PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.
EDITED BY
THE HONORARY SECRETARIES.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER,
1897.

25019

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1897.
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LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.
LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL
OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL
FOR THE YEAR 1896.

President:
A. Pedler, Esq., F.R.S.

Vice-Presidents:
Sir A. W. Croft, M.A., K.C.I.E.
Colonel J. Waterhouse, B.S.C.
Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.

Secretaries and Treasurer:
Dr. G. A. Grierson, C.S., C.I.E.
Dr. A. W. Alcock, C.M.Z.S.
F. Finn, Esq., B.A.
C. R. Wilson, Esq., M.A.
Pandit Haraprasad Shastri, M.A.
C. Little, Esq., M.A.

Other Members of Council:
Babu Pratapachandra Ghoshal, B.A.
Dr. D. D. Cunningham, F.R.S., C.I.E.
C. L. Griesbach, Esq., C.I.E., F.G.S.
Dr. G. Raking, M.D.
T. H. Holland, Esq., F.G.S.
Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Amru Ali, C.I.E.
Dr. P. K. Ray.
# List of Ordinary Members

L.M. = Life Member. F.M. = Foreign Member.

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N.B.—Members who have changed their residence since the list was drawn up are requested to give intimation of such a change to the Secretaries, in order that the necessary alteration may be made in the subsequent edition. Errors or omissions in the following list should also be communicated to the Secretaries.

Members who are about to leave India and do not intend to return are particularly requested to notify to the Secretaries whether it is their desire to continue Members of the Society; otherwise, in accordance with Rule 40 of the By-Laws, their names will be removed from the list at the expiration of three years from the time of their leaving India.

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<th>Name and Details</th>
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<td>1894 Sept. 27.</td>
<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Abdul Wali, Maulvie. Sailkupa, Jessore District.</td>
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<td>Abdus Salam, Maulvie, M.A. Brahmanbaria, Tipperah.</td>
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<td>1895 Aug. 29.</td>
<td>A.</td>
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<td>A.</td>
<td>Alecock, Surgeon-Captain Alfred William, M.S. Europe.</td>
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1896 Mar. 4. N.R. Banerji, Satish Chandra, m. A. Allahabad.
1893 April 5. N.R. Batabyal, Umes Chunder, c. s. Bogra.
1894 Sept. 7. A. Beames, John, c. s. Europe.
1895 July 3. L.M. Beatson-Bell, N. D., c. s. Backergunge.
1876 Nov. 15. F.M. Beveridge, Henry, c. s. Europe.
1879 Mar. 5. A. Bidulpha, Col. J., b. s. c. Europe.
1884 Feb. 6. A. Bigg-Whitaker, Major A. C., b. A., a. i. c. e. Europe.
1859 Aug. 3. L.M. Blanchford, W. T., a. i. s. e., f. r. s., f. g. s., f. r. s. g. s., f. z. s. Europe.
1895 Mar. 6. A. Bose, J.C., m.a., Bengal Education Service. Europe.
1880 Nov. 3. N.R. Boso, Pramatha Nath, b. sc., f. g. s., Geological Survey of India. Asansol.
1876 May 4. A. Bradshaw, Surgeon-Major-General A. F., m. t., c. i. e. Europe.
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<th>Date of Election</th>
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<td>1882 Feb. 5</td>
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<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Chatterjee, M. N., Professor of Philosophy, Maharaja's College</td>
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<td>Shyapur, Mymensingh.</td>
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<td>1881 May 4</td>
<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Cockburn, John, Asst. Sub-Deputy Opium Agent</td>
<td>Allahabad.</td>
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<td>1889 Nov. 6</td>
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<td>Croft, Sir A. W., M. A., K. C. I. E. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal</td>
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<td>1865 June 7</td>
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<td>Dās, Raja Jaykrishna, Bahadur, c. s. I.</td>
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<td>1879 April 7</td>
<td>N.R.</td>
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<td>N. R. De, Kiran Chandra, c. s.</td>
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<td>N. R. Delmerick, Charles Swift</td>
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<td>N. B. Dowhurst, R. Paget</td>
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<td>L. M. Edinburgh, H. R. H. The Duke of</td>
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<td>1871 Dec. 2</td>
<td>N. R. Elliot, J., M. A., Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India</td>
<td><em>Simla.</em></td>
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<td>A. Fleet, John Faithful, c. s., C. I. E.</td>
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<td>N. R. Green, R., c. s.</td>
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<td>N. R. Grierson, Dr. George Abraham, c. s., C. I. E.</td>
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<td>Position</td>
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<td>Hoey, Dr. W., C.S.</td>
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<td>Hooper, John, C.S., Secretary, Board of Revenue.</td>
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<td>Houston, G. L., F. G. S.</td>
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<td>Hussein, Sayid, B.A., Secy. to Nizam of Hyderabad’s Council</td>
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<td>Numan, Shams-ul-ulama Maulvie Muhammad, Professor of Arabic in the Muhammadan Oriental College Aligarh.</td>
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<td>L.M.</td>
<td>Scindia, His Highness the Maharaja.</td>
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<td>1874 July 1</td>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Scully, Dr. John, C. S. Europe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885 April 1</td>
<td>R.</td>
<td>Sen, Narendranath. Calcutta.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885 April 1</td>
<td>R.</td>
<td>Sen, Yadunath. Calcutta.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891 June 3</td>
<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Shillingford, Frederick Alexander. Purneac.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887 April 6</td>
<td>R.</td>
<td>Simpson, Dr. W. J., Health Officer. Calcutta.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Election</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889 Aug. 29</td>
<td>Singh, Ram Din</td>
<td>Bankipur.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889 Nov. 6</td>
<td>Singh, The Hon. Raja Rameshwar, Bahadur</td>
<td>Darbhanga.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893 April 5</td>
<td>Sihha, Raja Bhupendra, Bahadur, Raja of Bijoypur</td>
<td>Mirzapur.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894 July 4</td>
<td>Sihha, Kunwar Kushal Pal, M. A. Narbi P. O. Agra District.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891 Aug. 27</td>
<td>Stein, Dr. M. A.</td>
<td>Lahore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895 June 5</td>
<td>Steinberg, A. F., C. S.</td>
<td>Europe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893 Aug. 31</td>
<td>Tate, G. P., Survey of India</td>
<td>Karachi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884 May 5</td>
<td>Taylor, W. C., Settlement Officer</td>
<td>Khurda.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878 June 5</td>
<td>Temple, Major R. C., S. C.</td>
<td>Rangoon.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1875 June 2</td>
<td>Thibaut, Dr. G., Professor, Muir Central College. Allahabad.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886 Aug. 4</td>
<td>Thomas, Robert Edmond Skyring</td>
<td>Calcutta.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889 Mar. 6</td>
<td>Thullier, Colonel H. R., R. E., Surveyor-General of India</td>
<td>Europe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891 Aug. 27</td>
<td>Thurston, Edgar</td>
<td>Madras.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1871 April 5</td>
<td>Trefftz, Oscar</td>
<td>Europe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1893 May 3</td>
<td>Vandja, Raja Ram Chandra</td>
<td>Mayurbhanga, District Balasore.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1890 Feb. 5</td>
<td>Venis, Arthur, M. A., Former Boden Sanskrit Scholar, Oxford, Principal, Sanskrit College, Benares, Professor, Queen's College</td>
<td>Benares.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885 May 6</td>
<td>Verdeau, Ivan</td>
<td>Calcutta.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895 Dec. 4</td>
<td>Vidyabhushan, Harimohan</td>
<td>Calcutta.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896 May 6</td>
<td>Vidyanihi, Mahendranath</td>
<td>Calcutta.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894 Sept. 27</td>
<td>Vost, Surgeon-Captain William</td>
<td>Gonda.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1895 July 5</td>
<td>Waddell, Dr. L. A.</td>
<td>Calcutta.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1889 Nov. 6</td>
<td>Walsh, Surgeon-Major J. H. Tull</td>
<td>Midnapur.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1865 May 3</td>
<td>Waterhouse, Col. James, B. S. O., Assistant Surveyor-General, Survey of India</td>
<td>Calcutta.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887 Oct. 6</td>
<td>Watson, Lieut. Edward Yerbury</td>
<td>Belgaum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874 July 1</td>
<td>Watt, Dr. George, C. I. E.</td>
<td>Calcutta.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Mission</td>
<td>Referee</td>
<td>Name and Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896 Feb. 5</td>
<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Williams, Surgeon-Captain Charles E. Yamathin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SPECIAL HONORARY CENTENARY MEMBERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Election</th>
<th>Honorary Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1884 Jan. 15</td>
<td>Dr. Ernst Haeckel, Professor in the University of Jena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884 Jan. 15</td>
<td>Charles Meldrum, Esq., M. A., F. B. S., Mauritius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884 Jan. 15</td>
<td>A. H. Sayce, Esq., Professor of Comp. Philology, Oxford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884 Jan. 15</td>
<td>Monsieur Emile Senart, Member of the Institute of France, Paris.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HONORARY MEMBERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Election</th>
<th>Honorary Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860 Mar. 7</td>
<td>Professor Max Müller, Oxford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860 Nov. 7</td>
<td>Dr. Albrecht Weber, Berlin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875 Nov. 3</td>
<td>Dr. O. Böhlingk, Leipzig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875 June 4</td>
<td>Prof. E. B. Cowell, D. C. L., Cambridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879 June 4</td>
<td>Dr. A. Günther, F.R.S., London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879 June 4</td>
<td>Dr. J. Janssen, Paris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879 June 4</td>
<td>Prof. P. Regnaud, Lyons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881 Dec. 7</td>
<td>Lord Kelvin, D. C. L., Glasgow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894 Mar. 7</td>
<td>Dr. Edward Frankland, D. C. L., F.B.S., Beigate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894 Mar. 7</td>
<td>Sir George Gabriel Stokes, Bart, F.B.S., Cambridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894 Mar. 7</td>
<td>Mahāmāhāpādhyāya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankara, Calcutta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894 Mar. 7</td>
<td>Professor Theodor Noeldeke, Strasbourg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895 June 5</td>
<td>Dr. G. Bühler, Vienna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895 June 5</td>
<td>Lord Rayleigh, London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896 Feb. 5</td>
<td>Sir Joseph Lister, F.R.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896 Feb. 5</td>
<td>Professor Michael Foster, F.R.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896 Feb. 5</td>
<td>Professor F. Keilhorr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896 Feb. 5</td>
<td>Professor C. R. Lanman.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Election</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1844 Oct. 2.</td>
<td>Macgowan, Dr. J.</td>
<td>Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862 Mar. 3.</td>
<td>Murray, A.</td>
<td>London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866 May 7.</td>
<td>Schlagintweit, Prof.</td>
<td>Berlin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Election</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1874 April 1.</td>
<td>Lafont, Fr. E., s.</td>
<td>Calcutta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886 Dec. 1.</td>
<td>Führer, Dr. A.</td>
<td>Lucknow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE BEEN ABSENT FROM INDIA THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS.*

*Rule 40.—After the lapse of 3 years from the date of a member leaving India, if no intimation of his wishes shall in the interval have been received by the Society, his name shall be removed from the List of Members.

The following members will be removed from the next Member List of the Society, under the operation of the above Rule:—

Major A. C. Bigg-Wither, b. a.
Major H. F. Gordon Forbes.
C. H. Tawney, Esq., m. a., c. i. e.
LOSS OF MEMBERS DURING 1896.

BY RETIREMENT.

Colonel M. M. Bowie.
W. Crooke, Esq., I. C. S.
Babu Sarat Chandra Chatterjee.
Raja Ramranjan Chuckerbutty.
Sir C. A. Elliott, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.
M. Finucane, Esq., I. C. S.
Dr. G. H. D. Gimlette.
J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq.
R. B. McCabe, Esq., I. C. S.
Colonel E. Mockler.
Lieut.-Col. E. H. Molesworth.
T. N. Mukerji, Esq.
P. Nolan, Esq., I. C. S.
Kumar Divendra Narain Roy.
Major J. Hayes Sadler, B. S. C.

BY DEATH.

Ordinary Members.

O. G. Arthur, Esq., I. C. S.
Diego Ernest, Esq.
Manmohan Ghose, Esq.
Babu Balai Chand Sinha.
Sir Sirdar Attar Singh Bahadur.
W. Swinhoe, Esq.

Honorary Member.

Dr. Reinhold Rost.
xvi

By Removal.

Under Rule 40.

Dr. E. H. Brown.
Dr. H. Martyn Clark.
Eustace John Kitts, Esq., c. s.
Colonel Sir William Francis Prideaux, K. C. B. E.
A. Mervyn Smith, Esq., c. e.
[APPENDIX.]

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

FOR

THE YEAR 1803.
## Statement of Asiatic Society

### Dr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Establishment</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>3,203</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,699</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Contingencies</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,914</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Library and Collections</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Periodicals</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,362</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Publications</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Journal, Part I</td>
<td>2,253</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal, Part II</td>
<td>1,373</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal, Part III</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,375</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
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</table>

To Printing charges of Circulars, Receipt-forms, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Account (Writings off and Miscellaneous)</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Extraordinary Expenditure</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Auditor's fee                                     | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Registration fee of the Society for 1896          | 5   | 0 | 0 |
| Catalogue of coins                                | 531 | 0 | 0 |
| <strong>Balance</strong>                                       | 686 | 0 | 0 |
| <strong>Total Rs.</strong>                                     | 1,687,786 | 12 | 11|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Balance from last report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,49,788 11 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,49,788 11 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BY CASH RECEIPTS.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications sold for cash</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interests on Investments</td>
<td>5,527</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of rooms on the Society's ground floor</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allowance from Government of Bengal for the publication of Anthropological and Cognate Subjects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto ditto Chief Commissioner of Assam</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>322</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BY PERSONAL ACCOUNT.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,744 15 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admission fees...</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>7,474</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sales on credit...</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,256 1 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,68,786 12 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Little,  
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,  
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.  
Meugens, King & Simson,  
Auditors.
## Statement

**Oriental Publication Fund in Account**

### Dr.

**To Cash Expenditure.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As.</th>
<th>P.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing charges</td>
<td>3,614</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editing charges</td>
<td>3,947</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>1,163</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on collecting bills</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisement</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>9,144</td>
<td>12</td>
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</table>

**To Personal Account (Writes off and Miscellaneous)**

<table>
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<th>Balance</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As.</th>
<th>P.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,542</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total Rs.**

|         | 21,689 | 1   | 6  |
No. 2.

with the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Cr.

By Balance from last report ... ... ... 10,988 18 0

By Cash Receipts.

Government allowance ... ... ... 9,000 0 0
Publications sold for cash ... ... ... 481 0 9
Advances recovered ... ... ... 62 10 8

By Personal Account.

Sales on credit ... ... ... ... ... 1,158 9 6

Total Rs. ... ... 21,689 1 6

G. Little,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.

Meugens, King & Simson,
Auditors.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>1,181</td>
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<td>Travelling charges</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purchase of manuscripts</td>
<td>1,075</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notices by contract</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing charges</td>
<td>1,061</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td>4,280</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,542</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,532</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 3.

with the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Balance from last report</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>6,279 15 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Cash Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government allowance</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3,200 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications sold for cash</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,205 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Personal Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales on credit</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>37 11 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><strong>9,522 10 7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Little,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.

Meugens, King & Simson,
Auditors.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance from last report</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4,808 14 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To Cash Expenditure.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances for purchase of Sanskrit MSS., &amp;c.</td>
<td>250 6 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Asiatic Society</td>
<td>9,256 1 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Oriental Publication Fund</td>
<td>1,156 9 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sanskrit MSS. Fund</td>
<td>37 11 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>16,204 11 2</td>
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</tbody>
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## Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cr.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As.</th>
<th>P.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Cash Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,744</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Asiatia Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>188</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Oriental Publication Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>180</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Balance</th>
<th>Due to the Society</th>
<th>Due by the Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>As.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>3,260</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscribers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employés</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agents</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,070</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,204</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Little,  
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,  
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.  
MUEGENS, KING & SIMON,  
Auditors.
# Statement

## Invest

### Dr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nominal</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. As. P.</td>
<td>Rs. As. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Balance from last report</td>
<td>1,59,300 0 0</td>
<td>1,60,023 11 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Cash</td>
<td>5,000 0 0</td>
<td>5,059 9 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Rs.</td>
<td>1,64,300 0 0</td>
<td>1,65,083 4 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Permanent</th>
<th>Temporary</th>
<th>Total of Actuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nominal</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. As. P.</td>
<td>Rs. As. P.</td>
<td>Rs. As. P.</td>
<td>Rs. As. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic Society</td>
<td>1,40,350 0 0</td>
<td>1,40,136 0 0</td>
<td>23,500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund</td>
<td>1,200 0 0 1,286 12 9</td>
<td>... ... ...</td>
<td>... ... ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,41,500 0 0 1,41,421 12 9</td>
<td>23,500 0 0</td>
<td>23,531 8 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Statement

### Trust

### Dr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Pension</td>
<td>43 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Balance</td>
<td>1,343 3 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Rs.</td>
<td>1,391 3 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### No. 5

**ments.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Nominal Rs. As. P.</th>
<th>Actual Rs. As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Balance</td>
<td>1,64,800</td>
<td>1,65,083</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Rs.**

|                 | 1,64,800           | 1,65,083          |

_C. Little_,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
*Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

Examined and found correct.

_Meugens, King & Simson,*
_Auditors._

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### No. 6

**Fund.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Balance from last report</td>
<td>1,343 3 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Investments</td>
<td>48 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Rs.**

|                 | 1,391 3 10 |

_C. Little_,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
*Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

Examined and found correct.

_Meugens, King & Simson,*
_Auditors._
### Statement of Cash

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance from last report</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receipts</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Asiatic Society</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Oriental Publication Fund</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sanskrit MSS. Fund</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Personal Account</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Trust Fund</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**32,895 13 5**

### Statement of Balance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Cash</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Investments</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Personal Account</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1,74,361 12 9**
### No. 7.
#### Account.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr.</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Asiatic Society</td>
<td>... 12,675 0 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Oriental Publication Fund</td>
<td>... 9,144 12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sanskrit MSS. Fund</td>
<td>... 4,980 1 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Personal Account</td>
<td>... 910 6 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Trust Fund</td>
<td>... 48 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Investments</td>
<td>... 5,059 9 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>... 6,997 15 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Rs.</td>
<td>... 33,855 13 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. LITTLE,  
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,  
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.  
MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,  
Auditors.

### No. 8.
#### Sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr.</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Asiatic Society</td>
<td>... 1,55,923 2 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Oriental Publication Fund</td>
<td>... 12,542 13 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sanskrit MSS. Fund</td>
<td>... 4,542 9 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Trust Fund</td>
<td>... 1,343 3 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Rs.</td>
<td>... 1,74,851 12 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. LITTLE,  
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,  
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.  
MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,  
Auditors.
The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 6th January, 1897, at 9 p.m.

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, Vice-President, in the chair.

The following members were present:—
Visitor:—Dr. Nīcīkānta Chaṭṭeriājī.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

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

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

- Dr. Amritalal Sircar, L.M.S.
  Pandit Tulsī Ram Misra, M.A.

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

Walter Weber, Esq., 8, Chowringhe Road, Calcutta, proposed by L. de Nicéville, Esq., seconded by Dr. G. Ranking.
H. H. Hayden, Esq., proposed by T. H. Holland, Esq., seconded by F. Finn, Esq.
Dr. Hoernle—Report on old coins. [Jan.

Dr. Th. Bloch, proposed by Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, seconded by C. R. Wilson, Esq.
C. W. Peake, Esq., proposed by C. R. Wilson, Esq., seconded by G. W. Küchler, Esq.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society:—
   C. A. Oldham, Esq., I.C.S.
   Dr. V. S. Balasundra Mudaliar.

The Secretary reported the death of the following members:—
   Raja Lachman Singh.
   Sardar Sir Atar Singh, K.O.I.E.

The Chairman announced that he had received two essays in competition for the Elliott Prize for Scientific Research for the year 1896.

Dr. Hoernle read reports on the following finds of Treasure Trove coins:—

1. Report on 452 old coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, with his No. 242, dated 12th March, 1896.

   The Deputy Commissioner’s letter only mentions 451 rupees, which are said to have been found in the village Khirki in the Delhi District: no further details are given. With these rupees, however, I found a copper coin, though how it got there, I do not know.

   All the 451 silver coins are rupees of Moghul emperors, ranging from Akbar the Great down to Akbar II, of more exactly from the year 1559 A.D. (4th Ilahi year of Akbar I) to 1810 A.D. (or 1225 Hijrah). In this respect this hoard of coins is a curiosity.

   The following is a detailed statement of the Rupees:—

   I. Akbar I, 963–1014 H. = 1556–1605 A.D.
      Ilahi rupees of the Ahmadabad mint and the year 44, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 178 ... ... 2

   II. Jahangir, 1014–1037 H. = 1605–1627 A.D.
      Variety 1: like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 491, Lahor, 1036, 22 ... ... 1
      Variety 2: like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 467, Patnab, 1027, month Ardhibhist ... ... 1

   III. Shah Jahan, 1037–1068 H. = 1628–1658 A.D.
      Type I: two square areas; variety 1, lined areas;
mostly in indifferent condition: mints Aḥmadābād (1 coin), Akbarābād (2), Akbarnagar (1), Bhakar (2), Barhānpur (1), Jūnahgār (1), Kambāyat (1), Lābor (5, one dated 1061), Mihrpur (1), Multān (6, two dated 1046, 1061), Patna (10, one dated 1042), Qandahār (1), Sūrat (10). Illegible mints and dates 46.

One, marked with a dagger, of the 24th regnal year, but date and mint illegible: very rare.

Total ... ... ... ... 89

Variety 2: dotted areas; mint illegible, date 106* ... ... ... ... 1

Type II: one round area: dates illegible, mints Lābor and Multān ... ... ... 3

Type III: two lozenge areas: mint and date illegible ... ... ... ... 1

Type IV: one lozenge area: like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 621, mint illegible, date 1042 ... 16

Type V: lettered surfaces: Aḥmadābād 1037, Akbarābād (2 coins, one dated 1040), Barhānpur (1), Golkondah (1, rare), Lābor (date 1038), Sūrat (4, dates 1038, 1040, 1041, one illegible), Tattah (dates 1039, 10*9, 1041, 1060, 1064, 1068) ... ... ... ... 113

IV. AḥRANGZĪB, 1069–1118 H. =1659–1707 A.D.

Type I: lettered surfaces: variety 1, date in top line, over name: Aḥmūr (3) 1097, 1106, Akbarābād (2) 1097, 1107, 2 Alamgirpur (1), AḥRANGZĪB (2) 1074, 1076, Azimābād (2) 1116, Bareli (5) 1108, 1109, 1110, 1112, Barhānpur (1) 1101, Cināpata (1), Elāwā (26) 1092, 1093, 1096, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1116; Golkonda (9), Jūnahgār (1) 1101, Khujistah Bunyād (1) 1115, Kambāyat (3), Kata (1), Kulbarga (1), Lābor (16) 1090, 1093, 1095, 1099, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1106, 1107, Lakhnau (3), Multān (8) 1073, 1076, 1077, 1089, 1093, 1098, 1103, 1114, Murshidābād (3) 1105, 1115, 1118, Nārānāl, (5) 1093, 1099, 1102, 1105, 1106; Patna (2) 1089, Shāhjahānābād (32) 1077, 1085, 1090, 1096, 1097, 1098,
Dr. Hoeraul—Report on old coins.

1099\(^1\), 1101, 1102, 1103\(^2\), 1104, 1105, 1107, 1111, Sūrat (37) 1090, 1092\(^3\), 1093\(^4\), 1094\(^5\), 1095\(^6\), 1097\(^7\), 1098\(^8\), 1099, 1100, 1101\(^9\), 1102\(^10\), 1104\(^11\), 1105\(^12\), 1107, 1111, 1112, 1117, Tattāh (6) 1090, 1107, 1116, Ujāja (1) ... ... 177

Variety 2: date in top line, under name:
'Alāmgarhār (1) 1083, Bārāli (1) 1103, Lakhnān (2) 1089, 1098, Sūrat (3) 1089, 1096 ... ... ... ... ... 7

Variety 3: date in second line: Sūrat (1) 1071, 1076, 1084, 1085, 1088, 1091, 1094\(^9\), 1095, 1098\(^2\), 1106\(^2\), 1108, 1109\(^3\), Tattāh (2) 1081 ... ... ... ... ... 19

Variety 4: date in third line: Aḥmadābād (5) 1074, 1075, 1086, 1091, 1107, AKBABAD (2) 1071, 1101, Golkonda (6) 1076\(^6\), Kambāyat (3) 1093, 1096, 1103, Katak (1) 1072, Lakhnān (2) 1088, 1101 ... ... 19

Variety 5: with mahr muntr, AKBARNAGAR, no date ... ... ... ... ... 14

Illegible mints and dates ... ... ... ... ... 43

Type II: two-square areas: AKBABAD (4) 1071, 1081, 1085, 1086, Jūnābghār (4) 1081\(^4\) ... 8

Type III: like Br. Mus. Cat., Nos. 726 and 728: Aẓimābād (7) 1070\(^8\), Tattāh (1) 1071 ... 8

Type IV: like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 737, dated 1071 1 ... 296

V. Bahādur Shāh, 1119-1124 H. = 1707-1702 A.D.

Type I, like Br. Mus. Cat., Nos. 866, 867: Bārāli (4) 1220, 1122\(^3\), Bābā (2) 1121\(^3\), Shāhjahānābād (5) 1120\(^3\), 1122\(^3\) ... 11

Type II, like Br. Mus. Cat., Nos. 861, 862: AKBABAD (1), AKBARNAGAR (1) 1120, Cīnpūtan (3) 111\(^8\), mint illegible (2) ... 7

Type III, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 863: AKBABAD (1), Khujistah Būnyūd (1) 1120; Lābūr (1), Sūrat (4) 1121\(^3\) ... ... 7

— 25

VI. Jahāndār Shāh, 1124 H. = 1712 A.D., Lābūr 1124 (new, very rare), Shāhjahānābād 1124 ... ... 2

— 2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VII.</th>
<th>Muhammad Šahr, 1131-1161 H. = 1719-1748 A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type: ściil Qirān, Šibjahānābād 1153</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VIII.</th>
<th>Šahr 'Ālam, 1173-1221 A.H. = 1759-1806 A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 1104, Šibjahānābād 1216</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type: some native state (Kotah?) (5) 1203(^{a}), 1204(^{a})</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type: E. I. Company, Farrokhābād, year 4 (2)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IX.</th>
<th>Akbar II.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 1217, Šibjahānābād 1225</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type, some native state (Kotah?)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand Total: 451

The single copper coin is of the Nānūl mint, and probably belongs to Akbar's coinage; but it is in a too bad state to be identified with certainty.

II. Report on 740 Silver Coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bannu District, Panjāb, with his No. 1430, dated 26th December, 1895.

These coins are stated to have been found in a “place called the Akra mounds, lying nine miles south of Edwardsabad in the Bannu District.” They were “found, buried in one pot, by a person who had gone to the mounds to dig earth in July 1896.”

They are small silver coins of the size of a modern four anna piece, and with one exception, belong to Sabaktīm, one of the early members of the Ghaznavi dynasty, who reigned from 366-387 H. or 976-997 A.D. The exception is a coin of the Hindu dynasty of Kābul, of the Bull and Horseman type, with Bhima over the horseman, and Ġri Śūmanta Dēva over the bull.

The Ghaznavi coins belong to three different varieties:

1. the common variety, figured in the British Mus. Cat., Vol. II, No. 453, on Plate V. Of this variety, there are specimens ... 719

2. another variety, which differs from the common one only in substituting on the obverse the word Subuktīm for al-Tay'allah. On this variety, therefore, the word Subuktīm occurs on both sides. Of this variety there are specimens ... 12
3, a third variety which agrees with the second variety in the reading of the obverse, but further substitutes al-Tāy'ullāh for Subuktīgīn on the reverse. On this variety, therefore, these two words occupy positions exactly the reverse of those on the first variety. Of this third variety there are specimens.

Varieties 2 and 3 are extremely rare. So far as I can discover, they do not exist in the British Museum. The Lahore Museum possesses one specimen of the second variety; it is No. 11 in its Catalogue, Vol. II, page 24. On the other hand, the Indian Museum in Calcutta possesses one specimen of the third variety; it is No. 7847 in its Catalogue, Vol. IV, page 153. There is also one of this variety in the India Office, from Masson’s collection, described by Thomas in the Journal R. A. S., Vol. IX, page 305. No others are known to me.

