

ASIATIC SOCIETY
PRESIDENT'S
ADDRESS,
1868.

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Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart.

K.C.S.I. M.D. F.R.S.




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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

FOR JANUARY, 1868.



The Annual General meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday the 15th January, 1868.

Dr. Fayer, President, in the chair.

The Secretary read the Council's report for the past year.

ANNUAL REPORT.

In reviewing the progress of the Society's affairs during the past year, the Council feel that they are justified in congratulating the Society on its present ameliorated position. The financial condition of the Society is, indeed, not yet so satisfactory as could be desired; but the heavy debts brought to the notice of the Society at the close of 1866, have been greatly reduced on the one hand; and on the other, strict economy and an income beyond what had been anticipated, have placed the Society in a position better than that which they held at the beginning of the year by not less than 4400 rupees. They feel that they may now express a confident hope that by continuing in a similar course of rigid economy for another year, they may be able to rescue the Society from debt, and to recommend a more liberal expenditure than they now feel justified in incurring, both on the Library and Publications.

The member list, which accompanies this report, shews a considerable increase on the previous year. The Society has lost 5 ordinary members by death, and 20 by resignation, making a total of 25; while not fewer than 54 new members have joined the Society, making a net increase of 29. The paying members have increased by 14, the

absent by 15. Two members whose names had been struck off from the list by mistake, have been re-instated at their own desire.

The following comparative numerical abstract of the member list for the last 10 years affords a convincing proof of the steady increase in the prosperity of the Society.

	Paying.	Absent.	Total.
1858,.....	193	40	233
1859,.....	135	45	180
1860,.....	195	47	242
1861,.....	225	55	281
1862,.....	229	82	311
1863,.....	276	79	355
1864,.....	288	92	380
1865,.....	267	109	376
1866,.....	293	94	387
1867,.....	307	109	416

Of the Ordinary members of the Society, the Council have to regret the decease of General Sir J. B. Hearsay, Captain A. R. Fuller, Director of Public Instruction in the Panjab; Lieutenant-Colonel Short of the Bengal Engineers; the Honorable Pandit Shambhunatha, the first native of this country who has ever occupied the exalted position of Judge of the High Court of Bengal; and Babu Jadavakrishna Singha, for some years an active member of the Society, as Vice-President, and as a member of its Council, and of the Philological Committee.

Of the Honorary members, two eminent names are on the obituary of last year; two others must also be noticed, which should have appeared on that of 1866, had the Council been apprised of the loss when preparing their Annual report.

M. Reinaud, a member of the Imperial Institute of France, and Professor of Arabic, was for 26 years an Honorary member of the Society. He was elected in 1840, in recognition of his eminence as an Oriental scholar, in which capacity he was at one time well-known to the Philological members of the Society. He died in the beginning of 1866 at an advanced age.

Colonel Sir G. Everest, whose decease was announced by the Presi-

dent in his address of last year, is too well-known as the former head of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to need more than the mention of his name; a name which will go down to future times associated with the loftiest known peak in India and the world.

The decease of Rajah Sir Radhakanta Deva, one of the most eminent men that Bengal has produced, was announced to the Society at the meeting in May, on which occasion, Babu Rajendralala Mitra addressed to the Society a well merited and interesting eulogium on his distinguished and most useful life.

Professor Francis Bopp, perhaps more than any living man, contributed to lay the foundation of the modern Science of Comparative Philology. His Comparative Grammar published in 1845, is the noblest monument of his life.

MUSEUM.

The management of the Museum has been in the hands of the Trustees appointed under Act XVII of 1866, since the 1st May 1866. The formal transfer of the Society's Collections has not yet taken place, as the lists required by section 13 of the Act are not yet completed. This work has been undertaken by Dr. J. Anderson, Natural History Secretary to the Society, and a portion of the lists are now in the hands of the Council. Provision has been made in the Budget for the ensuing year for carrying on this work, which the Council hope will be completed before the expiration of the year.

FINANCE.

It will be remembered that, owing to the heavy expenditure on the Museum and building repairs in 1865 and 1866, the state of the Society's finances at the commencement of the past year was such as to demand the urgent attention of the Council. As ascertained at the time of preparing the report, the liabilities of the Society amounted to Rs. 7,500; but this amount was found on further enquiry to be considerably below the truth, and the statement of Assets and Liabilities published in the Proceedings in August last, shewed that they amounted to not less than Rs. 9,072-3-4.* Against this, the Society's Cash Assets were Rs. 2,893-5-2 and outstandings to the amount of Rs. 8,136-

* One item of Rs. 735-0-0, viz. Subscription to Oriental Translation Fund, has been struck off by order of the Finance Committee, thus reducing the liabilities at the end of 1866 to Rs. 8,337-3-4.

3-2. The Cash Assets and outstandings therefore exceeded the liabilities by Rs. 1,957-5-0 only, even assuming, (what is certainly not the case,) that the whole of the outstandings could be realized.

Accordingly, active measures were taken to diminish the expenditure of the Society. A Budget statement was prepared, based on the income and expenditure of previous years, and it was decided that a certain proportion of the sum allotted to each item should be set apart to diminish the liabilities incurred for that item in previous years. The Financial Committee were entrusted with entire control over the expenditure, and strict injunctions were issued, that the expenditure on each item should not exceed the Budget estimate, except on urgent grounds and with the special sanction of the Council, on the report of the Finance Committee.

The result of these measures is shewn by the following comparative statement of actual income and expenditure as compared with the estimates. It will be seen that while the income of the year has exceeded the estimates by Rs. 2,358, the expenditure has been in excess by Rs. 510 only, and that there is a net saving of Rs. 1848.

A large portion of the expenditure has moreover been applied to the reduction of debt, so that the Cash assets are now Rs. 5,526-4-5 and the outstandings Rs. 9,071-10-8 ; while the liabilities are Rs. 7,451 11-10 only. A portion of the Cash assets will be at once devoted to a further reduction of the liabilities.

	INCOME.			
	Estimate.	Actual.	Deficit.	Excess.
Admission Fees,.....	1000	1504	„	504
Subscriptions,	8600	8372	228	„
Journal,	900	2820	„	1920
Library,	200	437	„	237
Secretary's Office, ...	20	17	3	„
Coin Fund,.....	80	8	72	„
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,800	13,158	303	2,661
				<hr/>
			Deduct Deficit,	303
				<hr/>
			Gross excess of income, ...	2,358
				<hr/>

	EXPENDITURE.			
	Estimate.	Actual.	Saving.	Excess.
Journal,	5000	4349	651	„
Library,	2150	3195	„	1045
Secretary's Office, ...	2000	1633	367	„
Building,	1000	653	347	„
Coin Fund,.....	300	417	„	117
Miscellaneous,	350	309	41	„
Museum Catalogue, .	„	754	„	754
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,800	11,300	1,406	1,916
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Expenditure excess,			510
	Income	Do.,		2,358
				<hr/>
				Net excess of income,
				1,848
				<hr/>

To complete this comparative review of the financial position of the Society, the statement of assets and liabilities may be given as follows, omitting fractional sums,—

	Cash	Assets.	Outstanding.	Gross Assets.	Liabilities.
1866,.....	2893		8136	11029	8337
1867,.....	5526		9071	14597	7451

The Council believe that this statement fully justifies the expectations expressed in their report of last year, that with economy and careful management, the Society's Finances will be restored to their former prosperity long before the removal of the Society to the new museum building.

In framing their Budget for the coming year, they are, however, mindful that this object is not yet attained, and that economy will be no less necessary in the coming than in the past year. The income has been estimated on the basis of an average of the last five years, and the expenditure as far as possible also, and, as in the last year, a certain margin will be allowed on the larger items for reducing the actual liabilities. Any excess of income over the estimate will be devoted to the same purpose.

INCOME.

Admission Fees,	1200
Subscriptions,	8400
Journal,	1000
Library,	350
Secretary's Office,	25
Coin Fund,.....	25
	<hr/>
	11,000
	<hr/>

EXPENDITURE.

Journal,	5000
Library,	2150
Secretary's Office,	2000
Building,	1000
Coin Fund,.....	300
Miscellaneous, ..	350
Museum Catalogues,	200
	<hr/>
	11,000
	<hr/>

OFFICERS.

The executive officers of the past year have been the same as in the previous year, except that during the absence of the General Secretary and the Treasurer, each for six months, Mr. Ormsby and Mr. H. B. Medlicott took charge of their offices respectively, relinquishing them on the return of their former holders in November. Dr. J. Anderson, the Natural History Secretary has quite recently left Calcutta to accompany the expedition to Yunan, and his office has been kindly undertaken by Dr. Colles, who has been elected to Dr. Anderson's place in the Council.

Babu Protapchunder Ghoshe, has continued to give entire satisfaction as Assistant Secretary and Librarian. He has recently been granted two months leave, to enable him to prepare for the University Examination. During this period, Babu Tarinichurn Ghoshe has been appointed to officiate.

JOURNAL.

The volume for 1867 will be less bulky than that of the previous year, each part consisting of three Nos. only, six in all, of which four are already issued.

The fourth Number of the Literary and Archæological part of the Journal for 1866, did not appear until July in the past year, and the 3rd Number of the Natural History Section for 1866 was published in February 1867. This publication of the Journal so long after its nominal date, has been due to unavoidable delays, and not to any want of activity on the part of the Editors, who have done their utmost to hasten the publication. No confusion as to priority of authorship or publication can arise on this account, because each paper is headed with the date of its authorship and receipt, and the table of contents of the volume shews the date on which each part is published. But the anomaly is undoubtedly objectionable, and endeavours will be made in future, to publish the whole yearly Volume as nearly as possible within the year.

The Council believe that in point of interest, the volume for the present year will bear comparison with that of any previous year. There are doubtless several points in which the Journal is still susceptible of improvement, but the Council have given, and still continue to give their best endeavours to raise its scientific status, and by thus making it a worthy channel for the writings of the best men in the country, they trust to gain for its Natural Science Section as high a character among the corresponding Scientific Societies of the West, as was long since gained for the Journal in its original form among Archæologists and Philologists.

Ten numbers of the Proceedings of the Society have been published during the past year.

LIBRARY.

The state of the Society's Finances has not allowed of any steps being taken towards the publication of the Catalogue, the MSS. of which was prepared in 1866. If, however, the improvement in the Society's resources during the ensuing year should be such as to justify the Council in incurring any expenditure beyond that provided in the Budget, this Catalogue will have a prior claim on their attention. 692 works and parts of works have been added to the Library during the past year.

COIN CABINET.

A large number of coins has been purchased during the past year, including a batch of 143 silver, 11 gold, and 600 copper coins from the Bank of Bengal, and several small batches from dealers. Among the silver coins are specimens of Bactrian, Parthian, Indo-Scythian and Pathan currencies, and some Indo-Greek and Mogal coins. A copper Archabæus and a few gems may be noticed as rare. No progress, however, has yet been made in arranging and cataloguing the contents of the Society's cabinets. It is hoped the Coin Committee will take this subject into their serious consideration, and supply the desiderata in course of the current year.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

The Persian series of the Bibliotheca Indica has been carried on with great energy and activity, and no less than eighteen fasciculi have been published, including portions of three different historical works of great value.

Under the able superintendence of Mr. Blochmann, five fasciculi have been issued of the new edition of the *Ain i Akbari*. The text of this important statistical account of the Empire of Akbar has been prepared after a careful collation of ten different MSS. some of which are very old and remarkably accurate. The way in which it is being carried through the press, reflects much credit on the editor. The Council confidently expect that the work will be in every way worthy of the special patronage which has been extended to it by Government.

Maulavis Kabír-ul-Dín Ahmad and Abdul Rahím have been busily engaged with their edition of Abdul Hamíd's history of the reign of the Emperor Sháh Jehan, and have issued over 1,200 pages in the course of the year under report. Among the MSS. in use for collating the text of this work is a volume of rare accuracy and authenticity. It belonged at one time to the Imperial Library and bears an autograph of Shah Jehan himself. For the reign of his successor Aurangzeb, Maulavi Khádam Hossein and Abdal Hae have issued two fasciculi of the *Alamgírnaméh* of Muhammad Kházim. Both these works, it is expected, will be completed within the current year.

The progress of the Sanskrit series has been very much retarded

by the protracted illness and subsequent death of Paṇḍita Rámanáryana Vidyáratna, who had charge of three different works. Two of them viz. the Sañhitá of the Black Yajur Veda, and the commentary on Kámandaki's "Elements of Polity" have since been made over to Professor Mahes'achandra Nyáyaratna of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, and the third, the *Gr'ihya sūtra* of Āswaláyana to the learned minister of the Brahma Sabhá, Páṇḍit Anandachandra Vedántavágisa, who are carrying them on with diligence.

Of the Black Yajur Bráhmāna, Bábu Rájendralála Mitra has published the 22nd fasciculus, bringing to a close the third volume. The English Index is now all that remains in the press for the completion of this work. The Bábu's edition of the *Āraṇyaka* of that Veda is also in a forward state.

A new work of considerable interest has just been completed by Dr. F. Mason of Tounghoo: it is a Grammar of the Páli language in English. For a thorough study of the Burmese language, as well as for a knowledge of the Pali as current in Birmah, this work will be found of great use to the oriental scholar. It takes up two fasciculi of the *Bibliotheca Indica*.

The following is a list of the several works published during the past year in the old and the new series.

NEW SERIES.

The *Mimāṅsá Darsána* with the commentary of Sávara Svámin, edited by Paṇḍita Mahes'achandra Nyáyaratna, No. 115, Fasc. V.

The Páli Grammar, edited by the Rev. F. Mason, Nos. 123, 124, Fasc. I, II.

The *Taittiríya Āraṇyaka* of the Black Yajur Veda with the commentary of Sáyanáchárya edited by Rájendralála Mitra, Esq., No. 130, Fasc. V.

The *Ālamgirnámeh* by Muhammad Kazim ibn-i-Muhammad Amin Munshi, edited by Mawlawis Khádím Hussain and Abdul Hai, No. 106, 109, Fasc. X, XI.

The *Bádsháhnameh* by Abdal Hamíd Láhawri, edited by Mawlawis Kabír ul-Dín Ahmad and Abdul Rahím, Nos. 106, 107, 108, 110, 111, 114, 116, 117, 118, 121, 125, 126, 127, 128, Fasc. III. to XVI.

The *Ain i Akbari* by Abul Fazl i Mubárik i Allámi, edited by H.

Blochmann, M. A. Nos. 112, 113, 119, 120, 122, Fasc. I, II, III, IV, V.

OLD SERIES.

The Taittiríya Bráhmāna of the Black Yajur Veda, with the commentary of Sáyanácharya, edited by Bábu Rájendralála Mitra, No. 220, Fasc. XXII.

It was proposed by Mr. Locke and seconded by Mr. Waldie, that the report be adopted.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

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

It was proposed by the President and agreed to, that Dr. Stoliczka and Dr. Waldie be appointed Scrutineers of the ballot.

The ballot having been taken, the President announced, on the report of the Scrutineers, that the following gentlemen had been elected to serve as officers and members of the Council for the ensuing year.

Dr. T. Oldham,.....	<i>President.</i>
The Hon'ble J. B. Phear,	} <i>Vice-Presidents.</i>
A. Grote, Esq.,	
Kumár Harendrakrishna Bahádur,)	
Dr. T. Anderson.	
E. C. Bayley, Esq.	
Dr. J. Ewart.	
Dr. J. Fayrer.	
Bábu Debendra Mallik.	
The Hon'ble J. P. Norman.	
Dr. S. B. Partridge.	
Col. J. E. Gastrell,	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Dr. J. A. P. Colles,	<i>Natural History Secy.</i>
H. F. Blanford, Esq.,	<i>General Secretary.</i>
Rájendralála Mitra, Esq.	<i>Philological Secretary.</i>

It was proposed by the President and seconded by Dr. Stoliczka that Mr. Paul and Mr. Blochmann be appointed auditors of the accounts for the past year. Unanimously carried.

The President then addressed the meeting before vacating the chair.

S. F. Jones

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—While I yet have the privilege of being President of this Society, and before resigning the chair to my successor, I will, with your permission, briefly review our proceedings during the past year. I would not weary you with details, but I think it well that the inauguration of a new year in the Society's history should be noted by a retrospect on the part of the retiring President, of the events which have rendered his period of office interesting, and by an outline of the actual condition in which he makes over to his successor the responsible office with which he has been entrusted. At the last annual Meeting, I alluded to the approaching transfer of the Society's collections to the Indian Museum. That transfer has now been almost virtually (though not formally) completed, and the Society may congratulate itself on being relieved of the charge of treasures which it was no longer in a position to maintain as they merited. We still retain our interest in these collections, and are largely represented in the Board of Trustees of the Museum in which they are deposited, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that they have passed under the immediate care of a Naturalist who will do them full justice, render them of service in the interests of science, and add to the nucleus we have placed in his possession.

The past year, though unmarked by any striking occurrence, has not been altogether an uneventful one. Progress has been made and activity has been predominant, as I think is apparent from the different subjects that have engaged the Society's attention.

I have always considered that the Asiatic Society should be regarded from that catholic point of view, which its founder contemplated, when he said: "It will flourish if Naturalists, Chemists, Antiquarians, Philologers and men of Science, in different parts of Asia, will commit their observations to writing, and send them to the Asiatic Society at Calcutta; it will languish if such communications shall be long interrupted, and it will die away, if they should entirely cease." I am glad to think that during the past year, the spirit of Sir W. Jones'

utterance has been remembered, and that subjects of varied interest have been discussed. Without in the least attributing it to other than unavoidable causes, I have long felt that Physical Science has hardly taken that place in the business of the Society that was contemplated by its founder; and it has consequently been my desire, as far as my influence could affect the question, to see a more equal adjustment of its claims. In no degree undervaluing the importance of Philological and Antiquarian research, I have been glad to see that subjects connected with Natural Science have more equally shared with them, the attention of the members at the monthly meetings; and I trust that such will continue to be the case.

During the past year, many subjects of interest have occupied our attention, and been freely discussed at the monthly ordinary meetings. At that of January, the extraordinary shower of Meteors that occurred on the 14th November, 1866, was noticed by Mr. Masters in Kishnaghur, and his letter to our Secretary, read before the meeting, gave an interesting and accurate account of that remarkable and brilliant display of meteoric phenomena. In a subsequent letter, Mr. Masters, called attention to a second shower of Meteorites on the 12th of December, 1866. This he says was not brilliant or exciting, but worthy of being recorded.

On the same occasion a fragment of a meteorite which had recently fallen in the north of Hungary was presented by Dr. Duka, who described the phenomena attending its fall; its appearance in the air like a ball of fire; the detonation like the simultaneous discharge of a hundred pieces of artillery, with which it split into fragments, the smallest of which weighed a few ounces, the largest many pounds; the rushing sound with which it approached the earth; and the sulphurous garlic-like odour communicated to the air in its vicinity; as also the portentous awe with which it was regarded by the people in reference to the Austrian Campaign, then about to commence, were described.

