

## ART. XX.—*Some Interesting Antiquities of Salsette*

By

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(*Read on 12th January 1917.*)

Next to Bombay there is no part of this Presidency which engages so much of the solicitude of Government and the concern of the public as the island of Salsette. It is to this island that the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915 has primarily been made applicable—with a special collector, called the Salsette Development Officer, to carry out its purpose with a direct eye to the highest type of sanitation and the best amenities of a town life. The study of the past of such a place must be of unique interest and value.

2. In this paper I propose to confine myself to some of its antiquities over which light is thrown from legal enactments and documents. The first one that occurs to us is a very antique regulation of the Bombay Government, which, though not standing in any Statute book of unrepealed laws and regulations, still holds good in certain parts of the Salsette island. It is the Salsette Revenue Settlement Regulation No. 1 of 1808. It consists of an historical memoir of the revenue systems established by the Portuguese, the Mahrattas and the East India Company as well of a little of geography, ethnography, botany and zoology of the place. In fact, it is a small gazetteer of the island in the form of one of the old Bombay Regulations, held by Courts to have had the force of a legislative enactment and relied upon as binding in regard to land tenures in certain Khoti villages.

3. Salsette—it is explained by the author of the regulation with evident taste for philology—was corrupted by the Portuguese from *Sashti*—*Sashasti*—that is consisting of 66 villages. This Shasty should be distinguished from the Goa “Sahsti” similarly corrupted by the Portuguese into Salsette.

4. It would not be out of place to mention here that Salsette is described in a map drawn by the famous traveller Fryer as Canora, and by Couto, Canoria. Clements Dawning in his compendious *History of Indian Wars* describes the original inhabitants of this part of India to be *Keneyrians*, probably the Kolis. The terms Canora, Canoria and Keneyrians should, I think, be traced to the famous Kenheri caves or the village in which they are situated. Here I may warn you against confusing Keneyrians with the Kanarians, by which

name the Goan priests or people settled in Salsette, Bassein and Bombay were called by the Portuguese, deriving that name from Kanara of which they thought Goa formed a part (*vide* my paper on *Kanarian-Konkani Communities in Bombay*, Part III, read before the Anthropological Society, Bombay, last year).

5. To go back now to Bombay Regulation I of 1808, it describes Salsette as subdivided into 7 islands when some 12 out of 17 square miles of its area were submerged at spring tides, namely, Salsette proper, Trombay, Juhu, Versowa, Marwa, Daravi, Raimurdha (omitted by mistake). The channels between the islands are being gradually filled up by silt and artificial embankments. We may be allowed to fancy a time when almost the whole of the island except the hills were submerged by the sea, and there dwelt in caves on the hills fishermen or jungle tribes.

6. We may skip over the description in Regulation I of 1808 of the vegetable kingdom, the san-hemp and American aloe, cattle and beasts and only note that the population of the island numbered in 1808 only 49,530, which would give 300 inhabitants for a square mile after deducting the 12 miles overflowed by spring tides. The present population of the Salsette Taluka is 153,853 and that of the island may be computed at 145,000 after deducting the small strip on the continent. It has trebled itself in a century under *Pax Britannica*.

7. Of the primitive tribes of this part of India mention is made in the Regulation of the Kolis, Thakurs and Varlis. The Kolis were composed in equal numbers of Hindus and Roman Catholic Christians who had been subjected to some 12 personal taxes by the Mahrattas. These taxes were reduced to a small lump sum per body of those who served in the fisheries called *angedena*, which was later on allowed to be commuted for cultivation of the waste land as was the moturfa, the tax on professions, industries, &c. (ss. 36, 37 and 38).

The Thakurs and Varlis were to be subjected to some restrictions in respect to hill cultivation (s. 64). The Varlis were so called from their living on uplands or hills. They were no doubt highlanders, the most aboriginal of the inhabitants of the district, still with a fondness for hill life and little under the influence of Brahmanism (*vide* Mr. R. E. Enthoven's draft monograph on Varlis).

8. Living as the Varlis were on the hills of Salsette, was it not natural for them to have excavated caves and been cave-dwellers like the ancient cave-dwellers in Europe and other parts of the world ?

9. Remarkable discoveries have recently been made giving us some insight into the civilization of these ancient cave-dwellers of the Stone age some 10 to 20,000 years ago. Their beautifully ornamented caves with fresco paintings and carvings remarkably life-like and artistic have evoked admiration among even modern artists. Referring to these at the last presidential address at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Evans says : " In their most developed stage . . . these primeval frescoes display not only a consummate mastery of natural design but an extraordinary technical resource. Apart from the charcoal used in certain outlines, the chief colouring matter was red and yellow ochre . . . In single animals the tints varied from black to dark or ruddy brown or brilliant orange, and so by fine gradation the paler nuances, obtained by scraping and washing. Outlines and details are brought out by white incised lines, and the artists availed themselves with great skill of the relief afforded by convexities of the rock surface. But the greatest marvel of all is that such polychrome masterpieces as the bison standing and couchant, or with limbs huddled together, of the Altamira cave, were executed on the ceiling of inner vaults and galleries where the light of day has never penetrated. Nowhere is there any trace of smoke and it is clear that great progress in the art of artificial illumination had already been made. We now know that stone lamps decorated in one case with the engraved head of ibex, were already in existence."

10. Describing the caves of Niaux in France, Marret in his *Anthropology* (Home University Library Series) says : " So it was indeed a cathedral after a fashion, and having in mind the cavern pillars, the curving of alcoves and chapels, the shining white walls and the dim ceiling that held in scorn our modern powerful lamps, I venture question whether man has ever lifted up his heart in a grander to one."

The caves of India display greater art and grandeur notably those of Kenhari, Ajantha and Ellora. That there is good deal in them that can be traced to Buddhist, Jain and Hindu monastic institutions, there can be no doubt. But did they not find much that had been ready-made for them by the old cave dwellers of this part of India? This question suggests itself to that eminent scholar James Douglas, who in his *Bombay and Western India* hints on a much more ancient origin of the Kenhari caves than from the Buddhistic ages.

11. If there is good foundation for this question, India may well be proud of its ancient aboriginal cave-dwellers. In the Varlis, the most aboriginal of the primitive hill-tribes of this part of India we may

perhaps stumble upon a tribe as the original founders or the successors of the founders of the caves of Kenhari.

12. Another reference in Regulation I of 1808 that throws light on ancient history of Salsette relates to the prosperity that reigned in it during the rule of Raja Bimb towards the latter end of the 13th century. The time of this famous king is corroborated by documents of a legal character which relate to a dispute between Nayakrao, a descendant of Raja-Guru Purshottamrao Paithankar, and a Pathare Zamindar of Malad concerning *pichori* rights. This was in the reign of Allaudin II of Bedar (1520-22 A.D.). The dispute was first decided by Diwan Mahomed Calil, but on being carried in appeal to the king of Bedar, during the investigation, a sanad or patent of Raja Bhimdeo was produced which had been given to the Raja-Guru under peculiar circumstances described below. On the invasion of Devgiri by Sultan Allaudin in Shake 1220 (1298 A.D.), one of the two sons of the king of Devgiri, fled with the Raja-Guru to the Konkan and took possession of the territory from Parnera to Astagar. He came to Mahi-Mahim (Bombay) and divided the country into twelve parts. He gave the district of Malad and some villages from the district of Pahad to the Raja-Guru as jahagir and watan, and the Raja-Guru divided it into nine parts and assigned one to each of his relations. The raja purchased from the widow of Govind Mitkari the watan of sir desai and sir deshpane of Malad (in 1221 Shake-A.D. 1298-99) and gave it to his abovenamed Raja-Guru in charity. In this way the Raja-Guru and his son Trimbakrao reached the dignity of sir desai and swarajya kulkarni or independent officers. This account having been testified to by several elderly witnesses, the king Allaudin II of Bedar confirmed the title and dignity of Raja-Guru on the plaintiff, whose descendants hold an important place even now among what are called Deshashth Brahmans of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein.

13. The account given in the regulation of the revenue policy adopted by the Portuguese Government gives us an inkling into the revenue system prevailing under the old rule of Hindu rajas which the Portuguese seem to have followed. The Indian vernacular terminology used in quoting the several taxes furnishes additional proof of their antiquity dating from the old Hindu regime.

14. Their *tokah* or *demp*, *ardhul*, *shilotri*, and other revenue tenures are too well known to need further description than that given in the Regulation, which I shall quote here :—

(A) The island of Shasty was conquered by the Portuguese in 1534 from the Mahomedhan prince who was then its sovereign, and there-

after parcelled out among the European subjects into village allotments at a very small *foro* or quit rent ; those European proprietors continuing the local usage of levying, under the denomination of *tokañ* or *demp*, an *ascertained* and *permanent* rent from the Native Indians, who cultivated their estates, which was rated with a view to yield to the land-lord *one-half of the crop*.

This produce consisted, as far as regarded the cultivation of rice grounds, of *chowka* or white, called also *gora* and of *khara* or *ratta* (*i. e.*, salt or coloured batty, the term batty or paddy meaning rice in husk), the latter bearing throughout the island a very small proportion to the former.

The crops of the *chowka* being liable in ordinary years to little or no variation were subjected for the most part to the above mentioned fixed proportion of taxation on a bigha or other given extent of the several sorts of ground ; whilst those of the *khara* being more fluctuating and precarious were regulated at that early period by the contingent *ardhul* or *moiety of the varying annual produce*.

(B) For cultivation of surplus batty or rice lands, the Portuguese land holder allotted to the cultivator spare grounds called *chikal* and furnished him with the seed, on condition of the latter's rendering besides the amount of the original quantity of seed, the third or sometimes only a fourth, or still less proportion of the produce.

(C) (i) Holdings in *shilotri* tenure (called also serroter) consisted of lands said to have been acquired on favourable terms of tenure by purchase from the Portuguese, which property was respected throughout the subsequent revolutions.

(ii) Shilotri lands also consisted of certain plots of ground gained from the sea by embankment or brought into cultivation from the jungle or forest at the personal expense of individuals, who thence continued to pay thereon in several instances a fixed quit rent without reference to the produce.

(D) Some of the coarser grains, pulse and vegetables were raised, to a very limited extent, in a few available spots in the *dongar* or hills whence this was known under the name of *dongar* or hill cultivation (Sections II, III and IV).

Every possible excuse was taken to make various additions to the land revenue. To these Portuguese added a few including a basketful of paddy as a wedding gift to a Portuguese proprietor's daughter which in one village became permanent.

15. Among these taxes one of the most interesting was *fary serotare*, a small money rent levied from the Kunbies for their being allowed to raise vegetables on the general barnyard of the village. There were numerous other taxes during the Portuguese or pre-Portuguese times. The Mahrattas added largely to these. The most notable among the Mahratta additions was *mohiturfe* tax on professions and industries and *gharpatty*, a tax on houses at the rate quarter to one rupee per *chula* or fire-place (s. 8).

16. Taxes on industries and professions are calculated to check growth and increase the price of the articles they produce. They were based on a policy, the reverse of the policy of subsidizing industries adopted with success in several countries, notably Germany and Japan, for which there is a strong demand among a section of political economists in India.

17. From the outcry in some quarters against the Abkari policy of the British Government one would fancy that it is the creation of the present rulers of India. But the history recorded in Regulation I of 1808 affords us a glimpse into the excise policy of the old Indian rajas as well as that of the Portuguese and Mahrattas which gives a lie to the theory. We are apt to overlook the fact that the use and abuse of liquor had been widely prevalent in India long before the advent of the Europeans and Manu's laws and Yajnyavalkya lay down punishment for excessive drinking. The *praschit* of drinking boiling liquor is prescribed in case of the twice-born transgressing the laws enjoined against drinking any liquor (Manu XI, 91-92). The Portuguese imposed the ancient tax on the caste of Bhandaris for the liberty of extracting liquor from trees and levied a tax called *renda* (*renda* signifying a farm in Portuguese) for the exclusive right of selling toddy and mowrah arrack and tax on Bhandaris (called *rend-bhutty*) for the licence of distilling and selling the spirit at their own house (s. 6 of Bombay regulation of 1808). The Mahratta elaborated this Abkari system with the addition of taxes from particular arrack shops (s. 10 *ibid*).

18. The tax gathering among the Mahratta was entrusted largely to farmers—a practice at first followed by the East India Company both in Bengal and the Bombay Presidency. The disastrous results of the heavy taxation on so many counts, entrusted for collection to farmers is briefly but graphically described in section 28 of Regulation I of 1808.

19. The Bombay Government vigorously applied at the close of the 18th century to do away with the farming system and succeeded

in most cases and adopted the following measures for restoring the island to the old prosperous condition :—

- (1) They declared old holders of the land perpetual proprietors of their tenures subject to the condition of paying one-third of the average crop instead of half as under the Portuguese Government.
- (2) Many of the old taxes connected with the land revenue under various excuses were abolished.
- (3) A number of villages leased in perpetuity or for long periods to capitalists—Europeans, Parsis and others—with a view to inducing them to cultivate osik lands on various conditions among others that the lessees collected the revenue or assessment which could not be increased without the sanction of Government and that they respected the old rights and privileges of the cultivators.

20. The words used in many of the leases are *khotine dile* (given in farm) and the lessee was described to be Khot with certain rights under Ch. VI of Reg. XXVII of 1827. These lessees may therefore be rightly called Khots in the original and strict sense of the term. The character of the tenure on which the Salsette khots held villages puzzled Mr. Westropp when he was Remembrancer of Legal Affairs for the Bombay Government in 1862, but the Privy Council in 1868 in the case of *Ruttunji vs. Collector of Thana* (X. W. R. P. C. 13; 11 M. I. A. 795) with reference to the Ghatkopar Khot held that he was merely a revenue farmer and enjoyed no proprietorship of the soil in any of the lands leased to him and that his title was limited to the particular waste lands described, not to all the waste lands of the village. I mention this ruling here because it is so old that it has been sometimes overlooked in deciding similar or analogous points in the 20th century as if it were an antique relic of ancient times.

21. We shall now see what light Reg. I of 1808 throws on the constitution of villages in Salsette. In this connection we must bear in mind that Salsette originally consisted of 66 villages which still exist with a few additions, out of which 50 have been alienated in khoti or in fee simple as indicated above. The managers of the villages—*mahataras* (old men or elders) or probably a council of elders were retained by the Portuguese (s. 6). To these a patil and a karkun were added during the Mahratta times. From mohturfā or tax on professions and industries levied by the Mahrattas it would appear that there existed a number of village artisans—the shoemaker, the blacksmith, carpenter, priest of temples, who were a sort of balutedars

entitled to some dues from the villagers as in Konkan and Deccan. Patils and Mahataras took cognizance of village disputes (s. 55).

22. In my paper on village communities in Savantvadi read before the Anthropological Society of Bombay (Vol. VIII of its Journal p. 490), I have shown how there exist still vestiges of the old village community life in that part of Konkan. We find some indications of village community organization in Salsette. A village in the West and East as pointed out by Sir Henry Maine in his *Village Communities* comprises (a) the village site or township, (b) the cultivated area and (c) the common mark or waste.

In Salsette the first is the *gaonthan*, the second is the cultivated paddy or rice lands and the third the common grazing lands and waste lands. In India common pastures do not occupy such an important place as in the West, since we need cattle mostly for tillage, not for its meat. Yet there is considerable *gurucharn* land in Salsette for grazing for the preservation of which special stipulation was made in meat making grant of villages to the Khot of Malad in S. 55 of Regulation I of 1808. This section also reserves to the villagers the continuation of the use as usual of jungle grass for manuring, the produce of village tanks, common forest timber and unproductive brab trees belonging to Government for house building, firewood from forests, &c.

23. Grass lands in India, as I have pointed out, are not so much of use for grazing purposes as in the West. In Salsette grass lands—once waste and almost useless for any purpose—gradually acquired a high value from the growing demand for grass in Bombay. Hence the Kunbis seem to have gradually acquired exclusive rights over parts of old waste grass lands, which belonged to the village community or to individuals and the hay exported from them was subject under S. 61 of Bombay Regulation I of 1808 to a tax of Rs. 7 on each jangar of two boats, which tax was also exacted from the hayfarmer, who was allowed to cut it from the hills and waste grounds and other spots appertaining to Government.

24. "The so-called waste lands in India," remarks Sir Henry Maine in Lecture IV on *Village Communities*, "are parts of the domain of the various communities which they theoretically are only waiting opportunity to bring under cultivation. Yet this controversy elicited an admission which is of historical interest. It did appear that though the Native Indian Government had for the most part left the village communities entirely to themselves on condition of their paying the revenue assessed upon them, they nevertheless sometimes claimed (though in a vague and occasional way) some exceptional authority



over the waste ; and acting on the precedent the British Government at various settlements of land revenue has not seldom interfered to reduce excessive wastes and re-appropriate uncultivated land among various communities of a district. In connection with this claim and exercise of rights you will call to mind the power vested in the early English kings to make grants of waste to individuals in severalty first with and then without the consent of the Witan and we shall see that the much more extensive rights acquired by the lord over the waste than over the village domain constitutes a point of capital importance on the process known as the feudalization of Europe."

25. A process somewhat on these lines appears to have taken place in the khoti or the landlord villages of Salsette. But it is a question whether Government did transfer to khots occupancy rights acquired over bhati or grass lands which formed portions of the assessable lands of villagers. In a recent case coming from Malad to the High Court of Bombay, this question was answered in the negative.

26. What we have to bear in mind is that the rights of village communities in India over waste lands preceded as a rule the claim made or established by Government or landlords over them. If this were a fact in Salsette, the presumption that arises from it is a matter that belongs to the domain of law, which would be out of place to discuss here.

27. The existence of such a thing as the title of aggregates of individuals, therefore of village communities, to lands in a village is recognised in our land revenue codes (*vide* S. 37 of Bombay L. R. Code). Some of such rights of village communities in Salsette have been indicated above. To what farther extent they may exist and to what extent they are now vested in Government or khots is a question of much interest and importance that has arisen and may arise in many a case before courts for solution.

I shall now close. I have indicated in this paper a few points relating to Salsette antiquities which are I suppose of much interest, but which I have dealt with but adequately. Many of them are of sufficient importance to require more careful handling at the hands of scholars who have more learning and leisure to command than myself.

ART. XXI.—*Ancient Geography and Civilization of  
Mahārāshtra.*<sup>1</sup>

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(Read on 29th January 1917.)

The abbreviations employed herein are—

- A. G. I.—Cunningham's Ancient Geography of India.
- A. S. W. I.—Archæological Survey of Western India (Reports of).
- B. G. or BOM. G.—The volumes of the Bombay Gazetteer.
- BOM. S. S.—Bombay Sanskrit Series.
- B. R.—Beal's Buddhist Records of the Western World.
- COR. INS. I. or C. I.—Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum
- E. I.—Epigraphia Indica.
- I. A.—Indian Antiquary.
- J. B. B. R. A. S.—Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
- J. R. A. S.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain.
- S. B. E.—Sacred Books of the East Series.
- S. B. H.—Sacred Books of the Hindus.

In the case of the Rāmāyaṇa and the Māhābhārata, the Bombay edition has been used unless otherwise expressly stated.

THE ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY OF MAHĀRĀSHṬRA.

The subject of the present essay is the Ancient Geography of Mahārāshṭra as collected from Indian and non-Indian sources.

By 'Ancient Geography' I mean Geography from the earliest times to about 1300 A.D., when the modern period of the history of Mahārāshṭra is generally held to begin. Within the limits of time thus prescribed, I propose to deal with many of the topics that are treated of in ordinary manuals of Geography in modern times, such as the origin of the name of Mahārāshṭra, the extent of territory comprised in it, its political divisions, mountains, rivers, cities, towns, sacred places, population, castes and communities, trade and communications, language and religion, political administration, &c. Though by no means professing to write the ancient History of Mahārāshṭra (which subject has already been treated by a master mind, *viz.*, Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar) it will often be necessary for me to discuss

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<sup>1</sup> This paper represents part of the work done as Springer Research Scholar in the Bombay University for 1915-16.

questions that may be thought with greater propriety to belong to the province of ancient History. But ancient History and Geography are very closely connected and the treatment of one cannot but stray into the domain of the other. The two cannot be kept separate in water-tight compartments. History and Geography always act and re-act upon each other.

Before proceeding further it will be well to indicate the various sources which shed light on the ancient Geography of India in general and of Mahārāshṭra in particular.

### I.—Indian Sources—

#### (a) Sanskrit Literature—

1. Ancient Vedic Literature.
2. Pāṇini, Kātyāyana and Patanjali.
3. The two epics, Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata.
4. The Purāṇas, such as Vāyu, Matsya, Viṣṇu, Mārkaṇḍeya, Bhāgavata.
5. Astronomical works, such as the Bṛihatsaṃhitā, the Sūryasiddhānta.
6. Dramas, poems and romances, such as the Bālarāmāyaṇa of Rājaśekhara, the Meghadūta, the Raghuvamśa, the Daśakumāra Charita.
7. Other Sanskrit works, such as the Kāmasūtra, the Yogabhāshya of Vyāsa, the Bṛihat-kathāmanjarī, the Rājatarangiṇī, the Kāvyaṇuśasana of Hemachandra and Vāgbhaṭa, local Māhātmyas, embodying traditional and often fanciful information.

(b) Buddhist Literature, such as the Jātakas, the Dīpa Vamśa and Mahāvamśa.

(c) Jain Literature.

(d) Inscriptions on stone and copper published in various books and journals.

(e) Coins.<sup>1</sup>

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\* Ancient coins have been of very great use in settling vexed questions in History. They are not, however, of much use in purely geographical questions. Still, there are coins impressed with well-known geographical names, e.g., see Rapson's Indian Coins (1897), p. 14. where we have the names शिबि, त्रिपुरी, Ujjain on coins of the 2nd and 3rd centuries B. C.

II.—Ancient non-Indian Sources—

- (a) Classical notices of India in the works of Herodotus, Ktesias, Megasthenes, Arrian, Ptolemy, in the Periplus of the Erythræan Sea.
- (b) Accounts of Chinese Pilgrims, such as Fa Hian, Hiouen Tshang, I-tsing.
- (c) Mahomedan writers, like those in Elliot's History of India, Vol. I, and Alberuni.
- (d) European travellers like Marco Polo, Friar Odoric, Friar Jordanus.

III.—Modern works on History and antiquities, such as the writings of Dr. Bhandarkar, Dr. Fleet, Mr. Vincent Smith.

**Earliest traces of intercourse with the Deccan.**

As the ancient Aryans were settled in the Punjab, there are naturally no references in the ancient Vedic literature to any place that belongs to the peninsula of India. The most ancient reference that points to the south is perhaps in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (VII, 18), where the Andhras, Puṇḍras,<sup>1</sup> Śabarās, Pulindas and Mûtibas<sup>2</sup> are mentioned as degenerate tribes. So also in the same Brāhmaṇa (VII, 34, 9), the Prince Bhima is called Vaidarbha (of Vidarbha, modern Berar) and is said to have received instruction from Parvata and Nārada regarding the substitutes for Soma juice. Prof. Macdonell's Vedic Index says that Vidarbha occurs as the name of a place only in the Jaiminiya Upanishad Brāhmaṇa, where Māśalas (dogs) are said to kill tigers. Vaidarbhi Kauṇḍinya is the name of a teacher mentioned in the first two Vaṃśas in the Bṛihadāraṇyakopanishad (II, 6, 3 ; IV, 6, 21). Vaidarbhi is the patronymic of a Bhārgava in the Praśno-panishad. Prof. Macdonell sees a reference to Revā (Narmadā) in the name Revottara that occurs in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa several times (XII, 8, 1, 17; XII, 9, 3, 1). These are almost the only notices in the Vedic literature that in any way point to places south of the Vindhya. From this we may safely conclude that even in the latest period of Vedic literature represented by the Upanishads, almost the whole of the country south of the Vindhya was *terra*

<sup>1</sup> The Kāvya-darsa of Daṇḍi associates the city of काञ्ची with पुण्ड्रक Kings 'नासिक्यमभ्या परितश्चतुर्वर्णविभूषिता। अस्ति काचित्पुरी यस्यामष्टवर्णाह्वया नृपाः॥' III. 114. It is extremely doubtful whether the Puṇḍras of the Aitareya are identical with the पुण्ड्रक kings.

<sup>2</sup> त एतेभ्राः पुण्ड्राः शबराः पुलिन्दा मूतिबा इत्युदन्त्या बहवो भवन्ति वैश्वामित्रा दस्यूना भूयिष्ठाः।

*incognita*. The river Narmadā or Revā has always been regarded, as we shall see later on, as the dividing line between Āryāvarta and the Deccan. Vidarbha lies on the borderland of Āryāvarta; and the Andhras and other tribes mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa most probably lived in Kalinga between the mouths of the Godāvarī and the Kṛishṇā.