The coins are in very fair condition, so far as their circular areas are concerned. The margins, however, which give the mint and date, are in most cases wholly gone; and in the few exceptional cases, they are mere fragments and almost unreadable. In no case are either mint or date fully determinable.


The Deputy Commissioner’s letter contains no information as to the date and the locality of the find.

The coins are of mixed metal (copper with a little silver) and belong to the early period of the Muhammadan occupation of India. They imitate the well-known early Hindū coinage of the Bull and Horseman class. They are all in a very indifferent condition, showing the merest fragments of their legends. The following is a detailed statement:

1. Coins of Sāifuddin Hasan Qurlagh, about 625-640 H. = 1227-1242 A.D., see Thomas’ Chronicles, No. 82

2. Coin of Mu’izzuddin Bahram Shāh, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 70-72

3. Coin undetermined; cbv. Horseman with traces of hamsirah; rev. recumbent bull with traces of a legend, of which only पुष पुष्टa is legible. It is perhaps a coin of Prithiraj of Delhi

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Total

8

1

1

10

The coins are stated to have been found “on the 26th September, 1895, by the Mâli of Bâbâ Kâlîsâ Chandra Chatterjee, while digging a field in his garden where there was formerly a cowshed.”

They are Rupees of the East India Company’s coinage, of three different varieties, as follows:

1a with oblique milling; 45th san, 1803-1819, mint Farrukhâbâd...

1b with oblique milling; 19th san, 1793-1818, mint Murshidâbâd...

2a with straight milling; 19th san, 1818-1832, mint Murshidâbâd...

2b with straight milling; 45th san, 1819-1833, mint Farrukhâbâd...

3 with plain edge and plain rim; 45th san, 1833-1835, mint Farrukhâbâd...

Total... 22

V. Report on 49 Old Coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Kângrâ, with his No. 996, dated 13th June, 1896.

On the 13th May last, 770 copper and 3 silver coins were found buried in an earthen pot at Machiâli, in village Momtâ, Taâsîl Kângrâ of the Kângrâ district. The 3 silver coins and 46 specimens of the copper coins were forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the remainder of the copper coins not being worth acquiring by the Government.

Of these coins, 28 belong to the Sûrî dynasty, and 21 to Akbar. They are all in a rather indifferent condition. The following is a detailed statement:

I. Coins of the Sûrî Dynasty:

   a. Silver; type, square areas, like British Museum Catalogue, No. 530, date 952... 1
   b. Copper; type, square areas, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 560, mints: Nârnôl, Hîsîr, Gwâliyâr ... ... ... 5
   c. Copper; type, lettered surfaces, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 560, dates illegible ... 5

   Copper; type lettered surfaces; legible dates
   953, 957, 959... ... ... 9
(3) **Muhammad Shāh, H. 960-962 = A.D. 1552-1554.**

_Copper; type, lettered surfaces; legible dates_

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<th>961</th>
<th>962</th>
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</table>

Total ... 8

II. Coins of Akbar, H. 963-1014 = A.D. 1556-1605.

(a) **Silver;** with one square and one round area, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 84, date of one 968 ...

(b) **Copper;** lettered surfaces, Nārnāl mint, dates 968, 973, 974 ...

(c) **Copper;** lettered surfaces, Ḥiṣār mint, illegible dates ...

(d) **Copper;** illegible ...

Total ... 21

Grand Total ... 49

VI. **Report on 19 old Silver Coins** forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of the Firūzpūr District with his No. 1676, dated 9th October, 1896, and No. 1571, dated 25th September, 1896.

The Deputy Commissioner states that 23 coins were found by a zamīndār while ploughing in a field in the village of Sarāi Naugā in the Mukatsar Tahsīl of the Firūzpūr District. One specimen was sent in September 1896; and the balance of 22 coins was transmitted in October 1896. Of the latter number, only 18 were received by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, four coins having been lost in transit, owing to the cover enclosing the coins being of a very flimsy nature and tearing on the way; efforts to recover the missing coins were made by the Post Office, but unsuccessfully. The loss is of no consequence, the coins being of no particular numismatic value.

They are small silver coins of the size of 4 annā pieces, and belong to the so-called Indo-Sassanian Class. They have been numerous found in large quantities at various times; and their exact attribution is uncertain. They are commonly known as “Gadhiya ka paisa,” and are described and figured in Prinsep’s Indian Antiquities (ed. Thomas), Vol. I, p. 341, Plate XXVII, figs. 13-16.

VII. **Report on 21 old Silver Coins** forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Nāgpur, with his No. 7707-656, dated 6th December, 1895.

No information is given with regard to the date and locality of the find.
All the coins are rupees of the Moghul emperors Farrukh Siyar and Ahmad Shāh. Of the former there is only one rupee, dated H. 1125 = A.D. 1713, mint Eilopur ...

The remainder belong to Ahmad Shāh, and are of the two mints Surat and Katak, of various regnal years, the Hijrah years are not legible ...

| Total | 21 |

VIII. Report on 24 old Silver Coins forwarded by the Collector of Bhagalpur, with his 1070 G., dated 21st August, 1896.

No information is given referring to the date and locality of the find. The coins are rupees of the old British mintage of the East India Company, of the 19th saa, and mint Murshidabad.

There are two varieties: (1) of the older issue, of 1793-1818, with oblique milling ...

(2) of the later issue, of 1818-1883, with straight milling ...

| Total | 24 |

IX. Report on 11 old Silver Coins, forwarded by the Collector of Kalna, with his No. 1486 G., dated 3rd October, 1896.

The Collector states that these coins were found in an earthen pot (bhar) by labourers while digging a tank at Bansghatā, Thānā Satkhira.

They consist of rupees of Muḥammad Shāh, Ahmad Shāh and Shāh ʿĀlam. Of Muḥammad Shāh there is only one specimen, in poor condition, of the 26th year of his reign (i.e., 1156 H = 1743 A.D.), and the Badshah Ghazi type ...

Of Ahmad Shāh there are seven rupees, all of the 3rd year of his reign (i.e., 1164 H = 1750 A.D.), and like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 1039 ...

Of Shāh ʿĀlam, there are three rupees, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 1188, of the dates 1180, 8 and 1181; 9a ...

All the coins are of the Murshidabad mint.

| Total | 11 |

X. Report on 19 old Silver Coins forwarded by the Collector of Darbhanga, with his No. 1167 G., dated 28th October, 1896, and No. 155 G., dated 24 April, 1896.

The coins are stated to have been found in the Bāgmati river, together with 5 "lobia pice." The former only were forwarded for report.
They are rupees of the following Mughul emperors, covering a period of nearly 100 years, from 1032 H = 1622 A.D. to 1129 H = 1716 A.D.

I. Jahangir, 1014–1037 H = 1605–1627 A.D.
   Type: lettered surfaces, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 491, mint Lâhâr, date 1032 H, registral 17

II. Shâh Jâhân, 1087–1068 H = 1628–1658 A.D.
   (a) type, two square lined areas, mint Multân 1042, others illegible
   (b) lettered surfaces, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 608, but mint and date illegible

III. Aurangzîb, 1062–1118 H = 1659–1707 A.D.
   (a) type, badr Munîr, Sûrat 1093, 24, Tattah 1105, 36, Déru-I-Khilâfat Shâhjahânsâbâd 1108, 37, Sûrat, Katak (dates illegible); also mints illegible, but 1109, 1111, 1087
   (b) type, mîhr munîr, Akbar-nagar, jâlûs 27

IV. Farrukh Siyar, 1124–1131 H. = 1713–1719 A.D
   type, lettered surfaces, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 881, mints Mustaqirol-Mulk 1129,6, Cînâpatan, jâlûs 2

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<th>Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>19</td>
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</table>

XII. Report on 14 old Assamese coins, forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Sibsâgar with his No. 694 G.I., dated the 28th November, 1896.

The coins are stated to have been found in an earthen pot in the side of a "hola" by two men of the Kacari village while getting firewood from a jungle.

They belong to the following of the old Râjas of Assam:

1. Rudra Simha, 1669–1717 A.D.
   Silver, octagonal coin, whole rupee, date 1621 Čâka = 1699 A.D.

2. Gîva Simha, 1718–1743 A.D.
   Silver, whole rupee, octagonal, date 1653 Čâka = 1735 A.D.

3. Pramathâ Simha, 1744–1750 A.D.
   Gold, octagonal, 1/2 coin, no date
(4) RAJÉVARA SIMHA, 1750–1770 A.D.
   (a) Silver, octagonal, whole coin, dates 1652, 1689 Čeka = 1760 and 1767 A.D. ... 2
   (b) Silver, octagonal, ½ coin, no date ... 2 4

(5) LAKŠMI SIMHA, 1770–1779 A.D.
   (a) Gold, octagonal, ½ coin, date 1695 Čeka = 1773 A.D. ... 1
   (b) Silver, octagonal, whole coins, dates 1692, 1693, 1696, and 1697 Čeka = 1770, 1771, 1774 and 1775 A.D. ... 4
   (c) Silver, octagonal, ½ coins, date none ... 2 7

Total ... 14

XII. REPORT ON 3 old Silver Coins, forwarded by the Collector of Darbhanga, with his No. 234, dated 4th May, 1896.
These coins are stated to have been found by some persons while digging earth on the banks of the Jiwac river. The date of the find is not mentioned.

They are coins of the following Independent Sultāns of Bengal:—

(1) ĀLĀU-d-DIN HUSAIN SHĀH, 899–925 H. = 1493–1518.
   A.D.
   Type, lettered surfaces, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 130, mint Ḥusainābād, date 919 ... 2

(2) NĀṢIRU-d-DIN NAṢRAT SHĀH, 925–939 H. = 1518–1532.
   A.D., mint Dāru-l-zarb, date 925, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 143 ... 1

Total ... 3

XIII. REPORT ON three old Silver Coins, forwarded by the Collector of Muzaffarpur, with his No. 1451 R., of 30th December, 1896.
The coins are stated to have been dug out of a hole by some children, who were grazing goats, in Majhauli, a tolah of Parn, in the Muzaffarpur District, November 1896.

They are coins of Sultān Ālāu-d-din Muhammad Shāh of Delhi, who reigned 695–715 H = 1295–1315 A.D., of the type shown in the British Museum Catalogue, No. 164. They are all of the Ḥaqrat Dehli' mint, though the mint-name is fully preserved only on one specimen. The date is lost on all three specimens.
The Secretary read the following note by Dr. L. A. Waddell, on the Rev. A. Sandberg's note to Mr. Gait's paper on Ahom coins.

To

THE SECRETARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

SIR,

I have just received the June number of the Proceedings of the Society and find that it contains a note under the above heading by Mr. Sandberg dealing with what he is pleased to consider certain 'inaccuracies' of mine, and I take the earliest opportunity of correcting its misapprehensions and misstatements.

It is amusing to see such a peaceable person as myself accused of 'much maligning Huc' and of 'accusing him of errors,' especially as I have never lost an opportunity of expressing my admiration for Huc's marvellous accuracy of observation; and few, indeed, have contributed more than I have done towards rehabilitating Huc's reputation for veracity. And certainly no hostile spirit to Huc's work was expressed or implied by me in my reply to the editor's request to revise the spelling of the names in Huc's list in accordance, if possible, with the system adopted by the Society. A glance at Huc's Tibetan names at once showed that his list stood much in need of revision. In fact the majority of his names were misspelt almost beyond recognition, thus Cheng for Shig, Dohak for Chag and Tchon for Chhu—for Huc's weakest point was the comparatively unimportant one of spelling.

As the editor was also good enough to ask me to test if possible, Huc's spelling of the Mongolian words, I obtained the list in question from the learned Mongolian Lâma of the Bhotiya School at Darjiling who is Babu Sarat Chandra Das' chief source of inspiration on Tibetan matters; and had my accompanying note on its source and interpretation been also published, all ambiguity would have been saved.

In that note, of which unfortunately I kept no copy, I am under the impression that I clearly stated, firstly, that the Mongolian words were written down for me in Tibetan characters by the scholarly Mongol Lama Sherap Gyatso, who is thoroughly proficient in Tibetan; and secondly, that all I had done was to transliterate these words into Roman characters by a slight modification of the system of Jaeschke, the authority on Tibetan orthography; and thirdly, that the words were pronounced according to the Tibetan style.

I could not compare the words with the forms found in the dictionaries of European lexicographers as I had at that time no library at

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1 The system adopted is almost identical with that used by the Society except that the 'h' in aspirates is expressed by a comma.
hand for reference, nor had I visited Mongolia or studied that language. Now, however, I have looked up as far as I can the authorities quoted by Mr. Sandberg. The Society's library contains two out of the three dictionaries quoted by him. Of these, however, only Castren's is in Romanized characters, the other by Schmidt being in Mongolian and Russian type. And it is remarkable to find that although Mr. Sandberg says he writes "in the interests of accuracy" he is most inaccurate in his quotations. So much so that the alleged differences between the versions of his dictionaries and of the Mongol Lama have been much magnified. The few discrepancies which do exist are dialectic of a kind which are more apparent than real, as they consist mainly in the difference between the written and spoken forms of Tibetan, a fact which it is strange Mr. Sandberg did not perceive, as he has studied Tibetan.

In the following table I have arranged the various lists for comparison. The last two columns show how far the only available one of the three dictionaries quoted by Mr. Sandberg justifies his claim for accuracy. It will also be evident that, pace Mr. Sandberg, the Mongol Lama's list is quite as near the dictionary version as Huc's, or even still nearer to it; while it has the merit of giving at first hand by a learned Mongol an independent version of the spoken form of the words in question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mongolian Lama's List in Tibetan Characters</th>
<th>Huo's List²</th>
<th>Castren and others, according to Mr. Sandberg</th>
<th>Castren's own spelling.</th>
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<tr>
<td>As pronounced.</td>
<td>As Spelled.</td>
<td></td>
<td>S. = Selengin dialect.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Mot</td>
<td>Moto</td>
<td>Modor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>Kal</td>
<td>Gal</td>
<td>Gal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>Sho-ra</td>
<td>'Chê-rê'</td>
<td>Shiroyé</td>
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<td>Iron</td>
<td>T'u-mer</td>
<td>Té-mur</td>
<td>Temor</td>
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<td>Water</td>
<td>O-su</td>
<td>Ousou</td>
<td>Usun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monse</td>
<td>Hul-kan</td>
<td>Khouloukhana</td>
<td>Xulgana S. and T.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

¹ His statement too that "there is no letter 'p' in Mongol" seems remarkable as his authority Castren frequently uses 'p' in transliterating Mongol words.

² Hazlitt's translation of Huc's Travels in Tartary, Tibet and China, II, 212.

³ By a mistake this was printed Tyled.
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As pronounced.</td>
<td>As Spelled.</td>
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<td>Ox</td>
<td>U-ker</td>
<td>U-ker</td>
<td>Ouksare</td>
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<td>Tiger</td>
<td>Bar</td>
<td>Par</td>
<td>Bara</td>
<td>Bars</td>
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<td>T'as-las</td>
<td>Tolé</td>
<td>Tolai</td>
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<td>Dragon</td>
<td>Lu</td>
<td>Lwu</td>
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<td>Serpent</td>
<td>Mo-ké</td>
<td>Mo-kas</td>
<td>Mokhé</td>
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<td>Ho-ni</td>
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<td>Pe-chi</td>
<td>Betchi</td>
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<td>No-hē</td>
<td>No-has</td>
<td>Nokhé</td>
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<td>Pig</td>
<td>Ka-hē</td>
<td>Ka-has</td>
<td>Khakhé</td>
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So much then for Mr. Sandberg's boasted accuracy in respect to the Mongolian names. As regards the Tibetan list I have already instanced how much it stood in need of revision. With such uncoarse words as spaseu and lo'ags it is a wonder that printer's errors are not more numerous. The other word mentioned by Mr. Sandberg should certainly be Lug and not Luk as given by him.

I would also notice here another article in this Journal which attributes to me statements that I never expressed. Mr. Beveridge in his paper on The site of Karn-suvarna, which appeared in the Journal of the Society when I was absent in Europe,² and which has only lately come to my notice, makes me assert the opinion that the long lost capital of King Çaçâka certainly lies near the city of Burdwan. While as a fact, I only recorded some local evidence in favor of this possibility. And his discovery that this site lay probably at Rangamâți near Mursîdabâd is no discovery at all, as it was specially mentioned by me in that very report which he notices.

L. A. WADDELL.

Calcutta, 19th December, 1896.

Rai Carat Candra Das Bahadur, gave an account of the early history of Chittagong.

¹ Haslitt's translation of Huc's Travels in Tartary, Tibet and China, II, 212.
² Proceedings, December, 1893, p. 172; and Journal, Vol. LXII, i, 1895, pp. 315 et seq.
Preliminary remarks.

Sec. I. Experiments on absorption of plants—Bacteria, &c.—Symbiosis.

Sec. II. Unorganised ferments—Comparison between physiological processes in animal and vegetable cell.

Sec. III. Antiseptics—Quinine, &c.—Constitution of protoplasm in different species.

Sec. IV. Alteration in character of secretions by change of environment.

Sec. V. Contact of protophauses with roots in the soil. Transpiration.

General conclusions.

Preliminary Remarks.

The formation of antitoxins in animals leads me to believe that an analogous process may take place naturally in plants. I am not aware that an attempt has ever been made to produce these antitoxic substances artificially in plants. The attempt would undoubtedly be attended with great difficulty as the circulation of vegetable fluids is by no means so free as in the blood vessels of the higher animals.

The soil contains numberless protophauses doubtless as poisonous in many cases to the higher plants as they are to animals. That intense poisons do exist in the soil is shown particularly in malarious countries where freshly opened ground causes severe fevers among the labourers employed, especially if they are not natives of the locality.

It would appear that as in animals so in plants antitoxins play a very important part in survival or extinction of species. Among human beings it is known that those living in a certain locality are exempt from diseases the poisons of which exist in the ground or water: as an instance of this we observe the natives of the Gold Coast who suffer little from fever of a malarial character which attacks Europeans or inhabitants of a neighbouring part of the country. We may explain
this by saying that a substance toxic to the fever poison is produced in the tissues and that in the course of years, survival of those capable of producing this antitoxin led to the existence of a fever-resisting race. In a similar manner plants capable of producing a necessary antitoxic substance now grow and flourish while those not so capable have become extinct. I shall now endeavour to explain how I think the process may take place.

SEC. I. EXPERIMENTS ON ABSORPTION OF PLANTS—BACTERIA, ETC.— SYMBIOSIS.

We must first consider the results of certain experiments made by scientists to test the powers of absorption by the roots of plants. The red colouring matter of Phytoila cassa was absorbed by white hyacinths when poured upon the soil on which they were grown: after two or three days the red colour disappeared from the flowers (Bion). The flowers of the tuberosa (Polyanthus tuberosa) and snapdragon were affected in a similar manner (Sarrabat). Cut flowers take up colouring matter with rapidity, as may be easily demonstrated. The injured cells at the surface of the section become infected with bacteria (Höhnert). The osmotic action by means of which water and substances dissolved therein pass into the roots does not preclude the possibility of the entrance of bacteria. Dead albuminous substances cannot pass through a colloid membrane: the relation between living cells is different and although the cells of the root hairs may be very capricious in their action, nevertheless, living bacteria or other protophytes might gain admission. Bacteria appear to be invariably unicellular and amongst the minutest organisms observed by the aid of the microscope varying from $\frac{1}{80}$ m.m. to $\frac{1}{200}$ m.m. (Kerner and Oliver, Nat. Hist. Plants, page 161).

Besides the bacteria proper there are many protophytes which consist each of a very small cell without any differentiation into cell-wall and cell contents (Sachs, Text Book of Botany, page 243). Bacteria are also known to exist and float about in the air so that the possibility of their entrance by the stomata of leaves must also be considered. This entrance of the hyphae of Polypore is known to take place (Kerner, op. cit., page 163).

A certain relation is known to exist between Fungi and the roots of plants, especially of those of the Natural Orders: Ericaceae, Cupuliferae and Salicaceae. Here we have a symbiotic union between the fungus-mycelium and the roots of a green-leaved plant, (Kerner, op. cit., page 250). The hyphae insinuate themselves inside the walls of the epidermal cells of the root and the latter are permeated by an extremely fine meshed mycelial net (Kerner, op. cit., page 249).
We can imagine without difficulty the converse of this case; hostile organisms gaining admission and damaging the tissue by causing fermentations. The host plant then throws out an antitoxic fluid from its cells to save it from destruction.

The possibility of entrance of protophytes is made easier of belief when we also think that colouring matter can pass the epidermal cells of the root and get carried through the vascular system of the plant to the flowers.

Sec. II. Unorganised Ferments—Comparison between Physiological Processes in Animal and Vegetable Cell.

In the next place we must consider the points of analogy in the physiological processes of the animal and vegetable cell.

We find that in the vegetable cell, starch is converted into glucose or cane-sugar. This change is said to be due to the action of an unorganized ferment and of this class of ferments several have been shown to occur, viz.—Emulsin in almonds, diastase in barley, and myrosin in mustard seeds. A similar change of starch into sugar takes place in human saliva and by the action of pancreatic juice. Again a peptic ferment changes, in the vegetable cells, the reserve proteids into peptones (Sachs, op. cit., page 708). The leaves of Drosera produce an acid and a ferment which act on albuminous compounds like pepsin. This is also the case with the secretion of the leaves of butterwort (Pinguicula) which act in a manner similar to the gastric juice of animals, (Kerner, op. cit., pages 142 and 144). Asparagin which is a bye product in the oxidation of nitrogenous substances of the plant has been said to correspond physiologically with urea in animals (Sachs, op. cit., page 722).

In comparing circulatory systems of plants and animals, we find in the latter arteries, veins, lactiferous vessels, &c., for the conveyance of special nutritive fluids. In the former (plants) the circulation of sap takes place thus:—In the parenchyma of the fundamental tissue which has an acid reaction, are conveyed carbo-hydrates and oil: by the soft bast the albuminoids which have an alkaline reaction. When there are lactiferous vessels they furnish an open communication between all the organs of the plant. These lactiferous vessels contain albuminoids, carbo-hydrates and oil as well as poisons and other secondary products of metastasis. Of the secondary products of metastasis such as colouring matters, acids, alkaloids, &c., many have no known physiological signification in the life of the plant (Sachs, op. cit., pages 706, 711-712).

Again some gases as sulphuretted hydrogen, carbon oxide, common
coal gas, &c., seem to have an influence on plants like that produced on animals by narcotic poisons: other gases as sulphurous and hydrochloric acid appear to resemble the action of irritants upon animals (Bentley, Manual of Botany, p. 806).

Sec. III. Antiseptics—Quinine, Etc.—Constitution of Protoplasm in Different Species.

We next pass to the consideration of antiseptics or substances which kill or check the growth of fermentative organisms: amongst these I mention salicylic acid, thymol, and eucalyptus-oil (essential principle).

The Eucalyptus globulus is well known as a purifier of the soil and it is probable that the essential principle of the oil is antitoxic. If it does not exist in the plant in its ordinary form, it is very speedily converted into this form on exposure to the air, probably by the action of a ferment, as it takes place in the coagulation of blood in animals.

We now turn to Cinchona and Ipecacuanha. These two plants grow in localities where the diseases for which they are used as remedies prevail. The fact is remarkable even if the two poisons cannot be shown to produce the two diseases and remedies respectively in plants and animals. The quinine being antitoxic in the plant is capable of supplying, to a certain extent, the want of antitoxin in man. We know that plants growing side by side in the same soil produce different secretions. This shows us how the constitution of protoplasm varies in different species: from this we can see how one poison may produce many kinds of antitoxins in as many differently constituted plants.

We may infer that the poisonous principles of many plants such as Nux-vomica, Conium, Digitalis, &c., are antitoxic substances and not altogether as has been stated a protection for the foliage of the plant against its destruction by herbivorous animals.

Sec. IV. Alteration in Character of Secretions by Change of Environment.

We must next consider the alteration in the character of secretion caused by change of environment. Cicuta virosa and Ænænthe crocata which are poisonous in most districts in England are harmless when grown near Edinburgh. The common mushroom (Agaricus arvensis) which grown in England is a comestible article, but in Italy and Hungary it is avoided on account of its possessing a poisonous principle (Bentley, Manual of Botany, pages 824 and 825). The toxic resin of Cannabis sativa when grown in England is very small or altogether absent: but the variety indica, which is considered by most authorities
to be a variety of the same species, produces in Bengal a great quantity of the same resin.

If plants of warm or tropical regions be placed in our hot-houses, their secretions are either not formed at all or in diminished amount (Bentley, op. cit., p. 824). An almost corresponding difference in disease, poisons may be noted in different countries. We find ague present to a slight extent in England, the poison being of a mild character, while in India and Africa, in many localities, the poison is most intense. Similarly tetanus is said to be very common in Lower Bengal and in the West Indies, especially among horses. Many of these instances may be explained by saying that the heat and moisture facilitate the development of lower organisms, in the same way as the higher plants grow with a magnificent luxuriance unknown in temperate climates. The poisons of Asiatic cholera and dysentery are very capricious in their choice of habitats. From all these cases we may assume that organic poisons vary greatly in power in the soil with the country in which they occur and this plainly shows the multifarious influences to which the roots of plants must be constantly subjected. We know that certain organisms are harmless or otherwise to animals and the same can be said of plants on account of the similarity of their cell-action which has been explained.

**SEC. V. CONTACT OF PROTOPHYTES WITH ROOTS IN THE SOIL—TRANSPIRATION.**

Lastly let us consider the probability of contact of these organisms with the roots. We know that a large amount of aqueous vapour is transpired from the leaves; in the case of the oak this amounts to eight and a half times the rainfall over the area covered by the foliage of the tree; in the *Eucalyptus globulus* it amounts to eleven times the rainfall. From these facts we clearly see that trees tend to dry the soil, and that the abstraction of water from the area penetrated by the roots, at first tends to dry it; but there would be a tendency for the water to percolate from the surrounding soil to the immediate vicinity of the roots when extraction was taking place and consequently the former area would be kept constantly moist. Bacteria require a moist or fluid medium for development and consequently we can imagine that the area of the roots would be infested with them on account of the moisture which exists there, and that they would be likely to cluster round the roots. In many cases this would probably be prevented by the exudation from the roots of toxic substances in order to help the epidermal cells of the root to resist the entrance of these organisms.

The action of light, heat and electricity are known to have an
important bearing on the production and growth of plants, but their influence does not satisfactorily account for many of the facts mentioned in this paper.

Antitoxins were obtained by Ehrlich of Berlin with some poisons not of bacterial origin but derived from the vegetable kingdom. (Presidential Address, British Association, 1896.)

**General Conclusions.**

So far as I know a satisfactory explanation has never been given as to the origin or use in the plant of the majority of substances, chiefly of a toxic nature, produced as the result of the secondary processes of metastasis. That these poisons are lethal to the organisms in the soil and primarily produced by their irritation of the plant by entering it and causing fermentation, seems to me a simple explanation. I have mentioned how colouring matters may gain admission to the plant's vascular system, also that the cells exercised an absorptive or destructive influence in the case of the colouring matter absorbed by hyacinths. I have also mentioned the symbiosis which takes place between certain *Fungi* and the roots of green-leaved plants; from analogy we may conclude that there may be a similar relation between bacteria and the roots favourable or otherwise to the plants concerned. The possibility of entrance by the stomata has also been mentioned. We compared the fermentive processes of metastasis in plants and animals, and we saw that the protoplasm in each case acted similarly, so we may infer that under favourable conditions antitoxins may be formed in plants as in animals by any matter capable of stimulating the cells in the required manner.

The production of many antiseptic substances which we find in plants leads me to believe that they are produced in most cases as the result of irritation of the cells of the higher plant by the entrance of organisms causing fermentation of the juices of the plant.

That organisms could have every opportunity of doing so unchecked, and of multiplying in deciduous trees is evident, as the sap lies for a long time in the cells and vessels waiting for the young buds to develop and open. If it were not for a substance which could be supplied by the cells to neutralize the effect of, or kill the fermentative organisms, the plant must die.

In plants belonging to the Natural Orders *Apocynaceae*, *Euphorbiaceae*, &c., the white milky nutrient juice generally possesses an acid or poisonous principle evidently to protect it against fermentation.

