	Sept. 2.	Lane, T. B. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta.
1851	Dec. 3.	†Layard, Major F. P.	Bhagulpore.
1864	Feb. 3.	†Leeds, H. Esq., Conservator of Forests.	Burmah.
1852	April 7.	Lees, Capt. W. N., LL.D.	Calcutta.
1859	Dec. 7.	*Leonard, H. Esq., C. E.	Europe.
1863	May 6.	Levinge, Hon'ble E. P.	Calcutta.
1856	Feb. 6.	*Liebig, Dr. G. Von., B. M. S.	Europe.
1860	Jan. 4.	Lindsay, E. J. Esq.	Calcutta.
1861	Nov. 6.	†Lloyd, Capt. M.	Tounggoo.
1862	Dec. 3.	Lobb, S. Esq., M. A.	Calcutta.
1835	Oct. 7.	Loch, Hon'ble G., B. C. S.	Calcutta.
1864	Nov. 2.	Locke, H. H. Esq.	Calcutta.
1828	July 2.	*Low, Major-General Sir J., K. C. B.	Europe.
1861	April 3.	†Lumsden, Major P. S.	Murree, Punjab
1854	Nov. 1.	*Lushington F. A. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe.
1863	April 1.	†MacDonald, Capt. D., Rev. Survey.	Maunbhoom.
1848	April 5.	†Maclagan, Lieut.-Col. R., F. R. S. E.	Lahore.
1862	Mar. 5.	Macnamara, Dr. F. N.	Calcutta.
1853	April 6.	*Macrae, Dr. A. C., B. M. S.	Europe.
1863	Jan. 15.	Maine, Hon'ble H. S.	Calcutta.
1860	Jan. 4.	Mair, D. K. Esq., M. A.	Calcutta.
1862	Sept. 3.	Mallet, F. R. Esq.	Calcutta.
1860	July 4.	*Man, E. G. Esq.	Europe.
1852	Nov. 3.	Manickjee Rustomjee, Esq.	Calcutta.
1861	June 5.	†Mán Sinha Bahadur, Mahárajah.	Oudh.
1864	Aug. 11.	*Marks, Rev. J. Ebenczer.	Europe.
1850	Jan. 2.	*Marshman, J. C. Esq.	Europe.
1862	Sept. 3.	†Martin, R. L. Esq., B. A.	Dacca.
1863	Nov. 4.	Martin, R. T. Esq.	Calcutta.
1863	Oct. 7.	Martin, T. Esq.	Calcutta.
1863	Nov. 4.	*McClelland, Dr. J.	Europe.

Date of Election.			
1862	July 3.	McCrinkle, J. W. Esq., M. A.	Calcutta.
1837	Oct. 4.	†McLeod, Hon'ble D. F., C.B., B. C. S.	Lahore.
1860	Mar. 7.	Medlicott, H. B. Esq., F. G. S.	Calcutta.
1853	April 6.	*Medlicott, J. G. Esq., B. A.	Europe.
1861	Feb. 6.	†Melville, Capt. A. B., late 67th N. I. Surv. Genl.'s Dept.	Gwalior.
1855	Nov. 7.	*Middleton, J. Esq.	Europe.
1850	April 3.	*Mills, A. J. M. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe.
1863	Nov. 4.	†Modhoosoodun Doss, Bábu.	Dacca.
1860	April 4.	†Money, A. Esq., B. C. S.	Bhagulpore.
1847	April 7.	*Money, D. J. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe.
1856	Feb. 6.	Money, J. W. B. Esq.	Calcutta.
1860	Feb. 1.	†Montgomerie, Capt. T. G., B. E., F. R. G. S., Trigonometrical Survey.	Dehra Dhoon.
1854	Dec. 6.	*Morris, G. G. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe.
1864	June 1.	†Moula Bukhsh Khan Bahadoor, Maulvi.	Patna.
1837	July 5.	*Muir, J. Esq.	Europe.
1854	Oct. 11.	Muir, Hon'ble W. B. C. S.	Calcutta.
1859	Aug. 3.	†Murray, Lieut. W. G., 68th N. I.	Rewah.
1864	Jan. 13.	†Murray, W. Esq., B. C. S.	Gowhatty, Assam.
1862	July 2.	Napier, Hon'ble Major-Genl. Sir R., K. C. B.	Calcutta.
1860	Nov. 7.	†Newmarch, Major C. D.	Pegu.
1852	Sept. 1.	*Nicholls, Capt. W. T., 24th Regi- ment, M. N. I.	Europe.
1863	Sept. 2.	Norman, Capt. F. B.	Calcutta.
1863	Jan. 15.	Norman, Hon'ble J. P.	Calcutta.
1862	April 2.	Norman, Lieut.-Col. H. W., C. B.	Calcutta.
1859	Aug. 3.	Obbard, J. Esq.	Calcutta.
1860	June 4.	†Oldham, C. Esq., Geological Survey.	Madras.
1851	June 4.	Oldham, T. Esq., LL.D., F. R. S.	Calcutta.
1864	Dec. 7.	Onslow, D. R., Esq.	Calcutta.
1837	June 7.	*O'Shaughnessy, Sir W. B.	Europe.
1847	Feb. 10.	*Ousely, Major W. R.	Europe.
1864	Mar. 2.	Palmer, Dr. W. J.	Calcutta.
1862	May 7.	Partridge, S. B. Esq., M. D.	Calcutta.
1860	Feb. 1.	†Pearse, Major G. G.	Madras.
1864	Mar. 2.	†Pellew, F. H. Esq., C. S.	Burrisal.
1835	July 1.	†Phayre, Lt.-Col. A. P., C. B.	Rangoon.
1864	Nov. 2.	Phear, Hon'ble J. B.	Calcutta.
1862	Oct. 8.	†Poolin Behary Sen, Bábu.	Berhampore.
1863	July 1.	†Porter, G. E. Esq., C. S.	Burdwan.

Date of Election.			
1849	Sept. 5.	Pratapchandra Sinha, Rajah, Bahadur.	Calcutta.
1839	Mar. 6.	Pratt, Ven'ble Archdeacon J. H., M.A.	Calcutta.
1860	Jan. 4.	Preonath Sett, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1825	Mar. 9.	*Prinsep, C. R. Esq.	Europe.
1837	Feb. 1.	Prosonno Coomar Tagore, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1864	Feb. 3.	†Pullan, Lieut. A.	Dehra Dhoon.
1862	April 2.	†Raban, Major H.	Chera Poonjee.
1853	April 6.	Radha Nath Sikdar, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1849	Sept. 5.	Rajendra Dutt, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1856	Mar. 5.	Rajendralala Mitra, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1864	May 4.	Ramánath Bose, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1837	Feb. 1.	Ramánath Tagore, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1860	Mar. 7.	*Reid, H. S. Esq.	Europe.
1864	Dec. 7.	†Richardson, R. J. Esq., C. S.	Gya.
1857	June 7.	Riddell, H. B. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta.
1860	Nov. 7.	†Riley, E. O. Esq., F. G. S.	Bassein.
1857	Aug. 6.	Roberts, Hon'ble A., B. C. S.	Calcutta.
1863	April 1.	†Robertson, C. Esq., C. S.	Allahabad.
1864	Dec. 7.	†Robertson, E. S. Esq.	Benares.
1863	May 6.	†Robertson, H. D. Esq., C. S.	Saharunpore.
1862	Mar. 5.	†Robinson, Capt. D. G., Bengal Engineers.	Dehra Dhoon.
1853	Aug. 3.	*Roer, Dr. E.	Europe.
1847	Dec. 1.	*Rogers, Capt. T. E.	Europe.
1859	Sept. 7.	*Russell, A. E. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe.
1860	July 4.	Sampson, A. B. Esq., B. A.	Calcutta.
1863	Nov. 4.	Sandeman, H. D. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta.
1864	Dec. 7.	Sarkies, J. C. Esq.	Calcutta.
1859	Feb. 2.	†Satischunder Roy, Mahárajah.	Krishnagur.
1856	Aug. 6.	Satyasharana Ghosal, Rajah.	Bhookeylas, Calcutta.
1861	Dec. 4.	†Saunders, C. B. Esq., B. C. S.	Mysore.
1864	June 1.	Saunders, J. O'B. Esq.	Calcutta.
1854	Dec. 6.	†Saxton, Lt.-Col. G. H., 38th M. N. I.	Cuttack.
1854	May 2.	Schiller, F. Esq.	Calcutta.
1860	Feb. 1.	*Scott, Col. E. W. S.	Europe.
1859	Aug. 3.	†Scott, W. H. Esq.	Dehra Dhoon.
1863	Sept. 3.	Shama Churn Sirkar, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1860	July 4.	†Shelverton, G. Esq.	Dehra Dhoon.
1845	Jan. 14.	*Sherwill, Lt.-Col. W. S., 66th Regiment B. N. I., F. G. S., F. R. G. S.	Europe.
1864	Nov. 2.	Short, Lt.-Col. W. D., R. E.	Calcutta.
1864	June 1.	Showers, Brig.-Genl. H. G. D.	Calcutta.
1863	April 1.	Showers, Major C. L.	Calcutta.

Date of Election.			
1864	Feb. 3.	Shumbhoonath Pundit, Hon'ble.	Calcutta.
1860	July 4.	†Simpson, Dr. B.	Darjiling.
1864	Sept. 7.	†Sladen, Capt. E. B.	Rangoon.
1856	Feb. 6.	*Smith, Col. J. F.	Europe.
1862	Feb. 5.	†Smyth, Capt. E.	Almorah.
1854	Sept. 6.	†Spankie, R. Esq., B. C. S.	Meerut.
1864	Mar. 2.	†Spearman, H. R. Esq.	Prome.
1860	May 2.	†Staunton, Major F. S., Beng. Engrs.	Darjiling.
1843	Sept. 4.	*Stephen, Major J. G., 8th N. I.	Europe.
1863	Jan. 15.	†Sterndale, R. A. Esq.	Nagpore.
1862	Oct. 2.	†Stevens, C. C. Esq.	Buxar.
1863	May 6.	†Stevens, W. H. Esq.	Sylhet.
1863	Sept. 2.	Stewart, D. Esq.	Calcutta.
1864	April 6.	†Stewart, J. L. Esq., M. D.	Gooroodaspore.
1864	Dec. 7.	*Stewart, Major P.	Europe.
1861	Sept. 4.	Stokes, Whitley, Esq.	Calcutta.
1863	Nov. 4.	Stoliczka, Dr. F.	Calcutta.
1848	June 7.	Strachey, J. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta.
1843	May 3.	Strachey, Lt.-Col. R., F. R. S., F. L. S., F. G. S.	Calcutta.
1859	Mar. 2.	*Stubbs, Capt. F. W., Bengal Artillery.	Europe.
1861	Oct. 2.	†Sudderuddin, Moonshi.	Pundooah.
1858	July 7.	†Sutherland, H. C. Esq., B. C. S.	Burdwan.
1864	Aug. 11.	Swinhoe, W. Esq.	Calcutta.
1864	Sept. 7.	Taruck Chunder Sircar, Bábu.	Calcutta.
1860	May 2.	†Temple, R. Esq., B. C. S.	Nagpur.
1859	Mar. 2.	†Theobald, W. Esq., Jr., Geological Survey.	Thayet-Myo.
1860	June 6.	Thompson, J. G. Esq.	Calcutta.
1863	Mar. 4.	†Thompson, Major G. H., Bengal Staff Corps.	Hazareebag.
1855	June 6.	*Thomson, Dr. T., M. D., F. R. S., F. L. S., F.R.G.S.	Europe.
1853	Nov. 21.	†Thornhill, C. B. Esq., B. C. S.	Allahabad.
1863	June 4.	†Thornton, T. H. Esq.	Delhi.
1847	June 2.	Thuillier, Lt.-Col. H. L., F.R.G.S., Bengal Artillery.	Calcutta.
1863	May 6.	Thuillier, Lt. H. R.	Calcutta.
1862	July 2.	*Thurlow, Hon'ble T. J. H.	Europe.
1859	Nov. 2.	†Tickell, Lt.-Col. S. R.	Pegu.
1862	Feb. 5.	†Torrens, Col. H. D.	Simla.
1861	June 5.	†Tremlett, J. D. Esq., C. S.	Jullundur.
1863	Mar. 4.	Trevelyan, Right Hon'ble Sir C., K. C. B.	Calcutta.
1841	Feb. 3.	Trevor, Hon'ble C. B., B. C. S.	Calcutta.

Date of Election.			
1863	Feb. 4.	Trevor, E. T. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta.
1864	Mar. 2.	†Trevor, Lt. E. A. Royal Eng.	Punjab.
1864	July 6.	†Trotter, Lieut. H. Bengal Eng.	Dehra Dhoon.
1864	Sept. 4.	Tween, A. Esq., Geological Survey.	Calcutta.
1863	May 6.	†Tyler, Dr. J.	Etah.
1860	May 2.	*Vanrenen, Capt. A. D., late 71st B. N. I., R. Survey.	Europe.
1864	Feb. 3.	†Verchere, A. M., Esq., M. D.	Bunnoo.
1864	April 6.	Vijayarāma Gajapati Raz Munniam Sultan Bahadur, Maharajah Mirza.	Calcutta.
1863	Oct. 7.	Waheedoon Nubee, Maulavi, Khan Bahadoor.	Calcutta.
1861	May 1.	*Walker, Major J. T., Bombay Engrs.	Europe.
1863	Dec. 2.	Waller, A. G. Esq.	Calcutta.
1863	May 6.	*Wall, P. W. Esq., C. S.	Europe.
1863	Oct. 7.	Waller, Dr. W. K.	Calcutta.
1863	Dec. 2.	Walters, Rev. M. D. C.	Calcutta.
1862	Jan. 15.	†Ward, G. E. Esq.	Saharunpore.
1852	July 7.	*Ward, J. J. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe.
1859	July 6.	†Warrand, R. H. M. Esq., B. C. S.	Cawnpore.
1854	July 5.	*Watson, J. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe.
1847	Nov. 3.	*Waugh, Major-General Sir A. S., C. B., F. R. S., F. R. G. S.	Europe.
1862	Oct. 8.	Wheeler, J. T. Esq.	Calcutta.
1864	July 6.	†Whishaw, J. C. Esq., Civil Surgeon.	Fyzabad.
1864	Mar. 2.	Wilkinson, C. J. Esq.	Calcutta.
1861	Sept. 4.	†Williams, Dr. C., H. M.'s 68th Regt.	Mandelay.
1859	Sept. 7.	†Willson, W. L. Esq.	Beebhoom.
1859	Aug. 3.	†Wilnot, C. W. Esq.	Deoghur.
1861	May 7.	Woodrow, H. Esq., M. A.	Calcutta.
1859	Mar. 2.	*Wortley, Major A. H. P.	Europe.
1862	Aug. 6.	*Wylie, J. W. Esq., Bombay C. S.	Europe.
1855	April 4.	*Young, Lt.-Col. C. B.	Europe.
1856	July 2.	*Yule, Lt.-Col. H.	Europe.



## LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

Date of Election.			
1825	Mar.	9.	M. Garcin de Tassy, Membre del' Inst. Paris.
1826	"	1.	Sir John Phillippart. London.
1829	July	1.	Count De Noe. Paris.
1831	Sept.	7.	Prof. Francis Bopp, Memb. de l'Academie. Berlin.
1831	"	7.	Prof C. Lassen. Bonn.
1834	Nov.	5.	Sir J. F. W. Herschel, F. R. S. London.
1834	"	5.	Col. W. H. Sykes, F. R. S. London.
1835	May	6.	Prof. Lea. Philadelphia.
1840	Mar.	4.	M. Reinaud, Memb. de l' Institut., Prof. de l' Arabe. Paris.
1842	Feb.	4.	Dr. Ewald. Gottingen.
1842	"	4.	Right Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, Kt. London.
1843	Mar.	30.	Prof. Jules Mohl, Memb. de l' Institut. Paris.
1847	May	5.	His Highness Hekekyan Bey. Egypt.
1847	Sept.	1.	Col. W. Munro. London.
1847	Nov.	3.	His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. Moorshedabad.
1848	Feb.	2.	Dr. J. D. Hooker, R. N., F. R. S. London.
1848	Mar.	8.	Prof. Henry. United States.
1853	April	6.	Major-Gen. Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K. C. B., F. R. S., D. C. L. London.
1854	Aug.	2.	Col. Sir Proby T. Cautley, K. C. B., F. R. S. London.
1855	Mar.	7.	Rájá Rád'hákánta Deva, Báhádur. Brindabun.
1858	July	6.	B. H. Hodgson, Esquire. Europe.
1858	"	6.	Dr. H. Falconer, F. R. S., B. M. S. Europe.
1859	Mar.	2.	Hon'ble Sir J. W. Colville, Kt. Europe.
1860	"	7.	Prof. Max Müller. Oxford.
1860	Nov.	7.	Mons. Stanislas Julien. Paris.
1860	"	7.	Col. Sir George Everest, Kt., F. R. S. London.
1860	"	7.	Dr. Robert Wight. London.
1860	"	7.	Edward Thomas, Esquire. London.
1860	"	7.	Dr. Aloys Sprenger. Germany.
1860	"	7.	Dr. Albrecht Weber. Berlin.

## LIST OF CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

1844	Oct.	2.	MacGowan, Dr. J. Europe.
1856	June	4.	Kremer, Mons. A. Von. Alexandria.
1856	"	4.	Porter, Rev. J. Damascus.
1856	"	4.	von Schlagintweit, Herr H. Berlin.
1856	"	4.	Smith, Dr. E. Beyrout.
1856	"	4.	Taylor J., Esquire. Bussorah.

Date of Election.			
1856	June	4.	Wilson, Dr. Bombay.
1857	Mar.	4.	Neitner, J., Esquire. Ceylon.
1858	,,	3.	von Schlagintweit, Herr R. Berlin.
1859	Nov.	2.	Frederick, Dr. H. Batavia.
1859	May	4.	Bleeker, Dr. P. Batavia.
1860	Feb.	1.	Baker Rev. H. E. Malabar.
1860	,,	1.	Swinhoe, R., Esq., H. M.'s Consulate. Amoy.
1860	April	4.	Haug, Dr. M. Poonah.
1861	July	3.	Gosche, Dr. R. Berlin.
1862	Mar.	5.	Murray, A., Esquire. London.
1863	Jan.	15.	Goldstücker, Dr. T. London.
1863	July	4.	Barnes, R. H. Esquire. Ceylon.

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LIST OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

1835	Oct.	7.	Stephenson J., Esquire. Europe.
1838	Feb.	7.	Keramut Ali, Saiëd. Hooghly.
1843	Dec.	6.	Long, Rev. J. Europe.
1845	Jan.	14.	Blyth, E., Esquire. Europe.

## ELECTIONS IN 1864.

*Ordinary Members.*

W. Murray, Esq., B. C. S.	Assam.
Lieut. A. Pullan,	Dehra Dhoon.
Baboo Kaliprosunno Dutt,	Calcutta.
Hon'ble Shumbhoo Nath Pundit,	Ditto.
H Leeds, Esq.	Burmah.
A. M. Verchere, Esq., M. D.	Bunnoo.
Lieut. G. M. Bowie,	Calcutta.
Baboo Jugodanund Mookerjee,	Ditto.
Dr. W. J. Palmer,	Ditto.
F. H. Pellew, Esq., C. S.	Burrisal.
H. R. Spearman, Esq.	Prome.
Lieut. E. A. Trevor,	Calcutta.
C. J. Wilkinson, Esq.	Ditto.
H. Blochmann, Esq.	Ditto.
Rev. W. G. Cowie,	Ditto.
Mirza Vijayaráma Gajapati RajMunniam Sultan Bahadur,	Ditto.
J. L. Stewart, Esq., M. D.	Gooroodáspore.
N. S. Alexander, Esq.	Purneah.
Dr. J. B. Barry,	Calcutta.
Dr. R. Bird,	Howrah.
G. W. Cline, Esq.	Baitool, Cenl. Provinces.
Babu Ramá Nath Bose,	Calcutta.
Moulavi Moula Bukhsh Khan Bahadoor	Patna.
R. E. Goolden, Esq.	Calcutta.
Baboo Jadu Nath Mookerjee,	Rajshaye.
Brigadier General H. G. D. Showers,	Calcutta.
J. O'B. Saunders, Esq.	Ditto.
Lieut. H. Trotter, Bengal Engineers,	Dehra Dhoon.
J. C. Whishaw, Esq., Civil Surgeon,	Fyzabad.
Baboo Debendra Mullick,	Calcutta.
Dr. C. R. Francis,	Ditto.
C. B. Garrett, Esq., C. S.	Ditto.
Rev. J. Ebenezer Marks,	Rangoon.
W. Swinhoe, Esq.	Calcutta.
J. Beames, Esq., C. S.	Purneah.
R. Jardine, Esq., C. S.	Calcutta.
Hon'ble E. Jackson,	Ditto.
Capt. E. B. Sladen,	Rangoon.
Baboo Taruck Chunder Sircar,	Calcutta.
H. H. Locke, Esq.	Ditto.
Hon'ble J. B. Phear,	Ditto.
Lieut.-Col. W. D. Short, R. E.	Ditto.
Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee,	Chinsurah.
C. W. Hatton, Esq.	Calcutta.
W. Anderson, Esq.	Ditto.

E. T. Atkinson, Esq.	Jaunpore.
H. Dunlop, Esq.	Calcutta.
J. H. A. Branson, Esq.	Ditto.
D. R. Onslow, Esq.	Ditto.
R. J. Richardson, Esq., C. S.	Gya.
J. C. Sarkies, Esq.	Calcutta.
E. S. Robertson, Esq.	Benares.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.	Calcutta.

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LOSS OF MEMBERS DURING THE YEAR 1864.

*By retirement.*

Lieut.-Col. L. Pelly,	Bushire.
Lieut. W. J. Stewart,	Burrisal.
Rev. J. C. Thompson,	Calcutta.
E. G. Glazier, Esq.	Dacca.
Saheb Zada Mohammad Walagohur,	Calcutta.
H. M. Rogers, Esq.	Ditto.
J. Stephenson, Esq.	Ditto.
D. H. Macfarlane, Esq.	Ditto.
H. Stainforth, Esq.	Ditto.
A. M. Monteath, Esq.	Ditto.
Capt. E. Davidson,	Ditto.
Major A. D. Dickens,	Ditto.
R. H. Wilson, Esq.	Ditto.
Baboo Ramgopal Ghose,	Ditto.
J. P. Grant, Esq., Jr.	Ditto.
D. M. Gardener, Esq.	Meerut.
Rev. J. Cave Browne,	Calcutta.
Lieut.-Col. A. Fraser,	Alguada Reef.
T. Dickens, Esq.	Calcutta.
J. Squire, Esq.	Simla.
Major A. B. Johnson.	Calcutta.


*By death.*

H. Scott Smith, Esq.	Calcutta.
R. H. Russell, Esq.	Midnapore.
Prince Jallaluddin Mohammad,	Calcutta.
Huzrut Shah Kabeeruddin Ahmad,	Sasseram.
Lieut.-Col. A. D. Turnbull,	Roorkee.
Major J. L. Sherwill,	Raneegunge.
L. F. Byrne, Esq., C. E.	Lahore.





PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,  
FOR FEBRUARY, 1865.



The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on the 1st instant.

A. Grote, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Presentations were announced.

1. From the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, a copy of the 6th vol. of a collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sunnuds relating to India and the neighbouring countries, compiled by Mr. C. U. Aitchison.

2. From A. C. L. Carlyle, Esq., a copy of a Telugu and Sanskrit Vocabulary.

3. From A. Grote, Esq., on the part of Cheboo Lama, 4 Náráyani copper coins from Bhootan.

4. From E. Blyth, Esq., a collection of skulls and skeletons of mammals and several bird skins.

5. From J. Daniel, Esq., a skin of a Flamingo.

6. From T. Moseley, Esq., a snake (*Tropidonotus Stolatus*) killed in Calcutta.

7. From Lieut.-Col. G. H. Saxton; instruments used in the Meriah sacrifices among the Khonds.

The following is an extract from the letter accompanying the presentation.

“They are doubtless the things used at the human sacrifices in the Khond country. A Meriah victim was rescued nearly 3 years ago in the hill country between the Vizagapatam District and Kalahandi of

the Central Provinces. I was present in the Khond Agency's Camp when the intended victim was brought in, and the fetters on her leg, (one leg had been opened by the rescuing party) were exactly the same as those I have sent, which I took myself from the ground, where these emblems and a rude altar shewed where the sacrifices had been made; the place was within a few miles (2 or 3) from that where the rescued woman I have alluded to was intended to be killed at sunrise of the morning the party sent surprised them. The iron representations of a bird were placed, fixed by a nail, on the pointed tops of two wooden posts erected on each side of the altar. It was in the middle of an open cultivated field fully in sight from the village close by, and I did not know how far my taking these things might be disapproved of, especially as there was of course great excitement on account of their intended new victim being rescued only 2 or 3 days before. I did not, however, then or afterwards, see or hear of any wish to resent the act.

“The Society's Museum, I fancy has not got anything of the kind, and if you think them worth placing therein kindly label them as I have described.”

8. From Signor F. Lamouroux, the Italian Consul, on the part of the Commendator Negri Capo, a copy of *Saggio Idrologico Sul Nilo* by Ingre. Elia Lombardini.

9. From W. Oldham, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, 20 copper coins, being part of a collection of 656 coins found in making excavations in the ancient city of Ajoodhia.

The following extract from a letter received from Major J. G. Gowan was read.

“I hope to be able within a few weeks to take a tour in the district surrounding Saugor in which are numerous ancient ruins and some inscriptions. \* \* \* \*

“My visit will probably embrace ‘Erin’ where there is a large boar on whose neck is an inscription, and a pillar of some height on which there is also an inscription; ‘Pathari,’ where there is one (if there are not more) inscription on a pillar, Oodeepoor where there is a temple with inscriptions. Major Cunningham visited Pathari, but I believe made only a hasty inspection, and perhaps the Society might wish for further information, if such should be the case, I should



much like to be informed to what points I should particularly direct my attention. The ruins at Pathari are very extensive but also very much buried under jungle and debris, and every year adds to the destruction. Lieut. Waterhouse, I believe, last year, sent to the Society photographs of a temple, near Pathari and also of the great Boar, (the Varaha Avatar) at 'Erin.'

"I noticed in the account given of the fossil, I discovered in the Mahadeva hills, at one of the meetings of the Society, that the words 'Mâchhi Katta' are translated 'fish bones.' Of course the words do not mean fish bones and the people of the country, as far as I could learn, had not any idea that there were bones at all, but thought that the figure of a fish had been cut, carved, or engraved on the stone by some one of ancient times, probably one of the Pândus."

The following gentlemen duly proposed at the last meeting were balloted for and elected ordinary members.

Moonshi Newal Kishore.

E. Willmot, Esq.

Philip H. Egerton, Esq., B. C. S.

S. H. Robinson, Esq.

The following gentleman was named for ballot as an ordinary member at the next meeting.

Major G. B. Malleon, proposed by Dr. J. Fayrer, seconded by H. F. Blanford, Esq.

The Council reported that they had nominated the following gentlemen to serve on the Committees for the ensuing year.

#### FINANCE.

Capt. H. Hyde.

Babu Rajendralal Mitra.

J. Geoghegan, Esq.

#### PHILOLOGY.

Capt. W. N. Lees.

Babu Rajendralal Mitra.

E. C. Bayley, Esq.

H. C. Sutherland, Esq.

J. Geoghegan, Esq.

H. Blochmann, Esq.

Moulavi Abdool Luteef Khan.

## LIBRARY.

Capt. W. N. Lees.  
 Babu Rajendralal Mitra.  
 Dr. T. Anderson.  
 T. Oldham, Esq.  
 Col. C. Douglas.  
 W. S. Atkinson, Esq.  
 Dr. F. Stoliczka.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

Dr. T. Anderson.  
 Dr. J. Fayrer.  
 Dr. T. C. Jerdon.  
 W. S. Atkinson, Esq.  
 W. Theobald, Esq., Jr.  
 Dr. S. B. Partridge.  
 Lieut. R. C. Beavan.  
 T. Oldham, Esq.  
 Babu Debendra Mullick.  
 Dr. F. Stoliczka.

## METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

T. Oldham, Esq.  
 J. Obbard, Esq.  
 Col. R. Strachey.  
 Lieut.-Col. J. E. Gastrell.  
 Col. H. L. Thuillier.  
 Capt. T. G. Montgomerie.  
 Col. C. Douglas.

## COIN COMMITTEE.

Capt. W. N. Lees.  
 Babu Rajendralal Mitra.  
 E. C. Bayley, Esq.  
 Col. C. S. Guthrie.

## STATISTICAL COMMITTEE.

J. Strachey, Esq.  
 C. Boulnois, Esq.  
 H. C. Sutherland, Esq.  
 C. B. Garrett, Esq.

## COMMITTEE OF PAPERS.

All the members of the Council.

Communications were received.

1. From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, a copy of Major General Cunningham's diary of occupations for the months of November and December, 1864.

2. From Babu Gopee Nath Sen, an abstract of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor General's Office in November last.

Rev. Mr. Jaeschke then having been introduced to the meeting, read a paper on the pronunciation of the Tibetan language of which the following is an abstract :—

After some introductory remarks on the fact that the Tibetan language, which has possessed an alphabet and a literature for about 1,200 years, shows at present a remarkable discrepancy between the mode of spelling and the pronunciation, the amount of this discrepancy was compared with the same in the French language, though the means of tracing the gradual changes which lie tolerably clearly before us in the case of this European language, are totally absent in that of the Tibetan. This latter presents however an interesting circumstance, viz. that the greater part of those consonants which are either extinct or considerably changed from their original sound in the pronunciation of Lhasa and Tibet proper, are still distinctly heard in the vulgar dialect of the remotest western districts, e. g. in the valley of Purig, but gradually vanish to the eastward, the degeneration from the original state reaching its highest pitch in the capital itself.

But as this circumstance still leaves the question of the historical periods *when* the different changes took place, unsolved, it may be worth mentioning that the Tibarskad or Bunan language, which is spoken in part of Kunáwar and in a small district of Lahul, and belongs neither to the Tibetan nor to the Indian family, but has adopted a great many Tibetan words, especially nouns and verbs, exhibits in the pronunciation of these a remarkable difference; a number of them preserving exactly the ancient sound and agreeing with the orthography established more than a thousand years ago,—whereas the same words uttered by the same people when speaking Tibetan, are pronounced

according to the present usage,—and another class being always sounded alike, viz. in accordance with the present pronunciation of Tibetan. This would seem to lead to the conjecture that two different influxes of Tibetan power and civilizing influence must have taken place, the former in the shape of the irruption of some Tibetan conqueror into a valley situated close to the Tibetan frontier, but inhabited by free and uncivilized mountaineers, at a period when the pronunciation was still in accordance with the spelling; the other much later, and perhaps more peaceful, carrying with it the religion of Buddhism and some ideas and institutions of Tibetan civilization of a higher order. If such an event or events could be met with in historical records, perhaps still to be discovered, it would throw much light on the history of the Tibetan language.

The President thanked Mr. Jaeschke for his interesting paper on a language of which so little is known as Tibetan. He repeated to Mr. Jaeschke personally the promise made to Dr. Cleghorn at the last meeting, that the Society would have very great pleasure in affording him any assistance in its power in his future researches, whether conducted in the E. or W. Himalaya.

A paper entitled “some account of ancient remains at Saidpúr and Bhitari,” by the Rev. M. A. Sherring, L. L. B., and C. Horne, Esq., C. S., was then read by the Secretary.

An abstract of this paper follows:—

Saidpur and Bhitari are generally spoken of as Saidpur Bhitari but are in reality distinct, Saidpur being a flourishing town of Hindu traders on the road between Benares and Ghazipur, from which Bhitari is several miles distant. In the former are three buildings used by the Mussulmans, one of which is modern; the other two are of undoubted antiquity. The first of these is a small domed building supported by 4 stone pillars, with square shafts and cruciform capitals—two of the pillars grooved to support a pierced stone railing. The projecting eaves-stones are cut to resemble wood work, as is frequently the case in ancient Buddhist structures. The second building is upheld by 34 pillars, namely, two corner groups of 6 each (amalgamated by stone slabs at an evidently modern period) 9 couples at intervals in the circumference, and a square of 4 in the centre. The roof has in its centre a primitive Buddhist ceiling, of 4 stones placed diagonally

on the architraves, and crowned by a flat stone ornamented with the lotus; and the great strength of the supports, with other indications, makes it probable that there were one or two additional stories. These buildings were probably separate *Chaityas* attached to a Vihar or monastery.

Bhitari is a long and nearly rectangular mound, on which are many smaller ones, giving it the appearance of a fort with towers. There is a spur on which an Imambara has been erected and excavations show that the mound on which it stands contains the foundations of an ancient edifice consisting of singularly large bricks.

Mr. Horne was commissioned by the North Western Government to make excavations in Bhitari, but his work being on a small scale, has not revealed any ancient relics. General Cunningham maintains that Bhitari belongs to the Gupta period, and is among the oldest Brahmanical remains known, but there are evident traces of Buddhist work. The Mussulman bridge over the Gángi is built with cut stones from edifices, which, from mason's marks &c., can be shown to belong to the Gupta period. The most noticeable relic in the enclosure is the column with the Gupta inscription, which is somewhat out of the perpendicular. Probably the Mussulmans endeavoured to throw it down, as they undoubtedly defaced the capital. In one mosque are 30 stone pillars taken from ancient and probably Buddhist erections. In a brick enclosure the authors discovered a rude statue of Buddha surrounded by his attendants, and with the usual *corona* embellished with Indian corn and leaves. Other sculptured stones are described by the authors, both Hindu and Buddhist; and portions of cloister pillars were found, rounded by the Hindus to serve as *Lingas* and afterwards used by the Mussulmans as head stones for their graves. There is another stone described by General Cunningham, to whose description the authors add some additional particulars of the sculpture confirming the date of the Gupta period given by him, but showing the workmanship to be of Buddhist and not Hindu origin. The inscription on the pillar shows that Skanda Gupta who erected it was a Tantric or Shaivite; but his father Kumára Gupta is described on brick inscription at Bhitari as a worshipper of "the Supreme Bhagavat," who is probably Buddha, especially as Kumára was a recorded benefactor of the great tope at Sanchi. Buddha Gupta the

successor of Skanda reverted to Buddhism. These changes explain the mixture of Hindu and Buddhist remains of the same period at Bhitari, and it also appears that the Shaivic and Vaisnavic sects of the former religion both prevailed there. The authors suggest the removal of the Monolith to Queen's College, Benares, where similar remains are collected. The paper is illustrated by photographs; and Mr. Sherring adds a later note describing the remains of mounds and terraces in the country west of Saidpur, which he says would amply repay investigation.

The paper being read, thanks were voted to its authors for their interesting communication.

Mr. Riddell then proposed that the Library be lighted on one or two nights in the week, say Saturday. The President said that the proposal should be considered by the Council at its next meeting.









PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

FOR MARCH, 1865.



The Monthly General Meeting of the Society was held on the 1st Instant.

A. Grote, Esq., President in the chair.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The annual accounts of the Society for 1864, were submitted.

Presentations were announced—

1. From H. H. Locke, Esq., on the part of Mr. Safe, a number of copper coins.

2. From Col. C. S. Guthrie, skins of a male and a female *Argus giganteus* and of *Polyplectron Hardwickii* from Singapore.

3. From J. A. Ferris, Esq., a python killed at Cossipore.

4. From Dr. F. Stoliczka, skins of *Carpodacus rodochrous* from Losus in Spiti, at the height of 14,000 ft. above the level of the sea, and of a new species of *Procarduelis* from the Parang Pass at the height of 18,500 ft. above the level of the sea.

A model (one of six) prepared under the direction of Mr. H. H. Locke, of the acrolite which fell at Shytal near Dacca on the 11th August, 1863, was exhibited.

On the proposition of the Secretary, a special vote of thanks to Mr. Locke was passed by the meeting.

The President announced to the meeting that Dr. John Anderson had been appointed by the Secretary of State for India, Curator of the future Imperial Museum, and that it was proposed by the Council to address Government without delay on the subject of the transfer of the collections.

A letter from Capt. E. Smyth, announcing his withdrawal from the Society, was recorded.

The following gentleman, duly proposed at the last meeting, was balloted for;—

Major G. B. Malleon.

The following gentlemen were named for ballot as ordinary members at the next meeting ;—

Dr. J. M. Fleming, 29th P. N. I. proposed by Dr. J. Fayrer, seconded by Mr. Blanford.

R. Taylor, Esq., Civil Paymaster, Allahabad, proposed by the Hon'ble W. Muir, seconded by the President.

The Secretary read the following communication from Government on the subject of Meteorological Observations.

No. 1342.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council in the Military Department, under date the 27th of February, 1865.*

Read again docket from the Home Department No. 3907, dated 31st July, 1862, transferring to the Military Department for disposal, a letter No. 197, dated the 20th June, 1862, from the Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, representing the great importance of properly conducted meteorological observations, the desire of the Council of the Society that Government should cooperate with it in the promotion of Meteorological research and science, and its readiness to submit a definite plan without loss of time, should the general views as expressed in the Secretary's letter and its enclosure be approved by Government.

Read letter from the Military Department No. 1137, dated 30th January, 1863, to the Secretary to the Asiatic Society intimating the readiness of Government to take into consideration the proposals which the Society might submit.

Read memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 101C. dated 28th April, 1864, forwarding for information copy of a letter from Colonel Strachey, R. E. to the Secretary to the Asiatic Society on the subject.

Read letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India No. 199, of 30th May, 1863, forwarding copies of correspondence with the War Office regarding the systematic conduct and record of Meteorological Observations in India.

Read letter to the President, Sanitary Commission, No. 279, of 19th October, 1864, requesting that the Commission would take the subject

into consideration, and submit to Government a practical scheme for conducting and recording the observations throughout India.

Read letter to the Secretary to the Asiatic Society No. 280, of the same date, intimating that Government did not desire to trouble the Society further on the subject, but thanking it for the trouble it was believed to have taken in the matter.

Read letter No. 46, of the 2nd instant from the Secretary to the Asiatic Society, submitting the report of the Society on the question.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

The Government of India gladly accepted the Asiatic Society's offer made in June, 1862, but the unexpected delay which subsequently intervened, led to the belief that unforeseen difficulties had prevented its coming to any definite conclusion as to details, so soon as it had at first anticipated. This, and the communication from the Secretary of State above referred to, led to the reference of the subject to the Sanitary Commission.

2nd. But the Society has rightly judged that any suggestions it might make would be most welcome; and the Governor-General in Council has no doubt that the scheme it has submitted, which will receive the most careful consideration, will greatly assist the Government in arriving at a satisfactory decision.

3rd. Meanwhile, however, the Survey Department, which has heretofore been nearly alone in conducting such observations as those referred to, has been transferred to the control of the Home Department, which has also, it is believed, some questions of a similar kind submitted by the Chamber of Commerce, under its consideration. His Excellency in Council considers therefore that the general question can most satisfactorily be dealt with in that Department.

*Ordered* that a copy of the foregoing and of the papers referred to, be forwarded to the Home Department for consideration and orders, with an intimation that a copy of the Report of the Sanitary Commission will be also furnished when received.

No. 1343.

*Ordered* also that a copy of the foregoing be transmitted to the Secretary of the Asiatic Society, for the Society's information.

Sd. H. W. NORMAN, COL.,

*Secretary to Government of India.*

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Oldham, offered as a correction of his remarks reported in the Proceedings for December 1864, was read.

“ Mr. Oldham said. ‘ As I was not at the last meeting of the Society, the proceedings of which have just been confirmed, I would take this opportunity of correcting a statement then made. I am represented to have said, in some discussion relative to the Spiti Fossils last year, that Dr. Gerard’s collection of those fossils which was sent to Dr. Buckland had been despatched before this Society had received its collection from the same place, and from the same collection. This was not what I stated. What I said was, that the collection sent to Dr. Buckland by the Gerards had been despatched and received by him, before the collection sent by the Society, or the Society’s collection had been despatched and received (not by the Society in Calcutta but) in London. There were two collections of these Spiti Fossils sent home, one by Dr. Gerard or Capt. Gerard, to Dr. Buckland which collection is now in the Oxford Museum, and a second by this Society, not to Dr. Buckland but to Mr. Sowerby, which collection was returned and is now in this Society’s Cabinets. The two were quite independent, sent by different parties to different persons, and with different objects: and what I said was that Dr. Gerard’s collection had been received in England months before the Society’s collection had been received. The note from Professor Phillips, which is expressed with his characteristic caution, so entirely leaves the only point at issue untouched, that I will not occupy the Society’s time by any remarks upon it.’ ”

Also——

“ Mr. Oldham replied [to Mr. Blanford’s suggestion, see *Proceedings*, December 1864,] that he declined to give these dates because as dates of entirely independent facts, they had nothing whatever to do with the points at issue and would only complicate the question.”

The following letter from Professor Agassiz with the resolution of the Council thereon was then read.

*Cambridge, December 18th, 1864.*

DEAR SIR,—A great problem, bearing upon the history of the progress of civilization, still awaits a solution at the hands of the Natur-

alist. Where historical documents are wanting, the facts of nature may guide the student, and in the case of the origin of domesticated animals, we have hardly any trustworthy tradition; though, wild animals closely related to them are found all the world over. It has therefore occurred to me that a careful comparison of these wild animals with the various breeds in a state of domesticity might throw some light upon the first seats of agriculture, and human civilization. But the materials for these comparisons are wanting, and I now take the liberty of appealing to those interested in such matters, to help me in collecting the data necessary to answer this question. I would begin with the Cattle, as of all our domesticated animals, it is most intimately connected with the progress of human culture.

At one time it was supposed that our ox was derived from the wild bulls mentioned by the Roman writers as living in Germany and Gaul, some of which are still preserved in Lithuania. Afterwards, it was supposed to be derived from a species no longer living in Europe, but found fossil among the most recent geological deposits. These suppositions cannot stand the test of a close criticism, and it now becomes necessary to look further East for its probable origin, especially since philology and history point to India, as the primeval seat of civilization. But is any of the wild bulls of Asia identical in species with our domestic cattle, and are the domestic cattle of Asia of the same species as ours? Skeletons of all these animals carefully compared can alone furnish the answer, and thus far these exist in no museum in the world. Six different species of wild bulls are mentioned in various works as found in Asia, all of which should be collected before a comparison can be instituted between them. These are—

1st. The Indian Buffalo, which is said to be common in the East Indies generally, and upon the islands adjoining, has been extensively tamed, and has even been imported into Southern Europe. The Arnee is supposed to be only a wild variety of the same; whether the Manila buffalo is of the same species or not, I have been unable to ascertain.

2nd. The Yak, which is found in Tibet, Northern China and Mongolia and ascends the slopes of the Himalaya to a height of from 10 to 17,000 feet above the level of the Sea. The Yak is tamed in Tibet and Central Asia.

3rd. The Gaur, which lives in the mountain forests of Central India and is only known in a wild state.

4th. The Gayal found from Hindustan to Cochin China, in the low lands, especially in the jungle, and often called the jungle ox, is tamed by the Hindoos.

5th. The Bantong common in Java, only known in the wild state, and said to occur also upon the other Sunda islands especially upon Sumatra.

6th. The Zebu or Indian Ox, a small species with a hump on its back, somewhat like the Camel, and held in great veneration in some parts of India. The Zebu is also domesticated, and there are many other domesticated breeds incidentally mentioned by travellers as occurring in Asia, but no one has been carefully described, nor have their skeletons been preserved for study. Moreover, several of the wild bulls of Asia, such as the Arnee, the Yak, the Gayal, the Bantong are said to produce cross-breeds with the domesticated breeds imported into the Colonies by the European settlers.

All the domesticated breeds of Asia, and the cross-breeds between them and the native wild species ought therefore to be included in a collection fit to serve as a basis for such investigations, and not only should the breeds of the East Indies be included, but also those of Birmah, Cochin China, China, Japan and Australia as well as those of the intervening islands, in order if possible to trace the gradual migration of all these breeds over the Eastern continents.

In every instance it would be desirable to obtain a complete skeleton of a Bull, and of a Cow in their full grown condition, and also of a Calf, such skeletons are easily made, all that would be necessary to do on the spot where they are secured, would be to cut off the meat roughly from the bones, after removing the insides, and allow the carcase to dry until it is no longer offensive. Such carcasses can easily be cleaned and prepared for mounting, even years after they have been put up in this imperfect way. This would also apply to the skeletons of any other animals which might incidentally be obtained. The skeletons of horses, donkeys, dogs, sheep, goats, pigs, fowls, pigeons, ducks, geese, &c. would equally contribute to the solution of the question of the rise and progress of civilization among men. For the Eastern nations the camel, dromedary and elephant ought to be added. Whenever it is not convenient to secure the entire skeletons, the skulls should be preserved, or at least the horns of the cattle.

