To,

The President and Members of the
Managing Committee of the
WATSON MUSEUM OF ANTQIUITIES,
RAJKOT.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the very great pleasure of submitting the Annual Report for the working of this Museum for the year 1919-20.

PERSONNEL.

2. There was no change in the Secretary’s post as I was duly re-elected Honorary Secretary on 22-1-1919. The Museum however lost the valuable services of Mr. G. V. Acharya who had been the Curator for about eight years and who supplemented during these years the equally valuable work of his father the late Curator Mr. Vallabhbji Acharya. The Committee have tried their best to secure a good successor to Mr. Acharya and I am glad to say that Mr. D. B. Daskalkar, the present Curator, if he sticks to the post will in course of time prove a good successor to the two good Curators whom the Watson Museum had the good luck to secure till now. The question of salary is no doubt a little bit embarrassing but I have always impressed upon Mr. Daskalkar of doing his duty and leaving the question of his advancement to the Committee. The all round high prices have been making the question of salaries one of difficult solution especially in institutions which have to be managed within the fixed income derived from endowments. I do not want to go into the question at present because Mr. Daskalkar after all has only been here for less than a year.

TRUSTIES.

3. The present Trustees are Azam Pranlal V. Modi, B.A., LL.B., the Junagadh State Vakil and Azam G. M. Munshi Barrister-at-Law the Jamnagar State Vakil.
Funds.

4. The funds at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 62,871-2-11 which consist of the following investments:

1. G. P. Notes of the face value of Rs. 36500-0-0
2. War Bonds 1928  "  "  "  15200-0-0
3. War Loan 1939-47  "  "  "  3200-0-0
4. War Loan 1945-55  "  "  "  4200-0-0
5. Deposits with the Bank of Bombay Rajkot Branch .......................... 708-2-0
6. Do, in P. O. S. Bank ........................................ 20-3-4
7. Cash in hand ............................................. 42-13-7

Total...62,871-2-11

Meetings.

5. As usual two ordinary meetings were held during the course of the year but in the present year there was the meeting of the special Committee appointed by Resolution No. VIII of the meeting held on 2nd August 1919 to make the selection of a successor to Mr. Acharya. The Committee selected from among nine candidates Mr. Diskalkar whose University attainments were far above those of the other candidates.

First Oriental Conference.

6. The year was a memorable year in that there was a Conference at Poona of Orientalists. I was anxious that the Watson Museum should take its proper place at the Conference and the Exhibition started in connection with the Conference, but the Watson Museum was greatly handicapped by the absence of Mr. Acharya and by the selection of Mr. Diskalkar not having been made. The Committee therefore proposed to utilize the presence of Mr. Acharya in Poona and so requested the authorities of the Prince of Wales Museum to allow the Watson Museum to be represented by Mr. Acharya. Thus any how the Watson Museum was present at the Conference but the representation was only nominal. Mr. Acharya could not find time to contribute to the great Literary work which was the characteristic feature of the Conference. Before the date of the Conference Mr. Diskalkar had joined his appointment as Curator and so he too was deputed as a second representative of the Watson Museum with the permission so graciously given by the Honorary Secretaries of the Oriental Conference. The copper-plates, the manuscripts and the coins were exhibited at the Exhibition. I am only sorry that no Essay could be read.
7. Under Rule 26[e] of the rules of the Museum the Curator is required to deliver three public addresses but as the public addresses do not become sufficiently attractive the practice has in recent years been started to write out the addresses in the form of Essays on subjects of Antiquarian interest. This kind of the work too has not been done in the present year as the Curator's post was practically vacant and Mr. Diskalkar was new.

8. The article on the Gala Inscription of V. S. 1183 has been published in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the article on Kadurapana princes has also been published. Mr. Diskalkar's report will show that he has taken in hand the Mandalika Kavya and that his manuscript of commentaries is almost ready. His report also shows that he has on hand the Philological Notes on some Asoka Words. He is also preparing a catalogue of coins. I hope before the end of the current year he will finish all these undertakings so as to allow me to have them published before the year is out.

TOURS.

9. The Curator was out for 36 days on his usual tour. He visited all the principal places in Kathiawar but Mr. Diskalkar's tours for some time yet to come will be more in the nature of his education than of utility as he has yet to make himself acquainted with the Kathiawar antiquities.

MUMISMATICS AND EPIGRAPHY.

10. There is not much to add to what work I was able to show in my last report of 1919. The Basoda coins have all been deciphered by the Curator and arranged in the chronological order as shown in Appendix A of the Curator's report. The new coins acquired during the course of the year with the exception of Kodur gold coins are almost all of them fresh and of recent dates.

VISITORS.

11. The Watson Museum is daily visited by hundreds of sight seers and travellers but we had no important visitor this year. We on the other hand sent out the Curator to see the Exhibition in connection with the Oriental Conference. He on his return journey from Poona, visited the Bombay and Baroda Museums and the Baroda Picture Gallery. He thus had a chance to mix freely with the best orientalists of the world, listen
to the discussions at the conference and to the learned discourses. His Baroda visit gave him a chance to see one of the best Museums and one of the best Picture Galleries in the whole of India. His experience thus acquired is likely to be useful to him in his work here.

GENERAL.

12. Before closing my report I would request the Committee to express their very best thanks to the Auditors Azam Ratilal Bhanji Parekh and Azam Harakhilal Shankarji Bakshi, Dhrangadhra and Dhrol State Vakils respectively who audited the accounts for the year 1919–20.

RAJKOT, C.S.

18th July 1920.

I beg to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

Vithaldas G. Trivedi,
Honorary Secretary,
Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot.
THE CURATOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1919-20.

Though my report is for the year 1919-20 it is, practically for half of the year, I joined the post of the Curator on the 30th September 1919. During these six months though I could not do any substantial work for the Museum I have been doing my utmost to prepare myself for the same.

The first thing I had to do after taking charge of the post was to make myself familiar with the office records, which have almost all been kept in Gujarati, which I did not know at all. But by the kind guidance of the Hon. Secretary of the Museum, Mr. Vithaldas G. Trivedi, B. A. LL.B, and the ready help of the special clerk, Mr. Chhotatalal Kanji, I was soon able to find my way.

The date of the First Oriental Conference was now drawing near and I was ordered by the Museum Committee to represent the Museum in the Conference taking with me the rare exhibits in it for the exhibition. I selected accordingly 302 coins, (1 gold, 293 silver, and 8 copper), 4 copperplates and 1 manuscript. The coins included very rare types of the Kshatrapa rulers—Bhumaka, Chastana and Jayadaman and of the Sassanian Gadhaliya. The copperplates were those found at Dhink, Bhadwa, Iyavej and Wadhwan in Kathiawar. The Manuscript is of मंडलिक काल्यां

a panegyric of Ra Maudlika, (1451-1473 A.D.), the last Rajput ruler of Junagadh of the Chudasaman dynasty, by a poet named नंदगाम. The work of exhibiting these I did satisfactorily. I am sorry, however, for not having read an article, in the Conference. It was indeed a happy thing to have the chance of seeing a large number of scholars from all parts of India and listening to their discourses on various subjects of Oriental learning. I take this opportunity of thanking most sincerely the Watson Museum Committee who gave me the golden opportunity.

After returning from Poona I occupied myself in checking and preparing a classified list of the manuscripts in the Museum.

I could not carry out my intention of systematically arranging the articles in the Museum as their checking begun by two members of the Museum Committee has not yet been completed.

TOURS.

From 2nd February I went on tour. I was out for 36 days travelling about 550 mls. by Railway and 80 mls. otherwise.
I first visited Junagadh, one of the chief holy places of the Antiquarian; Saurashtra is full of holy places not only of the Antiquarians, so to say, but also of the Brahmanical Hindus, the Jains and it may be said of the Buddhists. I went to see first the famous 'Asoka rock.' My joy was great when I saw the 'संवृद्धान' the most extraordinary rock where we find in one place the inscriptions of the three most important and ancient dynasties of India—the Maurya, the Ksatrapa and the Gupta. I was however sorry to see that the rock was misused by ignorant people. Some of them foolishly fond of making their names read by others before the inscription of the great Asoka, who was quite modest for his name, wrote them on it with a chalk or charcoal. Others, pilgrims of a different kind, found near the rock protected by a good shade, a convenient place for cooking and resting. Children of the shepards, more playful than mischievous, have there the best means for their play of gliding thus unintentionally but gradually rubbing the memorable letters. I have made a report on this to the Administrator, appealing him to devise some means to keep the famous rock quite secure.

I visited next the State Museum. Though it is a small one it has got some things e.g. the remains from the Boria Stupa, which any good Museum will be proud to possess. I should be glad, however, if the State authorities try their best to make the museum still more useful and attractive, by transferring some articles in the adjoining room of the Darbar Hall, which are more suited for the Museum.

Junagadh State, premier in Kathiaowad, and full of antiquities of a superior nature should have a regular Archaeological Department of its own, like some other Indian states even less blessed with antiquities. The Department has sufficient work to do of reviving the museum and enriishing it with exhibits of various kinds which can be easily secured in the State itself, of publishing together all the inscriptions in the State, which are so many and so important for the local history of Kathiaowad—if not for the history of India, and of preserving the ruined and ancient works of wide fame in the State.

From Junagadh I went to Bhavnagar. The Museum here has got many exhibits of different kinds. They are also of a far superior quality. The number of coins and copper-plates is large-larger I may say than the one we have in the Watson Museum. The copies of inscriptions collected with very great difficulty for the third volume of the Epigraphia Bhavnagari, which unfortunately has not yet been published though 20 years have elapsed since the publication of the first two volumes, deserve
to be handled soon. The most unfortunate thing with the Museum is that it is almost always closed except when a gentleman of special taste intentionally comes to see it. There is no list and proper arrangement of the very large and valuable collection of coins and other exhibits. In fact the Museum would be more useful and attractive if special attention is given to the same by the State authorities.

The Vajeshanker Gaurishanker Museum, another small museum in Bhavanagar, though exceedingly reduced in its exhibits that had been collected by its founder the late Mr. Vajeshanker, the late Diwan of Bhavanagar, is a wonderful specimen of amateur work in the line.

My short visits to Somanath Patan, Sihore, Palitana and Wadwhan were useful to me in that I became familiar with the important antiquities at these places. I did not find there anything that deserves special mention.

**EPIGRAPHY**

During my tour I did not find any new important inscription except the two of the Kshatrapa-Swami Jivadaman (Sv. 223) and Swami Rudrasimha II (Samvat 223), in Junagadh and the third of Maharajadhiraj Parameshwar Shri Vijaypaldev of 1190 V. S. in Dewas (C. I.) where I had gone on leave for my private purposes.

The first Kshatrapa inscription of Swami Jivadaman is on a sand stone measuring about 2½ x 1 ft. It was found while the excavations were going on in the Uparkot for the State water works, and is at present lying in the Accountant General's Office in Junagadh. The inscription, if it were complete would have been of very great importance in ascertaining the relation of Swami Jivadaman in the family of the Kshatrapa and would thus have filled up the gap so long existing. But unfortunately the inscription has lost both of its sides. All efforts to find them out have been fruitless. The only sign of the date that is partly visible is the symbol for 'two hundred'. The word स्वामी जीवादमन is important as it removes the doubt of Rapson who says, "Like Ghsamontik, the father of Chastan, Swami Jivadaman bears no kingly title."

The inscription as it stands reads thus:

1 [स]स्वामी जीवादमन प्राचीन प्राचीन संवत
2 -कश्त्र पवित्रस्वामी षडु निश्चित्क प्रमकाल

The second Kshatrapa inscription of Swami Rudrasimha II son of Jiva- daman dated Sv. 228 is lying in the Junagadh Museum. It is quite complete and clear. The date is given both in words and symbols. It reads thus.
The third inscription in an excellent state of preservation is lying in the verandah of the Victoria High School Dewas 2 (C. I.). It records the grant of land by Maharajadhiraja Parameshwar Shri Vijayapaldeo, the son of Maharajadhiraj Parameshwar Shri Tihunapaldeva, the son of Maharajadhiraj Parameshwar Shri Prithvipaldeva to the Punchit. The date of the inscription is V. S. 1190, expressed in symbols and words. It is a long inscription and will be given elsewhere.

**NUMISMATICS.**

The number of coins added this year to the Coin Cabinet of the museum is 440: of these 2 are gold, 228 silver, 3 billion and 207 copper. Of the total, 191 silver coins were presented by the Dasada Talukdars (in Kathiawar) and 11 coins (8 silver and 3 copper) by the Curator of the Provincial Museum Lucknow. The rest have all been bought.

The most valuable collection is that of 191 silver coins of the Mogul Emperors Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb, Shah Alam Bahadur, Jahandar, Farruk Siyar, Shah Jahan Rafuddaula, Niku Siyar and Mahammad Shah—found in a field of a village named Vadagaon under Dasada Taluka in Kathiawad. A notice of this find was given in the annual report of the Museum for the year 1917-18 p. 6. This collection was afterwards permanently handed over to the Museum by the Dasada Darbar. The whole collection had been roughly classified by my predecessor, but a careful and detailed examination was needed before they are included in the coin cabinet. I have now completed it and the revised list is published in Appendix A. The importance of the collection can be easily seen by the perusal of the list. The types are very clear. It will be seen that most of the mints have been represented. I am trying to procure the coins, the regular years and mints on which are not represented here.

There are many coins in this year’s lot, the like of which had never existed in the museum.

**PUBLICATIONS.**

The edition of the Mandlik Kavya, referred to elsewhere, has been taken in hand and will be published soon as the publication of the Watson Museum. My article on the ‘Philological Notes on some Asoka words’ is also ready for publication in some journal. The next publication I am taking in hand is the Catalogue of Coins in the Watson Museum.

*Rajkot 30th April 1920.*

D. B. DISKALKAR M. A.

Curator, Watson Museum of Antiquities.
### APPENDIX A.

**LIST OF ARTICLES ACQUIRED FOR THE MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR 1919-20.**

**Class II—Antiquities.**

**A coins.**

**MOGUL EMPERORS.**

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† An old reverse die has been used for the Golkonda coins—See Lane-
poola's catalogue of the coins of the Mogul Emperors in the British
Museum p. 148.
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| 137 | &quot; | &quot; | &quot; | Golkonda | 177 |
| 138 | &quot; | &quot; | 4[4] | Surat | 176 |
| 139 | &quot; | &quot; | 45 | Etawa | 175 |
| 140 | &quot; | &quot; | &quot; | Surat | 87 |
| 141 | &quot; | &quot; | &quot; | &quot; | &quot; |
| 142 | &quot; | &quot; | 4[5] | &quot; | 175 |
| 143 | &quot; | &quot; | 1112 | &quot; | 174 |
| 144 | &quot; | &quot; | 45 | Etawa | 180 |
| 145 | &quot; | &quot; | 45 | Surat | 174 |
| 146 | &quot; | &quot; | 47 | &quot; | &quot; |
| 147 | &quot; | &quot; | &quot; | Lucknow | 178 |
| 148 | &quot; | &quot; | 1115 | &quot; | &quot; |
| 149 | &quot; | &quot; | 43 | Surat | 175 |
| 150 | &quot; | &quot; | &quot; | Lucknow | 177 |
| 151 | &quot; | &quot; | 1116 | &quot; | &quot; |
| 152 | &quot; | &quot; | &quot; | &quot; | 176 |
| 153 | &quot; | &quot; | 49 | Ahmedabad | 177 |
| 154 | &quot; | &quot; | 1117 | &quot; | 86 |
| 155 | &quot; | &quot; | 4[-] | Surat | 58 |
| 156 | &quot; | &quot; | &quot; | &quot; | &quot; |
| 157 | &quot; | &quot; | 50 | Ajmer | 175 |
| 158 | &quot; | &quot; | 1118 | Surat | &quot; |
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**Note:** The table appears to be a list of page numbers with some additional notes, possibly related to a historical or genealogical context. The page numbers range from 160 to 170.
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Name of King</th>
<th>Date Hijari</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Source of Receipt</th>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Billion</td>
<td>Muhammad bin Tuglag</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Firoj Shah (iii ?)</td>
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<td>54</td>
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iv. SULTANS OF MUHAMMEDAN STATES
(contemporary with the Delhi Sultan Altamash).

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<th>Weight</th>
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v. SULTANS OF MALWA.

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<td>Copper</td>
<td>Nasir Shah Khilji</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>134</td>
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<td>Copper</td>
<td>Nasir Shah Khilji</td>
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### vi. Sultans of Bahamani Dynasty of Kalburga

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<td>Alaudin Humayun</td>
<td>863</td>
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### vii. Sultans of Gujarat

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<td></td>
<td>Ahmad II</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mahmud</td>
<td>9 (..)</td>
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<td>Ahmad III</td>
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### ii. Rulers of Oudh

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<th></th>
<th>Silver</th>
<th>Shah Alam</th>
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<th>170</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Muhammad Ali Shah</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1256</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amjad Ali Shah</td>
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<td>1253</td>
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<td>Wajid Ali Shah</td>
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<td>1263</td>
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### MISCELLANEOUS COINS.

#### GOLD

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<tr>
<td>Kedur coins</td>
<td>1000 yrs.</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>Purchased from Mint Master, Bombay</td>
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#### SILVER

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<th>Weight</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kshatrap</td>
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<td>1 Vijayesn Damsen</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Siladitya</td>
<td>7th cent A.D.</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Present from the Lucknow Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hanuman coins</td>
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<td>170</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A coin with Madina Sharit ornaments</td>
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<td>166</td>
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#### SILVER COINS OF INDIAN STATES.

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<td>1 Hyderabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nizamul Mulk AsafShah</td>
<td>H 1875 Reg. 2</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Baroda</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Khanderao Rupee</td>
<td>H. 1253</td>
<td>176</td>
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<td>Sayajirao Rupee</td>
<td>(i) 1954 Sim.</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii) 1955 Sim.</td>
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<tr>
<td>¼ Rupee</td>
<td>1951 Sm.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Udaipur Rupee</td>
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<td>162</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>4 Alwar</td>
<td>1880</td>
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### Silver Coins of Foreign Countries

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<td>British East Africa Company's Rupee Mombassa</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dutch East Africa Rupee of Guiliemus II Imperator</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>½ Rupee</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>86</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>¼</td>
<td>44</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Canada 50 cent Victoria</td>
<td>1871</td>
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### Copper Coins of Indian States

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<td>Travancore</td>
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<td>Baroda</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Jwantor</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Indore</td>
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<td>Dhar</td>
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<td>Rutlam</td>
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<td>Jaora</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Bhopal</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Bhavalpur</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Pratapgarh</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kota</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Jodhpur</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Kaccha</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Junagadha</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Jamnagar</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Shivarai</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>3</td>
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**Copper Coins of Foreign Countries.**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sarawak</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Muskat</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Zanzibar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lohej (Arab State)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Persia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Magyar (Hungari)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Federal India</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>
11 Dutch East Africa 16
12 France 5
13 Portugal 7
14 America 2
15 Dutch East India Company 2
16 British 30

East India Company
5 Ekpai Shikka
3 Bell mark
8 Ordinary

East Africa
3

Straits Settlements 2
North Borneo 2
Prince Edward Island 1
Hanover 2
Ceylon 2
One Penny 3
Ilegible 1

(b) INSCRIPTIONS.
1 Impression of a newly found Ksatrapa inscription of Swami Jivadaman in Junagadh.
2 Impression of an inscription of Rudrasinha II son of Jivadaman of Sm. 228 in Junagadh.
3 Impression of an inscription of Maharajadhiraj Parmeshwar Shri Vijayapal of V. S. 1110 in Devas 2.

Class III—Botany.
1 A guava fruit of a peculiar form.