At the February meeting, a specimen of new Arabic printing by Mr. Ferette of Damascus, was brought before the Society: it appeared to afford some advantages in a typographical point of view and to have met with the approval of those competent to give judgment on such matters. A paper was then read by the Secretary, from Mr. Thomas, a well

known oriental scholar and Palaeographer, on the derivation of the Arian Alphabet, in which his object was to shew that the Sanskrit Alphabet was of Dravidian origin, having been adopted by the Arian invaders from the subjugated Dravidians. The combination and nature of certain letters ~~was~~ adduced in support of this theory; but it was opposed, in the discussion that followed, by Babu Rajendra-lala Mitra, who considered that the Dravidian races were far too low in the scale of human advancement to have furnished an alphabet to the more enlightened Arians who had overrun their country. He maintained that the Arian races did not all set forth at one period from their original abode in Central Asia, but that at different stages of their development, they started on their migrations, and that they probably originated the system of alphabetic writing themselves; and that indeed it was only too probable that no Dravidian writing existed at that period at all. The Babu said that Mr. Thomas assumed that the Brahmanic Arians first constructed an Alphabet in the Arian provinces out of an Archaic type of Phoenecian, which they continued to use till they discovered the superior fitness and capabilities of the local Pali; but this is doubtful, and even the Pali is a vernacular form of Sanscrit, the first stage in its transition into Prakrit; and the Alphabet used to write it down may more reasonably be taken to be its legitimate vehicle, and not that of the Dravidian, of which no inscription either old or new has yet been discovered in the Pali character. Indeed he could see no connexion whatever between the Dravidian languages and the Pali character, nor did he think that the use of cerebral letters, another argument brought forward in favour of the Tamulean origin of the Sanscrit, was tenable. The Babu finished a long and learned commentary on Mr. Thomas' paper, in which, though he dissented from his propositions, he paid a compliment to the author's learning. Further remarks by other members of the Society especially by Mr. E. C. Bayley followed, in which the argument for and against Mr. Thomas' views were discussed; and after much valuable information had thus been communicated, a paper from Col. Phayre, was read on some points of interest in the Môn or Talain language of Burma. Upon this, Mr. G. Campbell made some remarks, which tended to shew that he agreed with Col. Dalton, in that some of the dark tribes of the extreme East of India have probably an affinity to the aborigi-

nal races of Central India; and that the study of these South-Eastern tribes and their connexion with those of the West opened up a boundless field of most interesting enquiry.

Some remarks were then made on a letter from Professor Piazzzi Smyth on the subject of procuring a small block of stone of a peculiar kind from India. It should be of supereminent hardness, fineness of grain, toughness, freedom from fissures and crystallization, and proof against the entrance of water. Its purpose being to form small standard scales of 5 to 10 inches in length, likely to last unaltered in length and quality for a much longer time than the metals hitherto used for the purpose. Something was required capable of going down to all posterity without sensible change during 5000 to 10,000 years.

In commenting on this, the Secretary suggested that, perhaps the Jasper or the Jade of the Soane and Nerbudda valleys might fulfil all the purposes required.

At the March meeting, Professor C. N. Macnamara read a paper on the intimate structure of muscular fibre; a subject of great histological and physiological interest. Mr. Macnamara with the aid of a very powerful lens, (one-fiftieth of an inch object glass) has investigated the minute structure of this remarkable tissue, and has arrived at conclusions which differ somewhat from those of other histologists. He stated his belief that the contractile homogenous substance which gives a muscle its peculiar properties, is arranged, in voluntary and involuntary muscle, so as best to fulfil the mechanical purposes for which it is intended. He does not consider that in voluntary muscles there are such elements as those termed sarcofibrils, but that they are composed of longitudinal and transverse bands of contractile tissue, peculiarly arranged: diagrams illustrative of this arrangement were exhibited. He further stated his impression that such being the structure of muscle, it displays a source from which animal heat may be derived: much of Liebig's theory of heat from combustion and tissue-change thereby falling to the ground: that in muscular action there is evidence of force as capable of developing heat, as is combustion, and that electrical phenomena attendant on certain muscular movements, may thereby be accounted for, independent of nervous action: that it is a question indeed, of conversion of forces. Considerable discussion especially on

the thermal question, arose out of this thoughtful and interesting paper. The subject of it is still under Professor Maenamara's investigation.

At the April meeting, Mr. Waldie, an eminent Operative Chemist, revived a subject that had previously occupied the Society's attention—the composition of the Hooghly water. The paper described to the actual composition and impurities, not only of the water generally, but also of that taken at different parts of the river, below, opposite and above the city, and again at different stages of the Tide. This especially in reference to the great and important question of a water supply for the city. Considerable discussion followed, with the result of throwing much light on the bearings of this important subject.

At the May meeting, Babu Gondlass Bysack read an interesting account of the antiquities of Bagerhaut in the Jessore district, 450 years ago, the seat of a Collectorate under the Mahomedan government. It was presided over by one Khan Jehan, a Pathan of distinction; he enriched the place by constructing many noble buildings and stately edifices, of which now only a mosque and a tomb remain. Besides the tomb of a Mahomedan Pir, who made himself famous by out-casting certain Brahmans, whose descendants retain to this day, in consequence, the name of Pir Allies; There ~~are~~ a tank full of tame crocodiles, supposed to possess many and extraordinary virtues and powers—a mosque, remarkable for having sixty domes; and a peculiar acoustic phenomenon of a series of sounds which are heard at this place, and loudest *after* storms and during calms, attributed by some to the distant sea breaking on the shore, but by the Babu and others, to some subterranean cause.

Mr. Hill, Professor of Engineering in the Presidency College, then read a most interesting paper, which he illustrated by drawings, of a new form of steam engine, whose merits consist in the great economy of fuel and power, not less than in the simplicity of its construction. In the course of his description, he compared it with other forms of engines, pointed out its superiority, and contrasted the relative expenditure of fuel and force in each. An interesting discussion followed, on subjects connected with steam power and machinery generally, and

Mr. Hill was good enough to promise a further communication on the subject.

At the June meeting, which I was unfortunately prevented by professional duties from attending, a paper by Mr. E. B. Cowell was read, on the Toles of Nuddea; being a description of them, as they were observed by the author in 1864. Tole (টোল) is described by Mr. Cowell to be a Bengali word of uncertain derivation. It means or represents a state of feeling in ancient India, similar to that which obtained in ancient Greece, viz., the popular prejudice against receiving mercenary reward for the communication of knowledge. The Pandit of a Tole should not only instruct, but he should feed and lodge his pupils for nothing; and such is the case with the Pandits of many Toles; though, in Nuddea, they have broken through the system, and now only supply lodging for nothing. The nature of the studies, Nyaya and Smriti, was also described, and information on the Hindu Systems of Philosophy and Logic and their mode of teaching followed. The various Toles and their students are mentioned, as also the pundits learned in these abstruse subjects. The peculiarities of the scholastic training are described—and the errors of the form of Hindu Logic, which is so fatally bound up with technical terms, that it inevitably degenerates into a mere playing with words, is described as being exaggerated to its height in the Nuddea school, and specimens are given from actual discussions held before Mr. Cowell of the nature of these logical quibblings.

Mr. Cowell says, that one of the things which most struck him was, the desire for English education evinced by them all. These Toles in Nuddea it appears, receive a pension from Government of Rs. 1200 a year. Mr. Cowell concluded his report by a recommendation that some superintendence of the Sanserit studies in these Toles should be exercised, that examinations should be held, and rewards granted to the deserving.

This paper was followed by a report by Mr. McClintock, the American Vice-Consul at Bradford, on the manufacture of Chinese grass, and he solicits information from Consular officers in China, especially from Hankow, which is the chief market for the grass.

Babu Protapchunder Ghoshe then read an interesting paper on the Hindu Calendar, in which he informed the Society that the Hindoo

civil year is a practical modification of the Hindoo astronomical year.

The proceedings of the meeting were closed by reading a letter from Major Strutt, giving a description of a Greek coin of Sophytus, which had been purchased in the Peshawur district, with other coins of the Bactrian series: also a gold Diodorus and a Bucephalus in excellent preservation.

At the July meeting, a paper was read by Mr. Ball of the Geological Survey, on the Jungle products used as articles of food by the inhabitants of the district of Manbhoom and Hazareebagh; a subject of peculiar interest at the time when so large a number of human beings were perishing from want of grain. Mr. Ball described the products under six headings, viz.—fruit, seed, flowers, leaves and stems, roots and fungi. Specimens of all were laid on the table, with a Botanical description of each. It appears from Mr. Ball's paper that a number of the people of the aboriginal tribes, such as the Santhals and Coles, as well as the poorer classes of Hindus, depend solely on the Jungle to supply them with food, for two or three months in the year. Some useful information was then communicated by the author, in reply to various questions put by the meeting.

A paper was then read by the Secretary from Mr. Amery, Superintendent of arboriculture at Lahore, on the origin of races; in which he stated his impression that the human race consisted of a *genus* comprising several well marked species, some of the particular characters of which are illustrated in the physical and mental characters of the Australian, the American, the Indian, the Negro, the Mongol and the Caucasian. That the different types of men occupy areas corresponding to the different Geological and Botanical provinces, and that it is improbable (Mr. Amery thinks) that they are parts of the same original creations. He thinks that it is a remarkable coincidence that the race peopling even geologically newer regions, is higher in the scale, than the race of the next older region. Mr. Amery deduces from the study of this subject, that different types of men are separated by wide differences, and that every argument, which has been advanced in support of the unity of the race, will be found, if tested critically, a vain effort to reconcile facts with pre-conceived theories; also that different capacities are

inherent in different races, as are difference of colour and other peculiarities. This he illustrates by saying that colour is shewn to be quite independent of climate: the black Negro and the yellow Mongol maintaining the same complexion in tropical, temperate and even arctic climates; the mental faculties of different races being equally marked, and having always been so: that the child of a Yorkshire peasant can be made by education equal to the most learned in the land, whilst the child of an Australian is only capable of learning to a certain point: and hence that certain races, like the Caucasian are capable of civilization, while others like the Red Indian and Tasmanian are not. The paper though propounding no original or extraordinary theory, excited considerable discussion among the members, the subject being one, at present, of much interest in the scientific world.

Mr. W. T. Blandford took exception to the author's views, and pointed out, that in many respects they were not such as were received by ethnologists; he thought that Mr. Darwin in his chapters on geographic distribution in this work on the origin of species, had satisfactorily explained most of the phenomena alluded to in Mr. Amery's paper. This was followed by a most interesting description by Mr. W. Blandford of much of the Fauna of Central India, in which the question of the varieties of the Bengal tiger, the lion of Central India, various bovine and cervine animals, as well as antelopes and birds, were discussed, and many interesting facts in the natural history of these creatures were narrated by the author, who has made Indian Zoology a special subject of study, and who is not merely a closet naturalist, but one who has studied the habits of the animals in a state of nature. We are glad to think that these qualifications are now being applied for the benefit of science with the Expeditionary Force in Abyssinia.

At the August meeting, a paper by Dr. S. B. Davis on the Ethnology of India was read, and as the author premised, it was no new subject, but yet one of great interest, and in the present day attracting considerable attention. Dr. Davis did not propound any new view or theory, but rather insisted on the value of the study of Craniology as a much more reliable basis for the study of Ethnology, than Philology possibly can be; and he objected to the affinities of the European

and Hindoo races being decided alone by the structure of language. The paper induced considerable discussion, and had the advantage therefore, if not in itself original or new, of doing what appears to me so desirable when important questions of a scientific nature are before the world, of directing the attention and of keeping it fixed on the object, as also of eliciting what new views men have actually arrived at, in connection with the points at issue.

A paper was then read by the Secretary, from M. Emil von Schlagintweit, upon peculiarities of the languages of the aborigines of India and Thibet, and their analogies, and also on their physical peculiarities; with remarks upon the facial characteristics, which elicited some discussion on the subject from Dr. J. Anderson and Mr. W. T. Blanford. Some valuable hints on the mode of making casts of the head were given by Dr. Anderson, who remarked that, by this process, he hoped, in time, to have life busts of all accessible Indian Races. A memorandum was then read by Professor Partridge, Honorary Secretary to the Falconer Memorial Committee, in which he stated that there still remained a debt of Rs. 110 for the marble bust of the late Dr. Falconer and he therefore appealed to the members for additional subscription; not only to defray this debt, but to provide a suitable pedestal for the bust, which was there for the Society's inspection.

At the September meeting, Mr. W. T. Blanford read an interesting account of the stone implements that have been found in India, the result of his own observation and of communications from other investigators. To this interesting collection of the vestiges of prehistoric man, the Central Provinces, Central India, Madras, Bengal proper, Bombay, Scinde, Assam, Burma, Java and the Andaman Islands contributed, and a tabulated account of the specimens found in each of these localities was laid before the meeting, describing their nature, the exact locality and position in which they were found, the name of the discoverer, and mentioning the Museum or other site in which they are deposited, with remarks illustrative of each specimen. Several members of the Society made remarks on these stone implements; and an interesting discussion followed on them, as found not only in India, but also in other parts of the world. Mr. Blanford said that he was inclined to believe that we have, in them,

evidence in India of the existence of man at a much earlier period than in Europe; but that the subject has not attracted, among scientific men, the attention it deserves. There is evidence of the co-existence of men with the animals whose fossil bones are found in the Godavery gravels; and that this indicates a great antiquity; for the fauna of the Nerbudda gravels (which is identical with that of the Godavery,) indicates the presence of animals of Western (African and European) affinities, which have since, in long periods of time, been substituted by creatures of Malayan affinities. The great Bovine of the Nerbudda gravels, an animal, the remains of which are peculiarly abundant, was a true Taurine, so closely allied to the great *Bos primigenius* of Europe, (the *Bos Urus*) that the differences are scarcely more than sufficient to constitute geographical races. But as is well-known, the only indigenous race of wild Bovines, (exclusive of the Buffalo,) in the Indian Peninsula, the Gaur, is a flat horned Taurine belonging to the sub-genus *Gavaus* or *Bibos*, widely different in structure from the true round horned Taurines; and both the Gaur, and other species of the same sub-genus are unknown north and west of India, in the countries inhabited by the modified domestic descendants of the *Bos primigenius*, but abound throughout the Malay Peninsula and in several islands in the Malayan Archipelago. This, as Mr. Blanford pointed out, is a case of complete substitution of one animal by another, and he knows of no case of substitution having taken place since the pleistocene period. Species have died out, just as the Hexaprotodont and Tetraprotodont Hippopotami of the Nerbudda have become extinct in India, but that is all. It seems to indicate a longer interval in India since the deposition of the Nerbudda gravels, than has taken place in Europe since the formation of those pleistocene beds in which the oldest remains yet discovered, are found. The antiquity is therefore doubtless great, and the suggestion is one worthy of the attention of Palæontologists.

Some discussion followed on the antiquity, uses and varieties of these implements; and some glass flakes, recently brought from the Andaman islands, and resembling those of obsidian found in Mexico when first the Europeans landed there, were exhibited, and excited much interest; as serving to connect the past with actually existing races of men, whose debased condition contrasts as strongly with

that of the civilized races; as it is suggestive of what may have been the condition of those earlier races of men who used similar implements.

At the November meeting, Captain Anderson of the Bengal Army exhibited two Andamanese lads of about 10 years age, whose education he had undertaken. Captain Anderson said he had found them apt at learning the names of things and in acquiring a parrot-like imitation of sounds; and that they had a peculiar desire and fondness for dress. The boys were made to sing a native song, and perform a native dance. They are sharp bright little fellows, true Melanians or Negritos, and albeit they are considered to be among the lowest of the human race, have all the quickness and vivacity, with apparently much of the intelligence, of races more advanced in civilization than they are. It has been said that they are cannibals, but without sufficient grounds, and I believe that those who know them best, consider that there is no foundation for this report. They have very much the aspect of the African Negro: the blackness of skin and crisp curliness of hair are not to be surpassed. Indeed some Ethnologists regard them as the descendants of Africans, who have been wrecked on the islands and have degenerated thus low in the scale.

But again it is said by others that in neither skull nor teeth do they present the true African characteristics, and that they are not more prognathous than other Asiatic tribes. Dr. Latham represents their language as being connected by a link with the monosyllabic tongue of the Burmese. As is the case with most other of the lower types of the human race, the introduction of European civilization and habits is of questionable advantage, for with the good, so much of the evil is learned, that their ultimate extinction is more probable than their advancement among the other races of men. Disease and alcohol have found them out, and it is to be feared that, like the Caribs of the Antilles, their end is not far off.

An important communication was then made by the Chairman, Professor Partridge, who drew the attention of the Society to the discrepancy of the observations at the Meteorological Observatory during the late cyclone; also to the destruction of the Anemometer, and moved that Government be solicited to make enquiry into the causes of these

failures, as well as to make provision for more perfect observation in future.

Mr. Waldie then made some further remarks on the Hooghly water, a subject that had already been before the Society.

At the meeting in December, a paper was read on the Himalayan Bear, and the question of its carnivorous propensities was discussed in reference to a letter on the subject from Dr. Stewart of Lahore. The result of the discussion was to prove that the animal certainly is carnivorous, not only by nature, but by habit, when it has the opportunity.

Col. Fytche, C. C. of British Burma, then read an interesting paper on the Panthays, Soonic Mahomedan inhabitants of Younan, and in his description, gave an account of these descendants of one of the widely spread waves of conquest that once swept over India, in the early days of Mahomedan invasion. Their history and actual position were narrated, and have a peculiar interest at the present moment, when an expedition, of which I am rejoiced to say Dr. J. Anderson, our Natural History Secretary, is a member, is about to start for the exploration of this province, with a view not only of scientific research, but of opening out the trade with China.

This closed the proceedings of the ordinary monthly meetings during the past year. The subjects discussed have been various and interesting; comprising Meteorology, Philology, Ethnology, Anthropology, Physiology and Histology, Chemistry, Archæology, Palæography, Botany, Engineering and Numismatology, Geology, Geography and Zoology. This appears to me to have been what was contemplated by Sir W. Jones when he founded the Society, and I would fain hope that the subjects of our future proceedings will be equally varied.

I must now pass on to other matters, and in noticing the obituary, which, I regret to say, is heavy, I have to pay a tribute to the memory of several distinguished members whose loss we have to regret during the past year.

First on the honorary list, it is my melancholy duty to record the loss of the veteran, Professor Franz Bopp, who may be rightly styled the Father of the Science of Comparative Philology. The Leipzig Illustrated News of the 2nd November, 1867, contains the following announcement. Died at Berlin on the 22nd October, 1867, Dr.