To pack such skeletons in the smallest compass, the head should be separated from the neck, the four limbs from the trunk and the body divided in two, behind the ribs; and the smaller parts may be wrapped up between the larger ones. In this way, the whole skeleton may be put up in a comparatively small box.

If you could contribute even a mite toward securing the means of carrying out this plan, you would not only greatly oblige me, but really contribute to the solution of a most interesting scientific problem, and any specimen you may be able to send will be put up in the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge, as your gift, and gratefully acknowledged.

Notices of the habits of the wild species would be very desirable, also any remarks concerning the uses to which the domestic breeds are put, the amount of milk they give, the size and weight to which they grow in different countries, the age they reach when they first calve, the length of gestation, and how long they continue to bring forth young, &c. &c.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) L. AGASSIZ.

DEAR SIR,—In transmitting to you the above memorandum, at the suggestion of my friend, T. G. Cary, I do not expect that you can personally do much towards fostering the objects I have in view; but I hope you may do me the favour to inquire in your part of the world how I can arrive at the desired result. There is in Calcutta a learned Society of long standing, the publications of which have done great service to the cause of science, the “Asiatic Society of Bengal,” the members of which I only know by name and from their papers. If you could bring me into direct relations with the most active of these gentlemen and speak to them of my wishes, or induce the Curator of their Museum to enter into a system of exchanges with our Museum and show the programme now sent you to any of them who takes an interest in kindred matters, you would have done all I could wish for.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) L. AGASSIZ.

W. WHITNEY, Esq.

*Calcutta.*

“Resolved that copies of this letter be sent to the Secretaries of the Lahore and Nagpore Societies, also to Col. Phayre, Col. Dalton Capt. Reid, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, and other gentlemen requesting them to aid the Society in providing Professor Agassiz with the specimens of the wild and chief domesticated races of cattle.”

Bábu Rájendralál Mitra drew the attention of the meeting to the apparent community of origin of the words “*Amen*” and “*Om*.”

He said : “While examining some inscriptions in Tibetan characters lately brought from the Buxa Dooar, my attention was directed to the word *Om* as occurring at the end of prayers and invocations to minor divinities, genii and hobgoblins. There it could not mean the triune divinity, the creator, preserver and destroyer of the universe, the only sense in which it is used in modern Sanskrit. I adopted, therefore, its old Vedic meaning of a particle of assent or ‘yes,’ in which sense it occurs in the Chhándogya Upanishad where it is described as an ‘injunctive term;’ the most obvious rendering of it in English, it occurred to me, was the Biblical ‘Amen.’ Professor Wilson took the word in the same sense, and after describing it in his Dictionary as a particle of assent, gave, within brackets, the words *verily* and *amen*. Böhlingk and Roth in their *Wörterbuch* offer the same conjecture, quoting the Greek *αμην*. According to modern Hindu theologians and lexicographers the word *Om* is a compound of the letters *a*, *u* and *m*, emblematic of the threefold power of the divinity; but in the Vedas this is nowhere recognised, and the *Unádi Sútras* derive the word from the verbal root *av* to ‘protect,’ ‘support,’ ‘affirm,’ added to the affix *man*, and hence it means either ‘the great Protector,’ God, or ‘be it affirmed.’ The *v* of the root is changed into *u*\* which with the initial *a* and the affix makes *Oman*, which is as near as possible to the English *Amen* both in sound and sense. Nor is the modern meaning of the Sanskrit *Om* wanting in *Amen*; for the Rabbis of old, according to Dr. Johnson, took it to be a compound of the initials of three words signifying ‘God as a faithful King.’ The simplest form in which I can find the word in Hebrew is *אמן* *A’mán*, ‘he is firm,’ or ‘makes firm,’ ‘trustworthy,’ ‘true,’ ‘certain,’ and in this sense it occurs repeatedly in the Old Testament as well as in the New. In the latter, it also occurs in a slightly different sense as in *αμην αμην, λεγω υμιν*, ‘Verily,

\* *Avateshti lopas’cha*, 1-140.—Aufrecht’s *Unádi Súra*.



verily, I say unto you.' The Arabic language has the same word, and it occurs in the different forms of *Amín*, *ámánet*, *Imán*, &c. The Rev. J. Wenger and Professor K. M. Banerjea inform me that one meaning of *A'man* is 'to nourish,' which is the same as that of the Sanskrit root *ab*. There is also a Hebrew root of the sound of *ab*, meaning 'to protect' or 'generate,' which gives the word *abba* 'father.' There is likewise an *am* meaning 'mother.' But I am not sufficiently conversant with the Hebrew language to be able to say whether either of these or some other allied root forms the basis of *A'man*. Judging from the fact of the most ancient roots of the Hebrew being biliteral, I am induced to believe that originally the root of *A'men*, whatever it was, was a biliteral one. It thence follows that the two words *Om* and *Amen* were at one time not only alike in meaning and very nearly in sound, but they originated from roots of the same character and meaning. Further, both the Hebrews and the Hindus attach a mysterious importance to their respective *A'men* and *Om*, and use them in reference to the Godhead and in connexion with their religions. The force of these facts combined leads me to the conclusion that the two are the same or dialectic varieties of the same word, which the Hindus and the Hebrews either had in common before they separated into the two races, or which one of them borrowed from the other. I am of opinion that the modern Bengali *huñ*, for 'yes' is a Cockneyism of *Om* produced by an aspiration of the initial vowel, but whether so or not, certain it is that the mystic particle *hum* of *Om mani padma hum* of the Tibetans owes its origin to a local change of that kind."

With reference to the above, Mr. Blochmann made the following observations.

"I think that in the Hebrew word *ámén*, the first syllable *am* is the real root and the final *n* the modifying letter. The letter *n* is often used in Shemitic languages as an accessory consonant.

"The syllable *am* ام seems to be a softened form for *kam* كم, between which two roots we have the intermediate form ام. The *k* sound in the beginning of words is often softened or even thrown off altogether as in *Clodewig* and *Ludovicus*, the English 'like' and the German 'gleich.' Now the combination of *k* and *m* would appear to mean originally 'to collect,' 'to heap up,' cf. *άμα* together, the Latin *cum*, *cumulus* a heap, &c. From the idea of heaping up we get the ideas—

1. "Of *erectness*. For whatever is heaped up stands firmly. Hence the Shemitic *aman* to prop, to establish. Compare also *cumulus*, *culmen*, *almus*, *عفل* to swell, &c. &c.

2. "Of *covering* or *hiding*, as *كمن*, cf. *كفن* to roll up, *كفر* to cover, *عفر* the (covering) dust, *عفا* to cover. The *ع* changes again so often to *alif*, hence in Hebrew *éfer*, ashes.

"In other languages also the ideas of *erectness* and *collecting* lead to the notion of *trusting* or *believing*, of Germ. *glauben*, to believe, *klauben*, to scrape together, to collect, whilst we have in Latin *firmus*, *i. e.* erect and affirmare.

"The Sanscrit '*om*' may have had originally a final *n* and also, as Bábu Rájendralála Mitra stated, the meaning of an affirmative particle. If so, the syllable *om* alone would express this fully, so that we need not lay a particular stress on the final *n* in *amen* and the *n* of the original form of the mysterious *om*.

"That the final *n* in *امن* and the Hebrew *amen* is merely *accessory* may also be seen from the verb *امر*, where we have the same syllable *م* and an *r* as the modifying consonant.

"For the original meaning of *امر*, which our dictionaries have not yet explained, is 'to establish,' from which we readily get the meanings to affirm, to declare, to command and (in Hebrew) to speak.

"I may also add that the Hebrews attached no mysterious sense to the word *ámén*."

Communications were announced—

1. From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, the concluding portion of the Report of the Archæological Surveyor to Government for the season, 1862-63.

2. From the Same, Diary of Occupations of the Archæological Surveyor for the month of January, 1865.

3. From Bábu Gopinath Sen, Abstract of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor General's Office in December, 1864.

Mr. Heeley read some extracts from General Cunningham's Report of the Archæological Survey for 1862-63.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT  
OF  
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY,  
FOR  
THE YEAR 1864.

STATEMENT  
Abstract of the Cash Account

RECEIPTS.		1864.	1863.
<b>ADMISSION FEES.</b>			
Received from New Members, Rs.	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,792 0 0
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS.</b>			
Received from Members, ...	8,389 10 0	8,389 10 0	7,138 2 9
<b>JOURNAL.</b>			
Sale proceeds of, and Subscriptions to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, ...			
	602 15 0		
Refund of Postage Stamps, ...	4 2 0		
Ditto of Freight, ...	2 4 0		
Discount on Postage Stamps, ...	0 15 0		
	610 4 0	611 5 3	
<b>LIBRARY.</b>			
Sale proceeds of Books, ...	282 4 0		
Refund of Freight, ...	18 0 0		
	300 4 0	388 12 0	
<b>MUSEUM.</b>			
Received from the General Treasury at 500 Rs. per month, ...			
	6,000 0 0		
Savings of salary, ...	100 10 6		
Refund of the amount from Government, advanced to Mr. C. Swaries, Taxidermist, ...			
	400 9 9		
Ditto ditto from Mr. C. Swaries, ...	10 14 0		
Ditto of Contingent Charges, ...	3 9 3		
	6,515 11 6	6,031 12 6	
<b>SECRETARY'S OFFICE.</b>			
Sale of Postage Stamps, ...	2 8 0		
Discount on ditto, ...	3 4 9		
Refund of Postage Stamps, ...	8 12 0		
Ditto of Packing Charges, ...	0 8 0		
Saving of Salary, ...	1 0 0		
	16 0 9	10 11 9	
<b>VESTED FUND.</b>			
Interest on Government Securities received from the Bank of Bengal, ...			
	337 8		
Income Tax on the Anticipation Interest on Government Securities, ...			
	5 3 11		
Refund of Income Tax, ...	2 1 0		
	344 12 11	5,494 1 8	
<b>GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.</b>			
Fine, ...	4 0 0		
	4 0 0		
Carried over, Rs.		17,780 11 2	

No. 1.

of the Asiatic Society for 1864.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1864.

1863.

## JOURNAL.

Freight, ...	Rs.	102	10	0				
Printing Charges, ...	...	1,772	7	0				
Commission on Sale of Books, ...	...	10	8	6				
Purchase of Postage Stamps, ...	...	57	13	0				
Packing Charges, ...	...	29	2	0				
Drawing and Engraving Charges, ...	...	140	2	0				
Lithographing Charges, ...	...	122	0	0				
Photographing Charges, ...	...	14	6	6				
Petty Charges, ...	...	2	2	0				
Purchase of Journal of Asiatic Society, ...	...	11	0	0				
Ditto of a Blank Book, ...	...	2	0	0				
						2,264	3	0
								3,596 15 4

## LIBRARY.

Salary of the Librarian, ...	...	815	8	0				
Establishment, ...	...	84	0	0				
Charges for Labelling Photographic Album, ...	...	12	10	8				
Purchase of Books, ...	...	106	12	0				
Book Binding, ...	...	235	8	0				
Books Cleaning, ...	...	39	8	0				
Preparing a Catalogue, ...	...	60	0	0				
Commission on Sale of Books, ...	...	25	0	9				
Two Blank Books, ...	...	7	0	0				
Petty Charges, ...	...	11	1	3				
						1,397	0	8
								1,857 14 6

## MUSEUM.

Salary of the Curator, ...	...	1,572	12	0				
Ditto ditto Sub-Curator, ...	...	1,200	0	0				
Establishment, ...	...	943	12	9				
Extra Taxidermist's Salary, ...	...	765	10	6				
Contingent Charges, ...	...	1,033	5	0				
Income Tax on Curator's Salary, ...	...	90	0	0				
A Teak wood Glass Case, ...	...	300	0	0				
Repairing a rattan mat, ...	...	20	8	0				
A new mat, ...	...	10	14	0				
Covering the floor of the Skeleton and Reptile rooms with Zinc Sheets, ...	...	102	0	0				
Repairing the Cases of the Museum, ...	...	68	4	0				
Freight, ...	...	98	10	0				

Carried over, Rs. 6,205 12 3 3,661 3 8

## RECEIPTS.

Brought over, Rs. 17,780 11 2

## COIN FUND.

Sale proceeds of Silver Coins, ...	33 0 0	
	<u>          </u>	33 0 0

## HON'BLE A. EDEN.

Refund of the amount paid him,...	1 1 9	
	<u>          </u>	1 1 9

## LIEUT.-COL. J. C. HAUGHTON.

Refund of the amount paid him,...	2 12 0	
	<u>          </u>	2 12 0

## MR. J. SWARIES.

Refund of the amount paid him,	10 4 6	
	<u>          </u>	10 4 6

## A. C. L. CARLYLE, ESQ.

Refund in part of the amount advanced him for Contingent Expenses, &c. for the Museum, ...	274 12 9	
Ditto ditto on his Salary, ...	5 8 0	
	<u>          </u>	280 4 9

## POTIT PABUN MISTRY.

Refund of the amount advanced him for preparing a case for Natural History Specimens, ...	50 0 0	
	<u>          </u>	50 0 0

## A. GROTE, ESQ.

Refund of the amount paid him,...	5 10 0	
	<u>          </u>	5 10 0

## BALANCE OF 1863.

Bank of Bengal, ...	5,609 13 1	
Cash in hand, ...	104 6 3	
	<u>          </u>	5,714 3 4

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 Carried over, Rs. 23,877 15 6

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Brought over,	Rs. 6,205	12	3	3,661	3	8		
Purchase of a Oval white stand,...	1	4	0					
Ditto 39 Oval gilt Brackets, ...	100	8	0					
				<u>6,307</u>	8	3	8,469	3 11

## SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

General Establishment, ...	780	0	0					
Secretary's Office Establishment, ...	1,023	0	0					
Purchase of Postage Stamps, ...	137	7	6					
Ditto three Blank Books, ...	5	12	0					
Ditto a Blank Ledger Book, ...	15	12	0					
Ditto a Sheet Almanac for 1864, ...	1	0	0					
Ditto of a Postage Scale and Weight, ...	11	0	0					
Stationery, ...	124	4	6					
Bearing Postage, ...	6	1	9					
Insufficient Postage, ...	3	15	9					
Lithographing and Printing Charges, ...	142	0	0					
Extra Writer's Salary, ...	57	0	0					
Engraving 2 Brass Seals, ...	6	0	0					
Petty Charges, ...	7	12	3					
				<u>2,321</u>	1	9	2,047	1 6

## VESTED FUND.

Purchase of new 5 per Cent. Govt. Security, ...	4,000	0	0					
Ditto ditto 5½ per Cent. ditto, ...	2,500	0	0					
Interest on Government Securities, ...	174	9	11					
Premium on ditto, ...	367	8	0					
Commission on Purchase of Govt. Securities, ...	16	4	0					
Ditto to the Bank of Bengal for drawing Interest on the Govt. Securities, ...	0	13	5					
Income Tax on the Interest on the ditto, ...	2	1	0					
Fee for renewing Govt. Securities, ...	2	0	0					
				<u>7,063</u>	4	4	15 14	4

## COIN FUND.

Purchase of Coins, ...	365	2	11					
Preparing a wooden Cabinet with 30 Drawers, ...	40	14	0					
Petty Charges, ...	0	2	0					
				<u>406</u>	2	11	6 6	6

## BUILDING.

Assessment, ...	390	0	0					
Ditto for Lighting, ...	78	0	0					
Repairing, ...	348	11	3					
				<u>816</u>	11	3	425 12	3

## GOVERNMENT.

Freight on 2 Cases of Mahabhashya sent to London, ...	32	0	0					
Transit Charges, ...	5	11	0					
				<u>37</u>	11	0		

Carried over, Rs. 20,613 11 2

## RECEIPTS.

Brought over, Rs. 23,877 15 6

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Carried over, Rs. 23,877 15 6



## DISBURSEMENTS.

Brought over, ... Rs. 20,613 11 2

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertising Charges, ...	25	8	0			
Meeting Charges, ...	159	1	0			
Salary of a Mally, ...	57	0	0			
Purchase of Receipt Stamps, ...	10	0	0			
Printing Charges, ...	36	0	0			
Purchase of 2 Small Gilt frames with glasses, ...	8	0	0			
Repairing a Punkha in the Meet- ing room, ...	45	10	6			
Repairing Lamps, ...	7	8	0			
Fee to the Bank of Bengal for Stamping Cheques, ...	1	9	0			
Petty Charges, ...	37	3	0			
				387	7	6 350 15 0

## MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND NORGATE.

Paid Freight for sending a parcel,	2	0	0			
Ditto to the Bank of Bengal as per their order, £97, 3s. 7d. at 1s. 11½d.	992	7	6			
				994	7	6 2,003 0 0

## DR. DILLON.

Paid Packing Charges for his Munnipur Beetles, ...	2	0	0			
				2	0	0

## A. M. VERCHERE, Esq.

Paid Banghee Expenses for sending Library Books, ...	1	14	0			
				1	14	0

## HON'BLE A. EDEN.

Paid in excess of the amount ad- vanced to Mr. C. Swaries, ...	1	1	9			
				1	1	9

## GOVERNMENT NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Paid Railway Freight for sending Journal for 1864, ...	5	6	0			
				5	6	0

## MR. J. SWARIES.

Balance due by him for Purchase of Packing boxes and fishes for the Museum, ...	10	4	6			
				10	4	6

## E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Paid Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. for 100 Glazed Cards, ...	4	0	0			
Ditto Freight for sending 2 Parcels of Books to London, ...	23	0	0			
				27	0	0

## LIEUT.-COL. J. C. HAUGHTON.

Paid Bearing Banghee on a parcel of Journal, Vol. VIII. from Cooch Behar, ...	2	12	0			
				2	12	0

Carried over, Rs. 22,046 0 5

## RECEIPTS.

Brought over, Rs. 23,877 15 6

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Rs. 23,877 15 6

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Examined.

LALGOPAL DUTT,

*Assistant Secretary*

*The 31st December, 1864.*  
*Asiatic Society's Rooms.*

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Brought over, Rs. 22,046 0 5

## A. C. L. CARLYLE, Esq.

Paid him as an advance on the Contingent Expenses for the Mu- seum, ... ..	...	359	0	0		
Ditto ditto on his Salary,	...	55	8	0		
		<hr/>			414	8 0

## A. GROTE, Esq.

Paid for Arseniated Soap,	...	2	10	0		
Ditto for Banghee Expenses for sending ditto, ... ..	...	3	0	0		
		<hr/>			5	10 0

## H. C. SUTHERLAND, Esq.

Paid Freight and Cooly-hire for sending Library Books,	...	1	2	6		
		<hr/>			1	2 6

## POTIT PABUN MISTRY.

Paid him as an advance for pre- paring a Case for Natural History Specimens, ... ..	...	100	0	0		
		<hr/>			100	0 0

## MAJOR-GENL. A. CUNNINGHAM.

Paid Packing Charges for sending Library Books, ... ..	...	0	6	6		
		<hr/>			0	6 6

## BALANCE.

Bank of Bengal, ... ..	...	1,304	5	6		
Cash in hand, ... ..	...	5	14	7		
		<hr/>			1,310	4 1

Rs. 23,877 15 6

W. L. HEELEY,

Secretary Asiatic Society.

STATEMENT  
Abstract of the

RECEIPTS.		1864.	1863.
<b>ORIENTAL PUBLICATIONS.</b>			
Received by Sale of Bibliotheca Indica,	2,023 6 3		
Ditto by Subscription to ditto, ...	139 11 0		
Ditto by Sale of White Yajur Veda, ...	38 0 0		
Refund of Postage Stamps, ...	8 15 3		
Ditto of Freight, ...	0 8 0		
	<u>          </u>	2,210 8 6	1,928 1 0
<b>GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCE.</b>			
Received from the General Treasury at 500 Rs. per month, 12 months, ...	6,000 0 0		
	<u>          </u>	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
<b>VESTED FUND.</b>			
Received Interest on the Government Securities from the Bank of Bengal,	442 8 0		
Ditto Income Tax on the Anticipation Interest on Govt. Securities, ...	6 15 9		
Refund of Income Tax paid on the In- terest on Government Securities, ...	2 13 0		
	<u>          </u>	452 4 9	10,302 1 9
<b>R. T. H. GRIFFITH, ESQ.</b>			
Refund of Freight paid for sending a parcel of Bib. Indica, ...	3 3 0		
	<u>          </u>	3 3 0	
<b>REV. F. KITTEL.</b>			
Received from him on Deposit, ...	3 9 0		
	<u>          </u>	3 9 0	
<b>PUNDIT AJOODHIANATH.</b>			
Refund of Freight paid for sending Bib. Indica, ...	3 13 0		
	<u>          </u>	3 13 0	
<b>CUSTODY OF ORIENTAL WORKS,</b>			
Saving of Salary, ...	1 14 0		
	<u>          </u>	1 14 0	2 8 0
<b>BALANCE OF 1863.</b>			
In the Bank of Bengal, ...	9,451 4 1		
Cash in hand, ...	4 13 11		
	<u>          </u>	9,456 2 0	

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Carried over, Rs. 18,131 6 3

No. 2.

Oriental Fund for 1864,

## DISBURSEMENTS.

		1864.	1863.
<b>ORIENTAL PUBLICATIONS.</b>			
Commission on the Sale of Books, Rs.	235 11 6		
Freight, ... ..	94 8 0		
Packing Charges, ... ..	33 2 9		
Purchase of Postage Stamps, ... ..	10 14 0		
Petty Charges, ... ..	7 11 9		
	<hr/>	382 0 0	307 4 6
<b>VESTED FUND.</b>			
Purchase of new 5 per Cent. Govern- ment Security, ... ..	5,000 0 0		
Ditto ditto 5½ per Cent. ditto ditto, ... ..	3,500 0 0		
Interest on the Government Securities, ... ..	232 14 1		
Premium on ditto ditto, ... ..	495 0 0		
Commission on Purchase of ditto ditto, ... ..	21 4 0		
Ditto to the Bank of Bengal for draw- ing Interest on Govt. Securities, ... ..	1 1 7		
Income Tax on the Interest on ditto ditto, ... ..	2 13 0		
Fee for renewing Government Secu- rities, ... ..	2 0 0		
	<hr/>	9,255 0 8	31 5 10
<b>CUSTODY OF ORIENTAL WORKS.</b>			
Salary of the Librarian, ... ..	349 8 0		
Establishment, ... ..	72 0 0		
Salary of Duftory, ... ..	92 2 0		
Book Binding, ... ..	289 6 0		
Books Cleaning, ... ..	82 0 0		
Two Blank Books, ... ..	8 8 0		
Fee paid to the Bank of Bengal for Stamping Cheques, ... ..	1 9 0		
Petty Charges, ... ..	5 15 6		
	<hr/>	901 0 6	800 13 3
<b>LIBRARY.</b>			
Purchase of Books, ... ..	23 0 0		
	<hr/>	23 0 0	98 6 0
<b>COPYING MSS.</b>			
Copying Charges, ... ..	14 10 6		
	<hr/>	14 10 6	44 5 0
<b>R. T. H. GRIFFITH, ESQ.</b>			
Paid Freight for sending a parcel of Bibl. Indica, ... ..	3 3 0		
	<hr/>	3 3 0	
<b>PUNDIT AJOODHIANATH.</b>			
Paid Freight for sending a parcel of Bibl. Indica, ... ..	3 13 0		
	<hr/>	3 13 0	
<b>REV. F. FOULKES.</b>			
Paid Freight for sending a parcel of Bibl. Indica, ... ..	2 8 9		
	<hr/>	2 8 9	
		<hr/>	
		10,585 4 5	

Carried over, Rs. 10,585 4 5

## RECEIPTS.

Brought over, Rs. 18,131 6 3

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Rs. 18,131 6 3

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Examined.

LALGOPAL DUTT,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

Correct.

R. MITRA.

*The 31st December, 1864.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S ROOMS.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

			Brought over, Rs.	10,585	4	5	
ASWALÁYANA SRAUTA SUTRAS.							
Editing Charges,	...	...	288	0	0		
			<hr/>			288	0 0
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.							
Paid Capt. W. N. Lees, as advance for							
printing ditto,	...	...	900	0	0		
			<hr/>			900	0 0
TARIKHI BADAONI.							
Paid Capt. W. N. Lees, as advance for							
printing ditto,	...	...	300	0	0		
Ditto Editing and Printing Charges,...			584	0	0		
			<hr/>			884	0 0
SANHITA OF THE BLACK YAJUR VEDA.							
Editing Charges,	...	...	240	0	0		
Printing ditto,	...	...	448	0	0		
			<hr/>			688	0 0 508 0 0
TABAKÁTI NASIRI.							
Editing and Printing Charges,	...	...	838	10	0		
			<hr/>			838	10 0 584 0 0
MIMÁNSA DARSANA.							
Editing Charges,	...	...	96	0	0		
Printing ditto,	...	...	253	0	0		
			<hr/>			349	0 0
MAITRI UPANISHAD.							
Editing Charges,	...	...	30	0	0		
			<hr/>			30	0 0
WIS O RAMIN.							
Editing and Printing Charges,	...	...	1,168	0	0		
			<hr/>			1,168	0 0
SANKARA DIGVIJAYA.							
Printing Charges,	...	...	126	4	0		
			<hr/>			126	4 0
TAITTIRÍYA BRÁHMANA OF THE BLACK YAJURVEDA.							
Editing Charges,	...	...	144	0	0		
Printing ditto,	...	...	224	0	0		
			<hr/>			368	0 0 2,905 0 0
BRIHAT SANHITA.							
Printing Charges,	...	...	228	0	0		
			<hr/>			228	0 0
KÁMANDAKI.							
Editing Charges,	...	...	96	0	0		
			<hr/>			96	0 0 129 10 0
TAITTIRÍYA ÁRANYAKA OF THE BLACK YAJURVEDA							
Editing Charges,	...	...	144	0	0		
			<hr/>			144	0 0
BALANCE.							
In the Bank of Bengal,	...	...	1,424	10	2		
Cash in hand,	...	...	13	9	8		
			<hr/>			1,438	3 10
			<hr/>				
						Rs. 18,131	6 3

W. L. HEELEY,  
Secretary, Asiatic Society.

## STATEMENT, No. 3.

Shewing the Assets and Liabilities of the Asiatic Society at the close of 1864.

ASSETS.		1864.	1863.	LIABILITIES.		1864.	1863.
<b>CASH.</b>							
In the Bank of Bengal,	Rs.	1,304	5	6	5,609	13	1
Cash in hand, ...	...	5	14	7	104	6	3
Government Securities,	...	6,500	0	0	0	0	0
	Rs.	7,810	4	1	5,714	3	4
<b>OUTSTANDINGS.</b>							
Contributions, ...	Rs.	5811	14	11	5,250	1	11
Admission fees, ...	...	416	0	0	320	0	0
Library, Sale of Books,	...	445	2	0	373	0	0
Journal Subscription,	...	538	2	0	526	4	8
Ditto Sale of, ...	...	284	14	3	39	14	3
Govt. Allowance for Dec., 1864,	...	500	0	0	500	0	0
	Rs.	7,996	1	2	7,009	4	10
Examined							
The 31st December, 1864.							
ASIANIC SOCIETY'S ROOMS.							
Correct							
RAJENDRA LAL MITRA, <i>Member, Finance Committee.</i>							
Assistant Secretary.							
W. L. HEELEY, <i>Secretary, Asiatic Society.</i>							
		Rs. 3,277		11		4	
		2,307		3		4	











IN accordance with the announcement of the Council in the Annual Report read at the Annual General Meeting held on the 11th January, 1865, the Proceedings of the Society's meetings will henceforth be printed in parts separate from the Journal, to be issued monthly to all members and subscribers. They will be paged and indexed separately, so that at the close of each year, they may, at the option of members be bound up either in a small separate volume, or as a third division of the Journal.

The original papers which will henceforth form the Journal proper, will be classified under two heads, viz., Historical, Archæological, Numismatic, Philological and Literary on the one hand, and Natural and Physical Science on the other. With the latter will appear the Meteorological registers as heretofore. These two divisions will be paged and indexed separately, forming respectively parts I. and II. of the volume for the year. They will also be issued in separate numbers, alternately or simultaneously, according to the number and character of the communications awaiting publication.

The price of the Journal to subscribers will be the same as heretofore. The subscription to the Proceedings will be, to members, (additional copies,) 3 as. a number, or 2 Rs. 4 as. yearly, to non-members 4 as. a number or 3 Rs. yearly.

HENRY F. BLANFORD, }  
W. L. HEELEY, } *Joint Secretaries.*



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,  
FOR APRIL, 1865.



The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on the 5th instant.

A. Grote, Esq., President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Presentations were announced—

1. From Dr. C. Williams, a collection of Bird skins and some Mammals.

2. From Baboo Rajendra Mullick, specimens of

*Lophophorus Impeyanus.*

*Cerionis satyra.*

*Rollulus (Cryptonyx) cristatus.*

*Perdix olivacea.*

*Euplocomus nycthemerus.*

*Euplocomus erythrophthalmos.*

*Galloperdix Zeylonensis.*

*Otis bengalensis.*

*Buceros albirostris.*

*Palæornis columboides.*

*Anser Indica.*

3. From F. Wilson, Esq., skeletons of a *Hemitragus (Capra) Jemlaicus* and of an *Ovis nahura*.

4. From A. Grote, Esq., a specimen of a *Felis chaus*.

5. From T. Peachey, Esq., three stone images.

6. From Professor Abbé Joseph Stabile, a copy of his work entitled "Mollusques Terrestres Vivants du Piémont."

7. From J. Mulheran, Esq., four Stereographic Views of stone cromlechs and crosses in the Nizam's territory.

8. From Colonel R. Strachey, a copy of his reprint of the "Palæontology of Niti."

9. From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, a copy of a new edition of the "Routes in the Bengal Presidency."

10. From Professor C. U. Shepard, through Capt. W. S. Johnson, a collection of Meteoric stones and irons.

11. From Col. A. Fytche, specimens of Andamanese bows and arrows.

The following letter from Mr. John Beames was read:—

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the article on Goojrat published in the Society's Journal, No. IV. of 1864, page 402, I have the pleasure to send you the inscription on the Baolee or large well with steps at Kharian, mentioned at page 405.

The word 'Jutyoollah' in the last line but four of the page is a misprint for 'Fattih-ullah.'

The inscription was copied by me when I was at Kharian in 1859, and is strictly accurate.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BEAMES.

*Purneah, 3rd March, 1865.*

*P. S.*—I also notice that in line 22nd, page 403, "Tossa" is a misprint for "Topa;" the latter is the name for a wooden peck-measure.

قد وقع الفراغ من تعبير التكميل في شهر رمضان المعظم في سببه الف وثلاثة عشر من هجرة في زمان الملك المعاول المظفر جلال الدين اكبر الغايزي امر على التكميل على فتح الله ابن حسب الله قد صرف عليه ماله مبلغ احد عشر الفا من روبية الاكبريه الهم اغفر لمن امر بتعميره بمحمد واله •

The following letter from Lieut. R. C. Beavan giving an account of the ruins in the Maunbhoom district was also read:—

*Camp Ramnuggur,*

*Maunbhoom,*

*Via Bancoorah, 11th March.*

In continuation of my last letter, I have great pleasure in sending you the following further account of old ruins, &c. in this district.

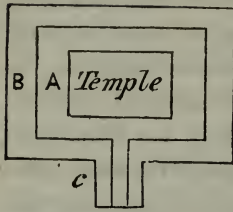


At the village of Paikbhirrhiah, situated about two miles to the east of Poncha, a well known spot in Pergunnah Bagda, (more generally, however, called Sikkerbhoom,) I found the remains of several temples, three of which are now standing, but in a very dilapidated condition. Two are constructed of stone, and one only of brick, the fallen heaps, on all sides, of stones, some of which bear the trace of the carver, show that formerly, some eight or ten buildings in all must have been erected on the spot. In a small shed close by, where the villagers do poojah to it, is a colossal male figure, standing upright, with the hands stretched out close to the sides. It is depicted perfectly naked, and the hair is wound up into a knot on the top of the head. The material it is composed of is a blackish stone, and the arms only on being tapped sounded hollow.

Dimensions as follows:—

	Feet	Inches.
Total height of figure from top knot to feet...	... 7	6½
Shoulder to shoulder ... ..	... 2	4¾
Ditto to end of middle finger... ..	... 3	9

The back is sculptured as far as just below the buttocks, where the legs behind form part of the pedestal. The pedestal is not raised more than a foot from the ground, making the total height, from top of head to bottom of pedestal, above 8 feet 6 inches. On each side of the feet on the pedestal are two smaller figures, said to be Bhanjhas. Sex undistinguishable. The name of the figure is Bhīram, which is I fancy a synonym of Budh. An attendant brahmin is said to do poojah to this idol, in which the villagers join, but no amount of questioning could elicit any information as to dates, or by whom the buildings close by and this image, were constructed. They only know that some god built them long before either their generation or that of the oldest men in the place came into existence. This large image has evidently been broken in half across the thighs and mended again, by whom or when, nobody knows. In the same shed are four other separate figures of apparently the same person, only much smaller. They, together with the larger one, have been copiously smeared over with ghee or grease of some kind. Another carving is a square pedestal about 2 feet high, apparently the model of a small tem-



ple ; on each is a standing figure. This temple is placed in the middle of a stone tank, (I fancy it is meant for,) as in accompanying sketch. B is raised, A cut out about 2 inches in depth ; C is a projecting side forming a kind of spout for water, which might be poured into A.

There are a few other fragments of stone figures scattered about, chiefly of small size.

The three buildings still standing are about 25 feet high : there is nothing in them, nor any regular doorway, simply a hole large enough to give admittance to a dog, at the base. Many of the stones appear very old and are covered with a peculiar white efflorescence, due probably to the presence of some salt in their natural formation.

The brick temple is close to the others ; in fact all, both ruins and temples, cannot occupy more than a couple of acres of ground. It is much worn away at the base on all sides, by bricks being knocked out. It is otherwise in better preservation than those of stone, and shews signs of having been once covered outside with plaster or stucco.

The majority of the bricks appear to be 10 inches square and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick.

I have searched in vain for the traces of any inscriptions or writing of any kind which might give a clue to the date of these buildings, but could find none.

Another place in the vicinity, which I mentioned in my last letter, is a village called Budpore. I hope to be able to have a future opportunity of sending some particulars also regarding it.

From what I can gather, I am inclined to think that the country round the base of 'Parasa,' a high hill between Budpore and Paikbhirrhia was formerly much more populous than it is at present. The remains in various places, of what were doubtless at one time large tanks, in one of which, situated now in the heart of the jungles, I found a live Gangetic crocodile, (muggur,) tend to confirm this conviction, and the want of water near the hill appears at present to be the only bar to the establishment of villages nearer to it.

I should have mentioned that at Paikbhirrhia, within a stone's throw of the buildings, is a good sized tank, which, beyond a bund

thrown across one end of a natural slope or ravine to stop the water, shews no traces of human skill.

Solitary temples, all in a ruinous condition, exist in various spots in the heart of the jungles. Most are in a state of gradual decay, from trees having grown first on and then into them.

Hoping that this rough notice may elucidate some more information regarding dates, &c. from those antiquarians in Calcutta, who are best able to afford it.

Believe me, &c.,

(Sd.) R. C. BEAVAN.

Letters from Baboo Taruck Chunder Sircar, R. H. Barnes, Esq. and R. E. Goolden, Esq., intimating their desire to withdraw from the Society were recorded.

The following gentlemen duly proposed at the last meeting were balloted for and elected Ordinary members :—

Dr. J. M. Fleming, 29th P. N. I.

R. Taylor, Esq.

The following gentlemen were named for ballot as ordinary members at the next meeting :—

C. W. Villiers Bradford, Esq. proposed by Mr. H. F. Blanford, seconded by Mr. Grote.

Lieut. J. Waterhouse, Royal Artillery, Delhi, proposed by Mr. Grote, seconded by Mr. H. F. Blanford.

C. Davies, Esq., Rotasghur, proposed by Mr. Grote, seconded by Mr. Blanford.

The Rev. C. H. A. Dall was proposed by the Council as an Associate member.

The receipt of the following communications was announced :—

1. From E. Thomas, Esq., a paper entitled "Ancient Indian Weights of the earliest Indian Coinage."

2. From W. T. Blanford, Esq., "Contributions to Indian Malacology, No. V.—Descriptions of new land shells from Arakan, Pegu and Ava; with notes on the distribution of described species."

3. From Baboo Gopinath Sein, abstract of the results of the hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor General's Office in January, 1865.

4. From the Punjab Government on the part of Dr. A. M. Ver-

chere, a paper on the Geology of Cashmere, the western Himalaya and the Afghan mountains, with a note on the fossils by M. Edward de Vernueil.

The President then addressed the meeting as follows :

“ The meeting are aware, that since we last met, the mail has announced to us the death in England of a very distinguished Honorary Member of our Society, Dr. Hugh Falconer. To those of us who were personally acquainted with him, this announcement cannot but have caused very deep and sincere sorrow, and all who have followed him in those interesting researches in which he has for some years past taken so leading a part, must feel the magnitude of the loss which the Natural Sciences have sustained by his death.

“ It was only two months ago that the Secretary read to you an extract from a letter addressed to me by Dr. Falconer, when on his way to Gibraltar to explore the caves in which the latest discoveries have been made of human remains. The antiquity of man was the special question on which he had lately been concentrating all the efforts of his logical and well trained mind, and it is in this more than in any other branch of science, that the want of his guidance will be most felt.

“ I do not propose here to give any detailed sketch of Dr. Falconer’s career ; more than one such sketch has been published in the English Journals ; the best in the ‘ Reader,’ to which he was occasionally a contributor. He was a member of this Society from 1836, and all his earlier papers appeared in our Journal. His last work in India, as laborious as useful, was to label and catalogue the Tertiary fossils from the Sewaliks and other parts of India, which form the most valuable department of our Museum.

“ The Council have requested me to move the following resolution :—

“ ‘ Resolved that this meeting desires to record an expression of its deep and sincere regret at the death of Dr. Hugh Falconer, and its sense of the loss which the cause of Natural Science has thereby sustained.’ ”

The Resolution being put to the meeting, was passed unanimously.

Mr. Oldham said,—“ Sir, I most entirely concur in the expression of regret, which the Society have just recorded, for the heavy loss which they, in common with every cultivator of science, have sustained by the death of Hugh Falconer. I can, perhaps, more fully and deeply

than any one here, estimate the amount of that loss. Having long had the privilege of intimate intercourse with Dr. Falconer, living with him for years, engaged in common pursuits, and often co-operating in his more special labours, I had the fullest opportunity of knowing the value and extent of the information he had accumulated, of estimating the care and truthfulness of his research, and of admiring the astounding accuracy of his unrivalled memory. But I had, too, the best opportunity of knowing that much, very much, of this rich store of acquired knowledge was, I regret to say, not prepared for communication to others by publication. And I can, therefore, feel the vastness of the loss we have sustained.

‘ Sir, with this Society, Hugh Falconer was long and actively connected; his labours have added much to our collections, and still more to the value of those collections, by his accurate descriptions; and to him the Society is largely indebted as a labourer in the wide field of Indian Natural History. But he has another special claim on our grateful recollection. He was one of the earliest and most earnest promoters of some of those reforms in the conduct of the Society, which have, I rejoice to say, resulted in raising this Society from a protracted state of almost bankruptcy to one of prosperous finance, and which, I trust, will equally result in infusing into the Society a little of its former energy and activity, instead of that lethargy which seemed to have seized it. To Hugh Falconer then, this Society is largely indebted. And I cannot think that we should do justice to ourselves, did we rest contented with merely recording our sense of that obligation. I think some lasting memorial of such a man should remain; that our rooms should contain, side by side with those busts we now see, one of Hugh Falconer, a worthy colleague of those giants of Indian Science; and that we should thus endeavour to perpetuate the memory of one whose fellowship with the Society had long given honour to that body. I would not in the slightest degree desire to interfere with the worthy intentions of his many friends in Great Britain to place a similar memorial to his name in some of the Scientific Societies in London. But I do think the Asiatic Society of Bengal would be forgetful of its duty, and be chargeable with ingratitude, if it did not endeavour to do likewise. Sir, there will be no lack of funds in Europe for such a purpose, the value of Hugh Falconer was

too well known, and too fully appreciated to admit of a moment's doubt on this matter. And there need, therefore, be no fear that any effort we shall make, will interfere with others in Great Britain. I am desirous that such a proposition, however, should not come from me or from any individual member. I think it ought to come officially from the Council, and I shall, therefore, not propose any motion on the subject, but leave it to be taken up by that body, convinced that the Society will be glad to aid them in any effort to do honour to the memory of Hugh Falconer."

The Secretary read some extracts from Mr. W. T. Blanford's paper, to the following effect :—

"It is evident that two very distinct Zoological provinces exist in Burma, exclusive of Martaban and Tenasserim, which latter form a third, characterized by the appearance of several Malayan generic types. The two northern provinces are, 1st, Arakan with the southern part of Pegu, near the sea, enjoying a very humid climate. 2nd, Upper Burma, with, in many places, a very dry climate. The boundary in the Irrawaddi valley may be drawn roughly above Henzada, although species belonging to each fauna, as is usually the case, pass over the border. The first province, besides a considerable number of peculiar species, is especially characterized by forms, common on the one hand to the Khasi hills and even to the Himalayas, and on the other hand to Tenasserim. In the Ava province, on the other hand, the forms which have also been found in India, are mostly inhabitants of the plains. The genus *Hypselostoma* has as yet only been found within this province or close to its borders. It is rich in species of *Plectopylis* and in varieties or allies of *Helix similaris*. The Arakan Yama north of Henzada, separates the two provinces; the southern portion of the range, which is very low, rarely exceeding 1000 feet, is solely occupied by species belonging to the Arakan fauna. These provinces are also characterized by distinct forms of mammals and birds, and there is a great difference in their vegetation.

"Referring to a paper of Mr. Theobald's published in the J. A. S. B. for last year, Mr. Blanford expressed his dissent from Mr. Theobald's views in many points, especially those on the origin, emigration and distribution of mollusca. He pointed out that while Mr. Theobald was endeavouring, as he avowed, to combat the views of Mr. Darwin,

he was in reality only opposing the doctrine of specific centres, which had been established by Edward Forbes, Owen, Lyell and many others, and accepted by the great majority of living naturalists. To call this the Darwinian theory, as Mr. Theobald appeared to do, would be paralleled by calling the earth's rotation round the sun the Newtonian theory. In each case the earlier theory is only a necessary step in the line of argument, and the hypothesis of the origin of species by means of natural selection is no more involved in the doctrine of specific centres, than was the theory of universal gravitation in that of the rotation of planets round the sun.

“Adverting then to the distribution of fresh water mollusca, which Mr. Theobald had advanced in favour of his opinion, and especially of the bivalves with their limited powers of progression, a well worn argument in favour of the sporadic origin of species, i. e. of the descent of each species from many parent stocks, existing in distinct localities, the author pointed out that there appears much, even in this instance, in favour of specific centres. Widely distributed species, such as *Unio marginalis*, although found in rivers, tanks, &c., which have no communication with each other, are continuously distributed with respect to geographical area, i. e. the same species do not occur, e. g. in tropical Asia and tropical America. Other species, e. g. *Unio olivaceus*, &c., are restricted to a single river, and in other cases again, such as *Unio ceruleus*, &c., and its allies, one form is found over a considerable area in Bengal, and in separate rivers, and is replaced at a distance, as in Sind and Western India, by forms which may either be considered as distinct species or as local varieties, according to the value attached to specific rank. In the intermediate country of Central India, we find intermediate forms. The case of fresh water mollusca is quite an exceptional one, and it was certainly more philosophical to consider that our knowledge of the means of distribution in this case is imperfect, than to arrogate to ourselves complete knowledge of the subject, and to assert that no means of passage exist.”

Referring to the latter part of the above paper, Mr. H. F. Blanford mentioned some facts of the distribution of the fresh water genera *Melania*, *Paludomus* and their allies which in connection with an observation of Mr. Darwin's seemed to account, in part at least, for the distribution of fresh water mollusca. Mr. Darwin had found the seeds

of water plants, &c., not unfrequently adhering to the feet of water fowl, as mentioned in his work on the origin of species, and had suggested that the eggs and fry of fresh water mollusca might occasionally be transported in this way. Mr. Blanford has found that those *Melaniadæ* such as the *Tanalia*, the *Philopotamis* and those species of *Melania*, such as *M. terebra*, and *M. Hugelii* that inhabit mountain streams, (which are rarely or never visited by water fowl,) are extremely restricted in distribution, and when a number of neighbouring streams are tenanted by the same species, that each stream has frequently a distinct variety or series of varieties. The low country species on the contrary, and generally those inhabiting tanks and jheels, such as *Paludomus Tanjoriensis* and *Melania tuberculata*, have in all cases a very wide distribution. Estuarine species such as *Melania aculeata* Chemnitz are equally widely distributed. The last mentioned species ranges from the Navigator's Islands, (from which specimens exist in the Society's Museum,) to the West Coast of Africa, and the same species had been found by himself in Southern India and Ceylon. By attention to such facts as these, Mr. Blanford thought that the at present exceptional case of fresh water mollusca, would eventually be found to conform to the general rule, that in cases of wide distribution, some means of transport exist, although not apprehensible at the first glance.







PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,  
FOR MAY, 1865.



The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on the 3rd Instant.

A. Grote, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Presentations were announced—

1. From C. Lane, Esq., Akyab, a specimen of *Buceros cavatus*.

2. From E. R. Middleton, Esq., a Locust.

3. From E. R. Forbes, Esq., specimens of a lumbricoid worm and of a Gordius, captured at Purneah.

4. From Dr. T. C. Jerdon, a collection of bird skins.

5. From W. T. Westfield, Esq., a Bhotanese helmet, part of a shell found in the room in which Sir Henry Lawrence died, and four Tablets with Tibetan sacred texts.

6. From Brigadier General H. Tombs, two tablets of talcose slate, with the figure of a Namthosra or god of wealth on the one and the Tibetan six-syllabic prayer on the other, found in an old Mutt at Dewanagiri.

7. From Col. J. C. Haughton, two Tibetan printed books found at Mynagoree.

The following is an extract from the letter received with the presentation.

“The books are no doubt sacred texts. Every monastery has a library of such volumes and every local authority has a monastery attached to his court.

“At Dumsong the library contained 108 such volumes. At Dalimkote there was a large library ; but it was unfortunately burnt by our

shells before we entered the place. The monks of Dumsong have theirs."

8. From Lieut.-Col. R. C. Tytler, two skins of a supposed new species of rat, killed at Umballa.

The following is an extract from the letter which accompanied the presentation.

"I shewed them to Jerdon, and he agrees with me that they are quite distinct from *Mus Indicus*, but Jerdon thinks that it may be a rat that has been described by Hodgson. I gave him a specimen and asked him to describe it for me, but I have named it *MUS FRANKII* after my son Frank who was the first to get specimens for me. This rat is very abundant at Umballa, in fact the whole country is destroyed by their numerous holes and excavations. It is purely a field animal, and I have seen none in houses. Pray present the skins to the Society for me, and give them this brief description or rather notes about them. Several of that rare and interesting pigeon the *Palumboena Eversmanni* the *Kummer Koola* of natives, No. 787 of Jerdon's book, have been shot here lately. I have a fine specimen, and Jerdon carried away some that were shot for him."

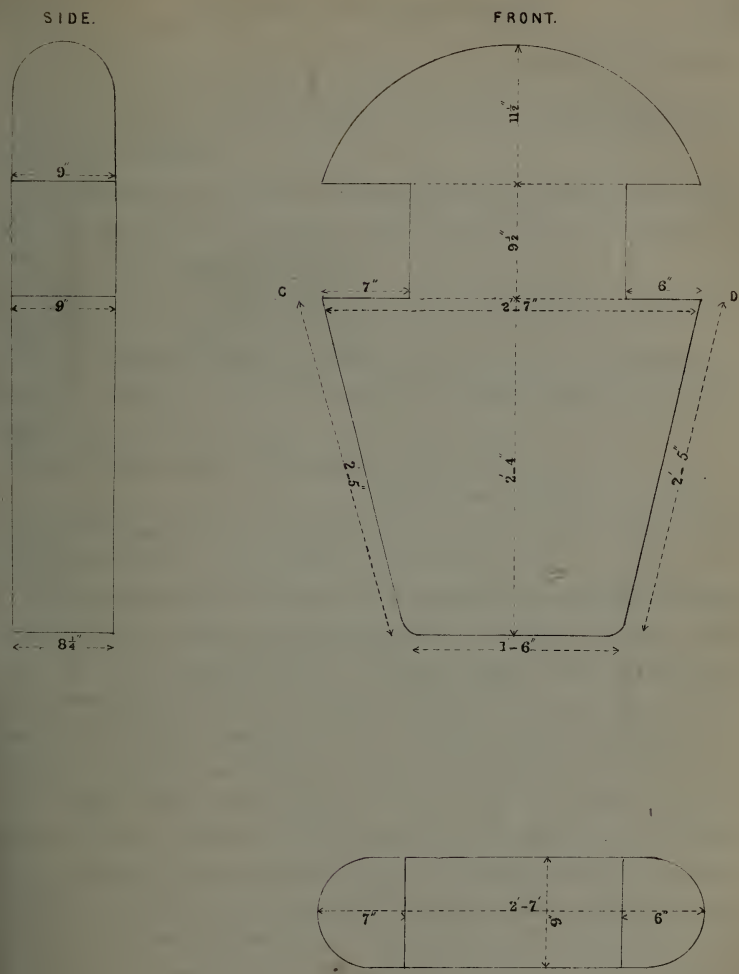
9. From Lieut. W. G. Murray of the Rewah Survey, a tracing, by Mr. J. Lewis, assistant Engineer, Jubbulpore Line, E. I. R., of a large mass of iron found under the ruins of a temple near Jubbulpore. (Vide plate I.)

In forwarding the tracing, Lieut. Murray observes:—

"I have seen the piece of iron therein described, which is now at Kootabra, (about a mile north of Bumhowry,) in Mr. Lovell's compound, and am satisfied that it never had any characters or figures inscribed on it. The bottom of the mass has a slight concavity, and from this and from the coins being found near it, my impression was that it was a hammer for punching out the coins, but the weight is too great to allow of this theory to stand. Another theory was that it was a counterpoise for lifting those large blocks of stone, which make us wonder how the men of that date used to build, without machinery and without scientific knowledge.

"Another that it is the corner or foundation of some large temple, but I cannot exactly see why it should be iron if that was the object.

"It does not look like an idol nor even a Mahadeo! and it has fairly puzzled us all as to what its use can have been.



SECTION AT C.D.

MAP OF IRON FOUND AT GULBUL,  
PURGUNNAH RAIGONG NAGODE.



“The natives moreover know nothing about it, but say that at the foot of Kalinjir a similar piece of metal was found.

“If it would be worth while I have no doubt it could be sent to Calcutta to your museum.

“I do not, however, think it is very ancient, and unless the object for which it was used would make it worth the trouble and expense, I would not recommend its removal.

“I hope you will be able to give us some information, or possibly Rajendralala would take that trouble.

“P. S. In excavating for bricks, I have particularly requested Mr. Lovell to look out for any inscriptions, and if he finds any to let me know.”

The following is Mr. Lewis's note on the subject.

*Bumhowry, 24th March, 1865.*

“Herewith a tracing of that curious piece of iron found near here, and a slight description of the locality where it was found.

“There was a large mound of earth near the village of Gulbul, about 2 miles south of this, in the Pergunnah of Raigong, Nagode, and about 100 yards east of the line of Railway, which was opened by the contractors and found to be the remains of an old city or large town. The size of it can be imagined by the quantity of bricks taken out for ballasting the Railway with, viz. more than 250,000 cubic feet up to *present* date, besides large pieces of stone, apparently having formed sills and lintels of doors; a large quantity of gods were also found, also coins, a drawing of one of which I enclose, and at as low a level as any bricks have at present been found, this large piece of iron was excavated. The drawing shows it square &c., but of course you can understand that from rust, &c. all angles are gone, but it is in sufficient preservation to show that no characters have ever been inscribed on it. If from this description of the drawing and coin you can get any light as to its origin or use, thrown on the subject, I should be glad to hear of it, as its use, &c., would interest many of us here.”

The Secretary read the following note by the late Lieutenant Swiney, R. E., on flint arrow heads discovered in the Jubbulpore districts, kindly forwarded with two specimens of the arrow heads, by H. R. Carnac, Esq.

“I think you will be likely to take an interest in a subject which has occupied my attention since my arrival at this station. It is the dis-

covery of flint implements in the granitic gravel and red soil of the Jubbulpore district.

“In my rambles amongst the neighbouring hills, sketch book in hand, I was fortunate enough to hit upon several fragments, which struck me as remarkably similar to some I once saw in the British Museum.

“I therefore went systematically to work, employing coolies to dig, under the superintendence of myself and some peons.

“The result has been very satisfactory.

“By the last mail from Bombay, I forwarded to England to Sir Charles Lyell, two cases of 5 trays each of most perfect specimens, and since their despatch I have forwarded a long paper on the subject, pointing out many interesting peculiarities in these Indian specimens, and describing the manner and geological position of their finding.

“They consist chiefly of 4 sorts.

“The hammers and knives of triangular section are of precisely the same kind as those mentioned by Lyell in his “Antiquity of Man”—but the polygonal specimens have never I think been noticed before. They are most perfect, and beautifully polished, especially those in chalcedony. The jasper ones are very varied in colour and present extremely pretty combinations when laid out on the specimen trays. I must mention one stone which I consider a great find. In my paper on the subject I stated that it was difficult to conceive how these implements had been manufactured, as the polygonal arrow heads have their facets curved, as if scooped out with a gouge. I stated it probable that the rough stones had been placed on their bases and that the arrow heads had been gradually punched out of it, by a gouge working downward from the point. In support of this view I instanced a number of the specimens which bore visible marks of a circular punch, which seemed to cut the flint as clean as a cheese-scoop does cheese. I have drawn some of these marks on Fig. A.\* They are exactly circular with sloping sides, and vary in size from that of a threepenny bit to that of a pin’s head. No one who examines them can have doubts of their being man’s handiwork. But what could they have been done with? If with an *iron* instrument, why make *stone* implements when iron was available? Again, if of iron, how did they manage it? and have we any instrument at the present date, which will punch holes in flint without cracking it? Still farther, in some of the impressions

\* The Figures are not published.



the sides of the cut are torn and have a fibrous appearance, as might be made by a rather blunt gouge in dryish clay. Was the flint in a different state when these arrows were made, and hardened afterwards? Well, a few days ago, I came across a specimen most delicately marked in two places. The mark is more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch long and under a magnifying glass is most clear.

“No. 1, looks like a number of semicircular bands conical in section punched into the stone by some such instrument as this:—[*Ideal sketch of supposed instruments.*]

“That represented in No. 2 is most curious, 2 most perfect cones left in the centre of 2 intersecting circles punched into the flint. One cone has been chipped on one side. This was done by a circular punch or by two operations with the semicircular one for each cone. The age of these implements is I think proved by, 1st, their presence in the granitic and sandstone formations, and 2ndly by the fracture of a number of the white bleached ones, which in section, show a core of the original coloured flint, with its bleached outer surface. Many of these bleached thicknesses are fully  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch.

“I have also shewn one in Fig. B. How long it takes to bleach flint is of course a matter of doubt, but Sir Charles Lyell seems to think some 1000 years are necessary at the surface of the earth and under the influence of no extraordinary chemical action.

“I have made enquiries amongst the natives and Gonds, and can get not even a tradition on the subject of these curiosities. They all pronounce them to be natural or ‘Khudá ne banáyá.’

“The subject is one of considerable importance at the present stage of scientific enquiry, and connected with the discoveries of the flint implements found in the Engis and Neanderthal caves, the valley of the Somme, and in England, the two cases of specimens, (the first ever sent from India!) which I have sent home, will attract considerable attention and interest.

“I have written to the Royal Asiatic Society in Bombay on the subject, but only a short note asking for information.”

Mr. Blanford thought that the specimens exhibited did not admit of any decided inference as to their artificial character. They were certainly not arrow heads, but bore near resemblance to ‘cores’ from which splinters had been chipped off to serve either as arrow heads or

as mere cutting flakes. If so, they were, however, smaller than their European homologues. The difficulty of accounting for the gouge-like facets of the specimens, which had led Lieutenant Swiney to suggest the use of some cutting implement, was one of very simple solution. Any flint or agate struck in a particular direction would give similar facets, more or less regular according to the homogeneity of the stone. The drawings which accompanied the paper did not appear to be exact representations of specimens, in all cases, at all events, and it was impossible to say how far they had been idealised, but some of the wedge-shaped forms represented, must be artificial, unless the imagination of the draughtsman had been exercised to a very great extent. The marks noticed by Lieutenant Swiney, and which he had thought to be evidence of the use of a cutting instrument, appeared to Mr. Blanford so far as any opinion could be based on the sketches, to be natural marks, such as occurred not unfrequently on agates, weathered but not water-worn.

The following extracts from letters from Mr. T. F. Peppe, about the Antiquities of Gya, were read, and the photographs referred to exhibited.

The President observed that Mr. Peppe had promised to send a set of these prints for the Society's Album, together with a note more fully descriptive of the remains shown in them.

He took the opportunity of exhibiting 2 drawings, made by Mr. E. Armstrong, of figures in the Behar district. The one was a colossal sitting figure of Buddha from the Barabar Caves, the other that of an equally colossal Boar, which he found at a place called Parbotteepoor some 12 miles from Giriyeek : the attitude of the animal is very much that of the inscribed Boar at Eran in Central India.

*Gya, 5th January, 1865.*

"I send you a few photographs of some of the places mentioned by Cunningham as worth photographing. I should like to complete the set in this district, but unfortunately most of the places are out of my district.

"There is, however, one temple here which has interested me much from its general resemblance to the one at Boodh Gya, and I am surprised that Cunningham did not visit it ; it is at *Koch* only 14 miles from *Gya* on the Dondugga road.

“This cave temple is referred to in Mr. Martin’s Eastern India, Vol. I. page 66, and a drawing given, but the photograph will show it was not a very correct one. He seems to think that the temple from its state of preservation, is not of a very early date, but I cannot help thinking that it is one of the oldest temples in this district; it is built on the same plan as the Boodh Gya one, and the materials and finish correspond; there is an arched chamber below; above this is another chamber which gradually decreases to a point at the top of the building: the singular opening or doorway to the upper story is not arched, but tapers to a point, and the wall above this is lightened by a recess in the inside on the same principle, exactly like the temple at Boodh Gya. There is, however, a general want of the usual accompaniments of a Buddhist temple in or immediately round the temple, but there is a vast accumulation of rubbish round it, and many may be buried under this accumulation. A series of Pillars seems to have surrounded it, but not of the Buddhist type or ‘railing.’ I am therefore inclined to think that this is one of the oldest *Hindoo* temples, but built in Buddhist times. I can gather no authentic information regarding its erection, the people in the village adjoining being perfectly ignorant. The Rajah of Deo informed me, it was built by the same prince who built the temple at Oomga and the one at Deo, (I send a photograph of the Oomga temple and the one at Deo is very much the same—) but this is mere conjecture on his part. I also send a photograph of a singular stone inserted in the Porch of the Koch temple, of the ten avatars mentioned by Dr. Buchanan. To the south of the temple there are extensive mounds of bricks and rubbish, out of which several large statues have been dug. I send photographs of the larger ones; two of them have inscriptions as you will perceive from the photographs. I have copies of these, and if desirable, could send them. The larger figure is very fine, but unfortunately wants the head, but otherwise it is one of the finest pieces of sculpture I have seen.

“I also send a photograph of a very singular stone which I found on the borders of a tank at Oomga on the Trunk road. It is of green serpentine and very old, with an almost illegible inscription, which is more distinct I think in the photograph than when looking at the original. Can you give me any idea of what it was intended to convey. The centre figure is a Boodh I think, but the hand with a lotus in the palm, and the sun

and moon are evidently emblematical. I found another at the same place, but not so large or so well preserved. I was told that they marked the burialplace of a 'jogee' or 'muhunt,' and I am inclined to think this near the truth, but in that case it would be that of Buddhist—the Sanyásies have generally a stone with a peculiar mark scratched on it put up when they are buried thus.

“ I find that Major Kittoe visited and described the temple at Oomga. I found the inscription he refers to inside the temple : it is a very long one and in good preservation, and has, I believe, been translated. I found his paper in the XVI. Vol. of the Society's Journal ; in the same vol. he refers to the temple at Koch but does not seem to have visited it.”

*Gya, 22nd March, 1865.*

“ I have found out a great many interesting works in this district which have not been noticed before, and have taken photographs of the more interesting statues, &c., which I will send with the notes I made at the time. I have also some inscriptions which I think from their age and locality may prove interesting.

“ With regard to the magnesium light there is nothing in this district which is worth photographing by that means. The caves at Burabur are quite plain, polished granite inside, so there is nothing that would show in a photograph. Where is the wire procurable ?

“ Yes, the stone is not serpentine, but a species of green potstone. I found another fragment and was then enabled to break it, and then saw what it was. If you fail in reading the inscription I will get an impression in clay and send it.

“ This district is very rich in antiquities, and I find old Buddhist statues in fragments, all over the country ; mostly imperfect, but some of them very unique.

“ I should very much like to know if Cunningham visited Koch, and what he thinks of the probable age of the temple. Mr. Horne, of Benares, says it is Buddhist ! If so, the statues &c. are not, but the older ones may have been removed or destroyed.”

The following communication from Lieutenant R. C. Beavan, giving a further account of the ruins of Budhpore was read.

“ The following notes were made during a recent visit to the ruins at the village of Budhpore, in Pergunnah Maunbhoom, District Maunbhoom.

“ Budhpore is a small village situated on the banks of the Cossye river, and between it and the Parasa hills, the highest point of which forms a station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Long. E.  $86^{\circ} 43'$ . Lat. N.  $23^{\circ} 07'$ . The greater portion of the ruins, comprising probably the remains of some four temples, are close to the village on the North East side of it; and at a short distance from them, and further still from the village is a large tank, the largest in fact that I have seen for some miles in this direction.

“ An annual mela or fair is held at Budhpore during the Churruck Poojah festival, to which, amongst other things, are brought, I understand, numbers of young birds for sale, chiefly the Shama, *Kittacincla macroura*, Gmel—and young parrakeets, *Palæornis rosa*, Bodd.—I imagine that it is from these fairs, which appear to be usual in many places in the district at this particular festival, many of those birds are collected which eventually find their way for sale to Calcutta—and are said to come from the Rajmehal hills.

“ Besides the main ruins, there are several carved slabs scattered about in different places, which I propose attempting to describe in detail. To begin with the chief ruins, which are now crowned by a modern Hindoo temple, not more than 12 or 14 years old according to my informant's account, and which is built on a rising mound formed of the stones and debris of the largest of the four original temples. The old temples were built apparently of nothing but hewn stones, many of which appear to have been elegantly carved into mouldings for corners, &c. The modern structure is of brick, and in honor of the approaching festival was being whitewashed at the time of my visit.

“ In front of it, the remains of two old archways and an entrance court are still standing—and within a stone's throw about a third of a small square-looking building, evidently meant to flank the entrance to the old temple. This is to the left hand on approaching the temple; a heap of ruins to the right marks the site of a similar “lodge.” Between the two was evidently a raised causeway, of which some steps and a hexagonal pillar or two, still stand. The object of these pillars which are about 5 ft. high and a foot in diameter, each cut out of one block of stone, I cannot imagine. The tops of the two ancient archways are each formed of one or two very large slabs of stone which

from semicircles cut out of each end—would shew that the old doors were swung on them. The gateways are not large enough to admit a cart.

“In the pathway in front of the temple lies a peculiar looking carved stone with four handles said to have formed the top of the old temple. I have great pleasure in enclosing a beautiful sketch of it made by my friend Mr. Jackson, of the Survey. Its weight was so great that two men could not lift it.

“A few yards in front of the temple, stones of every conceivable shape and size are scattered about; all, however, carefully hewn and some cut into patterns. Some five or six large carved stone slabs lie here, three or four are placed upright in a row, some half buried; and one or two lie flat on the ground. No. 1 is a large slab, in this latter position: it consists of a figure of an animal, half horse half elephant; a drawn sword is in his right hand, his left is holding the reins, and in the right hand corner is what I take to be meant for a bow. Surmounting the figure and in relief, is the figure of a couchant lion, and below it is an inscription almost defaced.

“No. 2 is an upright slab about 5 feet high. On it are two figures, the upper one is like the figure in No. 1, on horseback with a drawn sword in the right hand; below is the figure of a man running on foot, a sword in the right hand and a drawn bow in the left.

“Three more upright slabs contain figures almost exactly similar to the lower part of No. 2.

“Half buried in a small pool of water and rubbish to the right hand side as you enter the village, and some hundred yards from the temple, are three more slabs, partly upright; the figures on all three are similar to the upper figure of No. 1, but perhaps executed better. The couchant lion (in relief) on all three wants its head, which has evidently not met with fair play. On one slab even the detail of shewing the stirrup iron of the mounted figure is not neglected.”

A letter was received from the Government of India forwarding a note by Major R. Ouseley on a kind of peat found in the Pertabgurh district in Oudh together with a report on the peat by A. Tween, Esq. assistant in charge of the Geological Survey office.

The following is Major Ouseley's note,—

Dated 31st January, 1865.

“In September 1864, I first heard of this mud; I got specimens of it in October; I sent some to the Commissioner (Currie) of the division early in November; I sent some to the Chief Commissioner in November, and to the Exhibition in December, under the name of peat. The Chief Commissioner said it was an interesting discovery, and he had made it over to Bonavia for report. Some of the fuel was burned before the Financial Commissioner and King early in December. Bonavia said the article was practically useless for fuel, as it would not flame under a blow-pipe. Every one who saw it said it was not peat; but no one can say what it is. I have called it an argillaceous shale, highly bituminized, and it appears to me to be composed of argil, carbon and silica. I have written three letters containing the fullest information I could gather on the subject to the Secretary, Chief Commissioner, since the 17th instant. The points to be determined are: is this fuel so superior to wood as to render its consumption at a remunerative price practicable, and can it be found in sufficient quantities in this country, to render its discovery of any use. The natives have always known of its existence and that it smoulders. I account for this by observing that in a common native *chula*, or on the ground in small quantities, it does not flame; it requires to be built up or put upon bars like an English fireplace, with a chimney or something that will draw it, before it will burn (in small quantities) like coal—of course a large dry heap in the open air, lighted from below, will blaze freely enough. The natives say that in former ages god-like people used to offer enormous sacrifices (*home*) of ghee and grain, and this is the reason they make no kind of use of it.

“Near the village of ‘Kundhowlee,’ Pergunnah ‘Dheengwas,’ Tehseel ‘Behar,’ District ‘Pertabgurh’ in Oudh is a jheel or swamp of about 12 acres, in which is found a mud, which, according to native accounts, smoulders like wood. I visited this swamp in November 1864, and found it, owing to the failure of the rains, quite dry. After digging in this swamp to a depth of from 9 to 12 feet a layer of something like ashes is found, which is from one foot to a foot and a half thick, below this comes a layer of black mud from one foot to five feet thick; this, when put on a fire in a damp state, smoulders away; when dry, it burns

like coal. Below this mud comes sand ; to what depth it is impossible to say, without sinking a well, or the aid of a boring instrument. In some of these wells water is reached close to the surface ; in others below the black mud, which, however, is always found in a damp soft state—on the high banks on both sides of the swamp, water and sand are found close to the surface. That the mud is a species of fuel there can be no doubt, and I have ascertained that it is met with in other swamps in this district. Mr. Taylor, Locomotive Foreman at Cawnpore tried  $2\frac{1}{2}$  maunds of fuel against 2 maunds of wood. From the fuel he got 40 lbs. of steam for 1 h. 10 min., and from the wood 40 lbs. of steam for 1 h. 18 min. He gave it as his opinion, that the fuel would do very well for the use of Locomotives. An Engine Driver on the line said, he thought the fuel superior to wood. In bulk I should think that two maunds of fuel would go to one maund of wood. The cost would not I think be more than 8 annas a maund, but, this can only be determined by working on a large scale. I extracted from the fuel what I fancy must be coal tar, and I tried some of the fuel charred in a native blacksmith's furnace, and found that it heated iron sufficiently for beating out, but not for welding. The fuel leaves much ash, just like mud, and it strikes me that this might be useful for manure. In the centre of the fuel I have found bits of decayed wood, and in one a bit of bone. Some of the fuel is much freer from mud than other portions of it, but the carbon and the mud appear to be so completely intermixed, that I fear no amount of charring would ever separate them. Four-fifths of the weight of the fuel is lost in the mere process of drying in the sun. I forward specimens of the fuel sun-dried, charred by the native process for making charcoal, and of the oil extracted from the fuel, which I have called Coal Tar."

The following is Mr. Tween's report.

*Dated, March 20th, 1865.*

"In the absence from Calcutta of Mr. T. Oldham, the Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your demi-official letter without date, and of the specimens referred to therein, with Capt. Ouseley's letter relating to them.

"The specimens forwarded are of an impure and imperfect peat, which appears to have resulted from the continued deposition of vegetable matter mixed with mud, at the bottom of a jheel or marsh : the presence



of fine sandy particles and of minute scales of mica shew that this has been its origin.

“As a fuel, the material is of very slight value. It yielded to assay the following.

Fixed Carbon, .....	16.5
Volatile matter, .....	48.0
	(13.3 water.)
Ash, ..	35.5

“The fixed carbon, which may be taken as the index of the relative value of fuel for heating purposes is not  $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the whole, while the ash, perfectly useless for the purpose of a fuel, amounted to more than one-third. It can be used as a fuel doubtless, and for ordinary domestic purposes mixed with wood, it would give a steadiness and permanence of heating power, which wood alone could not. But for general purposes, it may be pronounced next to useless as a fuel.

“As a manure, it would doubtless be useful to mix with poor thirsty sandy soils, in which there is a deficiency of humus or of vegetable matter, but it would be of little use as mixed with soils of ordinary character and richness. For garden purposes it would be useful.

“There is no question that an oily extract could be obtained by distillation, but the amount of this would never be sufficient practically, to pay for its extraction.

“I am also instructed to state that in all probability, Captain Ouseley will find that this deposit is by no means so extensive as he appears to suppose, and that he will most likely find, on further investigation, that it is limited by the area of the jheel from which it has been derived, and that even over that area it will be found to be irregularly distributed.

“Capt. Ouseley’s letter in question is returned, a note having been made of the locality where the specimens were obtained.

“The decomposing wood subsequently sent is loaded with moisture, and would therefore require several days’ exposure to a dry atmosphere before it could be used as fuel. It contains besides a large quantity of earthy impurity. The tooth and portions of bone shall be given to Mr. Oldham on his return.”

A letter from C. P. Caspersz, Esq., Commissioner of the Sunderbuns with an enclosure from Babu Sib Chunder Mullick, announcing the discovery of inscribed stones in the Sunderbun Lot 211, was read.

The following letter from Archdeacon Pratt to the President, was read.

The President explained that his object in bringing forward this letter was to give the Society the benefit of the writer's own resumé of the whole series of his papers, some of which had been published by the Royal Society. The 5th and last of the series would appear, he hoped, in the Society's Journal in the course of the present month.

*Calcutta, March 9th, 1865.*

“MY DEAR MR. GROTE,—After our conversation last night, it strikes me that it will not be aniss if I put in writing in a few words what is the object of my last (and fifth) paper, laid before the Royal Society, on Local Attraction for your information as President of the Asiatic Society.

There are two main problems to be solved by Great Trigonometrical Surveys, (1) the very accurate mapping of the countries to which they appertain, (2) the determination of the average form of the earth with great nicety. The instruments used in the Survey operations are adjusted by the plumb-line, and therefore any derangement in the plumb-line by Local Attraction, (that is, by irregular attraction at the place where the plumb-line is), affects the Survey operations and the results deduced from them.

In my first paper, I showed that the Himalaya mountains have a great effect on the plumb-line in the plains of India. In my second, that the Ocean, south of India, by deficiency of matter, has also a great effect on the position of the plumb-line. In my third paper I showed that slight variations of density in the materials of the crust of the earth, such as no doubt exist, have also a considerable effect on the plumb-line—but the exact amount cannot be found, because we cannot survey the materials of the crust, as we can measure the height and form of the mountains or the depth and boundaries of the ocean. The result of these three papers was, that there were causes of considerable derangement in existence, but their aggregate effect could not be found, because that part which arises from variation of density in the crust, cannot be found.

In my fourth paper, I showed what effect these deflections in the plumb-line would have in the first of the two problems which Surveys have to solve—viz. mapping a country, and the result was, that the *relative* position of places in a country could be determined by the Survey with accuracy, but the precise position of the map on the globe could not be found: this would depend upon the unknown deflection of the plumb-line at the particular station from which the Survey operations began. This is the result you said last night you announced when you were before President.

In my fifth paper, (on which my letter which is about to be published was written,) I show what the effect of the deflection is upon the second of the two problems, viz. the accurate determination of the average form of the earth. This paper consists of three parts. (1) I show that the amount of *uncertainty* introduced into the problem of the figure by local attraction is very considerable. (2) By making a very probable hypothesis, I show that this uncertainty may be altogether removed. (3) I gather some speculative results regarding the constitution of the earth's crust.

Thus you see that while the result announced on the former occasion was final in the *one* problem, the result now announced is final in the *other*."

A letter from Dr. B. Simpson, intimating his desire to withdraw from the Society, was recorded.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed at the last meeting, were balloted for and elected ordinary members.

C. W. Villiers Bradford, Esq.

Lieutenant J. Waterhouse.

C. Davies, Esq.

The Rev. C. H. A. Dall was also balloted for and elected an Associate member.

The following gentlemen were named for ballot as ordinary members at the next meeting.

Raja Joykissen Doss Bahadur, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Allyghur, proposed by Syad Ahmad Khan Bahadur, seconded by the President.

Joseph Agabeg, Esq., proposed by Capt. W. N. Lees, seconded by the President.

Lieutenant T. H. Lewin, Chittagong, proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. H. F. Blanford.

Babu Sarodaprosanno Mookerjee, zemindar, Gobordanga, Baraset, proposed by Babu Gour Doss Bysack, seconded by Mr. H. F. Blanford.

A. H. Giles, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khoodna, proposed by Babu Gourdoss Bysack, seconded by Mr. H. F. Blanford.

The Council reported that they had appointed Whitly Stokes, Esq., a member of their body *vice* Colonel H. L. Thuillier who has left India; also that they had appointed Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Walker a member of the Statistical and Meteorological Committees.

They also reported that, during Mr. Blanford's absence from Calcutta for the greater part of the present month, they had appointed Dr. J. Anderson and Bábu Rájendralála Mitra to conduct the business of the Secretary to the Society.

The receipt of the following Papers was announced.

1. From Col. J. T. Walker, "Notes on Central Asia" being a translation by Mr. R. Michel of M. Semenof's preface to the 2nd Vol. of Ritter's "Erdkunde von Asien."

2. From J. Beames, Esq., a paper entitled "Outlines of a Plea for the Arabic Element in official Hindustani."

3. From Capt. H. H. Godwin Austen, F. R. G. S., "Notes on the Sandstone formation, &c. near Buxa Fort, Bhootan Douars."

4. From C. Horne, Esq., "Notes on Boodh Gya."

The Secretary read Capt. Godwin Austen's paper of which the following is an abstract.

Buxa Fort is situated at a height of 2,400 ft., near the foot of the first range of hills, that rise above it on the north to 6,000 ft. above the sea, this ridge being the continuation of the western watershed of the Tzinchu. The rock of the range is well stratified gneiss. The plateau on which the fort of Buxa stands, is composed of talus and *debris* from the hill above, and is situated in a valley formed by spurs from the northern ridge. The eastern of these is of gneiss, but the western is composed of coarse micaceous sandstones dipping at a high angle towards the north. The ridges to the west are all of the same formation, but do not extend much higher than 3,000 ft. In these sandstones occurs lignite, in lumps and strings, some shewing the woody structure well and splitting in the direction of the

fibre. No fossils were found, and the search for leaves which might indicate the nature of the vegetation that had produced the lignite, was unsuccessful. The author was equally unsuccessful in finding any regular bands of lignite.

The outcrop of the sandstones was covered with what appeared at first to be an unstratified talus, but when a section was obtained, it was found to be horizontally bedded, and therefore quite unconformable on the sandstones. About 150 feet of the surface beds were exposed in section. They were composed of sandy clay and semi-angular gravel with scattered, partly water-worn masses of rock, some of large size. The plateau of Buxa is probably in highest level of the horizontally stratified gravels.

Mr. Blanford remarked that the beds containing the lignite appeared to be similar to those long since described by Mr. Colebrooke in the 1st volume of the *Trans. Geological Society*, as forming the banks of the Teista where that river debouches from the hills. There also they contain lignite, their dip and position are similar, and the leaves which were there found prove them to be of Tertiary date. It seemed probable that they were of the same age as those containing the Cherra Coal, but the identity had not yet been traced out. The horizontal beds mentioned by Capt. Godwin Austen as resting unconformably on the sandstones, were probably identical with those mentioned by Dr. Hooker at the base of the Sikkim hills, and which, as Dr. Hooker had suggested, seemed to form the littoral deposits of the formation, which filled the greater part of the Gangetic valley, and was known to the Geological Surveyors as the old alluvium. This appeared to be continuous with the red sandy deposits which covered the older rocks in Beerbhoom, and with the lateritic deposits generally around the delta. Mr. Blanford concurred with Dr. Hooker in regarding it as a marine formation, and indeed judging from its physical position and great extent, it could hardly be otherwise, although no fossils had hitherto been found in it, unless some discovered by Mr. Colebrooke in the banks of the Brahmaputra at the corner of the Garrow hills should be from this formation. The great elevation of the deposits on which Buxa stood, was, however, very interesting.









PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,  
FOR JUNE, 1865.



At a meeting of the Society held on the 7th instant,

A. Grote, Esq., President, in the chair,

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presentations were announced—

1. From Lieut. R. C. Beavan, skins of two specimens of *Lepus ruficaudatus*, Geoffroy; one of *Canis aureus*; and one of *L. Cynalopex Bengalensis*.

2. From Capt. H. H. Godwin Austen, three books of sacred writings in Tibetan, taken in the monastery of Chamoorchi, Bhootan; a printing block with the muntra 'Om mani padme hum;'; a Bhootan standard taken at Chamoorchi; two old matchlocks; a quiver and arrows; a long ladle of iron and brass used for filling the cups of water &c., in front of the idols in the monastery; two human thigh bones used as trumpets; a copper telescope trumpet; specimens of lignite from Buxa; specimens of earth of a dark colour found on the Basera river in thick beds; a primitive musical instrument made of Bamboo, used by the Mèchis of the Dooars; and a wooden ritual instrument with gilt Tibetan characters.

The following extract from Capt. Austen's letter, referring to the ritual instrument, was read.

"Its name I do not know, or in what service it may be used. Mr. Jaeschke would no doubt know all about it. Please add these things to the museum for me. One of the books appears a very good one, as it has been all written by hand: I have taken especial care that the leaves should not be disturbed since I took them off the shelves they laid on."

3. From Moulavi Abdul Lutef Khan Bahadur, several copies of Reports of the Proceedings of the Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta.

4. From the Hon'ble W. Muir, a copy of his "Life of Mohammad" in 4 vols.

5. From Bábu Rájendralála Mitra on the part of Bábu Gourdoss Bysack, a meteorite which fell at Gopalpur near Bagerhaut in the district of Jessore, on the 23rd May last.

The following note accompanied the donation.

"Here is a magnificent catch for your Society. It is nothing short of an aerolite over 3 lbs. and a half in weight, and perfect in every respect. Its ash gray colour, speckled with black, its vitrified black crust, and its harsh grating friable texture will convince you of its being a veritable comer from another world, even if you should have no faith in the enclosed depositions made before me. You will at once perceive that in character it differs very little from the Shalka and Dhurrumsala meteorites, though somewhat harder\* than the stone which was lately sent to the Society by the Hon'ble Mr. Beadon from Dacca. The edges and angles of the stone are so sharp that it is evident it could not have been in a fused or semi-fused state when it travelled through the air, and yet two of the faces have such thin and imperfectly formed crusts, that I think the stone must have broken in the air above our atmosphere, and the crust on those sides subsequently formed. On the upper surface, there is a curious impression very like that of a feline paw. You must not, however, infer from it, that the pet cat of Cynthia had jumped out of her lap, and fallen on the stone while yet it was soft. Mr. Oldham will, I am sure, assign a better cause for it."

The following are the depositions, taken by Bábu Gour Doss Bysack, which accompanied his letter.

"Bakerooddin Shaikh of Gopalpur, Pergunna Selimabad, deposed :— 'On Tuesday last (23rd May) at about 4 *dundo* in the evening (*i. e.* about 6 o'clock P. M.) I had been to the field to fetch home my cattle. It was very cloudy at the time. The clouds were particularly dense to the south. All of a sudden a hissing sound (সোঁ ২) was

\* This is doubtful. So far as can be judged from the chipped edges, the present stone appears to be more friable than the Dacca Meteorite.—EDS.

heard from south-east corner, and something dark fell on the ground about 5 or 6 *nols* (about 33 feet) off from the place where I was standing. I approached the spot, and found that there was a hole in the ground. I took up the peg (*lore*) to which the cow was tied, and put it into the hole. It touched something in the bottom of the hole which sounded like ब्रह्मा (vitrified brick). I called Alef to see it. It came in an oblique direction from the south side where the cloud was the thickest. Alef came and saw the hole. The cow had scampered off, just as the stone fell about 2 cubits from the spot where the cow was, but it did not hurt her. I alone saw the fall. It did not fall in a perpendicular line. There are trees at the place, but none were injured: the sound was like that made by the flight of a vulture or several vultures. I saw something dark falling on the earth. There was no smoke, no light, nor any smell. I can't describe further; no other sound nor any roaring of the cloud was perceptible before the fall. I believe except Alef and myself there was none else on the *kola* (field) at the time. Alef was about 5 or 6 *russees* off when it fell. We picked up the stone; it had buried itself about 17 or 18 *ungoolees* (about 15 inches) deep under the ground. The hole was 7 or 8 *ungoolees* wide at the mouth, but it was not straight, but a little inclined to one side. The stone was not visible from above the hole. I could feel it by the stick. When we picked it up, it was warm, not very hot. I picked it up after it had been in the hole about 1 *dundo*, or the time occupied by walking 11 *russees* (440 yards) for a *khunta*, which had to be brought from a neighbouring house before we could dig it out.'

"Alef Shaikh deposed; 'I was returning home from my *kh*et, I heard the noise; it was not like thunder but like a loud hiss (ॐ २); there was no light; I did not see the fall, as I was 4 or 5 *russees* off; I was alone; I was proceeding from the *kh*et. Bakher brought a *khonta* from a *Gristo's* house; we dug it up and saw it was stone; I handed it to Bakeroodin. He kept it in a new earthen pot (*haree*) as something extraordinary. We did not make poojah to it, we knew not what it was, but as Hindus have several idols, we thought it must be one of them. Almost all Hindu idols are of stone, and it resembles them. The report of its fall spread around, and many people came to look at it, sometimes 5 or 6, 10 or 12 from the neighbourhood.

Gopalpur is the zemindaree of Parvati Churn Roy. The sun was not visible at the time; it was cloudy, but not very dark; there was no lightning or thunder. It did not rain at the time, it rained in the forenoon: the wind was not high, it was usual. I do not recollect whether it rained at night after the fall: we did not see the moon that night. I see the corners of the stone chipped off. I can't say how that occurred. It may be by the striking of the *khonta* while digging. It sounded or I felt it like a ब्रह्म (vitrified brick).'

"Fellu Khan deposed:—'I was at Bagerhât that day, when I returned home, I heard all the particulars from my brother. Next morning, I went to see the stone.'

"Jaker Shaik;—'I am a neighbour. On my return home I heard the particulars, and saw the stone.'"

The President proposed that the special thanks of the meeting be voted to Bábu Gour Doss Bysack for the above highly important donation.

Mr. Blanford had much pleasure in seconding the President's proposition. The Society were greatly indebted to Bábu Gour Doss Bysack, not only for the stone, which was in itself a valuable acquisition to the Museum, but also for the care and intelligence with which he had collected information respecting its fall, and had thus seized an opportunity of recording a phenomenon of very high interest, and one which but rarely presents itself under equally favourable circumstances for observation. The stone was nearly perfect, having lost only a few chips at the edges, and there were some peculiarities on the exterior, which Mr. Blanford did not remember to have been noticed on any stone with which he was acquainted. He referred especially to the fluted markings on one of the faces, the cause of which would be an interesting subject for investigation. The pitted marks observed on another face, and noticed by Bábu Gour Doss Bysack in his letter recalled the shallower marks of a similar character on the face of the Parnallee meteorite. The two appearances might possibly be due to the same cause, viz. the unequal erosion of the stone by the friction of the atmosphere on parts differing in fusibility and hardness, but this could merely be offered as a suggestion.\*

\* On re-examination, I am entirely confirmed in this idea. The deep pits and grooving of the stone as well as the striation radiating from the pits, are I

Read the following extract from a letter from Col. Walker on that part of Persia over which the telegraph passes.

“Lieut. St. John of the Royal Engineers, writes to me to the following effect from Persia, where he is at present employed on the line of the telegraph.

““ A country more easy to get a rough but correct map of, I cannot imagine. The hills are well marked, and run in parallel chains, with level vallies from two to ten miles wide between them. The atmosphere is exquisitely clear for nine months in the year, and the hills tolerably easy of ascent. Their height varies from 3 or 4,000 feet near the Sea, to 15,000 or 16,000, the latter being I think not an over-estimate of a chain I saw with at least 3,000 feet [of snow?] on it, at the end of August. The heights have been much under-estimated by travellers. Shiraz is nearly 5,000 feet above the sea, and the passes between it and Kazeroon 8,000. The rise of the country as it were in steps, from valley to valley to the table land, may have led to this error.

““ A theodolite, I fear, we shall hardly be able to use, from the excessive jealousy and suspicion of the Persians, who would say at once that we were either prospecting a road to invade Persia, or searching for gold; the latter perhaps being the most dangerous suspicion to excite. Sextant work in camp they do not object to, putting it down as astrology, for which they have a great respect. The popular idea about my own observations was, I know, that I was engaged either in an attempt to ascertain the period of the next earthquake, or when the line of telegraph would be finished.’”

The following extract from a letter from Major-General A. Cunningham was also read.

“The principal places that I visited during the past season were Bairât, Ajmer, Gwalior, Khajurâho and Mahoba.

“At Bâirat there are no remains of any interest, but the spot from whence the Asoka inscription, now in the Museum, was obtained, is still called *Bijak*, or “the inscription stone.” It is the site of a think, without doubt due to erosion by atmospheric friction. Something similar appears on the Durala stone in the British Museum, figured by Prof. Maskelyne in the *Phil. Mag.*, 4th Ser. No. 170 for June, 1863. Pl. IX. A fuller notice with figures will shortly be laid before the Society.—H. F. B.

Buddhist monastery, on the top of a hill, to the south of the town. Bairât, however, is interesting as one of the earliest places occupied by the Muhammadans. It is the *Bazána*, or *Barána*, or *Narána*, of Abu Rihân, the capital of *Karzât*, and the *Páryátra* of Hwen Thsang. After the capture of the place, Mahmud Ghaznavi was shown an inscription on stone which was said to be 40,000 years old. I think it highly probable that the inscription now in the museum is the very one that was then shown to the Muhammadan conqueror.

“At Ajmer I was delighted with the Great Mosque, which is the most perfect specimen now existing of the earliest Muhammadan architecture of India. I found a dated inscription, inserted in the back wall, which is incomplete, and cannot therefore belong to its present position. But it no doubt belongs to the mosque. The date is A. H. 596, or only seven years later than the Great Mosque of Kutb-ul-Islam at Delhi. The seven great arches of the screen wall forming the front of the masjid are still standing, and form a most noble entrance; but the most curious and interesting part of the mosque is a pair of small minars on the very top of the wall over the centre arch. These are *Mázinahs*, or towers for the *Muazzin* to call the people to prayer, and they are fluted with alternately angular and round flutes like the great Kutb minar at Delhi. Like it also they have bands of inscriptions, giving the name and titles of Altamish, and of the Khalif Naser, *Amir-ul-Muminin*. The mosque is much larger than that of Delhi was originally before its enlargement by Altamish. The difference can be best appreciated by the difference in the thickness of the great screen wall, that of Delhi being 8 feet thick, while that of Ajmer is no less than  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick. The colonnades of Hindu pillars do not form, as Tod states, a Jain temple, but are made up of the spoils of many Hindu temples, which, to judge from the few remaining figures, were certainly Brahmanical.

“At Gwalior I made measurements of all the temples. The great temple, which has always been called “the Jain temple” appears to me to be a Brahmanical building. It is literally covered with Brahmanical figures, and I could not find a single Jain sculpture. I believe it to have been a temple of Vishnu. So also was the lofty temple, now called the *Teli-mandar*, but this was afterwards taken possession

of by the followers of Mahadeo, who made a new entrance, and established a *lingam* in the centre of the building.