We are not in a position to fix the exact point of time when the peninsula of India became known to the Aryans of the north. Yāska in his Nirukta (not later than 500 B. C.) refers to certain customs of the southern people.<sup>1</sup> Whether he means the people of the Deccan is not quite clear. In times later than Yāska's, the people of the peninsula of India came to be called Dākshīṇātya and their country Dakshīṇāpatha. In Pāṇini's Sūtras, we do not meet with Dakshīṇāpatha. But out of the numerous geographical names occurring in his Sūtras, there are two that point to the southern portion of India. In Ashṭādhyāyī, IV, 1, 170 and 173 he refers to the two countries named Aśmaka and Kalinga.<sup>2</sup> The Arthaśāstra (300 B. C.) of Kauṭilya, while giving the extent of rainfall in various countries, refers to the countries of Aśmaka and Aparānta.<sup>3</sup> We shall see later on that Aśmaka was the name of the country round about the Ajanta caves. As geographical names have a tendency to persist, we shall not be quite wrong if we assume that Pāṇini refers to this country. Kalinga is the country which corresponds to the northern part of the Madras Presidency between the mouths of the Kṛishṇā and the Godāvarī. The word Dakshīṇāpatha is, however, found as early as the Baudhāyana Smṛiti which quotes a Gāthā of the Bhāllavins.<sup>4</sup> The Arthaśāstra of Kauṭilya contains an interesting discussion as to the relative superiority of trade routes radiating to the south from Pāṭaliputra to those going to the north.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See निरुक्त III 5 (Roth) 'अध्रातृकेव पुंसः पितृनेत्यभिमुखी सन्तानकर्मणे पिण्डदानाय न पतिं गतारोहिणीव धनलाभाय दाक्षिणाजी.....तं तत्र यापुत्रा यापतिका सारोहति तां तत्रक्षैराग्रन्ति सा रिक्थं लभते.'

<sup>2</sup> 'सात्वावयव-प्रत्यग्रथकलकूटाश्मकादिभू' IV, 1, 173.

<sup>3</sup> 'द्व्यञ्जमगधकलिङ्गसूरमसादण्' IV, 1, 170

<sup>4</sup> 'बोदशद्वीर्णं जाङ्गलानां वर्षप्रमाणमध्यर्धमानूपानां देशवापानामर्धत्रयोदशोदशमकानां त्रयोविंशतिरवन्तीनामभितमपरान्तानां हैमन्यानां च कालतः' अधिकरण II, p. 115.

<sup>5</sup> 'बौधायनस्मृति (आनन्दाश्रम edition) I. 1. 29 and 31 'अथाप्यत्र भाह्विनो गाथा-मुदाहरन्ति । अवन्तर्योऽगमगथाः सुराष्ट्रं दाक्षिणापथाः । उपावृत्तिन्धुसौवीरा एते संकीर्णयोनयः॥'

<sup>6</sup> 'स्थलपथेऽपि हैमवतो दाक्षिणापथाच्छ्रेयान् हस्त्यश्वगन्धन्ताजिनरूप्यसुवर्णपण्या-स्सारवचराः' इत्याचार्याः । नेति कौटिल्यः कम्बलाजिनाश्चपण्यवर्जाः शङ्खवज्रमणिमुक्ताः सुवर्णपण्याश्च प्रभूततरा दाक्षिणापथे ।' अधिकरण VII, p. 298 (text).

In the Mahābhārata the word Dakṣiṇāpatha occurs frequently. In the Sabhāparva (31. 17) we are told that Sahadeva went to Dakṣiṇāpatha after conquering the Pāṇḍyas. From the Vanaparva we learn that Dakṣiṇāpatha was to be reached after crossing Avanti and mountain Riksha.<sup>1</sup> In the Bhīshmaparva we are told that Nīla, King of Māhishmatī, with troops called Nilāyudhas from Dakṣiṇāpatha fought on the side of the Kauravas (Cal. Ed. of 1834, verse 575). In the Nānāghat inscription (No. 1 in A. S. W. I., Vol. V, p. 60) Vedisiri is mentioned as the king of Dakṣiṇāpatha about 200 B. C. In the Rāmāyaṇa, Dakṣiṇāpatha is enumerated along with Saurāshṭra (II, 10, 37). Patanjali (140 B. C.) in his Mahābhāshya (on Pāṇini, I, 1, 19) says that in Dakṣiṇāpatha a great lake is called Sarasī instead of "Saras." In the well-known Girnar inscription of the Kshatrapa Rudradāman (150 A. D.) Sātakarni is spoken of as the king of Dakṣiṇāpatha.<sup>2</sup> One of the Nasik inscriptions mentions Dakṣiṇāpatha (A. S. W. I., IV, p. 110). The Allahabad stone pillar inscription of Samudragupta (middle of the 4th century A. D.) mentions several kings of Dakṣiṇāpatha vanquished by that brilliant Gupta Emperor.<sup>4</sup> It is not necessary to refer to writers later than the 4th century A. D. Among ancient foreign books, it is the Periplus (1st century A. D.) that first mentions Dakṣiṇāpatha.<sup>3</sup> Fa Hian (in India from 399 to 415 A. D.) speaks of a country called 'Ta-thsin' Dakṣiṇa, which seems to correspond with the narrower sense of Dakṣiṇāpatha (for which see further on). He says "Going two yojanas south from this, there is a country called 'Ta-thsin'. Here is a Saṅghārāma of the former Buddha Kāśyapa. It is construct-

एते गच्छन्ति बहवः पन्थानो दक्षिणापथम् ।  
 अबन्तौमूखवन्तं च समतिक्रम्य पवेतम् ॥  
 एष विन्ध्यो महाशैलः पयोष्णी च समुद्रगा ॥  
 एष पन्था विदर्भाणामसौ गच्छति कोसलान् ।  
 अतः परं च देशोऽयं दक्षिणे दक्षिणापथः ॥'

Vanaparva, Chap. 61, 21-24.

This was said by Nala when leaving Nishadha. If properly interpreted these verses mean that while going from Nishadha to Dakṣiṇāpatha one had to cross the territory of Avanti (Eastern Malva) and Riksha Parvata (probably the Sātpura Range), that several roads led from Nishadha to Dakṣiṇāpatha and that Vidarbha formed part of Dakṣiṇāpatha.

<sup>2</sup> 'दक्षिणापथे हि महान्ति सरासि सरस्य इत्युच्यन्ते ।' Vol. I, p. 73 (Kielhorn) In another place he speaks of the Dākṣiṇātyas as being very fond of तक्षित 'पियताद्धिता दाक्षिणात्याः' Vol. I, p. 8.

<sup>3</sup> I. A. Vol. VII, p. 262; A. S. W. I., II, p. 128.

<sup>4</sup> See Cor. Ins. I., Vol. III, p. 7.

<sup>5</sup> See I. A., Vol. VIII., p. 143.

ed out of a great mountain of rock hollowed to the proper shape. . . . The country of 'Ta-thsin' is precipitous and the roads dangerous.<sup>1</sup>

I have thus traced the occurrence of the name Dakṣiṇāpātha from the times of the Baudhāyana Smṛiti (500 B. C.) to the times of Samudragupta and Fa-Hian.<sup>2</sup>

I shall next turn to other places in the peninsula of India referred to in ancient records.

Kātyāyana in his Vārtikas has several important allusions to places in the south. He mentions a country named Mahishmān (in his Vārtika on Pāṇini, IV, 2,87) and the Pāṇḍyas (in Vārtika on Pāṇini, IV, 1,168). Is it too much to suppose that this country called Mahishmān is identical with the Mahisamaṇḍala referred to in the Mahāvamśa and with Māhishmatī, a city on the Narmadā? The countries of Chola and Kerala are included in the Kambojādigaṇa<sup>3</sup> and Kishkindhā is mentioned in the Pāraskarādigaṇa (Pāṇini, VI, 1,157). The edicts of Aśoka furnish very interesting information about the peninsula of India. The 2nd Rock Edict mentions the Cholas, Pāṇḍyas, Satiyaputa and Ketala (Kerala) puta.<sup>4</sup> The 5th Rock Edict speaks of the Rāṣṭikas and the Petaṇikas and the Āparantas.<sup>5</sup> Who the Rāṣṭikas were is not settled beyond doubt. General Cunningham thought it to be a name of Surāṣṭra (Kathiawar). The word corresponds to the Sanskrit word Rāṣṭrika and may have been employed to denote

<sup>1</sup> See Beal's Fa-Hian, Vol. I, p. LXVIII.

<sup>2</sup> The prevalence of the name of Dakṣiṇāpātha gave rise to the term Uttarāpātha for the whole or some portion of Northern India. In the Harshacharita we read that Rājyavardhana was sent to Uttarāpātha to vanquish the Hūgas, (Bom. S. S. P. 210). In a Chalukya grant the Emperor Harsha is called the sovereign of उत्तरापथ (J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. 14, p. 26 श्रीमदुत्तरापथाधिपतिश्रीहर्षपराजयोपलब्धपरनामधेयः.....श्रीपुलकेशिवल्लभः). In another grant Pulakesi II is described as 'समरसंसकसकलोत्तरापथेश्वरश्रीहर्षवर्धनपराजयोपलब्धपरमेश्वरपरनामधेयः सत्याश्रयः श्रीपृथ्वीवल्लभमहाराजः' (I. A. Vol. 8, p. 46). In the घटजातक (Cowell, Vol. IV, p. 50, No. 454) a king महाकंस is said to have reigned in उत्तरापथ in the कंस district. A Buddhist inscription of the 10th Century has उत्तरापथ for Northern India (I. A. Vol. 17, pp. 307-309). The बृहत्संहिता (9-41) and the भागवतपुराण (9-2-16) refer to उत्तरापथ. Is 'Otarāha' in a Nasik inscription (B. G. Vol. 16, p. 587; A.S.W.L., IV, p. 114) a प्राकृत equivalent of औत्तरापथ? The Commentator of the कामसूत्र identifies उत्तरापथ with Bahlika (II 5. p. 129). Horse-dealers from उत्तरापथ are spoken of in the Pārājika (Vinayapitaka, Vol III, p. 6).

<sup>3</sup> कम्बोजादिभ्य इति षक्तव्यम् ' वार्तिक on IV, 1,175.

<sup>4</sup> See A.S.W.L., Vol. II, p. 66.

<sup>5</sup> See A. S. W. L., Vol. II, p. 72.

the people of that country that afterwards came to be called Mahārāshṭra. The Petenikas are generally regarded to be so denominated after Pratiṣṭhāna (Modern Paithan). The words 'Anye Āparantā' occurring in the 5th Edict at Khalsi, Girnar and Dhauli, if interpreted as meaning 'other western countries,' lead to the conclusion that the Rāṣṭikas and Petenikas must have been some people in the west. The 13th Rock Edict mentions the Cholas, Pāṇdyas, Andhras, Pulindas and couples the Bhojas and Petenikas (Petenikya at Khalsi) together.<sup>1</sup> The Bhojas ruled in the Berars for several centuries.<sup>2</sup> The Vārtikas of Kātyāyana mention the Bhojas as Kshatriyas.<sup>3</sup> The Bhārhut Stupa (200 B.C.) in the Central Provinces records in an inscription on one of the pillars of the railing a gift from Gorakhitā (Gorakshitā) of Nāsik.<sup>4</sup> The Nānāghat inscription points out that about 200 B. C. the country about Junnar was the seat of civilization and Brahmanical culture. Patanjali in his Mahābhāshya notices Kānchīpura, Kerala, Māhishmatī, Nāsikya (Nasik) and Vaidarbha.<sup>5</sup> In the times of the Suttanipāta we meet with the story that the disciples of Bāvari with their faces turned to the north went to Patiṣṭhāna of Alaka first, then to Mahissati and then to Ujjenī.<sup>6</sup> The Periplus of the Erythræan sea speaks of Pæthana (modern Paithan) and Tagara as two specially important market towns of Dakshināpatha (Dakshināpatha).<sup>7</sup> Ptolemy also mentions Baithana as the royal seat of Ptolemaios (Puḷumāyi).<sup>8</sup>

Taking all that has been said above about Dakshināpatha and the notices of various places and countries in the peninsula of India, we can affirm that several centuries before the Christian era, the whole of the peninsula from Cape Comorin to the Narmadā had been explored, that it contained populous and prosperous cities at that period and that it was divided into several well-organized kingdoms.

I shall now try to point out the extent of the country known as Dakshināpatha. The word seems to have been used in some cases for the whole of the peninsula from the Setu to the Narmadā, as for

<sup>1</sup> See A. S. W. I., Vol. II, pp. 86-87.

<sup>2</sup> भीष्मक king of the Bhojas in Bhojakata and called ruler of the दाक्षिणात्य submitted to जरासन्ध. See for references J. R. A. S. for 1908, p. 315.

<sup>3</sup> See Vārtika, on पृ० IV, 1, 80.

<sup>4</sup> Cunningham's Bharhut Stupa, p. 138.

<sup>5</sup> ' नासिकगोरखितय थभो दानं वयुकस भारियाय. '

<sup>6</sup> Vol. II, p. 298 ( काञ्चीपुर, काञ्चीपुरक ); Vol. II, p. 270 ( केरल ); Vol. II, p. 35 ( माहिष्मती ); Vol. III, p. 42 ( नासिक्य ' नासिक्यं नगरमिति संकाशादिषु पाठः करिष्यते' )

<sup>7</sup> See S. B. E., Vol. 10 (Part 2) p. 188.

<sup>8</sup> Schöff's Periplus, p. 43, See 51.

<sup>9</sup> M'crindle's Ptolemy, p. 175.



example in the grant of the eastern Chālukya King Vishṇu-Vardhana Rājarāja I, which speaks of the founder Vishṇu Vardhana as having conquered the seven and a half lakh Dakṣiṇāpatha<sup>1</sup> between the Setu and the Narmadā. So also in the inscription of Samudragupta Piṣṭapura (modern Pithapuram in the Madras Presidency), Erandapalla (Erandol in Khandesh), Kānchī, Vengī and Devarāshṭra are included in Dakṣiṇāpatha, *i.e.*, it covered the whole of the peninsula from the Narmadā to Cape Comorin. The Purāṇas understand the word Dakṣiṇāpatha in the same sense. (See Vāyu, Chap. 45, 109 ff.; Matsya, Chap. 114; Brahma, Chap. 27, 54 ff.) But the word Dakṣiṇāpatha was usually understood as designating a more limited territory excluding Malabar and the Tamil countries and covering a large portion of modern Berar, the Central Provinces, the Nizam's Dominions and the whole of Mahārāshṭra excluding the Konkan, *i.e.*, the country a little below the Narmadā and above the Kṛishṇā.<sup>2</sup> As Sahadeva is said in the Mahābhārata to have gone to Dakṣiṇāpatha after conquering the Pāṇḍyas, it follows that the Pāṇḍya territory in the extreme south of India was not included in Dakṣiṇāpatha.<sup>3</sup> The Vāyu-purāṇa mentions the Godāvāri, the Kṛishṇā and others as rivers of Dakṣiṇāpatha rising in the Sahya mountain, but does not style the Tāpī and the Narmadā in that way. Hence it may be assumed that they were not looked upon by the author of that Purāṇa as included in Dakṣiṇāpatha. The Periplus seems to have included in Dakṣiṇāpatha all the country from Barygaza (Broach) to Naura and Tyndis, the first markets of Damirica (*i.e.*, the Dravida country). The term 'Deccan' in modern times is similarly employed to designate the whole of the peninsula from the Narmadā to Cape Comorin.<sup>4</sup> The commentator of the Kāmasūtra

<sup>1</sup> See K. I., Vol. IV, p. 305. 'सेतुनर्मदामध्ये सार्धसप्तलक्षं दक्षिणापथं पालयामास.' राजशेखर' in his बालरामायण VI Act (Benares Pandit, Vol. III for 1868-70, p. 131) speaks of Revā (Narmadā) as the dividing line between आर्यावर्त and दक्षिणापथ 'या किल भगवती आर्यावर्तदक्षिणापथयोर्विभागेरखा.'

<sup>2</sup> See Foulkes in I. A., Vol. 16 at p. 4; Bom. G. Vol. 1, part 2, p. 133.

<sup>3</sup> सभापर्ष 31. 16-18 'युयुधे पाण्ड्यराजेन दिवसं नकुलानुजः ॥ तं जित्वा स महाबाहुः प्रययौ दक्षिणापथम् । गुहामासादयामास किष्किन्धां लोकविभ्रुताम् ॥ ततो रत्नान्युपादाय पुरीं माहिष्मतीं ययौ ।'

<sup>4</sup> See Schoff's Periplus, p. 44.

<sup>5</sup> In this sense, it is that part of भरतवर्ष, which was beyond the pale of Āryāvarta. The Baudhāyana Smṛiti says 'The country of the आर्यस lies to the east of the region where the river Sarasvatī disappears, to the west of the black forest, to the north of the पारियात्र mountain and to the south of हिमालय.' ( 'प्राग्बिनशान्प्रत्यङ्कालकवनात् दक्षिणेन हिम-

says that Dakṣhiṇāpatha is the country to the south of the Narmadā. It also more usually denotes the territory between the Narmadā and the Kṛishṇā and pretty closely corresponds with Mahārāshṭra when used in an extended sense.<sup>1</sup> The term Dakṣhiṇāpatha was thus applied in the centuries preceding and immediately following the Christian era to that territory which was also called Mahārāshṭra in later times.

### MAHĀRĀSHṬRA.

I shall now take up the question as to the early notices of Mahārāshṭra. The term Mahārāshṭra as the name of a country does not occur so far as is at present known in any record before the Christian era. It does not occur in the Rāmāyaṇa nor in the Mahābhārata ; though the Purāṇas mention the country of Mahārāshṭra (Vāyu, 45, 110 and Brahma 27, 55 and Mārkaṇḍeya, 57, 46, all of which put the Māhishikas or Māhishakas after Mahārāshṭra ; while the Matsya, Chap. 114, reads Navarāshṭra before Māhishika). Probably the earliest unmistakable reference to Mahārāshṭra occurs in the Mahāvamśa, the Chronicle of Ceylon, the traditional date of which is 459—474 A. D.<sup>2</sup> The Mahāvamśa mentions that certain Theros were sent as missionaries to several countries by Moggaliputta Tissa in the 17th year of the reign of Aśoka. 'He deputed the Thero Majjhantiko to Kashmir and Gāndhāra and the Thero Mahādevo to Mahisamaṇḍala. He deputed the Thero Rakkhito to Vanavāsī and the Thero Yonadhamma-Rakkhito to Aparantaka ; he deputed the Thero Mahādhammarakkhito to Mahāraṭṭa ; the Thero Mahārakkhita to the Yona country.'<sup>3</sup> Then again we read

वन्तमुदक् पारियात्रं तदार्यावर्तं तस्मिन् य आचारः स प्रमाणम् । गंगायमुनयोरन्तरमित्येके ' बौधायन I. 1.27-28 ; S. B. E. Vol. 14, p. 147). Patanjali in his Mahābhāshya gives the same limits of आर्यावर्त. ( ' प्रागादर्शान् प्रत्यङ्कालकथनान् दक्षिणेन हिमवन्तमुत्तरेण पारियात्रम् ' Kielhorn, Vol. I, 475 and Vol. III, 174.) The मनुस्मृति II, p. 22) places आर्यावर्त between the eastern and western oceans and between the हिमालय and the विन्ध्य (आसमुद्रानुबे पूर्वादसमुद्रानु पश्चिमान् । तयोरैवान्तरं गिर्योरार्यावर्तं विदुर्बुधाः ॥). The अमरकोश says ' आर्यावर्तः पुण्यभूमिर्मध्यं विन्ध्यहिमागयोः '

<sup>1</sup> See V. A. Smith's " Early History of India," Chap. 15, p. 423 (3rd edition) ; Aiyangar's " Ancient India," p. 29. Dr. Bhandarkar appears to take the term " Deccan " in this restricted sense in his History of the Deccan.

<sup>2</sup> But Dr. Fleet holds that the महावंश was composed between 520-540 A.D. *Vide* J. R. A. S. for 1907, p. 312. See also Introduction to the महावंश by Geiger and Bode, p. XII ' धनुसेन reigned at the beginning of the 6th century after Christ. About this time the महावंश was composed'.

<sup>3</sup> Turnour's Mahāvamso, p. 71 ; Geiger's Mahāvamsa Chap. XII, p. 82 and p. 85 ; see also Vinayapitaka (Oldenberg), Vol. III, p. 314, the Samantapāsādikā, which ment the same countries and missionaries.

'the sanctified disciple Mahādhamma-rakkhito repairing to Mahāraṭṭa preached the Mahānarada-Kassapo Jātaka'.<sup>1</sup> The Bṛihat-sambhitā of Varāhamihira (about 550 A.D.) mentions the people of Mahārāshṭra<sup>2</sup>. In the Aihole inscription of 634 A.D. the Chālukya Satyāśraya Pulakeśi II is praised as having attained to the position of the overlord of the three Mahārāshṭrakas.<sup>3</sup> The famous Chinese traveller, Hiouen Tshang, who was in India between 629-645 A.D., names Mahārāshṭra as Moholach and gives very interesting and detailed information about it.<sup>4</sup> The Kāmasūtra in a coarse way registers the peculiarities of the women of Mahārāshṭra. The Prakrit grammar of Vararuchi refers to Mahārāshṭrī as the Prakrit *par excellence*. That the term Mahārāshṭrī, when used for a Prakrit dialect, must be connected with the country of Mahārāshṭra is expressly stated by Daṇḍin<sup>5</sup> (6th century A.D.).

The above data go to establish beyond the possibility of doubt that from the 5th century at all events the term Mahārāshṭra began to be employed as the name of a country.

But the matter does not rest here. We can urge, though not without hesitation, that the name Mahārāshṭra goes back to a few centuries before the Christian era. As the Mahāvamśa is based upon ancient traditions, it is not unlikely that the names of the various countries mentioned by it as the centres of the proselytising activities of Buddhist Missionaries had come down to it from ancient times and were not invented by it. Then we have to note that in several inscriptions at Nanaghat, Bhaja, Karle and Kanheri (ranging from 200 B.C. to 200 A. D.) male donors have the appellation Mahārāṭhi prefixed to their names and female donors are designated Mahārāṭhinī.<sup>6</sup> The

<sup>1</sup> Turnour's Mahāvamśo, p. 74.

<sup>2</sup> बृहत्संहिता (Kern's ed.) 10.8 'भाग्ये रसविक्रयिणः पण्यस्त्रीकन्यका महाराष्ट्राः'

<sup>3</sup> I. A., Vol. 8, p. 241 ff. 'अगमदक्षिपतित्वं यो महाराष्ट्रकाणां नवनवतिसहस्रग्रामभाजां त्रयाणाम् ॥'

<sup>4</sup> See Beal's Buddhist Records of the Western World, Vol. II, p. 255 ff; Beal's Life of Hiouen Tshang, p. 146; Bom. G. I., Part II, p. 184; Cunningham's Ancient Geography of India, p. 553 ff.

<sup>5</sup> काव्यादर्श I. 34 'महाराष्ट्राभ्यां भाषां प्रकृष्टं प्राकृतं विदुः'

<sup>6</sup> See A. S. W. I, Vol. V, p. 60 (Nanaghat No. 1) 'वेदिसिरिस.....महारटिनो;', Burgess and Bhagwanlal's cave temples of Western India, p. 24 (Bhaja cave inscription No. 2) 'महारटिस कोसिकीपुनस विण्हुदतस;', *ibid.* p. 26 (Bedsa Cave No. 2) महाभोजबालिकाय महादेविय महारटिनिय &c.; *ibid.* p. 28 (Karle inscription No. 2) 'महारटिस गोतिपुत्रस अगिमिषणकस;', A. S. W. I, Vol. V, p. 86 (Kanheri No. 29) 'महाभोजिय बालिकाय महारटिनिय;', at J. B. B. R. A. S., vol. V, p. 153 we have a महारटकोसिक.

bearing of this on the origin of the term Mahārāshṭra will be discussed later on. Scholars like Dr. Stevenson and Dr. Bhagvanlal think that the terms 'Mahārāṭhi' and Mahārāṭhini' in these places mean 'great warrior' and 'wife of a great warrior' respectively. But I submit, with great deference to these eminent scholars, that there are serious objections against their interpretations. In the first place there is no great propriety in calling a person a 'Mahārathi' (great warrior) in making a brief votive dedication. Moreover, if we scan the numerous inscriptions contained in the books referred to in the note above, we shall find that they generally register the donor's domicile, his residence, his rank and position, his clan or family, his occupation, and his relationship by blood or otherwise to other people. In this light to interpret 'Mahārāṭhi' as meaning 'one who belongs to the country or clan of 'Mahārāṭha' would be very natural and appropriate. Besides it is not clear that all the donors to whose name the appellation 'Mahārāṭhi' is prefixed were such persons as to deserve the high sounding title 'Maharathi'. On the contrary some of them at least appear to have been persons of a more peaceful turn of mind. It will be seen from the inscriptions to be found at the places referred to above that the donor's name is almost invariably preceded by a word denoting his place of residence in the ablative or by some derivative word co-ordinated with the donor's name (wherever his place of residence or domicile is at all intended). There is no reason why this should not be so in the case of Mahārāṭhi or Mahārāṭha. But the most formidable objection is that the interpretation entirely begs the question at issue. To those who affirm that the term 'Mahārāṭhi' signifies a person of the country or clan of 'Mahārāṭha', it would not be a satisfactory answer to say that, as Mahārāshṭra is specifically mentioned as a country only from the 5th Century A. D., the term 'Mahārāṭhi' must be interpreted differently. The only way of making their interpretation doubtful would be by showing that in parts of India other than Mahārāshṭra and in connection with persons who could not have belonged to Mahārāshṭra, the term 'Mahārāṭhi' is used in Prakrit epigraphical records of the centuries immediately preceding and following the Christian era in the sense of 'great warrior.'