Franz Bopp, ordinary Professor of Oriental languages of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Berlin, to which he had belonged since 1822. He was born on the 14th September 1791, at Mayence, and was famous as being the founder of Comparative Philology, also as the author of many scientific works. He was a member of the Institute, a Knight of the Civil Order of Merit, Knight of the Red Eagle of the second class with the Star.

This brief newspaper notice gives but a faint outline of the history of this eminent Philologer, whose whole life was devoted to the study of language, and especially of oriental literature. Dr. Bopp's philological labours have formed a new era in linguistic studies. His great work, the Comparative Grammar of the Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Ancient Slavonic, Gothic and German, presents a complete analysis of the grammatical form of the Indo-Germanic languages; and the general laws he deduces from them, are considered highly creditable to his perspicacity. His writings which are both numerous and voluminous, have greatly facilitated the acquirement of the Sanscrit language, and his translations of various Indian classics have contributed largely to our knowledge of oriental poetry, morals, and philosophy, as exhibited in the ancient literature of India. For a general notion of what has been achieved by this great scholar, reference may be made to the Edinburgh Review, No. 192, p. 298, and to the Calcutta Review, No. 24, p. 468. It will there be seen that this work has created a new epoch in the Science of Comparative Philology, and that it may justly be assigned a place in that department of study, corresponding to that of Newton's in Mathematics, Bacon's in Mental Science, or Blumenbach's in Physiology." Professor Bopp, for his great services in the Science of Comparative Philology was elected an honorary member of this Society in the year 1831. It is but little to say of him, that Philology has lost its greatest light, and this Society one of its brightest ornaments.

In the Raja, Sir Radhakant Deva Bahadoor, K. S. I. we have also to mourn the loss of a Sanscrit scholar, and author of the highest distinction, whose name has adorned our list since March, 1855, when for his great services in the ~~course~~ of oriental literature, he was elected an honorary member. It was my duty on a former occasion to announce to the Society the death of this great man at a ripe old age,

and in doing so, I alluded to his merits not only as an oriental scholar and author, but as a foremost man in native society, and a leader of Hindoo thought. His great work, the Sanscrit Encyclopædia, (*Sabda Kalpadruma*) of 8,000 pages, over which the greater part of his life and much of his fortune had been spent, has immortalized him in Sanscrit literature, as have his many virtues in the hearts of his countrymen; it has gained for him the highest honour from scholars and crowned heads in Europe, and last of all, and perhaps that which afforded him most gratification, the knighthood of the Star of India, as a recognition by the Empress of India of the claims of her learned subject. His labours and character are so well-known, that it is unnecessary for me to add to the many appropriate encomiums that have been passed on his life and works; I have only to place on record the deep regret with which we learned that India had lost one of her most distinguished scholars, and our Society one of its most honored members.

M. Reinaud was born at Lambese en Provence in 1795, and commenced his education at Aix, whence he went to Paris in 1814, to begin those oriental studies in which he subsequently became so great a master. He was elected an honorary member of this Society in March 1840, and I regret to say we have received news that the death of this great Arabic scholar took place on the 2nd January, 1867, at Nice.

M. Reinaud was professor of Arabic in the school of living oriental languages in Paris. He was also custodian of the oriental MSS. in the Imperial Library, and he was the author of many historical and geographical works. He has left two which are about to be published; one is a report on the progress of Arabic literature in France during the past 20 years. The other is the first volume of a collection of Arabian historians of the Crusades, the publication of which had been entrusted to him by the "Académie des inscriptions." M. Mohl in his address to the Société Asiatique de Paris has the following remarks:—

"In his ardour for work, M. Reinaud paid regard neither to the demands of age nor the exhaustion of his powers. About two years before his death, he appeared to have had a vague idea that he ought to diminish the amount of his work, and apply himself solely to the

completion of that which he had begun. He ought indeed to have ceased at that time from all labour, but he could not reconcile himself to inactivity; and the consequence was, that he fell a victim to one of those terrible accidents by which an overwrought brain sometimes revenges itself on those who deny it necessary rest."

M. Reinaud was President of the Societè Asiatique for 20 years, and he discharged the duties of that office with extraordinary exactitude. It was his perseverance in all he undertook, that enabled him to attain to the high position he held. It was by slow but incessant labour, and by being careful never for a moment to lose sight of the object he had in view, that he was enabled to render his talents so profitable. For his high attainments in Arabic literature, he was elected an honorary member of this Society in March, 1840.

It is not only in Philology that our loss has been heavy, we have also to deplore the death of a Physicist of great distinction, one whose fame too had been acquired in India. The death of Sir George Everest would have been noticed at the last annual meeting, had not the news reached us somewhat late for that occasion. This eminent Surveyor and Geographer was born at Gwerndale, Brecon, on 4th July, 1790, and entered the Bengal Artillery in 1806. Almost from his arrival in India, his scientific career may be said to have commenced. Having been selected for the duty by Sir Stamford Raffles, he made a reconnaissance survey of Java, during the British occupation of that Island from 1814 to 1816. His next work of importance on his return to India, was in connection with Engineering, and particularly on the Telegraph between Benares and Calcutta.

In 1818 he entered the great Trigonometrical Survey as an assistant, and his first employment in this new Department was in the Nizam's dominions. Here the climate so much affected his health, that he was obliged to go to the Cape for change; and during this period he wrote a paper, which was published in the proceedings of the Astronomical Society, on the circumstances appertaining to the Abbé de la Caille's arc.

In 1823, on the death of Colonel Lambton, Captain Everest became Superintendent of the Survey, and he worked with so much ardour in this new office, that he was compelled to go to England for rest and change. He returned to India well supplied with Geodetical

Instruments, and fortified by his own study of all that was new or important in the surveys in Europe. He was now appointed to the high office of Surveyor General of India. Under his direction, this work progressed, and other measurements of the great arc were carried on, until the whole Indian arc from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas was completed.

The operations involved in this important work were described by Colonel Everest in his work on "the measurements of two Sections of the Meridional arc of India." He was elected an honorary member of this Society in 1860, and on that occasion it was justly said—"Of the many works executed under Colonel Everest's directions, the most important, and that by which he will be best known to posterity is the Northern portion of the great Meridional arc of India, $11\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in length. No Geodetic measure in any part of the world surpasses or perhaps equals in accuracy this splendid achievement. By the light it throws on researches into the figure and dimensions of the earth, it forms one of the most valuable contributions to that branch of science, which we possess, whilst at the same time it constitutes a foundation for the geography of Northern India, the integrity of which must for ever stand unquestioned. Colonel Everest reduced the whole system of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India to order, and established the fixed basis on which the geography of India now rests."

His name is perpetuated in India by being associated with one of nature's grandest works. The highest peak of the Himalayah 29,002 feet above the level of the sea, is Mount Everest: a graceful compliment to his distinguished predecessor, paid by Sir A. Waugh, the late Surveyor General. On retiring from the service he received the honours of Knighthood, and was elected on the Council of more than one learned Society. They, in common with ourselves, have to deplore the loss of this great geographer, whose death occurred at the ripe age of 77, when he had been about six years an honorary member of this Society.

From the ordinary list we have to regret the loss of Major General Sir J. B. Hearsay, K. C. B. a member since the year 1848. Though I am not aware of any contribution especially made to the Society by this distinguished officer, it is worthy of record that amid the arduous duties of a Military Commander, he yet found leisure as a sportsman for the exercise of his tastes as a field naturalist.

Though hardly the occasion to descant on the brilliant Military career of the deceased, I may not omit a simple reference to the long and distinguished service, which, commencing in Bundelcund in 1809, became more conspicuous in the Pindaree campaign, and gained for him preeminent distinction at Sectabuldee, again at Bhurtpore, and later in the Punjab and at Guzerat, until finally he gained his greatest laurels during the mutiny; services which won for him not only the honors of the Knighthood of the Bath, but the respect and admiration of his countrymen.

In addition to the persons whose names I have mentioned, the Society has to regret the loss of several other members. Lieutenant-Colonel Short, R. Bengal Engineers; Major Fuller, R. A. Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shunboonath Pundit, the first native judge of the High Court, and Baboo Jadava Krishna Singh. These gentlemen were all distinguished in their own especial walks of life, but, with the exception of Baboo Jadava Krishna Singh, a Sanserit scholar of note, who served as a Member of the Council, and was for three years a Vice-President, none of them, that I am aware of, took an active part in the work of the Society.

I am happy to announce that the Government has generously granted a sum of Rs. 680 for the repairs of Sir W. Jones's tomb. It appears to have fallen of late into ruin, and an estimate being called for, we found that the sum required was beyond the straitened resources of the Society. We accordingly applied to Government, who, with prompt liberality, granted the necessary funds. The repairs are again progressing, having been retarded by the late Cyclone. There has been some delay, but we have reason to believe that ere long the resting place of the Founder of our Society will be restored to a state of decent repair.

I am glad to say that, notwithstanding casualties, our numbers have increased, we have had an addition of 53 new members to our list. By death or resignation we have lost 27, but this still leaves us a net increase of 26, which, added to 391, the whole number at the beginning of the year, makes a total of 417 members; this is the largest number that the Society has hitherto had on its rolls.

There are four vacancies among the honorary members, and it will be the duty of the Council to submit certain names distinguished either in Philological or Physical science, that I believe will command universal approval.

In addition to the subjects discussed at the monthly meetings, there are others that require notice. In Dec. 1865, I proposed to the Council that an effort should be made, with the aid of Government, to bring together in one great congress, representatives of the races of man of the old world, pointing out, at the same time, that Calcutta was peculiarly favorably situated for the accomplishment of such a project; the suggestion was well received by the Council, and it has been approved by scientific men generally. Great difficulties lay in the way, but none, it appeared to me, that science, aided by money, could not overcome; and as the object was one of universal interest, it was not surprising that it excited attention, for surely on no point of natural science could investigation be better bestowed, than on that which might throw light on some of the most interesting problems in the natural history, age, and affinities of our race.

I must here express my acknowledgments to Mr. E. C. Bayley the President, to the Council, and to Dr. J. Anderson, the Nat. Hist. Secretary, for the encouragement and assistance I received from them towards the development of the project. The Society is also deeply indebted to the Government for the part it has taken in advancing the subject of ethnological enquiry. Reports have been called for by all the Governments from their subordinates in India, and already a large collection of valuable papers on the various tribes under their jurisdiction have been received. Photographic representations of many of the Hill races have been presented, and not only has sanction been accorded to Colonel Dalton to edit a work on certain of the Indian tribes, of which work four chapters are already finished, but Dr. Simpson, who has done so much already for Ethnology with his Camera, has been permitted by Government to complete the photographs still wanting to illustrate the work. It has been a subject of great gratification to the Ethnological Committee to find that so many of these gentlemen, notwithstanding their multifarious and arduous duties, have entered into the enquiry with spirit, and have furnished reports that are as creditable to them as

valuable to us. To Colonel Dalton especially are we indebted for many contributions, and for his services in editing the work upon which he is now engaged.

The original design of a congress of all the races of the old world, has undergone some modification, and it has been reduced to the minor proportion of a congress of the races of India.

The scheme progresses but slowly. Financial difficulties stand in the way, and it is not yet sufficiently matured, to assure us that any prospect of its early realization is practicable, but still the subject of ethnology has received an impulse, and men's minds are gradually becoming more and more imbued with interest in one of the leading questions of scientific enquiry of the present day.

A vast amount of valuable information has been collected,* and by

* ETHNOLOGICAL REPORTS.

Received from the Government of Bengal.

From the 24-Pergunnahs.	Cuttack.
Patna.	Purneah.
Beerbloom.	Bhaugulpore.
Burdwan.	Chittagong.
Western and Eastern Doars.	Assam.
Dacca.	Tirhoot.
Rajshye.	Straits Settlement.

Through the Government of India, Home Department.

Central India.	Rewah.
Gwalior.	Bhopal.
Malwa.	Nowgong.
Sirdarpore.	Hyderabad.

Through the Government of N. W. P.

Dehra Dhoon.	Etah.
Saharunpore.	Mynpoorie.
Mozuffnuggur.	Furruckabad.
Meerut.	Futtehpore.
Boolundshur.	Allahabad.
Allyghur.	Hameerpore.
Rohileund.	Cawnpore.
Agra.	Banda.

the aid of Government, the Society is gradually becoming acquainted with the numerous varieties of the human race living under the Indian Empire. Craniological collections are also being made by the Natural History Secretary, and to these also, from the valuable aid of the District and Medical Officers, we look for further contributions.

At the last meeting of the British Association, held at Dundee, the subject of enquiry into the history, habits and peculiarities of certain of the Autochthones of India was discussed, and a committee of Savans nominated for the purpose of communicating with the Secretary of State for India, with the view of obtaining information on these and kindred subjects. As this question, on a larger scale, had already been raised by this Society some time ago, I wrote to the Secretary to Government in the Home Department begging him to move Government, in the event of any action being taken by the Secretary of State at the instance of the Committee of the British Association, to associate our enquiry with theirs. The Government was pleased to reply that the action of the Asiatic Society in this matter had already been reported to the Secretary of State, and that with reference to delay on the part of some of the subordinate governments in sending in ethnological reports, reminders should be forwarded to such as had not yet complied with the requisition.

With reference to the reports already received, I should weary your patience were I to enter into details. But I take this opportunity of placing on record the cordial acknowledgments of the Society

Busti.
Mirzapore.

Benares.
Ghazipore.

Bombay Government.

Kurrachee.
Sind.
Hydrabad.
Ahmedabad.

Kacri.
Surat.
Poonah.

Madras Government.

Two reports from the Inspector General of Madras.

to those gentlemen who have done so much for ethnology, and who, amid the labours of their official duties, have yet found time to compile these valuable papers.

As to the scheme itself, I may say that it has been generally approved of. All see the difficulties, but all equally recognize its value if carried out in a liberal and scientific spirit. My friend, Professor Huxley, gave it his approval, and regretted that he should not have the opportunity of being here to see it carried out.

For my own part I cannot see that the difficulties to be overcome are greater than those which had to be dealt with in the Great Exhibitions in England and France, or even on a minor scale in this country. The success of these proves that where the will exists, the way is not impracticable. It is merely a question of money and scientific enterprise. In the former we may be wanting, but I trust not in the latter, and I am glad to think that the experiment, on a small scale, has already been made in the Central Provinces, by the spirited and energetic ruler of that part of India.

I am, however, quite aware that the present is not the time to hope for much pecuniary support or aid from Government. Famine and flood, war and pestilence have prior claims to science on the coffers of the state and the liberality of the public; in the mean time we must go on collecting all the information we can get, feeling thankful for what we have already received, and looking hopefully for more.

It is with great pleasure that I refer to the sanction of Government accorded to the appointment of scientific observers with the expeditions about to penetrate into Abyssinia and Yunnan. On learning that an expedition was to enter Abyssinia for the purpose of releasing the British subjects kept in duress by King Theodorus, I addressed the Secretary in the Home Department, in the name of the Society, requesting him to move Government to sanction the appointment of scientific observers to accompany the expedition, pointing out briefly the interest with which science looked on this opportunity of adding to our knowledge of the Fauna, Flora, Mineralogy and Geology of these countries. The opportunity was also taken of asking for the appointment of some one to accompany the expedition then projected to the Nicobar Islands. Almost by return of post, we received the gratifying intelligence that the Viceroy had approved of the suggestion, and had nominated Mr. W. Blanford to

the former and Mr. J. Ball to the latter expedition. We learned shortly after that the Bombay Government contemplated the organization of a scientific establishment on an extensive scale, and we therefore anticipate the most satisfactory results. The expedition to the Nicobars has apparently been abandoned and Mr. Ball's services are consequently in abeyance.

It is not less satisfactory to know that another member of our Society, Lt. Beavan of the Bengal Staff Corps has been appointed by the Secretary of State, at the instance of the Zoological Society in London, to accompany the expedition to Abyssinia, as Naturalist. We have thus earnest of real work, and we look forward to most important results.

Our energetic Natural History Secretary, Dr. J. Anderson, Curator of the Indian Museum, has been appointed by the Government of Pegu to accompany the expedition into Yunnan. As this is a country all but unknown and unexplored, we have promise in the well-known energy of our Secretary of much valuable addition, not only to our stock of knowledge, but also to our collections. It is not only in these special fields of research, but I am happy to say all over India, that our members are zealously working, and by their contributions daily adding to our knowledge of the country, its products, its people and their languages.

The various Committees of the Council have worked zealously and well. It would be impossible in the short space of time available for an address of this nature to specify or even notice all their proceedings, I shall content myself by remarking on what is most important. The Philological Committee have made arrangements for printing a Grammar of the Lepcha tongue by Major Mainwaring, and application has been made to Government for the Major's services, that he may have an opportunity of revising his Grammar among the Lepchas themselves.

The Chief Commissioner of Rohilkund has also been requested to obtain for the Committee, a Catalogue of the Persian works in the Library of the Rajah of Rampore.

On the recommendation of their Secretary, Babu R. Mitra, the Philological Committee have adopted the Jonesian system of transliteration, as modified by Professor Wilson, in spelling oriental words; and have also adopted a key to the system, by the Secretary, who has printed

and circulated 2,500 copies. It is to be hoped that this key to a uniform system of spelling Indian words will bear abundant fruit; for the Government has directed its distribution among the officers who are engaged in making ethnological reports.

With reference to the new Act for registering every book printed, and for keeping copies of each to form a Bengal library, the Committee had offered, on certain conditions, if required, to take charge of the books; but the necessity for doing so has been obviated by the appointment of a Librarian on the part of the Government.

It is with great satisfaction that the Committee report the completion of the long expected Pali Grammar.

The important question of the Catalogue has been frequently discussed, but without any satisfactory conclusion having been arrived at. It has, however, been resolved that a revised edition of the alphabetical Catalogue shall be published meanwhile.

The state of the library has improved since last year; the Librarian has arranged in separate cases all the works on Natural History, Botany, Agriculture, Grammar, Mathematics, Chemistry, Meteorology, Law, Theology, the Dictionaries and Transactions of Societies, which were formerly mingled, without order. This new arrangement is on the point of being completed.

A classified list of all the works on natural history has also been drawn out.

The hours during which the library is kept open have also been extended: it is now open from 10 to 5, instead of to 4 P. M., and I may incidentally mention, that the Council have acknowledged the merits of the Assistant Librarian, Babu Money Lal Bysack, by increasing his salary.

New books, periodicals, papers and transactions of learned Societies have been received as usual, and to the extent following:—

New books, presentations,	248
Do. from Government,	67
Authors' editions,	49
From Societies, foreign and local,	132
No. of papers received,	23

Most of the new books are works on natural history. With reference to the new alphabetical catalogue sanctioned by the Council, the

Library Committee have asked for a grant of Rs. 1,600, which the Finance Committee will grant when the funds will admit of it. As to donations of specimens, a considerable number have been received, of various kinds : they have been added to the other collections transferred to the Indian Museum. But as the inventory of the specimens to be made over is not yet complete, the formal transfer is not yet accomplished ; nor can it be until the new Museum is ready for their reception. I may add that, with the view of completing the inventory, two assistants have been employed, entailing a considerable expense on the Society whose funds at present are ill able to bear any extra strain. We have therefore, as the work is done as much in the interests of the Museum, as of the Society, asked the trustees of the Museum to share the expense attending the completion of a *catalogue raisonnée* of the collection.