“At *Khajurâho* I measured all the principal temples, which perhaps form the most wonderful and magnificent group of Hindu remains in Upper India. On one of these temples I counted upwards of eight hundred statues of half life size, and eight elephant statues of the same dimensions. But the most wonderful part of the principal temples is, that the *sanctum* is a temple of itself inside the great temple, and is just as thickly studded with sculpture. At *Khajurâho* there are upwards of 20 temples still standing, and the remains of at least as many more!

“At *Mahoba* I measured the temples, and searched the ruins carefully for inscriptions. I found two or three new ones which had escaped my search in 1843 and again in 1850. One is the well known Buddhist profession of faith, in characters as late as A. D. 1000. A second, which unfortunately is imperfect, gives the *Chândel* genealogy from Raja *Dhânga* to *Kirtti Varmma*, the king before whom the *Prabodha Chandrodaya* was performed. *Gauda Deva*, the son of *Dhânga*, is the *Nanda-Ray* of *Ferishta* who conquered *Kanoj* in A. D. 1021.

“I have copies of the three great inscriptions at *Khajurâho*, of which one only has been translated by *Sutherland*, who misread the date; which is *Samvat* 1056, or A. D. 999. I will send my *Chandel* inscriptions down to you as soon as I have got them arranged.”

The Council reported that they had appointed Hon'ble G. Campbell a member of the Statist. Committee.

The following gentlemen duly proposed at the last meeting were balloted for and elected ordinary members :—

Raja Joykissen Doss Bahadur.

Joseph Agabeg, Esq.

Lieut. T. H. Lewin.

Babu Sarodaprosunno Mookerjee.

A. H. Giles, Esq.

The following gentlemen were named for ballot as ordinary members at the next meeting :—

T. W. H. Tolbort, Esq., C. S. Mozufferghur, proposed by Dr. T. Anderson, seconded by Mr. H. F. Blanford.

Major J. Morland proposed by J. Geoghegan, Esq., seconded by Mr. H. F. Blanford.

Lieut. W. C. Ramsden, 30th P. N. I., Julpygorie, proposed by Capt. H. H. G. Austen, seconded by Mr. Heeley.

Dr. C. F. Tonnerre proposed by Mr. Grote, seconded by Bábu Rájendralála Mitra.

Dr. Fawcus proposed by Capt. Lees, seconded by Mr. Grote.

Dr. David Boyes Smith proposed by Dr. J. Fayrer, seconded by Mr. H. F. Blanford.

The receipt of the following communications was announced :—

1. From Bábu Gopeenath Sen, abstracts of the Meteorological Observations kept at the Surveyor General's Office, for the month of February last.

2. From Professor Bühler, through W. Stokes, Esq., a translation of the part of the Vyávahára Mayúkha relating to ordeals.

Capt. Lees read a letter from Dr. Sprenger prefaced by the following remarks.

“It will be in the recollection of some here present this evening, that in the year 1854, I edited, in the *Bibliotheca Indica*, a history of the Mohammadan conquests in Syria, under the successors of Mohammad, by a very early writer named Abu Isma'il al-Azdi. The single MS. upon which this text was founded, was old, worm-eaten, and dilapidated, but it was believed to be unique. It was found by the learned Dr. Aloys Sprenger of Calcutta at Delhi, in 1850, as he was rummaging among the remnants of a library belonging to an old spiritual teacher of the last of the Great Moguls. Prior to the publication of this work, this interesting period of Mohammadan history was known to the European reader solely through the medium of the book ascribed to the well-known Arabian author Wâqidy, and once believed to be genuine, but which is now commonly called the pseudo-Waqidy. On this work the simple Ockley based his history of the Saracens, and it was Ockley's history which furnished the distinguished American, Washington Irving with the substance of the stirring narrative he has given us of the Moslim conquests of Syria, under the title of the “Successors of Mohammad.” Considering the great importance of



these early conquests for the elucidation and illustration of the march of *Islam* in its progress westward, and the period at which this history was supposed to be written, I am surprised that it did not sooner attract some attention. But it seems to have remained unnoticed, until Professor D. B. Haneberg of Munich in 1860 compared it with the pseudo-Waqidy, in a memoir entitled "*Erörterungen über Pseudo-Wakidi's Geschichte der Eroberung Syriens,*" and Monsieur J. de Goeje in 1864, or just ten years after the publication of my text, devoted one number, (No. 2) of his "*Memoires D'Histoire et de Geographie Orientales,*" to a review of this work. The object of Herrn Haneberg was, by comparison with Abu Ismail's history, to prove the authenticity of some portions of the false Waqidy. The object of Monsieur Goeje was, by comparing the narrations of Abu Ismail with those of Beladzori and other early authors of the period, and from internal evidence furnished by the work, to prove that Abu Ismail himself was a delusion and a myth, and that his book was no better than the false Waqidy,—a fabrication by some pious writer to incite the Moslems to *Jihad*, or the holy war which has deceived many learned Moslems, as well as Messrs. Sprenger and Haneberg. This opinion of M. Goeje originated in his finding in the Oriental Library of the Academie of Leyden, the same, or a similar work ascribed to another person, incorporated in the history of an author who died in the year A. H. 584; and the misgivings which arose in his mind on the first discovery and perusal of this work were confirmed by a closer examination of it. On a perusal of M. Goeje's memoir in July last, his arguments, however ingenious, did not appear to me fully convincing; but I am, by no means prejudiced in favour of Abu Ismail, nor any other author whose misfortune it may have been to be introduced to the public under my auspices. I would therefore very gladly join M. Goeje in defining the proper position of this book, should I, after a careful balancing of the evidence in favour of, and against, the position taken up by him, be convinced that either from ignorance or inattention, I have given it too prominent a place amongst the works of the first period of the history of the Moslim conquests. For this purpose, I wrote to my esteemed friend Dr. Aloys Sprenger to procure for me the Leyden copy of the work which M. Goeje consulted, or, at least, extracts from it, containing such fuller information regard-

ing the author's sources of knowledge, as would enable me to coincide with my critic, or to throw some fresh light on an interesting subject. Whatever conclusion I may arrive at, I do not think, as a mere matter of opinion regarding this particular author, it is of much moment which of us may be in the right: but I think it of very considerable importance to maintain the integrity and equity of the position, that if fables should not be dignified with the name and rank of histories—histories should not be rejected, or placed in the category of fables or fabrications without a careful and dispassionate examination of the grounds upon which such rejection is made; we may reject, I think, at once and without danger, the miraculous, but if we were to set aside as worthless, all those histories in which we find statements to which we cannot give our unqualified credence, I fear we should have very little left. The ancient Persians have usually been considered the greatest romancers; but as we know more of them, we shall undoubtedly accept much that we have been disposed heretofore to reject. Herodotus, the Father of History, was called, by Plutarch if I mistake not, the "Father of Lies," and though doubtless we must still read his history with some scepticism, recent discoveries have a tendency in quite the opposite direction. Xenophon again is certainly a highly respectable authority, but I have just been reading his *Anabasis*, the authorship of which, I may add, has long been disputed, and very many of his statements must be taken I fear with a full complement of the grains of salt. And so it is with Titus Livius, Terence, and others of our most venerated Roman friends and acquaintances, whose company we find so pleasant; but whose narratives usually contain something more than the truth. Niebuhr, however, and those who have followed in his wake, have long since told us the rules to follow in such cases. But as stated, it is not by generalities of this kind that I propose to dispose of the case in point. I have lately been absent making a tour in the tea districts of Assam, and having returned with a bad jungle fever, I have had neither time nor inclination for literary pursuits. When absent, I received a letter from Dr. Sprenger telling me that he had written to Dr. Dozy, but had not succeeded in getting what I required. I have again, however, addressed him and I hope he will be more successful, and in the meantime I will ask your permission to read some extracts from a highly interesting letter

received about two months ago from him on this subject, which illness has prevented me from sooner attending to. The view you will observe that he takes of it is, that the charges brought by M. Goeje against Abu Ismail may, in a great measure, with equal justice, be brought against the most highly respected Mohammadan historians, and that, if accuracy of fact be a criterion, Belâdzori—the historian on whom M. Goeje rests his faith, and with whom, as a touchstone, he so frequently compares Abu Ismail to prove his falsity, just as Herrn Haneberg took Abu Ismail as a touchstone to prove that the pseudo-Waqidy was in some parts historically accurate—is not much better than his neighbours. But I must not detain you longer. Such of you as have read M. Goeje's memoir, will perhaps suspend your judgment until I can take up the subject, which as ten years have elapsed since the book was first published, can afford to wait a little longer. In the mean time I will read you the remarks of Dr. Aloys Sprenger of Calcutta."

Dr. Sprenger's letter is as follows:—

*Wabern, 7th February, 1865.*

"MY DEAR LEES,—With a view of clearing up the geography of the province of Yamâma in Arabia, I read over lately the history of the war against Mosaylima in Tabary and Bilâdzory. My expectations were very modest. I hoped that the road which the Muslim army marched would be traced, and the part which the tribes along its way took either for or against Islam, (neutrality was impossible,) would be stated. But even herein I was disappointed. I found nothing but insipid stories invented for the edification or amusement of Majlises, and only four geographical names; of which the principal one, that of the town of Yamâma, is wrong. But as it may serve just to show that if Abû Ismâyl contains fables, his colleagues are no better, I will enter somewhat deeper into the subject.

In order to understand what follows, you must make yourself acquainted with the itinerary of Capt. Sadlier, (*Account of a Journey from Katif on the Persian Gulf to Yambo on the Red Sea, in Transactions of the Lit. Soc. of Bombay, Lond. 1823, vol. 3, pp. 449—493,*) for he followed in the main points the *Hajj* route; and the Muslim army with Khâlid at its head cannot have followed another, because the desert south of Midznab renders this circuitous route indispensable.

Khalid must have passed through 'Onayza (apud Sadlier and in our maps, Aneyzeh,) or through Qaryatayn which is only two miles distant from 'Onayza, or through Jarad جرد (the Gorda of Ptolemy,) which is about 15 miles distant; thence to Shaqrá (in my Itineraries, p. 137 erroneously سفيرا and in the Jihánumá, شعرا p. 543,) thence to the town of Manfúha منفوحة the eastern part of which, as Sadlier informs us, is called Riyádh; Riyádh occurs in the Itinerary of the Jihannum instead of Manfúha. In the old Itineraries, Byna بينه is mentioned as a station instead of Manfúha; Byna being situated close by and comprehended under the name of al-Manáfih, i. e. the Manfúhas. In Ptolemy the next station is Biavana. This seems to be derived, not from Byna, but from the diminutive form of this name, Boyayna or Bowayna. Hitherto I have mentioned only the principal stations from here to the south-east. I will enumerate them all. The next station is Jafr (Jihánn: جعر) and in the old Itineraries Sayh السميح, which must be situated close by Jafr. Then follow four places within about three miles of each other, at each of which the caravans alight, according to their destination. Those who proceed to Bahrayn stay at Malham (Jihánn:) Malham is close to Qorrán قران and both together are called al-Qiryatán (see Yáqút, v. Qiryatán): Ptolemy therefore calls this station, Giratha. From Giratha the old geographer proceeds to Katara قطر and thence to Gerrha جرعا, which, as Hamdany informs us, is the old name of Lakhsa. Ger'á would not be better transcribed than the Greeks have transcribed, for the R has the accent, and 'Ayn is very appropriately expressed by an aspiration). One or two miles south of Qiryatán lies Hajr حجر once the capital of the country, and east from Hajr on the foot of the hill of Qaná قنا Hadyqa, i. e. the garden in which Mosaylima was slain, is situated. This is the station for those who wish to proceed to Yamáma, and in my Itineraries, p. 137, Hadyqa is to be read instead of Horayqa: thence they proceed to 'Irdh, (not 'Arydh,) and thence to the town of Yamáma. The road from 'Onayza to this goes, as I said, generally from N. W. to S. E.

As the point in dispute turns about the relative position of Hajr and Yamáma I must strengthen my assertions by other testimonies. Clearest is that of Abulfeda, p. 97. "Some authors say Hajr lies one day and one night's journey from Yamána. In Hajr are the graves of the Muslims that have fallen in the fight against Mosaylima.

(Others say) *Hajr* lies two marches N. W. from *Yamáma*." This agrees perfectly with the Itineraries, but as we put no reliance upon *Abulfeda*, I appeal to a man who many years roamed as a Beduin over those countries,—to *Abu-Málek Ahmad b. Sahl Sokhary*. He relates apud *Hamdány*, fol. 122 that he saw near *Qáryat-Khadhrá*, in the country which was once inhabited by the *Tasmities*, (the *Jadysites* he adds inhabited *Khidhrima*,) artificial mounds built of clay, 200 yards high, and he was informed that there had been one which was 500 yards high, and from which you could see *Yamáma*, nay even *Bark* and *Rás* (the head of) *al-Dám*, a distance of two days and two nights. Then he continues, "we now leave *Hajr* and go up along the valley of 'Izdih, etc." We see from this that *Hajr* is different from *Yamáma* and that it lies close to *Qaryat-Khadhra*, and that *Yamáma* is at least two days off. *Rás al-Dám* as he informs us in another place, lies beyond *Yamáma*. I may add that *Yamáma* is known as a town up to this day, and *Hajr* was visited by *Ibn Baṭúṭá*, (vol. 2, p. 248,) and *Hajr* as well as *Yamáma*, as it seems from contemporaneous information, is mentioned by *Hájiy Khal*, p. 527 comp. p. 528 and 530.

Let us now see what our model historians (*Tab. p. 159 et seq., Beladzory, p. 88,*) say. When *Mosaylima* heard of the approach of *Khálid*, he took a position at 'Aqraba, (according to *Beladzory*, one mile from *Yamáma*,) and awaited the arrival of his enemy. 'Aqrabá lies beyond the property (houses, fields, etc.) of *Yamáma*, says *Tabary*, on the way towards *Nibág*; (i. e. 'Onayza which lies in *Nibág*) adds *Yáqút v. 2, p. 266*. At 'Aqrabá a battle was fought in which *Mosaylima* was beat. He retired into the *Hadyqa Garden*, where he was slain, and *Yamáma* capitulated.

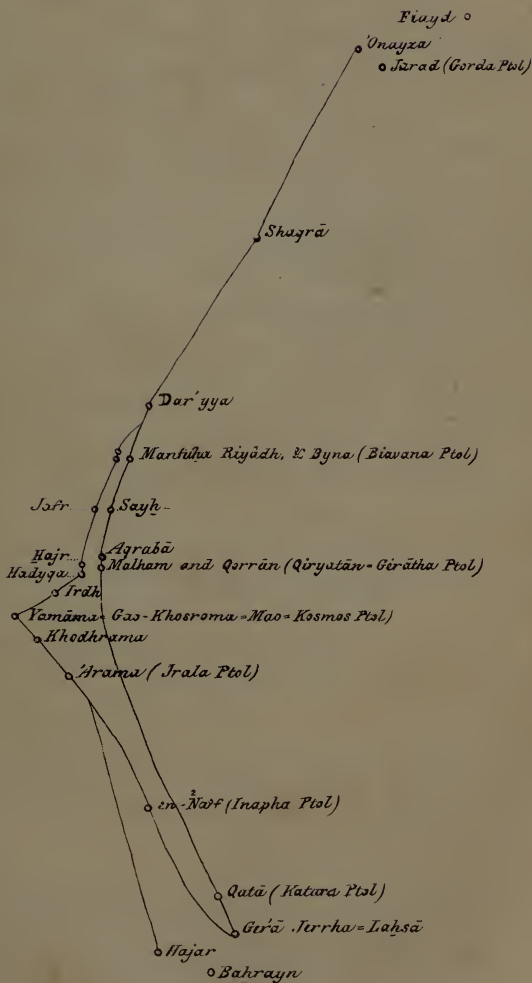
Now in the whole account, not the historians alone, but the traditionists make the enormous mistake to put *Yamáma* instead of *Hajr*. To prove that the battle was fought and that *Mosaylima* was slain near *Hajr* I might advert to the above details on the geography of the country, according to which the *Hadyqa* lies close to *Hajr*, and to *Yáqút's* article, *Hadyqa, v. 1, p. 292*, but I prefer the appeal to *Tabary's* own testimony, and to *Sokhary* who has lived in the country. *Tab. p. 174*, quotes a poem in which it is said that the waters of 'Aqrabá and *Malham* (not *Salham*) being tinged red with blood, were carrying the news of the battle to the South. Now it is proved not only by the

above itineraries, but also by recent investigations, that Malham does not lie near Yamáma, but near *Hajr*. Further, the 'Izdh, into which these waters fall, comes from Manfúha, (Hamdány, fol. 119 v.) and flows, as Yáqút (v. 'Izdh) says, from N to S, passing close by Qorrán, (and Malham and 'Aqra) see *Yaq. v. Khawárij v. 1, p. 370.* Whereas the waters of Yamáma flow in all probability towards N E: consequently the verses can only apply to *Hajr* and its environs. Sokhary, as we have seen, on leaving *Hajr*, surveys the country up the 'Izdh. The third place which he meets in this country, which is covered with villages, is 'Aqrabá "where Khálid's army was defeated in the morning and gained a victory over Mosaylima in the evening."

Certain it is, the fields of battle are close to *Hajr*, and the traditionists, their whole attention being turned to romantic and edifying but very silly tales, pay no attention to facts and place them to Yamáma. There is another point, my dear Lees, to which I wish to draw your attention. A legend says, Yamáma was the name of a Jadysite woman. She had very sharp eyes and descried the army of the Tobba' which came from south western Arabia, at a distance of two days. She gave the alarm, and the Jadysites prepared to oppose the enemy. The Tobba' having taken the town, crucified her for her services, and from that time the towns whose name had been Jaww was called Yamáma. Beládzory thinks that his town of Yamáma, i. e. *Hajr* is meant in the legends. He is wrong; it applies to the town two marches S. W. of *Hajr* which is to this day called Yamáma, and which was once called Jaww جو. Sokhary goes from Bahrayn over Dohrodh دهرض (see Yáqút and Qin' قنح towards the west and says:

ثم ترد الخضرمة جو الخضارم مدينة وقري وسوق فيها بنوا الخضربن يوسف  
وهي دار بني عدي بن حنيفة ودار بني عامر وديار عجل بن لجميم ودي  
هودة بن علي السحيمي الحنفي وهي اول اليامة من قصد البحرين وعن  
يمين ذلك وادي من الدام والدام قف يظهره البياض و فيه مياة

"Then you reach Khidhrima; (Khidhrima lies N. E. from the town Yamámá Jihannuma, p. 530. Khidhrima is a place in the province of Yamáma and belongs to the Banú Raby'a. Some say it is the capital of Yamáma—Yáqút.) Jaww-al-Khidhárím (i. e. the Jaww near the towns called Khidhrima) is the name of a town, of villages and of a market-place belonging to the Banú Akhdhar. This is the







limit of the district of Yamáma if you go towards Bahrayn. At the right hand from it is a Wádiy which forms part of al-Dám. Al-Dám is the name of a high plateau, etc. We know quite well, where we are, for we have seen above that Rás (the head of) al-Dám lies as seen from Hajar, beyond (S. W.) the town of Yamáma. There is indeed hardly any doubt that by Jaww-al-Khadhárím the town of Yamáma is meant, though the author in other instances calls both the town and the province, Yamáma. Jaww was consequently really the ancient name of the town of Yamáma. As the addition "al-Khadhárím or Khidhrima" it is used merely to distinguish it from other towns called Jaww of which there were as Yáqút says several in Yamáma. Now we turn to Ptolemy, his maps of the interior of Arabia consist of itineraries; and wherever these were complete, the distances calculated at 240 stadia a stage are not entered with great exactness but only in reference of one place to another *in the same itinerary*, and not in reference to places in other itineraries, for the direction in which his routes run, is sometimes totally wrong. Yáqút v. Hajar says from Hajar in Bahrayn the town of Yamáma are ten marches. This is precisely the distance in Ptolemy: four marches Gerra to Inapha *النعف* also called *النعف المحجر* then four marches more to Irala *عومة* then two marches to Maocosmo (metropolis a); for Maocosmos can be no other than *جو الخضرمه* (read: Gao-Khosroma,). Consequently the town had in his time the name Jaww; and Beladzory is wrong in applying the legend to Hajar. After this, my dear Lees, we will not enquire whether Beladzory or Abú Ismayl is more trustworthy. The fountain-head, the traditions, consisted in tales, and consequently six of one and half a dozen of the other."

The Secretary read Mr. C. Horne's paper entitled "Notes on Boodh Gya," of which the following is an abstract.

The object of the author in examining the tope at Boodh Gya, had been to ascertain the age of the building, and more especially of the arches, nine of which (3 semi-circular and 6 pointed) existed in and near the tope.

Discussing the opinions enunciated on this head by General Cunningham, who assigns the date A. D. 500; by Mr. Fergusson, who gives that of the 14th century A. D.; and by Babu Rajendra Lal Mitra who considers the temple in question to have been erected by Asoka in the

3rd century B. C., the author proceeds to give his reasons for agreeing with the last mentioned writer, in so far as regards the date of the shell of the temple. He describes the form and dimensions of the building, the bricks used in its construction, and the Buddhist railing posts around, which are identical with those of Bhilsa, and bear an inscription recording them as the "gift of the venerable Kudrangi." He then proceeds to describe the position and structure of the arches, and gives reasons for inferring that they are of later date than the rest of the building, having probably been inserted about 500 A. D., by Amara Sinha by whom the original temple was partially restored. He mentions also the temple of Koch which is in many points similar to that of Boodh Gya, except that it is smaller. This temple has arches similar to those of Boodh Gya, and is in all probability a copy of that building.

The following letter, received from Mr. Horne subsequently to his paper, was also read.

"The junction of the inserted work with the original is clear everywhere. The floor of the upper chamber comes through the wall of the building, *i. e.* the beaten puddled floor line shews a white line, most plain in the photograph. At the sides too the insertion is most plain. The use of different sized bricks in the different arches, whereas those in the body of the building are all the same, would indicate their having been built at a different date, which most probably was long subsequent.

"Nothing in the foregoing paper refers to other structures, (excepting to a few temples in Eastern India), and I am well aware that, as it has been clearly shewn the radiating arch was known to the builders of the pyramids and other very ancient structures, the art of building such arches may have been acquired by travelled Indians; still I am decidedly of opinion that the builders of the original tower of Boodh Gya were not acquainted with the art of constructing a radiating arch, however well they may have constructed them on the horizontal principle."

Babu Rajendralála Mitra said that he was glad to hear that his short and hasty note on the ruins of Buddha Gya had induced Mr. Horne to run over the same ground, and glean so many interesting facts in regard to the old Buddhist temple of that place. When he visited

the temple in 1863, he had no means of ascending to the top of it, and as Capt. Mead was then engaged by order of Government to examine and report on the ruins, he did not wish to anticipate that gentleman. He was obliged therefore to confine himself in his note to the question of the date of the temple. It was gratifying to him, he said, that his opinion on that subject had the support of so able and enthusiastic an antiquarian as Mr. Horne. He was not surprised that Mr. Horne should differ from him as to the date of the arches which exist in the building, and bring them to the 5th century. So unobtrusively are they placed, so covered by plaster, that although within the last 50 years the place had been visited by a great number of archæologists, including such distinguished men as Mr. Fergusson and the late Major Kittoe, they had been observed by none until he called the notice of the Society to them. Major-General Cunningham in a private letter to the President of the Society, dated some months after the publication of the Babu's note, stated that he had observed the arches, but he took them to be modern additions put in by the Burmese repairers of the temple in the 14th century. He did not think them worth even a passing remark in his Archæological Report. Judging from the fact of the materials used in the other parts of the temple, and the arches being of the same character, the symmetry of the building and the use to which the arches had been devoted as mechanical supports for the masonry above them, the Babu was induced to take the arches to be synchronous with the temple, *i. e.* to date from 250 years before Christ, and nothing had as yet been brought forward, he said, which would make him change that opinion. Two reasons suggest themselves to account for the introduction of new arches into an old building, 1, mechanical aid; 2, ornamentation. The Buddha Gya arches are so placed, that they cannot be reckoned as ornament and the practice of making hypertherions with large blocks of stone, was so universal in India; and so obvious and simple a method of bridging the tops of doorways, that it was impossible to suppose that people in this country would reject it in favour of arches for the introduction of which large portions of thick solid masonry had to be cut through, and which involved considerably greater trouble and cost. Mr. Horne's inference of the arches having been built in the 5th century was founded upon the statement of a Sanskrit inscription

translated by Wilkins, but as that inscription had been proved by the Babu to be a forgery, no deduction founded upon it could be correct. But the question was one of demonstrable fact and *à priori* arguments on such a case was utterly useless. The only safe way to decide it was, by a careful examination of the wall, to see whether there was any mark of its ever having been cut open to put in the arches. Such marks can never be effaced, and if no such marks be traceable, the arches must be taken to be coeval with the temple. He hoped some engineer officer, when travelling in Behar, will devote a few hours to this enquiry, and solve this important problem in Indian architecture, the earliest date to which arches may be traced in this country.



N. B. The annexed woodcut represents the Coin alluded to in Mr. Lewis's note, *Vide ante*, Proc. for May, p. 77.







PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

FOR JULY, 1865.



The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on the 5th Instant.

A. Grote, Esq. President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presentations were announced—

1. From Lieut.-Col. H. Drury, a copy of his "Handbook of the Indian Flora," vol. I.
  2. From Dr. M. Haug, a copy of his "Lecture on an original speech of Zoroaster, with remarks on his period."
  3. From Col. A. Fraser, R. E., on the part of Capt. Pollock, two skulls of Andaman pigs.
  4. From the Christiania University, specimens of silver and copper currency of Norway.
  5. From J. Obbard, Esq., specimen of a Mysis in spirit.
  6. From W. Theobald, Esq. Jr., a fine series of Arrakan Corals for selection.
  7. From Lieut. Wallace, two tablets of talcose slate with figures of Tibetan Bodhisattvas.
  8. From C. Marquardt, Esq., specimen of a Guana from Barrackpore.
  9. From T. H. Pritchard, Esq., specimen of a young Alligator.
- Read the following note from Col. Tytler containing a description of a supposed new species of Spizaetus from the Andaman Islands.

Description of a new species of *Spizaetus*.—By Lieut.-Col. ROBT. C. TYTLER of H. M.'s Indian Army.

*Spizaetus Andamanensis*.

“Length from 23 to 24 inches; from bend of wing to tip of longest quill feather, 12 inches; length of tail 9 inches; tarsus  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; irides yellow; cere dark yellowish green; feet yellow; plumage of upper parts dark brown, many feathers edged with fulvous and showing white under the feathers; lower portion of back and rump light fulvous brown, with dark markings; inner web of quill feathers white and mottled with dark grey; tail dark brown with about 6 bars of a lighter colour; both wing and tail feathers whitish underneath, with dark grey bands; all the plumage of the under parts white, with light fulvous about the throat; flanks, marked with dark streaks; thighs rufous, with light transverse bars; under the bend of the wing there are numerous dark and rufous spots; head and nape fulvous, with dark streaks; the head is crested very slightly; there is a strong resemblance in this species to the *Spizaetus limnaetus*, but it is in every respect a much smaller bird; the tarsus is well feathered down to the toes, which latter are armed with strong claws; the points of the 1, 2 and 3 quill feathers are black, after which they become barred, with broad grey markings: 4th and 5th quill feathers are the longest.

“I found a great many of this species on the branches of mangrove trees in swampy ground, at Port Blair, Andamans, and, judging from the few observations I could make of them in such unfavourable ground, I should say that their food consists of fish and other sea animals, for I found portions of undigested fish, crabs, &c., in the birds I shot. They are by no means timid, on the contrary they allow themselves to be approached within twenty or thirty yards without shewing the slightest alarm.”

Read the following extract from a letter from Mr. L. B. Bowring on the subject of the Canarese Inscriptions in Mysore.

“I have had a great many of the Canarese Inscriptions on stone Shásanas photographed, and am going, with the permission of Government, to send the Society a set. There are about 100 inscriptions, but there are none older probably than 700 years, and the majority are much more recent. There are so very few learned natives in these parts, that it is difficult to get the old Canarese translated, and some of the



older *Grantham* as well as Canarese inscriptions appear to be undecipherable."

The Chairman reported to the meeting that the Council had, in compliance with Mr. Blanford's application for 3 months' leave, made the following arrangements for the conduct of the Society's business for that period. Mr. Blanford had expressed a wish to be temporarily relieved in order that he might devote himself to the completion of his report on the late Cyclone. Bábu Rájendralála Mitra, having resigned his office of Vice-President, has been appointed Secretary. Dr. John Anderson has been appointed to the Council vice Mr. Geoghegan, gone to England. Bábu Jádava Krishna Singh has been appointed vice-President in the place of Bábu Rájendralála Mitra resigned. Col. J. E. Gastrell has been appointed Treasurer. Dr. John Anderson has also been appointed Secretary.

Mr. Heeley's letter of resignation was read by the Secretary.

The Chairman explained that this letter had been kept back for some months in hopes that Mr. Heeley might be able to resume his duties of Joint-Secretary. Mr. Heeley, however, having been compelled by the pressure of his official duties to press his resignation on the Council, they had now brought it forward, and he hoped that the meeting would agree to the vote of thanks which he would propose in the following Resolution:—

That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Heeley for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of Secretary during the last year and a half.

The Resolution, being put to vote, was carried unanimously.

The Council submitted a report on the recommendation of the Philological Committee for the publication in the *Bibliotheca Indica* of the *Ikbál-námeh Jehángíri*, a historical work treating of the reign of Jehángír. The Chairman explained that this was one of the histories enumerated by Sir H. Elliot in his Index, but that its value had been apparently rather disparaged by the late Mr. Morley in his Catalogue of historical MSS. in the Royal Asiatic Society's Library. This being the case, the Philological Committee had asked one of their members, Capt. Lees, who had agreed to edit their proposed publication, to draw up a note on the several extant histories of Jehángír's period.

Capt. Lees then read the following paper :—

*Note on the Iqbál Námeḥ-i-Jahángíri and other authorities for the history of the reign of the Emperor Jehángír.*

It was proposed by me some time last year, that, for the elucidation of the History of India during the reign of the Emperor Jehángír, the Society should publish in their Persian series of the Bibliotheca Indica, the *Jahángír-námeḥ* and the *Iqbál-námeḥ*. The first is an autobiography, and, as giving an account of the life of one of the most powerful of the Mogul Emperors, written by his own hand, and at the same time affording, by the frankness with which the author dilates upon his own crimes, follies, weakness and vices, good proof of its truthfulness, may be considered one of the most valuable relics of the History of India we possess. In no other work can we obtain better or more information regarding the reign of this monarch, than is to be found in the *Jahángír-námeḥ*. It might have sufficed then for the history of this period : but an autobiography, however honest and truthful, is always open to suspicion, and as the *Iqbál-námeḥ* is a contemporaneous history, and was written by Motamad Khán, who was in constant attendance on the Emperor, and the book is very much smaller than the autobiography, it was considered desirable to publish it as supplementary and corroborative of the memoirs.

During my absence from Calcutta, however, the *Jahángír-námeḥ* was published by the Literary Society of Upper India, under the name of the *Túzuk-i-Jahángíri*, and it became unnecessary to publish it in our series, the object of which, as before mentioned, is to place within reach of the future Historian, the materials for founding a good History of India, under the Muhammadan dynasties which have ruled over her destinies.

It became a question then whether, as we had been forestalled in our intention of publishing the *Jahángír-námeḥ*, we should not abandon the supplementary work also ; but the Philological Committee decided that notwithstanding our inability to give in our series as complete a view of the occurrences of this reign as we had originally intended, the necessity for a history from an independent authority was not removed ; and on this ground they recommend its publication to the Society.

But before adverting to this history and its author, I must ask permission to say a few words about the other work, regarding which some controversy has taken place and many doubts have been expressed.

In 1785 Mr. James Anderson translated, in the "Asiatic Miscellany," some extracts from a work which he styled: "The Tuzuk-i-Jehangiri or Memoirs of Jehangir written by himself, &c., &c.," and other portions of the same work were published in 1788 by Gladwin in his History of Hindustan. In 1829 Major Price published, in the Oriental Translation Fund's Series, the translation of a MS. which he also entitled "The Memoires of the Emperor Jehangir written by himself." On the publication of this latter work, that learned and accurate Oriental scholar the late Baron de Sacy at once detected and pointed out the difference between the two original texts from which the translations were made, which he rightly conjectured could not be accounted for by assuming the work styled the Tuzuk to be an abridgment of that which Price called the "Memoires." In preparing his Catalogue of the Historical MSS. in Arabic and Persian in the Royal Asiatic Society's Library, the late Mr. Morley, struck with the very singular distinction pointed out by de Sacy, made some investigations into this very interesting subject, and these investigations resulted in his finding an imperfect MS. which agreed so closely with the extracts published by Anderson and Gladwin, as to leave little doubt on his mind that the works were one and the same, and as surmised by de Sacy altogether different from the "Memoires" translated by Major Price. Further search resulted in the discovery of two complete copies of the MS. in the Library of the India House, which taken in conjunction with his own, satisfied Mr. Morley that there were two texts of the "Memoires," though doubts might still exist as to which of the two was the autobiography of the emperor. The Baron de Sacy without questioning the authenticity of Price's text, was of opinion, from the exaggerated account of property and expenditure, the number of horses, elephants, cost of buildings, &c., and other internal evidence furnished by the book itself, that that text had not so great a right to be considered the work of the emperor himself as the MS. which served both Anderson and Gladwin. And I must say that there is much of reason in the remarks of this illustrious *Savant*, for on no other grounds than the assumption of a complete revolution

of weights and values, is it possible to reconcile the exaggerated estimates we find in Major Price's text, with sound sense. But Mr. Morley, on the contrary, considers the authenticity of this latter work placed beyond the limit of doubt, by the fact that the MS. of it in the Royal Asiatic Society was written A. H. 1040 (A. D. 1630) or only three years after the death of the imperial author, and he reasonably assumes that "a work transcribed so soon after the author's death could scarcely have been foisted on the public, if a forgery." Anderson's and Gladwin's text is a very much larger work than the text of Price, the style is more elaborate, and it has been furnished with a lengthy introduction, by Mohammad Hádi, who has also continued the biography from the beginning of the 19th year of the Emperor's reign, to his death in A. H. 1137. This text Mr. Morley distinguished, by calling it the *second* edition of the memoirs, the *first*, he ventured to conjecture, being a sketch made prior to the preparation of the more enlarged work. From the great discrepancy between the two, however, he was disposed to think that Jahángír, like Tímúr and Bábar, wrote his autobiography in the Chaghatái language, and that the versions we now possess, are more or less perfect translations from the original. M. Garcin de Tassy on the other hand, with his natural bent for every thing Hindustani, thinks that the *Mulfúzát-i-Jahángírí* or the version of the memoirs in that language should be considered the work of the emperor, because it is not stated that they are translated from the Persian. But I do not attach much weight to either of these conjectures, for born in India of a Hindustani mother, I think it highly improbable that Jahángír was acquainted with Chaghatái Turki, and in the time of Jahángír, if such a language as Hindustani can be said to have been current, court memoirs were not written in it.

It is apparent then, that considerable uncertainty exists as to which of these works, which following Mr. Morley, I shall intelligibly still distinguish by designating the *first* and *second* editions, of the memoirs was written by the emperor himself. Of the *first* no text has ever been published; but we have the translation of Major Price which is a very good one, and of the *second* the complete text, with the preface and continuation by Mohammad Hádi, has just been very creditably edited by Sayid Ahmad. But it is not in the matter of

authorship only that differences of opinion exist regarding these memoirs, the two works are called indiscriminately, the *Túzuk-i-Jahángírí*, and the *Jahángír-námeh*, the word *Túzuk* being spelled in every conceivable way,—توزك, تزوك, تو زوك and تزك; but I can find no authority whatever beyond that of scribes for entitling either work the *Túzuk*. The autobiography of Jahángír “the greater portion of which” to use the words of 'Abdal-Hamíd Lahauri, “his Majesty wrote with his own hand,” is styled by every Muhammadan author whom I have ascertained to have quoted it, the *Jahángír-námeh*, and by that name alone does it seem to have been known in the reigns of the author, Sháhjahán, and Aurung-zéb, and how the title *túzuk* came into use I do not know. Its application, however, in later years, seems to have been very general, as it is written,—but always on the cover, the fly-leaf, or in the rubric—in several of the copies consulted by Mr. Morley, and in some instances, to ensure accuracy, somehow, one name is written inside and the other outside. But the most singular error of all, is that which appears on the title page of the text so lately published by Sayiid Ahmad, who, as if desirous of affording his readers the greatest choice has entitled the work: “The *Túzuk-i-Jahángírí*, which is called also the *Jahángír-námeh* and the *Iqbál-námeh-i-Jahángírí*.”

I should have found it difficult to account for this mistake; but an editorial foot-note to the first page of Mohammad Hádi's introduction, I think explains how the Sayiid was misled. He there states, and states correctly that the emperor wrote his own memoirs down to the middle of the seventeenth year of his reign, after which he employed Motamad Khan, who is the author of the *Iqbál-námeh*, as his amanuensis. The same statement is made by Gladwin: but Mr. Morley objects that he has given no authority for it. His authority is the very best, the Emperor himself, who at the point where his own portion of the work breaks off, says:—“By reason of the weakness which for two years I have experienced, and which still afflicts me, my brain and heart did not support me in drafting the events and occurrences [of my life]. About this time Motamad Khan returned from service in the Deccan, and had the good fortune to make his obeisance, and since he was one of those servants who best understood my temper, and one of my most intelligent pupils, and in addition,

had formerly been employed in the performance of this service, and the recording of these events appertained to the duties of his office, I gave him my commands, that from the date up to which I had written [my memoirs] he should continue them, and add them to my draft; and whatever occurrences should take place subsequently, these he should enter in a diary, which having submitted to me for correction, he should afterwards write out fairly ”

This passage explains away much that was in doubt regarding these memoirs. It gives us the emperor's own authority for the fact that he was in the habit of writing drafts of his autobiography, that prior to his discontinuing to write his memoirs with his own hand, Motamad Khan had been employed in aiding him, probably in revising or correcting his MS.; and that the practice of entering the occurrences in a diary (*roz-námchah*) was still continued after the MS. was drafted by Motamad Khan, and corrected by the Emperor. It is not improbable, then, that the whole of the *Jahángír-námeh*, or autobiography proper, which Mr. Morley calls the second or Mohammad Hádi's edition, and which is that published by Saiyid Ahmad, may have been written in the form we now have it, by Motamad Khan, who, would seem, for some considerable time at least, to have acted as Private Secretary to the Emperor. And this supposition is in some measure supported by the fact, that after Jahángír gave orders to Motamad Khan to continue his memoirs, he did so for two years, and there is no perceptible change in the style of the work. Again, as proof of the intimate relations that existed between Motamad Khan and his royal master, Jahángír in his memoirs states, that in setting out for Kashmir he gave instructions not to the Vazir but to Motamad Khan, that no one should accompany him except the Prime-minister, Asif Khan, and a few necessary servants; and while on this journey, on the occasion of his elevation to the office of Paymaster General, in bestowing on him a *khil'at*, he took off his own cloak and gave it to him.

Why the continuation of the memoirs by Motamad Khan should have stopped short at the nineteenth year of the emperor's reign is unexplained; nor, seeing that Motamad Khan carried his own history down to the date of the Emperor's death, can I in any way account for it, other than that His Majesty found it irksome to revise and correct the diary of his Secretary. That Mohammad Hádi had no royal data

for the continuation of the history, is clear from the statement he has made in his preface; that, having none such, he compiled it from several trustworthy sources.

But if whether or not Jahángír wrote the second edition or larger work, is doubtful, there is no doubt whatever that he did write with his own hand, a history of his life up to the seventeenth year of his reign. 'Abdal-Hamíd-i-Láhauri the author of the *Badsháh-námeh*, a history of the reign of Sháh Jahán, says, that at the time he was writing his work, this copy was in the Royal Library, that the greater portion was written by Jahángír himself, and the lesser by Sháh Jahán, whom his father, *having a disinclination to writing*, ordered to imitate his hand-writing, and a fine specimen of the hand-writing of this emperor (Sháhjahán) will be found in the very beautiful copy of the second volume of the *Badsháh-námeh* which I have laid on the table.

Turning to the first or smaller edition, it will be found that the copies differ considerably. One in my possession is interspersed with verses, some tolerably lengthy, which were not in that used by Major Price. Of the three copies consulted by Mr. Morley each differed more or less from the other in fulness, in the preface, or in the moral precepts appended. The author of the *Siyaral-Motakharín* has transferred this book to his pages, but his MS. is not the same as two copies I have had access to, or else, for purposes of deception, he has taken very great liberties with it. The author of the *Taríkh-i-Salátín-i-Chaghtái*, whose name, by-the-by, was also Mohammad Hádi, quotes the *Jahángír-námeh*, but the passage bears no similarity to any to be found in any of the MSS. of either of the editions of that work which I have had the opportunity of consulting.

Now these discrepancies in texts do not, at first sight, certainly help us to a solution of the difficulty; but it is stated that when Jahángír had written the account of the first twelve years of his reign, he distributed copies of the work largely amongst his children and the principal officers of his court. Hence, in my opinion, the greater frequency of the first edition, and as it was no doubt subsequently touched and re-touched by the master's hand, hence from the number of copies made at one and the same time, the discrepancies which are so noticeable, have crept into the work.

But, regarding the name of the first edition, I would mention that on the cover of a copy of this MS. among the books found in the city after the siege and recapture of Delhi in 1858, it is styled the *Wákiút-i-Jahángíri*. This is the name also under which it appears in the authorities for this period given in Sir Henry Elliot's *Muhammadan Historians*, and very singular to relate, this is the title that Major Price, in the preface to his translation, says he would have affixed to it, had it been permissible to invent a title.

Other authorities for the history of this period, are the *Maásir-i-Jahángíri* of Kámgar Hosaini, who wrote his work three years after the death of Jahángír, with the approval of the emperor Sháhjahán, the *Haft Fath-i-Kangra*, the *Biyádh-i-Jahángíri* and the *Tohfát-i-Sháh-Jahángíri*. The two last mentioned works I take from the list of authorities given by Sir Henry Elliot; but I have not seen them.

I regret to say that press of business has prevented me from completing this note in time for this evening, and that like the autobiography of Jahángír, it terminates here abruptly, at the very point unfortunately where it ought to have begun,—that point where I should notice the *Iqbál-námeh* of Motamad Khan. After what has just been stated of the author, however, it seems hardly necessary for me to enter into any very elaborate defence of the recommendation of the Council, for, where the sole authority for this period of the History of India which has hitherto served the public, is the biography of the Emperor written by himself, it can hardly be questioned that a history by one so intimately connected with this monarch, and in every respect so competent an authority, would be a desirable work to publish, nor should I have thought it necessary to justify my own opinion on the subject, were it not that the President has drawn prominent notice to some doubts expressed in our Philological Committee, based on an opinion expressed by the late Mr. Morley in his Catalogue before alluded to. These remarks which I will read to the meeting are as follows:—

‘This work is not held in much estimation in the East, principally on account of its style: but besides this, it abounds in errors and omissions, and is in every way inferior to the autobiography or memoirs of Jahángír.’