Class VII.—Arts and industry.
1 A photo of all the races in French Africa Purchased
2 A photo of the late Rana Sahib of Porbandar, Shri Bhavasinhji Purchased
3 A picture of Shri Ram
4. A painting of a landscape
5. An oil painting, lifesize, of the late Shri Rawat Khauchar of Jasdan Devubai

5. A brass box, a pencil, the new year's present from the Government card and a photo of Princess Mary of India.

Class X—Books.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Indian Antiquary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from August 1918 to Nov. 1919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Epigraphia Indica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918 Jan. Apr. July</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Local Self Government in Ancient India by Dr. Radhakumud Mookerji of Mysore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Incooperate life in Ancient India by Dr. R. C. Muzumdar of Calcutta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Self-Government in Ancient India by Mr. M. P. Gopalrao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Indian Paleography II edition by R. B. Gaurishankar Oza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Elephant Caves by James Burgess Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bhandarkar Commemoration Volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Annuals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute 1st number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Introduction to Philology by Dr. P. D. Gune of Poona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Life of Gaurishankar Oza C.I.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Late Diwan of Bhavnagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Account of the Shatrunyaya Hill in Gujarathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>A description of the same hill in Gujarathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>अधुनिक मूर्तिकल्पना बन्धन by Prof M. M. Joshi of Junagadh in Marathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Memoirs of the Archaeological Department No. 1, 2 and 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eastern Circle for 1917-18
17. List of Topographical Inscriptions in the Madras Presidency Part I.
Northern Circle 1917-18
19. Annual Report of the Archaeological Department, Burma Circle 1913-19
20. Southern Circle 1918-19
22. Frontier circle
25. Report of the Muhammedan and British monuments Northern Circle 1918-19
26. Note on the Improved methods of Cane cultivation
27. Report of the Arch-Survey Eastern Circle 1918-19
APPENDIX

Statement of Income and Expenditure of the

Cr.

61264-8-11 Watson Memorial Fund at the beginning of the year:
38000-0-0 G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury.
19200-0-0 War Bonds of 1920 & 1923.
8200-0-0 War Loan Notes of 1929-47.
823-8-4 Balance in the Bank of Bombay.
18-9-8 " P. O. S. Bank,
22-6-11 Cash on hand

61264-8-11

8295-4-3 Income during the year.
2479-2-3 Interest on Notes.
813-0-0 Discount at the purchase of Notes.
3-0-0 Curator's fees.
0-2-0 Miscellaneous Proceeds.

8295-4-3

64559-13-2

D. B. DISKALKAR M. A.
Curator W. M. of A.

We have examined the accounts with books and vouchers and found the same to be correct.

Rajkot 14-7-20.

R. B. Parekh
H. S. Bakshi
Auditors Watson Museum.
### Watson Memorial Fund during 1919-20.

**Dr.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount (in rupees)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1688-10-3 Expenses during the year.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establishment charges</td>
<td>1163-6-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling Expenses</td>
<td>187-15-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing charges</td>
<td>64-9-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of books</td>
<td>90-14-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coins</td>
<td>49-14-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent charges</td>
<td>16-18-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal charges</td>
<td>14-0-0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>23-0-9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repairs</td>
<td>8-9-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead Stock</td>
<td>14-2-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonus</td>
<td>50-0-0</td>
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<tr>
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**62871-2-11 Watson Memorial Fund at the end of the year.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount (in rupees)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38000 G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
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<tr>
<td>15200 War Bonds of 1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>3200 War Loan Notes of 1929-47</td>
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<tr>
<td>4200 War bonds of 1915-55</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>703 Balance in the Bank of Bombay</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 P. O. S. Bank</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>42-13-7 Cash on hand</td>
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<tr>
<td>62871-2-11</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>64559-13-2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**D. B. Desalkar M. A.**  
Curator W. M. of A.

**Vithaldas G. Trivedi,**  
Hon. Secretary.

**J. T. Turner,**  
President.

**State Vakil Dhrangadhr**  
Dhrol State Vakil.
APPENDIX C.
Proceedings of the Meetings of the managing Committee.

2nd August 1919.

The Second Ordinary Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, which was at first notified to have been held on 29th July, met today as per notice again sent round to have it this day the 2nd August 1919 at 8-30 a.m. at the Museum Hall.

The following members were present:

1. Col. R. S. Pottinger, Acting Agent to the Governor Kathia-
war and President, in the chair
3. G. M. Munshi Barrister-at-Law Jamnagar
4. Vithaldas G. Trivedi B.A., L.L.B. Bhavnagar
5. Tribhuvan N. Ved. Palitana
6. Harakhalal S. Baxi Dhrol
7. Labhshanker K. Baxi Wadhwăn

and the Special Clerk who is acting in place of the Curator and The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Vithaldas G. Trivedi.

The following business was transacted:

I The Minutes of the Proceedings of the meeting held on 22nd Jan. 1919 and of the business transacted by a circular letter dated 16th Feb. 1919 were read and confirmed
II The Report of the Honorary Secretary for 1918-19 was adopted.
III The statements of receipts and expenditure for the year 1918-19 were accepted.

IV The Auditors' report for the year 1918-19 was adopted. The remarks of the auditors on the question of having an item of Rs. 9-4-0 to be first credited and then debited were considered.

The Honorary Secretary pointed out that the item was one on account of Railway fare under the rules and that the Curator was entitled to the same under the rules specially made. The Committee, therefore ruled that it was not necessary to have entries made in the books of account.

The remarks of the auditors on the question of re-adjust-
ments were considered. The Honorary Secretary explained that the transactions referred to were adjustments only. It appears that the intimation to have these adjustments made reached the Museum in the course of the day after the day's accounts were written out. The curator was however quite right in not keeping back the entry for the next day as it would not tally with the dates of entry in the books of account of the Bank of Bombay with whom the adjustments were to be made. There being therefore no material irregularity the accounts were adopted as correct.

V Azam Ratilal Bhanji Parsekh and Harakhmal S. Baxi—Dhrangdhra and Dhrol Vakils were appointed as auditors for the year 1919–20.

VI The following business was brought forward before the committee with the permission of the President and the following resolutions were passed.

VII The letter from the Honorary Secretaries, of the Working Committee, First Oriental Conference Poona was placed before the meeting and it was resolved that Mr. G. V. Acharya, the Ex-curator already in Poona should be requested to represent the Watson Museum and that the Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum under whom Mr. Acharya was serving should be requested to arrange for Mr. Acharya's proposed representation by granting him necessary permission to do so.

VIII A sub-Committee consisting of the following members was appointed to select a suitable man from among the candidates who have applied for the post of the Curator.

(1) J. T. Turner Esq. Principal Rajkumar College.
(2) Azam Pranlal V. Modi, State Vakil Junagadh.
(3) " G. M. Munshi " Jammagar.
(4) " L. K. Shukla " Gondal.
(5) " Harakhmal S. Baxi " Dhrol.
(6) " The Honorary Secretary.
With the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar as Chairman.

IX The proposal of the Honorary Secretary to give scarcity allowance to the employees of the Museum as per resolution No II of the Karbharis' meeting held on 81-8-19 was sanctioned,
The Honorary Secretary's proposal to sanction re-appropriation of a salary of Rs. 15., to the special clerk from the savings on account of the Curator's vacancy was sanctioned. The committee on a special proposal of Mr. Harakhhlal S. Baxi, seconded by Mr. G. M. Munshi and adopted unanimously resolved that the clerk Chotalal should be allowed to draw the scarcity allowances like other employees of the Museum.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the business of the day.

E. MACONOCHIE.

Vithaldas G. Trivedi.
Honorary Secretary
Watson Museum

3rd September

A special meeting of the sub-committee appointed as per resolution No. VIII of the meeting held on 2nd August 1919, was held to-day as previously notified, at the Kothi at 8-30 A.M.

The following members were present:—

1. Lt. Colonel R. S. Pottinger, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawand and President in the Chair,

2. Azam Pranlal V. Modi, M.L.I.C., State Vakil Junagadh

3. G. M. Munshi Barrister-at-Law, Jamnagar

4. Harakhhlal S. Baxi, Dhrol

5. The Honorary Secretary Mr. Vithaldas G. Trivedi

The following business was transacted:

The note specially prepared by the Honorary Secretary Mr. Vithaldas was handed over to the members present. The matter was then discussed and the following resolution was passed.

"The Committee unanimously agree to the selection of Mr. Diskalkar on Rs. 100/- to start with. The Committee trust that he will study Gujarati so as to enable him to talk colloquially in the districts."

This terminated the business of the day.

E. MACONOCHIE,

Vithaldas G. Trivedi,
Honorary Secretary.

14th February 1920.

The first Ordinary Meeting of the Watson Museum Committee, as previously notified, was held at the Museum Hall at 8-30 A.M. to day the 14th February 1920.
The following members were present.

1. E. Macnachon Esq. C. S. I. I. C S. Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and President in the chair.
4. V. G. Trivedi B. A., LL. B. Bhavnagar.
5. Tribhuvan N. Ved Palitana.
7. Labhshanker K. Baxi Wadhwan
8. The Curator, Mr. D. B. Diskalkar M. A.

The Honorary Secretary Mr. V. G. Trivedi.

The following business was transacted.

I. The minutes of the meeting held on 2nd August 1919 were read and confirmed. So also was the recommendation of the special committee held on 3rd Sept. 1919 approved.

II. The Budget for the year 1920-21 was adopted, subject to the additions and alterations as mentioned in resolution No. X.

III. The following members were elected on the Committee for the year 1920-21.

1. The Agent to the Governor Kathiawar President Ex-officio.
2. The Principal Rajkumar College Ex-officio.


IV. Mr. Vithaldas G. Trivedi was re-elected Honorary Secretary for 1920-21.

V. The re-appropriation proposals as (per list approved by the President were adopted.

VI. The committee adopted the resolution for the Telephonic Installation in the Memorial Institute Buildings, as adopted by the meeting of the Lang Library subject to the same reservations.

VII. The permanent appointment of clerk Chhotalal K. Thaker was confirmed till the end of the financial year.
VIII M. G. V. Acharya's application for leave for a further period of six months was considered and the extension desired for from 17-2-1920, was sanctioned.

IX The item of Rs. 150 in the Budget for the Travelling allowance to the Curator was sanctioned. The Secretary drawing the attention of the committee said that the times were hard and the new Curator came to the Institution with his special qualifications. He added that it was not fair that the curator should be tried down to the terms of the advertisement where the consolidated pay was offered. The scale of Travelling allowances was all round raised for all Touring Officers and so the case deserve special consideration. The Committee therefore unanimously accepted the provision of Rs. 150 for travelling allowance to the Curator.

X The application for the increase of pay to the peons, staff was placed before the committee with the president's permission and the following resolution was adopted.

The committee are of opinion that the scale of pay of the peons should be revised and that the same should be all round raised by Rs. 2 (two). They will have their scarcity allowance all the same. The revision should come into operation from 18th January 1920." It was also resolved that the necessary corrections should be made in the budget and the reappropriation proposals.

VITTHALDA G. TRIVEDI,
Honorary Secretary.
To,

The President and Members of
the Managing Committee of the
WATSON MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,
RAJKOT.

Watson Museum of Antiquities,
Rajkot, 27th July 1921.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the
working of the Museum for the year 1920-21.

PERSONNEL.

II. Mr. Vithaldas, G. Trivedi B. A. LL. B. having expressed a desire
to be relieved of his duties as Honorary Secretary of the Museum, he was
allowed to do so and the work was entrusted to me at a Meeting of the
Committee held on 15th February 1921, and a vote of thanks recording
the valuable work done by Mr. Trivedi during his tenure of more than
eight years was duly passed.

III. Mr. D. B. Diskalkar M. A. remained in charge of the post of
the Curator during the year under report. It is gratifying to note that
he has taken a warm interest in his archaeological work, and it is hoped
that in course of time he will, by his higher knowledge of antiquities, prove
as useful as his distinguished predecessors.

TRUSTEES.

IV. As I had succeeded Mr. Pranlal V. Modi in the post of Junagadh State Vakil, my name was, in the first instance, substituted for his
as one of the Trustees, but since the date of my selection as Honorary
Secretary, Mr. Vithaldas, G. Trivedi, B. A. LL. B. has been appointed joint
Trustee along with Mr G. M. Minshi, Bar-at-Law, the Jamnagar State Vakil.

FUNDS.

V. The Museum Funds at the close of the year under report amounted
to Rs. 63,297-10-4, the whole of which, excepting the cash on hand,
have been invested as under:
1. G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury of the face value of ... ... ... Rs. 36,500-0-0
2. War Bonds of 1928 ... ... ... 15,200-0-0
3. War Loan of 1929-47 ... ... ... 3,200-0-0
4. War Bonds of 1948-55 ... ... ... 4,200-0-0
5. Deposit in the Imperial Bank ... ... ... 1,176-4-7
6. ... P. O. S. Bank ... ... ... 20-12-11
7. Cash on hand ... ... ... 0-8-0

Total: 83,297-10-4

MEETINGS.

VI. As usual two ordinary meetings were held during the course of the year, one on the 17th August 1920 and the other on the 15th February 1921. The business transacted at these meetings as also that done by Circulars is shown in Appendix C.

TOURS.

VII. The Curator was away from Head-Quarters for 18 days only during the year under report, and visited the following places: — (1) Maliya (Minna), (2) Morvi, (3) Wankaner, (4) Junagadh. It is to be regretted that he did not find there any new things worth mention.

RESEARCH WORK.

VIII. The Curator has sent an article on "A Marathi inscription in Kathiawad", to the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal, Poona, to be read at their Annual Gathering. Another article on "An epithet of Samudragupta" he has sent to the Indian Antiquary for publication.

I hope the "dates of the Kshatrapa Kings of Surastra and Malwa" compiled by the Curator and published as a supplement to this report, will be found useful to scholars.

He has already prepared "A short history of the Watson Museum of Antiquities", which will be a publication of the Museum.

He has not yet been able to prepare a catalogue of all the ancient coins in the Museum as he wishes to do. He has, however, examined the Kshatrapa and the Gupta coins in the Museum, and a list of these will be published as soon as practicable.

The Curator proposes that out of the seven hundred rubbings of inscriptions from all parts of Kathiawar now collected in the Museum,
about 200, which possess some historical importance, should be carefully
deciphered and published in book form for the interest of the public. The
work will, no doubt, be an important one. It would, in my opinion, be a
valuable addition to the scarcity means we have of supplying connected
links in the ancient history of Kathiawar if the selection is found worthy
of the trouble and expense that would have to be borne in case the publi-
cation is sanctioned by the Committee.

VISITORS.

IX. The Museum remained open for three hundred and forty-one
days during the year under report, and was visited by sixty-three thou-
sand nine hundred and eighty persons. Among the distinguished visitors
were (1) His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Dhrol, who takes an interest
in ancient coins and in articles of curiosity; (2) Babu Keshtibhusan Sen,
Principal Shantiniketan, Bengal; and (3) Mr. J. R. Dwivedi of the Gov-
ernment of India Secretariat, Simla, who were pleased to inspect the collec-
tion in the Museum.

GENERAL.

X. In conclusion I have the honour to tender my hearty thanks
on behalf of the Committee to the Auditors. (1) Azam Parshotam Giga,
State Vakil Palitana, and (2) Azam Labhshanker K. Baxi, State Vakil
Wadhwan, for the trouble they have kindly taken in auditing the accounts
of the Museum for the year 1920-21.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant.

C. H. Pandya
Honorary Secretary,
Watson Museum of Antiquities,

RAJKOT.
THE CURATOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

Tours:—During the year I was out in the districts for only eighteen
days. I first visited Maliya. The Thakore Saheb, there, who takes interest
in antiquities, showed me his collection of ancient coins, most of which were
of the Kalstrapas and of the Gujaratha Sultans. He has preserved them
very carefully. The inscriptions which I saw there were mostly memorial
stones and were not of historical importance.

Most of the people of Mali are Mianas. They are of a very turbulent
nature and are little amenable to discipline. But they are very brave,
daring and it is said faithful also to those whom they call their friends.
There are Mianas in Kaccha also whose occupation is mostly of fishing
and it might be from the word मीन [a fish] that they are called by the
name Mianas. They profess Muhammadan religion.

From Maliya I went to Morvi, where I saw several gentlemen
including the Diwan Saheb, who take some interest in matters of ancient
history, and requested them to let me know whenever they came across
an ancient inscription, a coin, or any thing of that sort. In the High
School there I delivered one day a public lecture on 'The Ancient History
of Kathiawad' under the presidency of the Head Master.

The present Morvi is a new town, the old one, called Mordhwajpuri
founded by Mor Jethwa is situated on the eastern bank of the river
Macehu. In the wars of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it became
waste and the new town became populous on the other side of the river.
There is a very large number of palais (Memorial stones), old and new from
the 13th century A. D. at a distance of a mile and a half to the north of
the city. The inscriptions on the old ones are mostly worn out; but they
are sufficient to let us know that the memorial stones are of the warriors
fallen victims in the civil wars.

From Morvi I went to Vankaner, the chief town of the second class
state, situated in a commanding position in the hills on the Machhu river.
I saw the Private Secretary to the Thakur Saheb, and the Head Master
of the High School, and created some interest in the people for antiquarian
subjects, and returned the next day to Rajkot.
I then heard that the articles that were formerly kept in the Baha-
durkhanji Museum at Junagadha had been removed to the Darbar Hall
and the Shakkar Bagh and that the Museum no longer existed there. With
a view to obtain some of these articles for our Museum I visited Junas-
gadha three times. But I was told at last that the State intended to keep
the articles for a new Museum which would be opened soon.

Although I am of opinion that instead of having small Museums
with poor collections in different states in this small province of Kathiawad
it would be better to strengthen the central institution at Rajkot, which
was patronised by the States of Kathiawar and is managed by their
representatives, so as to make it an institution worthy of the name, I
wished that Junagadha should have a well furnished Museum it being one
of the best places of antiquities in India. I even wrote in my last year's
report thus:—

"Junagadha state, premier in Kathiawad and full of antiquities of
a superior nature should have a regular Archaeological Department of its
own, like some other Indian States even less blessed with antiquities. The
Department has sufficient work to do of reviving the Museum and enri-
ching it with exhibits of various kinds which can easily be secured in the
State itself, of publishing together all the inscriptions in the State, which
are so many and so important for the local history of Kathiawar, if not for
the history of India, and of preserving the ruined and ancient works of
wide fame in the State."

I shall be glad to see at least the articles of antiquities, which are
of special interest, re-instated in a new building with new arrangements.

Epigraphy:—The Watson Museum possesses rubbings of about 700
inscriptions from all parts of Kathiawad procured with great pains by my
predecessors. Time has now come when they must be carefully deciphered
and published and made known to the public. I occupied myself in stu-
dying all these and have selected about 200 which are of some historical
importance, including those that have been published by the Bhavnagar
State. The rest of the inscriptions are mostly from 'Paliyas'- memorial
stones—which we find so many in every town and village in Kathiawad—
recording the death of some private individual. The two hundred
inscriptions I have selected are from the earliest times—from the times
of Asoka—to the middle of the nineteenth century and they record
something more than a mere name of a traveller or a deceased person.
I shall take some months to complete my work with these inscriptions.
Most of the Persian inscriptions in the province have already been published by the Bhavnagar State in a separate volume.

**Numismatics:** We are not so fortunate this year in the acquisition of ancient coins as we were last year. Only thirty one coins—1 gold, 28 silver, and 2 copper—have been added to the coin cabinet this year. (see Appendix A) One coin out of this lot is uncommon. It is of Alamgir, emperor of Delhi. Six coins of this lot are quite new to the Museum cabinet. A coin of the Tonk State is a good addition to the many coins of different states in India acquired last year.