The Natural History Committee has also transacted its share of the business of the Society.

At the first meeting I proposed that an attempt should be made to establish a zoological garden in Calcutta. At the subsequent meetings, the Committee matured the scheme ; ways and means, plans and localities were discussed, examined and inspected, and the project becoming known, it received the munificent offer of 30,000 Rupees from the Rajah of Burdwan, and of Rs. 3000 from Babu Rajendrá Mullick. The Committee subsequently associated itself with the Agri-horticultural Society with the view of developing the project into the more extensive one of a public garden, a peoples's park, where not only might the public seek recreation and health, but also have the opportunity of studying natural history and horticulture. It applied to the Government of Bengal for a piece of land for the purpose ; subsequently a deputation from the joint Committees waited on the Lieutenant-Governor and explained their object. It met with a most gracious reception, and Mr. Grey expressing himself generally in concurrence, stated that he had doubts as to its success, and as to whether the piece of ground asked for, viz. the Kidderpore property, recently taken over by Government from the Orphan Society, would be given ; but promised to examine the site, and give a reply to the deputation. Up to this time, no answer has been received ; but the Committee feel satisfied that this as

all other questions, concerning the public good, will receive His Honor's due and deliberate consideration.

As to the subject of the garden, I hope the project will not be abandoned; for not only is Calcutta wanting in a Zoological garden, but also in public and open spaces away from the city, where the people can combine instruction with recreation; in this respect it is far behind other cities in India.

In the department of Numismatics, some additions have been made to the collections; about 30 ancient coins have been added to the Cabinet, besides a large collection of modern European gold and silver pieces, which were purchased from the Bank of Bengal. Arrangements are being made for rearranging the collection.

Though not so completely as we could wish, yet some work has been done in the department of meteorology; and with the aid of Government, which has to a considerable extent already been afforded, it is to be hoped that a system of meteorological observations may be carried on throughout the country that shall be of service and capable of rendering trustworthy conclusions on this all-important subject.

In 1864, our Secretary, Mr. Blanford, drew up a report on the subject of the Asiatic Society's action in promoting meteorology, which was submitted to Government. In March 1865, Sir Cecil Beadon appointed a Committee, consisting of three members of the Society, viz. Col. Gastrell and Messrs. Blanford and Obbard, to arrange and carry out a plan of meteorological observation for the protection of the port, by enabling the shipping to have warning of approaching storms. The Committee established a series of stations, beginning with Saugor Island, from which telegrams were received twice a day, and one of the members undertook the examination and revision of these reports, and warned the shipping through the Master Attendant, whenever the reports indicated approaching mischief. The most noticeable result of the Committee's labours is the preparation of a report on the cyclone of 1864, by Col. Gastrell and Mr. Blanford, which was published by the Bengal Government and distributed to a large number of scientific bodies and eminent meteorologists in Europe, America, and elsewhere.

In April last the executive work of this Committee was transferred to a paid officer, (Mr. Blanford) and steps are now being

taken to extend the system to a considerable number of stations throughout Bengal, and we can only hope that such encouragement and aid may be held out, as to render the scheme not only of scientific value, but also of actual utility in warning and preparing the people throughout the province generally, of the approach of such terrible visitations as the cyclones of 1864 and 1867. There can be no doubt that the practical value of such an arrangement was prominently shewn in the case of the late cyclone, where the shipping being duly warned, were enabled to make preparations against the hurricane. Could such warning have been more general, it is impossible to say how much of life and property might not have been preserved. The Committee have recommended to Government that certain stations in the city, the Dockyards or near the river, shall be appointed, where warning and danger signals may be shewn when the approach of a storm is apprehended. Speculation on the past is, however useless, unless it be with the view of profiting for the future—and while we feel regret that comparatively little has yet been done, we may look forward with hope to a wider and more direct extension of this application of science to practical purposes and ends. In the N. W. and Punjab, paid officers were appointed as meteorological reporters, about the same time as the Committee was appointed in Bengal, and two annual reports have already been published. In Madras, I may observe, a system of meteorological observations is being carried out, which appears worthy of imitation. It is systematic from the commencement, and the whole being placed, from the outset, under one well qualified meteorologist, the greatest care is given to the comparison and proper testing of the instruments. The observers are trained to their work, and have it alone to attend to. All stations will be furnished with complete sets of instruments, and no registration will be attempted until these preliminaries are satisfactorily completed. It is the attempt, no doubt unavoidable, to commence with imperfect means, that has rendered much of the work hitherto performed in Bengal, the North West Provinces, and the Punjab of less value than could be desired. The meteorological officers, both of Bengal and the N. W. Provinces are most anxious to give to their own departments, that completeness and uniformity, that constitute the great merit of the Madras system, and to adopt an uniform system of registration in all

the Presidencies; while they are fully awake to the importance of working cordially together. There is every reason therefore to believe, that with the support of Government, a system of meteorological registration will before long be adopted throughout the greater part of India, possessing the all-important characteristics of uniformity and trustworthiness. The system of storm-warnings is at present peculiar to Calcutta, where indeed it is of most importance. In the late cyclone, the reporter was able to give notice to the Master Attendant, about eight or nine hours before the wind became violent, and eleven hours before the storm reached its maximum. Some correspondence on the subject of the meteorological reports during the late cyclone, will probably be laid before the next ordinary meeting.

The Asiatic Society has thus inaugurated a system of meteorological observations and registration, and has long published the reports which are kept in the Surveyor General's office and for which we herewith offer our acknowledgements; it has also been acting conjointly with Government in aiding the furtherance of the important subject of registration. I trust that neither failure of scientific energy of the observers on the one hand, nor lack of aid on the other, will prevent the development of what is so much needed, a thoroughly scientific and practical system of meteorological observation and registration throughout India.

And here I think I may take the opportunity of offering a remark (as germane to the subject) on Physical science generally, as represented in our educational establishments in India. The immense development of the Physical sciences has been declared by the Duke of Argyll to be "characteristic of our times," and truly we might be glad if we could apply this remark to India; for if ever we propose to educate the people thoroughly, to lead them from lower to higher truths, it can only be by making them acquainted with the subjects included under the comprehensive term of "Physical Science." If superstition and prejudice are to be uprooted as a preparation of the way for more enlightenment, and knowledge of a higher kind, it can only be by imbuing them with a comprehension of those general laws by which all physical phenomena are regulated. I before remarked that one object of this Society,

and one that has perhaps been too little heeded, is the advancement of Physical Science in this country. It is not here, though, that the elementary knowledge could be imparted, but in the schools where the youthful mind is trained to observation and comprehension of laws, the results of whose operations are recorded and verified here. And yet, I regret to say, the only means of teaching even the rudiments of Physical Science in this Presidency, (I know not how it is in the others,) are such as are afforded by one chair in the Presidency and those in the Medical College in Calcutta, whilst in the N. W. not a single chair of Physical Science, with the exception of that at Roorkee, which is restricted to a limited class of Engineering students—exists. It appears to me that this is a subject worthy of consideration, not merely by this Society, but by the educational authorities, with a view to its being remedied; for not only do we regret the paucity of actual means, but it is to be feared there is a tendency to discourage even those that already exist, and to discontinue the teaching of physical science at all. This is surely opposed to sound educational policy, especially in the case of a people like the natives of this country; and it certainly is at variance with the spirit of the University scheme, which has invariably insisted on its adoption.

The Journal of the Society has been regularly published, that is to say, two Parts of each series, (the Physical Science and the Philological) have appeared under the supervision of their respective editors. There has been delay in their issue, but it was unavoidable. The cost of bringing out the Physical Science Part has been unusually heavy this year, and it may perhaps be necessary to delay the issue of the next number. The articles are all interesting, and some of them have been read at the monthly meetings. I have not time for more than simple allusion to them by name: they are “On the Initial Coinage of Bengal,” by E. Thomas, Esq.; “Notes On the Jumma Musjid of Etawah,” by C. Horne, Esq. C. S.; “Translation of an Inscription copied in the temple of Nakhon Vat or the City of Monasteries, near the capital of ancient Kambodia,” by Dr. A. Bastien. In the 2nd No. “Notes on Suraj-ood-dowlah and the town of Moorshedabad, taken from a Persian manuscript of the *Tarikh i Mançuri*,” by H. Blochman, Esq. M. A.; “Notes on Buddhist Remains near Mynpoorie,” by C. Horne, Esq. B. C. S.; “Notes on the Carvings on the Buddhist post-rails

at Buddh Gaya," by the same author; "The Pegu Pagoda" by Capt. H. A. Browne, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon; "On the Antiquities of Bagerhat," by Babu Gourdash Bysakh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom; and "On the Translation of Indian Alphabets in the Roman character;" by F. S. Growse.

In the Physical Science section, edited by the Natural History Secretary, we have several elaborate papers under the following headings "Experimental Investigations connected with the supply of water from the Hooghly to Calcutta," by D. Waldie, Esq.; "Kashmir, the western Himalaya, and the Afghan Mountains," being a geological paper, by Dr. Albert Verchere, with a note on the fossils by M. Edouard de Verneuil; and "Contributions to Indian Malacology, being a List of Estuary shells collected in the delta of the Irawady in Pegu, with descriptions of the new species." By W. T. Blanford, Esq.

The Physical Science Part of the Journal bids fair to attain to as high a place in the estimation of the scientific world, as that the Literary and Archæological has so long held in its own department.

It would be impossible for me to give even an abstract of these papers in the short space of time available for an address of this nature; there can, however, be no doubt that the selection has been well made, and that each of them is a valuable contribution to the annals of science.

You have learned, from the Philological Secretary, what the proceedings of the Bibliotheca Indica have been during the past year. Its labours have progressed with the usual ardour displayed by the learned Philologists who conduct the publication of the oriental works: which render it so much valued, not only in India, but by oriental scholars in Europe. The death of one of its most learned editors has interfered with the publication of the Sanscrit works; but those in Persian have appeared with the usual vigour. It is unnecessary for me to say more on a subject that has already been so fully reported on by the gentleman under whose guidance it is conducted.

You have heard, from the annual report, a detailed account of the state of our finances, which I am glad to say, though not in a very prosperous condition, are better than they were last year. The indication of the necessity for economy, however, is unmistakeable; and the

Finance Committee will need to exercise most rigid supervision over the expenditure, to keep within bounds and preserve the Society from debt.

The actual condition, it appears, is about as follows. We have Rs. 3,487 in the Bank of Bengal, a small sum of Rupees 38 in hand; Government securities to the extent of Rupees 2000, and an uncertain amount, said to be about Rupees 9,070 of outstanding dues; making a total of Rupees 14,598. Great part of this no doubt will be gathered in in time, but some of it I fear must be written off to Profit and Loss. Against this, we have debts of Rupees 7,450, the main items being for printing; Rs. 4,974 to one Press. This leaves us free from difficulties, and though not rich, we are certainly not embarrassed by any immediate pecuniary anxiety. By strict supervision on the part of the Finance Committee, and economy in the Council, I trust that we shall be able to continue without getting into debt, and with the increase of Members which may be anticipated, I hope next year may see the Society more prosperous than it has been.

I should omit an important part of my duty, were I to fail, on this occasion, to express the thanks that are due from the Society to the Honorary Officers; to Mr. Blanford, and to Mr. Ormsby who officiated during Mr. Blanford's temporary absence—to Dr. J. Anderson, the Natural History Secretary; to Babu Rajendralal Mitra the Philological Secretary; to Colonel Gastrell, the Honorary Treasurer, and to Mr. Medlicott who acted during Col. Gastrell's absence. To the exertions of those gentlemen, and especially to those of the General Secretary Mr. Blanford, we mainly owe the Society's prosperity. Their labours are very arduous, and must encroach seriously on such leisure as may be left by their public duties. How successfully these good offices have been performed, is proved by the present state of the Society; and in its name, I now express our warmest acknowledgements. In recognizing our debt to the honorary officers, I must not forget our obligations to others. The Assistant Secretary and Librarian, and his Assistant have conducted their duties with much zeal and energy as well as with advantage to the Society, and therefore merit our best thanks.

The Establishment generally has, I believe, given satisfaction to the officers of the Institution.

I must now conclude, as I fear I have already trespassed too long on your patience. I can only beg of you to overlook the imperfect

way in which I have performed my part of the work, and express a hope that under my successor, the progress of the Society may be all that you can desire. I am most grateful for the consideration that would have allowed me to retain the chair I now vacate; but I feel more than ever the force of what I said, when I accepted the office, that it should be held by some one with more leisure and more special aptitude than I have for the work. I feel that this, almost the only scientific Society on this side of India, should have great aspirations, as I believe it has a great work to perform. Its object is to develop the scientific resources of India, and to make them known to Europe, to influence both countries for their mutual good. How much this implies, I cannot now stop to speculate.

To preside over a Society with such aims is, I repeat, the work of those who represent philological or physical science, and I am glad to think that I make over my trust to one so eminently fulfilling this condition. My own interest in the Society of which I am now an old member, will remain unabated, and I shall look forward with confidence to its rise to a point of equality among other similar Societies in Europe, feeling sure that if it be conducted in accordance with the Founder's wishes, the ends he looked for, will certainly be attained.

Dr. Fayrer then vacated the chair, which was taken by the Hon'ble J. B. Phear.

The meeting then resolved itself into an ordinary monthly meeting.

Ordinary Meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presentations were announced—

From Dr. T. Anderson, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens.

1. A copy of Mr. Kurz's "Report on the vegetation of the Andaman Islands."

2. From Dr. Frauz Steindachner, through Dr. F. Stoliczka: four pamphlets, viz.—

Reise der Oesterreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde in den Jahren 1857, 1858, 1859: Zoologischer Theil; Erster Band.

Reptilien.

Do. do. Amphibien.

Ichthyologische Mittheilungen (IX).

Über einige Fische aus dem Fitzroy Flusse bei Rockhampton in Ost Australien.

3. From Captain T. C. Anderson, two pamphlets, viz.—“A few words about two Andamanese lads;” and “Last words of a few Celebrities.”

4. From the Rev. C. H. A. Dall; Gover’s “Uniform Meteorology for India.”

5. From H. Blochmann, Esq. M. A.; The Persian Metres by Saifi, and a treatise on Persian Rhyme by Jami.

6. From Dr. Leitner through Mr. Grote; “Results of a Tour in Dardistan, Kashmir, Little Tibet, Ladak, Zauskar, &c.” Vol. 1 part 1.

7. From Babu Kanayalala Dea; The Indigenous drugs of India.

8. Letters from Major F. B. Norman, H. Beverley Esq. C. S. C. V. Bradford, Esq. and Bábu Bholanatha Mallika, intimating their desire to withdraw from the Society, were recorded.

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

Bábu Rákháladása Háldár.

J. Boxwell, Esq. C. S.

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

Major Edgar Clark, Bengal Staff Corps; proposed by Captain A. D. Vanrenen, seconded by Colonel J. E. Gastrell.

John Kavenagh, Esq. Assistant Superintendent Survey and Settlement officer, Oude; proposed by Captain A. D. Vanrenen, seconded by Colonel J. E. Gastrell.

Gordon Robb, Esq.; proposed by Mr. H. Blochmann, seconded by Mr. Sime.

L. H. Lees, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon, Calcutta; proposed by Dr. Collis, seconded by Mr. J. M. Scott.

The Council recommended the following alteration in the rules of the Society.

That to rule 43, the following words be inserted after the words “entitled to vote,” “*nor shall his name be entered on the member roll.*”

The Council recommended that the following gentlemen be elected as Honorary Members of the Society.

Dr. T. Thomson.

General A. Cunningham.

Professor Bápudeva S'ástrí.

Also that the following gentlemen be elected corresponding Members of the Society.

Professor C. Holmboe, Christiania.

M. F. H. Foucaux, Professor of Sanskrit, College de France, Paris.

The Philological Secretary drew the attention of the members to certain valuable Sanskrit manuscripts lately purchased for the Library.

He said that during a recent tour in the North West, he had opportunities of examining a great number of ancient MSS. belonging to paṇḍits and others, from which he had selected 169, which he thought were interesting. Among them were 57 Vedic works, including either portions of the Vedas or commentaries on and exegeses of the Vedic rites. Regarding Indian philosophy, there were 11 works on the Vedānta, 8 on the Mīmāṃsá, and 22 on the Nyáya. There were besides 2 Tantras, 3 grammars, and several on law, metre, rhetoric, astronomy, &c. Most of the works were scarce and new to the Society's Library.

They were all of some age, and many had been read by generations of Pandits, which had led to their being very carefully corrected. A commentary on the Taittirīya Āraṇyáka was nearly 300 years old, and of rare accuracy. A copy of the Uhya Gáṇa of the Sáma Veda bore date the 1652 Saṅvat = 1598. A. D., and was 270 years old; a codex of the Pañchaviṅś'a Prapáṭhaka of the same Veda was 343 years old, being dated 1581 S. = 1525 A. D. Considering that *chartæ bombycinæ* or cotton paper MSS. in Europe, notwithstanding the advantage of a favourable climate, were generally not more than four or five centuries old, this MS. may be valued for its great age. No doubt there were many Sanskrit MSS. extant older than this, and mention is made in Dr. Weber's catalogue of the Berlin Library, of a codex in the Chambers' collection, which was 489 years old (S. 1435), but those were mostly on palm leaves, which, like the parchment and vellum MSS. in Europe, generally last considerably longer than those that are written on paper.

The Philological Secretary read the following Note on a MS. English translation of the Mahábhárata belonging to the Society.

In Mr. Wheeler's interesting "History of India," mention is made of "the discovery of a manuscript translation of the more important portions of the Mahá Bháratá, which was lodged in the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal many years ago under a wrong title; and which," it is said, "there is reason to believe, was drawn up by the late Professor H. H. Wilson" (p.vii) As this MS. has supplied the bulk of the extracts published in Mr. Wheeler's work, a short account of it will perhaps not be uninteresting to the Members of the Asiatic Society.

The MS. is a foolscap folio, and was originally half bound in calf. The first eight folios are blank, and bear the late East India Company's water-mark stamp, and the date 1813. The first blank page has, in pencil, the words: "Translation of the Bagavitá, a Sanskrit Religious Book;" then, in a new line, the words "Enquire of Mr. Charles Wilkins India House," and a little below, in ink, the words "Index &c. N. B. The Gita commences at sheet 165." These notes evidently led to the work being taken for a translation of the G'itá and to its being entered in the Society's Catalogue under that title.