I think therefore it is possible (I do not use a stronger phrase) that Mahārāshṭra was so called from about 200 B. C. (the age of the Nanaghat inscription) if not earlier.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME MAHĀRĀSHṬRA.

It is unfortunate that scholars are not at one as to the origin of the term Mahārāshṭra. It was Molesworth who in his Marathi Dictionary (Intro. page 23) started the startling theory that Mahārāshṭra was

so called after the Mahārs, one of the lowest castes among Hindus, the members of which are untouchable. The Rev. Dr. John Wilson lent the weight of his authority to that theory.<sup>1</sup> He quotes the Marathi proverb गाव आहे तेथे महाखाडा आहे in support of his opinion and compares the word with Gurjara-rāshṭra, Saurāshṭra or Saurarāshṭra (the country of Śuras). The idea of these venerable scholars seems to be that the Mahārs represent the aboriginal races of the present Mahārāshṭra, who were vanquished by the Aryan invaders from the north and that the conquerors called the land the conquered aborigines inhabited after the latter. I frankly own that I fail to understand how the Marathi proverb supports the theory that Mahārāshṭra is the country of Mahārs. All that the proverb literally means is that the Mahārs are to be found in every village and it implies nothing more than the expression 'black sheep' does in English. This theory finds believers even now.<sup>2</sup> Oppert identifies the Mallas with the Mahārs and says "Mahārāshṭra was also called 'Mallarāshṭra,' the country of the Mallas. The Mallas are the same as Māras, who are better known as Mārs or Mhārs. Mhār was eventually transformed into Mahār; in fact both forms exist in modern Marathi. Two terms identical in meaning Mallarāshṭra and Mahārāshṭra were thus used. The former dropped into oblivion and with the waning fortunes of the Mahārs their connection with the name was soon forgotten and Mahārāshṭra was explained as meaning the 'Great Kingdom' instead of the kingdom of Mahārs or Mallas" ('on the original inhabitants of Bharatvarsha,' 1893, p. 22, and footnote). A more uncritical passage than this it would be difficult to find. Has Dr. Oppert brought forward any single epigraphic record of the ancient Mahār kings of Mahārāshṭra? By what philological laws does he identify Malla with Mhār? Has he shown any ancient Sanskrit writings locating the Mallas in what is Mahārāshṭra at present? Parvāri, which Dr. Wilson identified with Ptolemy's Pouravaroi, is not the name of a tribe but an official designation. It is the same as Patavāri, the holder of a Paṭṭa, a royal or other grant on copper or a piece of cloth (*i.e.*, a village or other officer). Reliance is placed on what the Mahārs say as to their being the original inhabitants. Granting that they are so, it does not necessarily follow that Mahārāshṭra was so named after them. There are numerous scholars who dismiss this theory of the origin of the name Mahārāshṭra as untenable. It is not explained how of all others it was the Mahārs,

<sup>1</sup> See I. A. Vol. III, p. 221.

<sup>2</sup> See Baden-Powell in J. R. A. S. for 1899, p. 303, foot-note 2.

<sup>3</sup> *E.g.*, See Sir Walter Elliott in I. A., Vol. 15, p. 268.

who are lowest in the social scale that gave a name to the country. In the case of the Gurjaras we can understand a country being designated after them, as they were conquerors. Epigraphy has failed to bring forward the slightest trace of the conquest of Mahārāshṭra by the Mahārs at any period of history. There are scholars who would identify the Mahārs with the Mihiras (Persian 'Mihir') and Maitrakas who were a branch of the Hūṇas that under Toramāṇa and Mihirakula overthrew the early Guptas in Kathiawar and in their turn met their match in the Senāpati Bhatārka <sup>1</sup> of Valabhi. Granting for a moment the correctness of this identification, it is not clear how Mahārāshṭra came to be called after them. Ancient history does not tell us when the Mihiras or Maitrakas overran the Maratha country as they are said to have overrun Sindh, Rajputana and Kathiawar. If the Mahārs were like the Maitrakas conquerors, no explanation is offered why they fell so low in the social scale in subsequent times. But the best reason for rejecting this theory of the identity of the Maitrakas with the Mahārs and of Mahārāshṭra being named after the Mahārs is furnished by the data mentioned above as to the times when Mahārāshṭra came to be so called. The Hūṇas under Toramāṇa and Mihirakula fought the Gupta Emperors in the latter half of the 5th Century A. D.<sup>2</sup> But we have already seen that the Mahāvamśa composed about the same time mentions Mahārāṣṭha as the name of a country. Hence the term Mahārāshṭra had come into vogue at least as early as the time when the Hūṇas under Toramāṇa were fighting Skandagupta. If we accept the theory that Mahārāshṭra was so named after the Mahārs by the Aryan invaders in the dawn of the history of the Deccan, it is not unreasonable to expect that the earliest references to the country south of the Vindhya should mention Mahārāshṭra. Instead of the latter, we find such names as Aśmaka and Dakṣiṇāpātha. Eminent scholars like Dr. Fleet think that the earliest mention of Mahārāshṭra as a country is that in the Mahāvamśa. But it can never be said that the present Mahārāshṭra was conquered by the Aryan invaders only in the 6th Century A.D. or thereabouts. Aryan culture had spread over Mahārāshṭra several centuries before the date of the Mahāvamśa.

<sup>1</sup> Oppert (in his book mentioned above p. 47) says that Mhairwara (Ajmere) and Mārwar (Jodhpur) are the ancient home of the Mahārs. See I. A., Vol. 15, pp. 361-62, where the Mehirs are traced to Kathiawar even now and in Mervada in Rajputana; *Vide* Bom. G. I., part 1, p. 87, for the identification of Maitrakas with Mibiras, the Medh or Merh tribe; Bom. G. I., part 1, pp. 135-36. Dr. Fleet (Intro. to Gupta inscriptions, p. 12) suggests that the Maitrakas, that is, the Mibiras, were the particular family or clan among the Hūṇas to which तौरमाण and मिहिरकुल belonged. But see against this J. R. A. S. for 1905, p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> See Cor. Ins. I, Vol. 3, pp. 54 and 800; Bom. G., Vol. I, part 1, p. 135.

What then is the origin of the term Mahārāshṭra? Two solutions seem possible. The one is very ably set forth by Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar in his 'Early History of the Deccan.' "The Rāshṭrikas or—according to Mansehra version Raṭrakas, corresponding to the Sanskrit Rāshṭrikas, were very likely the people of Mahārāshṭra, for a tribe of the name of Raṭṭas has from the remotest times held political supremacy in the Deccan. One branch of it assumed the name Rāshṭrakūṭas and governed the country before the Chālukyas acquired power. . . . In later times chieftains of the name of Raṭṭas governed Sugandhavarti or Saundatti in the Belgaum District. Bhojas we know ruled over the country of Vidarbha or Berar and also in other parts of the Deccan. . . . Just as the Bhojas called themselves Mahābhojas, the Rāshṭrikas, Raṭṭis, Raṭṭhis or Raṭṭas called themselves Maharaṭṭhis or Maharāṭṭhas and thus the country in which they lived came to be called Maharāṭṭha, the Sanskrit for which is Mahārāshṭra.<sup>1</sup>"

This is one way of explaining the origin of the term Mahārāshṭra. The only objection against this explanation is that the connecting links are rather weak. The Rāshṭrakūṭas attained to the sovereignty of the Deccan only in the 8th Century A. D. ; while the term Mahārāshṭra came into vogue at least three centuries before that period. It is the Andhrabhṛityas or Sātavāhanas, the Vākātakas and the Chālukyas that held the sovereignty of the Deccan in succession from 200 B. C. to about 750 A. D. With great diffidence I make bold to suggest another explanation of the term Mahārāshṭra. Mahārāshṭra means 'great or wide country'. From the remotest times of which historic records are available there was a great forest running through the peninsula of India variously designated Mahākāntāra or Daṇḍakāraṇya or Mahāṭavi. As the great forest came to be gradually cleared up and explored, as towns and villages sprang up, as population increased, this great tract of forest land came to be called Mahārāshṭra as also Mahākān-

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<sup>1</sup> Bom. G., Vol. I, part 2, p. 143. But see Bom. G., Vol. I, p. 385, note 2, where Dr. Fleet criticizes the views of Dr. Bhandarkar and takes Mahārāṭhīni as meaning 'wife of a great warrior' and calls attention to such Marathi words as पाटलीण, देसाईण &c. His own view is that the राटूकूट<sup>s</sup> connect themselves with the राठोड<sup>s</sup> of Rajputana and Kanoj and that Ratta is an abbreviation of राटूकूट and not the original name of which राटूकूट is an amplification, as Dr. Bhandarkar thinks. See Bom. G., I, 2, p. 384. There is much to be said in favour of Dr. Fleet's remarks that the forms Rathod and Rāshṭrakūṭa can be easily shown to be closely connected according to the rules of philology. But the meaning he assigns to Mahārāṭhīni cannot be accepted for reasons given above. Besides history does not tell us that the Rathods became politically powerful at the time when the name Mahārāshṭra was coined for the first time.

tāra<sup>1</sup>. It was probably during the time of the Andhrabhṛityas or Sātavāhanas that Mahārāshṭra came to be so called (*i.e.*, about 200 B. C.). The Sātavahanas were very powerful and their dominions extended from the Coromandel Coast on the east to the Ghauts on the west. Paithan was their capital in the western portion of the Deccan. There are many countries the latter portion of the names of which ends in Rāshṭra, the first portion being not always easily explicable. Kathia-

<sup>1</sup> See Pargiter's article on the Geography of Rāma's exile in J. R. A. S. for 1894, p. 242. He comes to the conclusion that in the times of the Rāmāyaṇa 'Daṇḍaka' appears to have been a general name which comprised all the forest from Bundelkhand down to the river Kṛishṇā'. According to the list of Tirthas in the Vanaparva (Chap. 85, 40-42) the Daṇḍakāraṇya seems to have been located somewhere between the Tāpi and Payoshṅi on the one hand and Central India on the other. Bom. G., Vol. 23, p. 378, says that eight places in the Bijapur District, such as Aivalli, Badāmi, Bagalkot, &c., are connected by local tradition with the Daṇḍakā forest. The Rāmāyaṇa speaks of a city called Vaijayanta in Daṇḍakāraṇya. अयोध्याकाण्ड 9.12 'दिशामारथाय कैकेयी दक्षिणां दण्डकान् प्रति ।

वैजयन्तमिति ख्यातं पुरं यत्र तिमिध्वजः ॥' Is Vaijayanta the same as Vaijayanti, the Byzanteion of Ptolemy? The Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa enumerates the Vaidarbhas along with the Daṇḍakas (Chap. 57.47 'वैदर्भा दण्डकैः सह'). The Periplus after referring to the region called Dakshinabades says 'The inland country back from the coast toward the east comprises many desert regions and great mountains; and all kinds of wild beasts, leopards, tigers, elephants, enormous serpents, hyenas, baboons of many sorts and many populous nations as far as the Ganges.' (Schoff's edition, p. 43, Sec. 50). Hiouen-Tsang's travels contain a reference to a wild forest between Kong-Kinnapulo (कोंकणपुर) and Moholacha (महाराष्ट्र) 'From this going north-west we enter a great forest wild, where savage beasts and bands of robbers inflict injury on travellers. Going thus 2400 or 2500 li, we come to the country of Moholacha' (Beal's Buddhist Records, Vol. II, p. 255). Even so late an author as Hemādri locates Deogiri in 'Seunadesa, which he says was on the confines of the Daṇḍakāraṇya (Bom. G., I., part 2, p. 231). The Allahabad stone-pillar inscription of समुद्रगुप्त informs us that the region called महाकान्तार formed a part of Dakshināpatha (Corpus Ins., I., Vol. III, p. 7). The Khoh copperplate of महाराजसंक्षोभ (गुप्तसंवत् 209, *i.e.*, 528-29 A. D.) speaks of हस्तिन् father of संक्षोभ as governing Dabhāla (Bundelkhanda) with the 18 forest kingdoms. (Corpus Ins., III., p. 114). The बृहत्संहिता mentions a country called महाटवि in the south 'कर्णाटमहाटविचित्रकूटनासिन्धुकोकिलगिरिचोल Chap. 14, v. 13. In the Uttarakāṇḍa the दण्डकारण्य is located between विन्ध्य and शैवल and is said to have been originally a prosperous kingdom, ruled by दण्ड the youngest of the hundred sons of इक्ष्वाकु and reduced to a wilderness for his crime in committing a rape on the daughter of भार्गव (Chap. 81, 10, 18-19). The कामसूत्र describes the plight of king दण्डवयभोज, who perished for casting amorous eyes toward a Brahmin girl. The commentator says that his was the same as दण्डकारण्य.



war has, from very ancient times, been named Surāshtra.<sup>1</sup> We do not know for certain why it was called 'a good kingdom'. Perhaps it was so called because it was a fertile or flourishing country. Some explain it as the land of Sus. But what people were called Sus, nobody can definitely say. In various epigraphical records we come across regions called Karmarāshtra, Goparāshtra, Devarāshtra and Pūrvarāshtra, without being able to determine their exact location.<sup>2</sup> From the details furnished in the note below, it will be seen that all these four regions were included in Dakshināpatha used in the wider sense. Hence it is possible to derive Mahārāshtra as meaning the 'Great Country'<sup>3</sup>.

#### THE EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES OF MAHĀRĀSHTRA.

It is difficult to assign exact limits to the extent of Mahārāshtra in ancient times. In modern times the exact boundaries may be approximately obtained by taking the extent of the territories over which the Marathi language is spoken. On the west it extends from

<sup>1</sup>. The Baudhāyana Smṛiti mentions सुराष्ट्र as a country with people of mixed origin. *Vide* page 616 above. In the Pāṇiniya Śikshā a 'Saurāshtrika woman' is referred to. The रामायण speaks of सौराष्ट्र as the allies of दशरथ 'प्राचीनान्सिन्धुसौवीरान् सौराष्ट्रेयाम् पार्थिवान् ॥' (I. 13. 27) 'दाविडाः सिन्धुसौवीराः सौराष्ट्र दक्षिणापथाः १' (II. 10. 37). In a Nasik inscription of Gotamiputra the Prakrit form Suratha occurs (J. B. B. R. A. S. vol. V., p. 35, 41). In the Girnar inscription of रुद्रदामन्, सुराष्ट्र is mentioned (A. S. W. I. Vol. II. p. 128). In the Junagadh rock-cut inscription of रकन्दगुप्त (455 A. D.) we read 'सर्वेषु भृत्येष्वपि सिंहतेषु यो मे प्रशिक्ष्यान्निखिलान् सुराष्ट्रान्' (Cor. Ins. I. Vol. III., p. 59). A grant of ध्रुवसेन of वलभी dated वलभीसेवन् 310 (629 A. D.) has सुराष्ट्र कालापकपथके भसन्तप्रामः' (I. A. vol. VI., p. 15). See Bom. G. Vol. I., part I., p. 6. "Its earliest foreign mention is perhaps Strabo's (B. C. 50 to 20 A. D.) 'Saraostus' and Pliny's (A. D. 70) 'Oratura.' Ptolemy and the Periplus call it 'Surastrene.'" The Miliridapanta (S. B. E. Vol. 36 p. 211) refers to the people of Surastha.

<sup>2</sup>. A कर्मराष्ट्र country is mentioned in an eastern चालुक्य grant (I. A., Vol. 20, p. 106). गोपराष्ट्र seems to be Nasik. नागवर्धन, son of जयसिंह brother of the great पुलकेशि II, made a grant of Balegrima in the गोपराष्ट्र district (J. B. B. R. A. S. Vol. II, p. 1, 12; J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. 14, p. 26 and Bom. G. I. part 2, p. 185). In the भीष्मपर्व Chap. 9, 44, we meet with a country called गोपराष्ट्र. देवराष्ट्र is mentioned as a part of दक्षिणापथ conquered by समुद्रगुप्त (Cor. Ins. I., Vol. III., p. 7). V. A. Smith is inclined to identify it with महाराष्ट्र or देवगिरि (J. R. A. S. for 1897, p. 874). The Arang copperplate of श्रीमहाजयराज records a grant of Pamvā in the country of पूर्वेराष्ट्र from शरभपुर and the Raypur copperplate contains a grant of श्रीसाहिका in the पूर्वेराष्ट्र made from शरभपुर (Corpus Ins. I., Vol. III., pages 191 and 196).

<sup>3</sup>. Dr. Burnell (Introduction to South Indian Paleography, p. X) said that Rāshtra was a mythological perversion of Ratta, which he held to be equivalent to Canarese and Telugu 'Raḍḍi' or 'Reḍḍi'.

Daman to Goa ; on the north it extends partly to the river Narmadā and in some places to the Tāpi, which separates it from Gujarathī. From the neighbourhood of Gavilgad it turns eastward in the direction of Betul and Seoni. From Nagpur it turns towards the south to Chanda and then to the west along the Painganga river. Then it runs south to the Godāvāri, from which in an irregular line it runs southward to Sholapore and Bijapur, from which it gets to the Kṛishṇā which separates it from Canarese ; then it runs south-west and west to Goa.<sup>1</sup> The evidence of language for determining the boundaries of a country is, of course, a very uncertain one. For political and other reasons, languages often come to be spoken by people who originally belonged to a different country altogether and employed a different tongue. In spite of this drawback the boundaries within which a language is current furnish tolerably correct limits for the extent of a country. I hope to be able to show that the boundaries of Mahārāshṭra from ancient times corresponded pretty closely with the boundaries of the Marathi language in modern times.

From the list of countries contained in the Mahāvamśa to which Buddhist Missoinaries were sent by Moggaliputta Tissa, we can form some estimate, though necessarily vague, of the extent of Mahārāshṭra. The countries are Kaśmīra, Gāndhāra, Mahisamaṇḍala, Vanavāsa, Aparantaka, Mahāraṭṭa, Yona, Himālaya country, and Suvāṇṇabhūmi.<sup>2</sup> Out of these the four countries beginning with Mahisamaṇḍala clearly belong to the Deccan. Mahisamaṇḍala is the country about Māhishmatī on the Narmadā.<sup>3</sup> Vanavāsa is the ancient kingdom of Banavasi (modern North Canara) and Aparantaka is the strip of land between the Sahyādri and the sea called the Konkan. So we shall not be wrong if we assume that 'Mahāraṭṭa' was the country between the Narmadā on the north, Konkan on the west and the kingdom of Banavasi on the South. This corresponds very well with the limits of Mahārāshṭra as derived from the boundaries of the Marathi language (except that here Konkan is excluded). The Aihole inscription of 634 A. D. says that there were three Mahārāshṭras which together comprised 99,000 villages.<sup>4</sup> What these three sub-divisions of Mahā-

<sup>1</sup> See I. A. Vol. III, p. 221, for limits of Marathi and Bom. G. Vol. I, part 2, Introduction to dynasties of the Canarese Districts (for limits of Canarese); see Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. VII, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> See Geiger's महावंश, Chap. XII, pp. 3-5.

<sup>3</sup> See Dr. Fleet in J. R. A. S. 1911 p. 816 ff and J. R. A. S. (1912) p. 245 ff; Mr. Rice, however, identifies Mahisamaṇḍala with Mysore; J. R. A. S. 1911, p. 809 and J. R. A. S. 1912 p. 241 and is followed by Mr. Aiyangar in his 'Ancient India,' p. 77. Dr. Fleet's view seems to be the sounder of the two.

<sup>4</sup> See page 622 above.

rāshṭra were we shall see later on. From several grants the villages mentioned in which can be satisfactorily identified we shall see that in ancient times the villages were at least as large as in modern times.<sup>1</sup> The probabilities are that the sites of villages were, if anything, larger in ancient times than at present. Population was not so dense as it is now. The same village was often split up into two in later times. Therefore we shall not miscalculate if we take the 99,000 villages comprised in Mahārāshṭra in the 7th Century as having been as large as the villages at present. Dr. Fleet says that there are less than 44,000 villages and hamlets in the whole of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sindh and the Native States.<sup>2</sup> To allow room for 99,000 villages, Mahārāshṭra must have been at least double of this and must have extended up to the Narmadā on the North, the Kṛishṇā on the South, and far into the Central Provinces and the Nizam's Dominions. From Hiouen-Tsang's accounts, we see that Mahārāshṭra was about 2400 or 25,00 li (*i.e.*, about 400 miles according to Cunningham)<sup>3</sup> to the north-west of Kong-kin-napulo (कोंकणपुर) and that its extent was about 5,000 li (*i.e.*, about 800 miles).<sup>4</sup> He further says that the capital borders in the west on a great river and that going from Mahārāshṭra 1,000 li to the west and crossing the Naimoto (Narmadā) we arrive at the kingdom of Polukiechepo<sup>5</sup> (Bharukachchappa, *i.e.*, modern Broach). We are further told that on the eastern frontier of Mahārāshṭra there was a rock cut Buddhist Vihāra, which seems to have been the Ajanta caves. All these details point to the present Mahārāshṭra excluding Berar and Central Provinces, as Ajanta is mentioned on the eastern frontier.<sup>6</sup> Almost the same details are given in Hiouen-Tsang's life,<sup>7</sup> except that Broach is said to be to the north-west instead of in the west as in the travels. In the Bālarāmāyaṇa of Rājasekhara, we find that while Rāma and Sītā are on their journey from Ceylon to Ayodhyā in the Pushpakavimāna, Sugrīva draws Rāma's attention to Mahārāshṭra and Rāma in his turn at the same moment pours into the ears of Sītā a eulogy of Vidarbha and then refers to Kuntala as the seat of the

1 See I. A. 17, p. 183-184 (Bagumra grant of Dadda II, dated Śake 415 *i.e.*, 493-94 A. D.; I. A. Vol. 17, p. 117-121.) (The Kalasbudruk grant of Bhīllama III, dated शके 948, 1025 A. D. in this case.)

<sup>2</sup> Bom. G. Vol. I., Part 2, p. 298, n. 2.

<sup>3</sup> A. G. I. Appendix B, p. 573.

<sup>4</sup> Beal's Buddhist Records, Vol. II, p. 255.

<sup>5</sup> Beal's B. R. Vol. II, p. 257.

<sup>6</sup> Dr. Fleet says that the country called Mahārāshṭra by Hiouen-Tsang would have been more appropriately called Kuntala in Mahārāshṭra, Bom. G. vol. I. part 2, p. 355, n. 3.

<sup>7</sup> See Beal's Life of Hiouen-Tsang pp. 146-147.

dalliances of Cupid.<sup>1</sup> Sītā then breaks in by referring to Vidarbha as the home of Indumatī the mother of her father-in-law Daśaratha; while Trijaṭā puts to Sītā a conundrum about Narmadā. Rāja-Śekhara was himself a poet of Mahārāshṭra, as he informs us that he was the fourth in descent from Akālalajada, who is styled 'Mahārāshṭra-Chuḍāmaṇi' in the first act of the Bālarāmāyaṇa. Mahārāshṭra, Vidarbha and Kuntala are here referred to as if in one breath and as being below the Narmadā. Alberuni (about 1,000 A. D.) says 'marching from Dhar southwards you come to the valley of Namiyya, 7 farsakhs from Dhar; Mahrāṭṭadesh, 18 farsakhs; the province of Konkan and its capital Tana on the sea coast, 25 farsakhs.'<sup>2</sup> From this we see that even in Alberuni's day the Konkan was not included in Mahārāshṭra, which extended southwards from the Narmadā. The commentator of the Kāmasūtra says that the country of Mahārāshṭra lies between the Narmadā and the Karnatic.