That every facility is given to protophytes to approach the roots of
trees, especially those in the process of transpiration, has been explained. To combat these organisms it is probable that the roots exude a part of the poisonous principle into the surrounding soil.

Change of locality frequently alters the power of many organisms which cause disease in man, so we may infer that the absence or variation in quantity of secretion is due to the necessary organisms being absent altogether or present in small numbers.

From a consideration of all the foregoing circumstances, it seems to me almost certain that organisms do gain admission to the vascular systems of plants. The irritation which they produce on the cells causes the formation of antitoxins and these antitoxins are many of the alkaloids and useful vegetable drugs which are constantly employed as medicinal remedies and for other purposes. These may exist in the plant in the form in which we know them or in a state, a very slight change from which by the action of a ferment, converts them into substances capable of protecting the cells or into their known condition. The peculiarities of protoplasm in different species have been noted and it seems possible for one kind of protophytye to produce toxins having different characters in different plants.

It is a noticeable fact that many toxic substances are obtained from the bark through the inner layers of which albuminoids are carried.

Conclusion—Fermentative parasites gain admission to the tissues of the plant: the irritation produced causes a reaction in the cells of the host; this reaction results in the formation of a protective substance, an antitoxin; and this latter causes the death of the parasite.

In connection with this paper Dr. Prain said:—

Dr. Cummins' theory is a very interesting one, carefully thought out and clearly stated. It is at the same time more or less conjectural and some of the facts cited in support of certain of the steps in the reasoning may be said to be, if not contradictory, at all events not corroborative. Two of these may be mentioned as examples.

In the chapter on Antiseptics it is said that Eucalyptus globulus is well known as a purifier of the soil and it is probable that the essential principle of the oil is antitoxic. The statement is very well known and is perhaps often believed, but I most certainly do not think either that the case for the Eucalyptus has been made out or that the benefits derived from its culture are greater than would be attained if another tree were planted, which in Dr. Cummins' own words (in Sect. V.) is capable of transpiring moisture equal to eleven times the rainfall over the area covered by the foliage of the tree.

If the citation of Cannabis sativa var. indica be intended to imply that its secretion of resin in Bengal is at all a protective measure, I have
to say that the matter is open to great doubt. The process of secretion is, if not intimately associated with the formation of seeds, at least one that varies with the seed-formation. If the flowers of the female plant in the plains of Bengal be permitted to become fertilized, so that the fruits and seeds form, there is no resin to be found filling the glandular hairs on the outside of the bracts. When however by destruction of the male plant fertilisation is made impossible, the fruits do not fill and the glandular hairs in question are loaded with the narcotic substance of hemp.

The theory is not one that in the present state of our knowledge I am prepared to accept. At the same time, seeing that it has been advanced as an hypothesis to explain certain facts, the significance of which is admittedly obscure and has been stated so lucidly as Dr. Cummins has stated it, we may, I think, very well publish the short paper in extenso. This will enable those interested to see what the theory implies and to indicate what is necessary for its experimental refutation or confirmation.

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**Library.**

The following additions have been made to the Library since the Meeting held in December last:—

**Transactions, Proceedings and Journals,**

*Presented by the respective Societies and Editors.*

——. Indian Engineering,—Vols. XX, Nos. 23-26; XXI, 1.
——. The Indian Lancet,—Vols. VIII, Nos. 11 and 12; IX, 1.


Leipzig. Die Königl. Sächsische Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften,—
Abhandlungen, Band XVII, Nr. 5; XXIII, 4 und 5.
London. The Academy,—Nos. 1280–84.
——. Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,—
——. The Athenæum,—Nos. 3604, 3605, 3607.
——. Institution of Civil Engineers,—Minutes of Proceedings,
Vol. CXXV.
——. Nature,—Vol. LIII, Nos. 1412–15; and Index to Vol. LIV.
——. Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, General
Index to Vols. XXX–LII.
Manchester. Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society,—List of
Members, &c., from February 28th, 1781 to April 28th, 1896.
Mussoorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XXIII, Nos. 11 and 12.
Paris. Société de Géographie,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, Nos. 15
et 16, 1896.
——. Société Philomatique de Paris,—Comptes Rendus Sommaire
des Séances, Nos. 2 et 3, 1896.
Philadelphia. American Academy of Political and Social Science,—
Annals, Vol. VIII, No. 3.
Pisa. La Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali,—Atti (Processi Verbali),
5 Luglio, 1896.
Schaffhausen. Die Schweiz. Entomologische Gesellschaft,—Mittheil-
lungen, Band IX, Heft 9.
——. Imperial Academy of Sciences,—Proceedings, Vol. XXXII,
No. 3.
Sydney. Royal Society of New South Wales,—Journal and Proceed-
ings, Vol. XXIX.
Tokyo. Imperial University of Japan,—Journal of the College of
pp. 115–25, 127–82.
Books and Pamphlets,
presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

Morse, Edward S. On the so-called Bow-Pullers of antiquity. Svo. Salem, 1894.

Miscellaneous Presentations.

Bataviasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Department of Agriculture, Brisbane.
Resolution reviewing the reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1895-96. Fcp. Calcutta, 1896.
Resolution reviewing the reports on the working of Municipalities in Bengal for 1895-96.
Wilson, C. R. List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Bengal possessing historical or archaeological interest. Fcp. Calcutta, 1896.

Government of Bengal.

Government of Bombay.

Government of India, Home Department.
The Agricultural Ledger, Agricultural Series, No. 18; Animal Product Series, No. 1; Medical and Chemical Series, Nos. 6 and 7; Veterinary Series, Nos. 15–17; Special Veterinary Series, No. 1; Vegetable Product Series, No. 28.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REV. AND AGRI. DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

G. V. JUGGAROW OBSERVATORY, VIZAGAPATAM.
Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters during the year 1895. Fcp. Calcutta, 1896.

PORT OFFICER, CALCUTTA.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON.

SURVEY OF INDIA, TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS, POONA.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

PERIODICALS PURCHASED.

Braunschweig. Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Chemie und verwandter Thelle anderer Wissenschaften,—Heft VII, 1890.


Geneva. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles,—Tome II (4e série), No. 11.


The Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 3rd February, 1897, at 9 P.M.

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, Vice-President, in the chair.

The following members were present:—


According to the Bye-laws of the Society, the Chairman ordered the voting papers to be distributed for the election of Officers and Members of Council for 1897, and appointed Messrs. W. A. Lee and M. H. Oung to be Scrutineers.

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

**Annual Report for 1896.**

The Council of the Asiatic Society have the honour to submit the following Report on the state and progress of the Society's affairs during the past year:—
Member List.

During the year under review, 24 Ordinary Members were elected, 15 withdrew, 7 died, 5 were removed from the list under Rule 40, being more than three years absent from India. There was thus a net loss of 3 Ordinary Members during the year. The total number of Members at the close of 1896 being 294, against 297 for the preceding year; of these 105 were Residents, 119 Non-Residents, 11 Foreign, 23 Life, 35 Absent from India and 1 Special Non-Subscribing Member, as will be seen from the following table, which also shows the fluctuations in the numbers of Ordinary Members during the past six years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Paying</th>
<th>Non-Paying</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>Non-Resident</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The seven Ordinary Members, the loss of whom by death during the year we have to regret, were Mr. O. G. Arthur, Mr. Diego Ernst, Mr. Manmohan Ghose, The Hon. Prince Sir Jahan Qudr Muhammad Wahid Ali Bahadur, Bābu Balai Chaud Sinha, Sir Sirder Attar Singh Bahadur, and Mr. W. Swinhoe.

There was one death amongst the Honorary Members, viz.:-Dr. Reinhold Rost. During the year, on the recommendation of the Council, the following gentlemen were elected as Honorary Members:- Sir Joseph Lister, Professor Michael Foster, Professor F. Keilhorn, and Professor C. R. Lanman. Thus the number of Honorary Members stands at 24.

The lists of Special Honorary Members, Corresponding Members, and Associate Members, continue unaltered from last year, there having been no casualties; their numbers stand at 5, 4, and 10, respectively.

No Members compounded for their subscriptions during the year.
Indian Museum.

No presentations were made over to the Indian Museum.

The Trustees on behalf of the Society were:—

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

Finance.

The accounts of the Society are shown in statement No. 1, in the appendix, under the usual heads.

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

The Budget Estimate for 1896 was taken at the following figures:—
ReceipTs Rs. 16,420; Expenditure Rs. 16,042.

The actual results were found to be—ReceipTs, Rs. 18,448-7-9; Expenditure, Rs. 11,992-12-8.

The receipts show an increase of Rs. 2,028-7-9, while the expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 5,049-3-4 on the Budget Estimate.

There is an increase in Receipts under the heads of "Subscriptions," "Interest on Investments," "Rent of Rooms," and "Miscellaneous." "Subscriptions" were estimated at Rs. 7,000, while the actuals were Rs. 7,729, the excess being due to some of the arrear subscriptions from members having been realized. Owing to the unexpected sale of the Society's publications, "Sale of Publications" shows an increase of Rs. 649-3-6. During the year temporary Investments were made and there is thus an increase of Rs. 327-8-0 under the head of "Interest on Investments." "Rent of Rooms" shows an increase of Rs. 100. This is due to an additional room with an adjoining small room being leased to the Photographic Society of India. "Miscellaneous Receipts" were estimated at Rs. 100, whilst the actual receipts were Rs. 322-12-3. The difference is explained by the fact that a donation of Rs 250 was received from His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, for the printing of certain plates in the Society's Journal, Part I.

On the Expenditure side the items of "Commission," "Lighting," "Contingencies," "Binding," and "Journal, Part I" show an increase. Owing to some of the arrear subscriptions having been realized, there is an increase of Rs. 48-5-6 under the head of "Commission." "Lighting" shows a very slight increase. The amount budgetted for under the head of Contingencies has been exceeded by Rs. 110-1-10. This is due to providing the Jamadar and the Durwan with new clothing for the
cold weather, and for sundry repairs to the water connection. During
the year, it was found necessary to bind many old books belonging
to the English library, thus there is an increase of Rs. 281-4-0 under the
head of "Binding." There is a slight increase of Rs. 153-7-6 under
the head of "Journal, Part I." An expenditure of Rs. 564-5-0 only
appears under the head of "Books," in consequence of the non-receipt of
Messrs. Luzac & Co.'s accounts, the books purchased through the London
a decrease. This is due to non-presentation of Baptist Mission Press
bills during the year.

There was one extraordinary item of expenditure during 1896, not
provided for in the Budget, Rs. 581 was remitted to Mr. C. J. Rodgers
in part payment for preparing the Society's Coin Catalogue.

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

\[
\begin{array}{lcc}
\text{Part I} & \ldots & \text{Rs.} & 2,253 & 7 & 6 \\
\hline
\text{Journal} & \text{Part II} & \ldots & 1,373 & 13 & 6 \\
\text{Part III} & \ldots & & 457 & 7 & 9 \\
\text{Proceedings} & \ldots & & 790 & 12 & 6 \\
\hline
\text{Total} & & & 4,375 & 9 & 3 \\
\end{array}
\]

This is less than the Budget Estimate by Rs. 3,324-6-9, but all
the bills for Journal, Part III, during the past year have not yet been
submitted.

The Budget Estimate of probable ordinary Receipts and Expendi-
ture for 1897 has been fixed as follows:—Receipts Rs. 17,800; 
Expenditure Rs. 16,700.

On the Receipt side, the estimated incomes under the heads of
"Subscriptions," "Sale of Publications," and "Interest on Invest-
ments" is based upon the actuals of the last year. "Rent of Rooms" has
been increased owing to the increased rent paid by the Photo-
graphic Society of India for additional accommodation.

On the Expenditure side, the items of "Commission," "Lighting,"
and "Printing Circulars" have been slightly increased. "Salaries" and
"Stationery" have been increased by Rs. 100, and Binding Rs. 250.
There is a new item of Rs. 100 under the head of "Petty Repairs." The
other heads remain unaffected.

Beyond the Auditor's fee, no other extraordinary expenditure is
anticipated during 1897.
The details of Budget Estimates are as follows:

**Receipts.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Publications</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Investments</td>
<td>5,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of Rooms</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Allowances</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>17,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditure.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>450</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pension</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Taxes</td>
<td>819</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meetings</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Repairs</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>1,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Periodicals</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Binding</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Journal, Part I</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; II</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; III</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Proceedings</em></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing Circulars, &amp;c.</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registration Fee</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>16,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**London Agency.**

The number of copies of parts of the *Journal*, of the *Proceedings*, and of the *Bibliotheca Indica*, sent to Messrs. Luzac and Co., during the year 1896, for sale, were 443, 214, and 610, valued at £55-14-0,
£12-10-6, and Rs. 291-12-0, respectively; other books were sent for sale amounting to £2-5-0.

Nine invoices of books purchased, and of publications of various Societies sent in exchange, were received during the year. The value of the books purchased amounted to £99-16-8.

Continental Agency.

The number of copies of parts of the Journal, of the Proceedings, of the Annual Address, and of the Bibliotheca Indica sent to Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, the Society's Continental Agent, during 1896, for sale, were 35, 80, 5, and 341, valued at £5-5-0, £3-11-3, £0-7-6, and Rs. 202-8-0, respectively. Other books were sent for sale amounting to Rs. 11-8-0.

Library:

The total number of volumes, or parts of volumes added to the Library during the year was 1,932, of which 516 were purchased and 1,416 presented or received in exchange for the Society's publications.

The compilation of a new edition of the Society's Library Catalogue is far advanced and it is hoped before the close of the year the Catalogue will be published.

Publications.

There were published during the year nine numbers of the "Proceedings" (Nos. 9 and 10 of 1895, and Nos. 1-6 and 8 of 1896), containing 172 pages of letter-press and 8 plates; four numbers of the Journal, Part I (Nos. 3 and 4 of 1895 and Nos. 1 and 2 of 1896), containing 421 pages of letter-press and 11 plates; four numbers of the Journal, Part II (No. 3 of 1895, and Nos. 1-3 of 1896), containing 801 pages of letter-press and 10 plates. The Annual Address of the President was printed separately from the Proceedings and contained 77 pages of letter-press. Indexes to the Journal, Parts I and II, for 1895, and Part III for 1893, were also published.

Barclay Memorial Fund Medal.

During the year 1896, Dr. G. Bomford, on behalf of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service, offered to make over to the Society the Barclay Memorial Fund Medal, together with a sum of about five hundred rupees belonging to the Fund.

The Council resolved to accept the Medal. The conditions under which the Medal should be awarded were referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of Colonel Waterhouse, Dr. Cunningham, and Dr. Alcock.

The Sub-Committee considered that the Medal should be in bronze
and that arrangements should be made to have it struck at the Mint and that the dies should be sent there at once for safe keeping. They also considered that it should be given for the most important piece of work done in research in any one year in Zoology or Botany specially relating to India.

The Council approved of the Report of the Sub-Committee and agreed to the award of the Medal being announced every year at the Annual General Meeting of the Society. The question of the award being brought up in the December Meeting of Council of each year.

Coin Cabinet.

During the year 54 coins were added to the Cabinet, all being of silver. They were all presented under the Treasure Trove Act, viz., 41 by the Government of Bengal, 2 by the Government of Bombay, and 11 by the Government of Madras. They comprise coins of the following classes: Moghuls 27, punch-marked 11, Assamese 2, Ghaznavi (of Subaktigin) 14. Among the last-named there were two very rare varieties. The remainder belong to well-known types. Detailed notices of all will be found in the Society’s Proceedings for January, 1897.

Office of Secretaries.

Dr. G. A. Grierson carried on the duties of the Philological Secretary and Editor of the Journal, Part I, till February, when he was transferred to Bankipur, and Dr. G. Banking took charge of the Philological Secretarship, and Dr. Grierson continued to edit the Journal, Part I. Dr. Grierson resigned the editorship of the Journal, Part I, in November owing to ill health, and Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle agreed to carry on the work as a temporary measure till other arrangements were made.

Dr. A. W. Alcock carried on the duties of Natural History Secretary and Editor of the Journal, Part II, till September, when he left India on furlough and Mr. F. Finn was appointed.

Mr. F. Finn carried on the duties of the Anthropological Secretary till July when he resigned and Mr. L. de Nieville was appointed.

Mr. C. Little carried on the duties of Treasurer throughout the year.

Mr. C. R. Wilson carried on the duties of General Secretary and Editor of the Proceedings throughout the year except for two months, from May to June, when Dr. Alcock officiated for him.

Pandit Haraprasad Častra was in charge of the Bibliotheca Indica and the search of Sanskrit Manuscripts and carried on the duties of Joint-Philological Secretary throughout the year.

Mr. J. H. Elliott continued Assistant Secretary and Librarian throughout the year.
Pandit Harimohan Vidyābhūṣaṇa, the Pandit of the Society was allowed further leave, without pay, for one year from May 1896 under the existing officiating arrangements.

There were no other changes in the office establishment.

**BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.**

The editing charges of 26, and the printing charges of 17, fasciculi were paid for; the total outlay being Rupees 6,744; in round numbers, the average cost of each fasciculus, including both the charges, is 32½ Rupees.

A descriptive catalogue of the works published is given below:—

**A. ARABIC-PERSIAN SERIES.**

1. The English translation of Badaoni's celebrated work entitled Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh has advanced by one fasciculus only (Fasc. II) under the editorship of Dr. George Ranking who is embellishing the text with copious notes of great historical and linguistic interest.

**B. SANSKRIT SERIES.**

1. The Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, next to the Rg-Veda Samhita, the oldest Vedic work under the distinguished editorship of Pandit Satyavrata Śāmaçrami has advanced by seven fasciculi, Vol. II, 4 and 5; and Vol. III, 1 to 5. This edition contains the commentary of Śāyana-cāryya in full.

2. Anubhāsyam. A commentary on the Vedānta Aphorisms by Vallasbhācāryya, the Founder of the Western or Gujarati School of Vaiśnāvism in the Sixteenth Century, has advanced by one fasciculus only, namely, the third, under the editorship of Pandit Hemacandra Bhaṭṭācāryya.

3. Professor Dr. Garbes' edition of the Āpastamba Čramaṇa Sūtras was stopped after the publication of the first two volumes for want of MSS. to edit from. On procuring good MSS. the Doctor resumed the work during the year under review and published one fasciculus the first of volume III.

4. The English translation of the Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa, under the editorship of Mr. F. E. Pargiter, C. S., has advanced by one fasciculus only, namely, the fourth. This translation is accompanied with illustrative notes.

5. Nyāyavārtika by Udyotakara, a commentary on Vatsyāyana Bhaṣya on the Aphorisms of Gaṇamata is an important work on the Nyāya system of Philosophy. It has advanced by one fasciculus only (Fasc. III) during the year, under the editorship of Pandit Vindhyesvaraprasād Duhe of Benares.
6. Padumwät. A Hindi Poem by Mir Malik Muḥammad Jaisi is an important work both as regards its poetical merits and its philological value. It has been proposed to publish a critical edition of the work with an English translation and notes. Paṇḍit Sudhākār Drivedi the well-known Hindu Mathematician of Benares has undertaken the task of editing the text and Dr. Grierson, C.I.E., Ph. D., that of translating it. The work has advanced by one fasciculus, Fasc. I.

7. Taittirya Sāṁhitā of the Black Yajur Veda has advanced by two fasciculi, namely, Fascs. XL and L, under the editorship of Paṇḍit Satyavatrata Sāṁnaḍrami.

8. Tattva Cintāmāṇi by Gangēṣa Upādhyāya is the standard work on the Nyāya system of Hindu Philosophy of the Bengal School. Paṇḍit Kāmākhyā-nāthā Tarkavāgīṣa, the editor has published two fasciculi of the work accompanied with the Commentary of Mathurā-nāth, Vol. V, Fasc. 2 to 4. Three parts have been published in four volumes. This is the first volume of the Fourth Part.

9. Brhat-Svayambhū Purāṇa is a standard work on Buddhism as current in Nepal. It is a store-house of legends and traditions of that interesting valley. The edition has advanced by one fasciculus only under the editorship of Paṇḍit Haraprasād Čāstrī.

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

* Societies, &c., which have received the Asiatic Society's publications, and have sent their publications in return.
† Societies, &c., which have received the Asiatic Society's publications, but have sent none in return.
§ Societies, &c., whose publications have been received, but to which none have been sent in return.

* Allahabad:—Editor, Pioneer.
† Amsterdam:—Royal Zoological Society.
* ———:—Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen.
* Angers:—Société d' Etudes Scientifiques d' Angers.
* Baltimore:—Johns Hopkins University.
* Batavia:—Society of Arts and Sciences.
* ———:—Kon. Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch-Indiën.
§ Berlin:—Entomologische Verein.
* ———:—Gesellschaft Naturforschende Freunde zu Berlin.
* ———:—Royal Academy of Sciences.
† Berne:—Société Suisse d' Entomologie.
* Bombay:—Bombay Anthropological Society.
* ———:—Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
* ———:—Editor, Indian Antiquary.
* ———:—Editor, Times of India.
* ———:—Natural History Society.
† Bonn:—University of Bonn.
† Bordeaux:—L' Académie Nationale des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts.
* ———:—Société Linnéenne.
§ Boston:—American Philological Association.
* ———:—Natural History Society.
§ ———:—American Oriental Society.
* Brisbane:—Royal Society of Queensland.
† Brookville:—Society of Natural History.
† Brunswick:—Verein für Naturwissenschaft.
* Brussels:—L' Académie Royale des Sciences.
* ———:—Musée Royal d’ Histoire Naturelle de Belgique.
† ———:—Société Entomologique de Belgique.
§ ———:—La Société Royal Malacologique de Belgique.
† Budapest:—Hungarian Central Bureau for Ornithological Observations.
§ ———:—Royal Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
† Buenos Ayres:—National Museum.
* ———:—Academia National de Ciencias de la Republica Argentina.
* Caen:—Société de Linnéenne de Normandie.
† Calcutta:—Agri-Horticultural Society of India.
* ———:—Geological Survey of India.
* ———:—Editor, Englishman.
* ———:—Editor, Indian Daily News.
§ ———:—Editor, Indian Engineering.
§ ———:—Editor, Indian Journal of Pharmacy.
* ———:—Editor, Indian Mirror.
§ ———:—Editor, Indian Lancet.
§ ———:—Indian Meteorological Department.
* ———:—Indian Museum.
§ ———:—Mahabodhi Society.
§ ———:—Microscopical Society.
§ ———:—Editor, National Magazine.
§ ———:—Photographic Society of India.
* ———:—Survey of India.
* ———:—Tutubodhini Shova.
† ———:—University Library.
* Cambridge:—University Library.
* Cassel:—Die Verein für Naturkunde.
* Cherbourg:—Société Nationale des Sciences Naturelles.
* Chicago, Ill. :—Editor, American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal.
§ ———:—Chicago Academy of Sciences.
* ———:—Field Columbian Museum.
* Christiana:—University Library.
* Colombo:—Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
* Copenhagen:—La Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord.
† Cuttack:—Cuttack Library.
* Danzig:—Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
* Dehra Dun:—Great Trigonometrical Survey.
* Dresden:—Entomologischer Verein “Iris.”
† ———:—Königlich Zoologisches und Anthropologisch-Ethnographisches Museum zu Dresden.
* Dublin:—Royal Dublin Society.
* ———:—Royal Irish Academy.
* Edinburgh:—Royal Society.
§ ———:—Royal Physical Society.
† ———:—Scottish Geographical Society.
* Florence:—Società Italiana di Anthropologia, Etnologia e Piscologia Comparata.
† ———:—Società Africana d’Italia.
* Frankfurt:—Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
* ———:—Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein des Reg.-Bez Frankfurt.
† Geneva:—Société de Physique et d’Histoire Naturelle.
* Genoa:—Museo Civico di Storia Naturale.
† Giessen:—Oberhessische Gesellschaft für Natur und Heilkunde.
† Graz:—Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein für Styria.
* ———:—Netherlands Entomological Society.
† Hamburg:—Naturhistorisches Museum zu Hamburg.
* ———:—Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein.
§ Halifax:—Nova Scotian Institute of Science.
† Halle:—Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft.
* ———:—Kaiserliche Leopoldinisch-Carolinische Akademie.
* Hamilton (Canada):—Hamilton Association.
* Havre:—Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre.
* Helsingfors:—Societas pro Flora et Fauna Fennica.
† ———:—Société Finno Ougreinne.
* ———:—Société des Sciences de Finlande.
Annual Report.

§ Iasi:—Organul Societății Științifice și Literare din Iași.
§ Ithaca (U. S. A.) :—Cornell University.
† Kiev:—Société des Naturalistes.
* Königsberg:—Die Physikalische-Oekonomische Gesellschaft.
* La Plata:—Museo de La Plata Republica Argentina.
* Lahore:—Editor, Civil and Military Gazette.
† ———:—Agricultural Society.
§ Leipzig:—Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft.
§ ———:—Die K. Sächsische Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften.
† Leyden:—Royal Herbarium.
* Liège:—Société Géologique de Belgique.
* Liverpool:—Literary and Philosophical Society.
* London:—Anthropological Institute.
* ———:—Editor, Academy.
* ———:—Editor, Athenæum.
* ———:—British Museum.
§ ———:—Editor, British Review.
* ———:—Geological Society.
* ———:—Institution of Civil Engineers.
* ———:—Institution of Electrical Engineers.
* ———:—Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
* London:—Editor, Nature.
* ———:—Linnean Society.
* ———:—Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
* ———:—Royal Astronomical Society.
* ———:—Royal Geographical Society.
* ———:—Royal Institution of Great Britain.
* ———:—Royal Microscopical Society.
* ———:—Royal Society.
* ———:—Statistical Society.
* ———:—Zoological Society.
† Lyons:—La Société d’ Agriculture, d’Histoire Naturelle et des Arts Utiles.
† ———:—Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle,
† ———:—La Société d’Anthropologie.
* Madison, Wiss.:—Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.
† Madras:—Literary Society.
* ———:—Government Central Museum.
§ ———:—Editor, Indian Journal of Education.
§ ———:—Editor, Madras Journal of Literature and Science.
† Melbourne:—Royal Society of Victoria.
§ Meriden, Conn.:—Meridan Scientific Association.
• Manchester: — Literary and Philosophical Society.
• Mexico: — Sociedad Científica “Antonio Alzate.”
§ Montevideo: — Museo Nacional de Montevideo.
• Moscow: — Société Imperiale des Naturalistes.
• Munich: — K. Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften.
• Nantes: — Société des Sciences Naturelles de L’ouest de la France.
† Naples: — Società Africana d’Italia.
† New Haven: — Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.
§ — — — : — Yale University.
• Newport (R. I.): — Natural History Society.
• New York: — American Museum of Natural History.
• Ottawa: — Geological and Natural History Survey of the Dominion of Canada.
§ — — — : — Royal Society of Canada.
† Oxford: — Bodleian Library.
† — — — : — Indian Institute.
• Paris: — Société de Géographie.
• — — — : — Société d’Anthropologie.
• — — — : — Société Asiatique.
• — — — : — Musée Guimet.
† — — — : — National Library.
• — — — : — Société Zoologique.
† — — — : — Société Académique Indo-Chinoise.
• Pennsylvania: — University of Pennsylvania.
• Philadelphia: — Academy of Natural Sciences.
§ — — — : — American Academy of Political and Social Science.
• Pisa: — Société Toscana di Scienze Naturali.
§ Roorkee — Editor, Indian Forester.
† St. Louis: — Academy of Science of St. Louis.
* St. Petersburgh: — Comité Géologique.
† — — — : — Imperial Library.
• — — — : — Russian Geographical Society.
• — — — : — Académie Impériale des Sciences.
• — — — : — Horti Petropolitani.
† San Francisco: — Californian Academy of Arts and Sciences.
‡ Santiago:—Deutscher Wissenschaftlicher Verein.
§ Schaffhausen:—Swiss Entomological Society.
† Shanghai:—China Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
† Simla:—United Service Institution of India.
† Stettin:—Entomological Society.
* Stockholm:—Entomologische Tidskrift.
* ———:—Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.
* Stuttgart:—Der Verein für vaterländische Naturkunde in Württemberg.
* Sydney:—Royal Society of New South Wales.
† ———:—Anthropological Society of Australia.
* ———:—Linnean Society of New South Wales.
§ Taiping:—Government of Perak.
* Toronto:—Canadian Institute.
* Tokyo:—Imperial University of Japan.
† Trieste:—Société Adriatica de Scienze Naturale.
† ———:—Museo Civico di Storia Naturale.
* Tring:—Zoological Museum.
* Turin:—Reale Accademia delle Scienze.
† Ulwar:—Ulwar Library.
* Upsala:—University of Upsala.
* Vienna:—Anthropologische Gesellschaft.
* ———:—K. K. Akademie der Wissenschaften.
* ———:—K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt.
* ———:—K. K. Naturhistoriche Hofmuseum.
* ———:—K. K. Zoologisch-Botanische Gesellschaft.
§ Washington:—American Historical Associations.
§ ———:—Biological Society of Washington.
† ———:—Commissioners of the Department of Agriculture.
* ———:—Smithsonian Institution.
* ———:—United States Geological Survey.
§ ———:—United States National Museum.
* Wellington:—New Zealand Institute.
* ———:—Polynesian Society.
* Yokohama:—Asiatic Society.
* ———:—Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ostasiens.
* Zagreb:—Archaeological Society.
* Zurich:—Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL DURING 1896.