Mr. Morley has given no authority for this statement, and I am



quite at a loss to understand it. I venture to think, however, that he would not have made these remarks, had he been aware, which it is evident he was not, of the part taken by the author of the *Iqbál-námeh* in the preparation of the autobiography of the emperor, on which, in his notice of that work he has lavished so much praise. What Mr. Morley means by omissions in an original work I do not know. One history may be fuller and enter into greater detail than another, but though we may call the latter an abridged history, we cannot say that it contains omissions; and as to the errors of the *Iqbál-námeh*, with no other authority but the autobiography to compare it with, Mr. Morley was not in a position to say that either work contained errors. On the contrary did many of the statements to be found in the *Iqbál-námeh* differ from those made in the autobiography, it would have made the work all the more valuable, but I do not find such to be the case. As to the style of the work, again, I think it in no way detracts from the merits of the book that the author has eschewed bombast, and after the evidence I have produced under the emperor's own hand, it will certainly be admitted, that Motamad Khan, was not only well qualified to write a history of his life, but competent also to express himself in good language. But passing from negative to positive arguments, I would observe that all the respectable Muhammadan historians of subsequent periods, who have alluded in their histories to the events of the reign of Jahángir, quote the *Iqbál-námeh*. Amongst these I would mention the author of the *Tárikh-i-Salátín-i-Chaghtái*, and 'Abd-al-Hamíd-i-Láhaurí, the author of the *Bádsháh-námeh*, which I hope soon to see published in our Series. I hold in my hand, moreover, a biography of the Emperor Jahángir which Mr. Morley had not the good fortune to be aware of. It is the *Maásir-i-Jahángírí*, written by Kámgar Hosainí, and written, as stated in the preface, with the express approval and sanction of the emperor Shah-jahán. Now, though, during his lifetime, Sháhjahán did not show any very remarkable amount of filial affection, he had some literary attainments, and probably an average amount of family pride. It is extremely unlikely then, that he would authorize an incompetent author to write the life of his father; and, to adopt an idea of Mr. Morley's, more improbable still, that that author, three years after Jahángir's death, which is all that had passed when he wrote his

history, would be in a position, intentions of flattery apart, to make erroneous statements regarding his reign. Thousands of people were living at the time, who were eye-witnesses of the events that occurred. It was with some surprise I found, then, that Kámgar Khan Hosainí made no allusion to Motamad Khan's work in his preface. After a cursory examination, however, I discovered that there was good cause for this omission. He has transferred a good portion of the *Iqbál-námeh* to his pages, the first portion indeed being copied verbatim, and the remainder is almost, if not wholly, based upon it. We need hardly go beyond this for an opinion as to the estimation in which the work was held in the East, by the most competent persons, at the time when the public were best able to judge of its merits; but I will adduce one more proof of the propriety of the recommendation made by the Council, viz., that the books originally proposed for publication to the Philological Committee, the *Jahángír-námeh*, and the *Iqbál-námeh-i-Jahángírí*, are the authorities on which the author of the *Kholásat-al-Tawárikh*, who lived in Aurung-zéb's time, has based his account of the events of this period. There are few, if any, general histories of India, which, in my opinion, are better or more trustworthy than this work, and it is satisfactory to me to find that my opinion is so well supported. In speaking of the *Iqbál-námeh* moreover the author specially remarks on the style of the book, which he says is clear (واضح) while that of the *Jahángír-námeh* is regal (بادشا هانه). The Society may then, I think, without any misgivings, accept the recommendation of the Council, and authorize the publication of the *Iqbál-námeh* in the Persian series of their Bibliotheca Indica.

The Chairman expressed a hope that the paper which had been just read would be held to bear out the Council in their adoption of the Philological Committee's report. It had been their practice in selecting works for the Persian series of the Bibliotheca Indica to publish such as were considered to be reliable, though, as in the case of Budao-ni's history of Akbar lately published, that author's narrative might differ from that which had hitherto been accepted.

The formal sanction of the meeting was then taken for the proposed publication.

Letters from Mr. J. W. McCrindle, Dr. F. N. Macnamara, Capt. D. Macdonald, Capt. T. G. Montgomerie, Rájá Banspat Singh, Mr. A.

B. Sampson and Bábu Govin Chunder Sen, intimating their desire to withdraw from the Society, were recorded.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed at the last meeting, were balloted for and elected ordinary members.

T. W. H. Tolbort, Esq., C. S.

Major J. Morland.

Lieut. W. C. Ramsden.

Dr. F. Tonnerre.

Dr. Fawcus.

Dr. D. B. Smith.

The following gentleman was named for ballot as an ordinary member at the next meeting.

S. Fenn, Esq., proposed by H. F. Blanford, Esq., and seconded by the President.

The receipt of the following communications was announced.

1. From Bábu Gopinath Sen, Abstract of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor General's Office in March and April last.

2. From the Rev. C. Parish, a few notes of a trip up the Salween.

3. From Bábu Rájendralála Mitra, a note "on the Sena Rájás of Bengal as commemorated in an Inscription from Rájsháhi."

The Bábu read his paper, of which the following is an abstract.

The inscription was found in that part of the Rájsháhi district called the "Burrin," close by the village of Deoparah, Thannah Godágari. Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C. S., to whom the Society is indebted for the stone which bears the inscription as also for a transcript and English, Bengali and Sanskrit translations of the record, says that it was lying in a jungle near a flight of black stone steps, half buried under earth, and close by an old tank. Its purport is the dedication of a temple and a tank to Pradyumnesvara, a form of S'iva who was the tutelary deity of the Sena Rájás. The names recorded are those of Vijaya Sena, Hemanta Sena, Sumanta Sena and Vira Sena, the last three being new to history. The name of Vijaya occurs in the Bákerganj plate decyphered by J. Prinsep, and was an alias of Sookh Sena, the father of Ballála Sena. The date of the record, the Bábu said, must be the middle of the 11th

century, and he proved it by a quotation from the *Samaya Prakás'a* which says that Rájá Ballála Sena completed his work, the *Dána-ságara*, in the S'áka year 1019=A. D. 1097, before which Ballála must have lived for many years to compile so large a work. A copy of the work has lately been found, and in its introduction the names of Ballála's father and grandfather Vijaya and Hemanta have been met with. Víra Sena, the Bábu assumes to be the proper name of Ádis'úra, the first prince of the Sena Dynasty, *S'úra* being a synonym of *Víra* "a hero," and *Ádi* indicative of his being the founder of the family. His age, deduced by calculating the *paryáyas* of the Kulina Káyasthas, and by the usual average of 18 years to each reign, has been ascertained to have been between 964 and 1000 A. D. Adverting to the caste of the Sena Rájás, the Bábu states that the popular belief of their having been Vaidyas was unfounded and opposed to the testimony of authentic records. The only two inscriptions of the Sena Rájás which have been hitherto met with, describe them to have been descendants of the Moon or Kshetrias of the Lunar race. Haláyudha, who lived in the court of Lakshmaṇa Sena and was his chief law officer or Lord Chancellor—*Dharmádhyaksha*, states that he was a Kshetriya, and Kuláchárya Ṭhákura, who lived about the end of the 15th century, calls Ádis'úra the "sun of the Kshetriya race" *Kshetriya vaṅsa haṅsa*. The Bábu therefore takes them to have been Kshetrias, and accounts for their having been called Vaidyas by supposing that they must have belonged to that branch of the Kshetrias called *Ambashṭhas* (the *αμβάστραι* of Ptolemy) and were in later days confounded with the mixed caste of *Ambashṭhas* or Vaidyas. Abul Fázel and Pere Tieffenthaler say that the Senas belonged to the Káeth caste which is, according to the Bábu, not remarkable, for the Káyasthas have, from their first advent in Bengal, more than once put forth their claim to be reckoned as Kshetrias.

4. From Bábu Chunder Sikar Chatterjea, through the Surveyor-General of India, Note on a Whirlwind at Pundooah.

The following letter accompanied the communication.

"I beg to enclose herewith a copy of a sketch and report sent at my request by Mr. Thompson's Sircar, Bábu Chunder Sikur Chatterjee, of a small cyclone that occurred about three weeks ago near Pundooah. I thought it would be interesting, as we seldom have an opportunity



coveries in India.

PROC. AS. SOC. BENGAL 1865.



CENTRE LINE OF RAILWAY

750  
39 1/2 MILE POST



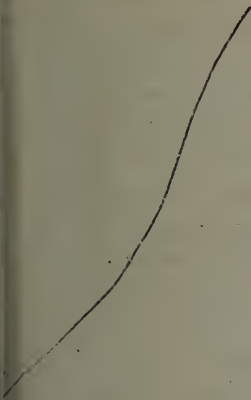
240  
39 MILE POST

Ranagore Village

Unidali



*A rough Sketch of the track of the whirlwind, near*  
**PUNDOOAH**  
*on the evening of the 5<sup>th</sup> May 1865.*



DOWN SIDE

Bridge

1 1/2 132

Bridge

300 ft >

1 1/2 131

38 1/2 MILE POST

UP SIDE



Telegraph





of seeing the limits both of the outer circumference and of the vortex of a circular storm so clearly defined, eleven Telegraph posts being thrown down on one side of the centre in the direction of its course and nine Telegraph posts being thrown down on the other side of its centre in an opposite direction, its greatest diameter was about one mile, and the diameter of its vortex about 200 feet, its progress was at the rate of about 10 miles an hour or less, the velocity of its revolutions I have no means of ascertaining, but its disastrous effects, when at its height, appear to have almost equalled those of the great cyclone in October last, only of course within much smaller limits."

The following is a description of the Whirlwind.

"The cyclone commenced about 3 miles on the south-west part of the Ranagore village at about 18 o'clock with very slight violence, and did not cause any damage to that portion, but when it got to about half a mile distance from Ranagore, it took its greatest violence at about 18 h. 15 min., it went whirling round through Ranagore village and put that village to thorough destruction, and then it went towards the north-east corner, passed the Railway about 18 h. 20 min., blew down 20 Telegraph posts, and broke some bricks off the parapet walls of the bridges Nos. 131 to 133 without doing any material injury to them. Then it went on in the same direction, passed through a portion of the village named Tinnah, blew down about 40 houses, some trees, &c. &c., went on about three miles further than Tinnah village; at last it got to a marsh land where it blew a lot of fishes with the water out of the marsh, &c., then stopped about 18 h. 30 min.

"In Ranagore village 300 houses, of which one was a pukka building and the rest of clay built walls and strong thatching of timber and bamboo work, have been blown down and afterwards set afire. Seventeen men were killed, of whom 15 died the same night, and 2 died two days after the occurrence, on account of the walls of their houses falling on them; and in Tinnah village about 40 houses were blown down and through that there were three men killed. A donation for the relief of the sufferers has been sent by the Government."

Mr. W. Theobald, Junior, read the following note on the discovery of stone implements in Burmah and a memorandum on additional discoveries in India.

*Note on the occurrence of Celts in British Burmah.*

The interest awakened by the first discovery of celts in Bundelkand, seems destined to receive additional impetus in whatever quarter a really effective search is made for stone weapons. In the Madras and North-west districts, the researches of Dr. Oldham and Messieurs Foote and King of the Geological Survey, and the independent labours of Messieurs Cornish, Fraser and Robinson have brought to light an astonishing number of flint weapons of the ordinary chipped or antique type, a notice of which has already been laid before the Society and a more elaborate and detailed account of which has just been published with plates in the Madras Journal. I have myself now the pleasure to announce that stone weapons are also met with in Burmah, somewhat sparsely within the British boundary and not much below Prome in Pegu Province, but more abundantly above the frontier, along the upper valley of the Irawadi, if we may place reliance on native testimony in the matter.

The Burmese call these weapons *Magio* or *Thunder-chain* (Anglice *Thunderbolt*) and believe that they are projected from the skies with lightning, and not only prize them as medicine, but as rendering the owner of one invulnerable. On this account they are very difficult to procure, and I have been asked 50 rupees for one of the ordinary smooth Indian type, and 15 rupees is a common price to pay for anything pretending to be authentic. The value of these implements has possibly led to imitations being made, but little skill is required to detect such imposture.

The accompanying sketch\* of Burmese celts shows the different types which have hitherto occurred to me.

Nos. I. II. III. and VIII. may be varieties of one type. They are all smoothed and well polished and are unlike any weapon I am acquainted with from India. No. V. is of a common Indian type of smoothed celt, (compare with No. XI. from Bundelkand) whilst Nos. IV. and VII. are again entirely different and have evidently been used in a handle, which I do not think was the case with any of the others. No. VI. is probably a charm or ornament, and may possibly be manufactured recently out of an old celt, but its probable history or use is extremely doubtful.

\* The sketch has not been published.—EDS.

According to native testimony, both bronze and copper celts are known, but are so highly valued as never to be parted with, and the only one I ever saw was a palpable imitation. Mr. Foote in his very interesting paper on stone weapons from Madras has made a slight mistake which I may as well here correct. His words are: "Excepting a doubtful fragment of a stone implement found by Mr. Theobald of the Geological Survey of India in the Gangetic alluvium near the mouth of the Soane (Son) no traces of chipped stone implements had previously been discovered in India." Now the only fragment of a celt found by me in the alluvium of Behar was a fragment of a celt of the polished, not chipped type. This fragment was figured in the *Journal* and no more doubt attaches to it than to the most perfect weapon existing. An extremely dubious celt was likewise figured, so roughly shaped, as hardly to deserve the name of being chipped, but which I consider an authentic tool. The only other doubtful case I now produce, No. IX. and it certainly is doubtful if it is not merely an accidentally weathered fragment of hard tessalated rock, but it certainly is not of the chipped type. At the same time, long before my attention was awakened on the subject, I believe I have met with silicious flakes in the alluvium, which had attracted merely a cursory notice, and were referred by me to old gun flints, but which I now believe to have been of a very different character. No record, however, was ever made, and to Mr. Foote undoubtedly belongs the credit of first announcing the discovery of chipped celts in India—though anticipated by Mr. LeMesurier as regards arrow-heads. The slight stone flakes used by the Andamanese, though of course very similar, cannot fairly be placed in the same category with the established forms of celts in habitual use among preadamite man.

"The following note, I now read, on stone weapons found in Bengal is by Mr. Ball of the Geological Survey.

*Stone Implements found in Bengal, 1865.*

The circumstances under which these implements were found are as follows: being somewhat sceptical as to the artificial origin of certain celts I had seen at different times, I was anxious to make a collection of obviously naturally fractured pebbles, in order that I might see how closely their forms would approximate to those of undoubted

artificial origin. With this intention I examined on the Therria coal field, various heaps, and spreads of pebbles derived from the conglomerates which are so characteristic of the Lower Damoodah series of rocks. These pebbles consist of gneiss, quartzite and sometimes even granite; a large proportion of them are jointed, or perhaps to speak more correctly cracked, the planes of easy fracture being inclined at a small angle to the major axis. Supposing several of such planes to co-exist in a pebble, a smart blow at either apex would produce a disunion of the parts, and a stone would be the result which might be mistaken for a bonâ fide implement; but such a stone would lack the chipped appearance which all those of undoubted artificial origin possess. No. 3 of my collection may have been the result of natural causes; but it is difficult to conceive any natural causes by which such a symmetrical form as No. 1 could have been produced, and the same applies but in a less degree, to No. 2.

To describe the several implements in detail.

No. 1. So made from a pebble of greenish quartzite, upon one side the original surface is still seen. While resembling some of the Madras specimens, it differs from all of them that I have seen in the ratio which its thickness bears to its length amounting as it does to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Its strength suggests that it may have been used in the manufacture of others. It was found upon the surface near the village of Kunkune, 11 miles S. W. of Govindpoor on the Grand Trunk Road.

No. 2. Is made of a micaceous quartzite, it resembles closely some of the Madras specimens; in it also there is a face consisting of the original surface. It was found by Mr. Hughes in the Bocharo coal field.

No. 3. Is of doubtful artificial origin: its shape suggests that it may have been used as a spear or dart-head. It was found not far from the locality given for No. 1.

It is not improbable that more extended investigations in the neighbourhood of the localities given, may bring abundance of these implements to light. It will be interesting to find in Bengal, evidences such as have been found in other parts of India of an early primitive race of men.

The Librarian submitted a list of the additions made to the Library since the meeting held in November last.

LIBRARY.

The following are the additions made to the Library since the meeting held in November last.

*Presentations.*

*\*\* The Names of donors in Capitals.*

The Flora of the Jhelum District of the Punjab, by Dr. J. E. T. Aitchison.—THE AUTHOR.

The Book of the Aquarium, by S. Hibberd.—LIEUT. R. C. BEAVAN.

The Utilization of Minute life, by Dr. T. L. Phipson.—THE SAME.

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————— Almanac for 1862.—THE SAME.

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Acts of the Apostles, with a Map.—THE SAME.

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Das Ursprungliche Zend Alphabet, Von R. Lepsius.

Handbuch der Zendsprache, von Ferdinand Justi, Parts 1 to 4.

Zend Avesta, by Dr. F. Spiegel, Vol. III.

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४७	सारासारतन्त्र	

१२०	राधाकृष्णलीला			
१२०क	गौराङ्गाष्टक			
१२०ख	उपासनाार्चना साधनपद्धति			
१२०ग	श्रीकृष्णकवच			
१२०घ	श्रीकृष्णपूजापद्धति	..	..	रघुनन्दन
८५	भक्तिरत्नावली	..	..	विष्णुपुरी
१२६	अष्टावक्रसंहिता	..	..	अष्टावक्र
१	गोपालतापिनी सटीका			
१२५	ब्रह्मसंहिता	..	..	ब्रह्मा
६२	चैतन्यचरितामृत	..	..	गोपाल
६२क	कृष्णयामलतन्द			
६२ख	नवद्वीपपरिक्रमा			
६२ग	श्रीगुरुवैष्णवाष्टक			
६२घ	वैष्णववन्दना			
६२ङ	अद्वैताष्टक	..	..	सार्वभौमभट्टाचार्य
६२च	गोखाम्यष्टक	..	..	श्रीनिवासाचार्य
६२छ	राधिका स्तोत्र	..	..	वेदव्यास
६२ज	श्रीगुरुस्तवराज	..	..	शिव
६२झ	चैतन्यरत्नमाला(खण्डिता)			
६२ञ	चैतन्याष्टोत्तर शतनाम			
६२ट	श्रीनिव्यानन्दयुगलाष्टक	..	..	श्रीवृन्दावनदास
६२ठ	चैतन्यचन्द्रामृतटीका(खण्डिता)			
१५७	अद्भुतसङ्ग्रह	..	..	शिव
८०	रसामृतासिन्धु			
३५	प्रयोगामृत			
३५क	मैघज्यरत्नावली			
३५ख	चरक (शारीकस्थान)	..	..	चरकमनि
३५ग	वाजीकरणाधिकार			
३५घ	योनिव्यापत्			
३५ङ	भावप्रकाश			
३५च	कुसुमजननविधि	..	..	भावमिश्र

३५क	बालतन्त्र .. .. .	कल्याण
३५ज	कुञ्जिकातन्त्र(असम्पूर्ण)	
५६	श्रीकृष्णचैतन्यचरितामृत .. ..	शिवानन्दसेन
६७	भाषा पयारग्रन्थ .. .. .	वासुदेवघोष
६७क	चमत्कारचन्द्रिका.. .. .	नरोत्तमदास
६७ख	गीतगोविन्द.. .. .	जयदेव
६७ग	भाषाग्रन्थ (खण्डित) .. ..	नरोत्तमदास
६७घ	कतिपय सङ्ग्रहवाक्य	
६७ङ	गुरुदक्षिणा	
१५५	क्रमदीपिका .. .. .	केशवाचार्य
८३	माधुर्यकादम्बिनी	
१५२	खरोदय भाषाटीका सहित ..	शिव
१५२क	नवग्रहस्तव .. .. .	शिव
१५२ख	पञ्चस्वर .. .. .	प्रजापतिदास
१५२घ	ज्योतिःकर्मविपाक .. .. .	भृगु
१५२ङ	सामुद्रिक	
१५२च	सिद्धान्तरहस्य .. .. .	राघवचक्रवर्ती
१५२छ	नीलकण्ठताजिक .. .. .	नीलकण्ठ
०	श्रीमद्भागवतसूचिका .. .. .	अनूपनारायणतर्कशिरोमणि
८७	गीतावली	
८७क	पद्यावली	
८६	रत्नावली.. .. .	कौशिक ओगौरीदत्त पण्डित
८६क	वाग्मतीतीर्थयात्राप्रकाश.. ..	गौरीदत्त
५०क	गौरिकाञ्जलिका .. .. .	शिव
५०ख	वृहद्गौतमीतन्त्र .. .. .	शिव
५०ग	श्रीकृष्णचिह्नवर्णन	
४	वृन्दावनलीलामृत	
	मथुरामाहात्म्य	वेदव्यास
१११	गोविन्दोपासनार्चनपद्धति	
१३६	पद्यावली	
	लघुहरिभक्तिविलास	रूपगोखामी











PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

FOR AUGUST, 1865.



The monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on the 2nd instant.

A. Grote, Esq., President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Presentations were announced—

1. From the Boston Society of Natural History, several Nos. of the Journal and Proceedings of the Society.

2. From the Imperial Society of Cherbourg, Vols. IX. and X. of the Memoires of the Society.

3. From W. S. Atkinson, Esq., a fine collection of Lepidoptera. The President proposed that the special thanks of the meeting be voted to Mr. Atkinson, which being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

S. Fenn, Esq., duly proposed at the last meeting, was balloted for and elected an ordinary member.

The following gentlemen were named for ballot as ordinary members at the next meeting.

C. H. Tawney, Esq. proposed by Mr. H. F. Blanford, seconded by Mr. Beverley.

J H. Peppe, Esq., proposed by Mr. Grote, seconded by Mr. Blandford.

The Chairman brought forward a report from the Council recommending the election of Mr. E. Blyth to fill the vacancy, on the list of the Society's Honorary Members, caused by the death of Dr H. Falconer.

The report stated Mr. Blyth's claims in the following terms :—

“ Mr. E. Blyth is well known to all Indian Naturalists through the Society's own Journal, in which, besides periodical Museum reports which are in themselves full of information interesting and useful to field Naturalists in this country, he has published several Monographs on groups of birds, such as the Cuckoos, Hornbills, &c. Mr. Blyth had, before coming out to India in 1840, published a paper in which he brought together the different species of the Genus *Ovis*.

“ The extensive and valuable collections in the Society's Museum, which are now in course of transfer to Government, may be said almost to have been gathered by him while he was the Society's Curator.”

The Chairman announced the satisfaction which he experienced in finding that the Council had made such a selection. The last few elections of Honorary Members had added to the list the names of oriental scholars, and it was right that the new candidate should represent science.

The Hon'ble G. Campbell gave notice that, at the next meeting, he would move for a report from the Council of the replies and information elicited by the Circular seeking to obtain a series of the Crania of the races and tribes of British Asia, and of the character of the Crania so obtained; also to call the attention of the members to the great importance of inquiries regarding the aboriginal races in our immediate vicinity.

Mr. Campbell prefaced his notice with the following remarks :—

“ The Science of Comparative Philology, and through it the wider and greater science of Ethnology, may truly be said to have been originated, in an active and practical form, in this very assembly. All attribute to the early labour of Sir W. Jones and his fellow-workers the first place in the movement, which now, in its ultimate development, has made Ethnology the most popular and rising science of the day—so rising that I expect soon to find that, instead of collecting

postage stamps, young ladies of an intellectual turn will collect nice little cabinets of *Crania* for the inspection of their friends. Here then being the egg, where this great bantling was chipped, we must always take a maternal interest in it. It has outgrown our local limits. We are now but one of many bodies co-operating in a great work. I believe that none have throughout co-operated more efficiently than this Society. But one great advantage has passed away. In its early years the Sanscrit was a Literary and Scientific gold field as prolific as California or Australia. Nuggets in abundance rewarded the eager inquirer. By the eagerness and avidity of that inquiry those surface nuggets have been nearly exhausted. Still, earnest labourers do great things for the cause of knowledge, that acknowledgement is thoroughly due to many of our present members. But they have, as it were, passed from the Nugget-finding to the Quartz-crushing stage; slowly and laboriously they work out their results. My object now is to suggest that it appears to me that, taking Ethnology in its broad sense, there is at our very doors, another and perhaps an equally rich gold field almost wholly unexplored and in which a rich store of nuggets lies ready to hand.

“Already my friends Bábú Rájendralála and others have noticed and discussed the question of the non-Sanscrit elements in the modern Indian languages and races; but that question is still, it is admitted, very obscure. It can only be solved by a knowledge of the sources whence those elements must have come, viz. the aboriginal races. It seems strange that we should at this moment have in constant and immediate contact with us—working around us daily—men of a race and of languages wholly different from our own,—a race certainly among the most interesting—perhaps the very oldest in the world; and that we should yet have scarcely any accurate knowledge of them, physically, linguistically, or in any other way. Any day you may see working on the ditches of the Maidan, perhaps working on the repairs of this very house, men whom the eye at once singles out as of an unknown race and of a form which, I am, I confess, inclined to think, probably more closely than any other, hands down to us something like what may have been the original Adam of the human species.

“We are all pretty well agreed that there is some relationship between ourselves and the races who call a Bull, Bail, a Cow, Gow,

and a Mother, Mama. Some may think that the first word in the mouth of an English or Hindoo child 'Ma-ma' is the mere human bleat like the Ba-a of a lamb. But this is not so; we now know that still more widely diffused young humans do not call their mothers Ma-ma but 'Ai' or 'Aya,' and it is probably with tribes of these latter 'Aya' races that I am now dealing.

"Already the Council of the Society has, to some extent, taken up the subject by the Circular to which I direct my motion, by which attention is called to that most essential object, the collection of specimens of the Physique of Indian races and especially of the Crania by which they are principally classed. And my object is to urge on the members of the Society the importance of co-operating in that and other ways, towards ascertaining accurately the position, in the great human race, of the aborigines who form the population of a great tract of country in what I may call the immediate vicinity of Calcutta. For, from the commencement of the hill country immediately west of the line of the East India Railway far into Central India, these races occupy the country in great numbers and they principally supply our labour market.

"From various sources, the opinion more and more gains strength that before the appearance of the present races, Europe and Asia were, in very remote times, inhabited by another and more primeval race of which the Australian savages have been taken as the nearest modern representatives. All the oldest Crania seem to approach to this type, and in language also traces of the ancient speech seem to linger in the Basque country, in the North of Europe, and elsewhere. Now the Australian type does not stand alone. It is well ascertained to be but one branch of a very low but very widely spread race of men usually called Negrito (to distinguish it from the true Negro), a very black, very ugly, very thick-lipped, very wretched and very savage race, spread over the whole of the Australian-Indian Archipelago and the extreme Southern Islands and Peninsulas of Asia. In all these countries, this Negrito race is always found to occupy, in an aboriginal character, the interior and more inaccessible parts, while the exterior parts have been occupied in times comparatively recent (but still prior to authentic history) by other races. Approaching India from the South and East we have this Negrito race, in a com-



pletely pure and savage state, both in the Malacca Peninsula and in the Andaman Islands. The nearest part of India to the Andamans is the Coromandel Coast, and over the nearest part of that Coast, in the Eastern Ghats, I find an aboriginal tribe called *Chenchwar* described, by an officer acquainted with Malacca, as "just what you might suppose to result from the crossing of Malacca aborigines with the common people of this country." This last remark leads me to an observation which has occurred to me both from all I have seen and all I have read, viz. that the general form and type of the Aboriginal races of the interior of Peninsular India seems, *primâ facie*, to approach very closely to that of the great Negrito race, which I have noticed, and to suggest the idea, (which their geographical position renders extremely likely) that they are in fact but branches of that race who have been, like most of their congeners, surrounded and overwhelmed by another advancing and superior race, and, where not absorbed or intermixed, have been driven into the wildest hills and forests of the interior.

"These remarks have been, to a great degree, suggested to me by the perusal of a most interesting paper by Col. Dalton, Commissioner of Chota-Nagpore, and I deem it an especially fortunate circumstance towards the inquiry which I advocate, that the country which is the main seat of the aboriginal tribes is administered by a man of the greatest scientific ardour and interest in the matter. Col. Dalton's paper tells us, I may say just enough to make us wish for more, and it is evident from his observations that there is much yet unknown to him in regard to which others may largely assist him. Especially we may look for much to those Missionaries who have, with such admirable devotion and success, tamed and converted large numbers of these races. I will only read a short passage in which Col. Dalton describes the appearance of one of these tribes.

"The Jushpore Oraons are the ugliest of the race, and appear to me utterly destitute of all ambition to rise into respectability of appearance. With foreheads 'villainous low,' flat noses, and projecting maxillaries, they approach the Negro in physiognomy'—and a little lower down he describes them as 'dark and coarse-featured, broad noses, wide mouths and thick lips.'

“The few skulls which have been received must be examined scientifically, and they are yet too few for any safe induction, but to my unscientific eye, the skull of an Uraon Cole placed on the same shelf as two Andaman skulls seemed so similar in the general bullet-headed character that I have put them on the table.

“Principally on slight philological grounds, the aborigines of India have been usually classed as Turanian or Mongolian, but the highest authorities make clear, what mere appearance indicates at a glance, that (excepting altogether the very different tribes of the hills East of Bengal) the Peninsular aborigines have no immediate connection whatever with Thibetans or Mongols. They are only classed as Turanian in that very wide and uncertain sense which includes Australians, Polynesians, and even the American Indians. And Dr. Caldwell in his very exhaustive work on the languages of Southern India, while he shows certain affinities to the Finnish and other languages, also shows that the Dravidian languages bear in their structure a marked affinity to those of Australia. Certainly so far as the external appearance of the living races goes, there can be no doubt of their *Negrito* resemblance. Col. Dalton, in some farther notes, in answer to queries of mine which he has very kindly furnished, still farther confirms his remarks just quoted by me. He seems to think the Uraons peculiarly Negro-like, and says that they have sometimes woolly hair. Every description of every practical observer, and my own observations during several recent travels, all tend to show the same general type in all the aboriginal tribes of the Peninsula. Many of the descriptions seem absolutely identical with those given of the *Negritoes* of other lands. But of course these mere popular remarks must be confirmed by more accurate and more scientific observation. The *thick lip* is the most marked characteristic of the aboriginal races to the casual observer.

“I have taken a good deal of trouble to look through all the Journals of this Society, and of the London Society, and other sources of information. But I cannot find that there exists any full information whatever on any subject connected with these races. Dr. Caldwell and others have probably told us nearly all that can be known regarding the Southern tribes, but there the aborigines seem to have been

absorbed in the general population; the savage non-Hindoo tribes are few, scattered, and much intermixed in blood. It is in the North of the Peninsula that the aborigines are found in large masses and of purer type, and it is regarding them that inquiry is wanting. Dr. Caldwell and his fellow labourers, who have successfully affiliated together all the Southern tongues, civilised and savage, in one Dravidian class, seem also to have shown as satisfactorily as it is possible to show from scanty Catalogues, that not only the Gonds, but the Uraon Coles (the low-type Negritoës of Col. Dalton) and the Mountaineers of the Rajmehal Hills are also Dravidian. This is just what we should have expected, but it is a surprise to find that among tribes in appearance and character so nearly of one type, and dwelling to so near one another, that we know them all under the general name of 'Coles,' there is so extreme a difference of language that the tongue of the Uraon Coles of Chota-Nagpore and that of the Moondah Coles of the same district have not, so far as our slight knowledge extends, exhibited even the same affinities as are found between widely different branches of the Turanian class. In truth, however, we have but very small vocabularies and no grammars of these languages, and farther inquiry will probably either affiliate them, or lead to the discovery of a curious meeting of very different races in the plateau of Chota-Nagpore. In short, endless and most interesting problems may be opened out in tracing the various races of Moondahs and Kharwars and Korewahs and Bhoois and Kaurs of which Col. Dalton's paper gives us glimpses. The Moondahs, Sontals, and several other tribes are clearly related by the bond of a common language not yet ascertained to be Dravidian, and the possible foundation of some of the Northern languages, though the affinity is not yet found.

"From a vocabulary taken by Dr. Voysey at Ellichpore (and published in the Society's Journal) of a tribe called "*Coours*" in the Gawalghur hills of the Sautpoora range, I find it to be evident that these "*Coours*" are very nearly allied to the Moondahs and Sontals of this side of India. This brings us very near to the Bheels and Coles of the hills to the North of the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana, regarding whom also we have scarcely any information. They are probably allied to our aborigines, the word Cole or Coolee being a wide one, applied by the Hindoos to the Helot races whom they subdued or drove to the hills.

“Being then convinced that these races form a subject of inquiry than which none can be more worthy of the Members of this Society, I venture to suggest four Divisions of Inquiry.

1. The languages; we should like to have, not only the Vocabularies but the Grammar and structure.

2. The appearance; which can be now so well preserved and conveyed by Photographs.

3. The mental qualities, manners, and institutions; especially it would be interesting to know whether the Oraons, Moondahs, Sontals, &c., when settled, have municipal institutions like the Hindoos or live under a patriarchal constitution.

4. The Osteology; the collection of Skeletons and Crania.

“It should only be added that the aboriginal tribes are now in many, or most places, so intermixed with Hindoos (whose more intense Arian individuality more influences the cross breeds) that specimens, to be of use, should be as pure as possible, in fact to get the true type it would be well to seek for, as it were, *exaggerated* specimens—the most aboriginal among the aborigines—the most ugly among the ugly, such as Col. Dalton found among the more remote hills, and such as I can find any day by a judicious selection of the most ill-favoured Coolees on the Maidan. I beg to move the request to the Council of which I have given notice.”

Dr. Colles said :

“The ethnology of the aboriginal races of India, the study of which has been advocated by Mr. Campbell, is one of the greatest importance, and it is a stigma on the Society that it has been so long neglected. Of the four subjects of enquiry proposed by Mr. Campbell, three, viz. the language, appearance, and manners of the races in question, can only be studied on the spot. The fourth subject, their osteology can only be studied where, as in the Museum of this Society, a collection of Crania exists. It must be remembered, however, that Crania, in their entire state, are only like the backs of unopened books; to obtain inferences from them sections must be made, so as to allow of internal measurements being taken. The first step, in such a case, is to obtain a standard, and for this purpose I would recommend that sections of the most typical skulls, both of the aboriginal and invading (Arian) races in the Museums of the Asiatic Society and Medical

College should be made, and the necessary measurements taken, so as to allow of an approximate standard set of dimensions, for the principal races, to be laid down. With this standard all subsequently obtained Crania should be compared, and the standard itself modified according to the results so obtained."

The Chairman observed that he felt much obliged to Mr. Campbell for bringing the subject forward. It was a subject to which he had called the Society's attention some years ago at one of their annual meetings and he believed that the Circular to which Mr. Campbell had just alluded, was the consequence of his remarks on that occasion. Without venturing to anticipate the report, which the Council would have prepared for the next meeting, he expressed his fears that it would be an unsatisfactory one, as that but few Crania had been gained for the Society's collection. The difficulty of obtaining Crania of unmistakable identity was very great, and when they were of doubtful identity, they were hardly of any value. As regards the skull of the Andamaner on the table which Mr. Campbell had particularly referred to, there was no guarantee that it was what it purported to be, having only been found in the hut of an Andamaner. He hoped that Col. Dalton's promised paper on the Koles would be received before the next meeting, and he expressed his belief that Mr. Campbell might rely on the Society's cordial cooperation in prosecuting these ethnological enquiries.

The Council reported, that the draft Act, for the establishment of the New General Museum, had been prepared and submitted to Government for approval by the Museum Transfer Committee. A copy of the draft had been sent to the Council. The Secretary then read the purport of the several clauses of the Act, and the Chairman explained that a special meeting would hereafter be called for its consideration, and for the Society's final ratification of the conditions of transfer.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mr. C. Horne.

"I found amongst the effects of a deceased pilgrim, a packet of little stamped silver bits (I will try, and send you 2 or 3) of which the last very interesting paper put me in mind. They are punched, and I, in my ignorance, took them for Japanese coins. The silver is much alloyed.

"Here are correct drawings of the only 7 I have preserved. They are of very nearly equal weight (the differences between them being

extremely slight), and it is odd that none could tell me what they were. On second thoughts, you must have many, and it is not worth while sending. The first which I made in May, 1862, contained perhaps 200 or more, and I fear the balance have been melted up at Benares.

“I have deferred my paper on mason marks until I should hear from other parts of India. I cannot, however, trace any, and their use, whatever it was, appears to have been confined to Magadha and thereabouts, and not to have lasted for many centuries. Bábu Rájendralála Mitra has made out many for me from Bakarya Kund, and these are *all* of the Gupta period. Hence the date assigned in our paper is much thereby confirmed, as most of the stones so inscribed, appear to have been never moved since first laid, the inscriptions having become legible by the foundations of massive structures having become bare. I should like a statement of Mr. Peppe’s, in a letter of his to Mr. Grote, to be corrected. It occurs on page 82 of the Proceedings, where I am made to say, that the temple of Kooch is Buddhist and Mr. Peppe described the temple to me. I suggested that it might possibly have been erected at the same time as that of Boodh Gya, the date of which in my “Notes” I hold yet to be an open question. I never saw the temple at Kooch, nor was I aware it had an *arched* chamber in it.

\* \* \* \* \*

“I should like much to ascertain what is the opinion of archæologists as to the bacchanalian figures alluded to and figured in our paper. They have no affinity to your museum “Silenus”—and they are not at all Indian. The head dresses are most quaint.”

The following two letters from Mr. Peppe, about the Boodh Gaya temple, were read, and the photographs referred to, exhibited.

*Gya, 27th July, 1865.*

“I have just returned from Boodh Gya and proceed to give you the result of my examination of the arches. As far as I am able to give an opinion, the internal arches *i. e.* the roof of the lower chamber, and the three arches in the middle chamber, are as old as the building itself, the larger arches in the porch, and those giving cover to the staircases, I believe were subsequently built, at all events I saw sufficient proof to convince me that the main building was built and plastered, before the porch, as I found in several places that that portion of the

wall of the main building which is covered by the side walls of the porch, was covered with a coating of plaster and that the mouldings were perfect. Now this could hardly have been the case, had the porch and temple been built at the same time, and further the wall so covered by the porch wall had only *one* coating of plaster, whereas the whole building, porch and all, has had at different times *two* coatings of plaster, in the first instance it was highly ornamented with various devices, the second was plain, simply following the mouldings of the bricks.

“ Mr. Horne says the inserted work is clear everywhere ; I cannot help thinking that he must have been misled by the junction of the porch and main building, and I am the more inclined to believe this from what I remember of his remarks when we both visited the temple, for I could find no sign of any disturbance of the original masonry within or without the walls of the porch, which would have been quite observable had the walls containing the arches either in the middle or lower chamber been inserted after the main building was built ; you will be able to judge in some degree yourself, if you will carefully examine the Photograph No. 2, where the wall is very clearly shown, and also No. 1, but, as it is on a smaller scale, it is not so distinct.

“ He further says that, ‘ the floor of the upper chamber comes through the wall of the building,’ but I cannot see what this has to do with the inserted work ; it only shows that the upper chamber terminated at this point, and that the triangular opening went no further. In the Koch temple, the opening has perpendicular sides, and is much larger in proportion than the Boodh Gya one, and if the sides were prolonged, as at Koch, they would include the middle chamber, but I could find no sign that such had been the original structure although I examined the wall from every available place.

“ The Koch temple has only two chambers and there is only one arch ; viz. the roof of the lower chamber, I send a Photograph of the front of that temple, No. 8, which will give you a very good idea of its appearance and style.

“ I have the pleasure to send you herewith a set of nine Photographs, viz. :

1. View of the great temple at Boodh Gya with Amara Singha's Gateway in the foreground.

2. Nearer view, showing the courtyard and Buddha Pad.
3. View from the South, showing the Bodhi tree.
4. View from the North.
5. General view of the temple and courtyard from the North.
6. Temple of Tara Devi from the East.
7. Two Boodhs, from a cell in the courtyard.
8. Temple at Koch from the East.
9. Ditto ditto, from the South-West.

“The other Photographs are nearly ready and will be sent in a day or two. The weather being now so cloudy has prevented my getting them ready sooner.”

*Gya, 29th July, 1865.*

“I have just paid another visit to Boodh Gya in order to examine more carefully, than I was able to do on my last visit, the plaster covering the different parts of the temple, with a view to determine the age of the arches in the middle and lower chambers; the following is the result of the examination.

“1st. The four sides of the main building, above the terrace on which the Bodhi tree stands, has had two distinct coatings of plaster, the first or original one (in all probability applied immediately on its erection) is of such a distinct character as to be readily recognised; it is composed of fine lime with very little admixture of other materials, thin, and almost of the consistence of limestone, sparsely ornamented, and that where the outward coating is now ornamented the original coating was plain and *vice versa*; this coating is somewhat weather worn in some places, showing that some time must have elapsed before it was covered with the 2nd coating.

“2nd. The lower platform, as far as it has been exposed by the excavations conducted by Capt. Mead, has only *one* coating, but differs from the original coating of the superstructure in being thicker and applied in two layers, it is highly ornamented with a frieze of Lion's heads and hanging garlands, &c. but it is equally hard, it is therefore most likely the original coating of this part of the temple.

“3rd. Having therefore got some guide as to the covering of the temple as originally constructed, it may serve as a test of the relative age of the different parts of the building, more especially with reference to the age of the middle and lower chamber containing the arches.



“ Commencing with the lower chamber, the walls were found to have two coatings, the first or original one is composed of two layers, and is, when stripped of the superior one, blackened with age and smoke, and had been painted.

“ Ascending to the middle chamber, the wall is found to have *two* coatings, but each coating is in one layer, the lower one is thin and hard and had been painted; it therefore corresponds with the original coating on the out-side, and the wall of the lower chamber corresponds with the outside wall in the same way.

“ The upper chamber had also two coatings but only one is now remaining, but the floor shows the double coating in good preservation.

“ The porch, in front of the middle and lower chamber, has two coatings, but in this case the lower one is not of the same character as the original coating of the other parts of the building, it is softer, and it is highly ornamented in quite a different style to any other part, but the original coating is found on the wall of the temple covered by the side walls of the porch, without any second coating.

“ The deductions which may be drawn from the foregoing facts are :—

1st. That lower chamber, with its arched roof, is of the same age as the lower part of the temple.

2nd. That the middle chamber, with its arches, is of the same age as the main building.

3rd. That the porch was built at a later period.

4th. That some considerable time after the temple and porch had been built, the whole was replastered, with the exception of the outer wall of the terrace; why this was not plastered, it is difficult to say, most probably on account of the ornamentation, or was it, even then, covered by the accumulation of rubbish?”

Bábu Rájendralála Mitra said, that when at the June meeting of the Society he expressed his opinion regarding the antiquity of the Buddha Gayá arches, he little expected that it would be so soon verified by the independent research of so able and experienced an officer as Mr. Peppe. That gentleman had before him all that had been said by Mr. Horne and the Bábu on the subject, and was thereby fully prepared to direct his attention to those points which required the most careful scrutiny. His opinion, therefore, regarding the contemporaneity of the arches with the shell of the temple, may be taken to have settled

the question at issue. An opinion had been for a long time prevalent that the ancient Hindus knew not the art of erecting radiating arches. This was owing to the fact of most of the old Hindu temples having been roofed in by what is commonly called the projecting or horizontal arch, which in truth was no arch at all. But now as Mr. Horne has admitted that the shell of the Buddha Gayá temple is of the time of As'oka, and as the arches which support the roof of its ground floor and span its doorways, are acknowledged to be contemporaneous with the rest of the building, it must follow that the arches were built about 250 years before Christ; and since in those days the Hindus could not have derived any benefit from the experience of their neighbours, it must also follow that the art of building radiating arches in India was the result of an independent effort of the Hindu mind. It was true that Mr. Peppe thinks the porch of the temple to be a comparatively modern structure, but that was of no importance to the question, as the Bábu in his paper on the ruins of Buddha Gayá had not at all alluded to the porch, and the antiquity of any one single arch of the temple would prove the position assumed by him.

The receipt of the following communications was announced.

1. From H. Clarke, Esq. a letter on the monument of Assyro-Pseudo-Sesostris.

Mr. Blanford read Mr. Clarke's letter.