The foregoing discussion gives us a pretty clear idea as to the extent of Mahārāshṭra. The Konkan was generally not included therein. In the present essay also, I shall not, as a rule, go into the details of the geography of the Konkan. But from the most ancient times, the ports of Konkan, such as Sopara and Chaul, were the scenes of the greatest maritime activity which brought the Konkan in intimate touch with foreign nations of the West. The parts above the Ghauts were in close connection with the ports, towns and cities of Konkan as is evidenced by the inscriptions in the Nānāghat and other passes in the Konkan. The Konkan was also politically in close connection with the country above the Ghauts. Northern Konkan was a portion of the kingdom of the Kshatrapas of Valabhi and also of the Sātavāhanas. The Chālukya Emperors Kīrtivarman and Pulakeśi II are said to have

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<sup>1</sup> Benares Pandit Vol. III for 188-70, p. 239 ff (10th Act) सुप्रीवः—भरताग्रज, भयमग्रे महाराष्ट्रविषयः . रामः—यत्क्षेमं त्रिदिवाय वर्त्म निगमस्याङ्गं च यत्सप्तमं स्वादिष्टं च यदैक्षवाद्दपि रसाच्चक्षुश्च यद्वाङ्मयम् । तद्यस्मिन् मधुरं प्रसादि रसवत् कान्तं च काव्यामृतं सोऽयं सुभ्रु पुरो विदर्भविषयः सारस्वतीजन्मभूः ॥ ७४ किंच । रतविद्याविदग्धानां विभ्रमोल्लेखलम्पटः । नित्यं कुन्तलकान्तानां किंकरो मकरध्वजः ॥ ७५ सीता—जहि उप्पण्णा मे पिदामहससुरस्य घरिणी इन्दुमदी . त्रिजटा—कीदृक्केलिकलस्य किल भवति सखी सुखधाम । का च सुता शशितिलकस्य विन्ध्यमहीधरधाम ॥ सीता—नर्मदा.

<sup>2</sup> Alberuni (Sachau Vol. I, p. 203.)

vanquished the Maurya Chiefs of the Konkan.<sup>1</sup> The Śilāhāra Chieftains of Thana acknowledged themselves to be the vassals of the Rāshṭrakūṭas of Malkhed. Though the history of the Konkan is thus closely interwoven with that of Mahārāshṭra, yet, as from the most ancient times the Konkan was looked upon as a unit by itself and is distinguished from Mahārāshṭra by physical and topographical peculiarities, I have deemed it necessary to exclude the Konkan from treatment in this essay as far as possible.<sup>2</sup>

The Rāshṭrakūṭas of Malkhed wielded the sovereignty of Mahārāshṭra from about 750 A. D. to 973 A. D. Their dominions and those of the later Chālukyas of Kalyāṇi are often referred to (especially

<sup>1</sup> Aihole Inscription in I. A. VIII, p. 242.

कोंकणेषु यदादिष्टचण्डदण्डाम्बुवीचिभिः ।

उदस्तास्तरसा मौर्यपल्वलाम्बुसमृद्धयः ॥

<sup>2</sup> In the Purāṇas महाराष्ट्र is distinguished from अपरान्त and from the country between the नर्मदा and the तापी. In the रत्नकोश, महाराष्ट्र, वैदर्भ, कोंकण, नर्मदातटदेश and तापीतटदेश are distinguished. See Bom. G. Vol. I., part 2, p. 134, for this information. That अपरान्त usually means the Konkan admits of little doubt. The अर्थशास्त्र of कौटिल्य says that the quantity of rain that falls in अपरान्त is immeasurable as compared with the rainfall in Avanti and Āśmaka and places the अपरान्त and the Himalayan regions on a level as regards rainfall. In Kanheri Inscription No. 24 (A. S. W. I., Vol. V., p. 84) we read सिधे कलिअणिकाय भोजगिया अपरान्तिकाय दामिलाय लेणं पोढि च कणहसेले. Here we see that the husband of दामिला was भोजक the ruler of अपरान्त and that she hailed from कल्याण near modern Bombay. Asoka's 5th edict mentions the Āparānta: (आपरान्त), but whether he means the Konkan is not clear. The Milindapaṭha mentions Aparantaka (S. B. E., Vol. 36, p. 211). महाभारत, आदिपर्व Chapters 217-218 describes अर्जुन as going from गोकर्ण to अपरान्त, thence to प्रभास, thence to रैवतक and then to द्वारका. In the inscription of रुद्रदामन्, अपरान्त occurs as the name of a single country distinct from सुराष्ट्र and the other countries enumerated in it (A.S.W.I. Vol. II, p. 128). We saw above that the महावंश mentions अपरान्तक; कालिदास says that रघु, after conquering केरल (Malabar) received the submission of the अपरान्त king and then proceeded for the conquest of the पारसीक by the land route. See रघुवंश | IV, 52-59). From the description it is clear that according to कालिदास, अपरान्त was between the western ocean and the Sahya mountain (see Verse 58). The कामसूत्र of वात्स्यायन registers some peculiarities of Āparāntika women. By अपरान्त Dr. Fleet understands the Konkan, Northern Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch and Sind. (J. R. A. S., 1910 p. 427). But this opinion of Dr. Fleet seems to ignore the indications offered by the अर्थशास्त्र, the महाभारत, the रघुवंश and the inscription of रुद्रदामन.

in the grants of their opponents) as Raṭṭapāṭī or Raṭṭapāḍī 7½ lakh country.<sup>1</sup> There is a sharp conflict of views as to the meaning of this latter expression.<sup>2</sup> The Imperial Gazetteer (Vol. X, page 291, note) says that these numbers (occurring in such expressions as Raṭṭapāḍī 7½ lakh, Gangavāḍī 96,000, Noḷambavāḍī 32,000, Banavasi 12,000, Toragalū 6,000, Kuṇḍī 3,000, Konkan 900, etc.) refer to their revenue capacity or to the number of their Nads (or districts). Mr. Rice thinks that the numbers denote revenue value and apparently indicated *nishkas*. Mr. Aiyangar (Ancient India, p. 78, foot-note) thinks that these numbers either indicate the revenue or income or sometimes the quantity of seed required. But Mr. Aiyangar does not tell us the purpose for which the seed was required. Dr. Fleet is of opinion that the numbers refer to villages, in some cases grossly exaggerated. Mr. Narsimhachar (see J. R. A. S., 1912, p. 708) brings to notice a new inscription of 902 A. D. from Bandalike, which speaks of the Mahāsāmanta Lokateyarasa as governing 31,102 villages, comprising the Banawasi 12,000, the Palasige 12,000, and Mānyakheḍa 6,000, etc. The view of Dr. Fleet seems to me to be the right one. In a grant of the Śīlāra prince Aparājita of Thana, Konkan is expressly said to contain 1,400 villages.<sup>3</sup> We cannot say that taxes were usually collected in money; it was rather the reverse. Besides the numbers attached to various districts remain unchanged for centuries together. It cannot be said that the revenue never fluctuated for centuries; but it is very probable that the number of villages did not vary from century to century. Moreover, there is nothing to show what the standard of value was with reference to which these numbers were given and that that standard was uniform from Dahālā (Bundelkhand) to southern India.<sup>4</sup> Hence it is better to assume that the numbers refer to villages and hamlets. In that case Raṭṭapāḍī, the dominion of the Rāshṭrakūṭas, would be very extensive indeed and would stand for a country very much larger than Mahārāshṭra.

<sup>1</sup> See Bom. G. Vol. I., 2, p. 341, Note 2. In the खोपेटण grant of 1008 A. D., the second king of the later चालुक्यस at कल्याणी is described as ruling over रट्टपाटी and the records of his चोल opponent राजराजदेव describe the latter as the conqueror of the 7½ lakh country. See above on दक्षिणापथ. A spurious बाण inscription of Śake 261 uses the rather strange collocation 'Ruler of a 7½ lakh country containing 12,000 villages in the आन्ध्रमंडल' I. A., 15, p. 177.

<sup>2</sup> See J. R. A. S. 1912 p. 707 (Dr. Fleet).

<sup>3</sup> Vide E. I., Vol. III. pp. 267, 274 'चतुर्दशग्रामशतोपलक्षितकौकणान्तः-पाति.

<sup>4</sup> An inscription of Harihara in Mysore of the time of the Kalachurya Bijjala of Kalyāṇ speaks of the founder कृष्ण as having obtained possession of the 9 lakh Dahālā country, *i.e.*, Chedi in Central India. Bom. G. Vol. I., 2, p. 468.

## MOUNTAINS OF MAHĀRĀSHṬRA.

The Purāṇas contain long lists of the mountains and hills of India. The traditional number of the principal mountain ranges is seven.<sup>1</sup> Out of these we are concerned with the Vindhya and the Sahya. The Vindhya runs along the Narmadā and thus is on the northern border of Mahārāshṭra; while the Sahya furnishes the western boundary of Mahārāshṭra almost throughout. The Anugītā mentions these two mountains along with others.<sup>2</sup> The Vāyupurāṇa gives a list of subsidiary mountains,<sup>3</sup> one of which, Kṛishṇagiri, the modern Kanheri hill, may be mentioned here, although it falls outside the limits of Mahārāshṭra as defined above. The Brahmapurāṇa<sup>4</sup> (Chap. 27) gives a long list of mountains, none of which can be definitely located in Mahārāshṭra. The Bhāgavatapurāṇa also gives a very long list in prose (V, 19, 16). It mentions a Devagiri after Sahya. It is not clear by what name the Sātpurā range between the Narmadā and the Tāpī is referred to in the Purāṇas. It may be the Riksha Parvata, one of the seven principal ranges or it may have been included under the Vindhya. Mr. Nundolal Dey identifies the Vaidūrya mountain with the modern Satpura range.<sup>5</sup> The Rāmā-

<sup>1</sup> Vāyupurāṇa, Chap. 45, Verse 88.

<sup>2</sup> S. B. E., Vol. VIII, p. 346 (अनुगीता Chap. 28.) हिमवत्, पारियात्र, सद्य, विन्ध्य, त्रिकूटवत्, श्वेत, नील (modern Nilgiri), भास, कौष्ठवत्, महेन्द्र, गुरुस्कन्ध, मलयवत्, are mentioned as the principal among mountains. Is त्रिकूट the same as that mentioned by कालिदास in रघुवंश 4. 59, or is it the same as the त्रिरदिम (Tirahṇu in the Nasik Cave inscriptions) mount near Nasik?

<sup>3</sup> Vāyupurāṇa Chap. 45, vv, 89-92.

<sup>4</sup>
  
कोलाहलः सवैभ्राजो मन्दरो दर्दराचलः।
   
वातन्धयो वैद्युतश्च मैनाकः सुरसस्तथा ॥
   
तुङ्गप्रस्थो नागगिरिर्गोधनः पाण्डराचलः ॥
   
पुष्पगिरिर्वैजयन्तो रैवतोऽर्बुद एव च ।
   
ऋष्यमूकः सगोमन्थः ( न्तः v. l. ) कृतशैलः कृताचलः ।
   
श्रीपार्वतश्चकोरश्च शतशोऽन्ये च पर्वताः ॥ 27-274

<sup>5</sup> See his geographical dictionary of ancient and mediæval India, p. 7. Pāṇini mentions Vidūra 'विदूराळ्यः' (IV. 384) from which came the valuable stone वैदूर्य. पतञ्जलि's comment on this runs 'अयुक्तोयं निर्देशो न ह्यसौ विदूरात्प्रभवति किं तर्हि वालवायात्प्रभवति विदूरे संस्क्रियते &c.' Vol. II, p. 313. A mountain called वैदूर्यशिखर is described as being on the नर्मदा in the list of Western तीर्थसु in the वनपर्व (Chap. 89/6).

yaṇa in several places speaks of Sahya as a very extensive range.<sup>1</sup> Coming to epigraphical records we have a list of mountains in one of the Nāsik inscriptions of Gotamīputra. The mountains mentioned are Hīmavat, Meru, Mandara, Vijjha, Chhavata, Pārīchāta (Pārīyātra modern Aravalli range including Mount Abu), Sahya, Kaṇhagiri, Mancha, Siriṭana, Malaya, Mahida (Mahendra), Setagiri, and Chakora.<sup>2</sup> In several Nāsik inscriptions, the hill on which the Pandulena caves are excavated is called Tiraṇhu Pavata, 'Triraśmi Parvata' in Sanskrit.<sup>3</sup> In several inscriptions of Western India various donors are styled as coming from Sāḍagiri or Saḍagiri. It may stand for the Salsette Hills.<sup>4</sup> The hill on which the Kanheri Caves were excavated was called Kaṇhagiri or Kaṇhasela in the prakrit and कृष्णगिरि in Sanskrit.<sup>5</sup> In the cave temples of Western India, there are inscriptions mentioning several isolated hills; e.g., the hill near the Bedsa caves seems to have been called Mārakuḍa (Mārakūṭa in Sanskrit) and the hill Mānamoḍi near Junnar appears to have been designa-

<sup>1</sup> युद्धकाण्ड 4:37 'अपश्यन्त गिरिश्रेष्ठं सर्वं गिरिशतायुतम्'। See also verses 72, 76.

<sup>2</sup> See J. B. B. R. A. S. Vol. v, 41 and also Bom. G. Vol. 16, p. 550. विज्ञानवत् stands for विन्ध्यक्षवत्—the विन्ध्य and ऋक्षवत् mountains. The ऋक्षवत् seems to be a portion of the विन्ध्य near नर्मदा or the Sātpurā range. कालिदास mentions ऋक्षवत् as a mountain near नर्मदा (रघु V. 44). The ब्रह्मपुराण (see below) makes the rivers तापी, पयोष्णी, निर्विन्ध्या rise in the ऋक्ष. That पारियात्र was in Malva seems clear from the बृहत्संहिता 'मालवान्सभरुकच्छमुराष्ट्रान् लाटसिन्धुविषयप्रभृतींश्च । विक्रमार्जितधनोऽवति राजा पारियात्र-निलयः कृतबुद्धिः ॥ सप्ततिवर्षो मालव्योऽयं त्यक्ष्यति सम्यक्प्राणांस्तीर्थे ।' Chap. 69:11-12. Buhler prefers the form पारिपात्र. It is suggested in J. B. B. R. A. S. V. p. 51 that मच and सिरिठन (? स्त्रीस्तन) may be Nūlgiri. According to Bombay G. Vol. 16, p. 632 सिरिठन is श्रीशैल in Telingaṇa. What is सेटगिरि is not clear. Dr. Bhagvanlal takes it to be षट्गिरि. Is it श्रेष्ठगिरि or षष्टिगिरि? चकोर is also mentioned as a mountain in the passage of the ब्रह्मपुराण quoted above.

<sup>3</sup> See Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. 16 inscriptions Nos. 3, 5, 18, &c.

<sup>4</sup> See Burgess and Bhagvanlal's inscriptions from cave temples of Western India, p. 4 (Kuda Ins. No. 1) 'महाभोजीय सडगेरिय विजयाय पुनस महाभोजस मन्दवस &c.; the same words in inscription 9 (at p. 9 *ibid.*); but in No. 19 we read महाभोयस साडकरस सुदसणस दुहुतुय' &c. See also J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. V, pp. 170-71. Modern Salsette was called षट्पष्टि; *Vide* the inscription of the Konkan चक्रवर्ति अपरादित्यदेव of Śake 1109 (1187-88 A. D.), where the village Mahavali (modern Mahuli) was said to be included in षट्पष्टि (J. B. B. R. A. S. Vol. XII, p. 333).

<sup>5</sup> See A. S. W., I., Vol. V, p. 79 (Kanheri Ins. No. 15 of the time of गोतामिपुत्र सिरियञ्ज सातकणि); I. A., Vol. 13, p. 133 (Ins. of Śake 765; i.e., 843-44 A. D. of पुष्यशक्ति the महामामंत of Konkan (कृष्णगिरि)).



ted Mānamukaḍa.<sup>1</sup> The Buddhist Jātakas and other works in Pāli contain some passing notices of hills in the Deccan. In the story of the two merchants of Sunāparanta we read of a hill called Mudugiri on the seashore near Suppara (modern Sopara) on which Punna dwelt for some time, whence he removed to Mailigiri which was not far from Mudugiri.<sup>2</sup> The only other hill mentioned is Sachabadha on the northern water shed of the Narmadā when going from Sopara to Sewet (Śrāvastī). Ptolemy mentions seven mountains in Intra-gangetic India.<sup>3</sup> They are (1) Apokop, called Poinai Theon, said to be the Aravalli hills; (2) Mount Sardonyx (the present Sātpuda); (3) Mount Ouindion (Vindhya); (4) Bettigə, a peak of Malaya; (5) Adeisathron, to the west of which Ptolemy locates both Baithana (Paithana) and Tagara; (6) Ouxention, the eastern continuation of the Vindhya, which M'Crindle identifies with Rikshavanta; (7) Oroudian mountains, (which Yule identifies with Vaidōrya), the northern section of the Western Ghats. Kālidāsa when describing the conquering expeditions of Raghu refers to a hill Trikūṭa in Aparānta (Raghu 4'59). It is not possible to identify this hill. Dr. Bhagvanlal thought that Trikūṭa refers to certain hills near Junnar (B. G., Vol. I, p. I, page 57). To take Trikuṭa as the name of a city (as done in B. G., Vol. I, p. 2, page 13, note 5) in this passage does not seem to be correct.

As to mountain passes, very little information is available. But there can be no doubt that some of the present passes in the Western Ghats must have been also in use from ancient times. As we are told in the accounts of Greek writers that Barygaza (Broach), Souppara, Kalliena (Kalyan) and Semylla (Chaul) on the Western Coast were emporia of trade to which merchandise from the whole of India was brought for being carried to the marts of the West, and as we have stories of merchants proceeding from Sopara on the Konkan Coast to Śrāvastī, the passes that connect these coast towns with the cities above the Ghats must have been much used routes even before the Christian era. Merchandise must have flowed to Sopara through the Thal pass and must have connected it with Nasik; and the Malsej and Nana pass would have brought it in close communication with Junnar and Paitham. Inscriptions and cave remains at Kondana, Jambrug, and Ambivli in the Thana District and at Karle, Bhaja and Bedsa in the Poona District establish that the Bor pass was much

<sup>1</sup> See Burgess and Bhagvanlal's *cave temples of Western India* p. 26 (Bedsa No. I) and A. S. W. I., IV, p. 89, No. 2 and p. 46, (Junnar No. 14).

<sup>2</sup> See Hardy's *Manual of Buddhism* (2nd Ed.), p. 267 and Foulke's Article in I. A., Vol. 16, p. 49.

<sup>3</sup> See M'Crindle's Ptolemy, pp. 75-78.

resorted to for purposes of trade between 100 and 600 A. D. The same holds good of the Kumbharli pass connecting Chiplun and Dabhol with the ancient district of Karahātaka (modern Karad).

THE RIVERS OF MAHĀRĀSHTRA.

In the Mahābhārata we have perhaps the most copious list of the rivers of India.<sup>1</sup> But it is of doubtful authenticity. The Vāyu and Matsya Purānas agree remarkably in the list of rivers enumerated by them.<sup>2</sup> The Brahma Purāna had a similar but slightly different list before it.<sup>3</sup> The Padma Purāna (Chap. 6) enumerates the rivers of India in a confused way without specifying the mountains from which they rise. And so does the Bhāgavata Purāna in prose (V., 19-18). In an inscription of Ushavadāta, son-in-law of the Kshatrapa Nahapāna, (Nasik No. 10, and I. A. 12, p. 27 and J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. V., p. 49) we come across the rivers Bārṇāsā, Ibā, Pārādā, Damaṇa, Tāpī, Karabeṇā, and Dāhaṇukā, out of which the Tāpī alone falls within the limits of Mahārāshtra as defined above. In the Gaṇaratna-mahodadhī of Vardhamāna we meet with more than a dozen rivers ending in the affix 'vatī'; but unfortunately none of them can be unmistakably identified.<sup>4</sup>

We shall now take up the larger rivers of Mahārāshtra from the Narmadā southwards and then enumerate some of the lesser ones. The epigraphic records mention many small and insignificant streams which I shall pass over.

*Narmadā.*—The earliest reference seems to be in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa<sup>5</sup> where we read of a priest called Revottara Pātava Chākra Sthapati. Revā is another name for Narmadā.<sup>6</sup> We know

<sup>1</sup> भीष्मपर्व Chap. 9-14-36. The सभापर्व has a similar list (Chap. 9, 18-23).

<sup>2</sup> वायुपुराण Chap. 45 vv. 102-104 'तापी पयोष्णी निर्बन्धा मद्रा च निषधा नदी । वेन्वा ( v. l. वेष्वा ) वैतरणी चैव शितिबाहुः कुमुद्वती ॥ तोया चैव महागारौ दुर्गा चान्तशिला तथा । विन्ध्यपादप्रसूताश्च नयः पुण्यजलाः शुभाः ॥ गोदावरी भीमरथी कृष्णा वैष्णथ वञ्जुला । तुङ्गभद्रा सुप्रयोगा कावेरी च तथापगा ॥ दक्षिणापथनयस्तु सद्यपादाद्रिनिःसृताः ॥ ; See मत्स्यपुराण Chap. 114 vv. 27-29.

<sup>3</sup> ब्रह्मपुराण Chap. 20 vv. 11-13 'नर्मदा सुरमायाश्च नयो विन्ध्यविनिःसृताः । तापी पयोष्णी निर्बिन्ध्या कावेरीप्रमुखा नदीः । ऋक्षपादोद्भवा सेताः शुताः तापं हरन्ति याः । गोदावरी भीमरथी कृष्णवेण्यादिकास्तथा । सद्यपादोद्भवा नयः &c. See also Chap. 27.

<sup>4</sup> See गणरत्नमहोदधि (Eggeling!) p. 179.

<sup>5</sup> S. B. E. Vol. 44, p. 236, 269-272.

<sup>6</sup> But it is strange that the भागवतपुराण V. 19-18 (mentions the Revā and Narmadā) separately.

from Buddhist stories that Nāga kings on the Narmadā requested Buddha to leave his footprint, which is said to be still visible in the Yon country; and that from the river Buddha went to the rock Sachabhadha.<sup>1</sup> In the Vanaparva, the Narmadā is mentioned (Chap. 85'9). Ptolemy refers to the sources of the Nammados in the Ouindion range.<sup>2</sup> In the Brahma Purāṇa the Narmadā is said to spring from Vindhya, while the Matsya Purāṇa makes it rise from the Pāriyātra. The latter Purāṇa contains a Māhātmya of the river (Chap. 186 ff). In the Meghadūta Kālidāsa says that the Revā comes into view from the Āmra-Kūṭa hill and that it is to be seen straggling down the slopes of the Vindhya.<sup>3</sup> In the Saptasatī of Hāla, the author speaks of the Revā as possessing qualities that transcend those of other rivers.<sup>4</sup> The Bṛihatsaṃhitā mentions the Narmadā as under the influence of Mars.<sup>5</sup> The Amarakosha mentions several synonyms of Revā or Narmadā. Hiouen Tshang tells us that after crossing the Naimoto (Narmadā) we arrive at the kingdom of Polukiechepo (Bharukachha i. e., Broach).<sup>6</sup>

*Tāpī.*—In the Mahābhārata the river Tāpī seems to have been called Payoshnī. In the list of Tīrthas in the South, the highest praise is bestowed on the Payoshnī and it is spoken of as the river of King Nṛiga.<sup>7</sup> But the Purāṇas clearly distinguish between the three rivers Tāpī, Payoshnī and Nirvindhya. These three are said to spring from mountain Riksha according to the Brahma-Purāṇa; while the Matsya and Vāyu make them rise in the Vindhya. Ptolemy mentions the sources of a river Nanagouna as being in the Ouindion range.<sup>8</sup> M'Crindle (p. 158) identifies the Tāpī with the Nanagouna. The Tāpī is included in the list of rivers enumerated in the

<sup>1</sup> See Hardy's manual of Buddhism (2nd Ed), p. 215; I. A. Vol. 16, pp. 1, 3.

<sup>2</sup> M'Crindle's Ptolemy, p. 102.

<sup>3</sup> मेघदूत Verse 19 'रेवा इक्ष्यस्युपलविषमे विन्ध्यपादे विशीर्णाम् ॥

<sup>4</sup> आम बहला वणाली मुहला जलरङ्कुणी जलं सिसिरम् । अण्णणर्णं वि रेवाइ तह वि अण्णे गुणा केवि ॥ गाथासप्तशती VI. 78.

<sup>5</sup> Kern's बृहत्संहिता Chap. 16-9.

<sup>6</sup> Beal's Buddhist Records, Vol. II, p. 257.

<sup>7</sup> वनपर्व 88 'राजर्षेस्तस्य च सरिन्नृगस्य भरतर्षभ । रम्यतीर्था बहुजला पयोष्णी द्विजसेविता ॥ 4 अपि चात्र महायोगी मार्कण्डेयो महायशः । अनुवंश्यां जगौ गाथां नृगस्य धरणीपतेः ॥ 5 एकतः सरितः सर्वा गङ्गायाः सलिलोच्चयः । पयोष्णी चैकतः पुण्या तीर्थेभ्यो हि मता मम ॥ 9.