January 30th, Ordinary Meeting.

On the recommendation of the Philological Secretary, a copy of the Mahabharat, in Persian, in two volumes, price Rs. 15, was ordered to be purchased for the Society's Library.

In reply to a letter from Professor H. Jacobi, stating that the Bonn University had in their possession the Society's Journal up to Vol. XL and asking to be supplied with a copy of the subsequent volumes, the Council ordered that, as a special case, the Lassen set should be completed, and all future publications sent to the University of Bonn.

A letter forwarding a report of the Council of the Royal Society regarding the proposed Catalogue of Scientific Literature, together with letters addressed to the Marquess of Salisbury, The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Lord George Hamilton on the same subject, was referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the President, Dr. Alcock, Dr. Prain, and Col. Waterhouse for report.

An offer by Manlivi Abdus Salam, of his services for translating the Riyāzu-s-Salātīn for the Bibliotheca Indica, was accepted.

At the suggestion of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Council, it was ordered that Sir Joseph Lister, Professor Michael Foster, Professor F. Kielhorn, and Professor C. R. Lanman should be proposed at the next General Meeting for Honorary Membership. Registered letters were ordered to be sent to certain corresponding members on the list, of whose continued existence the Society had no proof.

The Budget of the expenses of the Bibliotheca Indica drawn up by the Philological Committee for the year 1896 was approved.

At the request of Dr. Hoernle, a grant of Rs. 500 to Mr. Rodgers, in part payment for his work in cataloguing the Society's Coins, was sanctioned.

February 27th, Ordinary Meeting.

A letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, having been received, forwarding copies of letters from the Government of India, Home Department, covering copies of letters from the Honorary Secretary, Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Benares, requesting the Society to supply it with a copy of the lists of Sanskrit and Hindi Manuscripts when published, it was resolved to accede to this request, and to recommend to the Home Department that the Sabha be granted lists of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

The Sub-Librarian, Trinity College, Cambridge, was supplied with Vols. I—VIII of the Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts.
Messrs. Luzac & Co. were informed that any orders received direct from England would, in future, be referred to them.

Professor Jacobi was supplied with certain numbers of the Bibliotheca Indica.

A copy of the Society's Library Catalogue was presented to the British Museum, London.

A copy of Tavernier's Travels in India, translated with notes by Valentine Ball, in 2 vols., was ordered to be purchased for the Society's Library.

With reference to, a letter from the Master, Her Majesty's Mint, Calcutta, acknowledging the receipt of a pair of dies for the Barclay Memorial Fund Medal and stating that the reverse die was very much rusted, it was ordered that a new die should be prepared at the cost of Rs. 160.

With reference to a proposal by the Philological Secretary, to publish a very elaborate Grammar of the Kānpūri language, written some years ago by the late Pandit Iqvarakaula, it was resolved to apply to the Government of the Punjab and to the Kashmir Durbar, enquiring whether they would be disposed to give any assistance to this useful work.

The Sub-Committee appointed to consider the correspondence from the Royal Society, London, on the subject of the proposed Catalogue of Scientific Literature, submitted the following resolutions for confirmation:—

1. That the Asiatic Society of Bengal write to the Royal Society giving cordial support to the scheme.

2. That the Asiatic Society of Bengal suggest that the scientific publications of each country shall, in the first place, be catalogued by some institution or institutions in that country who will undertake to send in the portions of the catalogue so prepared to a central office or bureau in London.

3. That the Asiatic Society of Bengal offer to undertake this work for the countries under the Government of India.

4. That a Committee of the Council be formed to superintend this work, each member taking a section of the work to include a certain group of sciences.

5. That the catalogue should contain the titles of all scientific publications appearing in the countries under the Government of India, whether published in periodical form or independently arranged, not only according to the author's name but also according to subject matters.

6. That if the cost of clerical assistance for the work is small the Asiatic Society of Bengal will be willing to defray it, but if it is at all
large the Asiatic Society of Bengal will apply to the Government of India for assistance.

7. That if the catalogue should take the form of a card catalogue to be sent to London, the Society will keep a copy of the list so formed and publish it in its Proceedings.

8. That it is unnecessary to submit any more detailed scheme till further communications have been received from the Royal Society.

It was accordingly ordered that the report of the Sub-Committee be approved, and a reply sent on the lines suggested.

The Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question of the Barclay Memorial Medal, recommended that the medal should be in bronze and that arrangements should be made to have it struck at the mint, and that the dies should be sent there at once for safe keeping. They also considered that it should be given for the most important piece of work done in research in any one year in Zoology or Botany, specially relating to India. It was accordingly resolved as follows:—That the report of the Sub-Committee be accepted, that the award of the medal be announced every year at the Annual Meeting of the Society, and that the question of the award be brought up in the December meeting of Council each year.

Dr. Grierson having intimated that he would not be able to carry on the duties of the Philological Secretary as he was permanently transferred from Howrah to Bankipur, but that if there was any difficulty experienced in finding a successor, he would be happy to continue the editing of the Journal, Part I., the Council resolved to accept Dr. Grierson's offer to continue the editorship of the Journal for a year.

A Committee was formed consisting of the President, Dr. Cunningham, Dr. Alcock, Mr. Holland and Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar, with power to add to their number, to invite subscriptions and take such steps as they considered necessary to further the purpose of the Huxley Memorial.

The Essay on the transformation of hypochlorites into chlorates by Jyoti Bhusan Bhaduri, the recipient of the Elliott Prize for Scientific Research on Chemistry in 1895, was ordered to be read at the next meeting and published in the Journal.

On the recommendation of the Secretary, copies of Hunter's Orissa, and of Hunter's Annals of Rural Bengal, were ordered to be purchased for the Society's library.

March 26th, Ordinary Meeting.

The Superintendent, Baptist Mission Press, was allowed an extra charge of two annas per page throughout the translation of "Al-
Badaoni" as a special case, in consequence of the unusual number of notes in small type.

The Huxley Memorial Committee having submitted a report to the effect that circulars had been sent out to some 100 persons, that already Rs. 152 had been subscribed and Rs. 202 promised, and that the subscriptions received would be advertised in the Indian Daily News, it was ordered that steps should be taken to get the matter noticed in leading European and Native newspapers.

A letter from General Tennant asking the Society to take steps to collect information in anticipation of the total eclipse of the sun on the 21st January 1898, was referred to a committee consisting of the President, Colonel Waterhouse, Mr. John Elliot, and Bābu Pratapa Candia Ghoṣa with power to add to their number.

The Council resolved to thank the Agent, East Indian Railway, for his courtesy in granting a free pass for the conveyance of the Philological Secretary's box between Bankipur and Calcutta and vice versa, and to send him a copy of the Society's Journal Part I, free of charge, as long as the arrangement continued.

The Council agreed to an extra grant of Rs. 450, for the Proceedings for the printing of four plates illustrating Mr. Caddy's article "On two unrecorded sculptures in the Ananta Cave, Khandagiri."

On the recommendation of the Secretary, copies of Orme's Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire, and of Petrie's Ten Year's Digging in Egypt, were ordered to be purchased for the Society's library.

April 30th, Ordinary Meeting.

A letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, forwarding copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, conveying the approval of the Government of India to the name of Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Benares, being included in the list of societies to whom catalogues of Sanskrit Manuscripts are sent, was ordered to be recorded and the decision communicated to the Sabha.

Dozy's Historia Abbaddarum praemissis Scriptorum Arabum de ea dynastia locis nunc primum editis, Vols. II and III, price 8 florins, 5 cents, was ordered to be purchased for the Society's Library.

In reply to a letter regarding the proposed exploration of certain archaeological remains on the Ratnagiri Hill in Orissa, the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, was informed that the Council were of opinion that the remains were worth exploration and suggested that Mr. Caddy be employed to supervise the work.
In reply to a letter about increased accommodation, the Secretary, Photographic Society of India, was informed that the Council were willing to grant the increased accommodation asked for at Rs. 40 a month, on condition that proper lease should be drawn and executed for the whole four rooms occupied, that the agreement should be terminable on six months' notice on either side, and that the Photographic Society should provide a separate water-supply for their own use.

Pandit Harimohan Vidyabhusan, the pandit of the Society, was granted further leave of one year from May 1896.

On the recommendation of the Secretary, a copy of the translation of the Memoirs of Zehil-ud-din Muhammad Babar, Emperor of Hindustan, was ordered to be purchased at a reasonable price, for the Society's Library.

Dr. Alcock consented to look to any urgent work during Mr. Wilson's absence.

It was agreed to allow Rupee 1-12 a page instead of the sanctioned rate of Rupee 1 a page for the compilation of the index to the Tabaqat-i-Nasiri.

May 28th, Ordinary Meeting.

Mr. C. J. Rodgers' report on the Sangla Tibba in the Gujranwala District, in connection with the question of quarrying that hill for the purpose of supplying ballast for the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway, was ordered to be published in the Proceedings.

The exchange of the Society's Journal, Part III, for the publications of the Anthropological Society of Australasia was sanctioned.

Permission was granted to Dr. Friedrich Schwally to retain the manuscript of "Kitabul-Mashahinwal Masawi" for another three or four months.

A letter was recorded from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, stating that Mr. A. E. Caddy was at present away on deputation and that the work of exploring the archeological remains on the Ratnagiri Hill in Orissa, would have to wait till next cold season, when perhaps Mr. Caddy would be available or a regular archeological officer appointed to the Province, or to the Indian Museum.

The Natural History Secretary was ordered to report at the next General Meeting, that Rs. 884 had been collected for the Huxley Memorial Fund, and to remit the same to England.

June 25th, Ordinary Meeting.

On the recommendation of the Joint Philological Secretary, it was agreed to purchase Dutt's English translation of the Çrîmadbhăgavatam, Book II, and subsequent volumes for the Society's Library.
A letter from the Under-Secretary, Government of Bengal, in charge Foreign Office, enquiring if the Society would undertake the publication of the History of the Khojas of Eastern Turkistan summarised from the Tazkārā-i-khwajagān of Muhammad Sādeq, Kashghari, by the late Robert Barkley Shaw, edited with Introduction and Notes by N. Elias, was referred to Dr. Grierson.

The Photographic Society of India having accepted the terms offered them for the lease of two additional rooms on a monthly rental of Rs. 100 for the entire premises occupied by them, the lease to commence from the 1st August 1896, the arrangement was approved.

The offer of the Manager, Khadga Vilas Press, Bankipur, to print the edition of Iswara Kaula’s Kashmiri Grammar at Rupee 1-10 a page, royal octavo, was approved.

The proposal of Surgeon-Leuit-Col. G. Ranking to translate “Ahsunū-l-tagāsīm fi mānīfate-l-Agātim,” for the Bibliotheca Indica, was agreed to.

July 20th, Ordinary Meeting.

A letter from Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock and Co., London, acknowledging the receipt of £51-4-1, on account of the Huxley Memorial Fund through the Asiatic Society of Bengal, was recorded.

An exchange of publications from 1896 was sanctioned with the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.

A donation of Rs. 250 by His Highness the Maharaja of Scindia for printing certain plates to illustrate Mr. C. Maries’ paper on coins of the Native States, was acknowledged with thanks and ordered to be announced at the General Meeting.

The resignation of Mr. F. Finn as Anthropological Secretary of the Society was accepted, and the council appointed Mr. L. de Nicéville to the vacant post.

With reference to a letter from Monsieur E. Senart on the subject of the Oriental Congress to be held in Paris, 5th–12th September, 1897, it was resolved to form a Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. Hoernle, Babu Pratap Candra Ghoṣa and Pandit Haraprasad Častri, to comply as far as possible with the requests contained in Monsieur Senart’s letter.

The draft lease of the rooms proposed to be rented by the Photographic Society of India, was ordered to be engrossed, executed, and registered.

With reference to a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in charge Foreign Office, forwarding the History of the Khojas of Eastern Turkistan by the late R. B. Shaw, edited with introduction and notes by N. Elias for publication in the Society’s
Journal, it was resolved to ask the Government of India to assist in the publication.

It was agreed to thank Mr. John Elliot for the great trouble he had taken in drawing up a note in order to give the chief meteorological features of the tract of country in India through which the Solar Eclipse of January 1898 will pass.

In reply to a letter on the subject of a proposed journey to discover the sources of the Irrawady asking for certain assistance, Lieutenant Eldrid Pottinger was informed that the Society was not in a position to help pecuniarily. It was, however, resolved to write to the Government of India to recommend that sanction be given to Mr. Pottinger's proposed journey of exploration.

**August 27th, Ordinary Meeting.**

On an application from the Chief Librarian, Royal University of Upsala, it was agreed to send that University, Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts, Vols. I-X, Journal, Parts I-II from 1893 and Proceedings and Journal, Part III, from 1896, in exchange for its publications.

The purchase of a copy of Whitehead's Exploration of Mount Kina Balu, North Borneo, price £2-17-6, for the Society's Library was sanctioned.

Permission was given to Mahabir Prasad to republish Dr. Mitra's translation of the Yoga Bhashya by Vyasa on the usual conditions, viz:—that the name of the translator be prominently mentioned with the fact that it was originally published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, that no alteration be made in the body of the text and that if alterations are to be made they are to be given in foot-notes.

**September 26th, Ordinary Meeting.**

An exchange of publications with the Museo de La Plata, was agreed to.

It was resolved to prepare a copy of the manuscript of "Bandhayana-grhyasutra" and send it to Dr. W. Caland of Breda.

Dr. Aloock, having resigned the office of Natural History Secretary, it was ordered that the thanks of the Society be given to him for the valuable work he has done for the Society and that Mr. Finn be appointed in his place.

The question of buying a second copy of Munshi Mohamed Padshah's Arabic and Persian Dictionary, in 3 vols., was referred to Dr. Ranking.

A letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, stating that it had been decided after full consideration that the permission asked for by Lieutenant Pottinger regarding the
proposed exploration in the direction of the Bor Kampti country and the sources of the Irrawady could not be granted, was recorded.

October 29th, Ordinary Meeting.

The request of Pandit Nilmoni Muckerji to be allowed to borrow more than two manuscripts at a time for the purpose of re-writing certain manuscripts in the Library of the Sanskrit College, was agreed to, with a limit of a total of five at a time.

A letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, stating that the Government of India had pleasure in allowing the Society to print the summarised translation of the Tazkārū-i-khwajagān by the late Mr. R. B. Shaw with an introduction and notes by Mr. Ney Elias at the office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, free of cost on the understanding that the edition was limited to five hundred copies and that as many of these as the Governor General in Council might require were to be reserved for his use, was recorded.

The selling price of "Padumawāti" was fixed at Rs. 2.

November 26th, Ordinary Meeting.

With reference to a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, forwarding copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, requesting that the name of Mr. Kashinath Pandurang Paral of Bombay might be added to the list of persons to whom catalogues of Sanskrit Manuscripts are distributed and that he might be supplied with copies of all past reports and catalogues so far as they could be conveniently spared, it was ordered that Mr. Paral should be supplied with all the notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts available.

Dr. Grierson having resigned the editorship of the Journal, Part I, stating that Dr. Hoernle had consented to take up the work as a temporary measure till other arrangements are made, the council by a resolution expressed their regret at Dr. Grierson's resignation and thanked him for the work he had done for the Society.

On the recommendation of the Anthropological Secretary, the purchase of a copy of Roth's Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo, Vols. 1-2, price 50 shillings, was sanctioned.

Owing to the high price of grain, the menial servants who drew less than Rs. 8 a month except the duffries, were allowed an extra rupee from 1st November till further orders.

On the recommendation of the Secretary, the purchase of a copy of the "Memoir of the Life and Correspondence of John Lord Teignmouth" by his son Lord Teignmouth, Vols. 1-2, price Rs. 15, was sanctioned.
Elliott Prize for Scientific Research.

It was agreed to allow the Superintendent, Baptist Mission Press, to charge annas eight a page for reprinting 30 Extra copies of Dr. King’s Material of the Flora for the Malayan Peninsula, No. 8. The purchase on behalf of the Society of G. P. note of 3½ per cent. of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000, was approved.

December 17th, Ordinary Meeting.

A copy of the Journal of Geology, published at Chicago, was ordered to be subscribed for.

At the suggestion of the Natural History Secretary, it was agreed that Mr. Holland’s notes on the Rocks collected by the Afghan Boundary Commission of 1896 should be made over to the Geological Survey for publication in its records.

The Report having been read, the Chairman invited the meeting to put any questions or to offer any remarks which any Member might think necessary in connection therewith.

No remarks having been offered, the Chairman moved the adoption of the Report. The motion was unanimously carried.

The Chairman then read the Report of the Trustees of the “Elliott Prize for Scientific Research.”


The Trustees have received Essays from the following competitors for the prize:—

1. Babu Jnan Saran Chakravarti, M.A., Assistant Professor of Science, Canning College, Lucknow:—
   On a few points in connection with the theory of thunderstorms due to Eales and Herschel.

2. Babu Kanti Bhushan Sen:—
   On Mica and its proposed practical uses.

The Trustees, after consulting experts as provided in the scheme, adjudge the prize for the year 1896 to Babu Jnan Saran Chakravarti, M.A.

E. J. Trevelyan,
Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University.

A. Croft,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Alex. Pedler,
President, Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Trustees.

Calcutta:
14th January, 1897.
The Chairman announced that the Barclay Memorial Fund Medal would be given for the most important piece of work done in research in Zoology or Botany specially relating to India during 1897.

The Chairman announced that the Scrutineers reported the result of the election of Officers and Members of Council to be as follows:

**President.**

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.

**Vice-Presidents.**

Col. J. Waterhouse, B.S.C.
A. Pedler, Esq., F.R.S.

**Secretaries and Treasurer.**

Dr. G. Ranking, M.D.
F. Finn, Esq., B.A.
L. de Nicéville, Esq., F.E.S.
C. R. Wilson, Esq., M.A.
Pandit Haraprasad Častri, M.A.
C. Little, Esq., M.A.

**Other Members of Council.**

Bābu Pratāpa Candra Ghoṣa, B.A.
Dr. D. D. Cunningham, F.R.S., C.I.E.
Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E.
Dr. P. K. Ray.
R. D. Oldham, Esq., F.G.S.
Dr. A. R. S. Anderson.
A. T. Pringle, Esq.
G. W. Küchler, Esq., M.A.

The Meeting was then resolved into the Ordinary General Meeting.

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, President, in the chair.

Dr. Hoernle, on taking the chair, said:

"Gentlemen, before we proceed to the ordinary business of this meeting, I wish to tender you my warm acknowledgment of the honour which you have done me by electing me to the responsible position of President of this Society. It is with mixed feelings that, after long hesitation, I have decided to accept the post,—feelings of diffidence in my power of doing justice to its requirements, and feelings of pride in
being permitted, at the end of my Indian career, to preside over a Society which holds such a distinguished place in the learned world, of which I am now one of the oldest resident European members, and which I have had the honour and the pleasure of serving as Philological Secretary for a long term of years. For, looking back on the years passed, I may truly say that my labours for the Society have been a pleasure to me, a relief amidst the drudgery of the ordinary Indian life. A very distinguished member of the Society, Horace Hayman Wilson, once said with regard to his own labours for the Society that they had made many hours of leisure in this country slip happily away. To have many hours of leisure for scientific work is an experience which I fear is not given to any of us in these days of professional work under high pressure. To me that will always be one of the sad reminiscences of this “land of regrets.” However, it is a comfort to know that the prosperity of the Society depends not so much on its President, as on its Secretaries and other officers; and I feel sure, that I may rely on their extending to me the same measure of hearty co-operation with which they have supported my able predecessors during their terms of office. I would, therefore, now ask you to pass a cordial vote of thanks to the retiring President, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretaries and the Council, who, in the past year, have given so ungrudgingly their time and strength to the conduct of the affairs of the Society.”

_The vote of thanks was carried unanimously._

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

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

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

Walter Weber, Esq.
Dr. Th. Bloch.
H. H. Hayden, Esq.
C. W. Peake, Esq.

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

Bābu Peary Mohan Roy.
A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Esq.

In accordance with Council order, the names of the following corresponding Members have been struck off from the list of Members:—

The Rev. J. Porter.
A. Murray, Esq.
Dr. J. Maegowan.
Bibliotheca Indica Budget.

The Secretary reported the death of the following Members:—
Nawab Ashgar Ali Diler Jung Bahadur, C.S.I.
Prince Farrukh Shah.

The President laid on the table the Budget of expenses on the Bibliotheca Indica for 1897 drawn up by the Philological Committee and approved by the Council.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHILOLOGICAL COMMITTEE.
29th January, 1897.

Present:
Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, in the chair.
Dr. G. Ranking, Phil. Secy.
Pandit Haraprasad Castr, Jt. Phil. Secy.
Rai Caratandra Das, Bahadur, C.I.E.
Babu Pratapendra Ghoja.
Pandit Satyavrata Samaogrami.

Report for submission to the Council at the Meeting of 29th January, 1897.

(1) Resolved: The Assistant Secretary is to be instructed to produce the despatches of the Court of Directors relating to the rules of the Bibliotheca Indica, published in the Proceedings of 1835 and 1856, for circulation to Philological Committee with reference to the consideration of the question of re-printing certain works in the Bibliotheca Indica.

(2) The Budget Estimate submitted by the Joint Secretary, Pandit Haraprasad Castr is approved, in the following revised form:

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<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>RS.</th>
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<td>Government grant for 1897</td>
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<td>Tattva-cintamaani</td>
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<td>Svayambhu-purana</td>
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<td>Tulasi-satsaf</td>
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<td>Vraddharmpurana</td>
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<td>Markandeya-purana</td>
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<td>Kalpa-lacal</td>
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<td>Cranta-satra of Cinkhaya</td>
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<td>Aitaraya-brahmana</td>
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<td><strong>Carried over</strong></td>
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Brought forward ... 11,150 0 0
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Translation of Akbar-nāmah ... ... 600 0 0
Kālavīkā ... ... 600 0 0
Nātādhamma-kathā-sutta ... ... 300 0 0
Āpastamba-granta-sūtra ... ... 700 0 0
Padumawāti ... ... 1,800 0 0
Translation of Riyāsu-s-salātin ... ... ... 700 0 0
Aṣubhāṣya ... ... 600 0 0
Parāśara-amrī ... ... 300 0 0
(the last fasciculus was left incomplete).
Bālambhatta ... ... 300 0 0
Translation of Suṣrūtā ... ... 600 0 0

17,750 0 0

NEW BOOKS RECOMMENDED.
Sad-dharma-puṇḍarīka ... 350 0 0
Vidhi-viveka ... ... 300 0 0
English translation of Al-Muqaddasī ... ... 600 0 0
Gadādhara-paddhati ... ... 600 0 0
Trikāṅda-maṇḍana ... ... 600 0 0
Prayōga-pārijāta ... ... 600 0 0

20,800 0 0

(3) Recommended, that the publication of the new books above-named be entrusted to the following gentlemen: Nos. 1 and 2 to Paṇḍit Haraprasāda Cāstrī; No. 3 to Dr. G. Ranking; No. 4 to Paṇḍit Sadaṅiva Miṣra, Head Paṇḍit of the Pārī Zilla School; and Nos. 5 and 6 to Mahāmāhāpāḍhāya Candrakānta Tarkālakāra. No. 1, is a well-known standard work of the Buddhist literature. Its publication has been already sanctioned on a previous occasion by the Society. No. 3, is an important Arabic work on the Topography of Muhammadan countries, in the fourth century of the Hijrah including Sindh, and parts of India. No. 4, is a standard work on Hindu Law and ritual in Orissa. Nos. 5 and 6 are two important works, one on the Soma-Sacrifice the other on Hindu Law and ritual. All these works satisfy the ordinary rule that three manuscripts should be available to the Editor. No. 2 is an exception to this rule. Only one manuscript of it exists, which has been lately discovered in Pārī. It is recommended, however, to be published, on account of its great interest and the exceeding improbability of another manuscript being found. Its author is Maṇḍana Miṣra, the great opponent and, afterwards, convert of Čaṇka-rācārya. The details of this work and its discovery are reported in the Proceedings for December, 1896.
(4) The following recommendations of the Joint-Secretary are approved:—

Caturvarga-cintāmaṇi should not be continued, unless suitable MSS. are available.

The Ānandaśrīrama Series have undertaken to publish Aparārka. It may therefore be struck off from the list.

The following work has been stopped for various reasons:—

Lalita-vistara (English Translation).

The following list of works sanctioned and approved by the Council, but not taken in hand, has been drawn up in order of urgency:—

1. Hiranya-kashi-sūtra (Crauta).
2. Bandhāyana-sūtra (Crauta).
3. Vipaś-sūtra (Jaina).
4. Tawārikh-i-Yamini.
5. Tawārikh-i-Wassāf.
6. Tāju-l-Ma'āṣir.
12. Translation of Sāṃkhya-pra-vacana-bhāṣya.

The Secretary exhibited drawings from Mahomedan Grave Stones in parts of Kashmir, Chilas and Khagan and some sketches from the Habbakhorten Mosque in Kashmir, forwarded by Mrs. H. G. Murray-Aynsley, and read the following note on them:—

To—The Philological Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Dear Sir,

Kashmir would seem to be a most interesting hunting ground in a direction which has hitherto apparently not been very much studied.

Not only do we find in this country traces of Pre-historic worship, but quite recently only, it has come to my knowledge that the Mahomedan inhabitants of Kasīmīr and some adjacent districts, have employed both the Cross and the Svastiika on some of their buildings whether as an ornament, or a symbol only, it is not easy to determine, and that they also adopt still, the Greek cross on their grave stones. Enclosed (Plate I) are some specimens of the latter from original drawings made on the spot by Dr. Arthur Neve (in West Kashmir and in Chilas) when on tour in September and October in this year (1896), Dr. A. Neve is one of the Medical Missionaries attached to the C. M. S. in Srinagar, and though he has lived there some eight years, had never discovered the Habbakhorten Mosque, situated about two miles
from his house. I have recently been there myself, and also send four drawings (Plate II) taken from the band of carving on its exterior. It is interesting to find there the double triangle as well as the Cross and the Svastika, and I am in hopes that now attention has been called to this subject in the minds of some of the permanent employés and residents, more researches may give still further results as regards the former and the present practices and beliefs of the people of "the Happy Valley." The conquests of Alexander and his armies, would seem to have left their impress on many of the countenances of the Mahomedan population of Kashmir, for we not unfrequently meet with a pure Greek type of features amongst these people; the way also, in which some of the peasants when driving their cows home or out to pasture drape themselves with their Shawl or Chuddar, in every particular recalls certain bas-reliefs in the Museums at Athens, illustrating the same occupation and scene.

I remain dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Srinagar:

November 10th, 1896.

HARRIET G. M. MURRAY-AYNSLEY.

Rai Çarat Candra Das Bahadur, C.I.E., exhibited the full size portrait (in oils) of a Tibetan Princess taken from life (an Ethnological type), also a drawing of the Grand Monastery of Tashi-lhunpo and a picture of the Buddhist Pantheon of Tibet.

The following papers were read:—

1. An account of travels on the shores of Lake Yamdo-Croft.—By Rai Çarat Candra Das Bahadur, C.I.E.

2. Note on the identity of the Tsangpo of Tibet with the Dihong o Assam.—By Rai Çarat Candra Das Bahadur, C.I.E.

3. Nadir Shah and Muhammad Shah.—By William Irvine, Late of the Bengal Civil Service.

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

4. Novicioae Indicae, XV. Some additional Leguminosae (Papillio-
naccae).—By Dr. D. Prain.

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

5. The Antiquity of the Poet Nāgarā Dās and of the Poetess Rasik

Bihari alias Banī Thani.—By Pandit Mohanlal Vishnulal Pándiā,

M.A.S.B., M.R.A.S., M.G.V.S., late Prime Minister of the Pratābgārh

State in Rājpūtānā.