Interspersed in the volume, and at the end, there are several sheets of blank paper of 1813 and 1814. But the MS. itself is written on Government paper of an earlier date, viz. 1809 and 1810. The writer, who seems from the nature of his stationery to have been a Government servant, wrote his work on loose sheets, dating and numbering each sheet as he went on, and then got the whole bound in 1816. At that time, some sheets were found so written, that they could not be stitched without injury to the writing, and these, therefore, were put in recesses made by joining with wafers two blank leaves into the form of a case. Small slips containing notes have been at different places, pasted on the pages, but the number of these is not large. One of these slips is written on the fly-leaf of a private letter which contains the remnant of the address, N. B. Hal—(?) A little slip pasted on this, is another portion of the same letter, and has the words: "returned.

I am, Dear Sir,
Truly yours."

The note written on this slip bears date the 7th July 1816. Another fly leaf of a letter inserted opposite the 102nd sheet and first noticed by Mr. E. C. Bayley, has

“Mrs. Hall [ed ?]
 20 Charle [s street ?]
 Cavend [ish Square ?]”

The total number of written sheets included in the volume is 185. Of these the first ten are not marked, the numbering commencing with the eleventh. The first page bears date the 12th June, 1812, and contains a number of chronological notes which were written long after the text had been commenced. The upper portion of the second page is dated 24th February, 1812, and the lower portion 29th May, 1812, the third page has 26th May, 1811. The fourth and the fifth pages have no dates, but the 6th is dated 12th June, 1811, and all the three, I imagine, were written on the last mentioned day. These also contain notes by the translator, with references to his text and marginal Persian figures, probably to indicate the pages of some Persian original. The 7th page has for its heading the words “General Index to the Mahabharata, made by Vasant Rae Káet, in the 31st year of Aurangzeb. The pages answer to Dr. Wilkin’s great Persian folio.”

The Index commences with the churning of the ocean as described in the *Ādi Parva* of the *Mahābhārata* with a reference, in Persian figures, for details, to page 17 of Vasant Rae’s text, and in English figures to the translator’s folio 145. The Index is then carried on consecutively. The English translator commenced this part of his work on the 8th May, 1811, and writing daily from 1 to 3 pages, completed it on the 28th of May of that year, i. e. in 20 days, the last reference being to p. 706 of the Persian text. This Index covers 17 folios. Following it, there are a number of blank leaves, after which is inserted a small map of India printed for the “East India Register,” without any tracing or mark of any kind to shew that the translator had worked on it in any way to illustrate his text.

Facing the map is the title page, bearing in large letters the words “Extracts, Translations, &c. from the Mahabharat, Persian copy.” The extracts cover 175 sheets of paper, written in a cramped, small hand, in double columns. The lines are very close to each other, and very much disfigured by blottings, corrections and interlineations; which, aided by the discoloration and decomposition of the ink and paper in many places, render the whole very difficult to read. The proper names and important Indian words are, however, written

in large characters, and some words have their corresponding Persian version given in Persian letters. References to the Persian text are made with Persian figures. Quotations from the Persian text also occur frequently, and occasionally Greek and Hebrew words are given in their native characters, but in the whole range of a bulky book, avowedly a translation of a Sanskrit work, Sanskrit letters occur only fifteen or twenty times ; shewing clearly that the translator depended entirely on his Persian text, and seldom referred to the Sanskrit original. Evidently he was not a Sanskrit scholar, and was unable to make any such reference. On one occasion he did so to ascertain the 160 (sic in MS.) names of the sun, but owing to his want of knowledge of the Sanskrit, he converted 108 names into 115. The error was so palpable, that he could not overlook it, and yet unable to correct it, he excused himself in a note in which he says : “ In consequence of not knowing which words are simple and which are compounds, I have here made the names to be 115 instead of 108.” In a subsequent note he says : “ Perhaps the whole together may fully make up the number 160 as mentioned in the Persian translation.”

The translation was undertaken, it appears from a date on the 5th page, on the 18th October, 1810, and carried on with occasional short interruptions to the 3rd July, 1813, when it was dropped at the middle of the fifth day's battle. The extracts, however, are not consecutive, but taken at random from different parts of the Mahábháráta. The work of each day is separately dated, from which it appears that the translator did not generally write more than 2 or 3 pages, and often not more than a page per day. This fact, coupled with the corrections and the interlineations above referred to, leaves no doubt about the MS. being the original writing of the translator and not a copy.

The work is avowedly made up of “ abstracts and translations,” principally from what is called “ the great folio,” meaning Vasant Rae's Persian version, and occasionally from a MS. which is indicated by the words “ Library copy.” Neither of these originals is now accessible to me, and in their absence, it is impossible to determine what portions of the MS. are abstracts, and what are translations from those works. I have compared different parts of the translation with Abul Fazl's Persian version, of which the Society possesses a good MS. in two volumes, but I can trace no correspondence. But

whether abstract or translation, certain it is that no portion of the work is a translation or even a fair paraphrase of the Sanskrit original. The skeletons of the different stories and episodes are no doubt given, but they are mere skeletons artificially articulated, and no more. Of the muscles and integuments which make up the figures and the spirit which vivifies them—of the details and descriptions which fix the character of the stories—they have none. To convey an idea of the extent to which the process of abridgment or condensation has been carried on, I may mention that the story of S'akuntalá i. e. of the birth of Bharata, which is the first extract quoted in Mr. Wheeler's book, as given by Vyása occupies 13 quarto pages of closely printed Sanskrit in the Society's edition of the Mahábhárata, and extends to 320 stanzas. In Mons. Hippolyte Fauche's French translation, this subject takes up about 33 octavo pages (pp. 297—330) and in Abul Fazl's Persian version 13 demi folio pages (pp. 47 b to 53 b), but in Mr. Wheeler's book it extends to only one page and two and half lines. All the other extracts are equally condensed and contracted, and as this abridgement was effected once by an uncritical Hindu translator who prepared his Persian version for the entertainment of Muhammadan readers, without the shadow of an idea as to what are the requirements of true history, and then by an Englishman who abstracted as much as he thought proper from the Persian without consulting the original Sanskrit, the result is such as to be utterly untrustworthy for critical analyses of the ages of the different portions of the Mahábhárata. In short, Mr. Wheeler's texts are abridged translations, of abridged translations, which, owing to that gentleman's want of familiarity with the Sanskrit, have not been so compared with the original as to render them reliable data for history.* I am sorry to be obliged to make this remark with reference to a book which has been well received by the reading public, and which is unquestionably very interesting, but for the sake of truth I cannot help it.

Of the history of the MS. I have not been able to ascertain any thing. No mention of it occurs in the lists of presentations to the Library published in the *Researches* and the *Journal*, nor in the MS. proceedings, all which I have carefully examined. That the MS. is

* Since writing the above I have been assured by Mr. Wheeler, that he had some of the more important extracts compared with the original Sanskrit by a young Sanskrit scholar Bába Avinása'chandra Ghosha, and that some are independent translations.

not the work of Professor Wilson I have no hesitation in saying. It is true that the late Professor alludes, in his "Essays on the Purānas," (Journal Royal Asiatic Society V. p. 64), and also in his Introduction to Professor Johnson's "Selections from the Mahābhārata," to an abstract of the great epic prepared under his superintendence, but this is not that work. It was in 1822 that the Government sanctioned an establishment of two paṇḍits and 3 or 4 native assistants—young men brought up in the then recently established Hindu College—who, under the superintendence of Dr. Wilson, prepared abstracts of nearly all the Purānas, of some of the Upa Purānas, and of the Mahābhārata. Among the assistants who were engaged in this work, I may name Bābu Kās'īprasāda Ghosa, Bābu Tārāchānd Chakravartī, Bābu Chandras'ekhara Deva and Bābu Heḍambanātha Thākura. The establishment was broken up in 1829. Copies of the works produced by these assistants, except the Mahābhārata and the Rāmāyana, exist in the Society's Library, but their style is so very different that, had the evidence of the dates been wanting, that would have of itself sufficed to shew that the MS. under notice is not one of them. It may be said that Wilson had prepared the translation himself long before the translation establishment was sanctioned or thought of. But such a position is not at all tenable. In the first place, Wilson nowhere says anything of his having ever prepared such a version, which he would, for certain, have done in his "Essays" and the Introduction above alluded to, if he had done so. Secondly, Wilson had acquired a thorough knowledge of the Sanskrit language in 1812, when he rendered into English verse the charming poem of the Meghadūta or "the Cloud Messenger," and it is impossible to suppose that he would have taken a Persian version of the Mahābhārata for his labours when he had the Sanskrit original open before him—the more so as he was a far better scholar in Sanskrit than in Persian. And thirdly, the style in which Wilson wrote, is so different from the writing of the MS. that that of itself is enough to settle the question. There are in the archives of the Society, a number of draft letters, minutes, and circulars, written by Wilson from 1816 to 1832, during the time he was Secretary to the Society, and these I have carefully examined, and they appear to me as unlike the writing of the MS. as they well could be. I have also examined the hand-writings of Colebrooke, Wilford and Mr. W. Blacquire, who was for a long time Government

translator and an active member of the Society, but they differ so much from the MS. that I have not the slightest suspicion of any of those gentlemen being the author of it. Wilkins published his translation of the Bhagavadgítá from the Sanskrit in 1785, and it would be absurd to suppose that he would do the same work over again, and that very imperfectly, from the Persian version, in 1812.

The question may be asked, are the scraps of the private letter noticed above portions of a letter which had been addressed to the translator or were they mere scraps of waste paper which he took up to write a note upon? Ordinarily people so use unimportant letters addressed to themselves, but seldom think of picking up other people's letters for such a purpose. Arguing on this theory, the name of the author of our MS. would be N. B. Hal — (?) Now, in the list of members of the Society from 1810 to 1816, the only name which has the initials N. B. is Edmonstone of the Civil Service, but none beginning with H. The second scrap suggests Halled, the author of the Gentoo Code who had N. B. (Nathaniel Brassy) for his initials, but his name does not appear in the Society's lists for the second decade of this century, and I cannot ascertain if he was alive, and if so, in India at the time when the translation was prepared. His Gentoo Code was published in 1776, from which time to 1816 is a long period for a European to remain in this country. But from the dedication of his work to Warren Hastings, Halled appears to have been very young in 1775—for he says in it: "I find myself involuntarily held forth to the public as an author, almost as soon as I have commenced to be a man." Supposing that he was then 23 or 24 years old, he would be about 60 when the translation was undertaken. This would not be too advanced an age for a European to indulge in light literary recreation. But judging by the directions in the address of the second letter he must have been then in England, whence his MS. was subsequently brought out to India. The use of the East India Company's foolscap paper suggests the probability of the work having been written in India, and if so it must have been by a son or a relative of his. I learn from Mr. Bayley that a Mr. N. J. Halled entered the Civil Service in 1804. "In 1807 he was an assistant to the Judge and Magistrate of Meerut; in 1808 Assistant to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs; and in 1812, Assistant Judge of Burdwan, where he remained till 1814. He then went to Pooree, in

1815, and to Agra at the end of that year; thence to Murádábád in 1820; and to Calcutta in 1827 as (officiating supernumerary) member of the lower Board of Revenue. He became Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit for Arracan in 1827, and entered the Sudder Court in 1836. He died in August 1838." He was possibly a son of the elder Halhed, and the author of the translation, and somebody to whom the name of the elder was familiar by mistake addressed him N. B. instead of N. J. It is more probable, however, that the elder was the translator, whose work was sent out to the son for some comparison or other.* This appears the more likely, as Sir Charles Wilkins was in the India House at the time when the translation was made, and his Persian MS. which supplied the text, must have been in England.† At any rate that the MS. is the work of a Halhed may be taken for granted. I must confess that this opinion is based on the suppositions, 1st, that the private letters were addressed to the translator and his wife, and, 2nd, that the syllable Hal and Halh on those letters are remnants of Halhed and not of any other name beginning with the syllable Hal or Halh; and if a conjecture founded on such data be not admissible, I must leave to others the task of tracing the author of our MS. which must for the present remain a literary foundling.

The receipt of the following communications were announced—

9. From W. Herschel, Esq. through Mr. A. Grote.

“Description of a Hindu Temple converted into a mosque at Gageneshwar, zillah Midnapore.”

10. From W. T. Blanford, Esq. “Contributions to Indian Malacology, No. 9.”

* I have lately had an opportunity, through the kindness of Mr. Grote, of examining, in the Record Room of the Board of Revenue, two minutes by Mr. N. J. Halhed, bearing dates the 1st and 8th June 1827, respectively. They are in the hand writing of a copyist; but they contain the signature of and many corrections both in pen and pencil by Mr. Halhed, and the style in which they are written is quite different from that of our MS.

† The date of some of the paper used in the MS. is in favor of this supposition. Some of the earlier sheets were written in June 1810, on paper which had been manufactured in 1809, but which could not, in the olden days of slow-sailing Indiamen, be available in India at that time, though it would be easily accessible at the India House.

SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS PURCHASED
AT BENARES.



सङ्ख्याः	ग्रन्थानां नामानि	ग्रन्थकारनामानि	अक्षरभेदाः	पत्रसङ्ख्याः
१००१	तत्त्वदीपिका टीकासहिता	श्रीवल्लभः	ना०	१३३
१००२	भेदाधिकारसत्क्रिया			
	भेदाधिकारटीका.....	नारायणमिश्रः	ना०	६३
१००३	सोमप्रयोगः		ना०	५८
१००४	स्मृतिचरणं (पूर्वार्द्धम्)		ना०	१०८
१००५	अतिरात्रः		ना०	२०
१००६	अनुमानदीधितिब्याख्या			
	२४ पत्रात् परं खण्डिता..	भवानन्दः.....	ना०	३८५
१००७	ब्रह्मयामलतन्त्रम्	सहामैरवः ...	ना०	१२०
१००८	पञ्चपादिका (शेषे खण्डिता)	.. .. .	ना०	६४
१००९	माध्यन्दिनोपनिषद्भाष्यम्			
	(शेषे खण्डितम्) ..	वासुदेवब्रह्म ..	ना०	११८
१०१०	भाट्टदीपिकाप्रभावली ..	शम्भुभट्टः ..	ना०	८१
१०११	विष्णुयागपद्धतिः	अनन्तदेवः ..	ना०	२८
१०१२	ऐतरेयब्राह्मणभाष्यम् ..	सायनाचार्यः	ना०	५५९
१०१३	आद्भचन्द्रिका	वैद्यनाथः ..	ना०	६३
१०१४	विशेष्यतावच्छेदकप्रकारक-			
	ज्ञानकारणत्वविचारः.. .. .		ना०	९०
१०१५	शेषार्था सटीका	शेषकर्तृकं मूलम् राघवानन्दीया टीका	ना०	४५
१०१६	कुण्डनिर्माणश्लोकविवृतिः	रामवाजपेयी	ना०	३८
१०१७	दमयन्तीकथा (खण्डिता)..	भर्तृहरिः ..	ना०	३९

सङ्ख्या:	ग्रन्थानां नामानि	ग्रन्थकारनामानि	अक्षरभेदाः	पत्रसङ्ख्याः
१०१८	प्रायश्चित्तकुतूहलः, अनुक्रम-			
	शिकारहितः	रघुनाथभट्टः	ना०	१०१
१०१९	आचारदीपः	नागदेवीपाध्यायः	ना०	७२
१०२०	हेतुतावादः.. ..	.. ..	ना०	२६
१०२१	षड्विंशब्राह्मणः ... ..	.. ..	ना०	३८
१०२२	तत्त्वदीपप्रकाशावरणभङ्गे			
	शास्त्रार्थप्रकरणम् ..	पीताम्बरः ..	ना०	१२४
	“ तत्त्वदीपप्रकाशावरणभङ्गे			
	सर्वनिर्णयप्रकरणम् ..	पुरुषोत्तमः ..	ना०	९२
१०२३	पूर्त्तकमलाकरः (खण्डितः६८ परं) कमलाकरभट्टः		ना०	१२५
१०२४	तर्कसमयखण्डनः	वेणीदत्तः ..	ना०	८
१०२५	तन्त्रगन्धर्वः	महादेवः ..	ना०	८९
१०२६	बौधायनचयनसूत्रम् ..	बौधायनः ...	ना०	२३
१०२७	सर्वसङ्ग्रहवाक्यम्.. ..	.. ..	ना०	३५
१०२८	प्रासादशिवप्रतिष्ठाधिकारः	कमलाकरभट्टः	ना०	६१
१०२९	सप्तहोत्रप्रयोगः, आभिष्टोमीयः.. ..	.. ..	ना०	१०१
१०३०	आप्तोर्यामः.. ..	.. ..	ना०	२३
१०३१	वंशब्राह्मणः.. ..	.. ..	ना०	८
१०३२	शब्दप्रमाणविचारः (खण्डितः).. ..	.. ..	ना०	३३
१०३३	भवानन्दीव्याख्या, व्यतिरेकिपर्यन्ता	महादेवः	ना०	३७२
१०३४	कालतत्त्वविवेचनम् ...	रघुनाथभट्टः	ना०	१२३
१०३५	कल्पकारिकासारः ..	मयूरवाहः ..	ना०	४७
१०३६	काम्येष्टिखण्डला .. ..	.. ..	ना०	५०
१०३७	स्मार्त्तनिष्कृतिपद्धतिः ..	दिवाकरः ..	ना०	३९
१०३८	प्रायश्चित्तश्लोकपद्धतिः ..	.. ..	ना०	७७
१०३९	गायत्रीपुरश्चरणप्रयोगः..	शाम्भभट्टः ..	ना०	७

सङ्ख्याः	ग्रन्थानां नामानि	ग्रन्थकारनामानि	अक्षरभेदाः	पत्रसङ्ख्याः
१०४०	त्रिभाष्यरत्नः		ना०	८२
१०४१	विवरणप्रमेयसङ्ग्रहः (शेषे खण्डितः)		ना०	१२४
१०४२	नय्यमतवादायः		ना०	१०
१०४३	अनुमितिपरामर्शहेतु- हेतुमद्भावविचारः हरिरामतर्कालङ्कारः		ना०	५६
१०४४	स्मृतिसंस्कारवादः		ना०	१३
१०४५	अनुमितिविचारः		ना०	३३
१०४६	अद्वैतमकरन्दः		ना०	२६
१०४७	प्रायश्चित्तसदोदयः .. सदारामः ..		ना०	६८
१०४८	गायत्रम् गवामयनीयम्		ना०	३१
१०४९	सामविधानम्		ना०	२४
१०५०	आत्मबोधः	शङ्कराचार्यः	ना०	४०
१०५१	आरुणकेतुकीप्रयोगः ...	रामचन्द्रयज्वा	ना०	७६
१०५२	संशयानुमितिविचारः (खण्डितः)	हरिरामभट्टा- चार्यः ..	ना०	१७
१०५३	अनुमितिपरामर्शवादः ..	रघुदेवभट्टाचार्यः	ना०	१५
१०५४	अनुमितिपरामर्शविवेकः		ना०	२६
१०५५	आहिताग्निप्रेताधानप्रयोगः	आश्वलायनः	ना०	११
१०५६	बृहस्पतिशान्तिः, संस्कार- कौस्तुभोक्ता		ना०	५
१०५७	आपस्तम्बसूत्रध्वनिता ..	भास्करमिश्रः	ना०	३६, २३
१०५८	विवरणोपन्यासः		ना०	७१
१०५९	कोटिहोमप्रयोगः	रामकृष्णभट्टः	ना०	८०
२०६०	अनुयागपद्धतिः, वा पुण्याह- वाचनादिप्रयोगः ..	आनन्दतीर्थः	ना०	१०५
१०६१	इतरवाधः		ना०	३