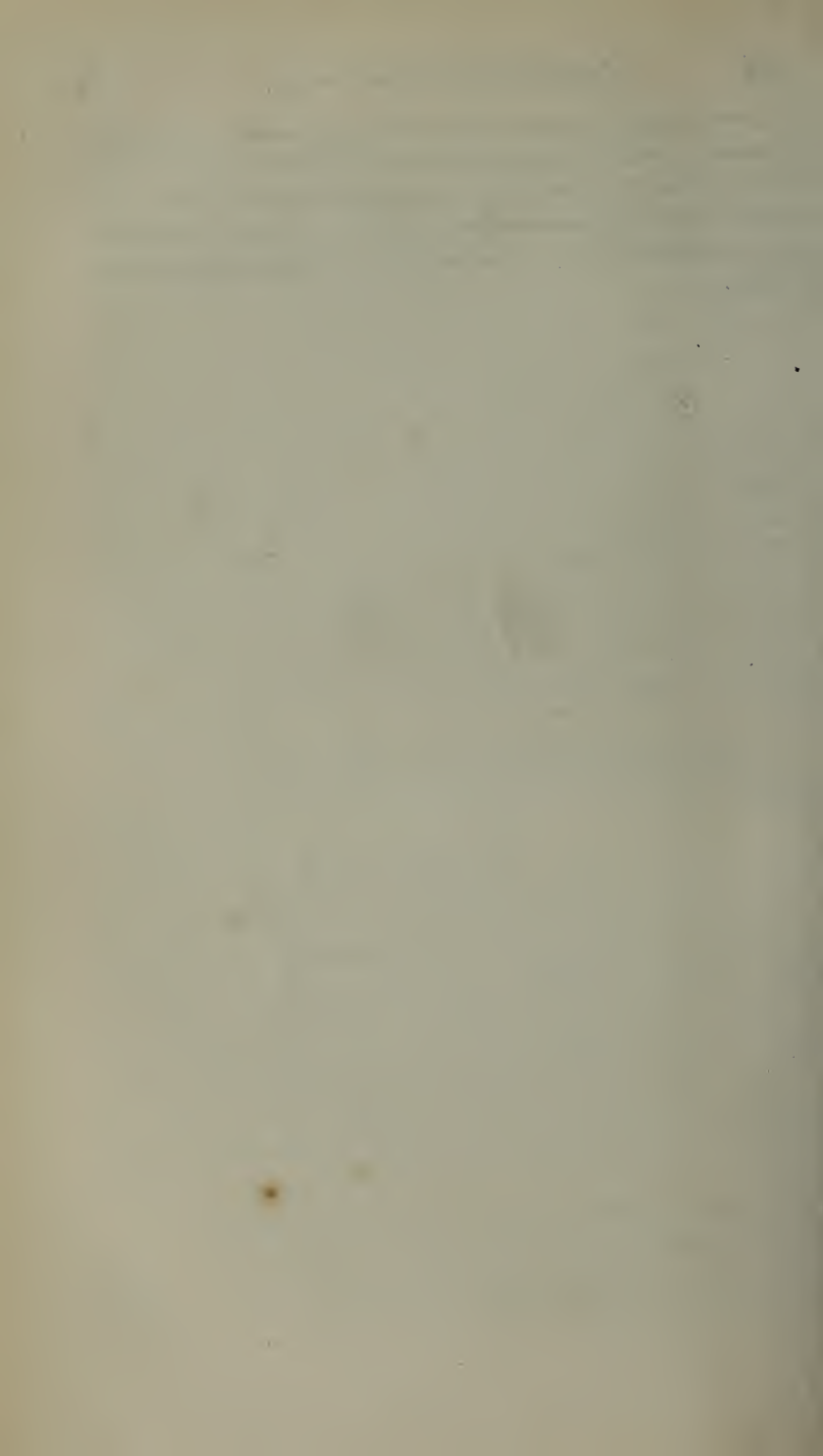
2. From Major-Genl. A. Cunningham, "Note on the coins of the nine Nagas and of two other dynasties of Narwar and Gwalior."

3. From W. Theobald, Esq. Jr., "Note on a collection of Land and Freshwater shells from the Shan States, collected by F. Fedden, Esq."

4. From Lieut.-Col. J. T. Walker, on the part of Capt. J. P. Basevi, R. E., a paper "on the Pendulum operations about to be undertaken by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with a sketch of the theory of their application to the determination of the earth's figure, and an account of some of the principal observations hitherto made."

The lateness of the hour prevented any of these papers from being read, but the Chairman expressed a hope that the Meeting would not separate without a vote of special thanks to Capt. Basevi and to Col. Walker for their communication, which he was sure would be read

with great interest in the Journal.—The paper of Capt. Basevi was one which explained the history of Pendulum observations from the date on which they had been commenced on the Great European Surveys, and the circumstances under which Col. Sabine's instruments had been obtained for employment on the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.





# Prospectus

FOR PURCHASING BY SUBSCRIPTION A TRANSLATION OF

## THE LIFE OF GAUDAMA,

[REVISED EDITION.]

BY THE RIGHT REV. F. BODDART, D. D.



The value of the above work is fully appreciated by all readers of Buddhist literature, and needs no recommendation.

The former edition has been out of print some years, and is often sought for. It is, therefore, proposed to issue a *Revised Edition*, with the notes improved and the text in a larger type than the former edition.

This edition is not only a *revision* but an *improvement*, in that it has been compared with several Pāli Texts of the original, obtained from Burmah since the first was printed, and the text enlarged to a great extent.

Should sufficient encouragement be given, the work will be put to press at once.

The book will be an *Octavo* of some 600 pages, and will be issued to subscribers, in stiff paper covers, at *5s. 6d.* per copy.

*N. B.*—The Secretaries of the Asiatic Society in Bengal will keep a register of the names of subscribers, and forward the work when published, to Indian subscribers.







IN accordance with the announcement of the Council in the Annual Report read at the Annual General Meeting held on the 11th January, 1865, the Proceedings of the Society's meetings will henceforth be printed in parts separate from the Journal, to be issued monthly to all members and subscribers. They will be paged and indexed separately, so that at the close of each year, they may, at the option of members, be bound up either in a small separate volume, or as a third division of the Journal.

The original papers which will henceforth form the Journal proper, will be classified under two heads, viz., Historical, Archæological, Numismatic, Philological and Literary on the one hand, and Natural and Physical Science on the other. With the latter will appear the Meteorological registers as heretofore. These two divisions will be paged and indexed separately, forming respectively parts I. and II. of the volume for the year. They will also be issued in separate numbers, alternately or simultaneously, according to the number and character of the communications awaiting publication.

The price of the Journal to subscribers will be the same as heretofore. The subscription to the Proceedings will be, to members, (additional copies,) 3 as. a number, or 2 Rs. 4 as. yearly, to non-members 4 as. a number or 3 Rs. yearly.

HENRY F. BLANFORD, }  
W. L. HEELEY, } *Joint Secretaries.*



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,  
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1865.

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The monthly general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on the 6th Instant.

A. Grote, Esq., President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Presentations were announced—

1. From Babu Rajendra Mullick, specimens of an Antelope, a Lemur, a Binturong, an Emu, a Chuckore and an Australian Magpie.

2. From C. Horne, Esq., specimens of bricks from the ruins of Sarnath and Bakariya Kund.

3. From Capt. H. H. Godwin-Austen, a Thibetan MS. containing stage instructions for the Mystery plays performed in Ladak.

4. From Babu Somanath Mookerjee, a copy of his edition of the *Ārya S'aptas'ati*.

5. From the Government of India, Foreign Department, a copy of Vol. VII. of a "Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries."

6. From J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq., through the President, a set of photographic views of the ruins of Gour.

Models prepared under the direction of Mr. H. H. Locke, of the Aerolite which fell at Gopalpore in the Jessore district on the 23rd May, 1864, and a *post mortem* cast of an Orang-outang, were exhibited.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Locke.

A letter from Maharajah Man Singh intimating his desire to withdraw from the Society, was recorded.

E. Blyth, Esq., duly proposed at the last meeting, was balloted for and elected an honorary member.

The following gentlemen duly proposed at the last meeting were balloted for and elected ordinary members :—

C. H. Tawney, Esq. and J. H. Peppe, Esq.

The following gentlemen were named for ballot as ordinary members at the next meeting :—

Lieut. C. Macgregor, proposed by Lt.-Col. Gastrell, seconded by Dr. Anderson.

P. Carnegie, Esq., proposed by Bábu Rájendralála Mitra, seconded by Mr. H. F. Blanford.

J. Middleton Scott, Esq., proposed by Mr. A. Grote, seconded by Mr. H. F. Blanford.

The chairman, on the part of the Hon'ble G. Campbell, brought forward his motion for a report on the Society's recent collection of human crania of which due notice had been given at the last meeting.

The motion having been carried, the Council submitted the following report.

#### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council beg to submit the following memoranda drawn up by the Assistant Secretary and the Curator.

On a proposal made by the President (Mr. Grote) at a Meeting of the Natural History Committee, held on the 11th February, 1862, for devoting special attention to the subject of Ethnology, with the view of bringing together collections of Crania illustrative of the various races inhabiting India and the adjacent countries, a circular letter was printed, soliciting the favour of co-operation from members and others towards the object in view.

Not a single copy of this circular letter was issued *direct* from the office, but 57 copies were sent to Dr. Macrae on the 25th March, 1862, and a dozen to the President on the 1st April.

In April 1862, a cranium of a Lurka Cole was received from Dr. Hayes of Singbloom; no letter accompanied the donation; it was forwarded to the Museum by the President.

Dr. T. Dillon, in a letter from Munnipore, dated the 20th January, 1863, promised to send a collection of Crania of the hill tribes of Assam and the Eastern Frontier, but not a single cranium has been received from him.

Col. Dalton, on the 10th April, 1863, announced from Ranchi the despatch of a collection of Crania, and enclosed statements of them.

He expressed a hope to send in due course more carefully prepared skulls for the museum.

The collection, consisting of 11 Crania, reached the museum in due course. In a letter dated the 13th September, 1863, Col. Dalton announced the despatch of a box containing 3 skulls and enclosed descriptive papers of them. Col. Dalton, however, in the letter, questions the correctness of the papers with regard to the characteristics of the tribes to which the skulls are represented to belong.

Besides the above, the President forwarded in November 1862, on the part of Mr. Browne, the cranium of a Kookie; and Col. Tytler presented in July 1863, two skulls, *supposed* to be skulls of Andamanese. Col. Tytler, however, in his letter dated 2nd July, 1863, states that they are *real* Andamanese skulls.

LALGOPAL DUTT,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

The following is a list of human skeletons and crania contained in the museum.

Two human skeletons and ten skulls are mentioned in the Mammalia Catalogue of the Museum. I have identified the ten skulls with the letters in the Catalogue, but have found only one of the skeletons, viz. that of an European. The missing one is described as that of a Nicobarian female. The skull first mentioned in the Catalogue is that of a Chinese, but no history of it is known, except that it was presented to the Society in 1836, by Mr. W. Carr, as a Chinese cranium.

The second is said to be a Chinese cranium although it is marked Burmese. Donor's name unknown.

The third is entered as a Burmese skull, but the donor's name is unknown.

The fourth is that of a Malay pirate; no further history.

The fifth is the skull of a New Zealander.

The sixth, seventh and eighth are Limbo, Bhotia and Lepcha crania and are said by the donor, Dr. J. R. Wittecombe, to be authentic, as he knew the individuals while living, and considered them good average specimens of the tribe.

The ninth skull is entered as that of a Hindu child; no history.

No. 10 as an Egyptian mummy head.

These skulls are lettered from A to K, exclusive of B.

Fourteen crania were received from Col. Dalton, and each skull is, in the MS. Catalogue, accompanied by answers to all the questions which were issued along with the circular. In one instance the habitat is unknown, and in 6 cases, the birth place.

These skulls are numbered according to the MS. Catalogue 1 to 14, and they have the Nos. on the frontal bone. Nos. 15 and 16, in the MS. Catalogue, are the Andamanese skulls presented by Col. Tytler. No. 17, in the same Catalogue, is the skull of a Nicobarian aged female, but I strongly suspect that it is the cranium of the skeleton which I have not been able to find in the museum.

No. 18, is a Kuki skull presented by Mr. Browne.

No. 19, Cranium of a Lurkha Cole, resident of Gatruah Peer Colehan Singbhoom, presented by Dr. W. H. Hayes.

Nos. 20 and 21, crania of Andamanese. One, of a man who was brought to Calcutta by Dr. Mouat, and died here. The other the cranium of an imperfect skeleton presented by Col. Tytler.

The skeleton of No. 20, is also imperfect. Both of these skeletons I discovered in the taxidermists' godown.

J. ANDERSON,  
*Curator.*

The Report having been read—

The Hon'ble Mr. Campbell said that it was greatly to be desired that a Scientific Report be drawn up of the collection of Crania now existing in the Museum.

The President stated that the collection not consisting of authentic specimens, the report would aid but little in the elucidation of science.

Dr. Boyes Smith then moved—

“That horizontal and vertical bisections be made of all the human Crania at present in the Museum. That this be done without delay, as a sound scientific basis to future craniological observations, on the plan approved by the Council.”

Mr. Theobald seconded the motion.

On this the Chairman proposed—

That this motion be referred to the Council with a recommendation that the bisections in question be made, and the results reported on in due course.

Carried.

Dr. Colles observed that as the collection was now small, this was the most proper time that measurements should be taken and recorded, and that it would be easy, when Crania are added to the collection in future, to measure them and compare them with the typical skulls.

Mr. Blanford remarked that though fully appreciating the importance of the proposals made by the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell, Drs. Smith and Colles, he was afraid that there was no one ready to devote himself to these useful investigations and to work out their results. He, in common with others, would hail as most welcome, any contributions to the ethnology of the country, founded on a study of the crania, but all scientific investigations demanded time and thought, which but few, who possessed the requisite preliminary knowledge could give in this country. The medical officers alone possessed the latter, but who among them was prepared to undertake the work? *Dilettanti* such as himself would undoubtedly receive such a report as that proposed by Mr. Campbell with much interest, but novel investigations required great thought and study, and there is no class of leisured men in India, who could, as in England, be expected to respond to the call of a scientific body, to devote time and attention to any line of enquiry that might be recommended to them. He thought that when volunteers presented themselves to carry out the measure proposed by Mr. Campbell, it would behove the Society to afford them every facility. But to call for information which no one was prepared to give, appeared to him premature.

Mr. Campbell expressed a hope that the able and learned professors of the Medical College and other Government Institutions who belong to this Society would assist the Council and the members of the Natural History Committee in this important and useful task.

Bábu Rájendralála Mitra then gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting that the Society should recommend to Government that registers of Magnetic and Ozone observations be kept at the Observatory attached to the Surveyor General's Office at Calcutta.

The Council reported that they had granted six months' leave of absence to Bábu Lálgopal Dutt, Librarian and Assistant Secretary, and had appointed Bábu Protap Chunder Ghose to officiate for him during the period.

The following letter from Mr. Horne was read—

“ I am delighted that my notes on Boodh Gya have led to such a discussion about the antiquity of the arches. As Messrs. Grote and Blanford have admitted the outer arches to be modern, I may consider that I have taken the outworks. There only remain the inner arches, the citadel so to speak. These to my thinking have been constructed as shewn opposite.\* The great hollow shell of the building, I hold, was originally plastered as shewn by the thin double lines. And light was admitted over the high doorway so as to fall on the image of Buddha, which faced west.

“ The plaster of the outer arches is very coarse, (I brought away samples of it,) and that of the inner work finer: but I hold, in this case, the plaster to be a very unsafe and totally untrustworthy test of age. For age after age, it has been made in the same manner and of the same material. By using different coloured chalk, I have, I think clearly distinguished old and new, and the grotesque ‘ Rishi’ or demon face (burnt in pottery apparently) built into the inner face of the arches of the roof seems to me to indicate a later date than Asoka—for it is fixed in the original building without doubt. The flower ornament outside *may be*, but does not look *old*.

“ I am delighted that so many are about to examine carefully this most interesting ruin, and would I could be of the party. If I have time I may send down a set of rough sketches of the figures in the disinterred railings. They are curious, and I await information as to whether any artist accompanies Mr. Grote, as in that case I will not do so.

“ All my remarks are open to correction, for I only spent two days at Boodh Gya; although I was not idle, but drawing, measuring and sketching all day.

“ My theory as set forth by the section plan, herewith sent, may easily be tested on the spot, I shall be delighted to hear of the results of the researches of any members of the Society stimulated as they have been by those of Bábu Rájendra Lál Mitra and myself.”

“ P. S.—To build the tower, beams were let into holes in either side, but not piercing the work, and if ever there formerly were floors,

\* In a drawing accompanying the letter.



they were thus supported by beams. The roofing in with timber (sal probably) of the top is worthy of further enquiry. All points to extensive restoration."

The following letter from Major-General Cunningham, communicated by the Government of India, was read.

" *Nynee Tal*, 12th July, 1865.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 536 C, dated 27th May, 1865, forwarding copy of a letter No. 156, dated 21st March, from the Secretary of the Asiatic Society, suggesting that advantage should be taken of the newly discovered magnesium light to make photographs of the interiors of the various cave-temples of India which have hitherto been inaccessible to the art of photography.

"2. The principal cave-temples of India may be divided into the three following distinct groups according to their geographical position :—

I. Bombay series, comprising the caves of

1. Elephanta.
2. Kanari.
3. Ellora.
4. Karli.
5. Ajanta.
6. Junir.

II. Central India series, comprising the caves of

7. Bâg.
8. Dhamnâr.
9. Kholvi.

III. Bengal series, comprising the caves of

10. Barâbar, near Gaya.
11. Khandagiri in Cuttack.
12. Mahavellipoor.

Of these twelve series of caves, I have myself visited five, and I am therefore able to speak of them with more confidence than of the others which I have not seen. But since the receipt of your letter, I have read all the accessible notices of the other cave temples, that I might be able to offer to Government, the best opinion in my power on the interesting subject which has been submitted for my consideration.

“3. I agree most fully with the Council of the Asiatic Society, in thinking that photographic representations of the sculptures and inscriptions in the interiors of the caves would be of high interest, not only on account of their architectural beauty but also for the material aid which they would undoubtedly afford towards the illustration of the ancient history of India. Some of these caves, however, as those of Barâbar near Gya, are simple excavations with smooth bare walls which offer no subject whatever for photography—others again, comprising *all* the examples in Central India, which have been executed in a coarse laterite, are now so ruinous that they possess no remains of sculpture worth the trouble of photographing, and not a single inscription of any kind. I have myself examined the two sets of caves at Dhamnar and Kholvi; and as the third set at Bâg are described by Dr. Impey to be excavated in the same coarse laterite, I am quite satisfied that it would be a mere waste of both time and money to make photographic representations of them.

“4. After striking out of the list the four sets of caves just described, there still remain the Bombay series of caves which are all easily accessible from Bombay itself, and the two sets of caves at Cuttack and Mahavellipoor, which, as they can be most readily reached from Calcutta, I have called the Bengal series of caves. Under these circumstances, I think that it would not be advisable to employ a single photographer for places so far distant from each other as the east and west coasts of India, but rather to entrust the work to two separate photographers of Bombay and Calcutta to whom the two series of caves would be easily accessible.

“5. It is difficult to lay down any specific instructions for the guidance of the photographers who may be employed on this duty. The selection of the best points of view must of course be left entirely to the taste of the photographers themselves. But to secure a complete and satisfactory set of views of the interiors of our Indian caves, I would make the following selection obligatory, and leave the rest to the judgment of the photographers.

1. One general view of the interior of every *Chaitya* cave, taken from some point near the entrance.

2. One general view of the interior of every *Vihâr* or monastery cave.

3. Photographs of *all* the sculptures and paintings that are still in tolerable preservation.

4. Photographs of all interior inscriptions.

“6. The great caves on the Bombay side of India are so well known that I consider it needless to offer any remarks regarding the great importance of obtaining photographs of all their sculptures and paintings. But the caves of Khandagiri in Cuttack are so little known, and have been so imperfectly explored, that I think it necessary to draw attention to the high interest which attaches to them, not only on account of their great antiquity but also for the superior style of their sculpture, which Mr. Fergusson considers finer than any thing that he had seen in India. Indeed its superiority appeared to him so striking that he expresses a wish that the sculpture ‘could be cleaned and casts taken of it.’ He compares it to the sculpture of the Sanchi Tope, near Bhilsa, and affirms that ‘it resembles European art more than any other.’ With this opinion I fully agree, as some of the Sanchi Tope bas-reliefs offer the only sculpture that I have yet seen in India which at all approaches the beauty of European art.

“7. I will conclude my remarks with a strong recommendation that the proposal of the Asiatic Society should be carried out at once, and I would suggest that grants should be made for the purpose to the Asiatic Societies of Calcutta and Bombay, which would thus become responsible for the satisfactory execution of this most interesting work.”

The receipt of the following communications was announced—

1. From Bábu Gopinath Sen, an Abstract of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor General’s Office in May last.

2. From the Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta, a letter containing a few remarks on some temples in Kashmir.

The Secretary read the above, as follows :—

“During a recent tour in Kashmir, I was struck with the fact that the very remarkable interest of its antiquities is not generally appreciated. Those indeed who only know the valley from Lalla Rookh, probably believe that its chief attractions are palm trees and orange groves, unless they have paused to consider whether such vegetation is common between 5,000 and 6,000 féet above the sea, but even we in India, though safe from this delusion, are scarcely aware of the beauty

and extent of its architectural remains, and therefore of the twofold pleasure in store for us when we pay it a visit. They are described, though imperfectly, by Mr. Fergusson in his *Hand-book of Architecture*, and very fully by General Cunningham in the *Asiatic Society's Journal*, September, 1848. It would be waste of time to repeat what he has so well told : but I desire to write a few lines introductory to an account of some temples omitted in that paper, to be furnished I hope by my friend, Mr. Cowie, when he has completed his service as chaplain in Kashmir for the present year. In these short notes I shall assume an acquaintance either with Mr. Fergusson's or General Cunningham's sketch of Kashmirian architecture, and especially with its resemblance to Greek art.

"1. On the Jhelum, half way between Srinagar and Islamabad is the site of Aventipura, where are the shattered remains of two large temples, identified by General Cunningham with the *Aventiswami* and *Aventeshwara* of Kashmirian historians, both dedicated to Siva, for Swami and Ishwar when they stand alone, are, as is well known, especially applied to the divinity. What I have now to tell is about the smaller of the two, *Aventiswami*, which consisted as usual of a *vaós* or sanctuary, the temple proper, standing in the middle of a large quadrangle, with a lofty gateway in the middle of one side.\* Of this gateway, a considerable portion remains, but the sanctuary is reduced to a mass of huge stones and fragments of columns and carving heaped together in a confused mound. As we stood examining it, a scene occurred resembling that in the *Antiquary*, when Edie Ochiltree distrusts Mr. Oldbuck's speculations as to the date of a supposed Roman earthwork, by the inopportune remark, 'I mind the bigging of it.' I was reading aloud for the benefit of our party, General Cunningham's account of the temple, and his positive assertions that it could not have been destroyed by an earthquake, but must have been blown up by the gunpowder of some Mahometan iconoclast, Sikander or Aurungzib, when an old village patriarch, who found out what I was saying from one of the Maharajah's officials who had been sent to escort us, suddenly exclaimed, 'But it was not blown up: I

\* Henceforth I shall always use "Sanctuary" for this inner building, the supposed abode of the god, and "Temple" for the whole structure, peristyle, sanctuary, and gateway. But in some cases the Temple consists of nothing but a sanctuary.

saw it thrown down by the great earthquake 50 years ago.' The assertion certainly seemed fatal to General Cunningham's speculations, though on the other hand, as the condition of the Aventeshwara temple is exactly like that of Aventiswami, it is singular that in both cases the earthquake should have spared the innocuous gateway, and utterly overthrown the sanctuary or actual abode of the idol, a distinction which savours strongly of Aurungzib. However, whatever be the case with the sanctuary, the powers of nature have plainly been at work in the rest of the temple, for either by earthquakes or by the lapse of time, the ground has completely silted up, so that the whole peristyle of the quadrangle, has been buried. When General Cunningham was here, he caused a small portion of the ground to be excavated, and a beautiful fragment was thereby revealed, consisting of fluted columns standing a little in front of a series of trefoiled arches, each enclosed within a triangular pediment, flanked by pillars, and ornamented with human-headed birds, such as we afterwards saw at Martund, the grandest of Kashmirian ruins. As we paced the grass near this fragment, it seemed plain that we must be walking over pillars of equal beauty, and that the whole peristyle probably remained underground. So we asked the Maharajah's jemadar whether we also might employ diggers, whereupon, with the promptitude of a paternal government, he gave the *hukm*, and forthwith twenty coolies with pickaxes and spades rushed upon the scene, and began to dig in a place which he selected as promising. We then continued our voyage up the river, saying that on our return we hoped to see the result of their labour, and to pay them according to its progress. Five days after, we again moored our boats at Aventipura. To our great delight we found about 20 feet of the peristyle uncovered, on the side opposite to Cunningham's excavation, displaying a continuation of trefoiled arches between ornamented pillars, with detached columns in front. The newly revealed pillars are more varied and rich in their decoration than those previously discovered. Part of the architrave had fallen down just in front of the arcade, but this displacement seems merely local, and there is little doubt that by active digging the whole peristyle will be displayed almost in its original beauty. I could not stay to see this done, but Mr. Cowie took measures for continuing the work, and I have since heard from him that it has been advancing

with very satisfactory results. The visitors were subscribing towards the cost of it, and though I hear that there has lately been a difficulty in procuring labour, yet it was hoped that this was only temporary. If the whole peristyle is uncovered, not only will there be a most interesting addition to the antiquities of Kashmir, but as Aventipura is within a morning ride of the capital, one of the most beautiful and instructive among the architectural sights of the valley will also be one of the most accessible. Mr. Cowie will doubtless send to the Society an accurate description of the whole temple, with careful measurements, and (I hope) photographs.

“ 2. At the village of Bhowar near Islamabad are Buddhist caves, of which one is highly interesting, but as Bhowar is also close to the magnificent temple of Martund, the cave is rather obscured by so august a neighbour, and travellers are apt to miss it. In this neglect they are encouraged by a book often taken as a guide, called the *Diary of a Pedestrian in Cashmere and Thibet*, which is to be commended rather for its pictures than for its letter press. On reaching Bhowar the pedestrian remarks: ‘Beyond a tank teeming with sacred fishes, there appears nothing whatever to be seen here, so, taking warning from this, we thought it not worth while proceeding to Bamazoo, where we were told there were caves, but fed the fish, and retraced our steps,’ &c. And even Genl. Cunningham may rather deter the less adventurous traveller from attempting the caves, by his frightful description of the bats and other abominations which he encountered in the most important one, and of the difficulty of the ascent to it. But by pursuing his course from the village to the caves, the traveller will (1) fill up the time during which he must wait for breakfast; (2) enjoy a delightful walk by the gushing streams of the Lidar, an affluent of the Jhelum; (3) see while walking a good specimen of a Vihara, for the hills at the head of the valley have been scarped by the river into cliffs which are hewn into numerous square chambers, once the abode of Buddhist monks; and (4) visit without any of the difficulties formerly experienced, the most perfect sanctuary in Kashmir. There are two principal caves. The first is that of Bhima Devi, a straight narrow fissure in the mountain, widening at the end into two small chambers, which are in the condition attributed by Cunningham to the other cave, for it is filled with countless bats, who, disturbed by the

torches, fly all about the visitor, flap against his face, and nearly poison him with their stench, while he soon discovers that the soil over which he walks is composed of their guano. As there is absolutely nothing of art or antiquities in this filthy place, and as the annoyance is undeniable, the traveller had better decline to enter it, and proceed at once to the other cave, that of Bhaumajo (the Pedestrian's Bamazoo) which is now wholly free from these horrors, and approached by no more difficult access than a steepish path and a short ladder. In the middle of this cave is a sanctuary, still as perfect as when it was first built, the natural walls of the cave supplying the place of the peristyle of Aventiswami, so that he who wishes to restore in imagination the sanctuary of that temple, may do so by examining this of Bhaumajo. He may supply from it the pilasters, square topped doorways, pediments, trefoiled arches, and pyramidal roof broken into two stages, which once adorned Aventiswami, and he may even picture to himself its interior decorations, from the immense lotus which now expands over the whole ceiling of Bhaumajo. Genl. Cunningham's paper, except as to the bats, dirt, and inaccessible position of the cave, will be, as usual, of the greatest service to the visitor.

"3. At the village of Bhariyar, near Naoshera, the last stage on the road from Murree to Baramula, is a very important temple which was choked up with snow when General Cunningham visited the valley, and he only surveyed it through a telescope from the opposite side of the Jhelum, as he was returning to our territory by way of Mozufferabad. He also says that the quadrangle was filled with trees which impeded his view of the architecture: this certainly is not the case now. Taken altogether, it is the most complete specimen of a temple which we saw, the general plan being exactly that of the temples at Aventipura and Martund. The upper part of the gateway is gone, and over it is a kind of wooden verandah. So too the top of the stone pyramid which once surmounted the sanctuary has been replaced by a wooden substitute. The peristyle is entire; and all the chief characteristics of the Kashmirian style are here exhibited—the capitals of Doric solidity, the wide intercolumniations, and the trefoiled arches. The temple is less elaborately decorated than those of Martund and Aventipura, but whether this is a proof of antiquity or degeneracy, must be determined by better archæologists than myself. A careful descrip-

tion and measurements of the temple will be supplied by Mr. Cowie, and Messrs. Shepherd and Bourne have published some beautiful photographs of it. The 'Pedestrian' does not notice it at all, as his journal at Naoshera is occupied by an account of his tumbling into the water, and of the loss of a sheep, 'which most seriously affected the success of the day's dinner arrangements.'

"4. I will put together in conclusion two or three matters of less consequence. At the head of the exquisite little lake of Marusbal, which should be visited for its lovely scenery, is a small sanctuary now so engulfed by the advancing water that only its pyramidal top appears above the surface. By paddling up to it in a little boat we could see the upper part of the pediment, and found that within it, as at Pandrethan, a cross-legged figure is sculptured. And while the traveller is exploring the city of Srinagar, which, in spite of its filth, contains many objects of interest, he should visit a mosque called by the boatmen the Pádsháhi Musjid, where Zein-ul-ab-ud-din, the Sultan who introduced shawl-making into Kashmir, erected his mother's tomb on the foundations of an old temple, which is noticeable for a fine gateway, ornamented with representations of the temple itself in bas-relief; and for the remains of a quadrangle having 84 recesses, which once contained as many emblems of Siva, 84 being a favourite number with the old Kashmirian architects, and connected, as Genl. Cunningham explains, with the worship of the Sun. These small models of temples, often placed on pillars, are noticed both by Fergusson and Cunningham, and are very curious and instructive. Perhaps the best is to be seen in the middle of an open space near the Junma Musjid of Srinagar, which in itself deserves a visit on account of the forest of deodar columns by which its roof is supported.

"I do not know whether these stray remarks, soon to be superseded I hope, by Mr. Cowie's more elaborate descriptions, will be of any use as a very unpretending appendix to Genl. Cunningham's valuable paper. But so many of us now go to Kashmir and miss much that is interesting from the want of any trustworthy guidebook, that small contributions of actual experience may be useful as enabling travellers to study a phase of architecture not only noticeable for its beauty and grandeur, but historically important, as giving ocular demonstration of the influence exercised by the Greek Kingdom of Bactria on the neigh-



bouring parts of India. He who wishes to understand the style, should at least take care to visit the temples of Bhaniyar; the Takht-i-Suleiman (the oldest of all); Pandrethan (about four miles above the upper end of the city of Srinagar, in a pond, and hidden by trees, so as to be hard to discover); Aventipura, Bhaumajo, and Martund. I would only venture in conclusion to raise a protest against Genl. Cunningham's name of the *Aryan style*, which seems objectionable for two reasons, as applying the designation of a main division of the human race to the art of an insignificant province, and so founded on a mixture of two derivations. Why not the Kashmirian style?"

3. From the Govt. of India, Public Works Department, the Report of the Archæological Surveyor to the Govt. of India, for the season 1863-64.

4. From R. H. Barnes, Esq., abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at Gangarooma in Ceylon, in March, April and May, 1864.

Mr. Blochmann submitted to the meeting a few queries on the palæography of India. He said:—

"It is very curious that nearly all those nations write from the left to the right, in whose alphabets the names of the letters, considered as words, have no meaning. On the other hand, those nations who write from the right to the left, use certain words as names for the letters of the alphabet that have meanings, which, moreover, are in most cases perfectly clear. A Greek on hearing the word 'Alpha,' thought of nothing else, but the first letter of his alphabet. With us also, the words *zed*, *aitch*, *ef*, &c. have no other meanings besides their denoting certain letters. In old Shemitic alphabets, however, the case is different. There, *aleph* (ox), *beth* (house), *nun* (fish), *kaph* (open hand), &c. signify (1) certain objects and (2) certain letters.

"On examination of the old Canaanitic alphabets, *i. e.* the alphabets of the Hebrews, Samaritans and Phœnicians, the following facts will be found to be true.

1. The words, used as names for the letters of the alphabet, express tangible objects only, never abstract ideas.

2. Each of these words commences with the letter which the word represents in the alphabet, *e. g.* *daleth* (door) stands for *d*.

3. The oldest symbol for each letter represents a rude, but often very happy, drawing of that object which the name of the letter

denotes, *e. g.* the oldest symbol for *nun* (fish) represents a fish; the oldest symbol for *beth*, a house; for *aleph*, (the head of) an ox, &c.

4. The profiles of these rude drawings are drawn facing to the left. This is most remarkable.

5. There are no symbols for any vowel. For even *aleph* is reckoned in all Shemitic languages among the consonants.

“It appears then that the inventors of the oldest Shemitic alphabet selected from their language certain common words (there are 22), of which each was to express that letter, with which the word commenced. They appear to have then drawn in rude outlines the object, which each word denoted, and must have agreed moreover, to use in future exclusively the symbol, which they had once fixed. Thus they selected the word ‘*nun*,’ to express the letter *n*, they represented the *n* sound by a fish, as the word *nun* means fish, and agreed to take in future no other word of their language, commencing with *n*, except *nun*, to represent the *n* sound. This ingenious limiting of the symbols forms, in my opinion, the stepping-stone from the hieroglyphics with its varying symbols, to our mode of writing.

“I made just now the remark that the profiles of the symbols chosen by the inventors of the oldest Shemitic alphabet, look always to the left. The symbols are drawn from the right to the left. This is exactly the way, in which every inexperienced draughtsman draws. Ask any child to draw several heads of men or animals in a horizontal line, at the side of each other. You will find, that all the heads look to the left. Is it not therefore but natural, that the old inventors of the Shemitic alphabet, unpractised as they were, should have likewise drawn the figures towards the left, and in putting the symbols together for the purpose of writing, have commenced from the right and passed on towards the left.

“We have abundant and striking proofs that the old Canaanitic alphabet is the basis of our modern alphabets. Even the legends of the Greeks and Romans prove it. The Phœnicians have been the writing masters of all nations on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, (trading nations and the pioneers of civilization), although, for very strong reasons, they seem not to have been the inventors of the alphabet which they propagated.

“Now we might conclude, *à priori*, that the nations whom the

Phœnicians taught, should have found the symbols and the Shemitic names of the letters inconvenient enough. Hence the numerous changes, abbreviations and additions, in our Western alphabets. These changes were of course introduced very gradually. Thus the Greek letters  $\phi$ ,  $\psi$ ,  $\omega$ , were added by the Greeks during the 5th century B. C.; the letter G was invented by a freed slave in Rome about 230 B. C. (Plutarch's Quaest. Rom.), who put the new letter after our F, transferring the unroman Z to the end of the alphabet, where it has since stood. Again the letter W, the youngest letter in the world, is of Germanic origin, and found in English and German only.

“The pictures representing the letters were also more and more reduced, to two or three strokes. This changed also, though very gradually, the mode of writing from the right to the left. The *βουστροφῆδόν* inscriptions form the metabasis to our writing from the left. They are the oldest Greek inscriptions we have. When once the symbols of the letters had become mere strokes, the *direction* of the strokes was a mere practical question. For if the writing commences at the left, the letters are liable to be effaced by the moving hand. For this reason, the modern Japanese also, write the letters in vertical columns commencing at the left.

“The ultimate origin of our English alphabet from a Shemitic alphabet explains its numerous deficiencies and redundancies. It is a curious circular moving of circumstances, that we should now-a-days induce Shemitic nations to adopt a Romanized alphabet.

“The question arises now, whether the letters of the Sanscrit shew any resemblance to Shemitic symbols. Dr. Weber believes he has traced several most striking similarities. I should be glad, if any of the learned members could give me some information on the following points :

“1.—Is there any trace that the names of the letters of the Sanscrit alphabet have been longer in form? At present they are all monosyllables.

“2.—Are there differences in figure between the oldest symbols and the later ones, and are the oldest symbols clumsier and of more strokes?

“3.—Was Sanscrit ever written from the right to the left or *βουστροφῆδόν*?

“ 4.—Was there at any time perhaps only one symbol for *k* and *kh*, *g* and *gh* and so on ?

“ 5.—What are the legends or historical facts connected with the inventions of the Sanskrit letters or of alterations in the alphabet ?”

Bábu Rájendralála Mitra, in reply, stated that the Pali in the Ariano-Pali inscription of Affghanistan was the only instance in which an Indian dialect was written from the right to the left, but the Arian characters were avowedly of Phœnician origin and they bore no relation to the indigenous alphabet of the country. They ran a parallel course in India for about three centuries during the domination of the Bactrians in the Punjab and Affghanistan, but never could take root by the side of the old Sanskrit, and fell into desuetude on the expulsion of the Sakae from India, and that never, since that time, nor before the introduction of the Arian, was Sanskrit ever written from the right to left. The oldest form of the Sanskrit characters known, the Bábu said, were the Lat characters, which, according to James Prinsep, were current six centuries before the Christian era. They were of indigenous origin, either originally invented, or designed from native models which existed in the country ; probably the latter, judging from the perfection which they had attained at a very early period. With regard to nomenclature, the Sanskrit, he said, never had any thing in common with the cumbrous and unscientific system of the Semites. It never used the names of natural objects to indicate its literal sounds, nor force their rude figures to do duty for letters. However much the names of familiar objects may enable children to learn the alphabet quickly, they were by no means well adapted to convey the sounds they were intended to represent. The *alpha* of the Greeks, for instance, and the *alif* of the Persians, do not give any idea of the power of the letter, whether it was equivalent to *a*, *l* or *f* ; and the *lambda* in the same way gives us four very dissimilar sounds when we want only one. The English was not open to this objection except in the cases of *w* and *z*. But the Sanskrit was superior to it, for with great scientific precision it names its letters after their pure literal sounds, added for the sake of pronunciation, to the fundamental uncoloured vowel *a* instead of mixing them with different vowels at random before and after them as in the English. Looking to its superior arrangement, classification, wonderful precision and thoroughly inde-

pendent character, the Bábu said, he could not believe that the Sanskrit alphabet was in any way related to any of the Semitic alphabets.

After some further conversation in which the Hon'ble George Campbell, Bábu Rájendralála Mitra and the President took part, the subject was dropped.

The Librarian submitted his report of the additions to the Library, since the meeting held in July last.

#### LIBRARY.

The following are the additions made to the Library since the meeting held in July last.

#### *Presentations.*

##### *\*\*\* The Names of donors in Capitals.*

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vols. I. to IV.—THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Smithsonian Contributions to knowledge, Vol. XIII.—THE SAME.

Constitution and Bye-Laws of the Boston Society of Natural History; with a list of the members.—THE SOCIETY.

Journal of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. VII. Parts 1, 2, 3, 4.—THE SAME.

Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. IX. Pages 1 to 320.—THE SAME.

Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië, Vols. XXIII. XXVI. XXVIII.—THE BATAVIAN SOCIETY.

Annual Report on the Improvement of the Harbors of Lakes Michigan, St. Clair, Erie, Ontario and Champlain, of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. D. Graham, for the year 1858.—THE AUTHOR.

Report on Mason and Dixon's Line in relation to the intersection of the Boundary Lines of the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware, with a Map, by Lt.-Col. J. D. Graham.—THE SAME.

The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. I. Part 2.—THE SOCIETY.

A Lecture delivered at the Dacca Exhibition of 1864, (in Bengali), by Kassicanto Mookerjea.—THE AUTHOR.

On the Identity of Xandrames and Krananda, by E. Thomas, Esq.—THE AUTHOR.

Gobardhone Achárya's Árya Saptas'atí *আর্যসপ্তশতী* by S'oma Nátha Mookerjea.—THE EDITOR.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India, and neighbouring countries, Vol. VII.—THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Reprint, No. 2.—THE SAME.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Vol. XIV. Nos. 74, 75.—THE SOCIETY.

The Calcutta Christian Observer, Vol. XXVI. Nos. 304, 305.—THE EDITOR.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, (*Palæontologia Indica*) Vol. III. Parts 7, 8.—THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ditto ditto, Vol. III. Parts 7, 8.—THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Ditto ditto, Vol. III. Part 8.—THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Report of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, from 1st November 1864, to 30th April, 1865.—THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Report on the Administration of the Province of Oude, for 1863-64.—THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. III. Part 2, and Vol. IV. Parts 2, 3.—THE SAME.

Annual Report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency, for 1862-63.—THE SAME.

Report on the Administration of the Province of British Burmah, for 1863-64.—THE SAME.

Report on the Administration of the Bengal Presidency, for 1863-64.—THE SAME.

Report of Proceedings of the Government of India, Public Works Department, for 1863-64.—THE SAME.

Annual Report of the Geological Survey of India, for 1863-64.—THE SAME.

Annual Report on the Administration of the Straits Settlements, for 1863-64.—THE SAME.

Report on the Registration of Ozone in the Bombay Presidency, by Dr. H. Cook, for 1863-64.—THE SAME.

Report on the Police of the Town of Calcutta, and its Suburbs, for 1864-65.—THE SAME.

The Christian Intelligencer, Vol. XXXVII. Parts 2 to 8.—THE EDITOR.

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, Nos. 88, 89.—THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Vol. XII. Part 1.—THE SOCIETY.

Annual Report with Tabular statements for the year 1864, on the condition and management of the Jails in the North Western Provinces, by S. Clark, Esq.—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, Vol. XXXII.—THE SOCIETY.

The Agra Law Journal, Vol. II. Nos. 15, 16, 17.—THE COMPILER.

Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History, of New York, Vol. II. Nos. 10 to 16.—THE LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Memoires de la Société Imperiale des Sciences Naturelles de Cherbourg, Vols. IX. X.—THE SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in the Punjab, No. I.—THE SOCIETY.

Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, for 1863.—THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Returns showing the Operation of the Income Tax Act in the North West Provinces, for 1863-64.—THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Purána Sangraha, পুরাণ সংগ্রহ by Bábu Kaliprosonno Singh, Part 15.—THE EDITOR.

Journal of the Statistical Society of London, Vol. XXVIII. Part 2, with a list of the members.—THE SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London, Vol. IX. Nos. 3, 4.—THE SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Dublin, Vol. IV. Part 2.—THE SOCIETY.

The Journal of Sacred Literature and Biblical Record, by H. Cowper, Vol. VI. No. 14.—THE EDITOR.

Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes Gesellschaft, Vol. III. No. 1.

*Exchanges.*

The Athenæum, for May and June, 1865.

The Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science, Vol. XXIX. Nos. 198, 199, and Vol. XXX. No. 200.

*Purchases.*

The Ferns of British India, being figures and descriptions of Ferns from all parts of British India, by Capt. R. H. Beddome, Parts 3, 4.

Iqbál Námah-i-Jahángirí جهانگیري نامه, Persian MS., Vols. I. II.

Kávyá Kalápa, काव्यकलाप by Hurreedoss Heerachánd, Parts 1, 2 and 3.

S'ri Pingaládars'a, श्रीपिंगलादर्श by Kávi Heerachánd Kánjee.

Braja Bháshá Kávyá Sangraha, ब्रजभाषाकाव्यसंग्रह by the same, Parts 1 and 2.

Dictionnaire Classique, Sanscrit-Français, par E. Burnouf, Part 6.

Pre-Historic Times, as illustrated by ancient remains and the manners and customs of modern Savages, by Sir John Lubbock.

India, under Dalhousie and Canning, by the Duke of Argyle.

Le Bouddisme; ses dogmes, son Histoire et sa Litterature, par M. V. Vassilief.

The Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Nos. 89, 90, 91.

Comptes Rendus de l'Academie des Sciences, Tome LX. Nos. 19 to 26, and Tome LXI. No. 1.

Indische Studien, von Dr. A. Weber, Vol. IX.

Journal des Savants, for May and June, 1865.

Revue des Deux Mondes, for May and June, and 1st July, 1865.

Revue et Magasin de Zoologie, Vol. XVII. Nos. 4, 5.

Annalen der Physik und Chemie, von J. C. Poggendorff, Band CXXIV. Stück IV. and Band CXXV. Stück 1.

Orient und Occident, von Th. Benfey, Vol. III.

The Edinburgh Review, Vol. CXXII. No. 249.

The Natural History Review, Vol. IV. No. 19.

The Westminster Review, Vol. XXVIII. No. 55.

The Quarterly Review, No. 235.

Exotic Butterflies, Part 55, by W. C. Hewitson.



Sanskrit-Wörterbuch, by Bohtlingk and Roth, Vol. IV. Bogen  
61—76.

Über die Aechten Kirgisen, by W. Schott.

Genera et Species Staphylinorum, by G. F. Erichson.

*Sept 6th.*, 1865.

LAL GOPAL DUTT.





# Prospectus

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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL:  
EDITED BY  
THE SECRETARIES.

No. X.—NOVEMBER, 1865.



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1865.



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,  
FOR NOVEMBER, 1865.



The monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on the 1st November, 1865.

A. Grote, Esq., President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Presentations were announced—

1. From Capt. A. B. Melville; ten Stereoscopic photographs illustrating some of the Buddhist monasteries and remains of Kashmir and Ladak.

2. From Dr. John Anderson; specimens of two monkeys.

3. From Mr. Grote; a specimen of *Carpophaga bicolor*.

4. From T. Boulton, Esq.; specimens of *Corvus Splendens* and *Oriolus melanocephala*.

5. From Babu Rajendra Mullick, specimens of a white pea hen, a Cassowary, a Nilgai, and a pony 30 inches high.

6. From A. C. L. Carlyle, Esq.; a live Python.

7. From F. Fedden, Esq.; Geological specimens from Burmah and the Shan States. The following letter accompanied the presentation.