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

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

7. Note on the Antiquities of Chittagong.—By Rai Carat Candra Das Bahadur, C.I.E.

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

——

LIBRARY.

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

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.


Calcutta. Indian Engineering,—Vol. XXI, Nos. 2-5.

——. The Indian Lancet,—Vol. IX, No. 2.


London. The Academy,—Nos. 1286-88, and Index to Vol. L.

——. The Athenæum,—Nos. 3608-12.


Mussoorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XXIII, No. 1.


Tring. Novitates Zoologicae,—Vol. III, No. 4:
Turin. La Reale Accademia della Scienze di Torino,—Memorie, 2e série, Tome XLVI.
Vienna. Die Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wien,—Mittheilungen, Band XXVI, Heft 4 und 5.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.


MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.


CALCUTTA SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

Akademische Festrede zur Feier des Jahresfestes der Grossherzoglich Hessischen Ludewigs—Universität:

FASCH, DR. MORITZ. Ueber den Bildungswert der Mathematik. 4to. Giessen, 1894.

Akademische Festrede zur Feier des Stiftungsfestes der Grossherzoglich Hessischen—Ludewigs Universitat:

JORS, PAUL. Die Reichspolitik Kaiser Justinians. 4to. Giessen, 1893. Inaugural—Dissertation zur Erlangung der Juristischen Doctorwürde der Juristischen Facultät der Ludewigs—Universität zu Giessen:

FRIEDRICH, JULIUS. Luther und die Kirchenverfassung der Reformatio Ecclesiarum Hassiae von 1526. 8vo. Darmstadt, 1894.

GEYL, PHILIPP. Auslegung der lex 79 pr. D de heredibus instituendis 28,5. 8vo. Mainz, 1894.

GLÄSSING, WILHELM. Die condictio indebiti des deutschen Öffentlichen Rechtes. 8vo. Giessen, 1894.

RIEGER, BERNHARD. Die Hessen—Darmstädtischen Landstände und der absolutismus. 8vo. Darmstadt, 1894.

SPOHR, CURT. Das Beweisinteresse in Starfsachen. 8vo. Giessen, 1894.
Inaugural—Dissertation zur Erlangung der veterinär—medizinischen Doctorwürde der Hohen medizinischen Fakultät der Grossherzoglich Hessischen Ludewigs—Universität zu Giessen:


Inaugural—Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doctorwürde der Hohen philosophischen Facultät der Grossherzoglich Hessischen Ludewigs—Universität zu Giessen:


JUNG, DR. JUR FRICH. Causa Finalis. 8vo. Giessen, 1893.


KOLB, WILHELM. Ueber die Einwirkung von Natriummalonsäureäthyler auf cyanurchlorid. 8vo. Leipzig, 1894.

KRAUSS, SAMUEL. Zur Griechischen und Lateinischen Lexikographie aus Jüdischen Quellen. 8vo. Leipzig, 1893.

LIEBMAANN, ALBERT. Spectrophotometrische Untersuchungen. 8vo. Köln, 1893.

LÜCKEN, EDMUND. Zur Syntax Montchrestiens. 8vo. Darmstadt, 1894.

MILANI, A. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Reptilienlunge. I. Lacertilia. 8vo. Jena, 1894.

MÜLLER, HENDRIK P. N. Land und Volk Zwischen Zambesi und Limpopo. 8vo. Giessen, 1894.


SCHLAMP, ANTON. Zur Dissociationstheorie der Lösungen. 8vo. Giessen, 1894.

WINKLER, ALEXANDER. Beiträge zur Kritik des Midrasch Threni. 8vo. Kaschau, 1894.


WULFKEHL, KARL. Germanische Werbungssagen. 8vo. Darmstadt, 1893.

Inaugural—Dissertation behufs erlangung des grades eines Licentiaten der Theologie der Hochwürdigen Theologischen Fakultät zu Giessen:

DIEHL, WILHELM. Erklärung von Psalm 47 eine Biblisch—Theologische Untersuchung. 8vo. Giessen, 1894.


———. Sommerhalbjahr 1894. 8vo. Giessen, 1894.

Vorlesungsverzeichniss der Grossherzoglich Hessischen Ludewigs—Universität zu Giessen, Sommerhalbjahr 1894. 8vo. Giessen, 1894.

———. Winterhalbjahr 1894-95. 8vo. Giessen, 1894.
The Agricultural Ledger, Medical and Chemical Series, No. 8; Mineral and Metallic Series, No. 8; Vegetable Product Series, Nos. 27, 29 and 30. 8vo. Calcutta, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REV. AND AGR. DEPARTMENT.

PERIODICALS PURCHASED.

——. Indian Medical Gazette,—Vol. XXXII, No. 1.
Geneva. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles,—Tome II (2e Série), No. 12.
——. ———. Beiblätter, Band XX, Stück II.

BOOKS PURCHASED.

SEWELL, R. The Indian Calendar. 4to. London, 1896.
WHITEHEAD, J. Exploration of Mount Kina Balu, North Borneo. 4to. London, 1893.
The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 3rd March, 1897, at 9:15 p.m.

Dr. A. F. R. Hornle, President, in the chair.

The following members were present:—
Dr. T. Bloch, J. Mann, Esq., L. de Nicéville, Esq., A. T. Pringle, Esq., The Hon. Mr. Guruprasād Sān, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

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

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society:—
A. Caspersz, Esq.
I. van Verdeau, Esq.

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

Finance and Visiting Committee.

Dr. A. R. S. Anderson.          C. L. Griesbach, Esq.
Election of various Committees.

**Library Committee.**

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gurudās Bānnerji.
Bābu Gaurdās Başāk.
Dr. D. D. Cunningham.
Bābu Pratāpa Candra Ghoṣa.
T. H. Holland, Esq.
The Rev. H. B. Hyde.
S. C. Laharry, Esq.
J. Mann, Esq.

Dr. Agutosa Mukherji.
Paṇḍit Nilmani Mukherji Nyāyā-ланкāra.
Mahāmahopādhyāya Mahēṣa Candra Nyāyaratna.
A. Pedler, Esq.
A. T. Pringle, Esq.
Dr. Mahāndralāl Sarkār.
Col. R. C. Temple.
Col. J. Waterhouse.
Dr. G. Watt.

**Philological Committee.**

Maulvie Ābdus Salam.
Maulvie Āhmad.
Sir Saiyed Āhmad.
Bābu Gaurdās Başāk.
Bābu Nagendrā Nātha Vasu.
Rai Čarot Candra Dās Bāhādur.
Dr. A. Führer.
Bābu Pratāpa Candra Ghoṣa.
J. Mann, Esq.
Dr. Agutosa Mukherji.
Paṇḍit Nilmani Mukherji Nyāyā-ланкāra.

Mahāmahopādhyāya Mahēṣa Candra Nyāyaratna.
F. E. Pargiter, Esq.
Captain D. C. Phillott.
Paṇḍit Satyavrata Sāmacrami.
Rai Rājkumār Sarvādhikārī Bāhādur.
Dr. Mahāndralāl Sarkār.
Mahāmahopadhyāya Candra Kāunt Tarkālankāra.
Col. R. C. Temple.
Dr. G. Thibaut.

A. Venis, Esq.

**Coins Committee.**

J. A. Bourdillon, Esq.
Dr. A. Führer.

C. J. Rodgers, Esq.
V. A. Smith, Esq.

E. Thurston, Esq.

**History and Archaeological Committee.**

The Hon. Mr. Justice Āmir Āli.
Bābu Gaurdās Başāk.
Dr. A. Führer.
Bābu Pratāpa Candra Ghoṣa.
The Rev. H. B. Hyde.
Paṇḍit Mohanlāl Viṣṇulāl Paṇḍia.
Col. R. C. Temple.
The President announced that the Council had elected Dr. T. Bloch, Editor of the Society’s Journal, Part I, in the place of Dr. Grierson resigned.

Dr. Hoernle exhibited 6 Copper Coins forwarded by the Superintendent of the Government Museum, Madras, for the Society.

The following papers were read:—

1. Note on a find of Coins in the Wun District, Barar.—By Captain Wolseley Haig, Officating Deputy Commissioner of Barar.

In July 1896, a Göğd was ploughing his field in the village of Kurali in the Kêlapûr Ta‘alluqa of the Wun District, and turned up—
with his plough forty small coins. Encouraged by his find he commenced a search, and turned up coins at the rate of a few daily, until he had found 177 coins in all. He tried to keep his discovery a secret, but it came to the ears of the Patēl of the village, who recovered from the Gōnd 136 coins and three bangles, which the Gōnd had made up for himself by the village Sonār out of the balance of the coins. The coins and bangles recovered by the Patēl were duly sent by him to the Taḥsīldār of the Ta'alluqa, who forwarded them to me. I have examined the coins with the following results:

1. 'Alāʾū-d-dīn Muḥammad Shāh.
   Type as in Thomas' "Chronicles of the Paṭhān Kings of Dīlī," No. 135, p. 172. Dates; 701, 702, 703, 704, 711, 713, 714, 715 ...
   Date on the other coin illegible 28

2. Qurṭūb-d-dīn Muḥānak Shāh.
   (a) Type as in Thomas' "Chronicles," No. 147, p. 182.
       Date 716. Date on the other coin illegible 2
   (b) Type as in Thomas' "Chronicles," No. 150, p. 182.
       Date 717. Date on the other coin illegible ...
   4

3. Ghiyāšu'-d-dīn Tughlaq Shāh.
   Type as in Thomas' "Chronicles," No. 164, p. 191.
   Dates 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726. On six of these coins the dates are illegible and on other six they are doubtful ...
   Date on the other coin illegible 49

4. Muḥammad bin Tughlaq Shāh.
   Type as in Thomas' "Chronicles," No. 193, p. 216.
   Dates 732, 733, 734, 736, 737 ...
   Date on the other coin illegible 9
   Type as in Thomas' "Chronicles," No. 194, p. 216.
   Dates 733, 734, 735, 737 ...
   Date on the other coin illegible 46
   55

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2. Ancient Countries in Eastern India, with a map.—By F. E. Pargiter, B.A., I.C.S.

3. Pronominal adjuncts in the Language spoken in the Western and Southern parts of the Panjab.—By THE REV. TREVOR BOMFORD, M.A., C.M.S., Multan. Communicated by DR. G. A. GRIERSON, C.I.E., I.C.S.

4. Upagupta, the Fourth Buddhist Patriarch, and High Priest of Aśoka.—By DR. L. A. WADDLELL, LL.D.

The papers will be published in the Journal, Part I.
The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in February last:

**Transactions, Proceedings and Journals,**

*presented by the respective Societies and Editors.*


**——.** Indian Antiquary,—August and September, 1896.

**Bordeaux.** La Société Linéenne de Bordeaux,—Actes, Tome XLVIII.

**Calcutta.** Geological Survey of India,—Memoirs, Vols. XXV and XXVI.

**——.** Indian Engineering,—Vol. XXI, Nos. 6–9.

**——.** Indian Lancet,—Vol. X, Nos. 4 and 5.

**——.** Indian Meteorological Memoirs,—Vols. VII, Parts 6; VIII, 2; IX, 8.


**Cassel.** Die Vereins für Naturkunde zu Kassel,—Abhandlungen u Bericht, XLI.

**Dresden.** Die Gesellschaft Iris zu Dresden,—Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Band IX, Heft 2.

**The Hague.** Nederlandsche Entomologische Vereeniging,—Tijdschrift voor Entomologie, Deel XXXIX, Heft 3 und 4.

**Lawrence, Kansas.** The Kansas University Quarterly,—Vol. V, No. 2.

**London.** The Academy,—No. 1290–91.

**——.** The Athenæum,—Nos. 3613–14.

**——.** Geological Society,—Geological Literature added to the Library during the year ended December 31st, 1896.


**——.** General Index to the first fifty volumes,

Part I, A—La.

**——.** Institution of Civil Engineers,—Minutes of Proceedings, Vol. CXXVI., and Brief Subject-Index to Vols. CXIX—CXXVI.


**——.** Institution of Mechanical Engineers,—Proceedings, No. 1, 1896.


Lyon. La Société d’Agriculture Sciences et Industrie de Lyon,—Annales, 1894 et 1895.


——. La Société d’Anthropologie de Paris,—Bulletins, IVe Série, Tome VI, Nos. 5 et 6; VII, 1.

——. Mémoires, 3e Série, Tome I, No. 4; II, I.

——. La Société de Géographie,—Bulletin, 7e Série, Tome XVII, No. 3.


——. La Société Philomathique de Paris,—Comptes Rendus Sommaire de Séances, Nos. 5 et 6, 1896-7.


Rome. Rivista Geografica Italiana,—Tome III, Nos. 10; IV, 1.

——. La Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Tome XXV, No. 10.


——. Die Russisch-Kaiserliche Mineralogische Gesellschaft zu St. Petersburg,—Verhandlungen, Zweite Serie, Band XXXIII, Heft 2; XXXIV, 1.


Upsala. Upsala Universitets,—Arsskrift, 1861-95.


Vienna. Die K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt,—Jahrbuch, Band XLV, Heft 4; XLVI, 1.


—. —. Die Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften,—Archiv für österreichische Geschichte, Band LXXXII, Heft 1 und 2 LXXXIII, 1.

—. —. Denkschriften, Band LXII.

—. —. Fontes Rerum Austriacarum, II Abth, Band XLVIII, Heft 1.

—. —. Sitzungsberichte, Mathem-Naturw. Cl., Abth. I, Band CIV, Heft 1-10; II A, CIV, 1-10; II B, CIV, 1-10; III, CIV, 1-10.

—. —. —. Phil.-hist. Cl., Band CXXXII und CXXXIII.


**BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,**

*presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.*


REUTER, E. Über die Palpen der Rhopaloceren. 4to. Helsingfors, 1896.


**MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS,**

Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science. Svo. Sydney, 1895.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, SYDNEY.


AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, SYDNEY.


BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Preliminary Programme of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to be held in the city of Toronto in 1897. Svo. Toronto, 1896.


BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LONDON.


Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.


Chief Commissioner, Assam.


Cornell University.


Department of Agriculture, Brisbane.


Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal during the quarter ending 30th September 1896. Fcp. Calcutta, 1897.

Government of Bengal.

Magnetical and Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Bombay, 1895.

Government of Bombay.

Indian Antiquary for December, Part II, 1895; April, August and September, 1896. 4to. Bombay, 1896.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department, Nos. 331 and 337.

Government of India, Home Dept.


Government of India, Rev. & Agri. Dept.


Government of Madras.


Government of N.-W. P. and Oudh.

India Office, London.


Marine Survey of India.


Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.


Microscopical Society of Calcutta.


Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition.


Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Observations of the St. Xavier’s College Observatory from July to December 1896. Sheet.

St. Xavier’s College, Calcutta.


United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.


University of Bombay.


Zemindary Panchayet, Calcutta.

Periodicals Purchased.


——. Die Königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften,—Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen, Nr. 9, 1896.

——. Journal für die reine und angewandte Mathematik,—Band CXVII, Heft 1.

——. Orientalische Bibliographie,—Band VIII, Heft 1 und 2; IX, 1 und 2.

Calcutta. The Indian Medical Gazette,—February, 1897.
——. ———. Beiblätter, Band XXI, Stück 12; XXI, 1.
——. Literarisches Centralblatt,—Nrn 40-44, 1896.
Leyden. Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie,—Band IX, Heft 4 und 5.
——. The Entomologist,—Vol. XXIX, Nos. 401 and 402.
——. The Ibis,—Vol. II (7th Series), No. 8.
——. The Journal of Conchology,—October, 1896.
——. Annales de Chimie et de Physique,—Octobre et Novembre, 1896.
——. Revue de Linguistique et de Philologie Comparée,—Tome XXIX, No. 4.
——. Revue Scientifique,—Tome VI (4e Série), Nos. 14-18.

Books Purchased,

CHESNEY, GEORGE. Indian Polity. 8vo. London, 1894.
ROBERTS, LORD. Forty-one years in India, Vols. I. and II. Svo. London, 1897.
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR APRIL, 1897.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 7th April, 1897, at 9-15 p.m.

DR. A. F. R. HOERNLE, President, in the chair.

The following Members were present:—
Visitor:—C. Saunders, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

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

The following gentleman is a candidate for election at the next Meeting:—
Paññit Satischandra Vidyābhusan, proposed by Bābu Gaurdās Baṣak, seconded by Paññit Harimohan Vidyābhusan.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society:—
Dr. D. M. Moir.
Dr. D. D. Cunningham.
The President laid on the table the following communication:—

ROYAL SOCIETY.

BURLINGTON HOUSE,
PICCADILLY,
LONDON, W.,
February 22nd, 1897.

Sir,—Upon the invitation of the President and Council of the Royal Society, the Presidents of scientific Societies in London met the President and Officers of the Society on February 9 to consider whether any, and, if so, what, steps should be taken on the part of men of science to commemorate the present 60th year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, a period so rich in scientific discoveries. At that meeting, which was a very representative one, it was unanimously resolved—

that a Fund, to be called The Victoria Research Fund, be established, to be administered by representatives of the various scientific Societies, for the encouragement of research in all branches of science.

To raise a Fund of such a kind worthy of the occasion, the active cooperation of all the scientific Societies of the Empire is imperatively necessary; for the Fund, to be so worthy, must be a very large one.

It is not to be expected that scientific Societies would in general contribute out of their corporate funds, though some might be willing to do so; but rather that the several Societies should exert themselves to collect subscriptions to the Fund.

Nor is it to be expected that men of science would themselves furnish the required sum. It is to be hoped that they would contribute so far as each felt able. But the chief gifts are to be looked for from the public, from those who are not themselves engaged in scientific inquiry, and especially perhaps from those whose wealth has been the direct or indirect result of the scientific progress of the Victorian era.

So many demands are at the present moment being made in so many ways upon the purse for the purpose of commemorating the present year, that it may be worthwhile to point out that, the object of the proposed Victoria Fund being a lasting one, it is not necessary that the whole Fund should be raised at once. The Fund once established might be increased by subsequent additions, and contributions might be spread over many years, or might not be called in until some future time, so that the burden in the present year might be lightened.
It is proposed that the income of the Victoria Fund should be applied to the advancement of all branches of science in all parts of the British Empire. Should, therefore, the project of the Fund be approved, and the Fund established, its administration will necessitate an organization, the details of which will need most careful consideration in order that the Fund may be used in the best way in all future times; but such details may be left for the present.

Meanwhile, the first step to be taken is to ascertain whether the proposal meets with such general acceptance among men of science as to justify the President and Council in proceeding further in the matter.

I have therefore been requested by my Council to ask you to be so good as to bring the subject before your Society at your earliest convenience, in order to ascertain whether the proposal is approved or not, and at the same time to give the Royal Society the benefit of the advice of your Society upon the whole matter.

I am,
Faithfully yours,
(Signed) LISTER,
President of the Royal Society.

To the President of the
Asiatic Society of Bengal,
Calcutta.

The President reported that the Council recommended the acceptance of the proposal.

The proposal was accordingly accepted.

Dr. Hoernle read reports on the following finds of Treasure Trove coins:

(1) Report on 42 old coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Angul, Orissa, with his No. 1844G, dated 21st November, 1896, and with the Commissioner of Cuttack's No. 1420R, dated 28th September, 1896.

The Deputy Commissioner of Angul, in his No. 1407G, dated 15th August, 1896, and addressed to the Commissioner of Orissa reports, that these coins, together with some gold and silver bars enclosed in a cup-shaped copper vessel, were found by a lad, while grazing cattle on some "toitu" land in Pargana Talula, Mauzah Ara, in Ara, in Angul. The date of finding is not stated.

Of the coins, 20 are of gold and 22 of silver. Most of them are of a rare kind, which gives the find a particular numismatic value.
The silver coins, resembling Rupees, belong to three different classes. Two of them belong to the coinage of the early imperial (so-called "Pathan") dynasty of Delhi, one to the later Independent Sultans of Bengal, and 18 to the Bahmani dynasty of the Deccan.

The following is a detailed statement:

I. Delhi Imperial Coinage.

Aläu-d-din Muḥammad Shiḥ, 695–715 H = 1295–1315 A.D.

Type, square areas within circles, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 164; both coins mutilated and clipped; one shows mint Dihili and date **4; a very common type of coin ...

II. Bengal Coinage:

'Aläu-d-din Ḥusain Shiḥ, 899–925 H = 1493–1518 A.D.

Type, lettered surfaces, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 130; in fairly good condition, but of a very common variety ...

III. Bahmani Coinage:

(a) Muḥammad Shiḥ I, 759–776 H = 1358–1375 A.D.

Type as in Numismatic Chronicle, 3rd Series, Vol. I, 1881, No. 4, date 775, mint Ḥaṣrat Aḥsanābād ...

(b) Maḥmud Shiḥ I, 720–799 H = 1378–1397 A.D.

Type as in Thomas' Chronicles, p. 342, No. 303; dates 795 and 79*, mint illegible ...

(c) Firūz Shiḥ, 800–825 H = 1397–1422 A.D.

Two varieties: (1) as in Br. Mus. Cat. No. 449 and Marsden, Pl. 38, No. duclxxviii, five coins, dates 816a, 817, 822, 824; (2) new variety: one specimen; date 803. Mint, legible on some, Ḥaṣrat Aḥsanābād ...

(d) Aḥmad Shiḥ II, 838–862 H = 1435–1457 A.D.

Type as in Num. Chron., No. 16 and Br. Mus. Cat., No. 458, dates 857a, 859a, three illegible. Mint, on some, Ḥaṣrat Aḥsanābād ...

(e) Humāyūn Shiḥ, 862–885 H = 1467–1486 A.D.

Type as in Num. Chron., No. 17, and Br. Mus. Cat., No. 471, date 863, mint illegible ...

(f) Muḥammad Shiḥ II, 867–887 H = 1463–1482 A.D.

Type as in Num. Chron., No. 18, dates 87*, 886, mint illegible ...

Total ...

22
The gold coins are small round pieces of gold, very thin, averaging only 8 grains, and about 3/8 of an inch in diameter. Eighteen of them have small gold loops attached to them, by which they were found threaded on a piece of string, forming probably a necklace. There are two kinds, consisting of two and eighteen pieces respectively.

The former are stamped on one side only, the back showing the hollows of the obverse stamp. One specimen shows the figure of the antihopoid Garuda, turned to the left, the other a rosette; both devices are enclosed by a marginal circle of dots. Possibly the two devices represent the obverse and reverse sides of a coin, and the two sides may have been stamped separately on two distinct pieces of gold to form ornaments.

Of the other kind, 18 pieces, all show on the obverse the figure of a recumbent bull, with a variety of emblems, such as the conch-shell, svastika, etc. The reverse of one has the legend (above) grindgaga in old Nagari characters, and (below) the number 44 between two strokes (४४). The remaining seventeen pieces, show (above) an irregular oblong quadrangle between two indistinct symbols, and (below) various numbers, viz., 4 (twice), 9 (thrice), 13 (once), 19 (once), 31 (six times), 33 (thrice), 34 (once). Two of these 18, again, show traces of a legend above the oblong, which appear to make up grind-gaga. The numbers would seem to point to a series of years; but whether of an era or of the reign of a king is unknown. No coins of this description appear to have been noticed or published hitherto. In the International Numismata Orientalia, Vol. I, "Coins of Southern India," by Sir Walter Elliot, there is one coin, No. 93 on Plate III, which bears some resemblance to the present coins, but it is too imperfect for identification. It is ascribed by him to the old Hindu kingdom of the Kākatiyas of Warangal, which was conquered by the Bahmani Sultāns, early in the 15th century, A.D.

(II) Report on two gold coins forwarded by the Officiating Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, with his No. 1164 P.W., dated 16th November, and 10th December, 1896.

These two coins are stated to have been found "on the banks of the river Brāhmni in the Tributary State of Dhenkanal," and to be "locally called Hoons."

They are coins of exactly the same type as those recently found in the Angul District of Orissa, and described in the preceding Report. They bear on their reverse the numbers 3 and 34 respectively, which may be the years of either a reign or an era.
The President announced that Mr. C. R. Wilson was proceeding on furlough at the end of the month and that Dr. A. R. S. Anderson would officiate.

The following papers were read:—

1. Statement of the dialects spoken in Baghelkhand.—By Janardan Singh, Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Rewah. Communicated by Dr. G. A. Grierson.

No. 47 of 1897.

From

The Secretary to

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah,

To

The Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Dated, Rewah Durbar, Camp vid Rewah,

The 13th January, 1897.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. 2836, dated 16th November, 1896, forwarding a copy of letter, dated 28th September, 1896, from G. A. Grierson, Esq., C.I.E., Ph.D., regarding the Linguistic Survey of India, asking a revised statement of the dialects spoken in Baghelkhand, I have the honor to inform you that a revised statement has been prepared and is forwarded herewith.

2. From the statement annexed herewith which is filled up according to the instructions, you will see that Baghāli or Baghelkhaṇḍī and Gōṇḍī or Gōṇḍānī are the two dialects spoken in Rewah territory.

3. I do not believe that “Baghāli is nearly identical with Bundēli or Bundēıkhaṇḍī” as Dr. Grierson seems to think. Being spoken in conterminous countries and derived from the same parent stock, there is certainly a good deal of resemblance between the two. They are, however, different forms of speech. Most of the words in Bundēli and Baghāli have the same bases and roots, as is the case with almost all the dialects spoken in Northern and Central India, but a great difference is found in the postpositions and particulars and even the forms of bases of words before receiving the suffixes. This will be clear from the following sentences:—
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Different Postpositions</th>
<th>Different Verbal Endings</th>
<th>Changes in the Basis before Receiving Particles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>नदी काटे</td>
<td>नदी कराई</td>
<td>नदी कटे</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For him.</td>
<td>वह कविता</td>
<td>वह कविता</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तowards the river.</td>
<td>वह हादश पुस्तक</td>
<td>वह हादश पुस्तक</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have no money with me.</td>
<td>भी मे नहीं</td>
<td>भी मे नहीं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They had already said.</td>
<td>उदग परसहन</td>
<td>उदग परसहन</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When I went.</td>
<td>जब चम गया</td>
<td>जब चम गया</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*N.B.—च (ya) is added to the bases in Baghêlkhândi before the particles.

The intonation with which the Bundâls speak is also different and there are many new words in Bundâli which are not known in Baghêli.

4. The people of Baghêlkhând may be divided into several tribes or clans, inhabiting separate parts of the country, and giving distinct names to the tracts they inhabit. But these separate tribes do not speak separate dialects, though each has some peculiar words and expressions of its own. These variations are too few to justify us in giving them distinct names as dialects. There are variations in the pronunciation and forms of words in distances of every few miles. But these are very slight and may be found to change from village to village till they merge into the forms of speech of Allahabad or Mirzapur or other British districts that happen to be in the neighbourhood.

5. It appears to be an orthodox belief that Gòdı or Gòḍâni is derived from the Dravidian or some other non-Aryan
language. This might be the case with the Gōndi of the Central Provinces. But the dialect spoken by the Gonds of Rewah is not the non-Aryan dialect which their brethren use in the Central Provinces. They as well as other tribes, namely Kols, Baigas, &c., mostly of aboriginal descent, inhabiting the southern portion of Rewah, on the other side of the Kymore, speak what represents the widest deviation from the Baghel dialect in the State. Herewith are enclosed a prose passage and some songs of the Gōndi dialect. These will show that the language they speak is mainly Bagheli corrupted and mispronounced with an admixture of some new words, the relics of their aboriginal tongue they once spoke.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) JANARDUN SINGH,
Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja of Rewah.