सङ्ख्याः	ग्रन्थानां नामानि	ग्रन्थकारनामानि	अक्षरभेदाः	पत्रभङ्गाः
१०६२	बौधायनसोमसूत्रम्.. ..	बौधायनः ..	ना०	५६
१०६३	अनेकार्थवृत्तिः (आद्ये श्लेषे च खण्डिता).. .. .	.. .. .	ना०	१८५
१०६४	महाग्निसर्वस्वः	वासुदेवदीक्षितः	ना०	१०६
१०६५	लीलावत्युदाहरणे श्रेणी- व्यवहारः.. .. .	वीरेश्वरः ..	ना०	२७
	“ लीलावत्युदाहरणे अङ्क- व्यवहारः.. .. .	क्षपारामः ..	ना०	८०
१०६६	गृह्यसूत्रम्	आश्वलायनः..	ना०	४४
१०६७	शिवसहस्रनाम	भट्टश्रीहरिनाथः	ना०	१०६
१०६८	वृत्तिवार्त्तिकम् .. .. .	.. .. .	ना०	१२
१०६९	परामर्शवादः .. .. .	.. .. .	ना०	५०
१०७०	कौशीतकीब्राह्मणोपनिषत्	शुङ्करानन्दः..	ना०	७४
१०७१	मीमांसावार्त्तिकम्	कुमारिलभट्टः	ना०	३६
१०७२	प्रायश्चित्तसारसङ्ग्रहः ..	नागोजीभट्टः..	ना०	६७
१०७३	लाट्यायनसूत्रम् .. .. .	.. .. .	ना०	११७
१०७४	परामर्शहेतुतावादः ..	महादेवपण्डितः	ना०	८७
१०७५	अमरकोषः, प्रथमकाण्डः क्षीरस्वामिटीकासहितः	अमरसिंहः..	ना०	४६
१०७६	वाणीभूषणः	दामोदरः ..	ना०	१६
१०७७	आपस्तम्बसूत्रवृत्तिः (श्लेषे खण्डिता)	भट्टरुद्रदत्तः..	ना०	२६, ६६
१०७८	विद्याविलासः (श्लेषे खण्डितः) ..	.. .. .	ना०	२६
१०७९	सिद्धान्तरहस्यः	मथुरानाथ- तर्कवागीशः	ना०	३६२
१०८०	सम्प्रदायप्रदीपः	गदाधरपण्डितः	ना०	५७

सङ्ख्याः	ग्रन्थानां नामानि	ग्रन्थकारनामानि	अक्षरभेदाः	पत्रसङ्ख्याः
१०८१	सन्निकर्षवादः (खण्डितः)	ना०	२१	
१०८२	नव्यमतविचारः	ना०	४२	
१०८३	न्यायसिद्धान्तदीपः (खण्डितः) शुशुधरः ..	ना०	३६	
१०८४	बौधायनसूत्रभाष्यम् .. सिङ्गनाचार्यः	ना०	१३६	
१०८५	प्रातिशाख्यम् सौनकः ..	ना०	३४	
१०८६	महाव्रतम्	ना०	६६	
१०८७	वर्षकृत्यम्, कृत्यमहार्णवीयम् श्रीहरिनारायणः	ना०	१५३	
१०८८	अपूर्ववादः	ना०	१८	
१०८९	अवधूतगीता दत्तात्रेयः ..	ना०	२०	
१०९०	दशगायत्रपद्धतिः (शेषे खण्डिता) रामकृष्णभट्टः	ना०	३६	
१०९१	सप्तहोत्रम्	ना०	५७	
१०९२	सुबोधिनीभाष्यम् (शेषे खण्डितं)	ना०	३५	
१०९३	आश्वलायनगृह्यपरिशिष्टः	ना०	२७	
१०९४	अमृतविन्दुः चन्द्रः	ना०	४६	
१०९५	शुल्वटीका (आपस्तम्बसूत्रटीका) करविन्दुस्वामी	ना०	११५	
१०९६	लाट्यायनसूत्रभाष्यम् .. अग्निस्वामी ..	ना०	३१५	
१०९७	अनुमानखण्डालोकः (खण्डितः पूर्वं) जयदेवमिश्रः	ना०	३३२	
१०९८	प्रयोगरत्नः नारायणभट्टः	ना०	१६६	
१०९९	आशौचसङ्ग्रहः ॥ त्रिंशच्छ्लोकी ॥ पुस्तकद्वयम् । सटीकम् । निष्ठीकञ्च	ना०	८, २६	
११००	वाजपेयहोत्रः (आदौ खण्डितः) महाव्रतहोत्रः (शेषे खण्डितः)	ना०	१८, ४६	
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११०५	प्रयोगदर्पणः (श्लेषे खण्डितः)	नारायणदीक्षितः	ना०	८६
११०६	ज्योतिष्टोमाग्निष्टोमादिपद्धतिः	रामकृष्णः..	ना०	६८
११०७	मैत्रावरुणम् (आग्निष्टोमीयम्)	ना०	२४
११०८	काशिकावृत्तिः (तत्र ७ अध्यायः खण्डितः, ४,८ अध्यायौ नस्तः)	नामनः	.. ना०	४००
क११०९	ऐतरेयब्राह्मणपञ्चिका	.. .	ना०	३७
ख११०९	ऐ०ब्राह्मण-द्वितीयपञ्चिका	ना०	४३
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१११०	हथन्भाष्यम् (खण्डितम्)	सायनाचार्यः	ना०	१६२
११११	प्रयोगरत्नः.. ..	नारायणवाजपेयी	ना०	१२०
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१११३	कुण्डमार्त्तण्डः (सटीकः)	अनन्तदैवज्ञः	ना०	५४
१११४	सारसङ्ग्रहः.. ..	वरदराजः..	ना०	७२
१११५	हरितत्त्वमुक्तावलीटीका	स्वयम्भकाशः	ना०	७६
१११६	आश्वलायनकारिकाविवरणम्	नारायणः	ना०	२५१
१११७	इयुकापूरणभाष्यम्	कर्कटी	.. ना०	१७
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१११९	निर्मालखितादीनि द्युद्रस्तोत्रादीनि..	..	ना०	

- ग्रन्थानां नामानि
 सङ्ग्रहश्लोकाः (प्रथमपत्रं नास्ति)
 अवधूतस्तोत्रम्
 निरञ्जनाष्टकम्
 अच्युताष्टकम्
 निर्वाणायकस्तोत्रम्
 निर्वाणदशकस्तोत्रम्
 हस्तामलकस्तोत्रम्
 कौपीनपञ्चकम्
 आत्मपञ्चकम्
 दक्षिणामूर्तिस्तोत्रम्
 लक्ष्मीनृसिंहस्तोत्रम्
 द्वादशपञ्जरस्तोत्रम्
 लघुवाक्यवृत्तिः
 स्वरूपानुसन्धानस्तोत्रम्
 महावाक्यसिद्धान्तस्तोत्रम् । अस्मिन् स्तोत्रे (१६-१७)
 पत्रयोरभावः ।
 दशावतारस्तोत्रम्
 आर्त्तत्राणस्तोत्रम्
 गङ्गाधराष्टकम्
 अवधूतगीता १ प्रकरणम्
 आनन्दलहरी
 आत्मानात्मविवेकः
 विष्णुसम्बोधनस्तोत्रम्
 आत्मविचारः
 सोपानपञ्जरतमालास्तोत्रम् शङ्कराचार्यः
 धन्याष्टकस्तोत्रम्

ग्रन्थानां नामानि
 शिवपञ्चाक्षरस्तोत्रम्
 मानसपूजा
 गङ्गाष्टकम्
 मणिकर्णिकास्तोत्रम्
 आनन्दलहरी
 हरितत्वमुक्तावली । (अत्र पत्रत्रयाभावः)
 गोविन्दाष्टकम्
 शुकाष्टकम् शुकस्वामी
 पञ्चायुधस्तोत्रम् शङ्कराचार्यः
 मनीषापञ्चकस्तोत्रम्
 भुजङ्गप्रयातस्तोत्रम्
 गुरोरष्टकम्
 ब्रह्मनामावलीस्तोत्रम्

महाराष्ट्रभाषायाम् ।

१११६क अनुमानार्थः ।

निद्रावृत्तिचा अर्थः ।*

यमदमादिविचारतपशीलः ।

त्रिविधसमाधिः ।

निर्विकल्पसमाधिः ।

* निद्रावृत्तेरर्थ इत्यर्थः ।



1



2



3



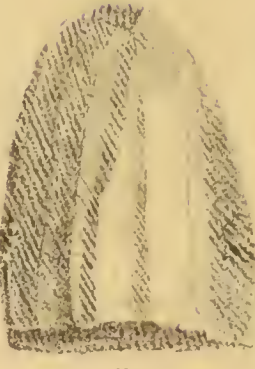
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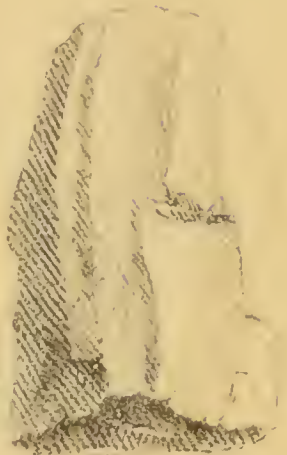
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10



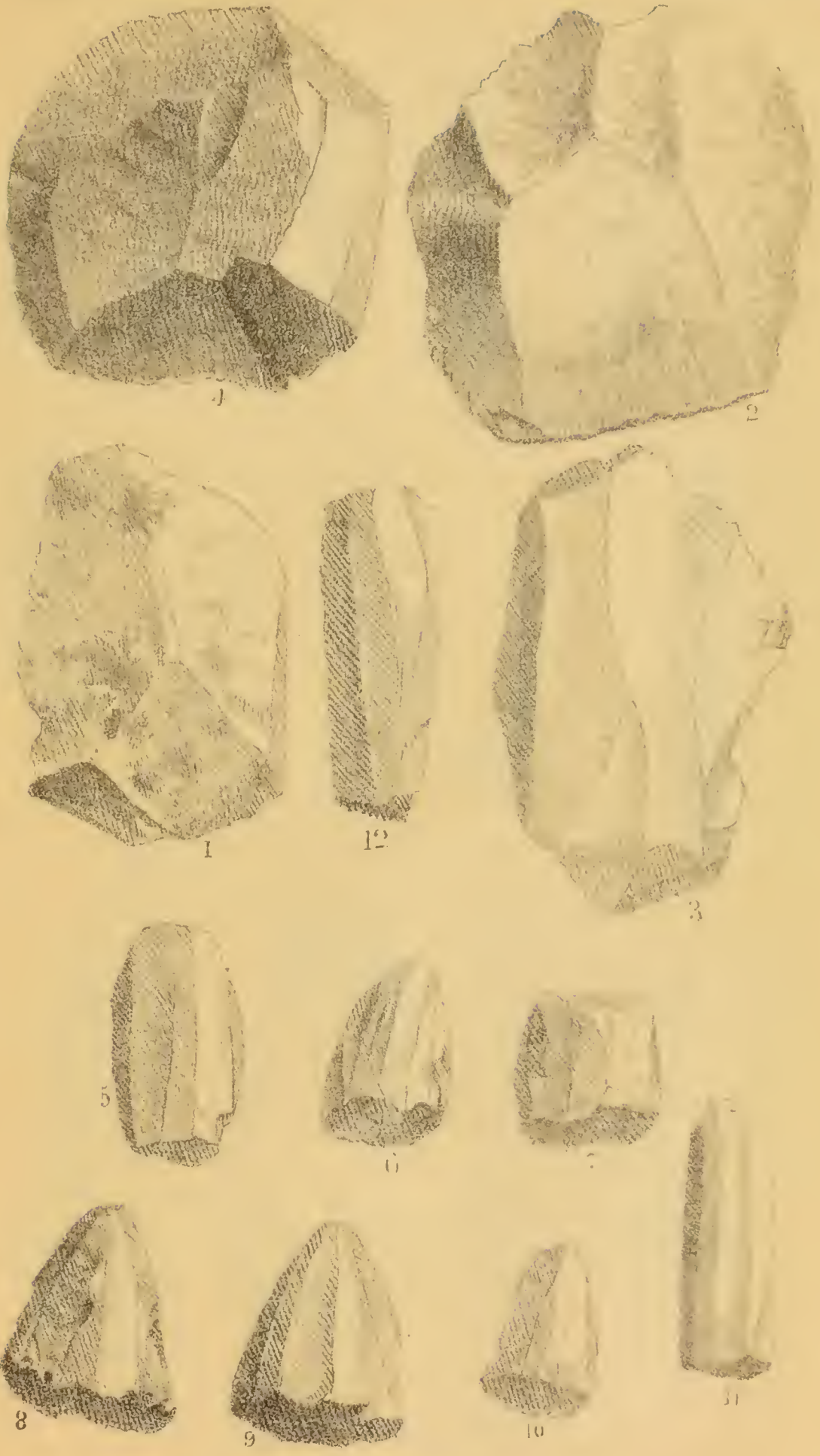
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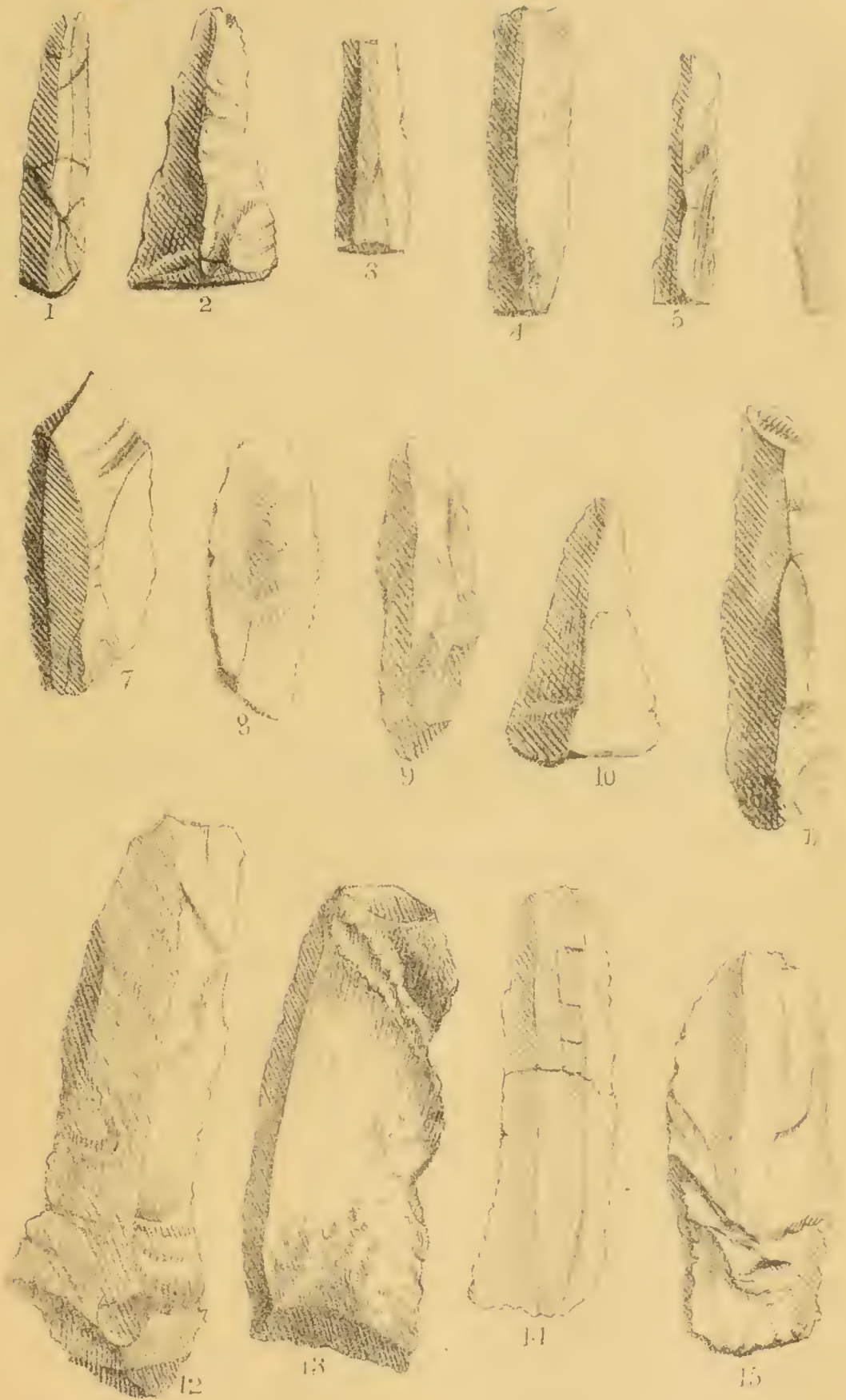
AGATE CORES FROM JUBBULPOOR.

Drawn & lith^d by Kabi Das Pal Student Govt School of Art Calcutta
T. Black & Co Cal.



AGATE CORES AND FLAKES FROM JIBBULPOOR.
AND GHINDWARA.

Drawn & Lithed by Kala Dns Pal Student Govt School of Art Cal.
J Black & Co Cal.



AGATE FLAKES FROM JUBBULPOOR.

Drawn & Lith^d by Kālī Dās Pal, Student, Govt School of Art, Calcutta.

T. Black & Co. Cal.

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1867.

LIST OF ORDINARY MEMBERS.