**Lectures:** I delivered two public lectures—one, as I have stated before, on 'The Ancient History of Kathiawar' at Morvi in the High School, under the presidency of the Head Master and the other on 'The Economic History of Ancient India' in the Bhavnagar Utara here, under the presidency of Mr. N. D. Kavi M. A., the Agency Educational Officer.

**Publications:** I have sent an article on 'A Marathi Inscription in Kathiawar' to the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal, Poona for being read at their annual gathering. Another article on 'An epithet of Samudragupta' I have sent to the Indian Antiquary for publication. 'The Dates of the Kshatrapa rulers of Surastra and Malwa' and of the rulers of Valabhi have been published as a supplement to this Report. I hope scholars will find them useful. I have examined the Kshatrapa coins and some of the Gupta coins in the Museum and I hope to publish their list in near future. A short history of the Watson Museum is also prepared and will also be a publication of the Museum.

D. B. DESKALKAR M. A.
Curator, Watson Museum of Antiquities Rajkot.
APPENDIX A

LIST OF ARTICLES ACQUIRED FOR THE MUSEUM
DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

Class II-Antiquities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>King</th>
<th>Metal</th>
<th>Source of receipt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kshatrapsa, Vijayasen</td>
<td>AR</td>
<td>Purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>son of Damoen, 2++</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jagadekmalla</td>
<td>AN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- 9</td>
<td>Gadhaiya</td>
<td>AR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10- 15</td>
<td>Imitations of Akbar's</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>square coins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Alamgir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-18</td>
<td>Mahammad Ali, Kabuli (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Gaikawad Rupee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>British, Queen Victoria,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Straits settlements,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 cents, 1882</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Portuguese coin of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary 1797, A. D.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>&quot; Noderal India ½ G.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1855.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>French Napoleon III</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One Frank 1869</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>20 cent 1866</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Confederatio Helvetica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1882</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Turkey-constantinople,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[like a two anna piece]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. 1255</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Persian coin with the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>picture of a lion sword</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in hand and the sun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-30</td>
<td>Jamshai koris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Junagadha Dokada</td>
<td>AE</td>
<td>Presented by Mr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chhotatal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OTHER ANTIQUITIES.

1. Impression of the Gala inscription of Siddharaj Jayasinha V. S. 1193, Presented by Mr. G. V. Acharya.
2. A photo [coloured] of the Peshwa, Tattirao I, small size
3. 
4. of Pilarao Jadhawa
5. of Shivaji's Hon
These four photos were presented by The Hon. Secretary Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal, Poona.

Class III-Botany.

1. Two very tall stalks of Juvari. Presented by Mr. Ghosalia, the Deputy Political Agent, Rajkot.

Class IV-Zoology.


Class VII-Art and Industry.

1. [a] Pictures- 'Substitutes for living men & women'
2. An island of 'Hippos'
3. Triumph of Julius Caesar
4. The Spanish Armada
5. Aladdin's cave
6. A German inscription
7. The stamp as Historian
8. War Record, as Armorial Bearings
9. Neolithic Art
10. The Aeroplane as Mail carrier
11. History of Postal Stamps
12. The glory of old stained glass
13. Armour for men and horse
14. Natural Gallery Treasure
15. More like the kongo Hoax Monster
16. Antelope that whistles when alarmed
17. Phaenoceras
Queen Victoria

Edward VII as Prince of Wales

Col. Anderson, Political Agent Kathiawar

Kaisar-i-hind group

[b] Musical Instruments

22 A Tambors

23 A Tausa

24 A Satar

[c] Miscellaneous articles

25 A chauri of sandal wood

26 A sword of the backbone of a crocodile

27 A dagger

28 A wood stand with a flower pot etc.

29 A stone pot with small holes made in such a way that water does not oozes out though it is filled with it

30 A stone pot with a lid on which is engraved the picture of a monkey

31 A stone cup

32 A fine nut cutter (Sudi) with ivory handles

33 A pillow ornamented with glass beads

34-36 Table cloths

37 A white marble globe for Hukka

38 A tin box with play things made of wood

4 Articles from No 18 to 38 have been presented by Mr. Jadhavji Walji Vakil of Rajkot

39 A paper piece of Edward VII peaces maker 1909

Presented by Parekh Ramachandra of Rajkot

Class X-Books.

1 Indian Antiquary from Jan. 1920 to Nov. 1920 Purchase yearly 20 Rs.

2 Epigraphia Indica 1920 yearly 8 Rs.


4 Proceedings of the annual meeting of the Numismatic Society, yearly 5 lacs.

5 Memoir No 1

6 Numismatic supplements XVII to XXXII XXXIII & XXXIV.
7 Catalogue of the coins in the Indian Museum Vol. I, II & III. Purchased from Oriental Book Supplying Agency Poona for 76-8-0

8 Hindu History by A. K. Majumdar Purchased for 8-3-0

9 Memoirs of the Archaeological survey of India Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Present from the Government


11 South Indian Inscriptions Vol. III.

12 Annual Report Arch. Survey Western circle 1918-19.

13 " Hindu & Buddhist monuments N. C. 1918-19

14 " Burma circle 1919-20

15 " Frontier circle 1919-20

16 Archaeological survey of India Annual Report 1914-15 for 1917-18

17 Annual Report of the Jodhpur Museum Present from the Superintendent

18 Jaipur Museum

19 Bulletin of the Nagpur Museum No 1


22 Seventy two miscellaneous books consisting of dictionaries, primers etc. in various languages, have been presented by Mr. Jadhavji Walji Vakil of Rajkot.
Appendix

Statement of Income and Expenditure

Cr.

62,671-2-11 Watson Memorial Fund at the beginning of the year
39,500-0-0 G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury
15,200-0-0 War Bonds of 1926
3200-0-0 War Loan of 1929-47
4200-0-0 War Bonds of 1945-55.
708-2-0 Balance in the Imperial Bank
20-3-4  "  P. O. S.  "
42-13-7 Cash on hand.

62,871-2-11

2635-3-8 Income during the year.
2609-12-2 Interest on the Notes.
25-7-6 Miscellaneous Proceeds.

2635-3-8

65506-6-7

D. B. Diskalkar,
Curator, W. M. of A.

G. H. Pandya,
Hon. Secy.

Examined the accounts and found the same to be correct. Rajkot. 12-7-11

Parashottam Giga,
Chief Vakil Palitana.
Labhshanker Kalyanrai Baxi.
Chief Vakil Wadhwan.
Auditors.
B.

of the Watson Memorial Fund for 1920–21.

Dr.

2308-12-3 Expenses during the year.
1748-3-0 Establishment Charges.
34-9-6 Miscellaneous expenses.
29-1-0 Purchase of coins.
128-12-6 " books.
19-14-6 Repairs.
15-10-0 Contingency.
5-3-0 Dead Stock
14-15-0 Purchase of miscellaneous articles.
30-13-0 Travelling expenses.
103-2-0 Printing Charges.
78-14-9 Dress for the peons.
4-10-0 Postal Charges.

63,297-10-4 Watson Memorial Fund at the end of the year.
39,500-0-0 G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury.
15,200-0-0 War Bonds of 1926.
3200-0-0 War Loan of 1929–47.
4260-0-0 War bonds of 1945–55.
1176-4-7 Balance in the Imperial Bank
20-12-11 " P. O. S. "
0-8-10 Cash on hand.

63,297-10-4

65,506-6-7

D. B. Dikalkar.
Curator W. M. of A.

E. Masonhie,
President.
APPENDIX C:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE
MANAGING COMMITTEE.

7th August 1920.

The Second Ordinary Meeting of the Committee of the Watson Museum was, as previously notified, held at the Museum Hall, to day at 8-30 a. m.

The following Members were present:—

1. Mr. J. T. Turner Esq. Principal Rajkumar College
2. Asam Pranil V. Modi, Junagadha State Vakil
3. " Vithaldas G. Trivedi, Bhavnagar "
4. " Purushottam G. Oza, Palitana "
5. " Harakhbal S. Baxi, Dhrol "
6. " L. K. Baxi, Wadhawan "
and
7. Mr. D. B. Diskalkar, Curator.

I. Mr. J. T. Turner was elected to be the President for the time being to take the chair in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Maconochie, the permanent President, being away to Poona.

II. The proceedings of the meeting held on 14-2-1920 were read and confirmed.

III. The Honorary Secretary's report for 1919-20 was adopted.

IV. The statement of receipts and expenditure for 1919-20 was passed.

V. The auditors' report for 1919-20 was adopted.

VI. The State Vakils of Palitana and Wadhwan were appointed Auditors for the next year.

VII. The application for extension for a period of six months to the leave of Mr. Acharyya was considered and the extension applied for was granted.

V. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings of the day.

E. MACONOCHIE
15-2-21.

Vithaldas G. Trivedi
Honorary Secretary.
20th September 1920.

The following business was transacted by a circular letter dated 20th Sept. 1920 as per rule 19 of the Watson Museum. The circular runs as follows:

To,

The President and Members of the Managing Committee of
the Watson Museum of Antiquities RAJKOT.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a circular No. 241-26 dated the 3rd September 1920 from the Director General of Archaeology in India for perusal and then if you approve of the idea put forward in the said circular, for permission to me to say that the Watson Museum would purchase one of the sets of Electrotype of Indian coins.

The Director General is not in a position to give us at present any idea of the probable cost, but the cost, however high it may be, will not be out of reach of the capacity of the Watson Museum to buy the same, as the annual budgets for these last seven years have always been surplus budgets.

As the Director General himself cannot give us any idea of the cost I cannot on my part suggest to you the sources from which the probable cost can be met with.

My opinion is that the Museum should go in for the purchase of the coins which are bound to add to the value and usefulness of the Institution and so I beg to say that the committee may accept the offer made and that they may allow me to reply to the Director General of Archaeology accordingly.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen.

Your most obedient Servant,

Vithaldas G. Trivedi
Honorary Secretary
Watson Museum Rajkot.
E. MACONOCHE Esquire C. S. I., I. C. S.
Agent to the Governor Kathiawad.

J. T. Turner Esq. M. A.
Principal Rajkumar college.

Azam State Vakil, Junagadh
  Jamnagar
  Bhavnagar
  Dhrangdhra
  Gondal
  Jafriabad
  Palitana
  Dhrol
  Wadhwana
  Manvardar
  Thana Devli
  Bajana

The Curator,

A reply was sent to the Director General of Archaeology that the Watson Museum would buy a set of Electrotype of Indian coins, upon the unanimous assent of the Committee.

Sd. V. G. Trivedi,
Hon. Secretary.

9-10-1920.

The following business was transacted by a circular letter dated 9-10-1921.

The circular runs as follows:—

To,

The Members of the Managing Committee Watson Museum of Antiquities RAJKOT.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to bring to your notice the retirement of Mr. Pranlal Vardhman Modi, the State Vakil Junagadha State and the succession of Mr. Chhaganlal Harilal Pandya to that post.

There is thus a vacancy in the body of present trustees-messrs. G. M. Musnini and P. V. Modi, and so I would request you to appoint a new Trustee as successor to Mr. Pranlal V. Modi.
The Members of the Managing Committee as per list enclosed here-with are all eligible for the post under the rules, and so I would request you to make your own proposal to nominate one of the body for the vacant post. The invested funds amounting to Rs. 62,100—0—0 always are in the names of Trustees and so the appointment requires to be made at an early date to meet the various calls on behalf of the Museum.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen

Your most obedient Servant,

Sd. Vithaldas G. Trivedi,
Hon. Secretary, W. M. Rajkot.

Submitted with complements to the President Watson Museum of Antiquities [Vide Rule 19 of the Museum].

Sd. V. G. Trivedi,
Hon. Secy.

E. Macnomicie Esq. C. S. I., L. C. S.
Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar


Azam Chhaganlal Harilal Pandya State Vakil Junagadha.

G. M. Munshi

Vithaldas G. Trivedi

Ratilal Bhanji Parekha

Laxmishanker K. Shukla

Dulabhji J. Doshi

Parushbattom Giga

Harakhshl S. Baxi

Labhashanker K. Baxi

J. J. Bhatt

Ratilal Bhanji Parekha

Jamnadas M. Vora

Mr. D. B. Diskalkar, Curator,

Mr. Chhaganlal H. Pandya was unanimously elected in the place of Mr. Pranlal V. Modi. The name of Mr. Chhaganlal H. Pandya is therefore entered in the place of that of Mr. Pranlal V. Modi in all the Notes.

Sd. V. G. Trivedi
Hon. Secy.
9-10-1920.

The following business was transacted by a circular letter dated 9—10—1920.

The circular runs as follows:

To,

The Members of the Managing Committee Watson Museum of Antiquities RAJKOT.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to bring to your notice the gift of the following Photographs by Mr. Jadhavji Walji, once a leading Vakil on behalf of several states, to the Watson Museum of Antiquities Rajkot, and to request your permission to have the gift accepted by the Museum.

(1) The Photo of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
(2) " of his Majesty King Edward VII
(3) " of Col Anderson, once the Political Agent in Kathiawar.
(4) " of a group of Indian Princes and British Officers and others present at Delhi on the occasion of the Kaisar-i-Hind Durbar of 1877.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen

Rajkot

Your most obedient Servant,

Sd. Vithaldas G. Trivedi,
Hon. Secretary, W. M. Rajkot.

Submitted with compliments to the President Watson Museum of Antiquities [Vide Rule 19 of the Museum].

Sd. V. G. Trivedi,
Hon. Secy.
The gift was accepted with thanks.

V. G. Trivedi
Hon. Secry.

15th February 1921.

The first Ordinary meeting of the Watson Museum committee, as previously notified, was held at the Museum Hall, at 8-39 a.m. today the 15th February 1921.

The following members were present.

E. Macounchis Esq. C. S. I., I. C. S.
Agent to the Governor Kathiawar and
President of the Museum.

In the chair.

Mr. D. B. Diskalkar, Curator
and

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Trivedi

The following business was transacted.

I. The minutes of the meeting held on 7th August 1920 were read and confirmed. So also the business done by Circulars dated 20-9-20, 9-10-20 and 9-10-20 was approved and confirmed.

II. The Budget for the year 1921-22 was considered and adopted along with proposals by the Hon. Secretary for reappropriations for excesses in the current year.

III. The following members were elected on the Committee for the year 1921-22.

1. The Agent to the Governor Kathiawar, President Ex-officio.

2. The Principal Rajkumar College Ex-officio


IV. Azam Chhaganlal Harilal Pandya was elected Hon. Secretary for the year 1921-22 in place of Azam Vithaldas G. Trivedi retiring.

V. The proposals of the Hon. Secretary for reappropriation of excesses of Rs. 23-12-6 and Rs. 18-14-9 under Heads 'Bocks' and 'Dress for the peons' were sanctioned.

VI. The application of the Curator Mr. D. B. Diskalkar for promotion was placed before the committee. The Committee invited the opinion of the Hon. Secretary who said that till now Mr. Diskalkar had not been confirmed in the appointment as Curator as Mr. Acharya was yet on leave. The Secretary added that now that Mr. Acharya was confirmed at the Provincial Museum, Bombay, Mr. Diskalkar could be confirmed as Curator. The Committee accepted the proposal and ruled in the light of the above remarks that the application for promotion was premature.

VII. The Committee elected Mr. Vithaldas G. Trivedi as one of the Trustees in place of Mr. C H. Pandya who, in virtue of Resolution No IV above, was elected to be the Hon. Secretary.
VIII The Hon. Secretary with the permission of the President moved the following resolutions for revising scale of Bhatta for the peons and for giving Bhatta to the Curator while on tour.

(a) That in view of the prevailing high prices the scale of Bhatta for peons should be revised.

(b) That the Curator in spite of the fact that he was started with a consolidated pay should in view of the high prices be given separate Bhatta.

The committee after discussing unanimously resolved that,

(a) The peons should be given Bhatta as per scale given to similar peons in the Kathiawar Agency. The Committee was told that the scale was Rs. 0—6—6 six annas per day and so the Committee accepted the scale of Rs. 0—6—0 six annas for the peons.

(b) The Curator should be permitted to draw the Bhatta as per scale fixed by Government for officers drawing Rs. 100 per month and that the Secretary should ascertain the scale by inquiries at the Account Office and then should send round a circular to the Committee for final adoption of the Bhatta scale for the Curator.

IX A vote of thanks to the retiring Secretary and to the chair terminated the proceedings of the day.

C. H. Pandya
Honorary Secretary.
SUPPLEMENT

(a) DATES OF THE KSHATRAPA RULERS OF MALVA AND SURASTRA.

For the chronology of the Kshatrapa dynasty of Malva and Surastra coins are almost the only source. I say ‘almost’ because though we have got coins of Rudradaman, the greatest Kshatrapa of the line, they are all undated like those of his father and grand father and of his son Damaysadashri, and had we not had his inscriptions, which give clear dates, we had to depend upon vague calculation for the period of his reign. The famous inscription of Rudradaman at Junagadh (Epi. Ind. VIII p 26) dated in the year 72 was up to recent times the only date for his reign. But by the discovery of four inscriptions at Andhloi in Cutch we get a new date 52 for Rudradaman. The fifth inscription found at the same place gives one more new date for him; but unfortunately the unit figure 3 is only visible there. (Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur. west Cir. 1905-06 p. 35 and 1914-15 p. 67).

The importance of the date 52 for Rudradaman cannot be overestimated as it not only carries back his reign by twenty years but also helps to explode the theory so long held by some scholars that the dates 41-46 in the inscriptions of Nahapana, the Kshatrapa of the Deccan, can be referred to the Shaka Era. (J. R. A. S. 1917 p. 273 and Ancient History of the Deccan by Prof. Dubreuil p. 29). It is, moreover, the earliest date in the Shaka era and consequently the earliest date of the dynasty.

Another case where the inscriptions make up for the want of coins, even undated, is the discovery of two inscriptions—one at Sanchi (Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur. west Cir. 19 7-18 p. 37) and the other at Junagadh (Ann. Rep. Watson Museum 1919-20 p. 7) of the Kshatrapa (?) Swami Jivadaman, of whom we know only from the coins of his son Rudrasimha II. Unfortunately the dates on both these inscriptions are not clear. On the Sanchi inscription Mr. R. D. Banerji reads the date as 200, but the figure for 200 only is partly visible after the word संवत in the second inscription; the part of it bearing further details of the date is broken away and lost.
The date 103 for Rudrasimha I, as Kasatrapa, is found only from the Gunda stone inscription (Luders-List of Brahmi Inscriptions No. 963). Coins of his as Kasatrapa bearing that date are not yet found.

Coins of Rudrasen I, son of M. K. Rudrasimha I, bearing the date 127 are not yet found. On the Jasan inscription of the same king, the date 127 was read by Bhanuji (JBBRAS VIII p. 231) Høerns (I. A. XII p. 32.) and others. But the unit figure in the date not being quite clear Dr. Bhagwanlal Indiria was inclined to read it as 6 (JRS 1890 p. 652) Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, however reads the unit figure as 5 (Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur. W. C. 1911-15 p. 57). The inscription is in the Museum here and upon personal examination I can say that the unit figure is undoubtedly 5, the upper and lower strokes of the figure being quite clear. Only the middle portion of it has chipped off a little. So the date 125 that this inscription gives is not a new one as coins bearing that date are already found.

The Mulvasar (Dvarakâ) stone inscription (Luders, No. 962) of Mahakashrana Swami Rudrasena is dated in 122 वेशावकुष्टिकां, which shows that he began to rule as Mahakashrana in 12. The coin dated 122 in Rapson's catalogue of Kasatrapa coins p. 97, No. 339, is probably of Rudrasena as Mahakashrana, though it is just possible that he may have ruled as Kasatrapa and Mahakashrana in the same year.