<sup>8</sup> M'Crindle's Ptolemy p. 103.

inscription of Ushavadāta (see above p. 637). The Gāthāsaptasāti speaks of the holy banks of the Tāpī (III, 39). The Bṛihatsamhitā speaks of the sweet waters of the Tāpī.<sup>1</sup> The Payoshnī is a feeder of the Tāpī which after running underground for some distance falls into the Tāpī at the town of Prakāśa, 25 miles north-west of Dhulia in the Khandesh district.<sup>2</sup> Nundolal Dey identifies the Nirvindhya with the Paingangā. But this does not seem to be correct. In the Meghadūta the poet tells us that the river Nirvindhya was to be met with on the road from Vidiśa (Bhilsa) to Ujjayinī.<sup>3</sup>

*Godāvari.*—This river surpasses in sanctity the Kṛishṇā and may be styled the most sacred river of Mahārāshtra. We have quoted several passages about the sacred land of the seven Godāvaris. The river Godāvarī is mentioned in the Suttanipāta as running through the country of Assaka (Aśmaka).<sup>4</sup> In the list of sacred places in the South, we find that the Godāvarī is mentioned first as a holy river (Vanaparva Chap. 88.2). In the Rāmāyaṇa we have frequent poetic descriptions of the scenery on the banks<sup>5</sup> of the Godāvarī. The Brahmapurāṇa devotes about a hundred Chapters (70-175) to the Godāvarī and the sacred places on it. In one place we are told that the banks of the Godāvarī are the most charming country in the world.<sup>6</sup> The Matsyapurāṇa also says the same.<sup>7</sup> The Saptasāti of Hāla refers to the river Golā at least a dozen times and is very enthusiastic in its praise. The Bṛihatsamhitā<sup>8</sup> says that the Godāvarī

<sup>1</sup> ये च पिबन्ति सुतोयां तापी ये चापि गोमतीसलिलम् ॥ बृहत्संहिता 16-12.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. G., Vol. XII, p. 466 note. But in the महाभारत it seems that the पयोष्णी is तापी itself, as the adjective समुद्रगा in the passage quoted above clearly indicates.

<sup>3</sup> मेघदूत Verse 29. 'निविन्ध्यायाः पथि भव रसाभ्यान्तरः संनिपत्य.'

<sup>4</sup> Fausböll's edition, Verse 977 and S. B. E., Vol. X part 2, p. 184.

<sup>5</sup> See अरण्यकाण्ड Chapters 15, 16, etc.

<sup>6</sup> ब्रह्मपुराण Chap. 27, verses 43-44 'सह्यस्य चोत्तरे यस्तु यत्र गोदावरी नदी । पृथिव्यामपि कृत्स्नायां स प्रदेशो मनोरमः ॥ गोवर्धनपुरं रम्यं भार्गवस्य महात्मनः ।'

See the same verses in मार्कण्डेय 57-34-35 and वायु 45. 112-113 (slight variations).

<sup>7</sup> मत्स्यपुराण 114, 37-39 'सह्यस्यानन्तरे चैते तत्र गोदावरी नदी । पृथिव्यामपि कृत्स्नायां स प्रदेशो मनोरमः ॥ यत्र गोवर्धनो नाम मन्दरो गन्धमादनः । रामप्रियार्थं स्वर्गीया वृक्षा दिव्यास्तयौषधीः ॥ भरद्वाजेन मुनिना प्रियार्थमवतारिताः । ततो पुष्पवरो देशस्तेन जज्ञे मनारमः ॥

is under the influence of Mars<sup>1</sup>. In the Buddhist story of Bāvai, who was the former Purohita of Mahākosala and then of Pasenadi, we are told that a residence was built for Bavāri on the Godāvāri when he wanted to become a recluse. Alberuni speaks of Mandagir on the banks of the Godāvāri, 60 farsakh (from Alispur it seems).<sup>2</sup> An inscription of the Yādava king, Rāmachandra, dated Śake 1193 (1271-72 A. D.) records a grant of the village of Vādāṭhāṇa on the northern bank of the Godāvāri and calls it the ornament of Seuṇa-deśa.<sup>3</sup> It seems that the territory watered by the Godāvāri was named सप्तगोदावर.<sup>4</sup>

*Krishnā.*—The Vishṇusmṛiti mentions a Tīrtha, the Southern Panchanada, by which the commentator Nandapaṇḍita understands the five rivers Kṛishṇā, Veṇā, Tungā, Bhadrā, and Koṇa.<sup>5</sup> The Mahābharāta speaks of the Kṛishṇaveṇa.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Hardy's Manuel of Buddhism p. 346.

<sup>2</sup> Alberuni (Sachau) Vol. I, p. 205.

<sup>3</sup> I. A. Vol. 14, pp. 314-315.

<sup>4</sup> 'सख्याया नदीगोदावरीभ्यां च' on अचप्रत्यन्वपूर्वात्सामलोद्भः' पा. V. 4-75. commented upon by काशिका. According to the Kāsika (Benares) the name of the country referred to by the rule is सप्तगोदावर. It is to be noted that the कथासरित्सागर (III 5-97) refers to the elephants of उदयन as having drunk the waters of the seven Godāvāris after he crossed the कावेरी and the मुरला 'यत्तस्य सप्तधा भिन्नं पपुगोदावरीपयः । मातङ्गास्तन्मदव्याजात्सप्तधैवामुचन्निव ॥'. The Mahābharāta, while dwelling upon the merit to be secured by bathing at various sacred places, comes to सप्तगोदावर after Śūrpārśka 'सप्तगोदावरे स्नात्वा नियतो नियताशनः । महापुण्यमवाप्नोति देवलोकं च गच्छति ॥' (वनपर्व Chap. 85, 44). In the वायुपुराण (77-19) सप्तगोदावर is mentioned as a तीर्थ 'सप्तगोदावरे चैव गोकर्णे च तपोवने । अश्वमेधफलं तत्र स्नात्वा च लभते नरः ॥' But in the बालरामायण of राजशेखर (Vol III of Benares Pandit for 1868-70) we are told in the 10th Act that the ओम्भ्रः dwelt in the seven गोदावरी, then the river कावेरी, and the country of महाराष्ट्र are described. सुश्रोवः—(दक्षिणतो दर्शयन्) देव सप्तगोदावरीतीरे भीमो भगवान्भर्गः । रामः—अत्रान्ध्रास्तव दक्षिणेन त इमे गोदावरीस्रोतसां सप्तानामपि वार्निधिप्रणयिनां द्वीपान्तराणि त्रिताः ॥ Verse 70.

<sup>5</sup> S. B. E., Vol. V p. 299.

<sup>6</sup> सभापर्व 9.20; भीष्मपर्व 9.28.

The Vāyupurāna and Bhāgavata mention the rivers Kṛishṇā and Veṇā separately ; while the Brahma and the Matsya combine them into one as Kṛishṇavenā.<sup>1</sup> The Veṇā and Kṛishṇā are mentioned in the Vishṇupurāna.<sup>2</sup> A grant of the Śīlāhāra chieftain Mārasimha of Śake 980 (1058-59 A. D.) speaks of the Kṛishṇavenā in the Mirinjadeśa (modern Miraj).<sup>3</sup> The village of Kuḍaladāmavāḍa ( Kurundvad in the S. M. country) on the confluence of the Kṛishṇavenī and Bheṇasī was granted by the Yādava Emperor Singhana in Śake 1136 (1214-15 A. D.).<sup>4</sup> The Vikramānakadevacharita calls it Kṛishṇavenī or Kṛishṇavenī.<sup>5</sup>

Among the lesser rivers the Veṇā deserves the first place. Pargiter takes the Kṛishṇavenā mentioned in the Vanaparva (Chap. 85:37) to be a tributary of the Veṇā (which he identifies with the Waingangā) north of Nagpur.<sup>6</sup> The Bṛihatsamhitā several times mentions the Veṇā or its banks and it gives us the interesting information that Vajra diamonds were found on the banks of the Veṇā.<sup>7</sup> The Brahma-purāna speaks (in Chap. 77:5) of the confluence of the Kṛishṇā, Bhīmarathī and Tungabhadrā as a very holy place conferring *mukti* on mortals.<sup>8</sup> The river Bhīmarathī appears to be the Bhīmā that falls into the Kṛishṇā.<sup>9</sup> The Bṛihatsamhitā calls it Bhīmarathā<sup>10</sup>. A village called Alandatīrtha on the southern bank of the Bhīmarathī was granted by the grandson of Satyāśraya (Pulakeśin I); see J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. II, pages 1, 11 and I. A., Vol. 19, pp. 303-304. The Kāśikāvṛitti (on Pāṇini, IV., 2, 85) mentions a river

<sup>1</sup> ब्रह्म. Chap. 20:13 and मत्स्य 114. 23... At ब्रह्म 27:35 we have कृष्णवेणा. The भागवत (V. 19) reads कृष्णावेण्या.

<sup>2</sup> Wilson's V. P. p. 184. The waters of the कृष्णा are described to be always salubrious in the विष्णुपु.

<sup>3</sup> Burgess and Bhagvanlal's Cave temples. p. 104-

<sup>4</sup> See J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. 12, p. 7.

<sup>5</sup> See IV, 36; XIV, 13 and 71.

<sup>6</sup> J. R. A. S. for 1894, pp. 231, 244.

<sup>7</sup> बृहत्संहिता Chap. 4, 26; 16. 9; 80. 6. 'वेणातटे विशुद्धं शिरीषकुसुमोपमं च कौशलकम्' ॥

<sup>8</sup> कृष्णा भीमरथी चैव तुङ्गभद्रा तु नारद । तिसृणां सङ्गमो यत्र तत्तीर्थं मुक्तिदं नृणाम् ॥

<sup>9</sup> See ब्रह्मपुराण Chap. 20. 13 and 27. 35; वायु 45. 104; मत्स्य 114. 29.

<sup>10</sup> Chap. 16.9.

Bhīmarathī. The river Bhīmarathī and Pauṇḍarikapura (Pandharpur) on it are mentioned in a grant of Krishṇayādava dated Śake 1170 (1249-50 A. D. in this case).<sup>1</sup> A grant of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Govinda III, dated Śake 730 (808-09 A. D.) speaks of the village granted, *viz.*, Rattajjuṇa having as its eastern boundary the river Sinhā.<sup>2</sup> This is the river Sinā, a tributary of the Bhīmā. The river Malaprahāri (modern Malaprabhā that falls into the Kṛishṇā) is mentioned in a Yādava inscription of Śake 1145 (1223-24 A. D.).<sup>3</sup>

The river Varadā (modern Wardhā in Berar) is said in the Mālavi-kāgnimitra to have been fixed as the boundary between the kingdoms of Yajnasena and Mādhasena by Agnimitra, the second Śunga sovereign. The Nalachampū speaks of a country called Varadātaṭa. The river Vainganga in the Central Provinces appears to have been referred to as Beṇṇa or Veṇā. In the Seoni copperplate of the Vākāṭaka Pravarasena II, we have a grant of the village of Brahmapuraka in Beṇṇā-Kārparabhāga. This district appears to have derived its name from the river Beṇṇā, which from the situation of the village granted and the place where the plate was found seems to be the Vaingangā. In the list of Tirthas in the Vanaparva the pilgrim's course is made to run along the Godāvarī to its junction with the Veṇā and then northwards to the junction of the Varadā with the Veṇā.<sup>4</sup>

#### POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

In the Aihoḷe inscription of 634 A. D. we are told that there were three Mahārāshṭras.<sup>5</sup> What these three main divisions of Mahārāshṭra were the inscription does not tell us. But it seems that Vidarbha, Mahārāshṭra proper (*i.e.*, the country from Khandesh to Satara) and Kuntala were the three countries intended to be designated as the three Mahārāshṭras. This surmise derives support from the fact that the limits of Mahārāshṭra as discussed above extended from the Narmadā to the Kṛishṇā. The fact that the Bālarāmāyaṇa of Rājasekhara groups the countries together lends further support to this surmise.<sup>6</sup> I have referred above to the notices of Vidarbha in the ancient Vedic literature. Vidarbha was a very powerful and prominent kingdom from ancient

<sup>1</sup> I. A. Vol. 14, p. 74.

<sup>2</sup> See I. A. Vol. VI, p. 68.

<sup>3</sup> J. B. B. R. A. S. Vol. 12, p. 24.

<sup>4</sup> See वनपर्व 85. 37-38.

<sup>5</sup> See I. A., Vol. VIII, page 241.

<sup>6</sup> See above p. 640.

times.<sup>1</sup> The poets of Vidarbha surpassed those of any other part of India, and their style came to be called Vaidarbhi even so early as the 6th Century A.D.<sup>2</sup> We hear the echo of a war between the Magadha Emperors and Vidharbha in the Mālavikāgnimitra of Kālidāsa. Agnimitra, the son of Pushyamitra, the first king of the Śunga dynasty, reigned at Vidiśā in the second and third quarters of the second Century B.C. He proposed marriage with Mālavikā, whose brother Mādhavasena had a quarrel with his cousin Yajnasena, king of Vidarbha. When Mādhavasena was on his way to Vidiśā in Malva, Yajnasena's general imprisoned him, but his councillor Sumati and sister Mālavikā escaped. Agnimitra demanded the release of Mādhavasena; but Yajnasena agreed to do so only on condition that his wife's brother, (styled Mauryasachiva in the drama) kept in imprisonment by Agnimitra, be released. Agnimitra vanquished Yajnasena and Vidarbha was divided between Mādhavasena and Yajnasena,

<sup>1</sup> The महाभारत mentions the वैदर्भs among fighters in the great war. विदर्भ occurs in the list of countries in the भीष्मपर्व (9. 64.). In the शान्तिपर्व (272.3.) we are told that विदर्भ was a very religious nation 'राष्ट्रे धर्मोत्तरे श्रेष्ठे विदर्भेष्वभवद् द्विजः ।' In the मत्स्यपुराण Chap. 44, we learn that King Jyāmagha had a wife Chaitrā from whom was born विदर्भ, whose sons were ऋथ, कैशिक and लोमपाद (v. 36). कैशिक had a son चिदि from whom the चैद्य kings took their name (v. 37). In the भागवतपुराण (9.24) we read that विदर्भ had three sons कुश, ऋथ and रोमपाद, the 5th in descent from the latter being चेदि. In the विष्णुपुराण (Wilson, Vol. 4, p. 67 ff.) we are told that विदर्भ had three sons ऋथ, कैशिक and लोमपाद, ऋथ was the ancestor of the भोजs, कैशिक was the father of चेदि, the progenitor of the चैद्य kingss. In the हरिवंश (Langlois, Vol. I, p. 165) विदर्भ is similarly made father of ऋथ, कैशिक and लोमपाद; but it makes चेदि the son of a second कैशिक, great grandson of लोमपाद. In the Vedabdhajātaka (Cowell's Jātakas, Vol. I, p. 121) a charm called Vedabha is said to have been known to a ब्राह्मण whose pupil the बोधिसत्व was. Both are said to have come to the country of Cheti (चेदि ?) and met with 500 robbers. Kālidāsa uses the word ऋथकैशिक (रघुवंश 5. 39, 61 and 7. 29) for the people of विदर्भ. From Kālidāsa's description it appears that the नर्मदा had to be crossed while going from उत्तरकोसल to the capital of विदर्भ (which was कुण्डिन according to रघु 7'33).

<sup>2</sup> काव्यादर्श I. 40. अस्त्यनेको गिरां मार्गः सूक्ष्मभेदः परस्परम् । तत्र वैदर्भगौडीयौ वण्येते प्रस्फुटान्तरौ ॥



the Varadā (modern Vardha river) being the boundary between their kingdoms. The Daśa-kumāra-charita, (VIII Uchhhvāsa) mentions six feudatory kingdoms of Vidarbha, *vis.*, Āsmaka, Kuntala, Murala, Richika, Konkāṇa and Sāsikya (Is it Nāsikya?). The Bhojas ruled in Vidarbha (Raghuvamśa, V., 39-40 and Daśa-kumāra-charita VIII). Even the Mahābhārata tells us that Bhishmaka king of the Bhojas in Bhojakaṭa, and called Lord of Dākṣiṇātyas submitted to Jarāsandha.<sup>1</sup> The Bhārhut Stupa has an inscription commemorating a donation from a nun of Bhojakaṭaka.<sup>2</sup> The Bhojakata<sup>3</sup> kingdom is mentioned in the Chammak copper-plate of the Vākātaka Mahārāja Pravarasena II.<sup>4</sup> Thus we see that from very ancient times Vidarbha (modern Berar and the country beyond it on almost all sides) was an independent and powerful kingdom, but during the time when the Chālukyas of Badāmi, the Rāshtrakūṭas of Mānyakheṭa and the Yādavas of Deogiri wielded sovereign power, Vidarbha<sup>5</sup> came to form part of Mahārāshṭra.

The country of Kuntala was also well known from very ancient times. Its exact boundaries are a matter of great difficulty. Dr. Burgess says that<sup>6</sup> Kuntala stretched from the Narmadā in the north to somewhere about Tungabhadrā (or further) in the south, having the Arabian Sea for its border on the west, and reaching the Godāvarī and the Eastern Ghauts on the north-east and south-east. But these boundaries are much too exaggerated, as they would make Kuntala embrace the whole of the peninsula except the southernmost part of it and would leave no room for Mahārāshṭra or would make

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<sup>1</sup> See सभापर्व 14' 21-22 "चतुर्थमाङ्गमहाराजो भोज इन्द्रसखो बली । विद्या-बलाद्यो व्यजयत् सपाण्ड्यक्रयकैशिकान् ॥ आता यस्याकृतिः शूरो जामदग्न्यसमोऽभवत् । स भक्तो प्रागथं राजा भीष्मकः परवीरहा ।" सभापर्व (Chap. 31-63) describes how सहदेव came in his career of conquest to भीष्मक king of भोजकट.

<sup>2</sup> Bharhut Stūpa (Cunningham), p. 123.

<sup>3</sup> V. A. Smith identifies भोजकट with the fort of Gavūgd near Elichpur, J. R. A. S., 1914, p. 330.

<sup>4</sup> Cor. I, Vol. III, p. 235.

<sup>5</sup> The modern name Varhāṭa seems to connect itself with Varadātata. In the Nala-champū of त्रिविक्रमभट्ट we read 'वीरपुरुषं तदेतद्वरदातटनामकं महाराष्ट्रम् । दक्षिण-सरस्वती सा वडति विदर्भा नदी यत्र ॥' 666. It is possible that the word महाराष्ट्र is used here as the name of a country and then the poet's meaning would be that that portion of महाराष्ट्र called वरदातट is a land of heroes.

<sup>6</sup> A. S. W. I., Vol. III, p. 73.

the latter its sub-division. But we have seen that Mahārāshtra was a separate country from at least the 5th Century A. D., and that Badāmi was its capital in the 7th Century. In my opinion, Kuntala may be roughly described as the country from the Bhimā and Kṛishṇā to some distance beyond the Tungabhadrā and included Kolhapur and the other Southern Mahratha States such as Miraj, Belgaum and Dharwar districts, a portion of the Nizam's dominions and of the Mysore State and North Canara. It will be seen from the quotations given below that the modern districts of Belgaum and Dharwar were the heart of Kuntala. Mr. Rice defines Kuntala as the country between the Bhimā and the Vedavati, bounded on the west by the Ghauts and including the Shimoga and Chitaldurg districts of Mysore, Bellary, Dharwar and Bijapur and certain tracts in the Nizam's dominions.<sup>1</sup> According to Dr. Fleet Kuntala included Banavasi in North Canara, Belgaum and Harihar in Mysore, Hampi or Vijayanagar in the Bellary district; to the north of these places Hāngal, Lakshmeshwar, Lakkunḍī, Gadag in Dharwar; further to the north Belgaum, Saundatti, Manoli, Konnur in the Belgaum district; Paṭṭadakal, and Aihole in Bijapur and still more to the North Terdala in the Sangli State, Bijapur itself and Kalyānī (see Bom. G., Vol. 1, part 2, p. 431). When the Vakāṭakas, the Chālukyās, the Rāshṭrakūṭas and the Yādavas were at the height of their power, Kuntala formed part of their dominions and so came under Mahārāshtra.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Mysore and Coorg from the inscriptions, p. 3 (1909) quoted in J. R. A. S. (1914), p. 339.

<sup>2</sup> In the महाभारत, कुन्तल is referred to: भौष्मपर्व 9.59. One of the inscriptions at Ajanta recites that the वाकाटक king पृथिवीषेण, son of रुद्रसेन, conquered कुन्तल and that another वाकाटक king हरिषेण conquered कुन्तल, अवन्ति कलिङ्ग, कोसल, त्रिकूट, लाट and आन्ध्र (Burgess and Bhagwanlal's cave temples, p. 70; J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. VIII, p. 57; A.S.W. I, IV, p. 124; J. R. A. S. 1914, pp. 324, 327). The कामसूत्र of वात्स्यायन (Chap. 3, p. 154) refers to a कुन्तलशातकर्णि 'कर्तर्या कुन्तलः शातकर्णिः शातवाहनो महादेवीं मलयवतीं (जघान)' We have seen above that according to the दशकुमारचरित कुन्तल was under the kings of विदर्भ. The Yewūr inscription of the चालुक्यविक्रमादित्य or त्रिभुवनमल्ल dated Śaka 999 (A. D., 1077-78) informs us that through कुन्तल flowed the कृष्णवेणी. 'विख्यातकृष्णवेणीतैलरनेहोपलब्धसरलत्वः । कुन्तलविषयो नितरां विराजते मल्लिकामोदः ॥' मयूरवर्मा mentioned as the first of the कदम्ब kings of Banavāsi is said to have brought 18 ब्राह्मणः from Ahichchhatra and established them in कुन्तल, which

As for the part of the country excluding Vidarbha and Kuntala as defined above, we are confronted by several names. It seems that a portion of modern Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and part of Berar and the Nizam's dominions went by the name of Āsmaka in very ancient times. In the Suttanipāta, the country of Assaka (Āsmaka) is placed on the banks of the Godāvārī.<sup>1</sup> The Dīghanikāya speaks of the earth being divided into 7 territories, one of which was Assaka with its capital Potana<sup>2</sup> (is it Paithan?). One of the Nasik inscriptions of Gotamīputra, in the list of countries conquered by that king, separately mentions Asaka (Āsmaka), Anūpa (Capital Māhishmatī on the Narmadā, see Raghuvamśa, 6, 37 and 43) and Vidabha (Vidarbha).<sup>3</sup> In the Chullakālingajātaka (Cowell, Vol. III, p. 1, No. 301) a king Assaka of Potali in the Assaka country is referred to.<sup>4</sup> In the Ajanta caves there is an inscription which reads 'for the spiritual benefit of Bhavvirāja, the minister of the very glorious Āsmakarāja, . . . also for the good of his mother and father, did Buddhahadra cause this Sugata's abode to be constructed.'<sup>5</sup> In the Daśakumāracharita the

included Banavāsī (I. A., Vol. X, pp. 250 and 257). In an inscription of Gomka dated Śake 1045 (1123-24 A.D.) we read 'There where Bharatavarsha appears is situated, appears full of charms, the great country of Kuntala; and in that land shines the great district called Kūṇḍī and in the heart of this district, the Teridāla (twelve shines), etc.' (I. A., Vol. 14, p. 21). Teridāla is a town in modern Sangli State. An inscription, dated Śake 1069 (1147-48 A. D.) makes Narugunda (in the modern Navalgund Taluka of Dharwar district) one of the 18 Agrahāras in the district of Belvoḷa in कुन्तल. An inscription dated Śake 1110 (1187-88 A. D. in this case) refers to Toragaḷe as situated near the river मलप्रहारी and as a district of कुन्तल (I. A., Vol. XII, p. 98). The यादव वीरबल्लाल of Halebid in Mysore is said to have fought with the Deogiri Yādava, Jaitrasimha at Lakkigūṇḍi (now Lakkundi in Dharwar district), to have defeated him and to have secured कुन्तल (I. A., Vol. II, p. 300, the inscription is dated 1114 Śake, i.e., 1192-93 A.D.) A Ratta inscription of Śake 1151 (1229-30 A. D.) speaks of the district of Kūṇḍī as part of कुन्तल (J. B. B., R. A. S., Vol. X, p. 273) and places Sugandhavarti (modern Saundatti) in the midst of the plain of the Kūṇḍī 3,000 (p. 281). A grant of the Yādava Kanhara dated Śake 1171 (1249-50 A. D.) makes Huvvalli (modern Hubli) a part of the district of Kūṇḍī in कुन्तल. Why the country was called कुन्तल cannot be definitely explained. I suggest a tentative explanation. The warriors from this country were fond of or experts in wielding the कुन्त (lance) or perhaps the men of that country were fond of long hair.

<sup>1</sup> See Fausböll's Edition, Vol. V, 977, and S. B. E., X (2nd part), p. 184; also Hardy's Manual, p. 346.

<sup>2</sup> See J. R. A. S. (1907), p. 653, whence the references are taken.

<sup>3</sup> J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. V., pp. 35, 41; Bom., G., Vol. 16, pp. 541, 550.

<sup>4</sup> Is Potali the same as Potana above?

<sup>5</sup> J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. VII, No. 22, pp. 61-62, and Burgess and Bhagwanlal's cave temples, pp. 77-78.