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

Date of Election.		
1847 June 2.	*Abbott, Major-Genl. J., Royal Artillery.	Europe
1860 Dec. 5.	Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadur, Maulavi.	Calcutta
1865 June 7.	Agabeg. J. Esq.	Calcutta
1860 July 4.	†Ahmad Khan. Saiëd, Bahadur.	Allyghur
1862 April 2.	†Aitchison, C. U. Esq. C. S.	Lahore
1862 April 4.	*Aitchison, J. E. T. Esq. M. D.	Europe
1859 Feb. 2.	*Alabaster, C. Esq.	China
1866 Jan. 17.	†Allen, Major A. S.	Lucknow
1852 July 7.	*Allen, C. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe
1864 May 4.	†Alexander, N. S. Esq., C. S.	Purneah
1867 Aug. 7.	†Amery, C. F. Esq.	Lahore
1860 Oct. 3.	Amir Ali Khan, Múnshi.	Calcutta
1861 May 1.	Anderson, Dr. T., F. L. S.	Calcutta
1865 Jan. 11.	†Anderson, Dr. J., F. L. S.	Birmah
1843 Sept. 4.	†Anderson, Lieut.-Col. W., Bengal Artillery.	Lahore
1866 July 4.	†Anderson, A. Esq.	Fyzabad
1864 Dec. 7.	*Anderson, W. Esq.	Europe
1860 Nov. 7.	†Anley, W. A. D., Esq.	Sarun
1867 Jan. 16.	Anley, G. A. D. Esq.	Calcutta
1861 Sept. 4.	Asghur Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab.	Calcutta
1861 July 3.	*Asphar, J. J. T. II. Esq.	Europe
1864 Dec. 7.	†Atkinson, E. F. T. Esq.	Jaunpore
1855 July 4.	Atkinson, W. S. Esq., M. A., F. L. S.	Calcutta
1861 Feb. 6.	†Austen, Capt. II. II. G., H. M.'s 24th Foot, Surv. Genl.'s Dept.	Chirapunji
1826 Sept. 6.	Avdall, J. Esq.	Calcutta

Date of Election.				
1835	Oct.	7.	*Baker, Col. W. F., Bengal Engineers.	Europe
1865	Nov.	1.	Ball, V. Esq. Geol. Survey.	Calcutta
1860	Nov.	7.	Banerjea, The Rev. K. M.	Calcutta
1864	May	4.	Barry, Dr. J. B.	Calcutta
1866	Jan.	17.	Barton, The Rev. J.	Calcutta
1862	Aug.	6.	†Basevi, Capt. J. P., Royal Engineers.	Chiculdah Elichpore
1860	July	4.	*Batten, G. H. M. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe
1838	Jan.	3.	*Batten, J. H. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe
1859	May	4.	Bayley, E. C. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta
1861	Feb.	6.	*Bayley, S. C. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta
1849	June	6.	*Beadon, The Hon'ble Sir Cecil, B. C. S.	Europe
1864	Sept.	7.	†Beames, J. Esq., B. C. S.	Balasore
1841	April	7.	Beaufort, F. L. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta
1861	Sept.	4.	*Beavan, Lieut. R. C., late 62nd B. N. I.	Abyssinia
1847	Aug.	4.	Beckwith, J. Esq.,	Alipore
1867	July	3.	†Belletty, N. A. Esq., Civil Assistant Surg.	Shillong Khasia Hills
1830	Sept.	1.	*Benson, Lieut.-Col. R.	Europe
1862	Dec.	3.	†Bernard, C. E. Esq., B. C. S.	Nagpore
1862	Aug.	6.	Beverley, H. Esq., C. S.	Calcutta
1862	June	4.	†Bhau Daji, Dr.	Bombay
1862	July	2.	Bholanath Mullick, Bábu.	Calcutta
1864	Nov.	2.	Bhoodeb Mookerjea, Bábu.	Chinsurah
1840	July	15.	*Birch, Major-General Sir R. J. II., K. C. B.	Europe
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.	Abyssinia
1864	April	6.	Blochmann, H. Esq., M. A.	Calcutta
1857	Aug.	2.	*Bogle, Lieut.-Col. Sir A., Kt.	Europe
1859	Aug.	3.	Bolie, Chand Singh, Bábu.	Calcutta
1866	June	6.	Bourke, W. M. Esq.	Calcutta
1867	May	1.	†Bonavia, M. M. Esq., M. D. Asst. Surg.	Lucknow
1859	Oct.	12.	†Bowring, L. B. Esq., B. C. S.	Bangalore
1854	Nov.	1.	*Boycott, Dr. T., B. M. S.	Europe
1865	May	3.	†Bradford, C. W. V. Esq.	Hoogly
1860	Mar.	7.	Brandis, Dr. D.	Calcutta
1860	Oct.	3.	Brandreth, Hon'ble J. E. L.	Calcutta

Date of Election			
1864	Dec. 7.	Branson, J. H. A. Esq.	Calcutta
1862	Jan. 15.	*Briggs, Lieut.-Col. D.	Europe
1866	April. 4.	†Broderick, H. C. Esq., M. D.	Augur
1847	June 2.	*Brodie, Capt. T., 5th Regt., B. N. I.	Europe
1867	Feb. 6.	Brooke, Col. J, C.	Barrackpore
1866	Jan. 17.	†Brown, Lieut.-Col. D.	Amherst
1860	Nov. 7.	†Browne, Capt. Horace. A.	Moulmein
1866	June 6.	†Brownfield, C. Esq.	Gowhatty
1866	June 6.	Buckle, Dr. H. B., C. B.	Calcutta
1856	Sept. 3.	Busheerooddin, Sultan Mohammad	Chinsurah
1867	Sept. 4.	†Butler, Lieut. J.	Assam
1867	June 5.	Calcutta, Right Rev., Lord Bishop.	Calcutta
1860	June 6.	†Campbell, C. J. Esq., C. E.	Kamptee
1859	Sept. 7.	*Campbell, Dr. A.	Europe
1863	June 3.	†Campbell, Hon'ble G.	Nagpore
1860	Jan. 3.	†Carnac, H. Rivett, Esq., B. C. S.	Nagpore
1865	Nov. 1.	†Carnegy, P. Esq,	Fyzabad
1867	Dec. 4.	Chambers, F J. Esq.	Calcutta
1860	Oct. 3.	†Christian, J. Esq.	Monghyr
1867	Dec. 4.	†Chisholm, J. W. Esq.	Belaspore
1863	Aug. 5.	†Chunder Nath Roy, Cowar.	Natore
1863	April 1.	Cleghorn, Dr. H.	Calcutta
1864	May 4.	†Cline, Dr. G. W., F. G. S., LL. D.	Nagpore
1861	Sept. 4.	†Cockburn, J. F. Esq., C. E.	Kurhbari 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.	Europe
1857	Mar. 4.	*Cowell, E. B. Esq, M. A.	Europe
1866	May 2.	*Cox, W. H. Esq.	Europe
1866	Jan. 17.	Crawford, J. A. Esq., C. S.	Calcutta
1861	July 3.	*Crockett, Oliver R. Esq.	China
1867	Feb. 6.	Croft, A. W. Esq.,	Calcutta
1867	Aug. 7.	†Curran, R. H. Esq., L. R. C. S. I. L. K. R. C. P.	Port Blair
1866	Feb. 7.	†Daly, N. Esq.	Myanoung Birma
1862	April 2.	*Dalrymple, F. A. E. Esq., C. S.	Europe
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.	Dacca
1865	May 3.	†Davies, C. Esq.	Rotasghur
1861	Nov. 6.	†Davies, R. H. Esq., B. C. S.	Oudh
1864	July 6.	Debendra Mullick, Bábu.	Calcutta

Date of Election.				
1856	June	4.	†DeBourbel, Major R., Bengal Engrs.	Assam
1861	June	5.	*Denison, His Excellency Sir W. K. C. B.	Europe
1863	Feb.	4.	†Deo Narain Singh, Hon'ble Rajah.	Benares
1861	Mar.	6.	*Devereux, Hon'ble H. B., B. C. S.	Europe
1862	May	7.	†Dhunpati Sinha Dooghur, Roy Bahadur:	Azimungunge
1853	Sept.	7.	Dickens, Lieut.-Col. C. H.	Calcutta
1860	Nov.	7.	Digumber Mitra, Bábu.	Calcutta
1859	Sept.	7.	*Douglas, Lieut.-Col. C.	Europe
1864	Dec.	7.	*Dunlop, H. G. Esq.	Europe
1860	Jan.	4.	†Duka, Dr. T.	Simla
1867	June	5.	†Duthoits, W. Esq., C. S.	Mirzapore
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	May	6.	†Edgar, J. W. Esq., B. C. S.	Cachar
1865	Feb.	1.	†Egerton, P. H. Esq., B. C. S.	Umritsar
1846	Jan.	7.	*Elliott, Sir Walter, late M. C. S.	Europe
1859	Nov.	2.	†Elliott, C. A. Esq., B. C. S.	Furruckabad
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. M. W. 4th Regt. B. N. I.	Lahore
1861	Jan.	9.	*Erskine, Hon'ble C. J., Bombay C. S.	Europe
1856	Aug.	6.	*Erskine, Major W. C. B.	Europe
1863	Oct.	7.	Ewart, Dr. J.	Calcutta
1862	Aug.	6.	*Eyre, Col. Vincent, C. B.	Europe
1865	June	7.	Fawcus, Dr. J.	Calcutta
1851	May	7.	Fayrer, Dr. J., B. M. S.	Calcutta
1863	Jan.	15.	†Fedden, Francis, Esq., Geol. Survey.	Bombay
1865	Aug.	2.	Fenn, S. Esq.	Calcutta
1859	Oct.	12.	†Fisher, A, Esq.	China
1860	Mar.	7.	*Fitzwilliam, Hon'ble W. S.	Europe
1865	April	5.	†Fleming, Dr. J. M. 29th P. N. I.	Nimar Cent. Provinces
1867	April	3.	†Ford, Lieut.-Col. B.	Port Blair
1861	Feb.	6.	†Forrest, R. Esq., Civil Engineer.	Etawah
1863	Dec.	2.	†Forsyth, Lieut. J.	Nagpor
1863	June	3.	†Forsyth, T. D. Esq., C. B.	Punjab
1860	Mar.	7.	*Frere, His Excellency Sir H. Bartle, K. C. B., B. C. S.	Europe
1859	Oct.	12.	†Furloug, Major J. G. R.	Agra
1859	Dec.	7.	Futteh, Ali, Maulvi.	Calcutta

Date of Election.			
1867	Sept. 4.	Fyfe, W. The Rev.	Calcutta
1849	Sept. 5.	†Fyfehe, Lieut.-Col. A. 70th Regt. B. N. I.	Rangoon
1866	Jan. 17.	G. M. Tagore, Esq.	Calcutta
1864	Aug. 11.	†Garrett, C. B. Esq., C. S.	Chittagong
1859	Aug. 3.	Gastrell, Lieut.-Col. J. E., 13th Regt. N. I., Rev. Survey.	Calcutta
1867	Dec. 4.	Gay, E. Esq.	Calcutta
1867	Sept. 4.	Gauvain, Capt. V.	Calcutta
1859	Sept. 7.	Geoghegan, J. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta
1865	June 7.	†Giles, A. H. Esq.	Dinajpore
1842	Sept. 2.	*Gladstone, W. Esq.	Europe
1867	May 1.	*Glover, the Hon'ble F.	Europe
1859	Sept. 7.	*Goodeve, E. Esq., M. D.	Europe
1862	July 2.	Gordon, J. D. Esq., C. S.	Calcutta
1864	Dec. 5.	†Gooroochurn Dáss Bábu.	Jungipore
1862	Feb. 5.	†Gourdoss Bysack, Bábu.	Maunbhoom
1863	Nov. 4.	†Gowan, Major J. G.	Morar, Gwalior
1859	Dec. 7.	*Grant, Sir J. P., K. C. B.	Europe
1860	Jan. 4.	*Grant, T. R. Esq.	Europe
1867	Aug. 7.	Granville, W. L. Esq.	Calcutta
1867	June 5.	†Gregory Lieut. J. Depy. Comr.	Naga Hills
1860	July 4.	Grey, Hon'ble W., B. C. S.	Calcutta
1866	June 6.	*Gribble, T. W. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe
1861	Sept. 4.	†Griffin, L. Esq., B. C. S.	Gurdaspore Punjab
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.	Mynpoorie
1862	Feb. 5.	*Guthrie, Col. C. S., Bengal Engrs.	Europe
1867	July 3.	Haeket, C. A. Esq.	Calcutta
1847	June 2.	*Hall, F. E. Esq., M. A., D. C. L.	Europe
1866	Jan. 17.	†Hamilton, Major T. C.	Amherst B. Birmah
1863	June 3.	*Hamilton, Col. G. W.	Europe
1855	Mar. 7.	†Hamilton, R. Esq.	Wurdah
1828	Nov. 12.	*Hamilton, Sir R. N. E., Bart., B. C. S.	Europe
1847	May 5.	*Hanuyngton, Col. J. C., 63rd Regt. N. I.	Europe
1859	Oct. 12.	*Hardie, Dr. G. K.	Europe
1866	Nov. 7.	Harendra Krishna Kumar.	Calcutta
1862	Oct. 8.	*Harrington, Hon'ble H. B.	Europe
1860	Oct. 3.	†Harris, E. B. Esq., C. S.	E. I. Railway Rohnee W. Deoghur
1867	Dec. 4.	Harris J. S. Esq.	Calcutta

Date of Election.			
1861	Feb 6.	†Harrison, A. S. Esq., B. A.	Nyneetal
1859	Oct. 12.	†Haughton, Lieut.-Col J. C., C. S. I.	Cooch Behar
1862	Ang. 6.	*Heeley, W. L. Esq., C. S.	Europe
1866	April 4.	Henry, N. A. Esq.	Calcutta
1859	Aug. 3.	†Henessey, J. B. N. Esq.	Bangalore
1853	July 6.	†Herschel, W. J. Esq., B. C. S.	Midnapore
1854	Mar. 1.	*Hiehens, Lieut. W., Bengal Engrs.	Europe
1866	Jan. 17.	†Hicks, J. G. Esq.	Lahore
1867	Mar. 6.	Hill, F. Esq.	Calcutta
1860	May 2.	Hobhouse, C. P. Hon'ble B. C. S.	Calcutta
1850	Sept. 7.	†Hopkinson, H. Lieut.-Col. H.	Assam
1863	July 1.	†Horne, C. Esq. C. S.	Mynpoorie
1860	Mar. 7.	Hovenden, Major J. J., Bengal Engrs.	Calcutta
1863	Jan. 15.	†Howell, M. S. Esq., C. S.	Meerut
1867	Sept. 4.	†Hughes, A. J. Esq. C. E.	Dariabad
1867	Aug. 17.	†Hughes, T. H. Esq. A. R. S. M., F. G. S.	Hazarebagh
1867	Ang. 7.	*Hughes, Lieut. W. G.	Calcutta
1866	Feb. 7.	Hoyle, G. W. Esq.	Calcutta
1867	May 1.	†Hyatt, Dr B. N. Civil Surgeon.	Ranchee
1866	Mar. 7.	†Irvine, W. Esq., C. S.	Mozuffernug-
1860	Jan. 4.	†Innes, Major J. J. M.	Punjab [ger
1862	Oct. 8.	†Irwin, Valentine, Esq., C. S.	Tipperah
1853	Dec. 7.	†Ishureeprasád Sinha, Bahadur, Rajah	Benares
1864	Sept. 7.	Jackson, Hon'ble E.	Calcutta
1861	Jan. 9.	Jackson, Hon'ble L. S., B. C. S.	Calcutta
1841	April 7.	*Jackson, W. B. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe
1861	Dec. 4.	James, Major H. R. C. B.	Calcutta
1864	Sept. 7.	*Jardine, R. Esq., C. S.	Europe
1845	Dec. 3.	†Jerdon, Dr. T. C., M. M. S.	Mnssoorie
1867	Mar. 6.	†Jogindra nath Mulliok Babu.	Andul
1866	Feb. 7.	†Johnson, W. H. Esq.	Dehra
1847	June 2.	*Johnstone, J. Esq.	Europe
1862	Mar. 5.	*Johnstone, Capt. J., Assistant Com- missioner.	Europe
1867	Dec. 4.	†Johnstone, Lieut. J. Supt. Ele- phant Klamddas.	Cuttaek
1859	Sept. 7.	*Jones, R. Esq.	Europe
1865	June 7.	†Joykissen, Dáss Bahadur, Rajah.	Allyghur
1866	Mar. 7.	Kadar Nath Mookerjee.	Bhowanipore
1858	Feb. 3.	Kaliprosonno Singha. Bábu.	Calcutta
1863	July 1.	*Kane, H. S. Esq., M. D.	Europe
1850	April 3.	*Kay, The Rev. W., D. D.	Europe
1861	Dec. 15.	†Kempson. M. Esq., M. A.	Bareilly
1867	Dec. 4.	†King, G. Esq. M. D.	Jondpore
1867	Mar. 6.	†King, Capt. H. W.	India

Date of Election.			
1862	Jan. 15.	†King, W. Esq., Jr, Geol. Survey.	Madras
1867	Mar. 6.	Knox, G. E. Esq. C. S.	Calcutta
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
1852	April 7.	Lees, Major W. N., LL. D.	Calcutta
1859	Dec. 7.	Leonard, H. Esq., C. E.	Calcutta
1865	June 7.	†Lewin, Capt. T. H.	Chittagong
1856	Feb. 6.	*Liebig, Dr. G. Von., B. M. S.	Europe
1860	Jan. 4.	Lindsay, E. J. Esq.	Calcutta
1862	Dec. 3.	Lobb, S. Esq., M. A.	Hooghly Coll.
1864	Nov. 2.	Locke, H. H. Esq.	Calcutta
1866	May 2.	*Lovett, Lieut. B.	Ispahan
1828	July 2.	*Low, Major-General Sir J., K. C. B.	Europe
1866	Jan. 17.	†Low, James, Esq., G. T. S.	Dehra Dhoon
1861	April 3.	Lumsden, Lieut.-Col. P. S.	Calcutta
1854	Nov. 1.	*Lushington, F. A. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe
1866	Mar. 7.	†Macdonall, A.P. Esq.	Monghyr
1866	June 6.	Macdonald, Major J. Staff Corps.	Calcutta
1848	April 5.	†Maclagan, Lieut.-Col. R., F. R. S. E.	Lahore
1866	Jan. 17.	*Macgregor, Lieut. C.	Europe
1865	Nov. 1.	Mackenzie, A. Esq., C. S.	Calcutta
1853	April 6.	Mackray, Dr. A. C.	Calcutta
1867	July 3.	Mackenzie, C. S., M. D.	Calcutta
1867	July 3.	Macnamara, Dr. C.	Calcutta
1863	Jan. 15.	*Maine, Hon'ble H. S.	Europe
1867	April 3.	†Mainwaring, Major G.	Darjeeling
1860	Jan. 4.	Mair, D. K. Esq., M. A.	Calcutta
1865	Mar. 1.	Malleson, Major G. B.	Calcutta
1862	Sept. 3.	†Mallet, F. R. Esq.	Nowgong Bunde- cund
1860	July 4.	†Man, E. G. Esq.	Burdwan
1852	Nov. 3.	Manickjee Rustomjee, Esq.	Calcutta
1861	June 5.	†Mán Sinha Bahadur, Mahárajah.	Oudh
1867	Mar. 6.	Markby, The Hon'ble. W.	Calcutta
1864	Aug. 11.	*Marks, Rev. J. Ebenezer.	Europe
1850	Jan. 2.	*Marshman, J. C. Esq.	Europe
1863	Oct. 7.	†Martin, T. Esq., C. E.	Gowhatty
1863	Nov. 4.	*McClelland, Dr. J.	Europe
1837	Oct. 4.	†McLeod, Hon'ble D. F., C. B., B. C. S.	Lahore
1860	Mar. 7.	†Medlicott, H. B. Esq. F. G. S.	Garrow Hills
1861	Feb. 6.	Melville, Capt. A. B., late 67th N. I. Surv. Genl.'s Dept.	Calcutta
1855	Nov. 7.	*Middleton, J. Esq.	Europe
1850	April 3.	*Mills, A. J. M. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe

Date of Election.			
1867	April 3.	Mohindralal Sircar, Dr.	Calcutta.
1847	April 7.	†Money, D. J., B. C. S.	Bhagulpore
1856	Feb. 6.	*Money, J. W. Esq.	Europe
1867	Mar. 6.	†Montgomerie, Capt T. G.	Dera Doon
1865	July 5.	†Morland, Major J.	Delli
1854	Dec. 6.	†Morris, G. G. Esq., B. C. S.	Backergunge
1864	June 1.	†Moula Bukhsh, Khan Bahadur, Maulvi.	Patna
1837	July 5.	*Muir, J. Esq.	Europe
1854	Oct. 11.	Muir, Hon'ble W., B. C. S.	Calcutta
1862	July 2.	*Napier, Major-General Sir R., K. C. B.	Abyssinia
1867	May 1.	Nelson, J. B. Esq.	Calcutta
1860	Nov. 7.	*Newmarch, Lieut.-Col. C. D.	Europe
1865	Feb. 1.	†Newul Kishwar, Moonshee.	Lucknow
1852	Sept. 1.	*Nicholls, Capt. W. T., 24th Regi- ment, M. N. L.	Europe
1863	Jan. 15.	Norman, Hon'ble J. P.	Calcutta
1867	June 5.	Obhoy Churn, Mullick, Babu.	Calcutta
1860	June 4.	†Oldham, C. Esq., Geological Survey.	Madras
1851	June 4.	Oldham, T. Esq., LL. D., F. R. S.	Calcutta
1867	Aug. 7.	†Oldham, A. Esq., C. E.	E. B. Railway. Kooshtea
1864	Dec. 7.	Onslow, D. B. Esq.	Barrackpore
1866	July 4.	†Ormsby, M. H. Esq.	Chota Nagpore
1837	June 7.	*O'Shanghnessy, Sir W. B.	Europe
1847	Feb. 10.	*Ousely, Major W. R.	Europe
1864	Mar. 2.	*Palmer, Dr. W. J.	Europe
1862	May 7.	Partridge, S. B. Esq., M. D.	Calcutta
1867	Feb. 6.	Paul, J. Esq.	Calcutta
1860	Feb. 1.	*Pearse, Major G. G.	Europe
1867	Mar. 6.	Peary Mohun Mookerjee, M. A.	Otturparah
1864	Mar. 2.	†Pellew, F. H. Esq., C. S.	Burrisal
1865	Sept. 6.	†Peppe, J. H. Esq.	Gya
1867	Nov. 6.	Petit, Mons. Engene.	Calcutta
1835	July 1.	*Phayre, Lt.-Col. A. P., C. B.	Europe
1864	Nov. 2.	Phear, Hon'ble J. B.	Calcutta
1867	Sept. 4.	Place, Mons. V. Consul Gen. France	Calcutta
1862	Oct. 8.	†Poolin Behary Sen, Bábu.	Berhampore
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

Date of Election.			
1864	Feb. 3.	† Pullan, Lieut. A., G. T. Survey.	Delhra Dhoon
1853	April 6.	Radha Nath Sikdar, Bábu.	Calcutta
1849	Sept. 5.	Rajendra Dutt, Bábu.	Calcutta
1856	Mar. 5.	Rajendrakála Mitra, Bábu.	Calcutta
1864	May 4.	Ramánath Bose, Bábu.	Calcutta
1837	Feb. 1.	Ramánath Tagore, Bábu.	Calcutta
1866	Jan. 17.	† Rattray, A. Esq.	Hidgelee
1860	Mar. 7.	† Reid, H. S. Esq.	Oudh
1867	Feb. 6.	† Reid, Lieut.-Col. B. Governor-Gen- eral's Agent.	Chumla Punjab
1864	Dec. 7.	† Richardson, R. J. Esq., C. S.	Patna
1857	June 7.	* Riddell, Hon'ble H. B., B. C. S.	Europe
1857	Aug. 6.	† Roberts, Hon'ble A. A., B. C. S.	Panjab
1863	April 1.	† Robertson, C. Esq., C. S.	Nyne Tal
1863	May 6.	† Robertson, H. D. Esq., C. S.	Saharunpore
1865	Feb. 1.	Robinson, S. H. Esq.	Calcutta
1847	Dec. 1.	* Rogers, Capt. T. E.	Europe
1866	Dec. 5.	Ross, J. M. Esq.	Calcutta
1859	Sept. 7.	† Russell, A. E. Esq., B. C. S.	Burdwan
1865	June 7.	† Sárodáprosád Mookerjee, Bábu.	Baraset
1859	Feb. 2.	† Satischunder Roy Mahárajah.	Krishnagur
1856	Aug. 6.	Satyasharana Ghosal, Rajah.	Bhookylas, Calcutta
1861	Dec. 4.	† Saunders, C. B. Esq., B. C. S.	Mysore
1864	June 1.	* Saunders, J. O'B. Esq.	Europe
1854	Dec. 6.	† Saxton, Lt.-Col. G. H., F. G. S. 38th M. N. I.	Ootacamund
1854	May 2.	* Schiller, F. Esq.	Europe
1860	Feb. 1.	* Scott, Col. E. W. S.	Europe
1859	Aug. 3.	† Scott, W. H. Esq.	Delhra Doon
1867	June 5.	Scott, J. M. Esq., B. A., C. E.	Calcutta
1866	Jan. 17.	† Seaton, Capt. W. J.	Rangoon
1863	Sept. 3.	Sama Churn Sircar, Bábu.	Calcutta
1860	July 4.	† Shelverton, G. Esq.	Jubbulpore
1866	Sept. 5.	† Sherer, Major J. F.	Kamroop
1867	April 3.	† Sheriful Omrah. Hon'ble Nabob Bahadur, K. C. S. I.	Madras
1845	Jan. 14.	* Sherwill, Lt.-Col. W. S., 66th Regi- ment B. N. I., F. G. S., F. R. G. S.	Europe
1863	April 1.	† Showers, Lieut.-Col. C. L.	Agra
1866	June 6.	Sime, J. Esq., B. A.	Calcutta
1864	Sept. 7.	† Sladen, Capt. E. B.	Burma
1866	June 6.	† Smart, R. B. Esq.	Kamptee
1865	July 5.	† Smith, D. Boyes, Esq., M. D.	Mussooree

Date of Election.			
1856	Feb. 6.	*Smith, Col. J. F.	Europe
1854	Sept. 6.	†Spankie, R. Esq., B. C. S.	Agra
1864	Mar. 2.	†Spearman, Lieut. R.	Yangzaleen, British Burmah
1860	May 2.	Staunton, Major F. S., Being. Eng.	Barrackpore
1867	May 1.	Steel, Lieut. E. I., R. A.	Debrughur
1843	Sept. 4.	†Stevens, W. H. Esq. C. E.	?
1867	Dec. 4.	*Stephen, Major J. G., 8th N. I.	Europe
1863	Jan. 15	Sterndale, R. A. Esq.	Calcutta
1863	Sept. 2.	Stewart, R. D. Esq.	Calcutta
1864	April 6.	†Stewart, J. L. Esq., M. D.	Lahore
1861	Sept. 4.	Stokes, Whitley, Esq.	Calcutta
1863	Nov. 4.	Stoliczka, Dr. F.	Calcutta
1843	May 3.	†Strachey, Col. R., F. R. S., F. L. S., F. G. S.	Bombay
1859	Mar. 2.	†Stubbs, Major F. W., Beng. Artillery.	Meerut
1861	Oct. 2.	†Sudderuddin, Moonshee.	Pundoooh
1858	July 7.	†Sutherland, H. C. Esq., B. C. S.	Backergunje
1864	Aug. 11.	Swinhoe, W. Esq.	Calcutta
1865	Sept. 6.	Tawney, C. H. Esq.	Calcutta
1865	April 5.	Taylor, R. Esq.	Madras
1860	May 2.	Temple, Sir R. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta
1859	Mar. 2.	*Theobald, W. Esq., Jr. Geological Survey.	Europe
1860	June 6.	Thompson, J. G. Esq.	Calcutta
1863	Mar. 4.	*Thompson, Major G. H., Bengal Staff Corps.	Europe
1855	June 6.	*Thompson, Dr. T., M. D., F. R. S., F. L. S., F. R. G. S.	Europe
1853	Nov. 21.	†Thornhill, G. B. Esq., B. C. S.	Allahabad
1863	June 4.	†Thornton, T. H. Esq.	Punjab
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
1865	July 5.	†Tolbort, T. W. H. Esq., C. S.	Punjab
1865	July 5.	Tommerre, Dr. C. F.	Calcutta
1862	Feb. 5.	†Torrens, Col. H. D.	Saugor
1861	June 5.	†Tremlett, J. D. Esq., C. S.	Simla
1863	Mar. 4.	*Trevelyan, Right Hon'ble Sir C., K. C. B.	Europe
1841	Feb. 3.	*Trevor, Hon'ble C. B., B. C. S.	Europe
1863	Feb. 4.	Trevor, E. T. Esq., B. C. S.	Calcutta

Date of Election.			
1864	Mar. 2.	*Trevor, Lt. E. A. Royal Eng.	Europe.
1864	Sept. 4.	*Tween, A. Esq., Geological Survey.	Europe
1863	May 6.	Tyler, Dr. J.	Mynpowrie
1860	May 2.	†Vanrenen, Capt. A., D. late 71st B. N. I.	Camp Barailch Oudh
1864	Feb. 3.	†Verchere, A. M., Esq., M. D.	Jellunder
1864	April 6.	†Vijayarāma Gajapati Raj Munnia Sultan Bahadur, Maharajah Mirza.	Vizianagaram
1865	Nov. 1.	Waldie, D. Esq.	Calcutta
1861	May 1.	†Walker, Lt.-Col. J. T., Bom. Engrs.	Dehra Doon
1863	Dec. 2.	†Walker, A. G. Esq. C. S.	Khyrabad Oudh
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., B. C. S.	Meerut
1852	July 7.	*Ward, J. J. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe
1859	July 6.	*Warrand, R. H. M. Esq., B. C. S.	Europe
1865	May 3.	*Waterhouse, Lieut. J., Royal Artillery,	Europe
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
1867	Feb. 6.	†Westmacott, E. V. Esq., C. S., B.A.	Manbhoom
1862	Oct. 8.	Wheeler, J. T. Esq.	Calcutta
1867	Aug. 7.	†Wilcox, F. Esq. Bengal Police,	Manbhoom
1864	Mar. 2.	Wilkinson, C. J. Esq.	Calcutta
1861	Sept. 4.	†Williams, Dr. C., H. M.'s 68th Regt.	Rangoon
1867	Jan. 16.	†Williamson Lieut. W. J.	Goalparah
1867	Mar. 6.	†Willson, W. G. Esq. B. A.	Calcutta
1859	Sept. 7.	†Wilson, W. L. Esq.	Saugor
1859	Aug. 3.	†Wilmot, C. W. Esq.	Pakur
1865	Feb. 1.	†Wilmot, E. Esq.	Delhi
1866	Mar. 7.	†Wise, Dr. J. F. N.	Dacca
1867	July 3.	†Wood, Dr. J. J.	Saugor
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.	Calcutta
1855	April 4.	*Young, Lt.-Col. C. R.	Europe
1856	July 2.	*Yule, Lt.-Col. H.	Europe

LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

Date of Election				
1825	Mar.	9.	M Garcin de Tassy, Membre de l' Inst.	Paris
1826	,,	1.	Sir John Phillippart.	London
1829	July	1.	Comte De Noc.	Paris
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
1842	Feb.	4.	Dr. Ewald.	Göttingen
1842	,,	4.	Right Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, K.	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.	Kew
1848	Mar.	8.	Prof. Henry Princeton.	United States
1853	April	6.	Major-Gen. Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K. C., F. R. S., D. C. L.	London
1854	Aug.	2.	Col. Sir Proby T. Cautley, K.C .B., F. R. S.	London
1858	July	6.	B. H. Hodgson, Esq.	Europe
1859	Mar.	2.	Hon'ble Sir J. W. Colvile, Kt.	Europe
1860	,,	7.	Prof. Max Muller.	Oxford
1860	Nov.	7.	Mons. Stanislas Julien.	Paris
1860	,,	7.	Dr. Robert Wight.	London
1860	,,	7.	Edward Thomas, Esquire.	London
1860	,,	7.	Dr. Aloys Sprenger.	Germany
1860	,,	7.	Dr. Albrecht Weber.	Berlin
1865	Sept.	6.	Edward Blyth, Esquire.	Europe

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
1856	,,	4.	Wilson, Dr.	Bombay
1857	Mar.	4.	Neitner, J. Esquire.	Ceylon
1858	Mar.	3.	von Schlagintweit, Herr H. R.	Berlin
1859	Nov.	2.	Frederick, Dr. H.	Batavia
1859	May	4.	Bleeker, Dr. H.	Batavia
1860	Feb.	1.	Baker, The Rev. H.	E. Malabar
1860	,,	1.	Swinhoe, R., Esq., H. M.'s Consulate.	Amoy

Date of Election				
1860	April	4.	Hung, 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
1866	May	7.	von Schalgintweit. Prof. E.	Prussia
1866	,,	7.	Sherring. Rev. M. A.	Europe

LIST OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

1835	Oct.	7.	Stephenson, J., Esquire.	Europe
1838	Feb.	7.	Keramnt Ali, Saied.	Hooghly
1843	Dec.	6.	Long, Rev. J.	Calcutta
1865	May	3.	Dall, Rev. C. H. A.	Calcutta

ELECTIONS IN 1867.

Ordinary Members.

G. A. D. Anley, Esq.	Calcutta
Lieut. W. J. Williamson,	Goalpara
Col. J. C. Brooke,	Barrackpore
A. W. Croft, Esq.	Calcutta
J. A. Paul, Esq.	Calcutta
Lieut.-Col. B. Reid,	Chanila
E. V. Westmacott, Esq. C. S., B. A.	Manbhoom
The Hon'ble W. Markby,	Calcutta
Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee, M. A.	Utturparah
Capt. H. W. King, P. L. O. Service,	Calcutta
Baboo Jogindra Mullick,	Audnl
G. E. Knox, Esq. B. C. S.	Calcutta
W. G. Wilson, Esq. B. A.	Calcutta
Capt. T. G. Montgomerie,	Dehra Dhoon
F. Hill, Esq.	Calcutta
Lieut.-Col. B. Ford,	Port Blair
Baboo Mohindralal Sircar,	Calcutta
Major G. Mainwaring,	Darjiling
The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Sheriful, Omrah Bahadur. K.	C. S. I. Madras
The Hon'ble F. Glover,	Calcutta
S. C. Mackenzie, Esq. M. D.	Calcutta
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E. Bonavia, Esq. M. D.	Lucknow

J. B. Nelson, Esq.	Calcutta
D. B. N. Hyatt, Civil Surgeon,	Ranche
W. Duthoit, Esq. C. S.	Merzapore
Lieut. J. Gregory, Depty. Commissioner,	Naga Hills
Calcutta Lord Bishop Cal. The Right Rev.	Calcutta
Baboo Obboy Churn Mullick,	Calcutta
J. M. Scott, Esq.	Calcutta
Dr. C. Macnamara,	Calcutta
N. A. Belletty, Esq.	Cherrapunjee
Dr. J. I. Wood,	Calcutta
C. A. Hacket, Esq.	Calcutta
C. F. Ameroy, Esq.	Lahore
T. H. Hughes, Esq. A. R. S. M., F. G. S.	Lahore
W. L. Granville, Esq.	Calcutta
R. H. Curran, Esq. L. R. C. S., J. L. K., Q. C. P.	Port Blair
F. Wilcox, Esq. Beng. Police.	{ Purulia,
	{ Manbhoom
	{ E. B. Ry.
	{ Kooshtea
A. Oldham, Esq. C. E.	Calcutta
Dr. A. C. Macrae,	Calcutta
The Rev. W. C. Fyfe,	Calcutta
Capt. V. Ganvain,	Calcutta
Mons. V. Place, Consul, Gen. France,	Calcutta
A. J. Hughes, Esq. C. E.	Daria Dabad
Lient. J. Butler,	Assam
Mons. Eugene Petit,	Calcutta
J. S. Harris, Esq.	Calcutta
W. H. Stevens, Esq.	Calcutta
E. Gay, Esq.	Calcutta
F. J. Chambers, Esq.	Calcutta
G. King, Esq. M. D.	Gornah
Lient. J. Johnstone,	Midnapore
J. W. Chisholm, Esq.	Belaspore

LOSS OF MEMBERS DURING THE YEAR, 1867.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

By retirement.

Dr. R. D. Bird,	Howrah
Lieut. H. Trotter,	Meernt
The Hon'ble G. Loch,	Calcutta
C. W. Hatton, Esq.	Calcutta
E. W. Clementson, Esq.	Tumlook
Capt. W. G. Murray,	Mussoorie
W. H. Stevens,	Futtyghur
H. Leeds, Esq.	Burmah
J. H. Matthews, Esq.	Calcutta

Lieut -Col. H. Raban,	Calcutta
Capt. M. Loyd.	Tounggoo
Capt. W. Ramsden.	Cawnpore
Lieut -Col. H. Rallard, C. B.	Calcutta
Baboo Hurry Dass Dutt,	Calcutta
Capt. G. C. Depree.,	Chota Nagpore
Baboo Bunkin Chunder Chatterjee,	Calcutta
Baboo Soorut Nath Mullick,	Howrah
The Hon'ble E. Drummond,	Allahabad
E. S. Robertson, Esq.	Azinghur
The Rev. J. C. Broune,	Calcutta

By Death.

Lieut.-Col. W. D. Short, R. E.	Europe
Major-Genl. Sir J. B. Hearsay, K. C. B.	Europe
The Hon'ble Sunboo Nath Pundit,	Bhowanipore
Baboo Jadava Krishna Sing.	Calcutta
Capt. A. R. Fuller.	Lahore

HONORARY MEMBERS.
Deceased.

M. Reinaud, Membre de l'Institut Prof. d'Arabe [in 1866]	
Prof. F. Bopp,	Europe
Col. Sir George Everest, Kt. F. R. S.	Europe
Rajah Radha Kant Deb, Bahadur K. S. I.	Brindabund

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