The remaining two inscriptions that give us dates 114 (Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur. West Cir. 1915-6 p. 35 and 1914-15 p. 67) and 28 (IA 1912 p. 173) are not of so much use for the chronology of the dynasty as these dates are also obtained from the coins.

All other dates have been found only from the large number of coins. The following dates have been compiled from the catalogue of the Kasatrapa coins by Rapson (1908), the article by Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar on the Sarvania hoard of Kasatrapa coins published in the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India 1917-14 p. 227ff and from the unpublished coins in the Prince of Wales Museum Bombay and the Watson Museum Rajkot and also from the inscriptions of the dynasty. A date that could not be had from Rapson's Catalogue is first taken from the Sarvania hoard and still a new date that could not be had from both these is taken from the coins in the two Museums. The uncertainty in the part of a date expressed by Rapson is removed by a clear date in the Sarvania hoard. Similarly the doubtful dates in both these collections are made
certain by a reference to the coins in the Museums, especially in the Watson Museum.

By a perusal of these dates it will be found that the Kshatrapa rulers issued coins every year and coins bearing the dates that are wanting will probably be found in future. Though in a case or two some political event may be the cause of the want of coins. It will be seen that no coins bearing dates between 254 and 270 have been found. A similar gap exists between the dates 273 and 276, which is explained by Dr. H. R. Scott (JBBRAS Vol. XX p. 208) and Prof Rapson (Catalogue of Kshatrapa Coins p. cxiv) as due to a political revolution. In the case of latter rulers the coins are rarely found.

It will also be marked that from Vishwawarma, son of M. K. Bhavardaman to Vasishodaman II there was no Mahakshatrapa in the family for three generations. After that from Swami Rudradaman II, for whom curiously enough we have no coins, to the last ruler Swami Rudrasimha, all are Mahakshatrapas and no Kshatrapa is to be found. Similar was the case during the times of M. K. Damrajashri III and M. K. Rudrasen II and of some others as may be seen from the dates.

It is better for us to see some future occasion to form theories on these points.

The date below which R is printed is taken from Rapson’s catalogue of Kshatrapa coins. Similarly S denotes a date taken from the coins in the Sarvania Board, P from the coins acquired for the Prince of Wales Museum Bombay (Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur. West. Cir. 1914-15 p. 29) and W denotes the Watson Museum.

A line below a date shows that the date is found from an inscription.

It need not be said here that all these dates are in the Shaka Era beginning with 78 A.D.

| स/0 चढ़न | 30 | No dates on coins or on the inscription (J. B. O. R. S. VI p. 51) |
| स/0 चढ़न (स्वर्गान्त) | 50 | No dates. |
| स/0 चढ़न (स्वर्गान्त) | 52, +3. 72 |


No Kshatrapa from 103 to 110 and 113 to 118

1st year, 2nd year, = 110 - 12 (?

Watson Museum has 149, which is difficult to be explained.

No Kshatrapa from 145 to 153
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>विषयांकि I</th>
<th>सं.</th>
<th>160</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>म. ल.</td>
<td>160, 161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>विनयसंह</th>
<th>सं.</th>
<th>160, 161</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>म. श.</td>
<td>S R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ए / श्रमसंह)</th>
<th>म. ल.</th>
<th>161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, S R R R R R, R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>म. श.</td>
<td>168, 169, 170, 171, 172, R R R R R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>रामजस्वी III</th>
<th>म. श.</th>
<th>17[2], 173, 174, 175, 176, 177</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(S/O श्रमसंह)</td>
<td>R S R R R S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>श्रीलंकन</th>
<th>म. श.</th>
<th>177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, P S S L W S R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(S/O श्राक्षेत्रम)</td>
<td>184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, R S R R R S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>श्रीप्रसन्न</th>
<th>म. श.</th>
<th>191, +, +, 194, +, 196, 197, 198</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(S/O श्राक्षेत्रम)</td>
<td>S R R W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>विवरणित है</th>
<th>ल.</th>
<th>197, 198, 199, 200</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(S/O श्रमसंह)</td>
<td>S S R R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>विवरणित है</th>
<th>ल.</th>
<th>200, +, +, +, +, +, S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>लुंडमन</th>
<th>ल.</th>
<th>200, 201, 202, 203, 204</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(S/O श्रमसंह)</td>
<td>204, 205, 206, 207, h, 209, 210, S S S S S S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>विवरणित</th>
<th>ल.</th>
<th>211, 212, 213, 214, 215, h 217</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(S/O श्राक्षेत्रम)</td>
<td>R R R S R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>अद्वितेय II</th>
<th>ल.</th>
<th>+, +, 20[6], +, +, +, +, +, +, +, +, +, +</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(S/O श्राक्षेत्रम)</td>
<td>215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, S R R R S R R R,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>अद्वितेय II</th>
<th>ल.</th>
<th>223, 224, 225, 226, R R R R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(S/O श्राक्षेत्रम)</td>
<td>226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, S R S R R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>अद्वितेय II</th>
<th>ल.</th>
<th>232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(S/O श्राक्षेत्रम)</td>
<td>S S S S S S S S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No dates between 254 and 270

No coins

(Sister's son of व्यामी 304)

(31h)
(b) DATES OF THE RULERS OF VALABHI.

The dates of the rulers of Valabhi can only be obtained from their copperplates which are found in a large number. The coins of this dynasty are rarely found and they are besides very much debased and give no dates. It is very strange that this powerful family ruling at Valabhi continuously for a period of two centuries and a half should leave behind no inscriptions on stone. As an exception to this statement there is found at Ankodi only one stone inscription, which is at present lying in the Bhavnagar Museum. But unfortunately most of it is broken and nothing important beyond the name of Gubasena can be made out from it. No trace of a date if at all it existed is found on it. (Prakrit and Sanskrit Inscriptions of Kathiwar p. 30). Some small pieces of stone inscriptions giving no connected information are kept in the Watson Museum and the Vala Museum; but they are practically of no importance for the chronology. The date 247 found inscribed on a large broken earthen jar found in the ruins at Valabhi, (L. A. XIV p. 75) breaks the monotony of the dates wholly found from copperplate inscriptions.

The following is the list of Valabhi copperplates as far as my knowledge goes. The plates preceded by the asterisk are not published. The sign of interrogation before a date shows that the whereabouts of the plates are not known to me.

I could not of course include in this list the first part of the copperplate found at Gopnath (L. A. XII p. 148; Plt and Skt ince of Kathiwar p. 64) as it cannot be determined which ruler issued it. Similar is the case with the first part of an extremely worn out plate which ends with the name of Dharasena IV. This plate lies in the Watson Museum. See also L.A. 1910 p. 139.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dynasty</th>
<th>Copperplate</th>
<th>Date Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ब्रह्मेश्वर</td>
<td>No dates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>दर्शनेश्वर</td>
<td>No dates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>आचार्य दूर १२</td>
<td>JBBRASXX p. 11</td>
<td>[Spurious?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>आचार्य दूर २</td>
<td>L. A. XXXIX p. 129; E. I. XI p. 105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वेशालाल वर्घ ३०</td>
<td>E. I. III p. 318 ff.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
216 माथ चित्र ३ (I. A. IV p. 104)
221 आयवल्लाहः (Vienna Oriental Journal VII p. 289)

West Cir. 1914-15 p. 29

No dates

240 आयवल्लाहः (I. A. VII p. 66)
246 आयवल्लाहः (I. A. V. pt 206 with wrong date)

(" भाषा चित्र ३ (I. A. IV p. 174 with wrong date; E. I. XIII p. 338)

(2nd part only)

[३]४७(I. A. XIV p. 75) (Earthen pot inscription)
252 बेदाढ़ (I. A. XV p. 187; Pkt and Skt Incrr of Kathiawad p 30)

" बेदाढ़ (Pkt and Skt Incrr of Kathiawad p. 35)

" " बेदाढ़ (I. A. VII p. 68)

" " बेदाढ़ (I. A. VIII p 301)

" " बेदाढ़ (I. A. XIII p. 160; F. G. I. No 7)

" " बेदाढ़ (I. A. XXXIX p 130; E. I. XI p 80)
263 वैयाक्ष २ (I. A. VI p 11)
270 फार्जुन्ल म. ३० (I. A. VII p 70)

272 वेदाढ़ (I. A. III p 50)

286 वेदाढ़ (I. A. XI 115)

2nd " (I. A. I p 46)

" वेदाढ़ (JBBRAS XI p 359 I. A. XIV p 327)

" वेदाढ़ <(E. I. XI p 174)

287 माओळिसर ६ (? Vala plate [2nd plate only]
290 आयवल्लाहः (I. A. IX p 287)
The dates given above are not likely to be exhaustive. As I intend to publish the Valabhi inscriptions together I shall be highly obliged to a scholar who will kindly add to my knowledge.

D. B. Didekakar.
To,

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF
THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE
WATSON MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES

RAJKOT.

Watson Museum of Antiquities

Rajkot 27-7-1922

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the working of the Museum for the year 1921-22.

PERSONNEL

2 There was no change under this head as I was duly re-elected Honorary Secretary in the first ordinary meeting held on the 15th February 1922.

3 Mr. D. B. Diskalkar M. A. continued in the post of the Curator during the year under report. The full charge of the post was handed over to him by the late Curator Mr. Girjashanker Vallabhji Acharya, who came down to Rajkot for this purpose from Bombay in the month of March 1922. It is hoped that the Curator will now be able to give an analysis of the valuable collection of coins etc. in the Museum and prepare a list of the different classes of coins for the information of the public.

TRUSTEES

4 Azam G. M. Munshi Bar-at-law Nawanagar State Vakil and Azam Vithaldas G. Trivedi B. A. L. L. B. Bhavnagar State Vakil have continued to be the Trustees of the Museum during the year under report.

FUNDS

5 The Museum Funds at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 63533-11-5, the whole of which excepting the cash in hand and the advance to the Curator have been invested as under:
1. G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury 39500-0-0
2. War Bonds for 1928 15200-0-0
3. War Loan of 1929-47 3200-0-0
4. War Bonds of 1945-55 4200-0-0
5. Govt. of India Loan of 1931 500-0-0
7. " P. O. S. 21-6-6
8. Advance to Mr. Diskalkar 100-0-0
9. Cash on hand 5-3-10

Total 63533-11-6

MEETINGS.

6. As usual two ordinary meetings were held during the course of the year the first on 15th February 1921 and the second on 5th August 1921. The business transacted at these meetings as also that done by circulars is detailed in Appendix C.

TOURS.

7. It is gratifying to note that the Curator was able to move out on tour for 35 days during the year under report, during which he visited Junagadh, Jaisalmer, Porbandar, Dwarka, Jamnagar and Bhuj. He has been able to take impressions of several important Kshatrapa inscriptions which have not yet seen the light of the day. He has placed himself in communication with Diwan Bahanur Ranchhodhbhai Udayaram, late Diwan of Cutch to whom is due the credit of discovering the same. Some of these inscriptions are, it is heard, being edited by Mr. R. D. Benarji. The Curator's interpretation of the remaining with his elucidatory remarks will be awaited with eagerness.

RESEARCH WORK.

8. The work of publishing a brief history of the Watson Museum, as noted in last year's report will be taken up after the publication of the more important edition of the Copper-plates of the Rulers of Valabhi, which the Curator has already in hand. as he had noted in last year's report, and which is nearing completion. He has also sent an article on some unpublished copper-plates lying in the Watson Museum to be published in the annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental institute Poona.

ORIENTAL CONFERENCE.

9. The Curator could not be deputed to attend the 2nd Oriental Conference held in December at Calcutta, as his presence was required
here for the then approaching visit to Kathiawar of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. He had, however, sent two articles—(1) An epithet of Samudragupta and (2) The first year of Toraman’s rule in Central India—to be read on the occasion.

NUMISMATICS.

10 I am glad to be able to note that a hundred and three new coins of which thirteen are silver, one potin and the rest copper have been acquired for the Museum during the year under report. Three of these silver coins were a present to the Museum, two of them being Gadhaiya coins and one that of Kumar Gupta Mahendraditya. The former have been received from the Jodhpur Museum and the latter from Mr. N. M. Billimoria of Bhuj, to whom our thanks are due for their kindness.

11 The Advisor to the Regent Jasdan State was kind enough to send to the Curator 233 silver coins, some of which were found in a village called Kothi in the Jasdan State, for examination and they have been returned to that officer with the Curator’s remarks which show that the new find of 288 coins belongs to the period of the two Sultans of Gujarat Mahamud I (Begada) and his son Muzafar II and that the rest belong to the time of the Mogul Emperor Shah Alam II.

GIFT OF PUBLICATIONS.

12 The Museum has been receiving for many years all the publications of the Government Archaeological Department free of charge from the Director General of Archaeology. A request for the gift of similar publications was made to the Director of Archaeology in the dominions of H. E. H., the Nizam of Hyderabad and it is gratifying to note that that officer has kindly consented to comply with our request.

GIFT OF ANTIQUITIES.

13 The Government of India Archaeological Department secures every year a very large collection of valuable antiquities by excavations in different circles. These antiquities are sometimes distributed free of charge by the Government to different Museums. An application for a similar gift to this Museum had been made to the Director General of Archaeology during the year under report and the reply received from that officer shows that the matter is under consideration.

VISITORS

14 The Museum was open for 342 days during the year and the number of people who visited it amounted to 63315. Among the distin
guished visitors were H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadhra and the Thakore Saheb of Vada. Several distinguished gentlemen and Ladies who accompanied His Excellency the Governor of Bombay also took an opportunity of honouring the Museum by a visit during their short stay at Rajkot. Mr. G. S. Joshi L. C. E. Executive Engineer Ahmedabad, also visited the Museum and inspected the Archaeological collection.

**GENERAL.**

15 In conclusion I have the honour to tender my hearty thanks on behalf of the Committee to the Auditors, Azam D. J. Doshi, State Vakil Jafirabad and Azam Dolarrai J. Hath, State Vakil Chuda, for the trouble they have kindly taken in auditing the accounts of the Museum for the year 1921-22

I have the honour to remain

**Gentlemen,**

**Your most obedient servant**

C. H. Pandya

**Honorary Secretary**

Watson Museum of Antiquities

RAJKOT
GENERAL REMARKS

Tours—It will be seen from Appendix A that 55 days were spent by me on tour during the year under report and that I visited Junagadh, Jaisalmer and some other places in the Jaisalmer state, Porbandar, Dwarka and some other places in the Okhamandal Prant, Jamnagar and Bhuj (Cutch).

My chief object in going to Bhuj was to take impressions of and examine personally the very important Kshatrapa inscriptions now kept in the Fergusson Museum Bhuj. They were discovered by Diwan Bahadur Ranchhodbai Udayaram Dave, formerly Diwan of Cutch State in about 1895, who made it known at that time to the then Curator of the Watson Museum, the late Mr. Vallabhji Haridatta Acharya. But both of them did not mark their special importance, which was first noticed by Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, formerly the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey Western Circle who visited Cutch and published notes on them in his Annual Report for 1905-6. Still the inscriptions were not generally known and curiously enough Mr. Rapson, who published his Catalogue of the Kshatrapa coins in 1908 and gave in it a complete list of the Kshatrapa inscriptions then known, has not noticed them. Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar again visited Cutch and gave in his report of 1914-15 more detailed notes on them. It was perhaps then that the scholars came to know of them and their importance. But the inscriptions have not yet been regularly edited. I was naturally eager to do the work myself and I thought it necessary to go to Bhuj. My notes on these inscriptions will be found in the second part of my report.

I wish to suggest, though with some diffidence, a point for the consideration of scholars, which I marked in connection with the Kshatrapa inscriptions in Bhuj. I found that the name of the founder of the dynasty was spelt as चाटपत्य and not चाटपत्य. The stroke for the vowel आ is clearly seen and seems to have been intentionally given to the letter आ. I referred accordingly to some other Kshatrapa inscriptions—of course of a later period—and coins where the name of the founder of the family occurs. I must admit that the name is spelt चाटपत्य there. If, however, my reading

I have shown in my last year's report how important these inscriptions are.† I am now told that Mr. R. D. Banerji is editing some of the Cutch inscriptions.
of the name in Bhuj inscriptions is right can we not suppose that Chastan's name was also spelt in two ways like that of his overlord, spelt as कानिधक and कानिधक?

Another important point in connection with my Porbandar tour, which requires to be remarked is that of the correct reading of an inscription there and thereby the discovery of a new and important inscription of the Vaghela Emperor Visaldeva of Anahilvad Patan of V. S. 1515. The details of this discovery are also given in the second part.

As may be seen from Appendix B I took copies of 35 new inscriptions during this year's tour and added them to the long list of copies of Kathiawar inscriptions industriously procured by my predecessors. Some of these inscriptions were noticed by me for the first time. The full details are given in the second part.

_Epigraphy._—The Watson Museum possesses the following copper-plate inscriptions:

1. Dhink Plates of Jainkadeva of V. S. 794
2. Haddala " Dharanivardha of Shaka S. 839
3. Dhank " Shiladitya I of Gupt S. 290
4. Bhadva " Dharasena II " 252
5. Iyaveja Plate Dhruvasena I " 210
   2nd. Plate only
6. A Valabhi Plate reading upto Dharasena IV
   1st. Plate only
7. Two Plates making a complete Valabhi grant:

The first three grants were long published in I.A XII p. 151, I.A XII p. 190, I.A IX p. 237 respectively by other scholars. I have already sent an article on the fourth grant to be published in the Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute Poona.

As regards the fifth plate some remarks are necessary. In 1894 the second half of a Valabhi grant of Samvat 210† was discovered in a village called Iyaveja near Palitana in Kathiawad. Upon getting its information the then Curator of the Watson Museum, the late Mr. Vallabhji H. Acharya managed to acquire it for the Museum. He tried his best to find out the first half but in vain. In 1918 the Palitana Darbar found two plates making up a grant of Gupta Samvat 207 and a third plate, the first of an incomplete grant, all of which were sent to the Watson Museum for

*As the plates are hopelessly corroded it is not at present possible to give its details.
† The date is 210 on this plate and not 207 as was read by the late Mr. V. H. Acharya.
being deciphered. My predecessor, Mr. G. V. Acharya deciphered them and prepared their copies and returned the plates to Palitana as was ordered. The Palitana State instead of presenting the plates to the Watson Museum, to whose fund it had subscribed and of whose managing committee the Palitana State Vakil is a permanent member, presented them to the Prince of Wales Museum Bombay. While examining the copy of the first plate left by Mr. Acharya and the second plate from Iyareja lying in the Museum (5 above) I found that both these plates—the second in our Museum and the first in the Bombay Museum—make up a complete grant of Dhrusena I of Gupt-Valabhi Samvat 210. Both these plates discovered at different times and preserved also in different places are not edited. Fortunately now this complete grant can be published and I am doing that work at present.

The sixth plate noticed above is the first half of a Valabhi grant reading up to King Dharasena IV. *I have not yet been able to trace any where its latter half, and must publish it as it is, hoping that on some future occasion the latter half may be found. An article on both these will soon be sent to the Ephgraphia Indica.

The last named grant will probably be edited by Dr. V. S. Sukthankar.

2 With a view to prepare an edition containing all the copper plates of the rulers of Valabhi I have been working for more than a year. There are about 60 copper plate grants of the family so long discovered and mostly published in various journals by several scholars. It is only about eight grants that have not yet appeared in a journal but they are going to be published soon. My manuscript is almost complete and will be sent to the Press after the necessary sanction of the printing charges etc., is made by the Managing Committee of the Museum.