Aśmaka chief is spoken of as a neighbour of Vidarbha and as fighting with the king of the latter on the Narmadā.<sup>1</sup> From Bhāmahā's work on rhetoric we learn that a poem called Aśmakavaṃśa was claimed to have been composed in the Vaidarbha style.<sup>2</sup> In the Bṛihatsaṃhitā, Aśmaka is mentioned several times, sometimes along with Tripura or Vidarbha.<sup>3</sup> From all these data, we come to the conclusion that from the centuries preceding the Christian era up to the 6th century A. D., at all events, the country from Khandesh up to the Godāvārī was called Aśmaka ; probably had Paithan as its capital and included Ajanta in it.<sup>4</sup> We shall see later on that the Andhrabṛītyas or Śātavāhanas, whose capital was originally at Dhanakaṭaka (Dharnikotta or Amravati on the Kṛishṇā) found it necessary to have a capital at Paithan in the west in order to be better able to stem the rising tide of Kshatrāpa aggression.

The same country or at least a large portion of it came to be called *Seuṇadeśa* in later times under the Yādavas. A Yādava chief named *Seuṇachandra*, son of *Dṛiḍhprahāra* and grandson of *Subāhu*, is said to have given his name to this country and founded the city of *Seuṇapura* in *Sindinera* <sup>5</sup> (modern *Sinnar* in the *Nasik* district) in a grant, dated Śake 991 (1069-70 A.D.). An inscription of the Yādava *Rāma-*

१ ' सर्वथा नयज्ञस्य वसन्तभानोरश्मकेन्द्रस्य हस्ते राज्यमिदं ( विदर्भ-  
राज्यम् ) पतितम् ।' and then ' अथ वसन्तभानुर्भानुवर्माणं नाम वान-  
वास्यं प्रोत्साहानन्तवर्मणा व्यग्राहयत् । . सर्वसामन्तेभ्यश्चाश्मकेन्द्रः प्रागु-  
पेत्यास्य प्रियतरोऽभूत् । अपरोऽपि सामन्ताः समगंसत । गत्वा चाभ्यर्णे  
नर्मदारोधसि न्यविशन् । तस्मिंश्चावसरे महासामन्तस्य कुन्तलपतेरवन्ति-  
देवस्य . . अश्मकेन्द्रस्तु कुन्तलपतिमेकान्ते समभ्यधत् । . . तदावां  
संभूय मुरलेशं वीरसेनमृचीकेशमेकवीरं कौकणपतिं कुमारगुप्तं सासि-  
क्यनाथं च नागपालमुपजपाव ' ।

२ ' ननु चाश्मकवंशादि वैदर्भमिति कथ्यते । कामं तथास्तु प्रायेण  
संज्ञेच्छातो विधीयते ॥ ' भामह I. ३३.

<sup>3</sup> Chap. 5-39 ( त्रिपुर ) ; 9-27 ( विदर्भ ) .

<sup>4</sup> Dr. Bhagwanlal identified Aśmaka with Khandesh ; *vide* I. A., Vol. 16, pp. 98, 99.

<sup>5</sup> I. A., XII, p. 119. *Sindinera* seems to be the same as *Sindinagara* said to be the capital in the *Kalabudruk* grant of *Bhillama III*, dated Śake 948 (1025 A. D. in this case); see I. A. Vol. 17, pp. 117, 120.

chandra, dated Śake 1193 (1271-72 A. D.), records a grant of the village of Vādāthāṇa on the northern bank of the Godāvārī and calls it the ornament of Seuṇadeśa.<sup>1</sup> In the Vratakhṇḍa of Hemādri, we are told that Deogiri was situated in Seuṇadeśa and that the latter was on the confines of Daṇḍākāraṇya.<sup>2</sup> The Pratāparudra Yaśobhūṣhaṇa speaks of the Yādava kings of Seuṇadeśa.<sup>3</sup> The Kākatiya king Pratāparudra (1295-1323 A.D.) is said to have vanquished the Yādava king of Sevaṇa, that had crossed the Gautamī river (Godāvārī). From this it appears that Seuṇadeśa extended from the Godāvārī northwards to Degiri (modern Daulatabad).<sup>4</sup>

Before proceeding further, it is better to say a few words on the terms used to denote the divisions and sub-divisions of a country in our authorities. The commonest or most usual term for a country is Deśa as in Seuṇadeśa. Another generic term for a country met with in the Purāṇas and other Sanskrit works (like the Daśakumara-charita) is Janapada.<sup>5</sup> The Amarakośa gives Deśa, Janapada and Vishaya as synonyms.<sup>6</sup> It must be said at the outset that

<sup>1</sup> I. A., Vol. 14, pp. 314-15. Between Seuṇachandra and Bhīllama, III, six kings intervened.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. G. vol. I, part 1, pp. 231 and 512. At page 231 it is suggested that the name सेउणदेश is preserved in the modern Khandesh between which, it is said, there is a close resemblance. One fails to see how सेउण came to be converted into खान. Is it possible that Khandesh was so named after the King Kanha Śādavāhana (See Nasik Inscription No. 22) or better still after Kanhara Yādava of Deogiri (see J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. IX, p. 246, for a grant of his). It may be that the country came to be so called on account of its dark soil (कृष्णदेश changed into कृष्णहदेश from which Khandesh is an easy corruption.)

“ रे रे सेवण कस्तवायमनिदपूर्वोद्य गर्वो महानुत्तीर्णा किल येन गौतमनदी प्राप्तोसि मृत्योर्मुखम् । एषा काकतिवीररुद्र इति किं नाश्रावि सप्ताक्षरी प्रक्षुभ्यप्रतिपक्षपार्थिवमहाभूतग्रहोच्चाटनी ” ॥ रसप्रकरण p. 146 of the Balamanoramā series; ‘ राज्ञो यादववंशपार्थिवमणेः प्रख्यातशौर्यश्रियस्त्वङ्गतुङ्गतुङ्गसैन्यमहतो मानैकवित्तस्य च । सद्यो रुद्रनरेन्द्रनायकचमूनाथेन केनाप्यधिक्षिप्तस्याचरितानि सेवणपतेर्जानाति सा गौतमी ॥ ’ अलङ्कारप्रकरण p. 316. In another place we have ‘ प्राप्तव्रणाः सेवणाः ’ p. 133-

<sup>3</sup> See the remarks of Dr. Fleet in I. A., Vol. 30, p. 518.

<sup>5</sup> See e.g. वायुपुराण, Chap. 45, 109; मत्स्य 114; ब्रह्मपुराण 27, 54.

<sup>6</sup> नीवृञ्जनपदो देशविषयो तूपवर्तनम्.

ancient usage is not uniform in the employment of terms denoting a country and its sub-divisions. I shall try to give what appears to be the general usage about each term and note the exceptions if any.<sup>1</sup> In doing so I shall illustrate my remarks by naming most of the known sub-divisions of Mahārāshṭra.

In epigraphic records we often come across the words ' Rāshṭrapati ' (ruler of a province), ' Vishayapati ' (lord of a district) and ' Grāmakūṭa ' (head of a village).<sup>2</sup> From the order in which the terms occur it is clear that Rāshṭra is a division larger than Vishaya.<sup>3</sup> In the inscriptions of Southern India we meet with the terms Maṇḍalam, Nāḍu and Ur (township) which correspond to Rāshṭra, Vishaya and Grāma. The word Maṇḍala is often employed in the same sense as Deśa or Rāshṭra, e.g., in Mahishamaṇḍala (for which, see above p. 621.) But the Sahyādrīkhaṇḍa, that hangs loosely on to the Skandapurāṇa, says that a Deśa comprises 100 villages, that a Maṇḍala is equal to four Deśas and that a Khaṇḍa comprehends a hundred Maṇḍalas.<sup>4</sup> At all events Maṇḍala was larger in extent than Vishaya or Bhukti.<sup>5</sup> The term Deśa, though generally applied to such large tracts as Mahārāshṭra, Karnāṭaka, is sometimes used for small ones. For example in a grant found at Goa, dated Śake 532 (610-11 A.D.) the district of

<sup>1</sup> See Dr. Fleet's note on these terms for political divisions in Corpus I, vol. III., p. 32, n. 7.

<sup>2</sup> See I. A., Vol. VIII., p. 20 (grant of चालुक्य त्रिभुवनमल्लदेव, dated Śake 999, i.e., 1077-78 A.D. and I. A., 12, pp. 249, 252 (grant of राष्ट्रकूट गोविन्द V, dated Śake 855, i.e., 933-34 A.D.).

<sup>3</sup> The term राष्ट्र seems to have sometimes been applied to territories that could not have been very large. For example, गोपराष्ट्र, the present Nasik District (for which see above). But in a grant गोपराष्ट्र itself is termed a विषय (J. B. B. R. A. S., II., p. 1, 12). The Milindapaṇḍita (about 430 A. D.) mentions countries called Nikumbharattham and Vilātarattham (S. B. E., Vol. 15, p. 43). The latter cannot be identified. The former was probably Khandesh. We have inscriptions of a Nikumbhavaṃśa that began to reign in Khandesh about 1000 A. D. See I. A., Vol. VIII, p. 39.

<sup>4</sup> ' शतग्रामो भवेदेशो देशचत्वारि मण्डलम् । शतमण्डलं भवेत्खण्डं नवखण्डा च भेदिनी ' ॥ सहायद्रिखण्ड (Ed. Gerson Da Cunha) उत्तरार्ध Chap. 4. The सहायद्रिखण्ड is, it must be admitted, a very late work and is not of much authority in settling questions of ancient History and Geography. From the Cambay plate of A. D. 930, we see that मण्डल was a sub-division of Deśa (E. I., Vol. VII, p. 40). ' लाटदेशखेटकमण्डलान्तर्गत-काविकामहारथानविनिर्गतय. '

<sup>5</sup> I. A., Vol. 15, p. 107, where ' Pāniyakagrāma in the Srāvastibhukti, belonging to the Vālyikā-vishaya in ' श्रावस्तीमण्डल ' is referred to.

Kheṭāhara (modern Khed in the Ratnagiri district) is termed <sup>1</sup> Deśa. Similarly we have the term Deśa applied to the tract about Mirinja or Mairinja (modern Mira) and Kuṇḍī (modern Belgaum and Dharwar).<sup>2</sup> We have seen above that Vishaya is a division less than a Maṇḍala and it seems that it was less than a Deśa.<sup>3</sup> The term Vishaya is, however, often applied to such large tracts as the Konkaṇa.<sup>4</sup> We find the terms Deśa and Vishaya indiscriminately applied to the same tract of country.<sup>5</sup> Vishaya seems to have been a larger division than Āhāra<sup>6</sup> and Patha or Pathaka.<sup>7</sup> The exact relationship between Vishaya and Bhukti is not quite clear. Bhukti is certainly less than a Maṇḍala.<sup>8</sup> In some places it seems that Bhukti was larger than Vishaya.<sup>9</sup> Whatever the relationship may be, there are indications that Bhukti was comparatively a small division. In the Sāmangad grant of Rāshṭrakūta Dantidurga, dated Śake 675 (753-54 A. D.), we meet with Koppara 500 as a Bhukti.<sup>10</sup> In the Paithan plates of A. D. 794 we read of a grant by the Rāshṭrakūta

<sup>1</sup> J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. X, pp. 348, 365.

<sup>2</sup> See J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XIII, p. 1 (grant of the Silāhāra Mahāmaṇḍalesvara Gaṇḍarāditya, dated Śake 1032, *i.e.* 1110-11 A. D.) for मिरिञ्जदेश; I. A., Vol. 16, pp. 15, 24 (Kauthem grant of विक्रमादित्य II, dated Śake 930) for कूण्डीदेश.

<sup>3</sup> A grant of राष्ट्रकूट गोविन्द III, dated Śake 730 has 'नासिकदेशीयवटनगरविषया-न्तर्गतः अंबकग्रामः' (I. A., Vol. 11, p. 155, 159).

<sup>4</sup> See for कौकणविषय (I. A., Vol. 13, pp. 65, 67) a grant of the राष्ट्रकूट अकालवर्ष कुष्णराज, dated Śake 810 *i.e.*, 888-89 A.D., and I. A., XI., p. 293, for a quotation from the गणधरसार्धशतक in Prakrit (कुंकुणविसय, &c.)

<sup>5</sup> We have a Karahātakūṇḍī-vishaya. (See Burgess and Bhagwanlal's Cave Temple, p. 102); while we had कूण्डीदेश also above.

<sup>6</sup> See J. B. B. R. A. S. Vol. 16, pp. 1, 3 where in the Naosari grant we read 'ठाहरिकाविषयान्तर्गतकण्डवलाहारविषये.'

<sup>7</sup> I. A. Vol. XV, p. 140, speaks of a 'टिक्करिकाग्राम' in the प्रतिष्ठानभुक्ति and attached to the काशीपारपथक which belonged to the 'वाराणसीविषय.'

<sup>8</sup> See I. A., Vol. 15, p. 107 quoted above.

<sup>9</sup> See Cor. I., III, p. 213, the Deo-Baranark Inscription of Jivitagupta II., where we have a बालवीविषय in नगरभुक्ति. See I.A., Vol. 21, p. 97, where the Āmṅāchhi grant of Vighrahapāladēva III records a gift of some land in Kotivarsha-vishaya in the Puṅḍra-vardhana Bhukti; the Mungir plate of Devapāladēva in the same volume (p. 253) records a grant of the village of Meshika in the Krimilāvishaya of the Shrinagarabhukti.

<sup>10</sup> I. A., XI, 108.

king Govinda III of a village named Limbārāmikā in the Sārāka-cheppa twelve in Pratiśṭhāna-bhukti. (E. I., Vol. III, p. 103). As the Godāvāri is one of the boundaries of the village granted, Pratiśṭhāna-bhukti here means the district round Paithan. In the Rādhanpur grant of Rāshtrakūta Govind III of Śake 730 (807 A. D. in this case) we read of a Rāsiyana-bhukti <sup>1</sup> (Modern Rāsin in the Ahmednagar district). The word Bhoga (derived from the same root as Bhukti) was employed to denote a territorial division. The Satara copper-plate of Vishṇuwardhana I (the founder of the eastern Chālukyas) registers a grant of the village of Alandatīrtha in the Śrīnilayabhoga, on the north of the Agrahāra of Aṇopalya and on the south bank of the river Bhīmarathī (I. A., Vol. 19, pp. 303, 304). Dr. Fleet identifies Alandatīrtha with Alundah, five miles north-east of Bhor and not with Ālandi in the Poona district which is on the north bank of the Indrāyani. An Āhāra as a sub-division was less than a Vishaya as we have seen and larger than a Pathaka. A grant of Śīladitya VII dated in 447 of the Gupta-valabhi era (*i.e.* 766-67 A.D.) speaks of a village Mahilābali in Uppalaheṭapathaka in Śrīkhetākāhāra (modern Kaira district in Gujrat).<sup>2</sup> Besides the abovementioned Khetākāhāra in Gujrat, we find the following Āhāras, *viz.*, Govardhana <sup>3</sup> (modern Nasik district), Kāpura <sup>4</sup> (probably on the sea coast in Konkān), Sopāraka <sup>5</sup> (modern Sopara near Bombay), Māmala <sup>6</sup> (modern Māval in the Poona district), Kheṭa <sup>7</sup> (modern Khed in the Ratnagiri district). It will have been noticed that many of these divisions termed Āhāra go so back as the first century of the Christian era. Patha or Pathaka was less than Vishaya and Āhāra. We come across a Paiṭhānpatha <sup>8</sup> (modern Paithan), a Kālāpakapathaka in Surāshṭra <sup>9</sup> (modern Kathiawar), a Kāshīpārapathaka in Vārāṇasīvishaya, <sup>10</sup> and Uppalaheṭapathaka <sup>11</sup> in the Kaira district. Sthālī seems to have been a division

<sup>1</sup> I. A., VI, 59.

<sup>2</sup> See Cor. I., III, p. 171.

<sup>3</sup> Nasik Inscriptions No. 3, Bom. G., Vol. 16, p. 555.

<sup>4</sup> Nasik Inscriptions No. 12, Bom. G., Vol. 16, p. 572.

<sup>5</sup> A. S. W. I., Vol. V, p. 76 (Kanheri Inscriptions No. 5).

<sup>6</sup> In an inscription at Karlem, dated in the 19th year of Vāsishṭhīputra's time for which see J. B. B. R. A. S., V. p. 54, Vol. 18, p. 462.

<sup>7</sup> See J. B. B. R. A. S. Vol. X, p. 365, grant of the village of Kārellikā by the ruler of Revatīdvīpa, dated Śake 532 (610-11 A.D.).

<sup>8</sup> Kanheri Inscriptions No. 5, A. S. W. I., V., p. 76.

<sup>9</sup> I. A. Vol. VI, p. 15 (grant of ध्रुवसेन II of Valabhi, dated in बलभिसंवत् 310 *i.e.*, 629-30 A.D.); J. B. B. R. A. S. Vol. X, p. 79 (a grant of धरसेन III of बलभि era 326 *i.e.*, 645-46 A.D.).

<sup>10</sup> I. A., Vol. 15, p. 140.

<sup>11</sup> See above.



larger than Peṭha.<sup>1</sup> In the Khoh copper plate of Mahārāja Samkshobha of the Gupta era 209 (528-29 A. D.), we meet with a Maṇināgapeṭha. Paṭṭa seems to have been a term for a division of a country. A copper plate of Mahārāja Hastin of the Gupta year 163 (482-83 A. D.) records a grant of Korparikāgrahāra in 'Uttarapaṭṭa'.<sup>2</sup> Santaka seems to have been another territorial subdivision.<sup>3</sup> Bhāga as a term for a territorial division occurs in the Seoni copper plate of the Vākātaka Mahārāja Pravarasena II, where we read of a Venṅākārparabhāga<sup>4</sup> (which must have been near modern Elichpur). Kampaṇa<sup>5</sup> (sometimes written as Gampaṇa) as a term for a division occurs very frequently. We read of a Kundarige Kampaṇa which formed part of the Kūṅḍi 3,000. A grant of the Kādamba Jayakeśin I of Goa speaks of a Kampaṇa called Kālagiri.<sup>6</sup> A copperplate of the Śilāhāra Bhoja of Panhala, dated Śake 1113 (1191-92 A. D.) records a grant in the village of Kaseli in the Aṭṭavirekampaṇa<sup>7</sup> (Āḍivarem in the Ratnagiri district). We find a Mirinjegampaṇa 300, while the Mirinjadeśa is always described as a 3000 province.<sup>8</sup>

In the epigraphic records we come across certain numbers that are always affixed to certain territorial divisions, *e.g.*, Raṭṭapāḍī 7½ lakhs, Gangavāḍī 96,000, Nolambavāḍī 32,000, Kavaḍidvīpa 12,500, Banavasi 12,000, Toragaḷe 6,000, Karahāṭa 4,000, Kūṅḍi 3,000, Mirinja 3,000, Konkana 1,400 (Northern Konkana), Tardevadi 1,000, Konkana 900 (Southern Konkana near Goa), &c. The significance of these numbers we have discussed above. What is worthy of note is that these large round numbers are rarely affixed after territorial divisions of the northern portion of Mahārāshṭra, *i.e.*, the territory from the Narmadā to the Godāvari and a little beyond the latter. It is not easy to offer a satisfactory explanation. This difference may be due to the fact that the southern portion of Mahārāshṭra was closely connected with Southern India where these divisions with round numbers abound. In

<sup>1</sup> See I. A. 15, p. 187, where is recorded a grant of the village of Vatagrama in the Dipanakapetha and in the Bilvakhātasthali by धरसेन II, dated 571-72 A. D.

<sup>2</sup> Cor. I., III, p. 116.

<sup>3</sup> Cor. I. III, p. 100, 103.

<sup>4</sup> We read of a Nāgadeyasantaka in the Kāritalai grant of Mahārāja Jayanātha, dated 493-94 A. D., Cor. I, III, 117-118.

<sup>5</sup> Cor. I, III, 243, 246.

<sup>6</sup> J. B. B. R. A. S., X, p. 181.

<sup>7</sup> J. B. B. R. A. S., IX, pp. 278-279 (grant dated in अतीतकालि 4270).

<sup>8</sup> See the report of the भारत-इतिहास-संशोधक-मण्डल for Śake 1835, pp. 220, 225.

<sup>9</sup> Bom, G. Vol. I, part 2, p. 548. See I. A. Vol. 14, p. 140, which records a grant by the Chālukya Virasatyāśrayadeva of Kalyānapura of a village named Selagāra in the Mirinje 300 Kampana.

illustrating the various terms used for territorial divisions, I have gone over most of the subdivisions, both large and small, of Mahārāshṭra. But two or three of them deserve more than a passing notice. First comes Kūṇḍī which was a 3,000 province. It included almost the whole of the modern Belgaum district, a portion of the Kolhapur territory and of the Sangli State and of Dharwar.<sup>1</sup>

Next comes the Mirinja country. It was also a 3,000 province. It was variously spelt as Mirinji, Mairinjā and Mirinjā. It included the modern Miraj, Kurundwad and a portion of the Bijapur district,<sup>2</sup> and may have included a portion of the southern part of Konkan just below the Ghauts. The Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Śīlāhāra Gaṇḍarāditya is said to have reigned over the Mirinja Deśa together with Konkan and the seven Kholas (valleys).<sup>3</sup> Even Mirinja-Nagara is referred to.<sup>4</sup> Karahāṭaka (modern Karhād) was a 4,000 province. It may have covered the whole of the modern Satara district and a portion of Bhor and Phaltan States.<sup>5</sup> About the antiquity of Karahāṭaka we shall speak later on. A Pratyāṇḍaka 4,000 province is mentioned in the Tiḍgundi plate of 1082 A. D., the ruler of which was the Sinda chief Munjarājadeva (E. I., Vol. III, p. 310). Dr. Fleet identifies this province with modern Phaltan (I. A., Vol. 30, pp. 380-81).

#### GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

In these days we often hear it said that the form of Government in ancient India was a limited monarchy or that it was popular and democratic in spirit and not despotic. On the other hand there are

<sup>1</sup> See I. A. 14, pp. 21, 25 where Kūṇḍī is said to be a 3,000 province and to have included Teridāla (modern Terdāl in Sangli State); I. A., Vol. 16, p. 15, where the Alataḡe 700 (modern Altem in the Kolhapur State) is said to have formed part of the Kūṇḍī province. In I. A., Vol. 29, p. 278, Dr. Fleet gives an interesting note on the Kūṇḍī country. His conclusions are that the Kūṇḍī 3,000 province was only a part of a much larger territory known by the name of Kūṇḍī and that Kūṇḍī 3000 of the Rattas was probably bounded on the north by the Kriṣhṇā and Dudhganga, on the west by a line which left the Dudhgangā close on the west of Bhoj and ran irregularly southwards on the west of Nipani and Sankeshwar and the east of Hurlee. These boundaries stretch rather too far and would not leave sufficient room for Mirinja and Karahāṭaka.

<sup>2</sup> J., B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XII, p. 7, for Kurundwad being a part of Mirinji Deśa.

<sup>3</sup> J., B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XIII, p. 1. See I. A., Vol. 30, p. 369 for Dr. Fleet's note on Mirinja Deśa.

<sup>4</sup> Burgess and Bhagwanlal's Cave Temples, pp. 102, 104.

<sup>5</sup> I. A., Vol. 30, p. 378. Dr. Fleet admits that the boundaries can be indicated only partially. According to him, no portion of the Karahāṭaka district on its southern boundary is beyond the Kriṣhṇā. On the north of it was the Pratyāṇḍaka 4,000 province. To the east was Tardavādi 1,000 (Taddavādi is on the south bank of the Bhīmā 37 miles north-east from Bijapur).

Western writers who say<sup>1</sup> 'the great Empires of the East were in the main tax-collecting institutions. They exercised coercive force on their subjects of the most violent kind for certain purposes and at certain times, but they do not impose laws as distinct from particular and occasional commands. Nor do they judicially administer and enforce customary laws.' In my humble opinion, neither the enthusiastic but exaggerated encomiums of the former, nor the biased and sweeping condemnation of the latter represents the truth about the ancient empires of India. In the following pages an endeavour will be made to convey a fair estimate of the state of government in ancient India.

Before proceeding further it will be necessary to make certain prefatory remarks. Ancient Indian writers had clear notions as to what constitute the essential elements of a state and their respective importance. The Arthaśāstra of Kauṭilya lays down that there are seven elements of the state, *vis.*, the ruler, the minister, the country, the fort, the treasury, the army and the friend.<sup>2</sup> The Manusmṛiti inserts 'the capital' before the country and omits 'the fort' and says that each preceding is more important than each succeeding one.<sup>3</sup> Thus we shall see the ruler was regarded as the most important element of the state. The king is consequently glorified as a veritable deity and anarchy is condemned in the strongest terms in such works as the Manusmṛiti, the Rāmāyaṇa.<sup>4</sup> The latter work contains one of the most graphic descriptions of the evils of anarchy.<sup>5</sup> But in spite of the fact that the office of the ruler was looked upon with the greatest veneration, Sanskrit writers did not evolve the theory that the king could do just as he pleased. In the Sanskrit writings we hear very little of the rights and privileges of kings; but the whole emphasis is laid on their duties. Instead of the favourite clamour of the Americans that taxation and representation go hand in hand,

<sup>1</sup> See T. H. Green's Lectures on the principles of Political obligation quoted in Prof. Aiyangar's 'Ancient Indian Polity,' p. 39.