“I have much pleasure in sending herewith a few geological specimens, collected during my trip through Burmah and the Shan States. Those from the Salween river exemplify the remarkable polish, and also the peculiar black coating, that some of the rocks in its channel have received. Among the bones and osseous remains from the sand and pebble cliffs on the east bank of the Irawaddee, near Yoynan Khyoung, there may be something of interest, or worthy of the Museum.”

8. From S. Jennings, Esq.; specimens of oceanic shells.

9. From Babu Gour Doss Bysack; a specimen of a Gecko from Bagerhaut.

10. From Messrs. Saché and Westfield, through Dr. Boyes Smith; 2 photographs of groups of the Andamanese who lately visited Calcutta with Mr. Homfray. These were accompanied by careful measurements and the following notes by Dr. Smith, and also a partial vocabulary of the Andaman language.

*Note.*

“Seven aboriginal Andamanese were brought, in September last, to Calcutta, by Mr. J. N. Homfray, Harbour Master and Assistant to the Superintendent, Port Blair.

“Through the courtesy of Mr. Homfray, the opportunity was taken advantage of, for recording a few observations regarding their Ethnological peculiarities.

“The result, in abstract, is shown in the following table of measurements.

“These were taken by my friend Dr. J. P. Colles and myself.

“Photographs of the individuals in question were carefully executed by Messrs. Saché and Westfield, Photographers, of Calcutta; and well-mounted copies of these, displaying the individuals in groups, clothed, and in a naked state, were kindly presented by those gentlemen, through me, to the Asiatic Society.

“It may not be uninteresting to note the general impressions formed of these primitive people by those to whom they were absolute strangers.

“In general appearance they were certainly not dignified;—being of short stature, with rather ugly physiognomy, and complexions almost as dark as Africans. The women were for the most part rotund and inclined to corpulency; although one of their party—*Annie*, a girl of 14—was well-grown, and displayed decided symmetry of form.

“Five of the party were females, one an adult male, and one a boy aged 11.

“The man, who was 30 years of age, was rather slight and active looking. But he already showed signs of failure of strength from age. Indeed he had *Arcus Senilis* in both eyes. Their race is essentially short-lived. The boy was quick and active, and presented a very ready intelligence and a keen sense of the ridiculous.



“The name of the adult male was *Eeröla*. His wife’s name was *Channa Daröla* (*Æt* 22). She was the mother of three children.

“The boy’s name was *Kaalölah*,—his *alias* being “Sidi Sahib.”

“Of the four remaining females, who were all unmarried, two were called *Poongöla*, the third *Beeröla*, and the fourth *Locketöla*; the English names which had been bestowed upon them being respectively:—‘Sarah,’ ‘Annie,’ ‘Louisa,’ and ‘Pugnose!’

“On looking carefully at this interesting group, one was at first struck with their quiet demeanour, docility and good temper. They wandered about peaceably, each one absorbed in the pleasure of smoking tobacco. Indeed their greatest happiness seemed to be in this indulgence. As soon as one cheroot was consumed, they lighted another from it, and so continued to smoke all day long,—spitting continually the while.

“From time to time they would throw themselves on the ground, and enjoy a solitary *Siesta*; but they had not been many days within the limits of civilization, when they showed a decided preference to easy chairs and cushioned seats. Indeed it was somewhat ludicrous to observe the air of *insouciance* with which, even in the midst of a party of Europeans, they would appropriate arm-chairs, sit down on them with legs extended, and thus, perfectly at ease, smoke and spit as usual.

“At other times they would be roused to greater activity; and they were wont to go abroad together, through the streets of Howrah, (when they were living with Mr. Homfray), gazing and being gazed at—the ‘observed of all observers.’ They showed no fear of going about in this way in the midst of the general native population. On the contrary, when annoyed by a crowd forming around them in the street, as occasionally happened, they were not slow to seize any rope or stick that might be at hand, and thus vigorously to disperse the assemblage of astonished Bengalis. This, however, was on the whole carried out in a good-tempered way, and seldom with any show of real anger. They were always peculiarly open to receive acts of kindness; and they smiled most favourably on any individual who gave them tobacco or articles of apparel, however worn-out or grotesque they might be.

“They called Mr. Homfray, ‘Mijoöla’—‘*Protector*’; and they evidently recognised his power and authority.

“He was good enough to allow Dr. Colles and me to remain in his

house, for an hour or two, watching their peculiarities. We could not but be struck with Mr. Homfray's good management of those under his care, and with his extreme kindness to them, coupled with great firmness and constant consideration for their wants. In a moment they seemed to see whether he was in earnest or in play. On the whole he made himself very quickly understood; and they obeyed him readily.

“On his desiring them to do so, they plunged into a tank and displayed great rapidity in swimming. When they are at home, great part of their time is passed in the water.

“The regular occupation of the men—in their state of nature—is to look out for and collect food. At one time they subsist upon roots and herbs; at another they hunt the wild pig of the jungles. This sport has been rendered much more easy to them since they have possessed themselves of dogs,—brought to their islands by Europeans, or subsequently bred there.

“They also succeed in adroitly killing fish with the bow and arrow, which implements are of the most primitive description: the bow being composed of a single piece of wood, about 4 feet in length, roughly flattened on one side, and merely stripped of its bark on the other; the cord was made from the stem of some creeping plant; the arrows consisted of pieces of wood, about 2 feet long, roughly sharpened at the end, sometimes having an iron spike rudely attached.

“The chief duty of the women is to draw water and to attend to the keeping alight of fire.

“If Mr. Homfray be correct in his opinion, it would appear that before the arrival of Europeans amongst them, the Andamanese were absolutely ignorant of any means by which to strike light and to obtain fire artificially. In consequence of this ignorance, the women were required to be most careful that no fire should be extinguished, without a fresh one being prepared and lighted.

“In journeying about their native wilds, this duty of perpetuating fire on the line of march is particularly insisted on;—the custom being for the women to carry the fire in front of them, close to the chest, so that it shall be protected from wind and other external agencies.

“The Andamanese men in their wild state are absolutely naked. The women have a twisted band of woody fibre round their loins,

which terminates in a sort of large tassel behind; and to this band or cord, in front, they attach a broad leaf which covers the parts characteristic of sex. This leaf serves the object for which it is employed much better than might be supposed by any one who had not seen it in use. Before applying the leaf, they strip from the back of it a portion of the midrib, which adds to its pliancy, and renders it easy of adaptation as required.

“The woody fibrous band round the loins is called ‘*Bōdāh* ;’—the leaf, ‘*Wāārda*.’

“It is the custom with this people always to have the head shaved, leaving merely a faint line of hair, (cut quite short and not more than quarter of an inch in breadth), down the middle line of the back of the head,—exactly corresponding to the portion in which a parting of the hair commonly occurs in the case of Europeans. The shaving process is effected with any piece of glass, a broken bottle, or the like.

“The heads of the women are peculiar in shape, having a distinct furrow of some depth running across from behind one ear to a corresponding point on the opposite side, over the top of the head at the vertex. This particularly strikes the attention of the stranger.

“It appears that this furrow results from the custom of the women to carry wicker baskets on the back of their shoulders, which baskets hang down from the head, being suspended by a band or cord, which, by pressure, gradually causes the depression alluded to. No such furrow is seen in the skull of any *male* Andamanese, as *they* never carry weights suspended from the head. This characteristic is interesting, and would probably suffice in most cases to distinguish the cranium of the female from that of the male, even after death.

“The Andamanese do not *tattoo* their bodies. But instead of this, they are in the habit of scoring or cutting themselves freely with broken glass. Marks thus produced are readily distinguishable in the photographs presented to the Society. This process of cutting the body is called ‘*Beedmudda*.’ I was informed by a gentleman who happened to come with this party of Andamanese to India, that shortly after embarkation, they suffered from sea-sickness, and being very miserable, they endeavoured to relieve their sufferings, by gashing each other, particularly about the head, with fragments of broken bottle. This was done until they bled freely. Indeed the marks of

this process, recently carried out, were very apparent on the forehead of one of the females. These marks are also distinguishable in the photographs. Their custom is to plaster some mud over the wound, after the operation is completed to their satisfaction.

“ I mentioned that in their wild state this class of people scorn ordinary clothing. But for the sake of decency, and to meet the requirements of a more polished civilization than they themselves had any knowledge of, they were, on leaving their homes, required to wear clothes;—a suit of blue serge being supplied to each of them. At first, doubtless, this clothing was irksome to them; but it was curious to see how quickly they seemed to accustom themselves to it, and indeed how timid they became when told to undress and bathe in the tank. This modesty they could not possibly have had an inkling of, a month before. But now that they were in the presence of people who were always scrupulously clothed, they could, by their remarkably quick powers of perception, at once see that *a something peculiar and undignified* was implied in openly appearing without clothes. It was with some reluctance that they undressed in our presence; even although the women had, under their clothes, their ordinary amount of leafy covering over the *Mons Veneris*.

“ At the studio of Messrs. Saché and Westfield, where several gentlemen—strangers to the Andamanese, were present when the photographs were being taken,—we encountered positive difficulty, in inducing them to group themselves, stripped of their European clothes. That difficulty overcome, however, it was remarkable to observe how quickly they appreciated the fact that they were required to keep steady, and how willingly they did the best they could, when undergoing an ordeal, which is disagreeable even to those whose vanity it is pleasing.

“ These good people—our Andamanese friends—went about with Mr. Homfray, systematically sight-seeing in Calcutta. They also went to Barrackpore and were much pleased at seeing the wild animals there in the Park. When anything particularly excited their wonder or delight they danced and laughed heartily,—calling on their companions to do likewise,—which injunction was at once impetuously acted up to by the whole party; nothing delighted them more than seeing themselves in a glass; and those who witnessed it, will not easily forget the absurdity of the scene, when Beeröla, *alias* Louisa—a very solid representative of

Andamanese maidenhood, was seen by accident in front of a low cheval glass dancing with boisterous delight, on beholding the reflection of her own loveliness.

“These interesting, and, as far as we saw of them, very good-tempered foreigners—(albeit they are reported to think little of killing each other with bow and arrow on the slightest provocation,) met with much kindness on all sides during their stay in Calcutta and Howrah. They seemed to appreciate this kindness; and on my presenting them with a box of cheroots, they led me distinctly to understand that they hoped I would come to the Andamans, and that they would welcome me there;—of which fact I have not the slightest doubt, provided a sufficient supply of tobacco were simultaneously imported at Port Blair.

“During their stay in India they had collected a vast store of miscellaneous wealth, which was deposited in a seaman’s chest of huge dimensions. This box was carefully padlocked. In a moment of love and condescension they laid open this El Dorado, that Dr. Colles and I might look and be satisfied. We did so. The trunk, which resembled an ordinary Regimental arms’-chest, and which was probably more than 4 feet in length and 2 feet high, was filled with fragments of cast off European clothing, clay pipes, tobacco, cigars, biscuits, cocoa-nuts, seeds of trees, and many other things which to them were worth more than gold. With all these things they were very happy; and as these cherished stores consisted of presents freely offered by the white man without any thought of barter, that simple collection of to us worthless articles will probably draw the hearts of those *aborigines* towards civilization, in a manner altogether satisfactory to the philanthropist.

“This party of Andamanese returned in the beginning of October in the ‘Tubal Cain’ with their kind protector Mr. Homfray; and I only hope that they are as happy now in their jungle homes as they appeared to be in scenes of refinement to which they so readily adapted themselves.”



Letters from Messrs. G. E. Porter, C. Boulnois, and W. P. Duff, Col. F. D. Atkinson, and Babu Joygopal Bysack, intimating their desire to withdraw from the Society were recorded.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed at the last meeting, were balloted for and elected as ordinary members.

Lieut. C. Macgregor.

P. Carnegy, Esq.

J. Middleton Scott, Esq.

The following gentlemen were named for ballot as ordinary members at the ensuing meeting.

D. Waldie, Esq., proposed by J. H. Robinson, Esq., seconded by A. Grote, Esq.

V. Ball, Esq., proposed by W. Theobald, Esq., Junior, seconded by H. F. Blanford, Esq.

S. Jennings, Esq., proposed by Mr. Grote and seconded by Mr. Blanford.

The receipt of the following communications were announced.

1. From Lieut.-Col. E. T. Dalton, Notes during a tour in 1864-65.

This paper of which the following is an abstract, was read by the Secretary.

There are in Maunbhoom architectural remains of two distinct types. Those which appear to be most ancient, are ascribed traditionally to a race called variously Serap, Serab, Serak and Sráwaka, who were probably the earliest Aryan colonists in this part of India, as even the 'Bhoomij,' the oldest settlers of the existing races, declare that their ancestors found these ruins in the forests that they cleared. Similar traditions are extant in Eastern Singbhoom, where the early settlements of the Srawaks were broken up by the warlike Hos or Lurka Coles. The temple ruins of the Srawaks are found along the banks of the Damooda, the Cossai and other streams, especially the Cossai. Within a few miles of the station of Purulia, and near that river, are the ruins of an old settlement called Palma. This the writer had not visited, but a description of the ruins, by Lieut. R. C. Money, had been received by the writer, and was quoted at length in the paper. At this site are "sculptures of perfectly naked figures standing on pedestals and under canopies, with Egyptian looking head dresses,—the arms hanging down straight by the sides, the hands turned in and touching the

body near the knees. At the feet of each idol, are two smaller figures with chowries in their hands, looking up at the principal figure, and on the pediment of each is an animal, differing in different sculptures." These figures Col. Dalton considers to be the images of the Tirthanacaras of the Jains. Other sculptures both at this place and at the village of Churra near Purulia are then described; among the latter two old temples of roughly cut stone, built without cement, and some large tanks.

Other temples at the village of Boram near Jaipore are of a similar character, and figures have been taken from them of a character similar to those of Palma. In a crypt near the temples was found a four-armed figure, now worshipped by the women of the place under the name of Soshti. This and other idols now worshipped by the Hindus, appeared to be of ancient date. Col. Dalton considers that the temple and figure, described by Lieut. Beavan in the Proceedings of the Society for April last,\* are of the same age and character as the above.

Referring to the notice of the Jain Saint, 'Vira' by Professor Wilson, in the IXth. Vol. Asiatic Researches, Col. Dalton expresses an opinion that the temples above described mark the course of his pilgrimage, but that there were Jain settlements along the course of the rivers previous to his appearance [B. C. 500 or 600].

Some colonies of Jains still remain. One of these, bearing the name of Sárawaks, had been met with by Col. Dalton at a place called Jainfra, 12 miles from Purulia; and there are several similar colonies in Chota-Nagpore proper; but these have not occupied their present abodes for more than seven generations, and they all say that they came originally from Pachete. They are distinguished from the Moondah or Cole race by fairer complexions, regular features, and by their mode of wearing their hair in a knob rather high on the back of the head. "The Jains are divided into 'Yatis' and Srawakas—clerical and lay." From Central India thousands of these people annually visit Mount Surumeya for which their reverence is very great, as the place at which the Jain Parswa or Parswanath obtained 'Nirwana' 250 years before 'Vira.'

The latter part of the paper is devoted to a description of the

\* See ante, p. 66.



Brahminical antiquities of Maunbhoom, which are ascribed by tradition to Vikramadit. The remains of the ancient city of Dulmi near the confluence of the Sobunreka with the Kurkari, are of this type, and these are described at length. The antique images of Vishnoo, &c., at this place are disregarded by the people, who prefer to worship a clay image of Kali in a shed. Col. Dalton attributes the Brahminical remains scattered about the wild regions of this province to early settlements of the Brahmins, prior in date to the invasion of Ram, celebrated in the Ramayun. The various kingly chiefs of the province all claim to be Kshetryas and therefore of Aryan descent, while the people whom they rule over are chiefly Bhoomij, who have the same ceremonies and language as the Moondahs of Chota-Nagpore. They have various legends, generally fables devised by the Brahmins, to account for their origin; but Col. Dalton considers it probable that their Aryan characteristics may be due to their being descended from the early Brahmin settlers, whose antiquarian remains are described in this paper.

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2. From Gopinauth Sen, Abstract of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor General's Office in June and July last.

3. From Dr. Bühler, through Whitley Stokes, Esq., A notice of the Çaunaka Smiriti.

4. From Capt. J. Mitchell, a paper entitled "Additions to the knowledge of Silk."

5. From A. C. Carlyle, Esq., A note on some beetles and locusts taken at Allahabad.





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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL:  
EDITED BY  
THE SECRETARIES.

No. XI.—DECEMBER, 1865.



“The bounds of his investigation will be the geographical limits of Asia: and when these limits his inquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by human industry by nature.”—SIR WILLIAM JONES.

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1865.



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,  
FOR DECEMBER, 1865.



The monthly general meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on the 6th instant.

A. Grote, Esq., in the chair.

The Proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Presentations were announced—

1. From Capt. Hidayat Alli, a brass image of the Dhurm Rajah of Bhotan.

The following letter accompanied the donation.

“I have the honor to inform you that I have sent an image of one of the Dhurma Rajahs, found at Buxa when the place was captured, on the 7th of December, 1864. It is said to be 100 years old, and was worshipped by the Bhooteas.

“I, thinking it of some interest, have preserved it from destruction, and beg to present it to the Asiatic Society.”

2. From Major R. P. Anderson; 12 copies of ‘A brief analytical Review of the Administration of Lord Mornington, afterwards Lord Wellesley.’

3. From Babu Rajendra Mullick; a dead Gayal.

4. From the Government of Bengal; an Aerolite which fell near Sherghotty.

The following correspondence accompanied the presentation.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq.,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,*

*To the Secretary, Asiatic Society.*

“I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the Museum of the Asiatic Society, an aerolite which fell on the 25th August last in an upland appertaining to Mouzah Umjhiawar, in the Sub-Division of Sherghotty.

2. "I am also to forward, for the information of the Society, a copy of a communication No. 329, dated 5th instant, and enclosures, from the Commissioner of Patna, containing some particulars connected with the fall of the stone, which was witnessed by Hanooman Singh, a resident of Mouzah Ahiherrah, in Pergunnah Bilounjah, Thannah Nubbeenuggur. The further particulars promised by the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty will be communicated to you as soon as they are received in this office.

3. "I am to request that your Society will be good enough to cause all the particulars of interest connected with this Aerolite to be communicated to the authorities of the British Museum.

(Signed) "S. C. BAYLEY."

"Dated 26th October, 1865."

From W. C. COSTLEY, Esq.,

*Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty,*

To A. HOPE, Esq.,

*Magistrate of Behar.*

1. "With reference to your memorandum No. 838, dated the 26th instant, I have the honor to submit, as requested, a circumstantial report connected with the fall of the aerolite referred to therein.

2. "As stated in my demi-official note of the 23rd idem, forwarding the stone to you for your inspection, I at first doubted whether it was a true aerolite or not, in consequence of the colour being different from the one that fell in the Furreedpore District in 1850, which, if I recollect right, was brown in exterior appearance, and the flint or silica, of which and iron aerolites are chiefly composed, being distinctly apparent; but I find from Mr. Peppe, the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, that there can be no doubt of its being a true aerolite, as he has already seen two that fell in this District, which presented a similar structure and appearance.

3. "The replies to the questions put by me, in conformity with the instructions contained in the letter sent from the Trustees of the British Museum, dated 23rd January, 1863, which was forwarded with your Memorandum No. 297, dated 12th May, 1863, have not been received; but Hanooman Singh, a resident of Mouzah Ahiherrah, in Pergunnah Bilounjah, Thannah Nubbeenuggur, who witnessed the fall of the aerolite, states that on the 25th August last, about 9



A. M., a stone fell from the heavens, accompanied by a very loud report, in some upland appertaining to Mouzah Umjhiawar, burying itself in the earth knee deep, and that at the time the sky was cloudy and of a dusky colour, the air calm, and no rain. He does not say what appearance the aerolite presented, whether it fell obliquely or straight down, and whether the stone was enveloped in fire or not; how soon after the stone was taken out of the earth, and if it was warm or cold; my questions have been put to elicit this information, as also the position of the beholder in relation to the aerolite, at the time it was falling.

4. "When examined, the stone was found to be broken in two pieces, but as it reached me in three pieces, I imagine that the smaller piece must have been chipped off by some accident afterwards. This piece is in the possession of Mr. O'Connor, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who will, I have no doubt, willingly make it over to you if required.

5. "The latitude and longitude of the spot where the aerolite fell, can, I fancy, be approximately obtained from the knowledge of its position with reference to known localities. But this information, which I do not at present possess, together with the replies to the queries put by me and noted above, will have to be furnished hereafter, as they appear necessary to make the report more ample, and can conveniently form an addendum to it."

On the proposition of the Chairman, the special thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the presentation of this fine and valuable specimen.\*

Letters were read—

From L. Bowring, Esq., Commissioner of the Province of Mysore, communicating a statement regarding some Aerolites which recently fell in Mudoor Talook, made by Mahamed Alli, Amildar.

"I have the pleasure to send you a statement regarding some aerolites which fell recently in the Mudoor Talook of the Mysore District. The details given, being clear and precise, may be interesting. We have not been able to ascertain that a third aerolite fell, as might be surmised from the evidence, but the two found are lodged in the Museum here. One is entire, the other in pieces, but the size and appearance of both are similar.

\* The weight of the two pieces received is 11 lbs 2 ozs. 368 grs.

“ Another curious phenomenon took place within a few days of this occurrence, in the Coorgul Talook of the Toomkooor district. A water-spout rose out of a tank with a great noise, and the column of water so formed swept over the country in the sight of many astonished villagers.

“ Further, in the Mandium Talook of the Mysore District, a small ‘*Ghoonta*’ or stone-lined tank, which had been dry for years, suddenly filled with water, which gradually subsided at the end of 13 days. There had been no rain previously.

(Signed) “ L. BOWRING.”

“ *Bangalore, 26th October, 1865.*”

FROM MOHAMED ALI,  
TO L. BOWRING, ESQ.

“ I most respectfully beg to acknowledge the receipt of your honor’s letter on the 2nd, dated the 1st instant, and to state the detailed accounts of the meteor stones which fell in this Talook at 7 A. M. of the 21st September, 1865.

“ Shortly after the event had taken place, I went myself to the spot, and found out that one of the stones had fallen in a field at about a half mile distance from the other, but they had fallen in a straight line from the east to the west.

“ It was apparent, from the shape of the holes in the sandy soil of both fields, that the stones had fallen slantingly inclined towards the north, and sunk in the soil, both holes being nearly three-fourths of a foot in depth and half in breadth.

“ I examined the neighbouring hills and rocks very closely, but similar stones were not found in the locality; although there were several black stones on the land and hills, there was a good deal of difference between them and the stones which were said to have fallen from the sky.

“ Consequently it could not be suspected that the villagers had spread a false report of the stones falling from the sky, to alarm the community of the Talook.

“ The following statements of the people who were present at the time of the incident taking place will show the case to be a true one.

“ In addition to the statements of the witnesses, myself and several other inhabitants of this Talook heard a report, just as if a cannon was

fired three times, at 7 A. M. of the 21st September, 1865, but the facts were not known until the stones were brought to the Talook Cutchery."

*"Kenda, an inhabitant of Annay Doddi in the Anay Hobli of the Muddoor Talook—*

Stated that at 7 A. M. of the 21st September, 1865, he was picking grass in a neighbouring Raghi field, at about 200 yards distance from the spot where one of the stones fell at the above time; this field belonged to Moodghiri, a Revenue Peon of the Talook.

Before the fall of the stone, he heard at once a report as of a cannon fired three times in the air, continued with a ringing sound for some time afterwards, just as if a hot or chain shot were fired in the air. Soon after this, he saw that something fell from the sky in the above field, obliquely from the north. On seeing this, he was extremely terrified, his eyes were closed up from the rush of the smoky dust which rose from the earth directly after the fall of the stone: he did not go close to it, because he thought that some calamity had descended there from the heavens: he immediately went away to the above village, leaving his grass picking, and informed the villagers at 12 A. M. of the same day.

The Thanna Duffedar and Peons came to his village at 6 P. M. of that day, whom he took to the spot and pointed out the place where the stone had fallen. The Duffedar first touched the stone with a stick, and when he found that it was safe to feel it with his hand, he took it out of the hole where it was buried half in the sand, bent northward a little.

The sky was very clear, with no clouds. He heard people say that the dew had fallen in the night previous, but he did not see any signs of it, because he went out late in the morning."

*"Channay Gowda, an inhabitant of Annay Doddi, who was present at 200 yards distance, at the time when the stone fell in the above field,—*

Stated that, at the above time and date, he was picking grass in a neighbouring field at about 200 yards distance from the place where the above stone fell; all at once he heard a report as of a cannon fired three times in the air, followed by a ringing noise like that of a chain shot. Shortly after this he saw something fall in the field of the Revenue Peon Moodgherri; on seeing this, he was highly terrified and

confused, his eyes were closed up from the shock of the fall, and rush of the smoky dust which rose soon after the fall of the stone on the ground, in his front. He did not go close to the spot, thinking that some devil or evil had come down from the heavens. Immediately he went away to the village and mentioned the above circumstance to the villagers, to which they replied that they would not go close to the stone, because it might be injurious to them. He did not go again to the spot with the Thanna Duffedar in that evening. He never saw such an event happen before this in his life, though aged about 70 years; nor had he heard any one tell a story of that description. Also he added that the sky was very clear and bright, no clouds or signs of rain upon it in that morning, but dew had fallen in the night previous.

*“Mullay Gowda, an inhabitant of Annay Doddi, who witnessed the other stone fall in the field half a mile distance from the other—*

Stated that, at the above time and date, he was picking grass in a neighbouring field at about 300 yards distance from the spot, where he saw the stone fall; he heard the report of a gun three times successively, followed by a curious ringing sound just as if a chain shot was fired from a cannon. On hearing this, he was extremely frightened and confused and nearly senseless, and while he was thinking about the noise he was hearing then, he saw something fall in the field of Ghenday Gowda of “Hoskerray” and a good deal of dust rose from the soil where the thing fell.

On witnessing the above fall, and hearing the curious noise he mentioned before, he was terrified, and did not think it advisable to remain there alone, consequently he returned to his village.

The stone fell from the north, rather obliquely than perpendicularly. He did not go to see it again, because he thought that some calamity or “Mari” (meaning his deity of evils) had come down on the land to ruin the community. Next day he went out to the spot with the Thanna Duffedar, who picked a sunken stone out of a hole, where it was broken into several pieces: they were sunk in the soil, inclined towards the north. He never saw such an incident at any time before this; also he added that the sky was clear with no clouds on it, but dew had fallen in the previous night.”

*“Chin Naik, the Thanná Duffedar of Annay Hobli who picked the stones out of both spots—*

Stated that he heard, in the afternoon of the 21st September last, that a stone had fallen in a field of “Annay Doddi” sometime in the morning. Immediately on hearing this report, he went to the above “Doddi,” where Kenda (the 1st witness) told him all that he witnessed in the morning, and took him to the spot, and pointed him out the place where he saw the stone fall : there he saw something black, half of which was buried in the sandy soil of the field.

First of all he touched it with a stick. When he found that it was safe enough, he took it out of the hole with his hands and brought it to the village, where he slept during the night. Next morning, Mullay Gowda (the 3rd witness) told him that another stone had fallen in the field of “Kenday Gowda” of Hoskerray, at about a half mile distance from that place. On hearing this, he took him to the spot and there he found a stone buried in a hole ; he removed the sand from it, and found that it was broken into several pieces ; he took the pieces out carefully, and saw that their colour and quality resembled that which he already had with him : afterwards he took the stones to the Talook Cutcherry with an “Arzi” of the Shaikdár of Annay Hobli.”

*“Kenchá, a Police Peon who went to the spots with the above Duffedar—*

Stated as above.”

There were no other people at the time near the spots, who witnessed the stones fall on the ground ; consequently I could not get any more particulars about them ; therefore I conclude.”

(Signed) “MAHAMED ALI,  
“*Amildar of Mudoor Talook.*”

*“Muddoor, 4th October, 1865.”*

From R. E. Forrest, Esq., Etawah, some remarks on the Rock Inscriptions near Khâlsi in the Dehra Dhoon.

“I see that mention is made in General Cunningham’s Archæological Report for 1862-63, published in No. CXXIX. of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, of the rock inscription near Khalsi in the Dehra Dhoon, to which I drew his attention in 1860.

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“ This notice of the inscription reminded me that I had by me some rubbings of it, taken when I first discovered it. They are very rough and incomplete, and as General Cunningham says he has made a copy and taken an impression of the inscription, I have been in doubt whether it was worth while sending these to you. But as they are made, and as they may possibly be of some use in helping to determine the form of a disputed letter, I have forwarded them to you.

“ Col. Cunningham, in his Report for 1862-63, says that he is not inclined now to place the position of the capital of the Kingdom of Su-lu-kin-na or Srughna ‘in the immediate neighbourhood of the rock inscription of Khâlsi,’ as he was at first; but thinks that the most probable position is Paota, a village on the right bank of the Jumna some twelve miles lower down. As far as any archaeological or historical reasons are concerned, I am unable to give a judgment in the matter. But as General Cunningham says that one thing that makes him incline to the change is, that he ‘could neither find nor hear of any ruins in its vicinity,’ it may be of use to mention that the people of Khâlsi have a tradition of a great city having once existed around this boulder rock. They say that it covered the whole of the steppe above the Jumna, at whose foot the boulder stands. They also made mention of some large ruin at the foot of the hill which arises above this steppe, and not far from the point where the Tonse river impinges on it. Not having seen General Cunningham’s detailed account, I do not know to what points he has adverted, or if he mentions having noticed a line of circumvallation, which must have run along the whole of the upper edge of the plateau. I once traced the foundation line for a long way with but few breaks; but as I did not make any excavation, I do not know to what age the masonry belonged. At one point in the line is a small mound, where there were, I think, some of the peculiar Buddhist pillars lying about.

“ I was also told that there were some very extensive ruins on the other side of the Jumna, on a plateau similar to the Khâlsi rock one, and almost immediately opposite to it. They were said to be situated a short way above the small Godown, which stands not far from the head of the Kutta Puthur Canal.

“ Not far from the Canal bungalow at Umbaree, and immediately on

the banks of the Jumna, stands a grove of mango trees which is said to mark the site of an ancient temple. It was from this spot that I removed the sphinx which now lies in front of the Umbaree bungalow. This spot is about 4 miles from the inscribed rock.

“The people have a tradition that a large city once stood not far from the village of Pirtheepoor, which stands on the road from Dehra to Khâlsi, and about 10 miles from the latter. It also stands about midway between Paota and Khâlsi, and the road between them runs by it, so that any one visiting those places could easily stop near Pirtheepore and devote a day to researches in its neighbourhood. Some five or six years ago a number of coins were dug up from a field in its vicinity. About a mile from the village is a well, lined with blocks of cut stone, and no mortar appeared to have been used in setting them. About 3 feet from the brink a stone is let in, much larger and smoother than the others, and with an inscription on it. So far as I could make out, however, the characters were Sanscrit. The whole of this portion of the Doon, that lying immediately above the banks of the Jumna, would seem to offer a most interesting field for research. The road from Thanésur to the great monastery, if not the capital city, of which the Khâlsi boulder marks the site, must have lain through the midst of it.

“With this great monastery at one end of the Dehra Doon and the shrine of Myapoor at the other end, it is probable that a line of communication between the two existed within the Doon itself.

“The cultivated portions of the valley lie almost entirely along its Himalayan slope. The principal villages stand on the summit of this slope or on the tops of the lower spurs above it. The line of communication may have run along here. It is probable that the point where the Ganges enters the valley of the Doon was a place of pilgrimage then as it is now; just as the point where it leaves the Doon was a place of pilgrimage then and is so now. All these points of great natural interest in the courses of the two great rivers, the points where they entered and left the valley of the Doon, were also probably places of religious interest, sacred spots and the resorts of pilgrims. The spots still retain their holy character on the more sacred river, the Ganges. Supposing it to be so, the pilgrim who had come from Thanésur to Paota, would proceed from there to the town or monastery

which stood behind the inscribed boulder. From there he would recross the Jumna and proceed round the skirts of Budraj and along the foot of the hills, on the line of communication above indicated, until he came to the point where the Ganges enters the valley, and where the temples of Rikhekase now stand. From there he would go down the river to Myapoor. I make these conjectures for the following reasons. As I have before said, I was told of some ruins which lay opposite to the site of the inscribed boulder and on the other side of the river; I was told of other ruins ten miles to the east of these; not far from Rajpore, twenty miles more to the east, are what look like the remains of Buddhist temples; and twenty miles beyond this, and about ten miles from Rikhekase, are some extensive mounds and ruins. These may all belong to some later era. But the conjecture of the line of communication within the Doon itself in the time of the Buddhist supremacy seems probable enough, and it would have run along here. It would be of great interest if any Buddhist remains could be discovered at these points. A very ancient civilization did exist in this beautiful valley; in the very depths of the forests I have come across artificial mounds and groves of mango trees, which must have been planted by the hand of man.

“The ruins ten miles to the west of Rikhekase are near the village of Bhagpore. Here, on a spur not far from the village, are the remains of an ancient fort. A fortress stood here in comparatively modern times: for when Zabitha Khan, the Rohilla chief, invaded the Doon, he sat down before it. (He did not take it.) But this was said to have been erected on the ruins, and out of the materials of a much older fort or city. And I was told of another boulder with an inscription on it, but I could never find it. The people said that the writing on it was such that even the most learned pundits could not read it.

“With regard to the inscribed boulder at Khâlsi, I may mention that the tradition with regard to it was that it had been placed above a pit full of treasure, so as to close up its mouth in fact! Some ten or twelve years ago a goldsmith of Dehra determined to unearth this treasure. He accordingly sank a pit in front of the boulder and tried to get under it. He is said to have dug out various articles, a brass lamp being one. But of course the tradition runs that, whilst he was digging, his wife and children died, and that just as he was about to



come on the treasure, he himself died! No one attempted any more excavations after that. The hole thus made in front of the boulder may have been one reason why the inscription did not attract notice sooner. It placed the spectator at some distance from the face of the boulder. A gentleman who visited the boulder before me, took the faint marks of the letters of the inscription for pebble marks, such as those with which the rocks along the edge of the Jumna immediately below are extensively scored. I had this hole refilled with the earth which had been taken out of it.

“Among the rubbings I send you, is a full size one of the elephant which is traced in outline on the right hand side of the boulder. A pundit at Dehra told me that *Gaja tama*, which is inscribed below it, meant the “proud” elephant. He had not seen the rubbing, which would have suggested the idea of the proud or rampant elephant to him.

“I see that I have forgotten to note in the right place, that if we suppose the line of communication to have existed along the northern border of the Doon, and “*Srughna*” to have stood around the Khálsi boulder, the distance from it to Madawur or Madipur would be about 133 miles, as noted by the Chinese pilgrim.”

*Etawah, 18th November, 1865.* (Sd.) R. E. FORREST.

The Council reported that Capt. H. Hyde having resigned his seat in the Council, E. C. Bayley, Esq. and Dr. D. Boyes Smith had been elected as members of the Council, also that Dr. D. B. Smith was appointed a member of the Natural History Committee.

The following gentlemen intimated their desire to withdraw their names from the list of ordinary members.

Capt. H. Hyde.

Col. H. N. Norman, C. B.

Baboo Juggodanund Mookerjee.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed at the last meeting, were balloted for and elected ordinary members:—

D. Waldie, Esq.

V. Ball, Esq.

S. Jennings, Esq.

The following gentlemen were named for ballot, as ordinary members, at the next meeting.

A. Mackenzie, Esq., B. C. S.; proposed by Mr. H. F. Blanford, seconded by Mr. W. L. Heeley.

Lieut.-Col. D. Brown, Commissioner, Tenasserim; proposed by Mr. Grote, seconded by Lt. R. C. Beavan.

Lieut. W. G. Hughes, Assistant Commissioner, Martaban; proposed by Lt. R. C. Beavan, seconded by Dr. J. Anderson.

Capt. T. C. Hamilton, Superintendent Police, Amherst; proposed by Lt. R. C. Beavan, seconded by Dr. J. Anderson.

Lt. G. Seaton, Conservator of Forests, Tennasserim; proposed by Lt. R. C. Beavan, seconded by Dr. J. Anderson.

A. Rattray, Esq., Hidgellee; proposed by Mr. J. G. Medlicott, seconded by Mr. H. F. Blanford.

J. H. Crawford, Esq., C. S.; proposed by Mr. Grote, seconded by Mr. H. F. Blanford.

Major A. Allen, Cachar; proposed by Mr. W. L. Heeley, seconded by Mr. J. W. Edgar.

The Rev. S. Barton, proposed by Mr. Grote, seconded by Mr. H. F. Blanford.

James Low, Esq., G. T. S.; proposed by Dr. Stoliczka, seconded by Mr. H. F. Blanford.

J. G. Hicks, Esq.; proposed by Major Lees, seconded by Mr. Blanford.

Baboo Ganendra Mohun Tagore; proposed by Mr. Grote, seconded by Mr. H. F. Blanford, for re-election.

The receipt of the following communications was announced—

From Messrs. Sherring and Horne of Benares; Description of ancient remains of Buddhist Monasteries and Temples and of other buildings recently discovered in Benares and its vicinity, with photographs and plans.

From J. H. Peppe, Esq. 'On the antiquities of Behar.'

From E. Thomas, Esq.; 'A list of Pathan Coins.'

From Baboo Goopee Nauth Sen; Abstract of hourly Meteorological Observations for August, 1865.

From A. Grote, Esq. on the part of the Rev. W. G. Cowie; 'On some Temples in Cashmere, with photographs and drawings.\*'

From Lt. R. C. Beavan, 'Contributions towards a history of *Panolia Eldi*.'

\* Lent to the Society.

The Council reported in favour of a recommendation made by the Philological Committee to publish the *Bádsháhnámeh* and *Alungeer-námeh* in the *Bibliotheca Indica*.

“The *Badshahnameh* of Abdúl Hamid-i-Láhourí gives the history of Shah Jehan for the first 24 years of his reign, and its continuation by Mahamad Waris closes with that Emperor’s death.

“Sir Henry Elliot, in his *Mahomedan Historians*, gives the names of 9 works as authorities for this period; but one is apparently only an introduction to the *Bádsháhnámeh*, another an abstract of it; and with the exception of the *’Amal-i-Çálih*, by Mahomed Çálih Kanbée, none are works of celebrity.

“Regarding the propriety of publishing this work in the *Persian Historical Series*, there can, I think, be no question; for though the *Bádsháhnámeh*, being written by order of the Emperor, may be considered a Court chronicle, the author was certainly one of the most competent persons, as well as one the most elegant writers of his day; his history was written in the times during which the events it records occurred; and it is undoubtedly the best history of the period that we possess.

“The materials for a good text of this work are not as yet in the Committee’s hands. The Council will, after obtaining this meeting’s sanction to the publication of the work, endeavour to obtain other MSS. for collation with the single copy in the Society’s Library. Meanwhile they propose to publish the *Aulungeer-námeh* of Mahomed Kayim, which gives the history of the next reign, Aurungzeeb’s; of this MS. the Society has several copies. The history relates the events of the first ten years of Aulumgeer’s reign.

“When the author had completed this portion of his work, the Emperor issued strict injunctions that it should not be continued, and that no other author should write the chronicles of his reign.

“These injunctions seem to have been implicitly obeyed, as very little history indeed remains for the remainder of this reign that strictly speaking can be called a contemporaneous chronicle. Kháfi Khán’s account of the times is that which has furnished Elphinstone with his materials, and he has preferred his account to that of Bernier, except where the latter was actually an eye-witness; and it is perhaps the best history we have for the latter portion of th’s reign, because for a very

great portion of the time the writer may be considered to be contemporary with the events he has recorded."

The Council submitted to the meeting a statement of what had been done by them as members of the Committee, which, on the President's invitation, had been formed in Calcutta, to raise subscriptions for a memorial to the late Dr. Hugh Falconer. The Committee had raised a subscription in India of some 4,000 Rs. in aid of the General Fund, to which the London Committee had called for contributions. This, added to the £1,450 already subscribed in England, would, it was hoped, suffice to carry out the proposal to found a Natural History Fellowship in the Edinburgh University. Dr. Falconer's bust had been undertaken by Mr. Butler, and for a duplicate of this bust for the Society's Meeting Room, 46 members had entered their names. The subscription list for this duplicate had been of course confined to members, and subscriptions had been in the first instance limited to 50 Rs. With the actual number of subscribers, however, 20 Rs. from each member will, the Council believe, be sufficient. Dr. Partridge, who has throughout kindly acted as Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee, has already written to Dr. Murchison to order the duplicate bust.

Mr. Oldham exhibited a fine series of stone implements of the Amiens or Post-Pliocene type, discovered by Messrs. Foote and King in the lateritic gravels around Madras. He addressed the meeting as follows:—

"It is now some two years since I had the pleasure of laying before the Society a fine series of clipped stone implements from the neighbourhood of Madras, and of making a few remarks upon them. Since then, as the researches of the Geological Survey of India have progressed, the attention of the gentlemen engaged in these enquiries has naturally been directed to these interesting remains. And as they advanced northwards, they continued to find evidences of the same kind. We have recently received a fine series of these, and, thinking it might be interesting to the members of the Society to see them, I have placed them on the table.

"Among these are several very fine specimens, the originals of some of the figures given in illustration of a valuable paper on these stone-implements by Mr. R. Bruce Foote, which has been printed by the

Madras Literary and Philosophical Society, and copies of which have been sent to the Society, and distributed elsewhere, although I believe the part of the Madras Journal, in which it will appear, is not yet issued. Many of the others are from the neighbourhood of Rachootee, collected by Mr. Charles Oldham, and some from the neighbourhood of Kurnool, chiefly collected by Mr. W. King. Those now on the table are unquestionably the finest yet seen in India, and many of them are as fine specimens of these peculiar forms as have ever yet been described anywhere.

“In the Madras presidency, so far as the officers of the Geological Survey have gone, they occur everywhere under very much the same conditions as have been already described by Mr. Foote. As regards the elevations of the places where they are found, they have now been traced up to nearly 2000 feet above the present level of the sea: and they have been traced from south of Madras northwards to Kurnool, a distance of some three degrees of latitude; not, of course, continuously; but at intervals, and wherever favourable conditions exist. And the Society will recollect that it is only a few months since, that specimens of identically the same general character, and even of very much the same material, were exhibited to them, picked up by Mr. Ball of the Geological Survey, in the country south of Parisnath in Bengal.

“Nothing very definite has been added to our knowledge as regards the age of these implements in the Madras presidency. Some of those more recently obtained, have been taken out of lateritic deposits, as well as those originally described by Mr. Foote. But the age of these lateritic deposits is itself not very definite. Bearing, however, on this important question of relative age, I have within the last few days received from Mr. W. T. Blanford, Depy. Supt. of the Geological Survey on the Bombay side, a statement of the highest interest. Many of the members of Society are perhaps not aware that, spreading over a large area, in the country drained by the upper waters of the Godavery and its affluents, there is a widely spread deposit of clays and gravels containing remains of large Mammalia, which are probably of the same kind as those which occur in the similar gravels and clays of the Nerbudda valley, and of which the Society possesses many specimens. From these gravels and in the valley of the Godavery, near Pyton, an

agate flake, bearing evident marks of having been artificially made, has been dug out recently by Mr. Wynne of the Geological Survey. This is a fact of great importance, and we must only hope that further research will tend to clear away any difficulties that now remain, and add to the history of these interesting relics of the early inhabitants of these countries."

Mr. Oldham also said he had brought to the meeting an antique of a very different age indeed. It was a specimen of the oldest fossil yet known, to which Dr. Dawson had given the name of *Eozoon Canadense*. These organisms were found in rocks very far below the horizon to which any trace of organic life had previously been carried. The specimen was a portion sliced from one of the original specimens from Canada, for which he was indebted to Sir Wm. Logan. And as it was most probable that many of the members here had not previously seen any specimens of this fossil, he thought it might prove interesting to the meeting.