3 My Gujarati article on *Amarana Inscription of the Chaulukya (Vaghela) Emperor Sarangadeva of V. S. 1333 will be published in the first number of the Quarterly of the Gujarat Pura Tatva Mandir, Ahmedabad.

*Numismatic—Two finds of silver coins one consisting of 64 coins of the Gujarat Sultans discovered at Babra and the other of 191 coins of the Mogul emperors discovered at Dasada, have already been noticed in the annual reports of the Museum for 1917-18, and 1919-20. This year again a new find of 228 silver coins of the Gujarat Sultans was made.

*The last line reads thus:—

कर्मवाहिक: कर्मभारकर्माराजशाखरस्यरेषितिपरितः

The plate measures 12½×14½ and contains 31 lines of writing. The distance between the two big holes at the bottom is six inches.
discovered in a village called Kothi in the Jasdan State. These coins, together with 5 others preserved in the State treasury were kindly sent to me for examination by the Advisor to the Regent, Jasdan State. All the 333 coins were duly examined and sent back to him as was desired, with the following report on their examination:

Out of the 333 coins one coin is illegible. Two coins are of the Mongul Emperor Shah Alam II; both of the Regnal year 42, Hijri year 1215 and of the Surat Mint.

Three coins are of the Mongul Emperor Muhammad Akbar II—one having the Hijri year 1244, the second having the Regnal year 3 only and the third having the Hijri year 1246.

The remaining 327 coins are all of the two Gujarat Sultans—Mahmud I (Begarha) and his son Muzaffar II. The details are as follow:

**Mahmud I (Begarha)**

180 coins in all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Undated</th>
<th>Doubtful</th>
<th>Dated as Below</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Muzaffar II**

147 coins in all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Undated</th>
<th>Dated as Below</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

110 dated as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>902, 892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>894, 901</td>
</tr>
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The Advisor to the Regent wishes to present some of the lot to the Watson Museum Rajkot and the remaining to different Museums in India. We have not yet received the share that is to be assigned to us.

2 This year 103 coins—of which 13 are silver one potin and the remaining copper—were acquired for the Museum. Three silver coins out of this lot were presented—two Gaddiya coins by the Jodhpur Museum and one coin of Kumbargupta Mahendraditya by Mr. N. M. Billimoria of Bhuj. (Cutch) All the rest were purchased. The important addition to the Museum cabinet this year was of the Kushan, the Indo-Parthian, the Indo-Bactrian, and the Odumbara coins, which had not existed in it. The details of the coins are given in Appendix C.

Rajkot,
20-7-22

D. B. Diskalkar M. A.
Curator, Watson Museum of Antiquities
Rajkot.
NOTES ON THE PLACES VISITED DURING THE YEAR:

Junagadh—To Junagadh I had been twice—once to see the new building of the Museum wherein the large number of Archaeological objects, which had been removed elsewhere from the old building of the Museum, have been again preserved with due care. I quote the following from the Annual Report on the Administration of the Junagadh State for 1921-22 p. 79:

"The Museum contains rare articles of archaeological interest as well as copper plates and old coins of various descriptions and historical importance collected mostly from different mahals and the Uparkot. These articles have now been transferred from the Sakarbag bungalow to the spacious building adjacent to the old palace in the town (Old Kutcheri Hall), and are in charge of an Assistant Curator under the general supervision of the Principal, Bahauddin College. The annual expenditure of Rs. 2329 was sanctioned in the last year's budget for the upkeep of this department."

Another time I had been to Junagadh to see which of the copper plates of the rulers of Valabhi have been preserved in the Junagadh Museum and to refer to some books which are not in the Watson Museum and which contained important inscriptions I specially wanted to study. The Junagadh Museum possesses the following Valabhi copper-plates:

1 Timdi plates of Valabhi Sm. 252 (I. A. VII p. 68)
2 Malia " 252 (F. G. I. No. 38)
3 Navalakhi " 286 (E. I. XI p. 174)

I also purchased from a coin collector there some nice coins of the Indo-Parthian and Kushan rulers.

Jasdan.—From a friend in Jasdan I got information that a find of old silver coins is obtained in a village in the Jasdan State and that the coins had been kept by the Advisor to the Regent in his office for the purpose of deciphering. I at once went to Jasdan to examine the coins and if possible to secure the collection for the Watson Museum. Upon a general examination I found the coins to be of the two Gujarát Sultans—Mahmud,

* Besides the Valabhi plates given below there are in the Museum only the following plates as I could see.—D.B. D.

1 Una plates of Balavarmian (E. I. Vol. IX p. 1)
2 " Avanivarman ( " p. 6)
popularly called Mahmud Begada and his son Muzaffar II. The advisor to the Regent expressed his wish to send the whole lot to Rajkot (see page 8 above) and to consider the point of the gift of them to the Museum afterwards.

Jasdan claims to be a very old place. Watson says that it possibly derives its name from Swami Chastana, one of the very earliest of the Kshatrapa dynasty. But the late Mr. Vallabhji Haridatta Acharya of the Watson Museum differed from this view and proposed to derive the name from the name वशीष्ण of a person who may have founded the town.† I have, however, to express my dissent to both these derivations: Against the first I have to say that the name जसदन of the town can no doubt be philologically derived from the name चष्टन of the founder of the Kshatrapa family of Surashtra and Malwa. The locality of the town was also no doubt important in the Kshatrapa times as an inscription of Rudrasena, the son of the great grandson of Chastana of 203 A. D. was found at a short distance from Jasdan.‡ But the mere presence of an inscription and that too of a distant descendant is not sufficient to say that the town was founded by the founder of the dynasty; for Kshatrapa inscriptions are also found in other places of Kathiawad. If the town was founded by Chastana, it ought to have been of much importance, while no such thing appears. The Kshatrapas counted Junagadh as the most important place in Kathiawad. I am even inclined to suppose that Chastana himself did not come to govern Kathiawad. He was ruling at Ujjain on behalf of the Kushan emperors. It was Rudradaman, his grandson, that conquered Cutch and Kathiawad and appointed his viceroy Pahlava Suvishakha, at Junagadh. Against the second derivation I have to say that there is no evidence-epigraphic or traditional for the existence of a man named वशोधन which more suited to be the adjective of a man. I think that the name Jasdan of the town was derived from the name Jasa of a Khuman Kathi chieftain. For it is worthy of note that Jasa is a very common name with the Kathis and Jasadan is the biggest of the Kathi States. Now the word ‘Dhana’ means property or estate in Kathiawad. The town being the estate of a Kathi chieftain named Jasa was called Jasadhana. If the connection of the name of the town with the Kathis is acknowledged it becomes not a very old town. The oldest inscription found in Jasdan is of V. S. 1292, but

* Kathiawar Gazetteer p.455
unfortunately it being much worn out it is not known if any name of the place was existing there. During the rule of the Ghoris of Junagadh there the place was called Ghorigadh. Later on the town fell into the hands of the Khumans of Kherdi and was conquered from Jasa Khuman in about 1665 by Vika Khachar, the ancestor of the Khachar Kathis of Jasdan in whose possession it has since been. I think it is just probable that the town was called Jasdan after this Jasa Khuman. Any how my point is that the name of the town is not a very old one and is after some Kati chief. I may also propose that the latter part of the name Jasdan may be after जन also a common name with the Kathis.

In Jasdan proper I visited a masjid called the Kahu Pir. This was no doubt formerly a Hindu temple but was turned into a masjid by the Muhamedans most probably during the rule of the Ghoris of Junagadh. In its western wall there is a worn out inscription, When I visited the masjid it was all plastered with chunam but when I got it removed I could see eight inscribed lines in Sanskrit. The date is fortunately rather clear. It is V. S. 1292 Magh vadi 3. A few letters here and there can only be read in the rest of the inscription. It seems to record a monthly grant of six drummas by a king, राजा [ ...... ] लिखदे लिखदे the first part of whose name is not seen, for the worship of some god. Under the present circumstances when the whole of the building has been completely transformed into a masjid it is not possible to say to which god the temple was dedicated.

I visited several places in and about the Jasdan town—the Apaghati vav, the Samadhi of Apa Joita, a Kati Bhagat, the Alan Sagar, the village Bakhalvad two miles from Jasdan—but I did not find any inscription older than hundred years. Only on the 4th pagalas of Apa Joita's Samadhi I could see an inscription of V.S. 1877 recording the name of the Bhagat.

Ghela Somanath—I next visited the shrine of Somanath, at a distance of eleven miles to the north east of Jasdan and a mile from the village named Piplia. The solitary temple of Somanath is situated in a very charming locality on the eastern bank of the river called Ghela, after which the God seems to have been called Ghela Somanath to distinguish him from Patan Somanath. In a spacious compound enclosed on four sides by a wall are two temples of Shiva. The main temple of Somanath is to the north of the other which is of Nilakantha Mahadeva. Between these two temples there is a small open ground enclosed on the west by a wall which shows signs of a masjid. I could not get any satisfactory explanation as to the existence of a masjid in the middle of the two temples. Of the two tem-
ples the main temple of Somanath seems to have been re-built very recently. No inscription is engraved in it. On the door of the other temple of Nilakantha, however, are two Gujarati inscriptions, one of V. S. 1798 recording that a temple was built at the cost of 625 R. by Davagar and the other records that in V. S. 1850 magh Sudi 4 Thakor Shri Vakhatsingji had come there to worship Mahadeva Somanath, together with his officers, the Diwan, ministers and 1000 horsemen. This visit to Ghele Somanath by the Bhavnagar Maharaja might have taken place on his way back from Jasdan where he had gone to humble Vajsur Khachar, the powerful Kathi ruler of the place.

To the west of the Somanath temple outside the courtyard is a Sati's Palia fixed in the ground. It records that Jamani, the wife of Jasa became Sati in V.S. 1575. On a hillock, in front of the main temple is built a Sati's Deri exactly facing the God Somanath. The Sati is said to be Minaldevi, the wife of Ra Kawat the Chudasaman ruler of Junagadh. It is said she was a devotee of Siva, and all the while thought of nothing but the contemplation of the God. Hence her deri was built in front of the Somanath temple in such a way that the sati can have the sight of Siva all the time. The tradition with the common people goes that at midnight the Sati comes to worship the God in person. The Deri has an inscription only 25 years old.

On the southern side of the river are about 10 palias on a mount. Only one of them bears a much worn out inscription of V.S. (17)99.

Gadha—I next visited the Gadha, sometimes called Hingol gadha, eleven miles to the north east of Jasdan. There is nothing of Archaeological importance there. The present fortress (Gadha) was built only in V. S. 1859 as an inscription there states. There are a few remains of the old fortress to the south just a—little below the present one.

Bhoiru—At a distance of 12 miles to the northeast of Jasdan is a small village called Bhoiru, which I visited next. It derives its name from a big cave (Guj=Bhoiru) to the south of the village, on a neighbouring hill. There are a few palias fixed between the village and the Bhoiru, but they are in a bad state of preservation. Only a few letters here and there could be read on them. On one I could read V. S. 1835 but the person—or rather the man, because the picture of a horseman was engraved on it while on the palia of a woman the picture of a hand is engraved in a right angle, in whose name it was raised could not be read. The tradition goes that there was on the hill a fort in old times which was destroyed by the Chudasama ruler Ra Khengar (II). There is however no trace left to suppose in that way.
The Cave or Bhoiru, after which the village is called Bhoiru is carved out in a small hill and faces to the east. The Bapat Jasdan Railway line passes from near it. On the cave is a small house built where a Bava lives. The entrance to the cave is about 5 by 2½ ft. The inside of the cave seems to have been much filled with earth and is very dirty. The darkness ruling in it, it is an unpleasant task to enter it. When we entered the cave we saw a hall about 10 ft. north to south and 12 ft. east to west. To the west of the hall and in front of the main entrance there seems to be another entrance perhaps the door of a Garbhagar (or Nijamandira as they call it in Kathiawad). But it is buried and we could not go further. In the middle of the hall are two carved out pillars of rough workmanship, about 7 ft. high supporting the ceiling. To the north the cave did not exceed much as that part was filled with earth. But to the south when we turned we saw two more pillars on the east and the others to its west giving us to understand that the cave extended much to the south. But it was all darkness, the light could not stand and for want of pure air we could not go further, the cave as I saw it could not give me any idea as to what it was, but I think it is an ordinary carved out portion of the hill fashioned in the form of a temple. Some of the people who had come to show us the cave said, as is many times the case, that the cave extends as far as the town Jasdan but that the way is buried. Upon my proposal to the Deputy Kamadar saheb of the State, who had kindly accompanied me, that the state should better excavate the cave and form its exact idea, he said that the state would consider the point.

Sardhar.—On my way back to Rajkot from Jasdan I made a halt at Sardhar the chief town of a Mahal of the Rajkot state at a distance of 15 miles from Rajkot on the Rajkot Bhavnagar road. The town is surrounded by a strong wall. There is a very fine and large tank at a short distance from it. To the south of the town out-side the wall there are some palais but they are of very modern times. On two of V S. 1769—Sudi 8, Saturday I could read the name of Valaji Ghavalamana (?) No inscriptions of older dates could be found. Sardhar however claims some antiquity. In the Kathiawad Volume of the Bombay Gazetteer (p. 649) the following is stated:

Sardhar is said to have been a conquest of Lakha Phulani, but this is merely a tradition. It was certainly held by the Vaghehas, for many years and was in their possession at the time of Akbar. Sardhar is being described in the Ain-i-Akbari as being a possession of the Vaghehas. But it was conquered from them by the Muhammadans who placed a strong
Than a there. Afterwards, the Khacher Kathis of Bhadla on the dissolution of the empire conquered the town but were unable to retain it and they were forced to yield it to Thakor Ranmalji of Rajkot. Sardhar has been since then in the possession of the Thakor of Rajkot.

Porbandar—I left Rajkot on 16-11-21 for Porbandar or Sudampuri as the Hindu pilgrims would better call it. It has been the Jethwa capital since only the last 150 years. Yet there are some important Archaeological remains in the city as there are in the adjoining parts of it.

The earliest inscription found in Porbandar is of V. S. 1315. It is on a thin slab of stone at present lying in the shop of a confectioner called Dahya Kandoi in the Mitthi Mandvi. It is there for many years and no body knows from where it was brought there. The inscribed portion has pitiably suffered much and cannot be clearly read, Mr. Jai Krishna Indrajit, a famous Botanist, and the retired forest officer of Porbandar and the late Mr. V. H. Acharyad read a few letters here and there and thought its date to be (12)15, Mr. G. V. Acharya in his annual report for 1910-11 p. 39 remarked that the date of the inscription might be 1315 or 1415, and read the inscription as belonging to a king called Vikramasinha. By constant application to the inscription, I have, however, found that the inscription is very important and belongs to the Chaulukya Vaghela Sovereign Visaldeva and that it is dated V. S. 1315. We have only one more inscription of the sovereign—a copperplate grant from Kadi in Gujarat, dated V. S. 1317 and published by Dr. Buhler in Indian Antiquary Vol. VI p. 210. The present inscription coming from the westernmost part of his empire makes a valuable addition. The stone has above the inscribed portion the picture of a cow with her calf beautifully engraved. The inscription as I have just said cannot be fully read but it seems to record possibly the grant of some land together with the gift of a cow (i.e. स्तन्त्रनाथिक्रिया) during the reign of Panchas headed by ? over the province of Saurashtra when Visaldeva was ruling at Anhilvad and Nagad was conducting all the affairs of the state as his prime minister. This Nagada is the same as that mentioned in the Kadi plates and in the Kodinar Prashastis of the poet Nanaka. (I. A. XI p. 100). That he was a Nagar by caste is known from the letter as well as from Harshagani, the author of the Vastupalacharit.

Another inscription, which was not noticed before by any body is dated V. S. 1320. It is on a yellow stone pedestal of an image in the south east corner of the stone carved staircase leading down to the Kedarkund in front of the Kedareshwar temple. In the place of the inscription there
is a little darkness and so it is not easily seen. The whole place is naturally very damp and as a result of that a larger part of the inscription and the image are peeled off and nothing beyond लघुस्थि ६५५ वर्ग in the first line can be seen. In a few years even these letters are bound to disappear if no precaution is taken. Even these few words are of very much importance, as from them we can say that the Kedareshwar temple in front of which the Kedarkund is carved in must be at least as old as this inscription. No other old inscription is seen there. The one fixed in the wall of the temple and facing to the east is quite a new one—of Sm. 1894— and records that the temple was repaired by Bai Shri Rupalibai mother of the late Rana Shri Vikramati.

There are two other old temples—possibly older than the one just described, of much Archaeological importance. One is called the Surya temple. There is much Darkness in this Sun temple. It is wholly built of stone. There is no old inscription in it. It must be I think of the Chaulukyan period.

There is the other temple of Gopalalal as old as the Sun temple, just adjoining it. Curiously enough Dr. Burgess or Mr. Cousens does not mention this temple though they have referred to some other comparatively modern temples. The reason is perhaps that the Gopalalal temple is wholly transformed into a private dwelling. Though it is adjoining the Surya temple the way to it lies from another lane of the city and through a private house. There is a wall between the two temples. The temple is in a very bad condition. The tradition goes that it was destroyed by Allauddin Khilji before he went to Bileshwar to destroy the Mahadeva temple there. The shikhara is destroyed. There are lying here and there stones of the temple which have been used by the Pujari for building his private dwelling, which touches the main part of the temple. There is no image in the temple the मित्रस्थिर being partly closed by a permanent wall. Some brass images are kept at the entrance of the Nijamandir. The Sabhamandapa is very spacious having on its ceiling very beautifully designed specimens of architecture mostly in a ruinous condition. The southern part of the space for Pradakshina is permanently closed with broken furniture etc. of the Pujari. A portion of the back part of the temple is only accordingly seen on the northern part. The outward part of the temple has a northern and a western niche containing broken but fine images. The Pujari or rather the owner of the temple is a young Nagar Brahmana who showed me a copperplate in his possession of V. S. 1752 in Gujarat recording some concessions to Bhat Raghava Somaji by order of the Maharana Shri Shultanji.
He could show me no other record or give me any important information as regards the temple. I wish some experienced archaeologist visit the temple and report to the Darbar for its conservation.

The temples of Lankeshwar and Dudheshwar built of stone in the north of the city seem to be very old but no inscription is found there.

In a small temple of Padmini Mata of the Kharwa community of Porbandar is fixed in the south west corner a slab of stone bearing Sanskrit inscription of V. S. 1334, Ashwin Shudi 14. Unfortunately a large portion of the inscription in the south west corner has been peeled off and the lower portion of the inscription cannot be clearly read. From what remains we see names of some state officers constituting a Panchakula. The name Palha there is very important. He is most probably the same Palha of the Amarana inscription of V. S. 1331, who was appointed viceroy over Saurashtra by Sarangdeva Vaghela. Sarangdeva is not mentioned in this inscription though it is of his time.

In Holi Chakla in the courtyard of the house of Adhyaru Ghelaram Premgajar Kavi is a small Deri containing a patio of V. S. 1631 Kartik Sudi 3 recording the death of Adhyaru Someshwar, the Rajgar, Adhyaru is the corruption of Adhvaryu and Rajgar of Rajaguru. He was the ancestor of the present family of the priests to the Ranasahib of Porbandar.

A beautifully engraved inscription on a black stone is lying near the water cistern in the Darbargadh recording in 8 lines of Sanskrit-Gujarati, that in V. S 1896 ( the tank called ) Bhojsara was dug to the east of the Sudampuri by Ripaliba, who is mentioned in the Kedareshwar temple inscription of V. S. 1894.