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### Statement of Dialects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local name of the dialect or form of speech. To be written in the local vernacular character and in the Roman character.</td>
<td>Name of language of which it is a dialect.</td>
<td>Approximate number of persons speaking the dialect in the locality to which the return refers.</td>
<td>Remarks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>बग्हेली या बग्हेल्खबंधी</td>
<td>Bagheli or Baghélkbaṃḍī</td>
<td>Hindi.</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गोंडी या गोंडळी</td>
<td>Gōndī or Gōndālī</td>
<td>Hindi.</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sd.) JANARDUN SINGH,
Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja of Rewah.
मंगला जिसकेवा रहन बंग्लरेजीमा। दुमारा बाप मंग्लिस भीमं। दुमरे बापसंग देशाम भाई मार जूठाई होई गद्दा। कस्तन राज घरा हो नौहाँ देखि घीमा। तेल ले दिए हैं। जब नियाम परी हें तो न घूस। चादी जाके छोटे रूप से लेने के लिये भिजिया जिया तें दिशित तत्व कोईं काम कारिस। दिनाय दिए। भात मा दफु त खाय बांधा मौदिया दस्सू क्योसहाल मेरे पीन बी गद्दा। दुमरे काबा के बाँधा मोखा इस्का घंडा लाइस बाँधके। कस्तन कैसक लाना बाँधके। कस्तन ग्या बांधा मांगी त ग देदी। तो मेरे जहरे ददसु त दुमारा बाप मर गद्दा। कस्तन जै जाह रीवां। मेरे रीवां लाइस।

मांगला जिस्के बंग्लरेजी मे रहते थे। दुमारे बापने भीमा मांगा। दुमरे बापके बाघ दोनी भाई मे माप्पीट होगई। बापने सुभांत कदा। अंत खामीणो भिन्ना नौहाँ देदा। तुम ले जैना। जब तकके पत्रो मे तो न जिन्दा रहंगा। चाहे जैसे दो तेसे दिशा ले जैना। छोड़ा नौहाँ। कदा बाही से मारीप्रेदी ले जैना। लाठी से न देदी काबी काम (वारिस) करना। जहरे देदा। मैंने भात मे दे दिया। तो उसने खाय लिया। मौदिया ने दवा दिया। मेरे काबा के बाँधा सुभांत की यहा बांध खाय। पक्षा कों बांधके लाये। कदा यहा दिशा मांगाचाया नौहाँ दिया की जहरे दिया। तो दुमारा बाप मरगया कदा (इत्यक) रीवां ले जाय। तब रीवां लाये॥

(1) क्र बिंदुं इपाना काह प्रहर्ष्यां लिराना वासरा।
(2) ध्रीण टामा काठेन वांस गोंज वैंरे घरे बांवा।
(3) जसे जैना बैल्लू दावा।
(4) जसे रघुवर संग बाह दो ननद मोर।
(5) धर बिंदुं दार मात दी चाहर कह ने।
(6) धर धर खिचरी खावै दो ननद मोर।
(7) धन कदा मैची झामा झान धन कदा मैंगी।
(8) घाटा घाटा झामा झान कदा मैंगी॥

2. On some new and rare Hindu and Muhammadan Coins, No. IV.—
By Dr. A. F. R. HOBENLE.
The paper will be published in the Journal, Part I.

3. Note on the gait of the Cotton Teal, with exhibition of living specimens.—By F. FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

Authorities on Indian birds seem to be very unanimous in the opinion that the common little Cotton-Teal or Goose-Teal, Nettupus coroman- delianus, is unable to stand and walk like other ducks.
In G. R. Gray's genera of Birds, Vol. III, the article being dated 1844, in the remarks on the genus *Nettapus* (as there spelt) Blyth is quoted as observing "It is remarkable that the Indian species seems totally incapable of standing or walking upon the ground, but invariably flutters along it in a strange scuffling manner, like a wounded bird." Some years later, Blyth in his Catalogue of the Birds in the Museum, Asiatic Society, (1849), states in a foot-note to page 302, that the birds of this genus never stand up as represented in Mr. Gould's plates (*Birds of Australia, N. pulchellus* and *N. coromandelianus = albipesnis*) but after walking a few steps, always squat.

Dr. Jerdon, in his Birds of India, Vol. II, Pt. ii, p. 788, observes that Blyth had noticed "the peculiar shuffling gait of these ducks when on land" and quotes the statement given above to the effect that the birds always squat after walking a short distance.

In Blyth's Commentary on Jerdon, (Ibis 1867, p. 175), the former author again says "the published figures of the species of this group, representing them as standing on the ground like ordinary ducks, are erroneous. They squat, creep, and are only able to shuffle forward a few paces."

Finally, Mr. Hume, in the "Game-birds and Wildfowl of India, (1881), Vol. III, p. 104, says "on land they seldom venture, though I have seen them occasionally feeding or resting on small grassy islands; but as Blyth long ago remarked, they cannot walk at all, they only wabble along, shuffling as if their bodies were too heavy for their legs, yet when on trees..........they stand firm enough, and betray no weakness in the lower extremities." Further on, p. 108, he says, à propos of the plate he gives of this species, that "its only fault is, that neither on land nor in water do the birds ever stalk about with their legs visible below them."

It is on account of this consensus of authorities that I have brought for exhibition to-night living birds of this species, to confirm the remarks I am about to make concerning it.

During more than a year past I have had many opportunities of serving Cotton-Teal in confinement, and after watching the gait and movements of numerous specimens, I can confidently assert that the inability to walk attributed to the species by the above excellent observers, is not in reality natural to it, but merely the result of fright, weakness, or injury. [The bird, when frightened, will squat where another duck would stand up.]

Captive birds, even though not perching, frequently stand up with their legs visible beneath them, in the attitude of any ordinary duck, and they also walk in this position, though they will often shuffle along a few steps without rising properly to their feet.
But when walking any greater distance than a few inches (and though prone to lie down frequently, they can on occasion walk for many yards) their gait, though laboured and awkward, is just like that of other ducks, as may be seen in the specimens now exhibited.*

The habit of walking is not an unnatural one acquired in captivity, as many birds can stand and walk when fresh from the Bazaar. Only the other day a fine male was brought in to me, which walked for several yards as soon as let out of the cage.

Many, in fact the majority of Bazaar birds, however, are frightened or crippled to such an extent that they can only scuffle along as above described; so that I do not wonder that Blyth was misled into thinking that their powers of terrestrial progression were as limited as he says, especially since, judging from his remarks in the Ibis paper above cited, wildfowl were even worse treated in the Bazaar then than they are at present.

I never saw my birds rest on one leg, and think Blyth may be right in saying that they cannot do so. (Loc. cit. Cat. Birds. Mus. As. Soc.).

Mr. Hume's observations, if he actually saw the birds, "wabbling" as he calls it, on the islands, would offer a greater difficulty; but from his language he may only have seen them feeding or resting there, and may also have drawn his conclusions as to their gait from Bazaar specimens. I have noticed however that specimens of my own at the edge of the Museum tank frequently lay down to feed on paddy given them there, though when walking their legs showed plainly enough. Among thick grass this might not be so easy to make out, and at the tank I purposely chose the spot in order to observe the birds better.

Mr. Hume therefore need find no fault with his artist in this particular.

To sum up, this bird, though its feet are strong enough for some purposes, as it is an excellent swimmer and diver, and can cling to and climb up wire netting in a remarkable manner, appears to be certainly weak in these members when they are applied to the purpose of walking, and hence is readily disabled. Moreover, it appears normally seldom to leave the water except to perch on trees or buildings.

Nevertheless, when circumstances require it, it is able to stand and to walk like the ordinary members of the family to which it belongs, though its activity appears limited, walking being a power which from the circumstances of its life it is seldom called upon to exercise.

* Four birds were exhibited in a cage, and at this point let out on the table, where they walked about. These were captive specimens with clipped wings.
4. **Coins struck at Nāhan.—By C. J. Rodgers.**

Sarnūr is a small native state, in the lower Himalayas, not far from Simla. At the present day it is famous for its iron works where sugar mills are made which are hired out to sugar-cane-growing farmers in the plains. The Mahārāja is an enlightened ruler and has in his employ a staff of English Engineers. Nāhan, the chief town of the state is very prosperous and is lighted on European methods. But it is Nāhan at the beginning of the present century I have to deal with. In 1814 it was in the hands of the Gurkhas, and was held by Ranjor Singh Thāpa. On the 24th of December of that year, it was occupied by British troops, and Ranjor Singh retired to Jaithak, a strong fort a little to the north, which he did not evacuate till May 1815, when he was allowed to march out with the arms and accoutrements of his 200 men. This was at the end of the Nepal War. The Gurkhas had conquered the outer Himalayas as far as Kangra and had held possession of them for several years. There are coins in existence, struck by the Gurkhas during this occupation. I have seen small silver coins struck at Srinagar in Garhwal on which is the name of a Mahārāja of Nepal from which country the Gurkhas came. The coins I give below are of copper, the first was struck at Nāhan during the occupation by the Gurkhas, the second one afterwards. The legends on the first coin I read as follows:—

**Obv.:**

- بکرم هادر
- شا (8)
- مهاراجہ گیربان جو (د) 1 سر

**Rev.:**

- نامی
- 1227 a katār
- ضرب
- سپت 6

Now, I have edited this coin in my Lahore Catalogue, Pt. IV, p. 64, and have there made some extraordinary mistakes. I could not read the last lines of the obverse as they were not on the coin. They are here plain:—“ملزم 7 سری.” The top line I read “ملزم 7 سری” and in my note I
said Bahādur Shāh was the General of the Mahārāja of Nepāl. From a study of the present coin which belongs to W. S. Talbot, Esq., C. S., Settlement Officer, Jhelum, I see I was wrong and hasten to correct my mistake. On the coins of the later Nepāl Mahārājas the names and titles generally come, in Nāgārī letters, thus:—“Cri Ćrī so and so Vikrama Śāha Deva.” On this copper coin, reading from the bottom we have:—

where we see some alterations:—the insertion of “Mahārāja” and the alteration of “Deva” to “Bahādur.” गीर्वान युद्धविजय is changed to गीर्वान जूड़े बकर्म शाह बहादर. I do not recollect seeing the title “Mahārāja” on any other coin of Nepāl. It is common on the coins of Kāṅgra, and the coins of Sikkim have श्री श्री श्री सिंहिस बरत सांक्षाराधन on them, with the last word spelt सांक्षाराधन, as a variant. सांक्षाराधन is also on the coins of Srinagar in Garhwal, struck by Pradip Śah, Lallat Śah and Parduman Śah. So this coin of Nāhan follows the coins of Srinagar somewhat.

On the obverse the word I read मिनी and, although, the year 1227 is the Hijri year = 1812 A.D.

The only excuse I can offer for these mistakes is that I mistook for मिनी मिनी मिनी and then, having started a theory, I made पाँडर शाह a person, whereas the three words are the titles of Girvān Yuddh. I can only plead that, in my library, I possess no history of Nāhan except the stray notices given of it, in the eleventh volume of the Gazetteer of the North-West Provinces. The Gazetteer of the Panjab takes up only the British possessions, so it was useless looking in that for anything about Nāhan. The Panjab Government would be conferring a benefit on the public by getting out a Gazetteer of the Native States, in and around the country under immediate British rule.

The second coin I give, I take to be one of Fath Shāh Bahādur Mahārāja, but I cannot make out all the legend on the obverse. He was Mahārāja of Sarmūr. The year seems to be 1877 on the reverse and if this is Samvat, it is equal to 1820 A.D. There is no doubt about the mint Nāhan.
Both the coins in weight approximate that of the dām of Akbar. The dāms of Akbar abounded in some of the lower Hills some years ago. I have seen several specimens of each of these Nāhan coins, but no others from that mint.

5. Note on the breeding of various Birds (Heronas and Cormorants) in a wild state in the Alipur Zoological Gardens.—By Ram Brahma Sanyal, Superintendent. With a plate.

The picturesque island with its wealth of vegetation in the middle of the broadest part of the ornamental waters of the garden has, for many years past, been the favourite resort of various kinds of animals. But the aspect of Nature on the island has, of late, considerably changed. The trees have gradually become more and more bare of leaves, and the ground denuded of vegetation. All this has been brought about by large flocks of Night-herons (Nyctiardea nycticorax, (L.)), and latterly of Cormorants, having taken possession of the island. Early in the winter of 1892-93, a few Night-herons were observed among the large number of Pond-herons, or Paddy-birds, (Ardeola grayi, (Sykes)) that hitherto inhabited the island, but their movements were not particularly watched. With the exception of a few Pond-herons that remained to breed, they all left the place about the middle of February, 1893. At the beginning of the next cold weather the Night-herons began to reappear. As far as it is remembered, one forenoon about the beginning of November, 1893, a large number of these birds were observed hovering round over the lake as if undecided where to settle. In fact, it took them three or four days before they could finally make up their minds to settle down on the island; choosing, the meantime, some of the densely-foliaged trees of the garden, mostly around the lake, as their hiding places during the day. With the approach of the hot weather their number began to diminish, till they again deserted the island about the middle of March, 1894, to find fresh fields and pastures new. It is, however, believed that some of them must have remained with the Paddy-birds to nest and breed; but as their nests were not visited nothing can be said with certainty about their breeding in that year.

In the winter following a still larger number of them re-appeared and took so complete a possession of the island that the Paddy-birds were obliged to retire in their favour, until the time for migration came, and the majority of the Night-herons left the place, affording the Paddy-birds opportunity to retrieve their lost ground. But it was to a limited extent only, as a great many Night-herons remained behind for the purpose of breeding. About this time a few Cormorants (Phalacrocorax pygmeus, Pall.) appeared on the scene, and became, as will
appear later on, formidable rivals of the Night-herons as regards the possession of the island.

In point of the number of Night-herons the maximum was reached during the cold weather of 1896. From several observations made after sunset, when they would issue forth and wing their way, in parties of varying numbers, towards their feeding grounds, it was calculated that between thirteen and fifteen hundred Night-herons must have been living in the Island. The result of such a vast flock of birds congregating together within a small area and with comparatively few trees to give them shelter has been somewhat disastrous to the vegetation which, instead of being healthy and luxuriant, looks sickly and bare. For the birds, therefore, the place has lost much of its attraction. Not finding the same shelter and hiding places among the almost leafless branches of the trees, a great many of them have taken possession of other trees and shrubs bordering the waters.

It has been already remarked that a large number of Night-herons remained with the Paddy-birds during the summer of 1895, for the purpose of breeding. In the following summer (1896), the number of Night-herons that stayed for the same purpose was so great that the Paddy-birds were obliged to abandon the Island for some time. Night-herons seem to build everywhere; on trees, on shrubs and in tufts of reed-grass close to the ground. The nests are generally unsubstantial and clumsy. Eggs have been collected as early as the latter end of May, but they go on breeding till the end of July, or the middle of August.

The majority of Night-herons return long before sunrise from feeding excursions, and for some time, much flattering and jostling goes on in the Island. Stragglers are frequently seen rapidly flying and uttering at intervals the characteristic call-note wāāk-wāāk, from which, as is well known, the species has derived its vernacular name. During the cold winter mornings, they are very fond of sunning themselves, and look very conspicuous as they occupy every sunny spot on the trees or shrubs. If the tree or the shrub happens to be thickly covered with leaves they are hardly seen during broad day-light.

Latterly Cormorants have become as conspicuous, though not as interesting a feature of the Island as Night-herons. For some time before others came to live on the Island, a pair of them could, every now and then, be seendisporting themselves in the water around the large group of pandanus growing upon a smaller Island in the lake. It is not unlikely that they attracted others, which having found the place to their liking, stayed on. The most interesting event, however, in connection with the occupation of the Island by Cormorants is the coming of a few Snake-birds (*Plotus melanogaster*, (Penn.)) with them
last year. It is yet hoped that they will renew their visit and make up their minds to breed on the Island.

6. *On some noteworthy Indian Birds, with exhibition of specimens.*—

By F. Finn, B.A., F.Z.S.

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

* The plate illustrating part of the island is from a photograph kindly taken by Colonel J. Waterhouse. The herons only are shown, these birds and the Cormorants occupying the island rather alternately than jointly, except when both are breeding. (*Nat. Hist. Sec.*).

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**Library.**

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

**TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS, presented by the respective Societies and Editors.**

*Amsterdam.* Die Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen,—Verslagen van de Zittingen, Deel IV.
*Baltimore.* Johns Hopkins University,—Circulars, Vol. XVI, No. 128.
*Berlin.* Die Kon. Preus. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin,—Sitzungsberichte, XL—LIII.
*Bombay.* The Indian Antiquary,—October and December, 1896.
*Brussels.* L’Société Royale des Sciences de Liége,—Mémoires, 2e Série, Tome XIX.
*The Indian Lancet,—Vol. IX, Nos. 3, 6 and 7.

*Florence.* La Società Italiana di Antropologia, Etnologia e Psicologia Comparata,—Archivio per L’Antropologia e la Etnologia, Vol. XXVI, No. 2.
*Giessen.* Die Oberhessische Gesellschaft für Natur-und Heilkunde,—Bericht, Band XXXI.
Königsberg. Die Physikalisch-Ökonomische Gesellschaft zu Königsberg in Pr.,—Schriften, Band XXXVII.
——. The Athenæum,—Nos. 3619–21.
——. Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool,—Proceedings, Vol. L.
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Paris. La Société de Géographie,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, Nos. 1–3, 1897.
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——. Imperial University of Japan,—Journal of the College of
Turin. La R. Accademia della Scienze di Torino,—Atti, Tome XXXII,
Nos. 1–6.
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Band XXVI, Heft 6.
——. Die K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt,—Verhandlungen, Nrn.
16–18, 1896.
——. Die K. K. Zoologisch-botanische Gesellschaft in Wien,—
Verhandlungen, Band XLVII, Heft 1.
Zürich. Die Naturforschende Gesellschaft in Zürich,—Neujahrsschrift,
1897.
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presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

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cation in India. 8vo. Madras, 1897.
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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL & SOCIAL SCIENCE, PHILADELPHIA.
BANGS, OUTRAM. An important addition to the Fauna of Massachusetts.
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certain Mammals in New England and Northern New York. 8vo.
Boston, 1896.
DYAR, HARRISON G. On the Larvae of the Higher Bombyces (Agrotides

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CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

DITTON, H. Arithmetick, both in Theory and Practice. Svo. 1712.
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Literarisches Centralblatt,—Nrn. 45–51, 1896.


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Vols. XVIII, Nos. 108; XIX, 109.

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260.

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No. 5.


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1896.

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CXXXIII, Nos. 17–26.

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Nos. 37–46; XLIII, 47–52.

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1 et 2.

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HOME, R. Select Views in Mysore, the country of Tippoo Sultan: from drawings taken on the spot, with historical descriptions. 4to. London, 1808.


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LEE-WARNER, WILLIAM. The Protected Princes of India. 8vo. London, 1894.


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PROCTOR, RICHARD A. The Spectroscope and its work. 8vo. London, 1888.
Tait, P. G. Lectures on some recent advances in Physical Science. Svo. London, 1876,


TYNDALL, JOHN. Faraday as a discoverer. 8vo. London, 1884.

TYNDALL, HEAT a Mode of Motion. 8vo. London, 1875.


TYNDALL, Sound. 8vo. London, 1883.


VOGEL, DR. FRIEDRICH and RÖSSING, DR. ADELBERT. Handbuch der Elektrochemie und Elektrometallurgie. 8vo. Stuttgart, 1891.

VOGEL, DR. HERMANN W. Practische spektralanalyse indischer Stoffe. 8vo. Nordlingen, 1877.


WATT, MECHANICAL Industries explained. 8vo. London, 1881.


WATTS, W. MARSHALL. Index of Spectra. 8vo. Manchester, 1889.

WEISS, JULIUS. Die Galvanoplastik. 8vo. Leipzig, 1878.


WILSON, FREDK.; J. F. Stereotyping and Electrotyping. 8vo. London.


YATE, LIEUT. A. C. Travels with the Afghan Boundary Commission. 8vo. London, 1887.
The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 5th May, 1897, at 9-15 p.m.

Colonel J. Waterhouse, B.S.C., Vice-President, in the chair.

The following members were present:—

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

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

The following gentleman is a candidate for election at the next Meeting:—
Bābu Annadāprasād Vasu, M.A., proposed by Pañcit Haraprasād Častri, seconded by Dr. G. Ranking.

The following papers were read:—
1. Notes on Coins of Native States.—By Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle. The paper will be published in the Journal, Part I.


3. The Bajrangarh Mint and Coins.—By Richard Burn, I.C.S.
4. On the Kapmīrī consonantal system.—By G. A. Grierson, Ph.D. The papers will be published in the Journal, Part I.
The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in April last:

**Transactions, Proceedings and Journals,**

*Presented by the respective Societies and Editors.*

**Batavia.** Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen,—
Notulen, Deel XXXIV, Aflevering 4.

——. ———. Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal,-Land-en Volken-
kunde, Deel XXXIX, Aflevering 5.

——. ———. Verhandlungen, Band XLVIII.

**Berlin.** Zeitschrift für Ethnologie,—Heft 1, 1897.

**Brisbane.** Royal Society of Queensland,—Proceedings, Vol. XII.

**Budapest.** La Société Hongroise de Géographie,—Bulletin, Tome XXIV, Nos. 6–10.

**Calcutta.** Indian Engineering,—Vol. XXI, Nos. 15–18.


**Leipzig.** Die Königl. Sächsische Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften,
—Abhandlungen,—Phil.-Hist. Cl., Band XVI; XVIII, No. 1;
XXIII, No. 6.

——. ———. Berichte über die Verhandlungen, Math.-Phy. Cl.,
V, VI, 1896; Phil.-Hist. Cl., II, III, 1896.

**London.** The Academy,—Nos. 1299–1302.

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——. Institution of Electrical Engineers,—Journal, Vol. XXVI,
No. 127.


——. Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices,—Vol. LVII,
No. 5.

——. Royal Geographical Society,—Geographical Journal, Vol. IX,
No. 4.

**Mexico.** Instituto Geológico de México,—Boletín, Nos. 4–6.

**Paris.** Société de Géographie,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, Nos. 4–7,
1897.

**Rome.** Revista Geografica Italiana,—Tome IV, Nos. 2 et 3.

——. Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Tome XXV,
No. 12.
—. Comité Géologique,—Bulletins, Tome XV, No. 5, et Supplément au Tome XV.
—. —. Mémoires, Tome XIV, Nos. 2 et 4.
—. —. Dié Russisch-Kaiserliche Mineralogische Gesellschaft zu St. Petersburg,—Verhandlungen, Zweite Serie, Band XXXIII, Heft 3.
—. —. Die K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt,—Verhandlungen, Nrn. 1-5, 1897.

Books and Pamphlets,

Presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

Block, Dr. Theodor. Über das Grhya-Uнд Dharmasûtra der Vaikñânasa. 8vo. Leipzig, 1896.

Haeckel, Ernst. Die Amphorideen und Cystoideen. 4to Leipzig, 1895.


Miscellaneous Presentations,

Beijerinck, M.W. Ueber Gallbildung und Generationswechsel b' Cynips calicus und über die Circulansgalle. 4to. Amsterdam, 1896.

Caland, Dr. W. Die Altindischen Todten—und Bestattungsgebräuche. 4to. Amsterdam, 1896.

Hamburger, Dr. H. J. Ein Apparat, welcher gestattet, die Gesetze von Filtration und Osmose strömender Flüssigkeiten bei homog- enen Membranen zu studiren. 4to. Amsterdam, 1895.

—. Over den invloed der intraabdominale drukking op de resorptie in de buikholte. 4to. Amsterdam, 1896.
REnts, W. L. VAN. Zur lexicologie des Altwestfriesischen. 4to. Amsterdam, 1896.

KLUYVER, J. C. Over een minimaaloppervlak van tweevoudigen samenhang. 4to. Amsterdam, 1896.

Koster, W. Eene methode ter bepaling van het draaipunt van het oog. 4to. Amsterdam, 1896.

Müller, E. Over verbindingen afgeleid van wijjusteenzuur en para-brandidgrievenzuur. 4to. Amsterdam, 1895.


Ouwe, M. VAN. De Merkwaardige Punten van den Ingeschreven Veelhoek. 4to. Amsterdam, 1896.

SCHOOTE, P. H. Het Vierdimensionale Prismoïde. 4to. Amsterdam, 1896.

Suringar, W. F. R. Vierde bijdrage tot de kennis der Melocacti. 4to. Amsterdam, 1896.

Vogel, Dr. Fr. Aanteekeningen over Nederlandsche Versteeningen uit het Leidsch Geologisch Museum. 4to. Amsterdam, 1895.

ZWiers, H. J. Recherches sur l’orbite de la comète périodique de Holmes et sur les perturbations de son mouvement elliptique. 4to. Amsterdam, 1895.

Die Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam.


Die K. B. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München.


Anthropological Society of Australasia.


H. K. W. Arnold, Esq.

Barth, J. P. J. Overzicht der Afdeeling Soekadana. 4to. Batavia, 1896.

Brandes, Dr. J. Pararaton (ken Arok) of Het Boek der Koningen van Tumapel en van Majapahit, Uitgegeven en toegelic ht. 4to. Batavia, 1896.

Bataviasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen.


British Museum, London.


Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Illustrated official Handbook to the Aquarium, Picture Salon, and Museum Collections under the control of the exhibition Trustees, Melbourne. 4to. Melbourne.

Exhibition Trustees, Melbourne.


Government of Bengal.

Catalogue raisonné des livres et des manuscrits japonais enregistrés, à la Bibliothèque de l'Université de Leyde. 4to. Leyde, 1896.

L'Université de Leyde.

Periodicals Purchased.

Calcutta. Indian Medical Gazette,—April, 1897.
NOTICE.

Foreign Societies who favour the Asiatic Society of Bengal with their publications are informed that they may be sent either to the address of the Society at Calcutta, or to the Agents of the Society in London, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street.

AVIS.

Des Sociétés Etrangères qui honorent la Société Asiatique de Bengale de ses publications, sont priées de les envoyer ou directement à l'adresse de la Société, 57, Park Street, Calcutta, ou aux Agents de la Société à Londres, Messrs. Luzac et Cie, 46, Great Russell Street.

ANZEIGE.

Ausländische Gesellschaften welche die Asiatische Gesellschaft von Bengalen mit ihren Publicationen beehren, sind hierdurch ersucht dieselben entweder direct an die Adresse der Gesellschaft, 57, Park Street, Calcutta, oder an deren Agenten in London, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street.
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR JUNE, 1897.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 2nd June, 1897, at 9-15 p.m.


The following members were present:—

Visitors:—Dr. J. W. Grant, C. Saunders, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

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

The following gentleman duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society was ballotted for and elected an Ordinary Member:—

Bābu Annadāprasād Vasu, M.A.

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

Surgeon-Lieutenant J. W. Grant, I. M. S., proposed by Dr. A. R. S. Anderson, seconded by R. D. Oldham, Esq.

E. Vredenburg, Esq., proposed by R. D. Oldham, Esq., seconded by Dr. A. R. S. Anderson.

G. E. Grimes, Esq., proposed by R. D. Oldham, Esq., seconded by Dr. A. R. S. Anderson.
The following papers were read:—


2. *Novicæ Indice, XVI. More additional species of Labiatae.*—By Dr. D. Prain.

3. *Description of Neptis praslini, Boisduval and two new species allied to it.*—By Lionel de Nicéville, F.E.S., C.M.Z.S.

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

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**Library.**

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

**Transactions, Proceedings and Journals, presented by the respective Societies and Editors.**


—. —. American Journal of Mathematics,—Vols. XVII, Nos. 4; XVIII, 1 and 2.


—. —. Historical and Political Science, XIIIth Series, Nos. 9–12; XIVth 1–5.

Bombay. The Indian Antiquary,—January and February, 1897.

Brussels. Société Entomologique de Belgique,—Annales, Tome XL.

Budapest. A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia,—Ertekezések, Kötet XVI, Szám VII.

—. —. Nyelvtudományi Közlemények, Kötet XXV, füzet 3–4; XXVI, 1–2.

—. Die Ungarische Akademie der Wissenschaften,—Mathematische und Naturwissenschaftliche Berichte aus Ungarn, Band XII, Heft 2; XIII, 1.

—. Ungarische Revue, Band XV, Heft 5–10.

Buenos Aires. Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires,—Anales, Tome IV.


—. Indian Lancet,—Vol. IX, Nos. 10 and 11.


—. The Wealth of India,—Vol. I, No. 5.


——. Geological Society,—Quarterly Journal, Vol. LIII, Part 2; and General Index to the first fifty volumes, Part II, La–Z.


——. Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland,—Journal, Part II, 1897.


Mussorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XXIII, No. 4.


——. Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani, — Memorie, Tome XXVI, No. 1.
——. Jahrbuch, Band XLV, Heft 2 und 3.
——. Philosophical Society of Washington, — Bulletin, Vol. XII.
——. Smithsonian Institution, — Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, Vols. XXX–XXXII.
Zürich. Die Naturforschende Gesellschaft in Zürich, — Viertiljahresschrift, Heft 1, 1897.