Major Lees read the following communication from Mr. E. Thomas on double currency:—

At one of the late meetings of the Asiatic Society, (Nov. 1864), you noticed some calculations of mine, based upon Abúl Fazl's records of the authoritative exchange value of *coined* gold and silver in Akbar's reign, and seemed disposed to question the accuracy of the results obtained from these data, as to the ratio of gold to silver having, at that period, stood as 1 to 9.4. That this was the rate of exchange contemplated by the mint authorities of the day, their own figures conclusively demonstrate—but I am prepared to contend that the current market price of gold had been much lower, even if it had then reached the limit assigned to it in the public coinage. The question of degrees of purity does not affect the argument, as each metal was made as pure as Indian methods of refining admitted of. Now Abúl Fazl, at the conclusion of a very elaborate estimate of the cost of refining gold, charges for seigniorage, and comparative profit to the merchant bringing gold to the Mint for conversion, states that the "remainder of about half a tola of [refined] gold" is of the value of *four* Rupees. (Gladwin's *Ayín-i-Akbari*, I., p. 44.) Purchas's statement, which you have quoted, calculates the exchange rate at 1 to 10, which latter was the authorized equivalent in rupees for the

Iláhi and Lál-Jaláli gold mohurs. (Gladwin's "12 rupees" is a mistake for *ten*, which is the proper sum. A. A., I. 31. Num. Chron. XV., p. 171.) It seems to have been with the express object of simplifying the conflicting proportions of coin and metallic values and facilitating exchanges, that Akbar introduced many of his reforms. For instance, the old *round* Rupee was valued at 39 *dáms*, the new Jaláli was increased up to the value of 40 *dáms*. The old round mohur was worth 360 *dáms*, the Lál-Jaláli was raised to 400 *dáms*. The original round mohurs were estimated at 9 Rupees. The new Iláhi and Lál-Jaláli were designed to pass for the more manageable 10 Rs., in the possible design of getting rid of the inconvenient and uneven sum of *about* 9 to 1, at which metals and coins alike had approximately ranged.

But, to dispose of the over confident assertion that "9.4 to 1 is a relative value of gold to silver which never could really have existed," I would invite your attention to the following passage in Ibn Batutah, which, if correctly interpreted by the French translator, goes far towards establishing the fact that, in the early part of the fourteenth century, A. D., gold stood to silver, in Bengal, as *one to eight*. The passage in question is not to be found in Dr. Lee's English translation (p. 194.)

رايت الأرزيباع في أسواقها خمسة وعشرين رطلاً دهلية بدینار فضی والدينار  
الفضی هو ثمانية دراهم ودرهمهم كالدرهم النقرة سواء

"J'ai vu vendre le riz, dans les marchés de ce pays, sur le pied de  
vingt-cinq rithl de Dehli pour un dinâr d'argent; celui-ci vaut huit  
drachmes, et leur drachme équivaut absolument à la drachme d'ar-  
gent"—Vol. IV., p. 210.

The text itself may be faulty and defective, but the intention seems to be to declare that the Dínâr of the day, whether rated in gold or silver, was equal to 8 dirhams. The Mahommadan currencies of India, from 1211 A. D. to the date of Ibn Batutah's visit to Bengal, had been composed of gold and silver coins of identical weight (175 grains) and similar in form and device. These were introduced by Altamsh, being based probably on the ancient Indian *rati*, 100 of which (at 1.75 grains) would exactly constitute the amount, and designed to exchange, in fixed proportions, the one against the other. The exact rate of exchange has never yet been ascertained, and if Ibn Batutah's

meaning in the above extract is correctly rendered, it will determine many curious points in the history of the early Pathán currencies.

There is, of course, a difficulty in the word **الفضي** the *silver*, but taken in connexion with the *dirhams* mentioned in the same sentence, the *dinár* can only refer to the gold coin or its representative and equivalent, in short to the *sterling dinár*, whether estimated in eight *silver* dirhams or one *gold* piece. You might imagine that 25 *rotis* of rice would not be so great a bargain for a gold piece, but the author adds, in the next line, that these are Dehli *rotis*, and each equal to 20 western weights of the same denomination.

In conclusion, I would again call your attention to a point adverted to above, *i. e.* Akbar's desire to adjust the exchange to *ten*. Decimalization seems to have been a leading idea with the Moslems, from their first settlement in India; for Altamsh's 100 *rotis* is clearly an innovation upon the old Hindu theory of 80's in the 80 *rati Suvarna* and the 80 *rati Karsha*, which sum (singular to say) is reproduced in his silver pieces by Muhammad bin Tughlak, for the apparent purpose, if we may rely upon the 1 to 8, of securing an exchange of 10 new silver pieces for *one* old gold one (: 175 :: 8 : 140 :: 10.) Of course, if the *rati* is proved to consist of 1.8229 grains, the first item of this estimate will not hold good: as in that case the 175 grains weight must be derived from 3 *puránas* of 32 *rotis*, or 96 *rotis* in all, constituting the old *tola*. If you have any MSS. of Ibn Batutah in Calcutta, I should like you to examine this passage.

Upon the above letter, Major Lees remarked:—

Mr. Thomas has fallen into error. I did not question his calculations, nor the results he obtained from them. Both are doubtless correct: but what I did question, was the advisability of accepting the results he obtained from these calculations, based as they were upon mint regulations, during a period when the principle of a standard was but imperfectly understood even in Europe, and upon a unit of measure not accurately ascertained. None of the gold coins of Akbar (and they are many) which I have been able to procure, agree exactly with the description of the coins given in Abúl Fazl's history, in weight, and few even in device; and I have grave doubts, as to whether the regulations alluded to, or the system of coinage and currency, so elaborate in its details, which he has handed down to us,



was ever carried out in its integrity. Some of the gold coins, I am confident, were simply medals which never came into general circulation. Akber's new system of weights and measures was not very successful as a measure for the Empire, and I see no reason to suppose that his system of coins and currency was much more so. In those days, the limits of the Capital and the chief cities, such as Dehli, Lahore, Futteh-púr, &c. comprised, for the purposes of regulations, a large portion of the Empire; and it would not be inconsistent with possibility, that the value of gold in relation to silver in the Capital, where the treasures gathered by successive conquests were congested, should be as 1 to 9, while it was half as much again in other parts of India, should the monarch on the throne have chosen to melt up his millions of gold and issue gold coins at that rate. Had Mr. Thomas then confined himself to the record of Abúl Fazl, I should have had little to say further than I have already said, viz. that I mistrust the record; but he now goes further, and states that he is prepared to contend that the value of gold as compared with silver in the open market, in the time of Akbar, was much less than 1 to 9; that it was 1 to 8; and that it *had* been even less than that. In proof of this assertion he quotes again Abúl Fazl, who states that half a *tola* of refined gold was worth only Rs. 4, which would about give the required ratio. But I cannot follow the learned numismatist here, for if this statement will serve any purpose, it appears to me that it will serve to undermine the basis on which the whole of his argument rests. He says that the market rate in Akbar's time was as 1 to 9.4; and that Akbar's desire was to "adjust the exchange to *ten*;" but if the merchant valued half a *tola* of his gold as equal in value to Rs. 4, or in other words, if a *tola* was worth Rs. 8 in the open market—the rupee, according to Abúl Fazl, being  $11\frac{1}{2}$  *mashas* in weight and the *tola* twelve *mashas*—the rate would be  $\frac{1}{2}$  *tola* or 6 *mashas* equal to Rs. 4 or 46 *mashas*, *i. e.* 1 to  $7\frac{2}{3}$ . To prove this, it appears to me, would be to prove *too much*; for if the market rate was so low, I question the power of even the great Emperor to make the people pay so high as 9.4 of silver for 1 of gold. He could not have been ignorant of the futile endeavours of his predecessor Ala-ud-deen to obtain currency for his copper *tanks*, and to pass them off as equally valuable with gold and silver, and the disastrous results

which followed his [foolish experiments in defrauding his subjects. Nor can we, I think, accuse the wisest monarch that ever sat on the throne of Dehli, of attempting to adjust a real value in exchange of 1 to  $7\frac{2}{3}$  to 1 to 10, which is the market rate given by Purchas, the English traveller of the date. As I observe, however, that Mr. Thomas places as much faith in Gladwin's translation, as he apparently does in Abúl Fazl's figures, I think it right to mention that the former cannot be depended upon. Abúl Fazl does not exactly say that  $\frac{1}{2}$  a tola of gold was about equal in value to Rs. 4, meaning thereby more or less, the word he uses is *nazdik*, which I take to mean 'something less.' Abúl Fazl in treating of these matters is generally loose, he could not well be otherwise—there is usually something *more*, or something *less*, and when we consider that their system of weights commences with an imaginary point, *wahmiyah*, and runs through 7 or 8 imaginary weights, until it reaches a *sh'úr* which is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a grain; and that the basis of the currency was the copper *dám*, which Abúl Fazl himself admits had an extremely fluctuating value in the market, we cannot expect very great accuracy, or accept the mint valuations of that time as a very faithful guide to the value of gold, expressed in silver, in the markets of the N. W. Provinces of India, about the middle and end of the 16th century. Had Mr. Thomas gone a little further into Abúl Fazl's accounts, he would have found it stated, that when 'Azad-ud-dawlah was *díwan*, "the Emperor, in the 29th year of his reign, issued orders that on the gold coins up to 3, and on the silver rupees up to 6 grains of rice, short weight should be allowed without deduction for wear and tear, they being counted as full weight, though if anything in excess, an allowance should be made, and the coins not (as heretofore) be considered full weight, if 9 grains in weight short. In accordance with this regulation, (*i. e.* Akbar's,) a *mohur* that was 1 *surkh* short was valued at 355 *dáms* and a little more, the value of 1 *surkh* of coined gold which is 4 *dáms*, and a little more ( $\frac{1}{11}$  ?), being deducted. According to the former regulations, [Todar Mull's] for a deficiency of 1 *surkh*, 5 *dáms* were taken, and whatever was deficient in excess of 3 grains, if only half a grain, was estimated as 5 *dáms*, and for a deficiency of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *surkhs* they took 10 *dáms*, and even exacted the full amount from those not quite up to this limit, whereas, according to the new regulations, the deduction was something

more than 6 *dáms* ( $\frac{3}{2}$ ?) The value then was 353 *dáms* and a little more ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ?) Again, the round rupee, which, although there was no difference between it and the square, either in weight or fineness, had been estimated at one *dám* less, was now fixed @ 40 *dáms* until 1 *surkh* short weight; and 2 *surkhs* short weight, which was before counted as 2 *dáms*, was hereby made 1 *dám* and a little more."

Gladwin, I would observe, invariably uses the word *ruttie*, but no such weight is throughout mentioned by Abúl Fazl, and although both weights seem to have been similarly 8 *mashas*, I am not perfectly certain that they were exactly identical. His translation moreover of the above passage is very faulty, and one error which would vitiate all calculations made on the basis of his figures is, that he says the rupee was  $11\frac{1}{4}$  instead of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  *mashas*. I have consulted five copies on this point.

"But when Azad-ud-dawlah was sent to Kandesh, Raja Todar Mull caused the value of gold *mohurs* to be fixed in rupees, and the deficiency on the *mohurs* and rupees, from the bigotry and self-sufficiency of his disposition, he again fixed at the old rates; and when Khalij Khan took the management of affairs, he confirmed what the Raja had done, except that the deficiency for which the Raja exacted 5 *dáms*, he caused to be estimated in account at 10 *dáms*, and if up to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *surkhs*, at 20 *dáms*. Coins of a greater deficiency in weight he ordered to be reckoned as bullion." Abúl Fazl goes on to say that the Emperor's mind being occupied with other affairs, he did not notice these changes till the 36th year of his reign, when he directed that gold coins of 3, and silver coins of 6 grains short weight, should no longer be held to be of full weight; which was the only way to prevent mercenary people from defrauding others. Now, setting the "little more than 4 *dáms*" in the price of a *surkh* of gold against the "little more than 1 *dám*" in the price of 2 *surkhs* of silver, we would have a proportion of 1 to 8; but although all the copies of Abúl Fazl I have consulted agree in stating the price fixed by Akbar's regulation for a deficiency of 2 *surkhs* of silver as a little over 1 *dám* (يك دام و كسرى) if one rupee or  $11\frac{1}{2}$  *mashas* = 40 *dáms*, and 1 *masha* = 8 *surkhs*, 2 *surkhs* would equal  $\frac{4}{9}$  =  $\frac{1}{3}$  *dáms*, or something less than one *dám*.

It is not easy, amidst so much confusion on points which properly require the utmost nicety in adjustment, to ascertain *exactly* what were the

mint valuations of Akbar's time; but as it is clear that the principle of a *standard* (and I would add that I here employ the term to signify the monetary unit,) was not understood, and looking to the impossibility, in any market, of preserving for any length of time invariable values for two or three metals, I do not think that these regulations, however accurate in comparison with all others which preceded them in India, will guide us much in ascertaining the rate at which silver exchanged for gold in the open markets of India.

25 / With regard to the passage quoted by Mr. Thomas from Ibn Batutah, I see no reason to doubt its correctness. It is simply this: ~~65~~ Dehli *rills* of rice sold for a silver *dínár*, the silver *dínár* being equivalent *in value* to eight drachma, and the drachma (the coin) being a drachma of silver *in weight*. There is no difficulty whatever regarding the author's meaning here. He makes no allusion to gold coins, and it is more than clear that he did not mean to do so, for although the French translator has freely rendered it *pour un dinár d'argent; celui-ci vaut huit drachmes*, the actual words of Ibn Batutah are "for a silver *dínár*, and the silver *dínár* equals eight *dirhams*," repeating the word silver each time he mentions the *dínár*, to prevent the possibility of any one making the mistake Mr. Thomas has evidently done. He may well say then that there is a difficulty about the word الغضبي There is a difficulty: but it is one which the distinguished *savant* has himself made. For, if we read a very few lines further, we will find the following passage: ورايت الجارية المبيحة للفراس تباع بدينار من الذهب واحد وهو ديناران ونصف دينار من الذهب المغربي واشتريت بنحو هذه القيمة جارية تسمى عاشورة وكان لها جمال بارع واشترى بعض اصحابي غلاما صغير السن حسنا اسمه لولو بدينارين من الذهب. That is, "I have seen a very beautiful girl fit for a concubine sold for a single *dínár* of gold, which is equal to two and half western *dínárs* of gold. I myself bought for about the same price a girl named 'Aash-úrah, who was possessed of exquisite beauty; and one of my companions bought a pretty little boy named *Lulu* for two *dínars* of gold."

Nothing can be plainer than that when Ibn Batutah says silver, he means silver, and that when he says gold, he means gold. Beyond this, however, I am sorry to say, I cannot so easily follow him. If the *drachma* of silver means the Greek *drachma*, no silver coin of the day that I am acquainted with will fit. Ibn Batutah came to India

in the time of Mahomed Shah Ibn Ghaias-ud-deen Toghlaq, and visited Bengal when Fukhr-ud-deen was *quasi* Sultan of Bengal. We have rupees of the period : but none of this weight. But again the question arises, what are the *dirham* mentioned by Ibn Batutah ? It is not clear.

I find several, viz. :—

The <i>old</i> full weight dirm (درم قدیم تام)	=	about 64 grains.
The <i>new</i> full weight (درم جدید تام)	=	„ 48 „
The short weight (درم ناقص)	=	„ 36 „
The Legal (درم شرعی)	=	„ 31½ „
The Western (درم مغربی)	=	„ 24 „
The Yamani (درم یمنی)	=	„ 8 „
The Tabari (درم طبری)	=	„ 32 „

And there were no doubt very many others. The *ritl* of Dehli, if we knew its exact weight, would not help us much in this matter either ; for weights and measures in India, whatever they may have been in books and accounts, in the markets have been so varied and fluctuating, that little dependence can be placed upon them ; and a brochure published lately at Madras, by a Mr. Gover, on this subject, which I trust will attract the attention of Government, discloses such very extraordinary confusion to prevail throughout India, as to render quotations utterly valueless, and to involve all merchants who attempt to act upon them in very serious losses. Ordinarily the Delhi *ritl* was 1lb in weight, and supposing the silver *dinár* to be a rupee, it would make the price of rice about the same as it has been for centuries in Bengal.

And these fluctuations have been recognized for many ages in India. The gold and silver coins in the time of Ibn Batutah, as Mr. Thomas says, were of identical weights, but I fear we will find it difficult now, without a unit of measure to help us, to come at the exact value in exchange of the precious metals one against the other. Ferishtah even, who lived in Akbar's time, could not ascertain the exact weight of the *Chaital* of Ala-uddin. He says, “the *tankah* was 1 *tola* of coined gold and silver, and every silver *tankah* was equivalent to 50 copper *púl* (*pice*) which were called *chaitals*, but their weight has not been ascertained. Some say that they were 1 *tola* of copper, and others that they were like the *puls* of this time, which are equal to 1¾ *tolas*.” Abúl Fazl says that the value of the copper *dáms* fluctuated very much, and that Akbar's valuations were for comparative calcula-

tions. I find also that in A. D. 1660-63 the price of the *pice* was sometimes 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, to 24 to a *mamúdi*, and on this account the East India Company's accounts at Surat were kept in what was called book-rate pice, viz. 32 to the *mamúdi*, and although the rupee was nominally of the value of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *mamúdis*, 8, 10, and sometimes 20 per cent. was given for the *batta* or exchange. Akbar's regulations are certainly extremely interesting, and to some extent valuable: but I do not think they are safe data for calculating the rate at which gold exchanged against silver, generally, in his times. Nor will the aptitude of these remarks apply solely to the mint regulations of Akbar, or of Oriental Potentates. In the reign of Henry VIII. the relative values of gold and silver were so inaccurately appreciated by the mint authorities of England, that, while they rated pure gold at only 60s., they rated pure silver at 12s. the ounce, or 5 to 1. And in the reign of Edward VI., the value of gold, expressed in silver, was reduced even lower, or to 48s. the ounce. But not many years later, *i. e.* in 1551, or five years before Akbar ascended the throne, we find that, while gold was still rated at 60s., silver was rated at 5s. 5d. the ounce, or a little more than 11 to 1; and I cannot find from any accurate source, that generally in India it was ever in more recent times much below this. The first silver currency at Athens dates from B. C. 512; the first gold coins, which were very debased, being struck about B. C. 407; and the copper about the same time. The gold in those days was scarce; few, if any, gold coins being struck until the time of Alexander the Great. At the same time gold was plentiful in India, for although we find no gold Bactrian coins, on the disruption of the Greek kingdom and the succession of the Indo-Sythic race of kings, we observe the silver to disappear and its place to be occupied by gold. In *those* days, certainly the relative values of gold and silver in India were very different from what they were in the times of Akbar, when India had a large coast trade, and means of obtaining silver from other sources. In the days of Solomon also, gold was so abundant, that silver was not taken into account (2 Chron. ix. 20): but Herodotus tells us (III. 93) that the rate at Babylon was 13 to 1, and Plato that in his time it was 12 to 1. Under the Republic at Rome, it was 13 to 1, and in the time of Julius Cæsar, it was about 12 to 1. In the reign of Constantine it rose to 15 to 1, and under

Theodosius it reached 18 to 1. Turning again to India, I find that in the reign of Aurangzēb, about 1675, or little more than half a century after the death of Akbar, silver exchanged against gold at Madras at the rate of 16 to 1. And this is indisputable, because it is given on the authority of Dr. Fryer, a member of the Royal Society, and a most trustworthy and honest writer, who travelled in India and Persia from A. D. 1672 to 1681. He has devoted a whole chapter to coins, weights and measures, giving apparently a most truthful and accurate account of those he found in use when he visited each place. Under the head of Fort St. George, and in speaking of the E. I. Company's mint, he says:—

The *standard* is 8 *matts*, and  $\frac{5}{8}$  *matts* fine: our English 20s. is 9 and more. *Fanams* is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  *matts* fine.

9 *pagods* weight make 1 ounce Troy, 16 *pagods* weight of silver is 1 *pagod* weight of gold.

$\frac{1}{2}$  *pagod* in 1000 is allowed for loss, in mint &c., &c.

Sir James Stewart in his "Principles of Money," published exactly a hundred years after Dr. Fryer left England, viz. in 1772, states the relative value of gold to silver as 1 to  $13\frac{1}{3}$  to 1 to 14; and adds that before the discovery of America the proportion had never exceeded 1 to 10 or 11. In the face of these ascertained facts, I am disinclined to assume that the rate, generally, in India, was so high as 1 to 9.4, and I trust my esteemed and valued friend, Mr. Thomas, will pardon me for advocating my views so strongly. No one can be more sensible of the debt of gratitude we owe to Mr. Thomas for his careful, patient, and accurate enquiries into the coins, weights and measures of India,—enquiries which have placed him in the first rank of numismatists of the day. But though our objects may be in some respects similar, they are in one particular distinct. He is desirous of elucidating an interesting point in the currency and coinage of the kings of the East. I am desirous of showing that the fluctuations in the price—the market price, not the mint price—of gold are not, and have not been, so great, so sudden, or so startling as to cause the unnecessary alarm which many entertain regarding the proposal to change the standard. It is not in the East alone, that vain attempts have been made to perform the impossible feat of conferring the attributes of a standard upon two metals at one and the same time; and though silver and

gold coins may circulate side by side in any proper system of currency, one of these metals alone can constitute the monetary unit. That this, in every country in which commercial enterprise has had a high development, should be gold, the experience of history leaves us little room to doubt ; for, although silver is still legally the standard in France, gold being permitted to circulate by its side, it has almost disappeared from circulation. It is with regret, therefore, that I observe that gold has not been made a legal tender in India, which, though a very different thing from making gold the standard, must, I opine, be the first step in this direction. That it can yet be said to be a depreciating metal I do not believe, because it is an established rule, proved beyond question by late experience, that the precious metals, like other articles of commerce, find their level, and the space to be occupied by gold is comparatively *immense* ; but there is a proviso in this, as in most matters of the kind, and that proviso is, that legislative enactments shall not interfere with the circulation of either of these metals. That the most serious and the greatest caution is necessary in dealing with this question, all the most profound thinkers on the subject do not dispute ; and the following figures will satisfy those who have not specially studied it, of its importance. At the commencement of the present century, the production of the precious metals in all those countries from which supplies come to Europe, was, according to von Humboldt, about £3,300,000 annually, of which £2,500,000 went to swell the gold currency of Europe. The working of the Oural mines tripled this annual tribute ; and so things remained until 1848, when California was discovered. Shortly after, the gold deposits of Australia came to light, and in 1860 the annual supply was about £38,000,000 ; while during this period the supply of silver had hardly increased at all. At the opening of this century it was about £8,000,000, and at present is not more than £9,000,000. The entire quantity of pure gold which found its way to Europe from the discovery of America by Columbus, or from 1492 to 1848, a period of 356 years, was according to M. Chevalier £401,580,000 ; and, assuming the annual yield at present to be £40,000,000, we would in 10 years have a yield equal to the yield of the whole world for the 356 years previous. These influences, if continued, *must* in time have their effect, and it was with some concern therefore I learned that the Government of India had lately sent



back to England nearly a quarter of a million of gold sovereigns which the existing currency Act prevented from coming into circulation.

And as I see the Hon'ble Justice Campbell here this evening, I may mention that since he put his first question to me, I have met with Dr. Fryer's travels from which I have before quoted, and find that he makes mention of the *Zeraphin*. In one table he puts it under the head of imaginary coins, two and a half being equal to one old dollar. In other places he treats it as a real coin. At Goa, he says, one gold *Cruzado* was equal to 12 *Zeraphins*; and at Bombay 3 *Larees* = 1 *Zeraphin*; 80 *Raies* = 1 *Laree*; 1 *Pice* = 10 *Raies*, *i. e.* 24 *pice* = 1 *Zeraphin*. This would not certainly agree with Purchas's statement that a *Zeraphin* was worth Rs. 10.

The Hon'ble Justice Campbell said—We must all feel greatly obliged both to Major Lees and to Mr. Thomas for their interesting discussions. When such learned Doctors differ, he will be a bold man who attempts to decide; but this, I think, may be clearly gathered, that in former days the value of gold in India in relation to silver was much less than it now is; and we may learn the lesson that, as it was so once, it may not improbably be so again. I think that there is perhaps some incorrectness in Major Lees's statement that in France silver, and not gold, is the only legal standard, and in the assumption that any metal can be a legal tender, and at the same time not a legal standard of value. I quite admit that, practically, when there is a double standard, one or the other will be preferred, and ordinarily used at any one time; but, as I understand the matter, there is, and long has been, legally in France what is called a double standard, that is, both gold and silver are recognised as standards, the relative rate being fixed by law. The effect is, to give to the payer in every case the alternative or option of paying either in gold or in silver, whichever he may at the time find most profitable. The double standard was fixed in France by the first Napoleon at a time when, as the relative rate was declared by law, it was more profitable to pay in silver: accordingly all, or almost all, payments were, and continued to be, made in silver, gold being only used as it were beyond the law, as marked bullion, at a mercantile and not at a legal value. This state of things continued so long, that in practice the existing contracts were not affected by the law of double standard. All new contracts were made

with full knowledge of that law, and there have been few complaints. When, of recent years, it has happened that, owing to the gold discoveries, gold has become slightly cheaper, and it being more profitable to pay in gold, France has quietly slid into a gold currency standard under the operation of the old Double Standard Law. Now, in India, the fear is that at the convenient rate of 10 Rupees per Sovereign, a change of currency and standard might be much more imminent and immediate than it was in France 50 years ago, when the law was made. If the gold diggings continue to produce plentifully, the sovereign might very rapidly displace the rupee; and those of us who have served our best days for a pension calculated in rupees, or lent money for an annuity in rupees, might think ourselves injured, if we receive instead cheap sovereigns. For it must also be remembered that the double standard, or rather change of standard, in France and other countries, has hitherto had a remarkable effect in steadying the relative value of the precious metals. An immense quantity of gold has thus been absorbed, and an immense quantity of silver thrown on the market. But if, a few years hence, all the countries willing to receive gold have been supplied, and the influx continues, then what is to become of the surplus? Then perhaps the relative value of gold may be seriously lowered, and pensioners, holders of Government Securities, and others, might have serious grievance. I by no means assert that a gold standard in this country is not on the whole the best. I would only suggest that the subject is at present one to which there are two sides, and not by any means very easy.

Major Lees made some further observations on the necessity, in discussions on currency and the standard, of avoiding a confusion of terms, as such had in times past led to the commission of serious errors. He added that the law introduced into France by Monsieur Gaudin in March 1803 made the *franc* the monetary unit or standard, and that the ordinance admitting the parallel circulation of gold did not in any way abrogate the right of the lender to the State of 200 *francs* to receive back a *kilogramme* of silver, or its equivalent, in satisfaction of his claim on the State, whenever it should be liquidated.

At the request of the President, the Secretary read an extract from Mr. Cowie's paper on the temples of Cashmir, in introducing which the Chairman explained that it was too full of technical architect-

tural details to be read *in extenso* to the meeting. Mr. C. had, during his visit to the valley, devoted a great portion of his time to a careful examination, and to measurements of the interesting remains which he found there. Drawings and photograph of many of the temples would be found in the Album which accompanied the paper. The Chairman would ask the Secretary to read an extract from the latter describing the temple of Bhaniyar which was one not included in the previous account of General Cunningham. Befere doing this, he thought it due to the General, to remind the meeting that his paper on the Cashmere temples was written after a short visit of three weeks which he made to that country, while engaged with others on a very difficult duty on the frontiers of Tibet. The General did not profess to have throughly explored the valley, nor to have exhausted the field of future research.







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APPENDIX.

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## APPENDIX A.

<i>Authors.</i>	<i>Papers Communicated.</i>	<i>Author's date.</i>	<i>When received.</i>	<i>Pt. &amp; No. of the Jml.</i>
Austen, Capt. H. H. G....	Notes on the Sandstone formation, &c. near Buxa Fort, Bhootan Dooar.	22nd Ap. 1865.	26th Ap. 1865	Pt. II. No. II. of 1865.
Barnes, R. H. Esq. ...	Ceylon Meteorological Register for March, April and May, 1864. ...	.....	1st Sept. 1865.	Pt. II. No. IV. of 1865.
Basevi, Capt. J. P.,	On the Pendulum operations about to be undertaken by G. T. Survey of India, with a sketch of the theory of their application to the determination of the earth's figure.	21st July, 1865.	29th July, 1865.	Pt. II. No. IV. of 1865.
Beames, J. Esq. ...	Outlines of a Plea for the Arabic Element in official Hindustani. ...	.....	17th Ap. 1865.	Pt. I. No. I. of 1866.
Beavan, Lt. R. C. ...	Contributions towards the History of <i>Panolia Eldi</i> . ...	5th Nov. 1865.	6th Dec. 1865.	
Blanford, W. T. Esq. ...	Contributions to Indian Malacology, No. V. Description of new land shells from Arakan, Pegu and Ava; with notes on the distribution of described species. ...	.....	11th Mar. 1865.	Pt. II. No. II. of 1865.
Bühler, Dr. G. ...	Translation of the part of the Vyavahara Mayukha relating to ordeals. A notice of the Çaumaka Smriti. ...	.....	2nd June, 1865. 26th Sept. 1865.	Pt. I. No. I. of 1866.
Carlyle, A. C. L., Esq. ...	Notes on beetles and locusts taken at Allahabad. ...	2nd Sept. 1865.	25th Dec. 1865.	



Clarke, Hyde, Esq.	... Letter on monument of the Assyro-Pseudo Sesos tris.	20th May, 1865.	13th July, 1865.
Cowie, Rev. W. G.	... Notes on some of the Temples in Cashmere.	25th Nov. 1865.	1st Dec. 1865.
Cunningham, Genl. A.	... Archaeological Survey Report for May, 1865.	.....	30th Augt. 1865.
"	... On the coins of nine Nágás and of two other dynasties of Narwara and Gwalior.	.....	13th July. Pt. I. No. III. of 1865.
"	... Daily Report of occupations of the Archaeological Survey to the Govt. of India, for November and December, 1864.	.....	25th Jan. 1865.
"	... Concluding portion of the Archaeological Survey Report for 1862-63.	.....	7th Jan. 1865.
"	... Diary of occupations for January, 1865.	.....	May, 1865.
Goopee Nauth Sen, Babu.	... Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations, for Oct. 1864.		4th Jan. 1865. No. V. of 1864.
"	... " for November, 1864.		21st July, 1865. Ditto.
"	... " for December, 1864.		Ditto.
"	... " for January, 1865.		28th Mar. 1865. Pt. II. No. II. of 1865.
"	... " for February, 1865.		12th May, 1865. Pt. II. No. II.
"	... " for March, 1865.		8th June, 1865. Ditto.
"	... " for April, 1865.		5th July, 1865. Pt. II. No. III. of 1865.
"	... " for May, 1865.		10th Augt. 1865. Pt. II. No. IV. of 1865.
"	... " for June & July, 1865.		12th Sept. 12th Oct. 1865. Ditto.

<i>Authors.</i>	<i>Papers Communicated.</i>	<i>Author's date.</i>	<i>When received.</i>	<i>Pt. &amp; No. of the Jml.</i>
Goopee Nauth Sen, Bábu.	Abstract of the Results of the Meteorological Observations, for August, 1865.	25th Nov. 1865.	25th Nov. 1865.	
Horne, C. Esq.	Notes on Booth Gya, with an Appendix.	20th Ap. 1865.	24th Apl, 1865.	Pt. I. No. IV.
Jäschke, Rev. H. A.	Note on the pronunciation of the Tibetan language.	.....	1st February.	
Mason, Rev. F.	Answers to the "queries for travellers," embracing the physical characteristics of the Karens.	8th Nov. and 3rd Dec. 1864. ...		
Mitchell, Capt. J.	Additions to the knowledge of silk.	27th Sept. 1865.	7th Jan. 1865....	Pt. I. No. II. of 1865.
Parish, Rev. C.	Notes of a Trip in the Younzalin Dst.	.....	9th Oct. 1865....	
Peppe, J. H., Esq.	Antiquities of Behar.	9th Nov. 1865.	30th June, 1865.	Pt. II. No. III. of 1865.
Rajendra Lala Mitra, Bábu,	On the Sená Rájáhs of Bengal, as commemorated in an Inscription from Rájshahi.	.....	20th Nov. 1865.	
Schlagintweit, Prof. R. von.	Comparative Hypsometrical and Physical Tableau of High Asia, the Andes and the Alps.	.....	5th July, 1865.	Pt. I. No. III. of 1865.
Semënof, M., Esq.	Notes on Central Asia.	28th Oct. 1865.	15th Dec. 1865.	
Sherring, Rev. M. A. and C. Horne, Esq.	Some account of ancient remains at Saïdpur and Bhitari.	1st Oct. 1859. ...	15th Ap. 1865.	Pt. II. No. III. of 1865.
Ditto ditto,	Description of ancient remains of Buddhist Monuments and Temples, and of other buildings recently discovered in Benares and its vicinity.	.....	4th Jan. 1865....	
Smith, Dr. D. Boyes,	Notes on Andamanese.	.....	20th Nov. 1865.	Proc. No. VI. 1865.

Stewart, Dr. J. L.	... Notes of observations on the Boksas of the Bijnour District. ...	December, 1865.	10th Jan. 1865.	Pt. II. No. III. of 1865.
Theobald, W. Esq., Jr.	... Notes and Queries on Zoology. ...	22nd Nov. 1865.	20th Dec. 1865.	
Ditto ditto.	Notes on a collection of Land and Fresh-water shells from the Shan States, collected by F. Fedden, Esq., 1864-65. ...	17th June, 1865.	July, 1865.	Part II. No. IV. 1865.
Thomas, E. Esq.	... Ancient Indian Weights of the earliest Indian Coinage. ...	.....	15th Mar. 1865.	Pt. I. No. II. of 1865.
Verchere, Dr. A. M., and Edouard de Verneuil, Esq.	... On the Geology of Kashmir, the Western Himalaya and the Afghan mountains, with a note on the Fossils. ...	December, 1865.	28th Dec. 1865.	
			*11th Mar. 1865.	

\* Returned to the author at his request, for additions and corrections.

## APPENDIX B.

*Donors.*

Dr. J. Anderson.

*Donations to the Museum.*

Presbytes entellus.

Trionyx Gangeticus.

Crocodylus porosus.

Canis aureus.

Herpestes Nipalensis.

Coluber naja.

And a collection of bird skins from Darjeeling.

W. S. Atkinson, Esq. A collection of Lepidoptera, viz. the following

*Rhopalocera.*

Teinopalpus Imperialis,	...	...	...	...	1
Papilio Macareus,	...	...	...	...	1
P. Xenocles,	...	...	...	...	2
P. Agestor,	...	...	...	...	2
P. Chaon,	...	...	...	...	2
P. Paris, ...	...	...	...	...	2
P. Ganesa,	...	...	...	...	2
P. Cloanthus,	...	...	...	...	2
P. Bathycles,	...	...	...	...	1
P. Agamemnon, ...	...	...	...	...	2
P. Anticrates,	...	...	...	...	2
P. Antiphates,	...	...	...	...	2
P. Glycerion,	...	...	...	...	2
P. Epycides,	...	...	...	...	2
P. Slateri,	...	...	...	...	2
Iphias Glaucippe,	...	...	...	...	1
Colias Edusa, ...	...	...	...	...	2
Pieris Hippo, ...	...	...	...	...	2
P. Darvasa,	...	...	...	...	2
P. Gliciria,	...	...	...	...	2
P. Thestylis,	...	...	...	...	2
P. Belladonna,	...	...	...	...	1
P. Pasithoe,	...	...	...	...	1

P.	Thisbe,	...	...	...	...	2
P.	Agostina,	...	...	...	...	1
	Danaïs similis,	...	...	...	...	2
D.	Melaneus,	...	...	...	...	2
D.	Tytia, ...	...	...	...	...	2
	Euplæa Rhadamanthus,	...	...	...	...	2
Eupl.	Superba,	...	...	...	...	1
Eupl.	Midamus,	...	...	...	...	2
	Vanessa Cashmirensis,...	...	...	...	...	1
	Pyrameis Callirhoe,	...	...	...	...	2
	Precis Iphita, ...	...	...	...	...	1
Pr.	Hara, ...	...	...	...	...	2
	Ergolis Ariadne,	...	...	...	...	1
	Cynthia Arsinoe,	...	...	...	...	3
	Cyrestis Thyodamas, ...	...	...	...	...	3
C.	Risa, ...	...	...	...	...	1
	Cirrochroa Aoris,	...	...	...	...	1
C.	Thais,	...	...	...	...	1
	Atella Phalanta,	...	...	...	...	1
	Laogona Hyppocla,	...	...	...	...	2
L.	Hypselsis,	...	...	...	...	1
	Cethosia Cyane,	...	...	...	...	2
	Helcyra Hemina,	...	...	...	...	1
	Argynnis Issæa,	...	...	...	...	2
	Diadema Auge,	...	...	...	...	2
	Penthema Lisarda,	...	...	...	...	2
	Hestina Persimilis,	...	...	...	...	2
H.	Nama,	...	...	...	...	1
	Neptis Radha,	...	...	...	...	1
	Athyma Inara,	...	...	...	...	2
A.	Cama,	...	...	...	...	1
A.	Selenophora,...	...	...	...	...	2
A.	Mahesa,	...	...	...	...	2
	Absota Gauga,	...	...	...	...	3
	Limenitis Procris,	...	...	...	...	3
L.	Ismene,	...	...	...	...	1
L.	Daraxa,	...	...	...	...	1

L.	Zagla,	...	...	...	...	2
Adolias	Apiades,	...	...	...	...	2
A.	Duoga,	...	...	...	...	2
A.	Franciæ,	...	...	...	...	2
A.	Nicea,...	....	....	...	...	1
A.	Nesimachus,	...	...	...	...	2
A.	Siva, ...	...	...	...	...	1
A.	Sahadeoa,	...	...	...	...	1
Euripus	Halitherses,	...	...	...	...	2
Castalia	Chamsa,	...	...	...	...	2
Apatura	Ambica,	...	...	...	...	2
A.	Parisatis,	...	...	...	...	1
Nymphalis	Athamas,	...	...	...	...	3
N.	Eudamippus,	...	...	...	...	3
N.	Bernardus,	...	...	...	...	1
N.	Bernardus var. marmax,	...	...	...	...	2
Kallima	Inachis,	...	...	...	...	3
K.	Bisaltide,	...	...	...	...	1
Thaumantis	Diores,	...	...	...	...	2
Th.	Camadeva,	...	...	...	...	2
Debris	Nilgheriensis,	...	...	...	...	1
D.	Verma, ...	...	...	...	...	1
D.	Isana, ...	...	...	...	...	1
Melanitis	Leda,	...	...	...	...	1
M.	Vamana,	...	...	...	...	2
M.	Suradeoa,	...	...	...	...	1
Lasiommata	Bhadra,	...	...	...	...	1
Mycalesis	Himachala,...	...	...	...	...	2
Elymnias	undularis,	...	...	...	...	3
E.	Vatadeon,	...	...	...	...	2
E.	Patna,	...	...	...	...	1
E.	Leucocyma,	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Heterocera.</i>						
Eusemia	Victrix,	...	...	...	...	2
Eus.	Maculatrix,	...	...	...	...	2
Eus.	Dentatrix,	...	...	...	...	1
Eus.	Bellatrix,	...	...	...	...	2

Syntorina Multigutta,	...	...	...	2
Nyctemeria Interlecta,	...	...	...	2
N. Maculosa,	...	...	...	1
N. Plagifera,	...	...	...	1
Pterothysanus Laticilia,	...	...	...	2
Euschema Militaris,	...	...	...	2
Gymantocera Papilionaris,	...	...	...	2
Histia Flabellicornis,	...	...	...	1
Cyclosia Sanguiflua,	...	...	...	1
C. Aliris,	...	...	...	1
C. Venusta,	...	...	...	2
Erasmia Pulchella,	...	...	...	3
Chalcosia Tilesma,	...	...	...	1
Ch. Siberina,	...	...	...	2
Pidorus Glaacopis,	...	...	...	2
Chelura Bifasciata,	...	...	...	2
Herpa Venosa,	...	...	...	2
Lithoria Gigas,	...	...	...	2
L. Viridata,	...	...	...	2
Bezone Adita,	...	...	...	2
Hypercompa Plagiata,	...	...	...	2
H. Equitalis,	...	...	...	2
H. Impleta,	...	...	...	1
H. ? n. s.	...	...	...	2
Spiloroma Suffusa var?	...	...	...	2
Artaxa Latifascia,	...	...	...	2
Genusa Comparata,	...	...	...	2
Redoa Clara,	...	...	...	2
R. Argentia,	...	...	...	2
Euproctis Melanophila,	...	...	...	4
Dasychira Complicata,	...	...	...	2
Mardana Calligramma,	...	...	...	2
Lophopteryx Saturata,	...	...	...	2
Damata Longipennis,	...	...	...	2
Zengera Indica,	...	...	...	2
Tagora Slancescens,	...	...	...	2





Dr. T. C. Jerdon.	<i>Heterura sylvana.</i>	
	<i>Accentor Nipalensis.</i>	
	<i>Pratincola Indica.</i>	
	<i>Sitta leucopsis.</i>	
	<i>Carduelis caniceps.</i>	
	<i>Otocoris longirostris.</i>	
	<i>Mirafra erythroptera.</i>	
	<i>Vanellus cristatus.</i>	
	<i>Pycnonotus leucotis.</i>	
	<i>Emberiza cia.</i>	
	<i>Saxicola isabellina.</i>	
	<i>Garrulax lineatus.</i>	
	<i>Serinus aurifrons.</i>	
	„ <i>pusilla.</i>	
C. Lane, Esq.	<i>Buceros cavatus.</i>	
Capt. Maddison.	<i>Carpophaga bicolor.</i>	
	<i>Oriolus melanocephalus.</i>	
C. Marquardt, Esq.	A live specimen of <i>Gosamp.</i>	
J. Mitchell, Esq.	<i>Ovis Ammon,</i>	Head.
F. Moseley, Esq.	<i>Tropidonotus stolatus,</i>	in spirit.
T. Peachey, Esq.	3 stone images.	
T. H. Pritchard, Esq.	<i>Crocodylus porosus.</i>	
Capt. Pollock.	<i>Sus Andamanensis.</i>	2 skulls.
Baboo Rajendro Mullick.	<i>Arctictis binturong.</i>	
	<i>Phalangista Vulpina?</i>	
	<i>Nycticebus tardigradus.</i>	
	<i>Gazella dorcas.</i>	
	<i>Bos frontalis.</i>	
	<i>Equus Caballus,</i>	(dwarf).
	<i>Portax tragocamelus.</i>	
	<i>Lophophorus Impeyanus.</i>	
	<i>Ceriornis Satyra.</i>	
	<i>Rollulus cristatus.</i>	
	<i>Anser Indica.</i>	
	<i>Otis Bengalensis.</i>	
	<i>Galloperdix Zeylonensis.</i>	
	<i>Buceros albirostris.</i>	

- Rajendro Mullick Babu, *Euplocomus nycthemerus*.  
 „ *erythrophthalmos*.  
*Perdix olivacea*.  
*Palæornis columboides*.  
*Gymnorhina organicum*.  
*Perdix Chuckor*.  
*Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ*.  
*Chrysolophus pictus*.  
 Flamingo.  
 White pea hen.  
*Casuarius galeatus*.  
*Grus Antigone*.  
 Dr. T. Stoliczka. *Carpodacus erythrinus*.  
*Procarduelus*.  
 W. Theobald, Esq. A fine series of Corals from the coasts of Ara-  
 can and a few crustacea. 2 *Ostrea*.  
 Lieut.-Col. A. C. Tytler. *Mus Frankii*.  
 Dr. C. Williams. *Sciurus ferrugineus*.  
 „ *hyperithrus*.  
 „ *bicolor*.  
*Treron phœnicoptera*.  
*Turtur humilis*.  
 „ *suratensis*.  
*Columba intermedia*.  
*Palæornis cyanocephalus*.  
 „ *Alexandri*.  
 „ *torquatus*.  
*Gecinus (Picus) occipitalis*.  
 „ „ *flavinucha*.  
 „ „ *dimidiatus*.  
 Liga „ *intermedia*.  
*Chrysocolaptes sultaneus*.  
*Haleyon leucocephalus*.  
*Alcedo Bengalensis*.  
*Hemilophus (Picus) pulverulentus*.  
*Coracias affinis*.  
*Bucco lineatus*.

Dr. C. Williams,

Oriolus melanocephalus.  
Psilorhinus magnirostris.  
Edolius grandis.  
Garrulax pectoralis.  
    ,,    leucolophus.  
Harpactes Hodgsonii.  
Phœnicophaus longicaudatus.  
Copsychus Mindanensis.  
Pericrocotus roseus.  
    ,,    peregrinus.  
Temenuchus Burmanicus.  
Pycnonotus hæmorrhous.  
Passer flaveolus.  
Motacilla Luzoniensis.  
Kittacincla macrourus.  
Merops viridis.  
Lanius hypoleucos.  
Pratincola Indica.  
Buceros cavatus.  
    ,,    albirostris.  
Corvus splendens.  
Deudrocitta rufa.  
Graucalus Macei.  
Phalacrocorax pygmæus.  
Pomatorhinus leucogaster.  
Falco fuscatus.  
Phyllornis aurifrons.  
Gallinula panifrons.  
Hemicercus canente.  
Hemitragus Jemlaicus.  
Ovis Nahura.

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