Outside the city to the north of the railway station is an archaeologically important place called that of the Porav Mata, Pandit Jaikrishna Indrajit the famous Botanist of Porbandar was kind enough to accompany me and show me the place. The reason why the Mata ( goddess ) was called Porava was explained to me by him thus -The Gujarati word पौरव means to ford. Before the Jubilee bridge was constructed the people would go to Porbandar by fording the water of the sea at the Porav Mata’s place. Even now cattle from Porbandar going to the Jungles ford from there. The Mata’s temple facing to the north is now wholly fallen down. It seems to have fallen down very recently. What a sad thing it is that our people even now do not see the value of preserving ancient and important objects. The stones used for the temple are very large and beautifully engraved.
There are nine images of Matrakas and one of dancing Ganpati kept in an enclosure to the north-east of the ruins of the temple. They must have been formerly in the temple but seem to have been fortunately removed when it was thought the temple would no longer stand. Though these images are not in a fair condition what remains with the goddesses and their vahanas is sufficient to show that they are interesting specimens of old sculpture. I wish the State would remove these images as well as other interesting inscriptions like that of Visaladeva, to the rooms of the State Library or allow the Watson Museum to take them to Rajkot. Such images of Matrakas are rarely seen in Kathiawad. There is a palio in a small shrine in front of the ruins of the temple, recording the death of Paramar Palhana Rudradas (? ) in V. S. 1591.

Porbandar is famous for its white stone, and various specimens of stone found in the State have been kept in the upper storey of the State Library. The Botanical collection made by Pandit Jaikrishna Indrajit, from the State, especially from the Barda hills can also be seen there. In the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held recently in Rajkot these were shown together with many other fine ones including the coffee from the Barda hills. The Dheds of Porbandar are very skilful weavers as may be seen from the only fact that they won medals in the Exhibition.

OKHAMANDAL

I sailed to Dwarka on 16-17-21. I had expected to discover in Dwarka and the rest of the Okhamandal Prant many important inscriptions etc., as the province is not much visited by Archaeologists. Burgess and Cousens have not a line for Dwarka or the Okhamandal in their antiquities of Kathiawad. The reason why Archaeologists very rarely visit the Prant is more probably because it does not possess important antiquities than because it is a troublesome task to travel in it. Except for the big and lofty temple of Ranachodrai, at Dwarka, where thousands of Hindu pilgrims go every year it has not much importance Okhamandal, as it sometimes means—(Okha=bad and Mandal=country) is an extremely unpleasant tract of land devoid of fertile fields, flourishing villages, and beautiful rivulets. It has been made more unpleasant and barren by the Vaghersas, a brave but turbulent and lawless tribe who know nothing of refined ways of life and except the Mianas of Malla the like will not be found throughout Kathiawad. From the earliest times to the present day this Prant is mostly inhabited by such people. It is no wonder thus that no important objects of Archaeological interest are found there. Though there is no natural boundary to separate Okhamandal from the rest of the Kathiawad peninsula, it has always been considered more or less like a separate province which.
has very little to do with the rest of Kathiawad. The Railway which
is being constructed to the northern-most point of the Okhamandal from
Jammagar will, I think, rapidly remove this aloofness of this small province.

Very little is accordingly known of the early history of Okhamandal.
Indeed it is so encrusted with ludicrous legends and misty tradition that
any attempt to dispel the historical darkness of the land by separating truth
from fiction, and thus concentrating a few feeble rays of light on its pri-
meval state, is almost a fruitless task. Leaving aside the Pauranik account
of Krishna and Yadavas and the jumble of bardic legends there is no im-
portant historical material found in the province except the Kshatrapa
stelae and the Dhinki copperplates. Two copperplate grants—one of V. S.
947 and the other of Yudhisthira Smavat 3663 are in the possession of
the Shankaracharya of Sharada Matha at Dwarka. But there is a very strong
doubt as regards their reliability. They are described by the late Mr. H. H.
Dhruba in his book entitled ‘Baroda State Delegate at the VIII. Inter-
national Congress of Orientalists held at Stockholm and Christiania.’ A few
inscriptions have been discovered in the province but they are by the
inclemencies of the sea weather mostly worn out and cannot be read.
They are besides more or less of modern times.

Dwarka or Okhamandal is very rarely mentioned in epigraphic
material found elsewhere or in other historical documents. The Palitana
plates of the Garulaka king Simhadityya of Gupta Samvat 255 (A.D. 574)
mention that his father Varahadas II had defeated the ruler of Dwarka
but very unfortunately the name of the Dwarka king even is not
recorded. This is as far as my knowledge goes the earliest epigraphic mention
of Dwarka and its king. From the Muhammedan times i.e. from the six-
teneth century A. D. Okhamandal is sometimes mentioned in other records.
‘Okhagi’ was a district of the Sthoru Sarkar.

Dwarka—Dwarka is famous for its possessing the most celebrated
temple of Shri Krishna, called also Ranchhodrai, who after his seventeenth
battle with Jarasandha fled from Mathura, arrived with his army of
Yadavas at Okhamandal, conquered all the western part of the Kathiawad

*Watson, Kathiawad Gazetteer p. 586
*Luders’s List of Northern Inscriptions No. 962
†I. A. XII p. 151
‡Epi. Ind. Vol. XI p. 16
§For Pauranik references to Dwarka in Vasudava Upanishad, Mahabharat etc.
see I.A.XVI p. 84 ff
peninsula and declared himself king at Dwarka. Tradition goes that Vajramabha, his great grandson built the present famous temple of Ranchhodrai sometimes called जेबोलाक्ष घंटर, meaning the handsomest temple in the three worlds, and also जगन मंदिर ( or देहर ) meaning the one temple on the earth. The temple is no doubt a very grand and lofty one visible from a very long distance—from about 20 miles in a steamer. East to west it is about 90 ft. and north to south about 70 ft. Its height, they say, is about 150 ft. I think, however, that it is about 100 ft. It has five storeys.

On the fourth storey there is an uninformed image of a goddess, thickly plastered with 'Sindur' and called Shakti Mata. On the fifth storey is a dom called 'Ladva Deheru,' the way to it is by a stone ladder. On this dom there is a stone pillar called 'Divan dandi,' where there is a huge flag fluttering all the while. When at the wish of a pilgrim a new flag replacing the old one is to be raised a big lamp is lighted on the Diva Dandi, at night. The topmost part of the Shikhar is made of silver and gilted with gold. From the top the view around is simply indescribable. On some pillars just in front of the Nijamandir are engraved inscriptions of V.S. 1601, 1691 and 1675 recording simply the names of certain pilgrims. The Nijamandir faces to the west. The image of Krishna, or of Ranchodrai as it is locally called, is of black marble about 23½ ft. high. The image popularly called of Krishna i.e., Vishnu is technically of Trivikrama, as it has Shankha, Chakra, Gada and Padma, in its lower left hand, upper left hand, upper right hand and lower right hand respectively as prescribed in the Hindu science of Iconography. In fact in all the temples popularly called as dedicated to Vishnu or Krishna, his eighth incarnation, in Dwarka or Bet as also elsewhere I found the images to be scientifically of Trivikrama, one of the twenty-four names of Vishnu. There is not a single image strictly of Vishnu or of Shri Krishna i.e. Shankha, Chakra, Gada, and Padma, being in the upper left hand, lower left hand, lower right hand and upper right hand respectively in the case of Vishnu’s image and in the lower right hand, lower left hand, upper right hand and upper left hand respectively in the case of Shri Krishna’s image.

Because of the destructive action of the elements at Dwarka by which every article there, be it of metal, wood or even of stone, is very soon

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* Jain accounts, e.g. Shrutunjaya Mahatmya, state that it was built by Kuber for Krishna in one night. See L. A. XXX p. 300 ff. Another tradition, which has some historical meaning says that it was built by a Gupta king from the Gangetic Delta.

x T. A. Gopinathrao's Hindu Iconography Vol. I part I p. 231 or Memoir of the Archaeological Survey of India No. 2 p. 25.

§ Three Vishnu images preserved in the Watson Museum are also strictly of Trivikrama. I do not know why most of the so-called Vishnu images found throughout India are of Trivikrama. Experts would better try to find out the reason.
disintegrated, the main temple of Ranchhodrai has always to undergo repairs. When I went there the repairs were going on. As a result of that it is impossible to know of the architecture of the temple though it is most likely to be of a simple style. Layers after layers of cement have all covered the original architecture. A local man who showed me all through the temple told me that there were several inscriptions which have been hidden and lost because of the repairs. On the second floor of the temple are fixed in the walls four inscribed stones probably brought from elsewhere, two of which are of V. S. 1624, one of 1634 and on the fourth no date is to be seen. The letters are so awkwardly engraved that nothing important can be made out of the individual letters.

In the courtyard where the temple of Ranchhodrai stands there are also other temples, the important of which are the following. The temple of Devaki, the mother of Shri Krishna, is just in front of the main temple. On pillars of this temple can be seen traces of some worn out inscriptions. In one I could see only the Samvat 1680. In the pradakshina rooms of this temple there are in the niches broken images of Narasimhavatar, Mahishasur-mardini etc., of fine workmanship. There is a Bengali inscription in the floor. The way of inscribing it is uncommon and hence I give it below:-

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{वितामह} & \text{श्रीमदनंदेशाल \ दे} \\
\text{वितामही} & \text{स्वर्गिया भ्रमणश्रृवदन} \ दाताः \\
\text{पिता} & \text{श्रीसुरेशसेवाम \ दे} \\
\text{माता} & \text{स्वर्गिया \ ...... \ दाती} \\
\text{श...} & \text{श्रीधिविकेर्म \ दे} \\
\text{श्रीमती मदरायुतरी \ दासी} & \?
\end{array}
\]

To the south-west of the main temple there is one of Madhavrai. On both the sides of the stone door there are engraved pictures of human paws numbering about twenty. Below these are worn out inscriptions. Just in front of this temple there is another facing to the west. It is of Trikamrai. The image of Trikamrai as also of Madhavarai is like that of Ranchhodrai. In the north-west corner of this temple there are images of Ganapati and Saraswati. On the pedestal of the latter are engraved two lines the first of which clearly reads \text{श्री नववत 1916 वर गः 1882} and the second is mostly covered with cement. On the floor paved with stone between the main temple and these two temples there are many inscriptions in modern characters; but being constantly rubbed by the pilgrims' feet and also because of the bad sandy stone nothing can be made out of them. In the compound there are also the temples of Kalvurai, Parashottamrai,
Ambaji, Dattatraya, Laxmi Narayan, Kushekshwar Mahadeva and of the
Pattaranis of Ranchodrai–Jambuvati, Radha, Laxmi and Satyabhaman—In
the inside of Shri Shankaracharya’s Matha behind the main temple there
is a loose slab of sand stone bearing a Gujarati inscription in eight lines
recording the passing away of the Shankaracharya Shri Hayagrivanand
Saraswati in the bright half of Shravana of V.S. 1872. Another piece of
stone lying there bears a worn out inscription on which the words नामित
मित्र दुर्दर्पणी can however be read. The Shankaracharya was out of
Dwarka when I had been there and unfortunately I could not see there-
fore the two copperplates noted above by me as also other historical
material with him.

When we go out of the courtyard towards the Gomati river, to the
south by the southern door, called Moksha Bari–the northern door called
the Svarga Bari is the main entrance to the temple from the town—we
come across several temples which look older than they actually are and
palias mostly worn out and sometimes bearing dates in the last two cen-
turies. The most important of these temples is the one of Sangam Nar-
ayan, just at the place where the Gomati falls into the sea, and hence
named accordingly.

As is always the case with sacred places in India there are in
Dwarka many more temples, Kundas, wells etc., named after various gods
most of which are of no archaeological interest. The Chakra Tirtha and the
temple of Chakra Narayana are of very ancient fame like the main temple.
One is supposed to get Moksha if one’s corpse is burnt here. The bones if
thrown into the Tirtha are supposed to take the form of a Chakra. For some
description of this readers would better see Indian Antiquary Vol XVI p.84 ff.
A temple of great archaeological interest is that of Rukmini, the wife of
Shri Krishna, situated at a short distance to the north-west of the town. It
stands on a spacious platform about five feet high from the ground. It
faces to the west. The way to it is by a stone staircase to the south. The
Nijamanandir contains a small image of Rukmini, the Mandapa about 10×12
ft. has nothing particularly interesting, but from the outside the temple
is very finely engraved with human figures etc. In fact this is the only
temple through out Okhamandal the old and excellent architecture of
which is more or less still in tact. In front of this temple is on the same
platform a porch supported by four massive pillars which is said to be the
Mandava where the marriage of Krishna with Rukmini took place.

The most important and I may say the most ancient object of
Archaeological interest in Dwarka is the stone pillar inscription, or
septulchral stela (cf विमानकार्य in line 3) of 200 A.D. of the time of the M.K. Swami Rudrasena. It was originally found on the banks of a large tank at Mulvasar, a village at a distance of 10 miles to the east of Dwarka. It is now fixed in the ground near the library. The stone bears one line inscribed horizontally and four lines below it inscribed perpendicularly. The single line contains the word 'Vanijakasya' only, meaning 'of Vanijaka' while the four lines record that the stone pillar was established by the son of Vanijaka on the fifth day of the dark half of Vaishakha in the year 122 of the king Mahakshatrapa Swami Rudrasena. The latter part of the fourth line is not clear. The second word in the third line was not correctly read before and hence Rapson in his Catalogue of Andhra and Kshatrapa coins p lxii was required to say that the purport of the inscription was uncertain. The editor of the Bhavnagar Prachina Shodha Sangraha part 1 p. 52 thought that the object of the inscription was the making of a tank, probably because it was found near a tank. But I can say that the third line of the inscription contains the word विमानकार्य which can clearly be read and hence the object of the inscription is quite certain. Such Lastis or Vastis—as the word is also found in the Buj inscriptions referred to below—were it seems, frequently raised during the Kshatrapa times. Two points are to be marked with regard to this inscription. Generally in Kshatrapa inscriptions the full genealogy is given. But here it is altogether wanting. Secondly Rudrasena I to whom the date 122 belongs—the date is clearly 122—never bears the epithet Swami in any of his coins, so it is unusual in the present case.

Seth Purushottam Vishram Majji J. P. whose interest in historical matters is too well known is an inhabitant of Dwarka. He has made in his house there, a very nice collection of objects of Geological and Archaeological interest.

Vasai.—This is now an insignificant village at a distance of 5 miles to the north of Dwarka. But it was in ancient times a very populous and prosperous trade centre of Okhamandal. Tradition goes that it was founded by Kanakasena, the Chavda ruler of Okhamandal and was called Kanaka puri after him. There are ruins of an old temple said to be of Kanakeshwar Mahadeva facing to the east in the western part of the village. The big stones of the Sabha mandapa are lying here and there in the compound. When we enter by the main door of the temple we come in a small room all built of stone. There is another door and inside is the Nijamandir. There is a raised platform, or Simhasana in it. No image is seen on it. But it is certain from the presence of the Simhasana that it was not a Shiva temple as is popularly supposed. It may have been formerly a Jain temple though
it is not unlikely that it was of Krishna or Rama. For there are no proofs to suppose whether it was Brahmanical or Jain. The temple shows no details of architecture. Among the loose stones in the compound there is one in the south-east corner bearing a worn out inscription in nine lines. It is impossible to make out anything from that. The beginning of it can probably be read thus—क्रक्षव ॥१॥वर्ष

There are ruins of another temple to the east of the town said to be of a Jain temple also built by Kanaksena. This temple facing to the west is no doubt a Jain one as can be seen from the broken sculptures in the outer part of the main entrance as well as in the remaining part of the temple. Most of the temple— which must have been a very large one— is fallen down except the main part. No Shikhar however is to be seen. The big slabs of stone forming the dom are in such a precarious condition that they may fall down at any time. The inside of the dom is very exquisitely engraved and one cannot but think that the temple in its original condition must have been a very fine specimen of ancient architecture most probably of the late Chaulukyan period. I searched for an inscription in the ruins but could not find any. As far as I know this temple is the only remaining evidence to show that Jainism was also existing side by side with Brahmanism in Okhamandal. There are a few houses of Jains at Aramada, but no Jain Derasar is seen in the Prant. There were it is said some Jain temples in the But but now not even their ruins are to be seen there. I found a Jain image in a Devi’s temple but nobody knows from where it was brought. It must have been from one of the former Derasars. Considering these points it will be seen how important these ruins of the Jain temple at Vasai are. Efforts must soon be made to preserve them. The ruin of the temple was hastened by the turbulent Vaghers who whenever pursued by the British and the Gaekwar armies took to the temple which had suffered in the attempt to drive them out. Similarly the preservation of the ruins of the temple is likely to be put off for the same reason.* I wish, however, that the Baroda Government will take the necessary precautions not to allow at least the standing part of the temple to collapse. Behind the temple there is a large and old well much of which is now filled with earth and tangled brush wood. At a short distance to the north-east of the village there

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* For the same reason the Government had to cut down throughout Okhamandal a number of trees and destroy much of the Thar jungle and tangled brushwood, which often times gave shelter to the rebels. As a result of this one would imagine what decrease must have happened in the yearly rainfall of Okhamandal which is by nature poor in vegetation,
are small temples or Deris. One of which has in it broken images of Ganapati and Shiva Parvati. One Deri is said to be of Nilakantha Mahadeva.

Baradia—This is a village 2½ miles to the east of Dwarka. There are ruins of a large temple of simple architecture and said to be of Rama. On a pillar of the Nijamandir only the word सुबर्मोपाय meaning the architect, Gopal, in modern characters can be seen. In front of this temple is another temple facing to the east. It is said to be consecrated to Laxmana. Usually we find the temple of Rama containing also the image of Laxmana, but in this village there are two separate temples of Rama and Laxmana. Unfortunately they are mostly ruined. There are no images to be seen. In the Nijamandir of Laxman's temple there is a Gujarati inscription in five lines recording that one Damodar, an inhabitant of Navanagar built the temple of Laxman in Samvat 1645. Two furlongs to the west of this temple is a solitary temple on a hilloc consecrated to Harasadhi Mata. It seems to be rebuilt very recently.

Gorij—This village is eight miles to the north-east of Dwarka. There is nothing beyond the old wall round the village that is worth mention. On the sea-shore to the south of the village is a place called Sitakund. The Kathiawar Gazetteer p. 588 says that it was formerly the capital of a Syrian warrior, called Sukkur Belim, who had invaded and conquered Okhamandal in old times as the tradition goes. The village was then called Ghajni.

Varawala—This is a beautiful and rich village about three miles to the north of Dwarka. It has some wells of sweet water, beautiful gardens, fertile fields, large houses of rich merchants who make money in Bombay, and some newly built temples. In the dull barren tract of Okhamandal this village is like a paradise. But there are no objects of antiquarian interest.

Mojapa and Makampur—On the way to Aramada from Varawala I stopped for some hours at Mojapa and Makampur—two very small and uninteresting villages where I did not find any useful object.