Books and Pamphlets,

Presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.


Miscellaneous Presentations.


New South Wales. The mother colony of the Australias. 8vo. Sydney, 1896.


Boston Society of Natural History.


Botanical Survey of India.


British Museum, London.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.


CAMBRIDGE LIBRARY, BENARES.


CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM.


CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.


G. V. JUGGAROW OBSERVATORY, VIZAGAPATAM.

Inaugural—Dissertation zur erlangung der Doctorwürde bei der Philosophischen Facultät der Universität Giessen:—


GIESSEN UNIVERSITY.

Returns of the Rail and River-Borne Trade of Bengal during the quarter ending the 31st December, 1896. Fcp. Calcutta, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.


GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Copy of further Correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India regarding the Leave and Pension Rules of the Civil Officers formerly termed Unconnected Servants. Fcp. London, 1896.

The Indian Antiquary for December 1896. 4to. Bombay, 1896.

Return of Reports of Committee appointed to enquire into the sanitary condition of certain Gaols in Bengal. Fcp. London, 1896.


GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Agricultural Ledger; Mineral and Metallic series, Nos. 6 and 7; Veterinary series, No. 25. Svo. Calcutta, 1896.
Epigraphia Indica for December 1896. 4to. Calcutta, 1897.

**Government of India, Rev. and Agric. Department.**


**Government of Madras.**


**Government of the Punjab.**


**Kaiserlichen Leopoldinisch-Carolinischen Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher, Halle.**


**Michigan Mining School, Houghton, Mich, U.S.A.**


Results of Meteorological Observations taken during the year 1895, at the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius. Fcp. Mauritius.

**Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius.**

Meteorological Observations of the St. Xavier’s College Observatory from January to June, 1896. Sheet. Calcutta, 1897.

**St. Xavier’s College Observatory, Calcutta.**


**Secretary of State for India in Council.**


**United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.**


**Chary, C. RagoÖnatha.** The Transit of Venus: A discourse. 8vo. Madras.

Clark, W. Tied Arches for Roofs and Floors of Buildings with some experience in their construction and uses. 8vo. Calcutta, 1872.

Fergusson, James. Description of the Amravati Tope, on the banks of the Kistnah in the Guntar Zillah. 8vo. Hertford, 1867.


**Colonel J. Waterhouse.**
Catalogue of Yale University for the year 1896-97. 8vo. New
Heaven, 1896.

PERIODICALS PURCHASED.

Calcutta. Indian Medical Gazette,—May, 1897.
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

FOR JULY, 1897.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 7th July, 1897, at 9–15 p. m.

DR. A. F. R. HOERNLE, C.I.E., President, in the chair.

The following members were present:—
Dr. A. R. S. Anderson, Dr. T. Bloch, F. Finn, Esq., Captain W. Haig, L. de Nicéville, Esq., A. T. Pringle, Esq., Paṇḍit Mahāendra Nath Vidyānāḍhi.


The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

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

The following gentlemen duly proposed and seconded at the last Meeting of the Society were ballotted for and elected ordinary Members:—

Surgeon-Lieutenant J. W. Grant, I. M. S.
E. Vredenburg, Esq.
G. E. Grimes, Esq.

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

Bābu Jānaki Nāth Bhaṭṭācārya.
H. C. Mullick, Esq.
The following papers were read:—
1. Notes on the Vernacular dialects spoken in the District of Saran,—
   By Girindra Nath Dutt, Superintendent, Raj Hutwa. Communicated by
   Dr. G. A. Grierson.
   The paper will be published in the Journal, Part I.
2. Some New Indo-Malayan Orchids,—By G. King, M.B., LL.D.,
   The paper will be published in the Journal, Part II.
3. A Comparative Vocabulary of the Gondi and Kolami Languages,
   —By Captain Wolseley Haig, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Wun
   District, Berar.
   The paper will be published in the Journal, Part I.
4. Notes on Some Butterflies from Myingan, Central Burma,—By
   Captain E. Y. Watson, I.S.C., F.Z.S.
   The paper will be published in the Journal, Part II.

Library.

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

Transactions, Proceedings and Journals,
presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

Berlin. Die K. P. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin,—Sitzungs-
berichte, Nr. 1–25, 1897.
——. Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift,—Band XLI, Heft 4.
Bombay. Anthropological Society of Bombay,—Journal, Vol. IV,
   Nos. 3 and 4.
——. The Indian Lancet,—Vol. IX, No. 12.
Genoa. Museo Civico de Storia Naturale de Genova,—Annali, 2ª Serie,
   Tome XVII.
Hamburg. Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Hamburg,—Abhand-
lungen aus dem Gebiete der Naturwissenschaften, Band XV.
Havre. Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre,—Bulletin,
   No. 1, 1897.
Leipzig. Die Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft,—Zeitschrift,
   Band LI, Heft 1.
——. Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,—
——. The Athenæum,—Nos. 3630–33.
——. Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, Vol. LVII,
No. 6.
——. Zoological Society of London,—Proceedings, Part I, 1897.
Manchester. Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society,—Memoirs
Rome. Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Tome XXVI,
No. 2.
St. Petersburg. L'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Péters-
bourg,—Annuaire du Musée Zoologique, 1897.
Sydney. Linnean Society of New South Wales,—Proceedings, Part 4,
1896.
Vienna. Die K. K. Zoologisch-botanische Gesellschaft in Wien,—
Verhandlungen, Band XLVII, Heft 3.
XI, pp. 105–43.
Yokohama. Asiatic Society of Japan,—Transactions, Vol. XXIV.

Books and Pamphlets,
presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

Boston, 1896.

Miscellaneous Presentations.

Gerald, John Hiram. The Anatomy and Histology of Caudina

Boston Society of Natural History.

Shillong, 1897.

Chief Commissioner, Assam.

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Central Provinces for
the year 1896. Fcp. Allahabad, 1897.

Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Army Estimates of effective and non-effective services for 1897-98. Fcp. London, 1897.
Papers regarding the Famine and the Relief Operations in India, during the year 1896, with copy of the Famine Code for the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Fcp. London, 1897.


Copy of Correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, regarding the Superannuation Allowance of Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne. Fcp. London, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

SMITH, V. A. The Remains near Kasia, in the Gorakhpur District. 4to. Allahabad, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.


HUNT, REID. The Fall of Blood-Pressure resulting from the Stimulation of Afferent Nerves. Svo. Baltimore, 1895.


MALTRIE, WILLIAM H. On the Curve \( y^m - G(x) = 0 \), and its Associated Abelian Integrals. 4to. Baltimore, 1894.


MOORE, L. T. On the changes in length produced in iron wires by Magnetization. 4to. Baltimore, 1895.


SHIELDS, T. E. The effect of odours irritant vapours, and mental work upon the Blood flow. 4to. Baltimore, 1896.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE.


METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.


SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

PERIODICALS PURCHASED.


—. —. Beiblätter, Band XXI, Stück 4 und 5.


BOOKS PURCHASED.


The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 4th August, 1897, at 9-15 p.m.

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, C.I.E., President, in the chair.

The following members were present:—

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

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

The following gentleman is a candidate for election at the next meeting:—
Charles Saunders, Esq., proposed by L. de Nicéville, Esq., seconded by Dr. T. Bloch.

The President laid on the table the following draft rules on the subject of the award of the Barclay Memorial Medal:

RULES.

1. The Barclay Memorial Medal will be awarded each third year at the Anniversary Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal held on the first Wednesday of February.
2. The Medal will be bestowed on that individual who, not having been a recipient of the Medal during the preceding seven years, shall be deemed by the Council of the Asiatic Society to have, up to the 31st of December next preceding the award, made the most meritorious contribution to Biology with special reference to India.

3. The Council will, at the Meeting next preceding the General Meeting in November of each year, appoint a special committee of five members of the Society who shall include the Natural History Secretary to the Society for the time being; the other four members shall, as far as is possible, consist of individuals who are not, at the time of appointment, members of Council of the Society.

4. This Special Committee shall be termed the "Barclay Memorial Medal Committee," and the Natural History Secretary of the Society, its only ex-officio member, shall be its convener and Chairman. The members nominated by the Council to serve on this Committee shall be persons known to be learned in different branches of Biology. Three members of the Committee shall form a quorum.

5. The Chairman of the Committee will call a Meeting of the Committee on the first convenient date subsequent to the first Wednesday of December and will deliver to the Committee the instructions of the Council. These instructions shall be:

(a) To assist the Council in awarding the Barclay Medal by selecting from among those known or supposed by the Committee to be eligible, the names of at least three persons, but not more than five, worthy, in the Committee's opinion, of the honour.

(b) Members of the Committee, and Members of the Council of the Asiatic Society for the time being, shall be held ineligible for nomination.

(c) The names need not be those of individuals living, at the time of recommendation, in India; and they may be the names of workers in any branch of Biology; i.e., in Animal or Vegetable Morphology, Physiology, including Bionomics, or Taxonomy, and taxonomic work shall be held to include Paleontology.

(d) The names selected by the Committee in any year should, as far as is possible, be names of persons eminent in different branches of Biology.

6. In the event of all five members being unable to attend the first meeting of the Committee convened by the ex-officio Chairman, that gentleman is empowered to communicate, or to depute one of the other members present at the meeting to communicate by letter with the
absent member or members with reference to the subject under consideration, and with the request that any reply to such communication be addressed, under a sealed and registered cover marked "confidential," to the Natural History Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

7. Having received the instructions of the Council the Committee will fix a date for a second meeting to be held on the first convenient day subsequent to the first Wednesday of January, but before the Thursday preceding the first Wednesday of February. In any communication addressed to an absent member of the Committee, the date of this second meeting will be announced.

8. At this second meeting of the Committee the Chairman will read to the other members present any communications received from members unable to be present, and the Committee will finally decide on the names to be submitted to the Council; in each case a brief statement of the meritorious work on which the recommendation is based will be appended.

9. The names recommended, together with these notes, will be placed in a sealed cover to be left in the custody of the Chairman of the Committee, in order that it may be handed by him to the President of the Society or such other officer as may act as Chairman at the Meeting of Council of the Asiatic Society, held on the Thursday preceding the Anniversary Meeting of the Society.

10. At the Council Meeting held on the Thursday preceding the Anniversary Meeting, the Members of Council present will select from among the names recommended by the Barclay Medal Committee, the name that it considers most worthy of the Medal.

The President announced that Dr. T. Bloch, had been appointed Philological Secretary of the Society in the place of Dr. G. Ranking, resigned.

Mr. R. D. Oldham, Officiating Director of the Geological Survey of India, exhibited and described an important collection of rude stone implements from Central India.

The following papers were read:

1. *Three further collections of ancient manuscripts from Central Asia.*—By A. F. Rudolf Hornle, Ph.D., C.I.E.

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

2. *On new or little-known Butterflies from the Indo and Austro-Malayan Region.*—By Lionel de Néville, F. E. S., C.M.Z.S.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part II.
The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in July last:

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,
presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

——. Koninklijke Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederl.-Indië,—Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indië, Deel LVI.
——. The Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XXVI, Part 323.
Bordeaux. La Société Linnéenne de Bordeaux,—Actes Tome XLIX.
Brussels. La Société Entomologique de Belgique,—Annales, Tome XXXIX.
Caen. La Société Linnéenne de Normandie,—Bulletin, 4e Série, Tome IX, Nos. 2 et 3; X, 1 et 2.
——. Indian Engineering,—Vol. XXII, Nos. 1-5.
Liege. La Société Géologique de Belgique,—Annales, Tome XXIV, No. 1.

———. The Athenaeum,—Nos. 3634-38.
———. Royal Microscopical Society,—Journal, Parts 6, 1896; 1, 1897.

Lyon. La Société d' Anthropologie de Lyon,—Bulletin, Tome XIV.

Madras. The Indian Journal of Education,—May 1897.

Montevideo. Museo Nacional de Montevideo,—Anales, VI.

Mussoorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XXIII, Nos. 5 and 6; and Appendix Series, Part I.

Nantes. La Société des Sciences Naturelles de l'ouest de la France,—Bulletin, Tome V, Nos. 4; VI, 1 et 3.

Paris. L'Académie Nationale des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts de Bordeaux,—Actes, 3e Série, Tome LV.
———. La Société d' Anthropologie de Paris,—Bulletins, 4e Série, Tome VII, Nos. 2-5.
———. ———. Nouvelles Archives, 3e Série, Tome VII; VIII, Nos. 1 et 2.
———. Musée Guimet,—Annales, Tome XXVII.
———. ———. ———. Bibliothèque d'Études,—Tome III.
———. ———. ———. Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Tome XXXII, Nos. 2 et 3; XXXIII, 1 et 2.
———. Société de Géographie,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, Nos. 8-12, 1897.
———. La Société Zoologique de France,—Bulletin, Tome XXI.

Pisa. La Società Tosca na di Scienze Naturali,—Atti, Memorie, Tome XV.
———. ———. ———. Processi Ver bali, 14 Marzo—9 Maggio, 1897.
Rome. Rivista Geografica Italiani,—Annata IV, Fasc V–VI.
——. Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Tome XXVI, Nos. 3 et 4.
——. ———. Mémoires, Classe Historico-Philologique, VIIIe Série, Tome I, Nos. 1–2; Classe Physico-Mathematique, VIIIe Série, Tome I, 9; II, 1–9; III, 1–6; IV, 1.
Turin. La R. Accademia della Scienze di Torino,—Atti, Tome XXXII, Nos. 7–12.
——. Die K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt,—Verhandlungen, Nrn, 6–8, 1897.

Books and Pamphlets,

Presented by the Authors, Translators, &C.

Klimek, H. N. Moedereesche Spraakkunst. 8vo. Batavia, 1897.


Reponse Aux Objections contre le Pithecanthropus. 8vo. Paris, 1897.

Morse, Edward S. Korean Interviews. 8vo. 1897.


Miscellaneous Presentations.


Returns of the Rail-Borne Traffic of the Central Provinces during the quarter ending 31st March, 1897. Fcp. Nagpur, 1897.

Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.


Department of Agriculture, Brisbane.

Ehrmann, P. Sprichwörter und Bildliche Ausdrücke der Japanischen Sprache. 8vo. Tokyo, 1897.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur-und Völkerkunde Ostasiens.

Yokohama.


Government of Bengal.

The Indian Antiquary, January to March 1897. 4to. Bombay, 1879.


Return showing for the last Ten Years the Acreage under Poppy in India; the Amount of Advances to the Cultivators for Crude Opium; and the Quantity of Opium produced in the Factories, distinguishing between the Behar and Benares Agencies, &c. Fcp. London, 1897.

Government of India, Home Department.
The Agricultural Ledger, Agricultural Series, No. 19; Animal Product Series, No. 2; Medical and Chemical Series, No. 9; Vegetable Product Series, No. 34. 8vo. Calcutta, 1897.


GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.


GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

Memorandum on the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the past year, with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1897. Fcp. Calcutta, 1897.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.


NORWEGIAN NORTH-ATLANTIC EXPEDITION.

Meteorological Observations of the St. Xavier's College Observatory from January to June, 1897. Sheet. Calcutta, 1897.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE OBSERVATORY, CALCUTTA.


THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

WEINBE, DR. L. Über das feinere selenographische detail der fokalen mond-photographien der Mt. hamiltoner und pariser sternwarte. 8vo. Prag, 1897.

K. K. STERNWARTE ZU PRAG.


C. R. WILSON, ESQ.

PERIODICALS PURCHASED.


Orientalische Bibliographie,—Band X, Heft 1.

Zeitschrift für Ethnologie,—Heft 5-6, 1896; 1-2, 1897.
Braunschweig. Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Chemie und verwandter Theile anderer Wissenschaften,—Heft 3, 1891.
———. Indian Medical Gazette,—Vol. XXXII, No. 7.
Cassel. Botanisches Centralblatt,—Band LXIX, Nrn. 2-3, 11-13; LXX, 1-2, 4-10.
———. ———. Beiblatter, Band XXI, Stück 6.
———. Literarisches Centralblatt,—Nrn. 52, 1896; 1-15, 1897.
———. Journal of Conchology,—Vol. VIII, No. 11.
———. Annales de Chimie et de Physique,—Janvier—Avril, 1897.
———. Journal des Savants,—Janvier—Mars, 1897.
———. Revue de Linguistique et de Philologie Comparée,—No. 1, 1897.
———. Revue Scientifique,—4e Série, Tome VII, Nos. 3-16.

Books Purchased.

Kaye, J. W. Memoir of the Services of the Bengal Artillery, from the formation of the corps to the present time with some account of its internal organization. By the late Captain E. Buckle. Svo. London, 1852.


Pratt, A. E. To the Snows of Tibet through China, Svo. London, 1892.


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR NOVEMBER, 1897.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, was held on Wednesday, the 3rd November, 1897, at 9 p.m.

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, C.I.E., President, in the chair.

The following members were present:—

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

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

The Secretary reported that the following gentlemen had been elected Ordinary Members of the Society during the recess in accordance with Rule 7.

Charles Saunders, Esq.
Bābu Sāradā Caraṇ Mitra.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting:—
Captain Stuart H. Godfrey, Assistant Resident in Kashmir, proposed by Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, seconded by C. Little, Esq.

Mesrovb S. Seth, Esq., Armenian Examiner to the University of Calcutta, proposed by Dr. T. Bloch, seconded by Dr. A. R. S. Anderson.
W. A. Talbot, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Dharwar, Kanara, Bombay Presidency, proposed by L. de Nicéville, Esq., seconded by Dr. A. P. R. Hoernle.

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

C. H. Bompas, Esq.
Mahārāja Sūryakānta Ācārya Bāhādur.

The Secretary reported the death of the following member:—

W. C. Taylor, Esq.

The President announced that the Council had elected Mr. L. de Nicéville to officiate as Natural History Secretary of the Society during Mr. Finn’s temporary absence.

The President also announced that Dr. Anderson had left Calcutta and Dr. Alcocks had agreed to carry on the duties of the General Secretary till Mr. Wilson’s return.

The President laid on the table the following brief account of the Proceedings of the International Congress of Orientalists held at Paris in last September submitted by Dr. Grierson as a delegate of the Society.

From

G. A. Grierson, Esq., C.I.E., Ph.D., I.C.S.,

To

The Honorary Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal,
Calcutta.

On Board S.S. “Shannon,”
13th October, 1897.

SIR,

With reference to your letter in which you did me the honour of informing me that I had been appointed to act as Delegate of the Asiatic Society of Bengal at the Oriental Congress held at Paris in last September, I have the honour to report that I attended the Congress in that capacity, and also as Delegate of the Government of India, and to give the following brief account of the proceedings, so far as they more immediately concerned India and the Asiatic Society.
2. The Congress was formally opened on Monday, the 6th September, 1897, at a meeting held at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand at 9–30 A.M., under the presidency of the Ministre de l’Instruction et des Beaux-Arts. The Inaugural Address was delivered by M. Schefer, the President of the Congress. It has been printed, and I have the honour to submit herewith a copy. This was followed by an address of welcome delivered by the President of the Municipal Council of Paris, and by several short speeches of various delegates of Governments and Learned Societies. The meeting then adjourned to allow the different members to form themselves into sections. The following sections were constituted:

I. Languages and Archæology of Aryan Countries.
   (a) Languages and Archæology of India.
   (b) Iran.
   (c) Linguistics.
II. Languages and Archæology of the Far East.
   (a) China and Japan.
   (b) Indo-China, Malay, and Polynesia.
III. Moslem Languages and Archæology.
IV. Semitic Languages and Archæology.
   (a) Aramaic, Hebrew, Phœnicians, and Ethiopic.
   (b) Assyria.
V. Egypt, and African Languages.
VI. The East, Greece.—Relations of Hellenism with the East.—Byzantium.
VII. Ethnography, Folklore of the East.

3. I joined Section I (a). Languages and Archæology of India. My report will therefore deal principally with that Section. The following gentlemen were appointed the officials of the section:
   President: Lord Reay.
   Vice-Presidents: Hofrath G. Buehler, Professor Pischel, and Professor Kern.
   Secretaries: Dr. Formichi, Messrs. Stickney, and Grosset.

4. The following is a summary of the proceedings of the Section:
   Monday, 6th September, Afternoon.

Professor H. Oldenberg, of Kiel, read a paper on Taine’s Essay on Buddhism. He pointed out that this essay, which hitherto had been almost unknown was full of suggestion to those who were working now-a-days under more favourable conditions. Professor Rhys Davids, Dr. Buehler, M. Senart, and Lord Reay joined in the discussion which followed, and congratulated Dr. Oldenberg on his discovery of the forgotten Essay.
M. Sylvain Lévi, on behalf of M. Barth, laid on the table an important index prepared by Mr. Bloomfield of Bergaigne's well-known "Religion Vedique."

M. Ballin read a communication on the two veterinary treatises of Jayadatta and Nakula.

M. Speyer read a paper on Gambling in Ancient India.

Tuesday, 7th September, Morning.

Mr. R. Sewell read a paper entitled "Some points in the Archeology of Southern India," in which he summed up the progress made in Archeological researches during past years, and indicated the directions in which research could most usefully be made in future. In a second communication he drew attention to the importance of Ancient Tamil Literature, and informed the meeting that Dr. Pope had prepared annotated translations of the "Pura Nannurru" or "Four hundred War-Poems" and of the "Pura Purni Venba," which is a summary of the former, about two hundred years more modern. Want of funds had hitherto prevented the University of Oxford from publishing this important work. The section resolved that it was most desirable that Dr. Pope's interesting work should be published at an early date.


Count Pullé described an ancient map of India, and urged the importance of the proposal made by M. Lévi at the Geneva Congress for the preparation of a Chartography of India. Messrs. Lévi, Buehler, and Count de Gubernatis addressed the section on the subject. The following resolution was then agreed to:—

"Que le Congrès des Orientalistes de 1897 adresse aux Sociétés de Géographie des différents pays, et à l'India Office la demande d'entreprendre le classement chronologique et la publication des cartes, qui, à différentes époques, ont été tracées sur les différents pays d'Orient."

Afternoon.

M. Grosset laid on the table a copy of the first volume of his critical edition of the Bharatiya-nāṭya-cāstra and gave a full account of the whole of this important work.

Prof. Hardy read a paper on the Legend of Kūjjutārā and
Sāmavatī in Buddhaghōsa's Manorathapūraṇī. I was unfortunately not present when the paper was read. The Times report of the Congress says that he discussed various Indian parallels to the story which forms the principal incident in one of Schiller's legends. Professors Ludwig, Kuhn, and Leumann gave yet other instances of the clever way in which the legends make the heroine save the life of her lover who is himself carrying the letter which seems so innocent while it is really his death-warrant.

Wednesday, 8th September, Morning.

After some remarks of Dr. Buehler on MSS. of the Jaiminiya Gṛhya-sūtra, and Črauta-sūtra, which had been lately discovered by Dr. Hultsch, and which were now deposited at Vienna, Dr. Waddell exhibited his fine collection of photographs of the newly excavated Græco-Buddhist Sculptures from the Swāt valley (Udyāna), and read a paper on the subject. After some discussion, it was resolved to draw up a resolution urging upon the Government of India the importance of carrying on its researches into the antiquities of India. This resolution was drafted by a small sub-committee, and was passed at the next day's meeting. It will be recorded in due course.

M. Cimmino read a paper on the Indian Theatre in Europe. He was followed by Dr. Winternitz who described the MSS. of the Mahābhārata in the Whish collection of the R.A.S. Some of the Southern MSS. showed remarkable variations from the hitherto accepted text. In the discussion which followed it was resolved that a critical edition of the great Epic should be undertaken in Europe, and that arrangements should be made for that purpose. Dr. Winternitz also laid on the table his edition of the "Mantrapāṇha or the prayer-book of the Āpastambins,—Pt. I."

Afternoon.

Count de Gubernatis made a short communication regarding "The God Brahman and the Goddess Sāvitrī." He was followed by M. Formichi on "The God Brhaspati in the Rg-Vēda," who in his turn was succeeded by Professor Kirste on Inversion in the Direction of Writing.

M. Foucher, who was at the time travelling in India, had sent to the Congress a paper entitled "The Itinerary of Hiuen-Tsiang in Gandhāra." The paper being a long one had been entrusted to M. Finot for the preparation of an abstract. This
had now been done, and the abstract was laid before the meeting. In the discussion which followed, such competent authorities as Dr. Stein and Dr. Buehler took a part.

A paper by Mr. Baynes on "La Conception de la Voie ou du Chemin dans le Mysticisme oriental," was next laid upon the table, and the day's sitting concluded with a long and interesting paper by Mr. Macauliffe on "The Religion and Sacred Books of the Sikhs."

Thursday, September, 9th, Morning.

The Sitting opened with an important notice by M. Senart of an ancient birch-bark MS. containing a portion of the Dhammapada written in the Kharoshthi character. It was discovered in Central Asia by Dutreuil de Rhins, and he proposed that it should be named after that intrepid explorer who had since succumbed a victim to his devotion to science. The MS. consisted merely of fragments, but there was sufficient to show that it was a recension of the Dhammapada differing somewhat from the version at present current. The language was a Pāli, but was more nearly allied to the Pāli of the Aśoka Inscriptions than to that of the classical books, and exactly agreed with no known variety of Pāli.

M. Senart was succeeded by Professor S. von Oldenburg, who described fragments of the same MS. which had arrived simultaneously at St. Petersburg. There was no doubt that the Paris and the St. Petersburg fragments both belonged to the same book. The character and language are the same, and both are fragments of the Dhammapada. The greatest interest was shown in the subject by the scholars present, and photographic facsimiles of this, the most ancient Indian MS. known to exist, were exhibited and distributed.

Professor Deussen next laid upon the table a copy of his latest work, "Sechzig Upanishads des Veda," translated, with Introduction and Notes. He drew the attention of the members present to the importance of the ideas contained in these old philosophical treatises, and added some remarks as to the results at which he had arrived in studying the chronological order of the texts of the different upanisads.

The session concluded with a paper by Mr. G. Oppert "On the Bharatas."

He concluded that the Bharatas mentioned in the Rg-Veda were not the same people as the Tritsus, but were rather a tribe of warriors of non-Aryan origin.
Afternoon.

The sub-committee appointed to draft the resolutions regarding exploration in India submitted its recommendations. The resolutions were adopted unanimously. As they are long, I cannot do better than quote the excellent abstract given in the "Athenæum."

1. Thanks to the Government of India and to Sir C. Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, "present at the Congress," for measures already taken for preservation of art treasures in the Swat Valley and neighbourhood, with an urgent request for further precautions against irresponsible private collectors.

2. Recognition of the eminent services to archaeology of Major Deane in this region.

3. The establishment of an international society, with headquarters in London, for the furtherance of Archaeological explorations, to be called the "India Exploration Fund," with a provisional committee consisting of Lord Reay, Sir A. Lyall, M. Senart (France), Hofrath Buehler (Austria), Professor Pischel (Germany), Professor von Oldenburg (Russia), and Count Pallé (Italy).

4 & 5. Thanks to the Government of India and to that of Nepal for help in the recent discoveries in the Tarai of the traditional birthplace of Buddha.

6. Thanks to the Government of Bengal, especially to Sir C. Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor, for the recently established "Asoka Gallery" in the Indian Museum, in which casts of the oldest inscriptions are collected, and copies made available for other institutions.

The meeting broke up after passing a vote of regret at the absence of Professors Weber, Ascoli, Cowell, and Fanshawe.

Friday, 10th September, Morning.

Professor Bendall laid on the table a copy of his edition of the Çikṣūsamuccaya. This forms the first volume of a new series of works dealing with Buddhism, entitled the "Bibliotheca Buddhica," and published at the expense of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. The Section begged Professor S. von Oldenburg to convey to the Academy its thanks for the light which it is throwing on Buddhist Literature by the publication of this important Series.

M. Aymonier read a paper on the King Yaço warman of Cambodia. In the discussion which followed, Professor Pischel, Dr. Buehler, and M. Senart drew attention to the interest which
attached to the inscriptions which had been discovered at Cambodia, and to the fresh light which they throw upon the character of the Ancient Hindus. They did not here appear as Dreamers and Preachers, but as a Nation of Conquerors. While it was true that the first inspiration of the Indian Propaganda in foreign countries was due to Buddhism, it was necessary to note that the most ancient of the Inscriptions of Cambodia were Brahmanical.