<sup>2</sup> 'स्वाम्यमात्यजनपददुर्गकोशदण्डमित्राणि प्रकृतयः' अर्थशास्त्र अधि० 6, p. 255.

<sup>3</sup> स्वाम्यमात्यौ पुरं राष्ट्रं कोशदण्डौ सुहृत्तथा । सम प्रकृतयो ह्येताः सप्ताङ्गं राज्यमुच्यते ॥  
सप्तानां प्रकृतीनां तु राज्यस्यासां यथाक्रमम् । पूर्वं पूर्वं गुरुतरं जानीयाद्व्यसनं महत् ॥  
मनु० 9, 294-95.

<sup>4</sup> 'चन्द्रानिलयमार्कार्णामग्नेश्च वरुणस्य च । चन्द्रवित्तेशयोश्चैव मात्रा निर्हृत्य  
शाश्वतीः ॥ यस्मादेशं सुरेन्द्राणां मात्राभ्यो निर्मितो नृपः । तस्मादभिभवत्येष सर्वभूतानि  
तेजसा ॥' मनु० 7, 4-5.

<sup>5</sup> अयोध्याकाण्ड अ० 57.

Indian writers say that taxation and protection of the people go hand in hand. The ideal king is he who taxes the people for their welfare, who maintains the rules of the Varnas and Āśramas and who affords protection to his subjects. This is the goal of kingship prescribed not only by altruistic philosophers and poets,<sup>1</sup> but even by practical politicians like Kauṭilya trained in the hard school of intrigue and bloodshed.<sup>2</sup> In one place Kauṭilya says 'the welfare of the king lies in the welfare of his subjects, his happiness is the happiness of his subjects.' These words remind us of the famous proclamation of the late Queen Victoria which breathes the same sentiment in the words 'in their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security and in their gratitude our best reward.'

According to the theory of ancient Sanskrit writers on political administration, the king was the head of the Government. He was to be assisted by a council of high ministers whose number varied from eight to twenty.<sup>3</sup> He was to convene a meeting of his councillors when any important business arose and was to act on the advice of the majority. The Śukranīti 'lays down that the king's council should consist of ten ministers and describes their functions. These ten ministers were :—Purodhas (the priest), Pratinidhi (vicegerent), Pradhāna (Premier), Sachiva (Commander), Mantri (Councillor), Prāḍvivāka (Chief Justice), Paṇḍita (Scholar), Sumantra, Amātya and Dūta (Spy). We are informed by the Śukranīti that according to some, the king's council should consist of eight ministers only, omitting the Purodhas (priest) and the Dūta. The functions of these ministers were as follows<sup>4</sup> :—' The Pratinidhi is he who knows what is to be done and what is not to be done. The Pradhāna is he who has an eye on all things. The Sachiva is the man who knows

<sup>1</sup> Kālidāsa says 'प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत्' रघु० I., 18; अधर्मः सुमहान्नाम भवेत्तस्य तु भूपतेः । यो हरेद्वलिषड्भागं न च रक्षति पुत्रवत् ॥ रामायण अरण्यकाण्ड 6. 11.

<sup>2</sup> 'प्रजासुखे सुखं राज्ञः प्रजानां च हिते हितम् । नात्मप्रियं हितं राज्ञः प्रजानां तु प्रियं हितम् ॥' अर्थशास्त्र अधि. I., p. 39.

<sup>3</sup> Kautilya's Artha Śāstra, p. 29 'मन्त्रिपरिषदं द्वादशामात्वान् कुर्वीतेति मानवाः । षोडशेति बार्हस्पत्याः । विंशतिमित्यौशनसाः । यथासामर्थ्यमिति कौटिल्यः । आत्ययिके कार्ये मन्त्रिणो मन्त्रिपरिषदं चाहूय ब्रूयात् । तत्र यद्बुद्धिष्ठाः कार्यसिद्धिकरं वा ब्रूयुस्तत्कुर्यात् ।'

<sup>4</sup> S. B. H., Vol. XIII, p. 68.

S. B. H., Vol. XIII (Śukranīti), pp. 70, 71.

all about the army. The Mantri is one who is an adept in diplomacy. The Paṇḍita is the person who is well up in the theory of religion and morals. The Prāḍvivāka is he who has knowledge of men, Śāstras and morals. The Amātya is known to be the person who has knowledge of lands and records. The Sumantra is he who knows of the incomes and disbursements.'

Passing over the members of the king's council and coming to the gradation of officers, we see that according to the Smṛitis the village was the lowest unit of administration and the headman of the village the lowest officer. The Manusmṛiti says that the king should appoint officers for each village, for ten villages, for twenty, one hundred and a thousand villages and that the headman of the village was to submit reports about his village to the head of ten villages and so on.<sup>1</sup> We learn from the Śukranīti that an average village was a Krośa<sup>2</sup> in area and yielded a revenue of a thousand silver Karshas.<sup>3</sup> The person appointed over ten villages was called a Nāyaka, the ruler of 100 villages was called a Sāmanta and one who governed 10,000 villages was called Āśāpāla or Svarāt.<sup>4</sup> The Śukranīti specifies another method of distinguishing the several titles of rulers of smaller or larger areas. A Sāmanta is one whose yearly revenue is from one to three lakh Karshas; a Māṇḍalika between three to ten lakh Karshas; a Rājā between ten to twenty lakh Karshas, a Mahārājā between twenty to fifty lakhs; a Svarāt's

१ ग्रामस्याधिपतिं कुर्याद्दशग्रामपतिं तथा । विशतीशं शतेगं च सहस्रपतिमेव च ॥  
ग्रामदोषान् समुत्पन्नान्प्रामिकः शनकैः स्वयम् । शंसेद् ग्रामदशेशाय दशेशो विशतीशिने ॥  
विशतीशस्तु तत्सर्वे शतेशाय निवेदयेत् । शंसेद् ग्रामशतेशस्तु सहस्रपतये स्वयम् ॥ मनु०  
7.115-117.

२ परमादीश्वर in his comment on आर्यभट्ट's दशगीतिकासूत्र (Dr. Kern's ed.), V. 6, says 'उक्तं च तत्परिमाणं तन्त्रान्तरे । यवोदरैरङ्गुलमष्टसंख्यैर्हस्तौगुलैः षड्गुणितैश्चतुर्भिः । हस्तैश्चतुर्भिर्भवतीह दण्डः क्रोशः सहस्रद्वितयेन तेषाम् ॥' According to this क्रोश as a measure of distance is 2,000 दण्ड, i.e., 8,000 cubits. So the area of a village would be. (8,000 × 8,000) 64,000,000 square cubits, i.e., about 16,000,000 square yards, i.e., 5½ miles (square). But according to the शुक्रनीति, क्रोश is 5,000 cubits if प्रजापति be followed and 4,000 cubits if मनु be followed and the area of a क्रोश would be two crore and a half cubits with the प्रजापति reckoning. S. B. H. Vol. XIII, p. 25.

३ A Karsha was equal to eighty Ratis, i.e., less than a Tola which is equal to 96 Ratis. So 1,000 Karshas would be equal to 813 Rupees.

४ S. B. H., Vol. XIII (Śukranīti), p. 25.

income is between fifty lakhs and a crore; a Samrāt's income is between one and ten crores ; a Virāt's income between ten and fifty crores. A Sārvabhauma's income exceeds fifty crore Karshas.<sup>1</sup> It seems that the titles given above and the incomes corresponding to each are more fanciful than real and display more the author's love for symmetry than his faithfulness to practical life. There is of course some basis of facts as to the titles of rulers. From the inscriptions we see that an emperor (Chakravartin) was usually distinguished by the titles, 'parameśvara, paramabhaṭṭaraka, mahārājadhīrāja ; that a king was usually styled simply Mahārāja ; that feudatory princes were called Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara as the Śilāharas of Thana.

Among ancient Classical writers Strabo gives a detailed and interesting account of the several officers appointed to supervise the several branches of administration. He says 'Of the Magistrates, some have charge of the market, others of the city, others of the soldiery. Some superintend rivers, measure land, inspect sluices and have charge of hunters. They collect taxes and supervise occupations connected with land. They look after public roads and erect a pillar to indicate byroads and distances at every tenth Stadia."<sup>2</sup> Again we are told that those who have charge of the city are divided into six bodies of five each. The first inspect everything relating to industrial arts, the second entertain strangers, assign them lodgings and send them out of the country; the third enquire in what manner and at what time births and deaths occur not only for imposing taxes, but for preventing death ; the fourth are occupied with retail and barter and weights and measures ; the fifth supervise manufactured articles and sell them by public notice, the mixture of old and new being punished ; the sixth collect the tenth part of the price of articles sold.<sup>3</sup> We shall compare this interesting account of the gradations of officers with the one contained in the Arthaśāstra and then try to find out what the inscriptions tell us about them.

( To be continued. )

<sup>1</sup> See B. B. H., Vol. XIII ( शुक्रनीति ), p. 24.

<sup>2</sup> See M'Crindle's Ancient India (Strabo), p. 53.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, p. 54.

*Proceedings of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society,  
1913-14 and A list of Presents to the Library, 1914.*

PROCEEDINGS.

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The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Monday, the 23rd March 1914.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I.C.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The Honorary Secretary read the following report :—

**The Annual Report for 1913.**

MEMBERS.

*Resident.*—During the year under review 31 new Members were elected and one Non-Resident Member having come to Bombay was added to the list of Resident Members ; 22 Members resigned, 2 died, and 7 having left Bombay were put on the Non-Resident list. This leaves 306 on the Roll at the end of the year, the number at the close of the preceding year being 305.

*Non-Resident.*—20 new Members joined under this class and 7 Resident Members having left Bombay were added to the Non-Resident list ; 17 Members withdrew, 2 died and 1 was transferred to the Resident list. The number at the close of the year was 156 against 149 at the end of 1912.

OBITUARY.

The Society records with regret the death of the following Members:—

*Resident.*

Rev. J. Cameron.  
Miss R. Savage.

*Non-Resident.*

Dastur Bymanji Jamaspji.

A. W. Varley, I.C.S.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The following papers were contributed to the Society's Journal during the year :—

- (1) Amarasinha and his Commentator, by Prof. K. B. Pathak, B.A., and K. G. Oka.
- (2) Year-Measurements in Ancient Times, by V. Venkatchellam Iyer, B.A., B.L.
- (3) An Inquiry as to how a Bell in the Portuguese Church at Borivli came to be transferred to a Hindu Temple at Nasik, by R. N. Munshi.
- (4) Jadi Rana and the Kissah-i-Sanjan, by S. H. Hodiwalla, M.A.

## LIBRARY.

The issues of books during the year under review were 40,218 volumes; 27,080 of new books including periodicals and 13,138 of old books. The daily average excluding Sundays, Holidays and first week of December was 171. The total number of issues in the previous year was 44,793.

A detailed statement of monthly issues is given below :—

## MONTHLY ISSUES.

						<i>New Books.</i>	<i>Old Books.</i>
January	...	...	...	...	...	2,580	1,526
February	...	...	...	...	...	2,239	1,208
March	...	...	...	...	...	2,253	1,281
April	...	...	...	...	...	2,496	1,275
May	...	...	...	...	...	2,521	964
June	...	...	...	...	...	2,322	926
July	...	...	...	...	...	2,317	1,148
August	...	...	...	...	...	2,393	1,113
September	...	...	...	...	...	2,172	1,075
October	...	...	...	...	...	2,107	853
November	...	...	...	...	...	2,051	784
December	...	...	...	...	...	1,629	985
						-----	-----
						27,080	13,138



The issues of books under several classes were as under:—

Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,168
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,507
Travel, Topography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,472
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,410
Politics, Sociology, Economics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,231
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998
Oriental Literature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	809
Poetry, Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	571
Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418
Reviews, Magazines (Bound Volumes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387
Science, Natural History...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379
Archæology, Folklore, Anthropology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322
Grammars, Dictionaries...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258
Public Records	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
Foreign Literature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
Literary History, Criticism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
Naval, Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Art, Architecture, Music	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Classics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Logic and works relating to Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Medicine, Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Botany, Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Periodicals in loose numbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,136
								<hr/>
								Total .. 40,218

#### ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The total number of volumes added to the Library during the year was 1,565, of which 1,163 were purchased and 402 were presented.

Presents of books were as usual received from the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, the Bombay Government and other Local Governments, and also from the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet Funds and individual authors and donors.

The number of volumes added to the Library by purchase and presentation under the different subjects is shown in the following table :—

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Volumes purchased.</i>	<i>Volumes presented.</i>
Religion and Theology ... ..	23	2
Philosophy ... ..	32	...
Logic, Education ... ..	17	...
Classics, Translations ... ..	14	...
Philology and Literary History ... ..	15	...
History, Chronology ... ..	54	12
Politics, Political Economy ... ..	137	9
Law ... ..	3	7
Public Records ... ..	6	204
Biography ... ..	88	2
Archæology, Antiquities ... ..	15	13
Voyages, Travels, &c. ... ..	118	66
Poetry and Drama ... ..	49	3
Fiction ... ..	292	2
Miscellaneous ... ..	58	9
Foreign Literature ... ..	10	...
Astronomy ... ..	2	...
Art, Architecture, &c. ... ..	14	3
Naval, Military ... ..	17	2
Natural History, Geology, &c. ... ..	19	3
Botany, Agriculture, &c. ... ..	2	1
Physiology, Medicine ... ..	5	3
Annuals, Serials, Transactions of the Learned Societies ... ..	60	6
Dictionaries, Grammars and Reference Works	22	19
Oriental Literature ... ..	91	36
	<hr/> 1,163	<hr/> 402

The papers, periodicals, journals and transactions of the Learned Societies subscribed for and presented to the Society during 1913 were :—

English Newspapers—

Daily ... ..	1
Weekly ... ..	30

English Magazines and Reviews—

Monthly ... ..	34
Quarterly ... ..	25
English Almanacs, Directories, Years Books, &c. ... ..	17
Supplements to English Illustrated and other Papers ... ..	10

Foreign Literary and Scientific Periodicals ... ..	11
American Literary and Scientific Periodicals ... ..	14
Indian Newspapers and Government Gazettes ... ..	26
Indian and Asiatic Journals, Reviews, &c. ... ..	34

A meeting of the Society as required by Article XX of the Rules was held in November for the revision of the list of Newspapers, Magazines, &c., taken by the Society.

At this meeting it was resolved to subscribe to the following Magazines from 1914 :—

- (1) British Review,
- (2) Hindustan Review,

and to discontinue the Oriental Review.

The list of missing books has been checked and the Catalogue Subcommittee is going over it with a view to see which of them should be replaced. Books of the Geographical section have been examined and catalogued. A list of Magazines has been drawn up and lists of Newspapers and Public Records will soon be made. Illustrated books on the Tables and Reference works have yet to be examined and given Press numbers. As soon as all this preliminary work is complete, Manuscript of the new Catalogue of the Library for the press will be taken in hand and it is proposed to add two temporary hands, one of them a graduate, for the work.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., going home on long leave resigned his office as the Honorary Secretary of the Society in November. Prof. G. Anderson was appointed in his place.

#### COIN CABINET.

The number of Coins added to the Society's Coin Cabinet during the year was 78. Of these 8 were gold, 34 silver, 16 copper and 20 of mixed metal. Of the total, 3 gold were presented by the Chief of Jath and 2 copper were received from the Under Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, and the rest were acquired from different Governments under the Treasure Trove Act.

The Coins are of the following description :—

#### **South Indian, Gold.**

- (3) Achyut Raya (probably).  
 Oby. Blank.  
 Rev. Double headed eagle monster holding up small elephants in its beaks and claws.

*Presented by the Chief of Jath.*

- (1) **Shri Pratapa Deva Raya.**  
Obv. Shri Pratapa Deva Raya.  
Rev. God and Goddess seated.

*Found in Sholapur Dist.*

**Sultans of Delhi, Gold.**

- (1) **Sultan Muhammed (Ahmed) Malik.**  
Obv. Sultan Muhammed (Ahmed) Malik.  
Rev. Sultan-ul-Adil.

*Found in Arcot Dist.*

- (1) **Venition Ducat, Gold.**

*Found in Ratnagiri Dist.*

- (2) **Gold, not decipherable**

*Found in Champaran Dist.*

*Behar and Orissa.*

- (5) **Silver, Larins.**

*Found in Ahmednagar Dist.*

**Sultans of Delhi, Silver.**

- (5) **Muhammed Bin Taghalak.**

*Found in Shahajahanpur Dist., U. P.*

**Mogul Coins, Silver.**

- (11) **Akbar.**  
Mint Fattehpur (4)  
„ Jaunpur (1)

*Found in Mirzapur Dist., U. P.*

- |                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| „ Fattehpur         | (1) |
| „ Ahmedabad         | (1) |
| „ Tatta             | (1) |
| „ Lahore            | (1) |
| „ Urdu Zafar Querim | (1) |
| Ornamental Design   | (1) |

*Found in East Khandesh Dist.*

- (1) **Aurangzib.**  
Barhanpur Mint.

*Found in Ahmednagar Dist.*

- (9) Shah Alum.  
Benares Mint.

*Found in Hardai Dist., U. P.*

- (1) Shah Alum II.  
Ahmednagar Mint.

*Found in Muradabad Dist., U. P.*

**Mysore Coins, Silver.**

- (1) Tipu Sultan.  
Sheringapatam Mint.

*Found in Satara Dist.*

- (1) **Silver, French East India Co.**  
Arcot Mint.

*Found in Satara Dist.*

**Malwa Coins, Copper.**

- (1) Muhamed Shah II.

*Found in Tonk State.*

**Jaunpur Coins, Copper.**

- (12) Husein Shah of Jaunpur.

*Found in Sultanpur & Jalaun Dist., U. P.*

**Sultans of Delhi, Copper.**

- (1) Mahammed Shah.  
Obv. Mahammed Shah.  
Rev. Sultan Allauddin.

*Found in Krishna Dist., Madras.*

- (2) **Chhatrapati Coins, Copper.**

*Presented by the Under Secretary to  
Government, General Dept., Bombay.*

**Sultans of Delhi, Mixed Metal.**

- (7) Mubarak I.  
(5) Mahammed II.  
(4) Mahammed bin Taghalak

*Found in Shahajahanpur Dist., U. P.*

- (4) Masaud.  
(2) Nasiruddin.

*Found in Sultanpur Dist., U. P.*

There were 905 coins under examination at the end of the last year and 386 were received during the year under report. The latter included 6 gold, 1 gold ear-ring and 5 silver from the Mamlatdar of Shirpur, West Khandesh; 214 silver and one copper from the Mamlatdar of Halol, Punch Mahals; 29 silver from the Collector of East Khandesh; 1 gold from the Collector of Ahmednagar; 8 silver and 2 copper from the Collector of Larkana; one silver from the Mamlatdar of Chiplun; 1 silver and 4 copper from the Collector of Kaira and 113 from the Akkalkot State. Of these, 906 (905 under examination of last year and one gold from the Collector of Ahmednagar received in 1913) were examined and reported to Government. They were examined for the Society by Mr. F. J. Thanawala and Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar. 215 from Halol, 12 from Shirpur, 5 from Kaira and 113 from Akkalkot are under examination; 29 from East Khandesh were sent to the Mint for disposal and one from Chiplun and 10 from Larkana were returned as they were found to possess no historical and numismatic importance. 16 silver and 28 copper received from the Collector of Nasik in 1912 were also returned as they were without numismatic value.

The selected coins were distributed among the following institutions and the balance after distribution forwarded to the Mint Master for sale :—

<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Silver.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
The Prince of Wales Museum of Western India ... ..	28	28	56
The Indian Museum, Calcutta ... ..	14	24	38
Madras Museum ... ..	11	20	31
The Provincial Museum, Lucknow ... ..	8	18	26
The Lahore Museum... ..	7	16	23
The Nagpur Museum ... ..	4	16	20
The Public Library, Shillong ... ..	4	16	20
The Archæological Museum, Poona ... ..	3	15	18
The Peshawar Museum ... ..	3	15	18
The Quetta Museum ... ..	2	14	16
The Ajmer Museum ... ..	2	14	16
The Rangoon Museum ... ..	2	14	16
Asiatic Society, Bengal ... ..	2	14	16
Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society ... ..	2	14	16
The British Museum .. ..	2	13	15
Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge ... ..	2	13	15
For sale at the Mint... ..	31	515	546
	127	779	906

## ACCOUNTS.

A statement detailing the items of receipts and disbursements accompanies the Report. The total amount of subscription received during the year was Rs. 14,361. Subscription in the previous year amounted to Rs. 14,481. There was besides a sum of Rs. 1,120 received on account of life-subscriptions from two Resident and one Non-Resident members, which was invested in Government Securities as required by the Rules.

The Balance to the credit of the Society at the end of the year, including what has been advanced to the Jackson Memorial Fund is Rs. 4,453-3-8.

The Government Securities of the Society amount to Rs. 21,700.

Rao Bahadur Nadkarni proposed and Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson seconded that the following gentlemen form the Committee of Management and Auditors for 1914 :—

*President.*

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I.C.S.

*Vice-Presidents.*

Shums-ul-ulma Dr. J. J. Modi, B.A.  
 Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D.  
 Rev. Dr. R. Scott, M.A., D.D.  
 Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.

*Members.*

J. E. Aspinwall, Esq.  
 Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B.  
 Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.  
 V. P. Vaidya, Esq., B.A., Bar.-at-Law.  
 The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoj C. Ibrahim.  
 H. R. H. Wilkinson, Esq.  
 The Hon. Dr. D. A. DeMonte, M.D.  
 Prof. S. M. Isfahani.  
 Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S. (Retired).  
 Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A.  
 Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A.  
 Dr. H. Stanley Reed.  
 The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, M.A., LL.B.  
 Prof. K. N. Colville, M.A.  
 A. F. Kindersley, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.

*Honorary Secretary.*

Prof. G. Anderson, M.A.

*Honorary Auditors.*

Rao Bahadur S. T. Bhandare.

K. MacIver, Esq.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya proposed that the amount of Rs. 1,000 provisionally sanctioned by the Committee of Management for printing a new Catalogue of the Library and the amount of Rs. 1,250 sanctioned for furniture and repairs be confirmed.

Rao Bahadur S. T. Bhandare seconded the proposal which was unanimously carried.

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After the Annual Meeting, an Ordinary Meeting of the Society was held when Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi read a paper on "A few materials for a chapter in the early History of Bactria."

Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi having made a few remarks on the connection of Bactria with Ancient India from a Hindu point of view, Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Modi for his interesting paper and complimented him on his having contributed several valuable papers to the Society's Journal. Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadekarni seconded the proposal which was carried with applause and the proceedings terminated.

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A Meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, the 5th September 1914.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. Mann then read a paper on "Intermittent Springs at Rajapur in the Bombay Presidency" by himself and Mr. S. R. Paranjpe.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya on behalf of the Society thanked Mr. Paranjpe and Dr. Mann for the interesting paper and the proceedings terminated.

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A meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, the 6th October 1914.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya then read a paper on "Solar and Lunar Races of Kshatriyas of India in the Vedas."



After some remarks Prof. H. M. Bhadkamkar proposed a vote of thanks to Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya for his interesting paper which being seconded by Dr. Modi was unanimously passed.

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A meeting of the Society was held on Monday, 23rd November 1914.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The meeting considered the proposals for alteration in the list of Newspapers and Periodicals taken by the Society received from various members as well as those noted in the Suggestion Book during the year ; and after some discussion it was resolved to subscribe to the following papers from the beginning of 1915 :—

The Library World,  
 The English Woman,  
 The New Statesman,  
 The Round Table,  
 Journal des Debats (Weekly),  
 International Whitaker,

and to discontinue the following from the same date—

Les Annales,  
 The Observer,  
 The World,  
 Statesman's Year Book,

and to propose exchange of the Society's Journal for,

Journal, Central Asian Society,  
 Journal, Royal Horticultural Society,  
 Library, Miscellany, Baroda.

Prof. G. Anderson proposed and Mr. V. P. Vaidya seconded that Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson be appointed a trustee of the Society's Securities in place of Mr. James MacDonald. Carried.

Shums-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi then read his paper on Goethe's Buch des Parsen or Parsi Nameh (The Book of the Parsis).

Justice L. A. Shah proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Modi for his interesting paper, Mr. V. P. Vaidya having seconded it, it was passed unanimously.

A Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 17th December 1914.

The Hon. Sir John Heaton, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Prof. H. G. Rawlinson then read his paper on "Barlaam and Josaphat : a study in the migration of fables."