Aramada—This is the northernmost village of Okhamandal. Aramada now a small village was formerly an important town in the province it being the capital of the Vadhela Ranas, a representative of whose line still lives there in the old palace sinking to decay, as a pensioner of the Gaekwar.
Outside the village to the south is a very large number of palias or memorial stones fixed on small platforms. About eight of these bear the same date—Samvat 1624—eleventh day of the bright half of Bhadrapada—and record the deaths of different soldiers in the fight. That it was a sea fight can be seen from the pictures engraved on the palias of boats and the soldiers therein striking one another with swords. The Ranasaheb of Aramada said that they were the palias of his forefathers and their soldiers. It is not known with whom the fight was going on. Then again there are two palias bearing Samvat 1776 one Asadha Vadi 9 and the other Maha Vadi 15. Recording the deaths of two Ranas whose names are not clear. Near the palace is a temple of Muralidhar owned by Pipa Bhagat. On the wall of a Barot’s Deli near it are two inscriptions with the same contents that the charana’s Deli was repaired in Samvat 1760 by Bhojaraj the son of Kunvar Shri Manamji. There is in the village an old temple of Nilakantha Mahadeva of simple architecture which was repaired by Ashubha the queen of Jam Jasa in Samvat 1857. It is said that its shikhara was broken by Muhammad Begada when he had invaded Okhamandal. There is also a temple of Mahishasuramardini. The image undoubtedly a very nice sculpture is said to have been found quite in tact while digging near a large banyan tree the site of which is shown nearby. The most interesting place for which Aramada will ever remain famous is the Panjor Pir. There are in a courtyard six Muhammadan tombs five of which are about seventy feet long and the sixth about half as much. It is said that the former belong to five brothers and the latter to their sister. In breadth the tombs are like ordinary Muhammadan tombs but in length they are no doubt extraordinary. I have never seen so long tombs. It is also said that they are of warriors who had come from Assyria and had conquered Okhamandal. Unfortunately we can get no more information of these Assyrian brothers and their sister. Upon the door to the enclosure where the six tombs are built there is a stone inscription fixed with its inscribed face downwards. But the inscription though it seems to be in Devanagari and probably in sanskrit cannot be deciphered with any sort of trouble.

Beyt—From Aramada the gulf is to be crossed to go to Beyt. This small island is sometimes called simply Beyt or Beyt Shankhoddhar. The tradition for the name is that there Vishnu in his first avatar of Matsya killed the demon Shankhasur and saved the people from being troubled by him. The name is also due to the similarity of its configuration to the conch shell. Though the temples in the Beyt may have been of ancient fame most of them have been re-built quite in modern times. The temple of Ranchhodrai and those of his four wives Laxmi, Satybhama, Radha,
Jambuvatı and that of his mother Devaki are built very recently, probably in V.S. 1917 by Shrimant Khunderav Gaekwar, as the black marble inscription in 11 lines fixed in the wall of the Radhikaji's temple mentions that the temple was built in V.S. 1917. About the destruction of the old temples the Kathiawad Gazetteer p. 602 speaks thus: "During the assault of the fort by a British force under Colonel Donovan they were all partially destroyed by artillery fire, and afterwards blown up by gun-powder." Perhaps the oldest and the most important temple in old times was that of Shankha Narayan at a short distance to the east of the Ranchhodarai temple. It is not known why the former is not so much honoured. When I visited it I found that no body even cared to keep it clean. There is a new Shankha Narayan temple built to the south of the old one which is regularly visited by the pilgrims though its importance is less than that of the Ranchhodrai. The tradition goes that the image of Shankha Narayan in this temple was established by one Shiva Sangana in V.S. 1607. It seems to have been specially patronised by the Raos of Cutch from old times to the present day. For an inscription there tells us that it was repaired in V.S. 1774 by Maharao Pragji, the king of Cutch. It was again repaired in V.S. 1852 by the king of the same line. It was once more repaired by the mother of the Maharao of Cutch in V.S. 1937. In front of this temple there is an enclosure containing several large and beautifully carved palais one of which speaks that Rana Akberjaji, son of Rana Sangramji died in V.S. 1720 Bhadarara Sud 1. He must have been evidently the Vadhel Rana of Aramada and Beyt. Near by there are six Palais all of the same date. Samvat 1856 Phagad Vid 11, Kavau-recording the deaths of soldiers—Bhanaji Pujaji Desalji, Pujaji Sagabhai, etc, in the fight with the English. [अमरिन्ता भागड़ामी ( also वदेहला ) तरण पाषळा ] This fight no doubt took place between the people of the Rana and the British who had attacked the island for the first time. The Gazetteer (p. 594) speaks probably of the same incident as follows—"About the year (A.C.) 1804—this date for the first connection of the British with the island requires to be corrected from our inscriptions—the pirates captured a Bombay vessel sailing up the coast and threw the crew and passengers overboard, amongst whom were, it is said, an Englishman and his wife. The Bombay Government despatched a war vessel to inflict summary punishment for this outrage, but the commander appears to have returned to Bombay without accomplishing his object." There is every reason to suppose that the Beyt was successfully defended against the first attack of the British invaders with the cost of the lives of warriors like those above referred to. It took fourteen more years to completely subjugate the island when in A.C. 1816 the combined forces of the British and the Gaekwar reduced to subjection the whole of the
Oshamandal including the Beyt. By the treaty of 18th, November 1817, it went under the Sovereignty of the Gaekwar.

There is a number of inscriptions, but within the last hundred years in the place called Maha Prabhu’s Baitkaka named after the great Vaishvanar Vallabhiacharya. It is much honoured by the followers of Pusti Marga.

In the right hand wall of the stairs to the Ranchhoda Talava there is a Gujarati inscription on white marble. It records that the tank (Talava) called Damasar was fallen down and that it was rebuilt by Bakhaji Appaji Kalambkar of Satara in state employ in Samvat 1861. It is clear from this that the Ranchhoda Talava was formerly called Damasar. This is shown by another inscription which very fortunately I found while walking in the Ram Vadi and which was not known even to the owner of the garden. After making the stone clear I found that it contained ten lines in Marathi language. Very unfortunately the first three figures of the Samvat are broken away, only the unit figure 9 being seen. The other details of the date, quite clear, are Magha Sud 5. It records that Bhagavanta Dada Kulkarni resident of Jamb Jalagaoon in Wai Desha in the employ of Damaji Gaekwar Subhedar Samsheer Bahadar, son of Pilaji, built the tank. The last four lines cannot be clearly read. One more name Bhiwajipant, however, can be seen. This inscription is important firstly because it is one of the earliest Marathi inscriptions in Kathiawars. Damaji ruled between 1732-1758 A.C. The Damasar lake must have been built therefore sometime in the 36 years rule. The second point which is rather difficult for solution is the so early date of Damaji Gaekwar in Beyt. Damaji son of Pilaji was only one who was a very powerful king and who had first conquered a larger part of Gujarar and Kathiawar. Oshamandal we have seen above was conquered in A.C. 1816 and how could he order to build a tank in Beyt? A suggestion, I think, may be made for the solution of this point in the absence of more evidence. Damaji Gaekwar may have visited Beyt as a pilgrim and not as a conqueror and may have ordered his officer to dig a tank for the use of the pilgrims.

There is a small but old temple of a goddess, called Mamji, Mata, the family goddess of the Banas of Aramada. In this temple there is lying...
a Jain image of white marble. The pujari does not know that it is a Jain image. No body knows from where or when it was brought there.

There are three Palias almost buried in the northern room of the Laxmi's Vakhbar. One of them which is more visible above the ground is a very finely engraved memorial stone having the sculpture of a king riding on a horse and with a sword in his raised right hand. The saddle, the reins and the ornaments of the horse are very exquisitely carved. Behind the king is standing a servant bearing an umbrella over the king's head. The inscription below in four lines records the death of Rana (Shri 7) Bhimaji on the fifth day of the bright half of Jetha in the year of Samvat 1738. A newly married couple in the Rana's family has to come to this place and offer homage to the palia.

There are various old places of Dhingeshwar Mahadeva, Nilakantha Mahadeva etc. in the southern part of the island but all of them have been newly repaired and contain quite modern inscriptions.

In the northern part of the Beyt there is an old tank called Juni Shankha Talava. The tank formerly built all around with excellent steps has now no water and is not generally visited by people. There is an inscription mostly worn out bearing the Samvat 1702. The name गोपीकल्पतिर can be read in the third line. On the northernmost point of the island there is a Shiva temple and a musjid of Hazi Karamani. In the eastern part of the island there is an old place called Hanuman Dandi where it is said sages would practise penance.

Gopi.—On my way back to Dwarka from the Beyt I halted for a day at Gopi, a small village, having a beautiful tank from the bottom of which the pilgrims pick up the Gopi Chandan. There are a few temples to the north and south of the tank but they are not of particular importance.

Nageshwar.—This village as the name denotes is famous for a very old and underground temple of Shiva called Nageshwar to the east of the village on the banks of a small tank. The temple of simple architecture faces to the west. No inscription is found here.

Dhrmore.—This small village consisting of about fifty houses has half the population of the Muhammadans, it was in old times a big village. To the south east of the village there are ruins of a large temple said to be of Kalika Mata. The Sabha Mandapa is mostly broken. Yet its four pillars are still standing. Each pillar made of one stone is 7 ft. high and measures 4½ ft. in circumference. In the Nijamandir or Garbhaghar there is a very beautiful image of a goddess broken in three parts. There is
near it: the upper half of another image of a goddess also excellently made. It is strange that even these pieces are still allowed to remain there. I wish the Baroda Government would better remove them to Dwarka and keep them in the library. The dom over the Nijamandir though broken in some places is still standing. At a mile's distance to the east of this temple there are ruins of a Shiva temple. It is not known who had destroyed these temples.

There are still some villages left to be visited in Okhamandal to make the regular Archaeological Survey of the Prant complete. This work will be done on some future occasion. I think it my duty to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Korde, the Vahiwatdar and Mr. Joshi, the Munsiff of Dwarka who gave me many facilities in my tour in Okhamandal.

Jamnagar—On 15th, December I left Rajkot for Jamnagar which is sometimes called Navanagar. The town as its other name shows is not a very old one. It was founded by Jam Raval, the founder of the royal family in V.S. 1596 (A.C. 1540). There are accordingly no very important objects of Archaeological importance in the town. The Jain Derasars, however, though many times repaired are rather old. One of them called Shethvalu Adishwaranu Derasar has a Sanskrit inscription the purport of which runs as follows: In V.S. 1633 during the regime of Shri Hiravijaya Suri and the Jam Shatrasalya, Ravisagargani built in Navanagar the temple; It suffered afterwards at the hands of the troops sent by Akbar (!)

\(अक्विावसुरच्रूणािोति‌नुशुत्रैपच्छवकरणानतरं\) Then in the regime of Vijaysena Suri of the line of Hiravijay in V. S. 1651 Bhanasalis Anand, Abaji, Jivaraj etc. rebuilt the temple at the cost of Rs. 31,000.

Now we can imagine the occasion when Akbar's troops destroyed the Jain Derasars. It must have been in A. C. 1591 (V. S. 1648) when a very severe battle was fought between the Mogul troops which had pursued Muzafar the Sultan of Ahmedabad into Kathiawad and the combined armies of the Gujarat Sultan, Jam Satusalya of Navanagar, Daulat Khan Ghor, the ruler of Junagadha and Loma Khuman of Kherdi at a place called Bhuchar Mori near Dhrol in which the latter were totally defeated with very great loss to Navanagar, the Jam losing in the fight his son Aoji and his minister Jasa Ladaka. The city of Navanagar was then pillaged by the Mogul troops under Khan Azam, Akbar's viceroy.*

In the Dera of Vardhaman Shah there is very long inscription on a white marble fixed in the left hand wall at the entrance. It contains 37 lines and states that in V. S. 1676 the temple of Shantinath was built

* See Kathiawad Gazetteer p. 571 ff.
and a set of 501 images of Shantinath and others was established therein by the two ministers Vardhaman and Padmasimha with the advice of Kalyansagar Suri in Navanagar during the reign of Jasvant Singhji, son of Shatruhalyji. Another set was established in Samvat 1678. The Prashasti was written by Saubbhagyasagar disciple of Vinaysagar in 1697. In the postscript which is in Gujarati and in a different form of characters states that in the meanwhile the Dera was destroyed by the Mohammedans and accordingly remained closed till Sm. 1787 Maha Shud 13. It was rebuilt and the image reestablished in Sm. 1788 Shravan Shud 7 Gurau by Shah Talakashi Jasani.

In the third Rajashii Shah Dera there is a very finely engraved sanskrit inscription on the pedestal of the white marble image of Sambhavanath in the Chaumukha. There is engraved in the middle of the six inscribed lines a very beautiful figure of a galloping horse. For the horse is the special mark of Sambhavanath, the third Tirthankara. The inscription states that in V.S. 1696 on friday the third of the bright half of Phalguna during the rule of Shri Lakhaji of the Yadu family over Navanagar Rajasimha built the temple with the advice of Kalyansagar Suri.

As regards the Brahmanical temples there is an old temple of Bhidabhanjana Mahadeva just outside the north-western gate of the city wall. There is no inscription etc. to say how old it is. One Palia of a modern period is lying behind the temple and records that Dave Nana Hari son of Hari Krishna died in Sm. 1857 Magasar Vad 13 Ravan and that Devabai, daughter of Raval Raghunath became a sati.

The older temple of Nageshwar is now in a solitary place at a distance of a mile to the southeast of the city. There are three inscriptions there one of V. S. 1666 recording that Bai Nakubai, wife of Shri Jaswant Singhji, son of Satrasal bought some lands and bestowed them upon the Nageshwar temple. The other of Sm. 1670 Vaishakha Sud 11 Bhaume states that Bai Nakubai—the same queen as is mentioned in the former inscription, purchased some more lands for the use of Nageshwar temple. The third inscription of the same date—Sm. 1670—but of Margashir Sudi 2 Gurau says that a deri was built there by Damodar Gora for 520 Koris.

At a mile's distance to the north from this there is a small village called Nagana, which in old times was an important town and once was one of the chief centres of the Jethvas when they had come to Kathiawad from Cutch.

H. H. Jamshaher Ranjit Singhji, the present ruler of Navanagar, has made in his palaces an extremely valuable collection of pictures of rare merit.
Bhuj (Cutch)—There is an extremely unpleasant tract of land—a small island—in the Rann to the north of Cutch. It is called Pacham. It is owned by the Maharao of Cutch. There is a small village there called Andhau. Diwan Bahadur Ranchhodhbhai Udayaram Dave, once the Divan of Cutch State and a well-known Gujarati writer, wanted to collect materials for writing the history of Cutch State and had accordingly issued instructions to all his officers. From Andhau he got information that there were some stones bearing unintelligible inscriptions. Finding that they were important Kshatrapa inscriptions he got them removed to Bhuj where a Museum called the Fergusson Museum was established and the inscriptions were kept in it. At another larger village called Khayda just near it there was found another Kshatrapa inscription but on a very large stone which was rather difficult to be removed to Bhuj. The State afterwards thought it better to allow the inscriptions to remain where they were found so that the importance of this particular locality is not lost! The inscription therefore was not brought to Bhuj. From a third place called Sanghara one more Kshatrapa inscription was brought to Bhuj. From a fourth place called Dhrubanu, a fragment of an inscription was brought to Bhuj. From the letters it seems to be of the fourth or fifth century A.D. We have thus in the Fergusson Museum at Bhuj live Kshatrapa inscriptions and one fragmentary inscription of the Gupta period. They are kept there under the staircase.

Four of the Kshatrapa inscriptions are of the same date—the 2nd day of the dark half of Phalguna in the year 52 of the king Rudradaman, son of Jayadaman, who was son of king Chastana, the son of Yasamotika. The first of them in eight lines records that a stela (लिंग) was put up (उपावित्त) for Rishabhadeva, son of Sihila, of Opasati gotra by (his) brother Madana son of Sihila’s second. The in three long lines records that a Lasti was put up by Madana, son of Sihila for his sister Jestavira of Opasati gotra. The third also in three long lines records that a Lasti was put up for Yasadata, the daughter of Sihamitra, of Shenika gotra† and (who had become) a Buddhist nun (धर्मधीर्य) by Sihili’s son Madana, her husband. The

* It will be seen that the expression ‘son of Sihila’ is unnecessary here.
† From the expressions यशद्वति दशिनिकल्पिताय, in this and वैष्णवीरायेः अयाप- दातिसंवार्येः in the previous inscription it seems that a girl in those times continued to take the gotra of her father even when she was married. I find the practice is still continued in some form here. For I was a little surprised to find that a married woman, especially of the labour class in Kathiawad at the time of registering her name in the list gives after her own name that of her father and not of her husband. While contrary is the case in the Desiyan. The subject, however, is interesting and will be dealt with elsewhere.
fourth inscription in four lines states that a Lasti was put up for Kishabhadeva, son of Trestadata, of Opasati gotra by (his) father Trestadata, a Buddhist monk. The fifth Kshatrapa inscription, broken into two parts is of a different date and king. It records that on Jestamula Dwadashi in the year 114 of the king Maha-Kshatrapa Swami Rudrasimha, son of Maha-Kshatrapa Swami Rudradaman, son of the king Kshatrapa Jayadaman (son of Chastana, who was the son of Ysamotika) a yashtis was put up by one Ahira. The last two lines are not clear.

The sixth inscription is a fragmentary one bearing letters of the 4th or 5th century A.D. in nine lines. The letters are engraved in a queer way so that it is sometimes difficult to identify them. Nothing important, however, can be made out of the individual letters. This inscription, had it been complete, would have been of much importance as from the Kshatrapa period down to—I may say—the Chaulukaya period there is no inscription found in Cutch which would give us at least some idea of the intervening period.

A remark requires to be made in connection with the Andhau and Khavda inscriptions, especially for the consideration of Geologists. Inscriptions are found in important localities. The Paccham island in the Ban of Cutch where these five important inscriptions were found must have been in those days an important place. It is at present an unpleasant and depopulated part where not even sufficient good water can be had. The change has been wrought within the last eighteen hundred years.

Inside the Fergusson Museum there is a white marble inscription of V.S. 1300, (Vaishakha Vadi 11 Budhe) recording that Yashaschandrabhayada belonging to Modha community established an image of Muni Suvaratraswami.

Beyond these inscriptions and a few Kshatrapa, Gupta and miscellaneous Muhammadan and Cutch State coins there are no objects of Archaelogical interest in the Museum. The silver work of Cutch kept there is simply marvellous. Cutch possesses excellent reddish stone. There are some fine busts made of that and kept there. The Museum does not add fresh exhibits every year. The Archaeological section of the Museum can be increased by bringing to Bhuj all the important inscriptions lying neg-

* Mark the word is वानिक here while in the former four inscriptions it was वायनिक.

† Two clay seals bearing letters of the Gupta period have been found in Cutch, one from the village Vinjhana and reading श्रीपिदाश्र्वतानुदिग्विय, and the other from the village Lakhpat and reading श्रीपिदाश्र्वतानुदिग्विय. These, it will be seen, are of much historical importance.
lected in various parts of the State. Some important unpublished inscriptions of the Chaulukyan period referred to by Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji in his Gujarat Gazetteer if brought to Bhuj would be easily accessible to scholars. The Late Mr. Dalpatram P. Khakhar gives in his book 'Antiquities of Kachch' some important loose slab inscriptions which if allowed to remain neglected where they are for some longer period would certainly be lost to us. Some excellent palias of the royal family, an account of some of which I give below are lying buried in the ruins of tombs, fallen down by the earthquake of 1819 A.D. It is better to repair the Deris or to dig up and remove the palias to the Museum at least.