The President laid on the table a copy of Sir W. Hunter's life of Bryan Hodgson, regarding which Professor Bendall gave some interesting particulars. The President also announced that M. Cordier intended to publish a new edition of Col. Yule's translation of the Travels of Marco Polo.

Dr. Stein laid on the table a copy of the first volume of his translation of the Rājatarāngiṇī, and explained the valuable maps which accompanied it. These maps will also appear in the Journal of this Society, and it is not necessary for me to dwell here on their excellence and importance. At the afternoon meeting the following resolution was carried unanimously regarding this work:

"The Section expresses its thanks to the Panjab University and to the Government of Kashmir for the valuable aid which, on the recommendation of the Oriental Congress held at Geneva, they have given to the labours of Dr. Stein, in enabling him to complete his translation of the Rājatarāngiṇī and to carry out his topographical enquiries.

"At the same time, it expresses the hope that opportunities will be given to him to complete the work by adding an Historical Introduction."

Professor Leumann read a paper on the meaning of the two Jain terms "avassiyā" and "nisiciyā." He proposed new derivations for these two words, and drew attention to the fact that the ceremonies which they indicate have close analogies in the Roman Catholic Service. It was resolved that "the Section considers that it is of urgent importance to publish a critical edition of the sacred books of the Jains."

Afternoon.

Mr. Sewell read a note on places in the Madras Presidency where there were Archaeological remains which required investigation. Resolved that the attention of the Madras Government should be drawn to the desirability of excavating these remains.
I then had the honour of myself reading a short report on the progress of the Linguistic Survey of India, which had been first suggested by the Oriental Congress held at Vienna in 1866. A discussion followed in which Lord Reay, Prof. Pischel, Dr. Burgess, Prof. Kuhn, and Dr. Buehler joined. The following resolution was proposed by Prof. Kuhn, seconded by Dr. Buehler and carried unanimously:—

"The Indian Section of the 11th International Congress of Orientalists expresses its grateful thanks to the Government of India for having adopted the Resolution passed at the Congress held at Vienna in 1886, recommending the undertaking of a Systematic Survey of the Languages of India. It again desires to place on record the services to Linguistic Science which will be rendered by the Scheme, when it has been brought to completion."

Baron Textor de Ravis read a paper on "A mural Inscription in the Temple of Udaipur in Malwa." It was resolved that, "Considering the historical importance of this inscription, and that there are two contradictory translations of it, viz., that of Kamala-kanta (for the Bengal Asiatic Society), and that of Father R. P. Burthey (of the Society of Jesus), the Asiatic Society of Bengal should be requested to take steps to obtain an accurate copy of this inscription, for comparison with that published by Prinsep and published in his Essays."

Dr. Lueders offered some remarks on King Nami, and endeavoured to prove that the prose of the Jātakas, which is certainly posterior to that of the Gāthās, was composed in Ceylon. M. Feer then read a paper on the Jātakas in the Works of Huien Tsiang. He was followed by Mr. Wickremasingha on the development of the Sinhalese Alphabet. A resolution was then passed thanking the Government of Ceylon for the publication of its Archæological Reports and of the Mahāvaṃsa. The Section expressed the hope that the work so happily commenced would not be abandoned.

Mr. Dharmapala read a paper "On Thana." He was followed by Dr. Oertel on the Jaiminiya-brāhmaṇa. The sitting concluded with a paper by M. Lavalée-Poussin on "Une Pratique des Tantras." He described the various Buddhist Tantric Schools (anuttarayoga-gatantras).

The Section before breaking up for the day passed the resolution regarding Dr. Stein’s translation of the Rājatarangini already referred to.
Saturday, 11th September.

The last meeting of the Section took place on Saturday morning. Professor Rhys Davids commenced by discussing the alleged persecutions of Indian Buddhists by the Brāhmans, and came to the conclusion that they were not proved. He incidentally discussed the meaning of the "anāgata-bhayāni" of the Bhābra Edict of Asoka.

M. Sylvain Lévi laid on the table papers by Mahāmahopādhyāya Malāśacandra Nyāyaratna, Mr. P. C. Mukherjee, and Pandit Haraprasād Čāstri. They were accepted with a vote of thanks "à ces collaborateurs lointains."

M. Senart then laid on the table a paper by Dr. Hoernle, C.I.E., on ancient MSS. lately discovered in Central Asia. He laid stress on the importance of the MSS., and on the interesting character of the paper.*

There followed a vote of thanks to the University of Lyons for publishing the Bhaṭatiya-nāṭya-cāstra in its "Annales."

The Section then closed its sittings with a vote of thanks to the President.

5. For the sake of completeness, I take the liberty of extracting the following notice of the principal papers read in the other Sections, of which I was not a member, from the excellent report given in the Athenæum:—

"In Section Ib. (Iran) far less work was to be done. A paper of Mr. A. W. Jackson may be mentioned, following out Darmesteter's idea of the connexion between the Indian epics and the early Persian legends.

In Section IIa. (China, &c.), may be noticed M. Dévéria's paper on the Manichæans in China. M. Boell also made some notes on the Lolo script.

In Section IIb. (Indo-China) M. Aymonier's paper on King Yaqūb-varman and M. Feer's notes on illustrations of the Jātakas in Siam deserve mention.

In the far larger Section III. (LANGUES MUSULMANES), presided over by Prof. de Goeje, the proceedings commenced by a paper proposing a new derivation of the word sendik from the Aramaic sadīq. The prominent feature of the section's sittings was, however, the announcement by Prof. Goldziher of a detailed project for the revival of the great encyclopædia of Islam originally conceived by the late Professor Robertson Smith. The President communicated notes on two MSS. of

* This paper is published in the Society's Journal, Part I, for 1897, No. 4.
the important work of the Arab historian Ibn-al-Mujawir. The communications of MM. Karabacek and Houdas, confirming the Indian origin of the Arabic numeral figures, were noteworthy. Mention was also made of recent works undertaken for the study of the mosques and of the basilicas existing in Tunisia.

In Section IVa. (Semitic), where Prof. Guidi presided, Dr. Ginsburg presented a fragment of a Hebrew MS. of Ecclesiasticus discovered by Mrs. Lewis and her sister. Later on M. Halévy called attention to the great importance of the discovery for the literary history of the Bible. A resolution was passed in furtherance of a critical edition of the Talmud. On the following day another resolution was passed in favour of a meeting in 1899 of Semitic scholars in Palestine. The communications of M. Schwab on the Meghillat Taut and Dr. Haupt on the Hebrew pluralis majestatis also deserve mention.

In the small Section IVb. (Assyriology) the president was Dr. Tiele, with Messrs. Pinches, Hommel, and Haupt as vice-presidents. M. Scheil gave an account of his recent discoveries in the East, and Mr. Pinches spoke of his proposed series of texts from private collections. The thanks of the section were voted to Hamdi Bey, the Turkish director of excavations, for his services to archaeology.

In Section V. (Egypt and African Languages) M. Naville presided. Here the great event was the description (already foreshadowed at the general sitting on Monday) by Dr. Erman of his proposed Thesaurus, to be published by the German Government and directed by a committee of the academies of Berlin, Leipzig, Göttingen, and Munich. It is to deal with words from hieroglyphic and hieratic texts, and its full publication will take some sixteen years. M. Sethe's paper on the alleged occurrence of the names of Ousaphais and Mibis on certain early vases excited considerable interest.

The sections of Grèce-Orient (VI.) and Ethnography (VII.) were presided over by M. Bikélas and Dr. Vambéry respectively./*

6. In connexion with Linguistics, I wish to draw prominent attention to the Laboratory of Experimental Phonetics in the Collège de France. It is open to students of all nationalities. There is a machine there which should certainly be vigorously employed in India. It is the invention of the Abbé Rousselot, and its object is the mechanical registration of all sounds, showing graphically the component parts of each. It may most easily be described as based on the principal of the Phonograph or of the Graphophone which have frequently been exhibited in Calcutta. We know that in these machines, a stylus set in motion by a diaphragm makes certain marks on a revolving cylinder. This is exactly what is done in the Abbé Rousselot's machine, but the
marks are made on smoked paper, and the vibrations of the stylus are considerably magnified before impression. The actual forms of the marks are thus rendered visible through an ordinary magnifying glass. In this way it is seen that each vowel makes its own peculiar mark. There are separate styluses for the lips, the throat, the nose, and so on, each of which is only thrown into action when the organ with which it is connected is used. A sound can thus be most accurately analysed out, both as regards consonantal and vocalic elements. There are other appliances subsidiary to the main machine, which I have not room to mention here. For instance, there is an artificial palate, which records the exact place of the palate which is touched by the tongue in uttering a palatal or cerebral sound. I strongly recommend that the Society should obtain one of these machines if possible, and carry on investigations into the sounds employed in the various Indian Languages.

7. In this report, I have of necessity confined myself to the scientific side of the Congress, but it would ill become me if I did not refer to the gracious hospitality shown to us all by our Parisian hosts. Nothing could exceed the kindness shown to us, and, to me, personally, this was enhanced by frequent opportunities of renewing old acquaintances and of meeting old and valued friends.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

George A. Grierson.

CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES ORIENTALISTES

Xime Session—Paris—1897.

Discours D'ouverture

de

M. LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA XlE SESSION.

Du Congrès International.

des Orientalistes.

Mes premières paroles, dans cette séance d'ouverture du onzième Congrès international des Orientalistes, seront des paroles de remerciement pour les savants qui, de toutes les parties du monde, se sont rendus à l'appel qui leur a été adressé.

Je dois aussi, au nom du Comité d'organisation, faire agréer les expressions de notre gratitude aux chefs d'États et aux princes qui ont bien voulu, par leur adhésion, donner un témoignage de l'intérêt qu'ils portent aux progrès de nos études.
M. le Président de la République s'est déclaré le Protecteur de notre Congrès. S. M. le roi de Suède et Norvège, qui nous a, il y a quelques années, accordé une si large et si gracieuse hospitalité, S. M. le châh de Perse, S. A. R. M. le Prince de Galles, S. A. I. et R. l'archiduc Renier, dont le bienveillant accueil demeure gravé dans tous les souvenirs, S. A. I. le grand-duc Constantin, qui porte à toutes les branches des connaissances humaines un si puissant intérêt, S. A. I. le Prince Kan-In et S. A. le Khédive d'Égypte ont daigné accepter le titre de Présidents d'honneur. Il est de notre devoir de leur adresser en ce jour l'hommage de notre gratitude. Les ministres et les représentants d'un grand nombre d'États figurent parmi les membres d'honneur, et les Universités et les corps savants du monde entier ont désigné des délégués pour les représenter au Congrès : nous ne saurions laisser échapper l'occasion qui s'offre aujourd'hui à nous de leur donner un témoignage public de nos vives sympathies.

L'idée de réunir, à des époques fixées à l'avance, les savants qui font des langues, des croyances, de l'histoire et de la littérature des peuples de l'Orient, l'objet de leurs études, a été émise pour la première fois à Paris, il y a près de vingt-cinq ans. Je ne vous rappellerai pas le nom du professeur qui en a été l'instigateur ; il est connu de vous tous et il est le témoin du succès qui a couronné son initiative.

Le premier Congrès de Paris fut suivi, deux ans après, par celui de Londres, et les matières qui y furent traitées parurent présenter assez d'intérêt pour qu'à la demande de feu M. Grigoriew, le Gouvernement russe proposât aux différents États de l'Europe d'accorder aux Congrès internationaux d'Orientalistes un appui efficace et de s'y faire représenter. Cette proposition reçut un assentiment général et presque toutes les capitales de l'Europe ont successivement accordé aux Orientalistes une cordiale et généreuse hospitalité.

Aujourd'hui, le Congrès se réunit dans son lieu d'origine et c'est avec une satisfaction sans mélange que nous constatons les heureux résultats obtenus pendant une période de près de vingt-cinq ans.

Des relations personnelles se sont établies entre les érudits venus de différents pays : elles se sont converties, pour la plupart, en solides amitiés. Des documents scientifiques d'une grande valeur, des découvertes d'un haut intérêt ont été communiqués et mis en lumière, enfin des idées fécondes ont été émises au sujet de publications qu'il était utile d'entreprendre.

Nous pouvons aujourd'hui constater, avec un vif plaisir, les progrès accomplis dans les études orientales pendant ce quart de siècle et apprécier l'importance des travaux dont elles ont été l'objet. Les langues sémitiques ont été, comme par le passé, le sujet de sérieux
ouvrages. La publication du texte arabe d’un historien de premier ordre, celle des ouvrages géographiques que nous ont laissés des voyageurs des premiers siècles de l’islamisme, nous permettent d’avoir maintenant une connaissance exacte de l’empire des khalifes Abbassides et des événements qui s’y sont déroulés jusqu’aux premières années du 11e siècle de l’hégire. D’autres ouvrages, d’une étendue moins considérable, et relatifs à l’histoire, à la poésie et à la grammaire arabes, ont aussi vu le jour tout récemment et de nombreux mémoires de numismatique et d’épigraphie ont permis de fixer quelques dates d’une manière certaine et de rectifier des inexactitudes. Les langues, la géographie, l’histoire et l’archéologie de l’Afrique du Nord ont donné naissance de leur côté à une série de publications qui ont attiré, sur cette région, l’attention des savants.

L’étude du persan n’a été négligée, ni sous le rapport de l’histoire ni sous celui de la poésie, et différents dialectes persans ont été pour la première fois le sujet de travaux sérieux : je dois, au sujet de la langue turque, signaler l’importance des découvertes épigraphiques faites dans le cours de ces dernières années, dans la région des sources de l’Orkhon et dans la Mongolie ; elles ont fourni la matière de dissertations très intéressantes et elles ont jeté de vives lumières sur le dialecte des Turcs Toukionou, dont les origines et l’histoire n’ont été retracées que d’une manière très confuse par les écrivains chinois.


J’ai cru devoir mentionner d’abord les langues sur l’étude desquelles se sont concentrés les efforts de nos prédécesseurs ; mais, vous pourrez reconnaître, Messieurs, par le nombre et la variété des communications qui vous seront faites, combien sont considérables les progrès réalisés dans l’égypytologie depuis Champollion, de Rougé et Mariette. L’importance des faits révélés par l’assyriologie au point de vue de la chronologie, de l’histoire et des conditions sociales de l’Assyrie et de la Chaldée, fixeront l’attention du Congrès, ainsi que les monuments de l’Asie Mineure étudiés depuis peu.

Les travaux relatifs aux contrées de l’Extrême-Orient n’ont point été moins importants ni leurs résultats moins fructueux. Un jeune érudit a entrepris la traduction d’un historien qui jouit en Chine de la plus grande réputation. Nous faisons les vœux les plus ardent pour qu’il puisse reprendre bientôt un travail qu’il a interrompu à regret.
Des inscriptions chinoises ont éclairé certains points curieux d'archéologie, et un recueil épigraphique, publié grâce à la munificence éclairée d'un des membres d'honneur du Congrès, offre un nouveau champ d'investigations à la perspicacité des sinologues.

La littérature de la Corée vient aussi de nous être révélée grâce à la publication d'un ouvrage considérable, fruit de longues et patientes recherches. Il me faut enfin, en terminant ce très rapide exposé, signaler les excellents travaux dus aux recherches des agents européens en Indo-Chine.

Il me reste à rendre hommage à l'esprit qui a caractérisé les dix premiers Congrès des Orientalistes. On s'est fait une loi, toujours observée, de professeur la tolérance la plus large et le respect le plus absolu pour les opinions et les idées de chacun des membres. Les croyances sont diverses, mais toutes ont droit à nos justes égards. Nous ne nous écarterons pas des sages principes de concorde et de paix, et tous nos efforts tendront à ce que la courte hospitalité que nous vous offrons, vous soit douce et laisse un souvenir durable dans vos esprits.

C'est en formant ce vœu que je déclare ouverte la onzième session du Congrès international des Orientalistes.

CH. SCHERER,
Membre de l'Institut, Président.

The President exhibited a silver coin forwarded by the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma and read the following note on it.

This coin is one of several which were found a few months ago in the Shwebo District. Two others, of two different sizes, have been presented by the Burmese Government to the Indian Museum. They belong to the class of so-called symbolical coins. These coins have been described, and figured by Captain Latter in the Journal Asiatic Society, Bengal, Vol. XV, page 238, and more largely by Sir Arthur Phayre in the International Numismata Orientalia. The peculiar interest of these coins is that no symbolic coin of quite the same type has previously been discovered or (at least) noticed. They represent a new type, and accordingly are of considerable Numismatic value.

The Philological Secretary read the following communications concerning the date of an Inscription of Narasimha Dēva II., published by Babu N. N. Vasu in Journal, Vol. LXV, 1896, Part I, page 229 ff.) : Professor F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., LL.D., C.I.E., Göttingen writes:—

The Kandupāṭnā plates of the Ganga King Narasimha II., for an edition of which we are indebted to Mr. Nāgānātha Vasu, are
dated in the Çaka year 1217, on Monday, the 6th tithi of the bright half of the month of Śiṁha. According to the editor of the inscription (ibid. p. 230), this date corresponds to Monday, the 19th September A.D. 1295. May I venture to state that this is incorrect? In A.D. 1295 the month of Śiṁha lasted from the 30th July to the 29th August, and the tithi which ended on the 19th September, 1295, was the 10th, not the 6th, of the bright half.

In reality, the original date would be wrong for Çaka 1217, both current and expired, and there can be no doubt that the year 1217 has been wrongly quoted in the plates instead of 1218 expired, and that the intended date is Monday, the 6th August A.D. 1296. We find the same mistake in the Puri plates of Narasiṁha IV. (Journal, Vol. LXIV, Part I, p. 151), where the Çaka year 1316 has been wrongly quoted instead of 1317, and I have given numerous similar dates in my paper on the Çaka era in the Indian Antiquary.

Babu M. M. Chakravartti writes:—

The date of this inscription does not appear to me correctly calculated. It is put down as 19th September, 1295 A.D. (p. 230), but on what grounds is not clear. On the other hand Jacobi’s tables give a different date. The date of our inscription is Śiṁha pūkla 6, Monday. In 1295 A.D. this tithi fell on 17th August, which was Wednesday and not Monday, consequently 1295 A.D. could not have been the date. But in 1296 A.D. Śiṁha pūkla 6 fell exactly on Monday, the 6th August. Hence if 1217 be taken as an expired Çaka year, the correct date is

6th August, 1296 A.D.

Again the aṣṭaka has been translated as year, but in the note to my article on the Uriyā inscriptions of 14th and 15th centuries, I have pointed out what an aṣṭaka really means in Orissa. It is a curious kind of regnal year in which certain figures such as 1, 6, 16, 20, &c., are omitted.

The prose portion of the grant contains several words which are distinctly Uriyā, and these words differ little from the modern Uriyā words, e.g., nābar (palace), nāḷa (reed which was the standard of measurement), bātiśā (mod. bāți = 20 acres nearly), māna (= an acre nearly), guṇṭha (34th of a māṇa), kīḍa (ridge of fields), gōhari (mod. gohari or low waste land used as path), daṃḍā (high waste land used as path), kōmati (mod. kunṭi, a Telugu caste), and so forth. So far as these words go, the Uriyā language must have been fully developed by that time. Several of the Uriyā words have proved stumbling blocks to Nagendra Babu in his translation.

It is curious to find so many of the names Telugu, for instance Kōmati, Anmaï, Uadai, Talang-grām, Nādi, &c. This fact clearly indi-
cates that Telingana and Orissa were under the same rule, and that many of the officers happened to be Telugu. Presumably Orissa was considered as an appendage to Kalinga.

Of the Čāṭāyana inscription noticed in p. 234, I secured a transcript and have made a decipherment. But as Nagendra Babu promises to edit it in this Journal, and as I have no leisure, I leave the task to him. He ascribes the inscription to the reign of Anangha Bhima II., and probably rightly, but he will have to get over the difficulty presented by Stanza 8, lines 6-7, in which Anangha Bhima is described as the ḍrus of Cōḍagangha. ḍrus usually means son. But Anangha Bhima II. is not the son but great-grandson of Cōḍagangha. Possibly ḍrus may be taken to mean a descendant. Another difficulty will be found in the dates. According to the inscriptions Anangha Bhima II., ruled from 1219 to 1242 or 43 A.D. But the raid to Lakhnauti and the first battle with Tughhil-i-Tughān Khān took place in 642 H. or 1244 A.D., consequently neither Anangha Bhima II. nor any of his ministers could have made the invasion recorded by the Minhāj-i-sirāj, unless either of these dates be found wrong.

The present inscription does not clear the discrepancy I pointed out in my article regarding the years of reigns. Taking Kāmārṇava to begin his reign in 1064 Çaka or 1142 A.D. (stanza 37), the total of the years of reign (152) makes the accession of Narasimha Dāva II. at (1142 + 152 or) 1294 A.D. But this is absurd, as 1296 was his 21st Anka or 17th year of reign. I trust Nagendra Babu will be able in his next article to find out a solution of this apparent absurdity. The early Mussulman historians rarely mention the names of Hindu kings, and until the dates are established, no reliable connection can be laid down between Hindu chronicles and Mussulman histories.

The following papers were read:—

1. The Nongong Copper-plate grant of Bala Varman of Prājyaṭīṣa in Āśām. With 3 Plates.—By Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, C.I.E.


3. Numismatic Notes and Novelties, No. 2.—By V. A. Smith, I.C.S. The papers will be published in the Journal, Part I.


In the last number of the Materials for a Flora of the Malayan Peninsula (Journal, Part II; Vol. ixvi, p. 267) several questions are proposed
by Dr. Prain concerning this fruit, and what part of it is eaten by the Natives. I have some doubts as to the tree being wild here; it is very common in and round villages, and the squirrels often carry the seed in their mouths to some distance and dropping it only partly nibbled disperse the plant everywhere, but I have never seen it far in the jungles. There is no pulp or arillus on the seed, nor is the pod eaten at all. The ripe seeds are boiled with wood ashes two or three times on successive days, before being eaten. Many Malays are very fond of it, although it exhales a foetid odour, which is communicated to the eater, and especially to his urine. The smell is so nauseous that in camp we always forbade the Malays to bring this fruit or the pods of *Parkia speciosa* Hassk., which produce the same effect, into camp. If not properly prepared the Jering produces diarrhoea and sickness, and if too much is eaten stricture, for which *Alchornea villosa*, Müll. is considered an antidote. It is always diuretic, and often causes the urine to have a milky colour. Many Malays are unable to eat it at all as it always makes them ill, and indeed it seems always to require some practice, as persons unaccustomed to it suffer. The Malays say that it tastes like chestnuts, and it is curious that they should be so fond of such a detestable food, if it is no more attractive than this. The more aristocratic Malays will not eat it, and I am told it is forbidden to Hadjis.

The pods of *Parkia speciosa* are more popular, and a more expensive dish. They are cut up and cooked with curry stuffs. Though they cause the eater to exhale a very similar nauseous odour, they are said not to be so diuretic, nor to produce sickness like the Jering, though in excess they cause diarrhoea. They are called "Petai." The tree is certainly wild here, and not very often cultivated, but wild trees are often enclosed or claimed by some Malay who makes an orchard round them.

Dr. Prain, who is unable to be present at this meeting communicates the following remarks on Mr. Ridley’s extremely interesting note:—

The questions proposed by me were:—"Is it the succulent pod" (as Jack’s account seems to imply), "a fleshy pulp" (as has usually been stated), "or the seed itself of *Jiring*" (as said by Koorders and Valeton) "that is eaten? And has *Jiring* any pulp at all? If so, is this pulp an arillus?"

Mr. Ridley’s reply is clear. The seeds are eaten cooked, as Koorders and Valeton say, and "there is no pulp or arillus." The character of the seed of *Pithecolobium lobatum*, given by Bentham and copied by
Miguel, must be altered. I have already pointed out that, in Herbarium specimens, there is at no stage of the fruit any pulp visible, and Mr. Ridley now shows that Hasskarl's explanation of this absence of pulp from ripe pods is not only insufficient but inexact. The pulp does not disappear, it never was there.

We are thus left to face the question:—What is *Mimosa Köringa*, the tree that Roxburgh describes as having the seed enveloped in an edible fleshy aril? Those best acquainted with Roxburgh's work are precisely those who are least likely to doubt that such a tree was known to Roxburgh, for if the description of the tree itself be brief, the statement regarding the seed is sufficiently precise. If that description be accurate, then certainly the tree which Roxburgh knew as *Köringa* cannot well be the *Jiringa*, which moreover Roxburgh appears to have known since, though he did not describe it, he named it *Mimosa Djiringa*. We must therefore appeal once more for help to Mr. Ridley and our other botanical colleagues in Malaya.

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**Library.**

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

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR DECEMBER, 1897.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 1st December, 1897, at 9 P.M.

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, C.I.E., President, in the chair.

The following members were present:—

Visitor:—Professor S. Lévi of Paris.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

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

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

Captain Stuart H. Godfrey.
Mesroby S. Seth, Esq.
W. A. Talbot, Esq.

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

Captain P. R. T. Gurdon, Deputy Commissioner, Gauhati, proposed by E. A. Gait, Esq., seconded by Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.
W. K. Dods, Esq., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, proposed by F. Finn, Esq., seconded by Dr. A. Alcock.
The Secretary reported the death of the following members:—  
S. E. Peal, Esq.  
Captain E. Y. Watson, F.Z.S.

The President laid on the table a letter from Mr. Patrick J. Donnelly, giving probable dates of sailing of the “Orotava” in connection with the observation of the forthcoming total Solar Eclipse.

The President announced that Mr. F. Finn had resumed charge of his duties as Natural History Secretary from Mr. L. de Nicéville.

Pandit Haraprasad Cāstri exhibited some ancient Burmese Inscribed Pottery.

The Reverend Dr. K. S. Macdonald obtained these three bricks or rather inscribed pottery in Upper Burma. The large broken one was obtained at Tagoung on the river Irrawaddy half way between Mandalay and Bhamo where any number of the same kind may any day be found. The large unbroken brick was picked up by his son along with others at Pagan, the old Capital of Burma. He had a number of these at his house in Mýingyan. The third smaller one was picked up by the Doctor himself from among these. There is no inscription on the smaller one. There are five figures of Buddha sitting in what is known as the bhūmispāraṇa-mudrā the earth touching pose or witness attitude calling the earth to bear witness to his devotion. The putting together of five sacred objects of the same kind is known among the Jains as Pancatīrthaka. This is perhaps the first time that we find a Pancatīrthaka among the Buddhists. The others contain inscriptions which consist only of the well-known formula of Buddhist faith, ‘ye dharmam, &c.,’ written in the character which was common in Eastern India during the reign of the Pāla kings. The peculiarity of the figure in the large unbroken brick is that Buddha is sitting with his legs hanging from his Simhāsana and resting on a foot-stool. Both the Simhāsana and the foot stool have the decoration of lotus leaves. This is rather an unusual position for Buddha. But we have in the Indian Museum in the Maga- 

dha Section of the Archaeological gallery no less than three statues of Buddha seated in the European fashion. Dr. Waddell in page 336 of his work entitled, ‘Buddhism in Tibet,’ says that this is the pose of Maitrīya the coming Buddha. The position of the hands indicates as if he was explaining something to his hearers with emphasis. The palm of his left hand is turned towards himself, while that of his right hand is turned towards his hearers with two fingers of the one resting on the two fingers of the other. I at first thought this to be one of the mudrās. But the explaining attitude accounts for the position of the hands better.
But the nature of the characters indicates that these bricks are not of Burmese manufacture. The out of the faces of Buddha is Indian and not Burmese. It appears that these were taken away by Burmese pilgrims from Magadha and treasured up as holy souvenirs of their distant pilgrimage. I beg to draw the attention of the Society to these not so much for their intrinsic worth as for the prospect they hold out of finding things interesting to Indian antiquarians in such distant places as Pagan and Tagoung.

The following papers were read:—

1. *Notes on New Inscriptions, discovered by Major Deane.*—By M. A. Stein, Ph.D.

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


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


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

4. *On the Manifestation of Social Instinct in the Common Babbler (Crateropus canorus).*—By B. B. Osmaston, Indian Forest Service. Communicated by the Natural History Secretary.

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

5. *Notes on the Language and Literature of Orissa.*—By Man Mohan Cakrayatti, Deputy Magistrate, Jajpur.

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

6. *Notes on various species of Grebes, with especial reference to the powers of walking and digestion possessed by these birds, with Exhibition of Photograph and Specimen.*—By F. Finn, B.A., F.Z.S., Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.
The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in November last:

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