At half a mile's distance from the city to the south west there is a large number of palias and tombs of the past rulers of the reigning family of Bhuj. It seems to be the custom with this royal family to regularly put up palias or memorial stones recording the death of the ruler. Except the Zala family of Dhrangdhra I do not think there is any other royal family in Kathiawad which has such a record in the form of palias of their ancestors for three hundred years. At the place there are some other palias of Kumars who died during the lifetime of their ruling fathers and of some favourite soldiers who died in the fights. It is known to history that the former rulers of Cutch gave to and took girls from the Muhammedans and hence we find many Muhammedan tombs built near the palias of the royal family. On some palias were erected excellent Deris, the finest and largest of which being of Rao Lakha who died in A.C. 1761. The Deri, however, was built in about 1770. Another beautiful Deri is of Rao Rayadhan who died in A.C. 1813. The tomb of Rao Desalji, the father of the late Rao Pragmalji is very beautiful. Sculptures of human beings and animals are admirably wrought on it. Many other Deris have considerably suffered from the earthquake of A.C. 1819 which ruined many a building in Cutch. A large number of palias have accordingly been broken down and buried in the ruins, which it was not possible for a tourist like myself to take out and examine unless the State so wishes. But it is a sad thing to note that the State seems to have taken no care to repair the tombs nor to dig out the palias and preserve them carefully. Some of the palias even as they stand now are very interesting. There are sometimes two palias of the same size put up touching each other and bearing the same date. One is of a king and the other to its left is of his queen. Before the practice of Sati was stopped the queen burnt herself with the corpse of her husband, and hence two palias recording the deaths of the two on the same day were put up side by side. The excellent figure of the king in relief bears all the emblems of royalty. He is shown riding an excellent horse and has
the umbrella raised over his head by an attendant. On the queen’s palia is engraved her standing figure in simple style having in her left hand a Kalash and in her right hand a Mala probably of Rudraksha. Below the figures are Gujarati inscriptions in Devanagari characters.

Since as I have said above a palia was generally put up in the name of a past ruler of Cutch by his successor we expect to find fifteen palias from that of Rao Khengar I who founded Bhuj in 1549 A.C, and who died in 1585 A.C, to that of the present ruler’s father Rao Pragmalji II who passed away in A.C.1861 or Sm. 1932 Pausha Shud 5. The comparatively modern palias are mostly intact and can be seen but the older palias are not generally seen. The palia of Rao Khengar I is not found. Dalpatram khakhar in his Antiquities of Kaccha p. 90 gives two palias of Sm. 1688 and Sm. 1772. The former records the death of Rao Bharma I, son of Rao Khengar, in Sm. 1688 in the dark half of Paush and gives us an interesting historical information that his wife, Lilavati, the daughter of Ra Mandlik of Junagadha whose palia stands just near it, became a Sati. Ra Mandlik the last Hindu ruler of Junagadha was made prisoner and Musalman by Mahamud Begada in Sm. 1529. Hence Khakhar explains that the Ra Mandlika of Junagadha in the present inscription may have been some girasia of the Junagadha Mandlika’s family of whom there were some in the time of the Musalman rulers. Another remark he makes in connection with this inscription is that the rulers of Kaccha who are Jadeja did not consider it illegal to marry even the daughter of the Chudasama Rajput (the Mandlik family of Junagadha) who is of the same stock with the Jadejar. The latter inscription which he notices records the death of Rao Pragmalji son of Rayadhanaji in V. S. 1772 and Shaka 1637 Paush Shukla 8. His wife was a daughter of Ravalasimha the King of Idar.

I could discover two pairs of inscribed palias of rulers between these two. There is a pair bearing Sm. 1702. But the palias are much buried and the inscription cannot be fully read. But there can be no doubt that they are of Rao Bhojarja and his wife, for he died in A.C. 1646 or Sm. 1702. This important inscription dug out will give important information. Bhojarj was the successor of Rao Bharma I. Bhojarj was succeeded by Khengar II. His palia is not found. He was succeeded by Rao Tamachi. I found his palia not in the place where these tombs and palias are but in the compound of the Bengilow of the Political Agent of Bhuj. The king’s palia is fixed on one side and his queen’s palia is fixed on the other side of the way. The inscription states that Tamachi, son of Megba, died on the 11th day of the bright half of Jyestha in V.S. 1722 and Shaka 1588 and that Shri Bahenabai, daughter of Vadhel Nagji (probably one of the Bhayats of the Aramada royal family) became a Sati. It need not be told that the queen’s
palia records the same thing. Tamachi, the son of Meghji, succeeded Khengar II as I have said above. The reason is this: Bharimalji I had three sons Jehoji who died early in A.C. 1620, Bhojraja the successor and Meghraj. Bhojraja was succeeded by Khengar his younger brother's son and Khengar by his younger brother Tamachi, Rayadhan's palia who succeeded Tamachi is not found. Pragmal's palia the successor of Rayadhan is noticed above.

Most of the palias of the next rulers can be seen. One of which of Gohad II who died in V.S. 1835 Shravan Shudi II Monday is specially interesting as it mentions that a Bhatia woman through motherly affection for him became a Sati (भातिली वाहिए मदुकबाहिए माता मावे सती श्रीमता.)

As regards the palias of soldiers two can be noticed; one records that one Asaji was killed in a fight in Sm. 1746. The other records that Khavasa Govardhan was killed in a fight in V.S. 1819 and Shaka 1684.

I would specially recommend the use of these palias to Diwan Bahadur Ranchhodbhai, who is writing the history of Cutch, as they give us exact dates and settle some points of historical importance. There are some places where the Kaccha Gazetteer gives one date for the death of a ruler and Dalpatram Khakhar gives a different date. For example the former book speaks of the death of Tamachi in A.C. 1662 and Khakhar speaks of it in A.C. 1666. That the latter date is correct can be shown from the palias of V.S. 1722 which is found in the Political Agent's compound. Will he try, therefore, to get these inscriptions dug out and if possible arranged in a regular order?

D.B. Diskalkar.
APPENDIX A.

The following statement shows the time spent on tour and the places visited.

1921

June 12 to 15th

To Jasdan.

October 4th

5 to 6

In Jasdan

6 to 9

Ghela Somanath, Jasdan State.

9 to 10

Gadha and Bhoira.

November 16

17 to 20

To Rajkot.

21

To Porbander.

22 to 24

In Porbander.

25

To Dwarka.

26

In Dwarka.

27

To Vasai Okhamand Prant.

28

To Bardia.

29

To Gorinjia.

December

30

Varawala Mojapa.

1

Makanpur and Aramada.

2

To Bet.

3

In Bet.

4 to 7

To Gopi.

8

To Nageshwar, Dhrasnavel and Dwarka.

9

In Dwarka.

27

To Porbander.

28 to 31

To Rajkot.

1922

January 1

To Jamnagar.

2 to 3

In Jamnagar.

4 to 9

To Bhuj (Cutch).

10

In Bhuj.

11

To Jamnagar.

March 24 to 27

To Rajkot.

Junagadh,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Position of inscription</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Porbandar</td>
<td>Below an image in the S. E. corner of the Kedar V. S. kund in front of the Kedareshwar temple</td>
<td>1327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>In the court yard of the house of Adhyaru Ghelaram in the Holy chakala</td>
<td>1631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>In Darbargadha near water cistern</td>
<td>1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>On a copperplate with the Pujari of the Gopalalal temple</td>
<td>1752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dwarka</td>
<td>In the compound of the library</td>
<td>Shaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>A Kshatrapa inscription</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Below the image of Saraswati in N. W. corner of Trikamrai ji's Mandir in the compound of the main Dwarkadhisha temple</td>
<td>1616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>On the second floor of the main temple</td>
<td>1634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>1624</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>1624</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>In the Shankaracharya's Math</td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Baradia</td>
<td>On the north wall in the interior of Laxman temple</td>
<td>1645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bet</td>
<td>On one of the pallas in the compound in front of the Shankhodhhar temple</td>
<td>1720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>1859</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>On the southern wall of the Shankoddhar temple</td>
<td>1774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>1852</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>1931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>On a palla in Laxmi ji's Vakhar</td>
<td>1738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Jamnagar</td>
<td>In Ramvadi on a slab of stone</td>
<td>1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Bhuj</td>
<td>On the right hand wall of the stairs to the Ranchod Talava</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>On a stone kept in the Fergusson Museum Kshatrapa inscription</td>
<td>Shaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>, of Gupta period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C.

List of articles acquired for the Museum during the year 1921–22

CLASS I GEOLOGY

1 A Sponge–stone from Africa presented by Mr, Hazi Ismail of Jasdan.

CLASS II ANTIQUITIES.

(a) Coins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>King</th>
<th>Metal</th>
<th>No. of coins</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source of Receipt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Appollodotos</td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unassignable</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indo-Bactrian

4-7 Pakoros

Copper

Kushan

8-11 Vasudeva

Copper

Kashtrap

12 Rudrasena I son of Rudrasinha

Potin 1 130? ?

13 Vijayasena

Damasena Silver 1 165  ?

14 " " " " " 1 166  1

15 " " " " " 1 168  1

16 Damajadashi son of Damasena

" 1 172  1

17 Rudrasena II son of Viradaman

" 1 1/9  1

18 Swami Rudrasena III, Swami Rudradaman

" 1 286  1

19 " " " " 1 28x  1

20 " " " " 1 292  1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dynasty</th>
<th>King/Maharaja</th>
<th>Metal</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gupta</td>
<td>Rudrasena</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kumaragupta Mahendradya</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>One presented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odumbara</td>
<td></td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Presented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sultans of Delhi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st dynasty</td>
<td></td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muizuddin Kaikubad</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd dynasty</td>
<td></td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alaouddin Muhammad shah II</td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd dynasty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Ghiasuddin Tughluq I</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firoz Tughluq III</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>724</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>762</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sultans of Malwa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hoshang Shah</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sultans of Gujrat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ahmed I</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>841</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
86-90 Muhammad II
91 Ahmad Shah II
92
93 Mahmud I
94
95
96
97
98 Mahmud III bin Latif
99
100 Muzaffar III
101
102
103

(d) Other Antiquities

Four photos of the Gandhar sculpture purchased from the Lahore Museum.
1 A mythological scene from the life of the Buddha.
2
3 A Bodhisattva.
4 A Kubera.

CLASS VII ART & INDUSTRY.

1 A plaster of paris bust of prince Albert
2 picture of Shri Krishna
3 Shri Radha
4 bust of H. I. M. George V
5 H. I. H. Mary Maconochie, Agent to the
6 model of a hare
7 of a big conch

CLASS X BOOKS

1 Indian Antiquary Vols. six—1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1910
In exchange for six—1874-1879 from the Oriental Book Supplying Agency
Poonah.
2 Indian Antiquary. Dec. 1920 to Feb. 1922 and fifty years of Indian
Antiquary
5 Numismatic Supplement No. XXXV
6 Rigvedic India by A. C. Das.
7 Hindustan Review Jan. 1918
8 Sanskrit Kavi Panchaka by Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar
9 History of Medieval Hindu India by C.V. Vaidya
10 Ancient History of the Deccan by Prof. Dubreuil
11 Archaeological Survey of Mayurbhanj
12 Currencies of Rajputana States by Webb
13 Inscriptions of Asoka by Profs. Bhandarkar and Mazumdar
14 Carmichael lectures by Prof. D.R. Bhandarkar
15 Evolution of Indian Polity by R. Shamshastri
16 A Guide to old observatories by G.R. Kaye

Presented

17 Astronomical instruments in Delhi Museum
18 Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India Nos. 7, 8, 9, 12
19 Annual Report Arch. Survey Director General of Archaeology for 1918-19
   " Muhammadan & British Monuments for 1917-18-19-20
   " Hindu and Buddhist Monuments for 1919-20
   " Southern circle (Epigraphy) for 1920-21
   " Burma for
   " Frontier Circle
   " Rajputana Museum for 1919-20-21-22
   " Nagpur for 1920-21
   " Mysore for
   " Jodhpur for

Presented

Records of the Indian Museum Vol. XVIII part IV, V

Presented

XIX III, IV, V
XXII I

Report of the Zoological Survey of India for 1917-20
APPENDIX

Statement of Income and Expenditure

Cr.

63297-10-4 Watson Memorial Fund at the beginning of the year
39500-0-0 G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury
15,200-0-0 War Bonds of 1926
3200-0-0 War Loan of 1929-47
4200-0-0 War Bonds of 1945-55
1176-4-7 Balance in the Imperial Bank
20-12-11 P.O.S.
0-8-10 Cash on hand

63297-10-4

2616-6-2 Income during the year
2615-6-2 Interest on Promisory Notes etc.
1-0-0 Miscellaneous Proceeds

2616-6-2

65914-0-6
D.

of the Watson Memorial Fund for 1921-22

Dr.

2380-5-0 Expenses during the year
1719-8-9 Establishment Charges
36-0-6 Miscellaneous expenses
9-6-0 Dead Stock
11-12-6 Purchase of Miscellaneous articles
50-0-0 " Coins
105-1-3 " Books
12-9-0 Postal expenses
13-10-0 Contingency
92-10-0 Printing Charges
184-5-0 Travelling expenses
2-0-0 Renewal Fees of Securities
0-14-0 Repairs
142-8-0 Gratuity

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2380-5-0

63533-11-6 Watson Memorial Fund at the end of the year
39300-0-0 G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury
15,200-0-0 War Bonds of 1926
3200-0-0 War Loan of 1929-47
4200-0-0 War Bonds of 1945-55
500-0-0 Govt. of India Loan of 1931
807-1-2 Balance in the Imperial Bank
21-6-6 " P.O.S.
100-0-0 Advance to Mr. Diskalkar
5-3-10 Cash on hand

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63533-11-6

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65914-0-5

D.B. Diskalkar
Curator W.M. Rajkot

C.H. Pandya
Hon. Secretary
C. Mayne
President
APPENDIX E.

Proceedings of the meetings of the managing committee.

6th, August 1921

The second ordinary meeting of the managing committee of the Watson Museum was, as previously notified, held at the Museum Hall at 8–30 A.M. on Saturday the 6th of August 1921.

The following members were present:

1. Sir E. Maconochie, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and President of the Watson Museum Committee
2. Azam C. H. Pandya, Junagadh State Vakil
3. G. M. Munshi, Navanagar
4. Vithaldas G. Trivedi, Bhavnagar
5. Shantilal Bhanji Parekh, Dhrangdha
6. Dulabhiji J. Deshi, Jafrabad
7. Purushotam Giga, Palitana
8. Harakchial S. Baxi, Dhrol
9. Labhshankar K. Baxi, Wadhawan
10. Dolarai J. Hathi, Chuda

and 11. Mr. D. B. Diskalkar Curator

The following business was transacted:

I. The proceedings of the last meeting held on 15th February 1921 and the business done by Circulars were confirmed.

II. The Hon. Secretary's Report on the working of the Museum for 1920–21 was adopted.

III. The statement of receipts and expenditure for 1920–21 was recorded.

IV. The Auditors' report for 1920–21 was recorded.

V. The Jafrabad and Chuda Vakils were appointed Auditors for 1921–22.

VI. As regards the letter of the Honorary Secretary Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal Poona regarding the gift of spare articles to them, it was resolved that the question should be referred to the President who would make enquiries about the Mandal in question.

VII. Letter No. 1632 dated 16th July 1921 from the Superintendent Archaeological Survey, Western Circle Poona was considered by the committee and it was decided that the Superintendent should be informed that the Watson Museum would be glad to reciprocate with the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay in the matter of exchange of duplicates.
VIII As regards the application of the Curator for promotion it was decided that the Secretary be requested to submit proposals at the next budget meeting.

IX The application of the retiring peon Husen Lalu for gratuity was considered and it was resolved that he be given permission to retire and be granted in view of his long and most useful services a retiring gratuity of a month's pay for every year of service — half to be paid on the date of retirement and half during the next financial year.

X The letter of Mr. Acharya the ex-curator dated 31-7-21 addressed to Mr. Vithaldas G. Trivedi, in connection with the point of handing over the charge of the Museum articles to the new Curator was read and it was resolved that if Mr. Acharya does not arrange to hand over charge in detail within two months the Hon. Secretary should address his Departmental Superior on the subject.

XI A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings of the day.

W.M.P. Wood
President

(Sd.) C.H. Pandya
Honorary Secretary

13th March 1922

The First ordinary meeting of the Managing Committee of the Watson Museum was held, as previously notified in the Museum Hall at 9 A.M. on Monday the 13th March 1922.

The following members were present,

1 Col. W.M.P. Wood C.I.E. Agent to the Governor and President Watson Museum,

2 Azam C. H. Pandya, Junagadha State Vakil
3 " G. M. Munshi Navanagar
4 " Vithaldas G. Trivedi Bhavnagar
5 " Shantilal Bhanji Parekh Dhrangdha
6 " Purushotam Giga Palitana
7 " Harakhilal S. Baxi Dhrol
8 " Labhishankar K. Baxi Wadhawan
9 " Dolarrai J. Hathi Chuda
10 " Jamnadas M. Vora Vadia

and 11 Mr. D B. Diskalkar Curator
The following business was transacted:

I. The minutes of the meeting held on 6th August 1921 were read and confirmed.

II. The Budget for the year 1922–23 was discussed and adopted along with the re-appropriation proposals of the Hon. Secretary subject to the change in the item of the establishment expenses as given below.

III. The proposal of the Hon. Secretary for the promotion of the Curator was discussed and it was resolved to give him for the present a promotion of Rs. 15 p.m. and that necessary changes may be made in the budget estimate for that purpose.

IV. The following members were elected on the committee for the year 1922–23:

1. Agent to the Governor Kathiawad, President, Ex-officio
2. The Principal Rajkumar College, Ex-officio
3. Azam state Vakils
4. Junagadh
5. Navanagar
6. Bhavnagar
7. Dhrangdha
8. Gondal
9. Jafabad
10. Palitana
11. Dhrol
12. Vala
13. Jasdan
14. Jetpur
15. Bilka

V. Azam Chhaganlal Harilal Pandya, the Junagadh State Vakil was re-elected Hon. Secretary for the year 1922–23.

VI. It was resolved that the Hon. Secretary should write a letter to the Director General of Archaeology, Simla for the gift of spare articles of antiquities and forward it through the President Watson Museum Committee.

VII. With regard to the loan of copperplates to the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Poona and the Archaeological Chemist, etc., the Secretary was permitted to send them with due care and properly insured.

VIII. It was resolved to thank the Director of Archaeology of the Nizam State for including the Watson Museum in the list of institutions to which the publications of the Department are supplied free of charge.

IX. A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings of the day.

Rajkot

(Sd.) C.H. Pandya
Hon. Secretary

P.S. A request was made on behalf of the Thakore Saheb of Vala for the gift of a conch. This was submitted to the President, who with the concurrence of the members ruled that the conch required might be given in consideration of the valuable gifts received from the Thakore Saheb for the Museum. The conch was then handed over to Azam Jamnadas M. Vora, the Vala State Vakil.

C. Mayne

5–8–22

(Sd.) C.H. Pandya
Hon. Secretary
During the year three circulars were issued to transact the following business.

1 Circular dated 31-3-1921 in connection with the rate of Bhatta to the Curator as was resolved in the meeting of 15th Feb. 1921.

The scale of Bhatta for Government Officers drawing Rs. 100 per month being Rs. 1-4-0 per day as was ascertained from the Account Officer the same rate was unanimously adopted in the case of the Curator.

10th April 1921

C.H. Pandya
Hon. Secretary

2 Circular dated 20-4-1921 in connection with the request of the Gen. Secretaries of the Kathiawar Deshi Pradarshan for a loan of some exhibits from the Watson Museum at the time of the exhibition.

Twenty six articles were lent on 23rd April 1921 to the Pradarshan in conformity with the unanimous approval of the Committee. They were received back in their original condition on 7-5-21 and were kept in their proper places in the Museum.

8-5-22

C.H. Pandya
Hon. Secretary

3 Circular dated 22-5-1921 in connection with the deputation of the Curator to attend the gathering of researchers on 28, 29, and 30th May 1921 at the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal Poona.

As the communication of the Hon. Secretary of the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal was received very late and there was hardly time left for the Curator to proceed, the idea of deputation had to be abandoned.

28 May 1921

C.H. Pandya
Hon. Secretary
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