After some remarks on the paper by Rev. Fr. Ailinger, Mr. N. P. Pavri proposed a vote of thanks to Prof. Rawlinson for his interesting paper. The proposal being seconded by Mr. A. X. Soares was carried unanimously.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, 18th March 1915.

#### PRESENT :

The Hon'ble Sir John Heaton, President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Prof. K. N. Colville in the absence of the Honorary Secretary read the following report :—

#### The Annual Report for 1914.

##### MEMBERS.

*Resident.*—During the year under review 52 new members were elected and 2 Non-Resident members having come to Bombay were transferred to the list of Resident members. 33 members resigned, 5 died and 6 having left Bombay were put on the Non-Resident list. This leaves 316 on the Roll at the end of the year, the number at the close of the preceding year being 306.

*Non-Resident.*—14 members were elected under this class and 6 Resident members having left Bombay were put on the Non-Resident list. 18 members resigned and 2 members having come to Bombay were transferred to the Resident list. The number at the close of the year is 164 against 156 at the end of 1913.

##### OBITUARY.

The Society records with regret the death of the following members :—

Mr. B. N. Seervai.

„ H. C. Macintyre.

„ J. A. Brandon.

„ J. A. Stewart.

Rao Bahadur G. N. Nandkarni.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The following papers were contributed to the Society's Journal during the year :—

- I. Goethe's Buch des Parsen or Parsi Nameh (the Book of the Parsis). By Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.
- II. Intermittent Springs at Rajapur in the Bombay Presidency. By Dr. H. H. Mann and S. R. Paranjpe.
- III. The Solar and Lunar Kshatriya Races of India in the Vedas. By C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.
- IV. A few materials for a chapter in the early History of Bactria. By Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.
- V. Barlaam and Josaphat. By Prof. H. G. Rawlinson, M.A.
- VI. Successors of Ramanuja and the growth of sectarianism among the Shrivaisnavas. By Prof. V. Rangachari, M.A.

LIBRARY.

The issues of books during the year under review were 40,754 volumes— 27,877 of new books including periodicals and 12,877 of old books. The daily average excluding Sundays, Holidays and the first week of December was 139. The total number of issues in the previous year was 40,218.

A detailed statement of monthly issues is given below :—

MONTHLY ISSUES.

						<i>New Books.</i>	<i>Old Books.</i>
January	...	...	...	...	...	2,423	1,199
February	...	...	...	...	...	2,169	1,004
March	...	...	...	...	...	2,419	1,059
April	..	...	...	...	...	2,376	1,111
May	...	...	...	...	...	2,469	1,105
June	...	...	...	...	...	2,327	1085
July	...	...	...	...	...	2,463	1173
August	...	...	...	...	...	2,043	882
September	...	...	...	...	...	2,285	982
October	...	...	...	...	...	2,425	1,126
November	...	...	...	...	...	2,478	911
December	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,234

The issues of books under several classes were as under :—

Fiction ... ..	13,897
Biography ... ..	1,739
Travels and Topography ... ..	1,521
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,461
Politics, Sociology, Economics ... ..	1,444
History ... ..	1,076
Poetry, Drama ... ..	796
Oriental Literature ... ..	780
Philosophy ... ..	509
Naval, Military ... ..	407
Reviews, Magazines (bound volumes) ... ..	375
Archæology, Folklore, Anthropology ... ..	351
Science, Natural History ... ..	300
Religion ... ..	250
Art, Architecture, Music ... ..	247
Literary History, Criticism ... ..	246
Foreign Literature ... ..	235
Public Records ... ..	226
Logic, Works relating to Education ... ..	187
Grammars, Dictionaries .. ..	167
Classics ... ..	155
Medicine ... ..	155
Law ... ..	79
Botany ... ..	73
Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy ... ..	38
Periodicals in loose numbers ... ..	14,040
<hr/>	
Total ... ..	40,754

#### ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The total number of volumes added to the Library during the year was 1,646, of which 1,220 were purchased and 426 were presented.

Books were received as usual from the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, Bombay and other local Governments and also from the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat Funds and individual authors and donors.

The number of the volumes added to the Library by purchase and presentation under the different subjects is shown in the following table :

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Volumes purchased.</i>	<i>Volumes presented.</i>
Religion and Theology ... ..	22	...
Philosophy ... ..	24	1
Logic, Education ... ..	15	...
Classics, Translations ... ..	8	1
Philology and Literary History... ..	29	...
History, Chronology ... ..	45	9
Politics, Political Economy ... ..	88	1
Law ... ..	2	7
Public Records ... ..	...	216
Biography ... ..	77	3
Archæology, Antiquities ... ..	30	6
Voyages, Travels, &c. ... ..	49	51
Poetry and Drama ... ..	75	2
Fiction ... ..	305	2
Miscellaneous ... ..	110	4
Foreign Literature ... ..	7	1
Astronomy, Mathematics ... ..	2	...
Art, Architecture, &c. ... ..	18	3
Naval, Military ... ..	40	1
Natural History, Geology, &c. ... ..	9	2
Botany, Agriculture ... ..	2	7
Physiology, Medicine ... ..	7	...
Annals, Serials, Transactions of the Learned Societies ... ..	161	13
Dictionaries, Grammars and Reference Works ... ..	17	18
Oriental Literature... ..	78	78
	1,220	426

The Papers, Periodicals, Journals and Transactions of the Learned Societies subscribed for and presented to the Society during 1914 were :—

English Newspapers (with supplements).

Daily ... ..	1
Weekly ... ..	28
English Magazines & Reviews.	
Monthly... ..	31
Quarterly ... ..	24

English Almanacs, Directories, Year Books, &c. ... ..	26
Foreign Literary & Scientific Periodicals ... ..	12
American Literary & Scientific Periodicals ... ..	17
Indian Newspapers & Government Gazettes ... ..	24
Indian & Asiatic Journals & Reviews, &c. ... ..	52

A meeting of the Society as required by Art. XX of the Rules was held on 23rd November for the revision of the list of Newspapers, Magazines, &c., taken by the Society.

At the meeting the following were added to the list from 1915 : —

1. New Statesman,
2. Journal des Debats,
3. Library World,
4. English Woman,
5. Round Table,
6. International Whittaker

and the following were dropped :—

1. Les Annales,
2. Observer,
3. World,
4. Statesman's Year Book.

#### THE NEW CATALOGUE.

The preliminary work of the New Catalogue is almost complete. A list of Newspapers and Public Records is made and Illustrated books on Tables have been arranged and given press numbers.

The Manuscript for the Authors' Catalogue is being prepared and will shortly be completed. Before putting it into the printer's hands, however, it will be thoroughly examined so as to ensure as far as possible that every book in the Library finds a place in the new Catalogue and corresponds to the description given therein. Every effort is being made to push on the work and it is hoped that a considerable portion of the Authors' Catalogue will be printed by the end of 1915. The cataloguing of the Jackson Memorial Books, which Mr. Mögre was invited to carry out and to which he was unable to attend owing to ill health, will now be undertaken by the Librarian and finished as early as possible. Though the lists of Magazines, Newspapers and Government Reports are complete, still from lack of space some of the unimportant volumes will have to be rejected and the lists will be referred to the Committee of Management for the purpose.

## COIN CABINET.

The number of coins added to the Coin Cabinet during the year was 38. Of these 1 was gold, 19 silver, 14 copper and 4 lead. Of the total 6 were presented by the Durbar of Dewas State, 2 by the Durbar of Akalkot, 11 by U. P. Government, 6 by the Director of Agriculture and Industries, C. P., 8 by Madras Government and the rest were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act.

The Coins are of the following description:—

**South Indian (Gold).**

1. Nawab of Cuddappa.

Mint Kharpa or Cudappa.

*Presented by the Madras Government.*

**Sultans of Delhi (Silver).**

1. Kutbudin Mubarak I, Khilji.

*Presented by the U. P. Government.*

**Mogul Coins (Silver).**

2. Alamgir II.

Mint Benares (1).

„ Shahjahanabad (1).

*Presented by the U. P. Government.*

6. Shah Alam II.

Mint Benares.

*Presented by the U. P. Government.*

**Coins of Gujarath Sultanate (Silver).**

2. Mahammad Shah I.

*Found at Halol, Punch Mahals Dist.*

3. Muzaffer II.

*Found at Halol, Punch Mahals Dist.*

**French Colonial (Silver).**

1. Mahe  $\frac{1}{2}$  Rupee.

*Presented by the Madras Government.*

**Roman Coins (Silver).**

1. Danarius of Augustus.

1. Do. of Tiberius.

*Presented by the Madras Government.*

2. **Punch Marked (Silver).***Presented by the Durbar of Akalkot.***Bahamani Kings of Kulbarni (Copper).**

1. Ahmad Shah I.
1. Humayun Shah.
1. Muhammad Shah II.
2. Mahammad Shah II.
1. Kalim Allah.

*Presented by the C. P. Government.***Sultans of Delhi (Copper).**

2. Firoz Shah III, Tughluk.

*Presented by the U. P. Government.*

6. (Copper) Struck by some Native States in the name of Shah Alam II.

*Presented by the Durbar of Dewas State.*4. **Andhra Coins (Lead).***Presented by the Madras Government.***DISPOSAL OF TREASURE TROVE COINS.**

There were 343 coins, one gold nose-ring and one silver ring under examination at the close of 1913 and 1,043 were received during 1914. The latter included 5 gold and 1 silver from the Mamlatdar of Shirpur, 200 silver from the Mamlatdar of Bassein, 590 silver from the Mamlatdar of Akola, 203 from the Mamlatdar of Sangamner, 42 gold from the Mamlatdar of Khed, 1 gold and 1 silver from the Collector of West Khandesh. Of these 586, the gold nose-ring and the silver ring were examined, reported to Government and disposed of; one silver from the Collector of West Khandesh was returned as it possessed no numismatic value. The Akalkot Durbar was good enough to allow the Society to distribute to the several institutions 32 of the coins sent by it for examination. The coins were examined for the Society by Mr. Framji J. Thanawala and Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar. 5 from the Collector of Kaira, 590 from the Mamlatdar of Akola, 203 from the Mamlatdar of Sangamner and 1 from the Collector of West Khandesh have yet to be disposed of.



The selected coins have been distributed and the balance after distribution has been forwarded to the Mint Master for sale and disposal. 81 were returned to the Akalkot Durbar.

<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Silver.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
The Prince of Wales Museum of Western India ... ..	11 (and one gold nose-ring).	33	44
The Indian Museum, Calcutta ... ..	7	15	22
Madras Museum ... ..	2	13	15
The Provincial Museum, Lucknow ... ..	...	9	9
The Lahore Museum ... ..	2	10	12
The Nagpore Museum ... ..	2	101	2
The Public Library, Shillong ... ..	2	10	12
The Archæological Museum, Poona ... ..	1	9	10
The Peshawar Museum ... ..	...	7	7
The Quetta Museum ... ..	...	7	7
The Ajmer Museum ... ..	...	7	7
The Rangoon Museum ... ..	..	7	7
Dacca Museum ... ..	...	2	2
Asiatic Society, Bengal ... ..	...	7	7
Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society ... ..	...	7	7
The British Museum ... ..	...	7	7
Fitz-William Museum, Cambridge ... ..	...	6	6
For sale at the Mint ... ..	26	286 (and one silver ring).	312
Returned to the Akalkot Durbar ... ..	...	81	81
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>53</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>586</b>

The Librarian has commenced preparing a complete list of the coins in the Coin Cabinet of the Society with details of each with a view to making a Catalogue after the work in connection with the Catalogue of books is over.

### JOURNAL.

No. 67, the fifth number of Volume XXIII, was published during the year under report. In addition to an abstract of Proceedings of the Society and the list of presents it contains the following papers:—

- I. Amarasimha and his commentator Khirasvamin, by Prof. K. B. Pathak, B.A., and K. G. Oka.
- II. Year-measurements in Ancient Times, by V. Venkatachellam Iyer, B.A., B.L.

III. An inquiry as to how a Bell in the Portuguese Church at Borivli came to be transferred to a Hindu Temple at Nasik, by Rustomji Nasarvanji Munshi.

IV. Jadi Rana and the Kissah-i-Sanjan, by Prof. S. H. Hodivala, M.A.

#### STAFF.

Mr. G. R. Mogre, Librarian of the Society, retired on pension from January 1914. Mr. P. B. Gothoskar, the Assistant Librarian, has been appointed Librarian in his place and Mr. R. G. Gupte was promoted to be Assistant Librarian.

#### ACCOUNTS.

A statement of accounts showing the Receipts and Disbursements during the year under report is subjoined. The total amount of subscriptions received during the year was Rs. 15,093-2-0 as against Rs. 14,361 in the previous year. There was besides a sum of Rs. 620 received on account of Life Subscription from one Resident member and one Non-Resident member which was invested in Government Securities as required by the Rules.

The balance to the credit of the Society at the end of the year is Rs. 4,507-14-6. This includes Rs. 2,559-6-11 advanced to the Jackson Memorial Fund.

The Government Securities of the Society, including those of the Premchand Roychand Fund, is Rs. 22,300.

Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson in moving the adoption of the report expressed satisfaction at the work of the Society during 1914, especially the progress of the new Catalogue work. The resolution having been seconded by Mr. S. S. Setlur was carried unanimously.

The following Committee of Management was proposed by Mr. J. E. Aspinwall and was seconded and supported by Dr. Scott and Mr. Wilkinson: Carried.

#### THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT,

1915

##### *President:*

The Hon'ble Justice Sir John Heaton, I.C.S. :

##### *Vice-Presidents:*

Shums-ul-Ulma Dr. J. J. Modi,	Rev. Dr. R. Scott, M.A.,	
B.A.		D.D.
Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, D. D.,	Sir Bhalchandra Kirshna, Kt.	
LL.D.		

## MEMBERS.

J. E. Aspinwall, Esq.	Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A.
Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.	Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A.
V. P. Vaidya, Esq., B.A., Bar.-at-Law.	Dr. H. Stanley Reed.
The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy C. Ibrahim.	Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, M.A., LL.B.
H. R. H. Wilkinson, Esq.	Prof. K. N. Colvile, M.A.
The Hon. Dr. D. A. DeMonte, M.D.	A. F. Kindersley, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.
Prof. S. M. Isfahani.	J. M. P. Muirhead, Esq.
Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S. (Retired.)	Rao Bahadur S. T. Bhandare.

*Honorary Secretary:*

Prof. G. Anderson, M.A.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur S. T. Bhandare, seconded by Mr. Aspinwall, Messrs. K. MacIver and J. S. Sanzgiri were appointed Honorary Auditors for 1915.

Mr. Setlur then proposed the following alteration in Art. XIV of the Society's rules as recommended by the Committee of Management :—

“ Delete the words ‘ but no contribution shall be received for a lesser period than three months ’ occurring after ‘ months ’ in line 9 and add ‘ The Subscription for three months will amount to Rupees twelve and Annas eight. A Resident member is entitled in lieu of the three months' subscription to pay a monthly subscription of Rupees five.’ ”

Prof. S. M. Isfahani having seconded the proposition it was passed unanimously.

The following emendations in Art. XLIV suggested by the Committee of Management was split into two parts for separate consideration on the motion of Mr. B. N. Motivala seconded by Rao Bahadur S. T. Bhandare :—

“ Substitute ‘ two individuals ’ for ‘ one individual ’ in lines 7 and 8 and add the following at the end of the Article as a separate para. :—

‘ At the end of twelve months these individuals may continue to use the Library by joining the Society after election as provided in Article 1 on payment of rupees two a month or rupees ten for six months, provided they continue to satisfy the conditions laid down in para. 2 of the Article. Such members will be allowed the use of the Society's rooms and will be entitled to have three books at a time, one

of which only will be a new one. They will be expected to make their own arrangements for carrying books to and from the Library. They will have no power of voting or proposing new members. In other respects they will be subject to the Rules of the Society.' "

The first part, *vis.*, the substitution of two individuals for one was carried unanimously. The second part was put to vote and lost by a majority of 8 ; 3 voting for and 11 against it.

On the suggestion of Mr. S. S. Setlur the meeting unanimously agreed to drop the words " either Native or European " in line 8 of Art. XLIV.

The meeting then discussed the circulation of weekly illustrated papers. It was found that the general sense of the meeting was against stopping the circulation.

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After the annual meeting an Ordinary Meeting of the Society was held when Dr. J. J. Modi read his paper on a " Persian Inscription of the Mogul times on a stone found in the District Judge's Court at Thana."

Dr. Scott moved a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Modi for his interesting paper. Carried unanimously.

Before dispersing Rao Bahadur S. T. Bhandare proposed that the congratulations of the Society be offered to the President for the high honour of Knighthood, His Majesty the King Emperor had conferred on him.

The proposition being duly seconded was passed with acclamation.

Rao Bahadur S. T. Bhandare then moved the following resolution :—

That the Society heard with regret the sad news of the death of Mr. Gangadhar Ramchandra Mogre, the late Librarian and places on record its sense of high appreciation of his services to the Society as Assistant Secretary and Librarian.

The resolution was seconded and carried.

*List of Presents to the Library.*

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
ACTS passed by the Governor-General of India, 1913.	Government of India.
ADHYAKSHA-Prakara, some notes. By I. J. Sorabji.	The Compiler.
AGRICULTURAL Department, Punjab. Report for 1912-13.	Punjab Government.
————— Research Institute and College, Pusa. Report for 1912-13.	Government of India.
————— Statistics, India, from 1907-08 to 1911-12, Vol. I.	Government of India.
————— Department, Bombay Presidency. Report for 1912-13.	Bombay Government.
AGRICULTURE in India, progress. Report for 1912-13.	Government of India.
AJMER-Merwara, Administration Report for 1912-13.	Chief Commissioner.
AKABARNAMAH. 2 Vols. By Beveridge.	Asiatic Society of Bengal.
ALL Saints' Day and Other Sermons. By Charles Kingsley.	Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Bombay.
AMERICAN Historical Association, Annual Report for 1911, Vols. I & II.	The Association.
————— Museum of Natural History, Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, N. S.	The Trustees.
————— Philological Association, Transactions and Proceedings, Vol. 43, 1912.	The Association.
ANNALES Musee Guimet, Vols. 26 & 27.	The Society.
ANTIQUITIES of Indian Tibet. By A. H. Francke. Part I.	Government of India.
ARCHÆOLOGICAL Department, Mysore. Report for 1912-13.	Mysore Government.
————— Department, S. C. Madras, Annual Report, 1913-14.	Madras Government.
————— Survey, Burma. Superintendent's report, 1914.	Government of Burma.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
ARCHÆOLOGICAL, Survey of India. Annual Report for 1909-10-11.	Government of India.
————— Survey of India, Eastern Circle. Report for 1912-13.	Bengal Government.
————— Survey of India, Frontier Circle. Report for 1913-14.	N. W. F. Government.
————— Survey of India, Western Circle. Report for the year ending March 1913.	Bombay Government.
ARCHÆOLOGY, Director-General of, Annual Report, Part I, 1911-12.	Government of India.
ASSAM Administration Report for 1912-13.	Government of Assam.
————— Police Administration Report for 1913.	Government of Assam.
AVESTA and the Gathas, Light of the. By F. K. Dadachanji.	Trustees, Parsi Punchayet.
BABER, Memoirs of, Fasc. II. By A. S. Beveridge.	Government of India.
BACTERIOLOGICAL Laboratory, Bombay, its past, present and future.	Bombay Government.
BALUCHISTAN Agency, Administration Report, 1912-13.	Government of India.
BASHGALI Dictionary. By S. Konow.	Government of India.
BENGAL Administration Report for 1912-13.	Bengal Government.
————— District Gazetteers, Vol. B of Noakhali, Tippera and Mymensing.	Government of India.
————— District Gazetteers, 24 Purganas, Vol. A.	Bengal Government.
————— District Gazetteers. Vol. B. (Statistics from 1900-01 to 1910-11) of Bakergunja, Bankura, Burdwan, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Dacca, Hooghly, Jessore, Malda, Nadia, Pabna, Rangpur District, 24 Parganas, Rajshai, Howrah, Khulna, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bogra, Jailpaigiri, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, and Faridpur Districts.	Government of India.
————— Local Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912. 2 Vols.	Government of India.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
BIHAR and Orissa, Administration Report for 1912-13.	Government of Bihar and Orissa.
BOARD of Scientific Advice for India. Report, 1912-13.	Government of India.
BOMBAY Government Gazette, Parts I, IA, II, III, and VI—IX, January-June and July-December.	Bombay Government.
BOMBAY Improvement Trust Report for 1913-14.	The Trustees.
——— Medical Union's Representation to R. C. P. I.	The Union
——— Presidency, Administration Report for 1912-13.	Bombay Government.
——— University Calendars for 1914.	Registrar, Bombay University.
——— Presidency, Gazetteers, Vol. XVI, XVIII, XIX, XX, and XXII, Vols. B., Government of India.	Bombay Government.
BOTANICAL Survey of India, Report for 1913-14.	Government of India.
BRAHMA Sutra Bhashya of Shri Madhavacharya.	Mysore Government.
BRIHADDHARMA Puranam.	Asiatic Society of Bengal.
BRITISH Columbia, Northern and Yukon Territory, Excursions in.	Government of Canada.
BURMA, Administration Report for 1912-13.	Government of Burma.
——— Gazetteer, Amherst Dist., Vol. A.	Government of India.
——— Insein Dist., Vol. A.	Government of India.
BUREAU of Science, Philippine Islands, 15th Annual Report.	The Director of the Bureau.
C. P. DISTRICT Gazetteer, Vols. B. of Saugor, Akola, Bilaspur, Raipur, and Seoni.	Government of India.
CANE Crushing in the United Provinces, Notes on. (Pusa Bulletin No. 42.)	Government of India.
CATALOGUE of Coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore. 2 vols. By R. B. Whitehead.	Punjab Government.
CATHAPATHA, Brahmana. Vols. I and VII.	Asiatic Society of Bengal.
CATHAY and the way thither, Vol. II. Trans. and Edited by Yule.	Bombay Government.

- | <i>Title of Books.</i>   | <i>Donors.</i>                |
|--|-------------------------------|
| CENSUS of India, General Report, 1911.   | Secretary of State for India. |
| ———— of India, 1911. Report with statistics, 2 Parts.  | Government of India.          |
| CHAMBER of Commerce, Bombay. Report for 1913.  | The Chamber.                  |
| CHARITABLE Dispensaries in the Punjab. Triennial Report for 1911-13.                                       | Punjab Government.            |
| CHATURVARGA Chintamani. Vol. IV.   | Asiatic Society of Bengal.    |
| CHEMICAL Analysers to Government of Bombay and Sind. Reports for 1913.                                     | Bombay Government.            |
| CHEMICAL Examiner to Government of Punjab, Report for 1913.  | Punjab Government.            |
| CHINESE, the. By J. F. Davis.  | Dr. J. J. Modi.               |
| CIVIL Justice, Punjab, Report for 1913.  | Punjab Government.            |
| CLIFTON Park System of Farming. By R. H. Elliot.   | The Author.                   |
| COINS dealt with under the Treasure Trove Act, Nagpore, Report for 1913-14.                                | C. P. Government.             |
| ———— Indian, Catalogue of, Gupta Dynasty. By J. Allan.   | Trustees, British Museum.     |
| ———— list of, in the McMahon Museum, Quetta. By J. G. Michael.   | The Curator.                  |
| CONFERENCES faites au Musee Guimet.  | The Society.                  |
| CORRESPONDENCE relating to the procedure in regard to confessions of persons accused of Criminal offences. | Secretary of State for India. |
| COUNCIL of India Bill.   | Secretary of State for India. |
| CRIMINAL Justice in the Punjab, Administration Report, 1913.   | Punjab Government.            |
| DEPARTMENT of Agriculture, Bombay, Bulletin Nos. 56 and 59 for 1914.                                       | Bombay Government.            |
| DICTIONARY of persons who knew Muhmmad. Vol. I & IV.   | Asiatic Society of Bengal.    |
| DIRECTOR of Public Instructions, Assam, Report for 1912-13.  | Government of Assam.          |



<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
DIRECTOR of Public Instructions, Bombay Presidency, Report, 1912-13, with Supplement.	Bombay Government.
DISPENSARIES, Jail, Hospitals, Vaccination in the C. I. Agency, Report for 1913.	Government of India.
DIWANS of Abid B. Al Abras and Amir B. At Tufail. By Sir C. Lyall.	Trustees, Gibb Memorial.
EAST India Income and Expenditure, 1902-3 to 1912-13.	Secretary of State for India.
EDUCATION in Eastern Bengal and Assam during 1907-8 to 1911-12, Progress Report, 2 vols.	Government of India.
————— India, progress in 1907 to 1912. (East India), 2 vols.	Secretary of State for India.
————— progress in the Punjab. Report for 1912-13.	Punjab Government.
EPIGRAPHIA Indica. Vol. XI, 1911-12.	Government of India.
EPIGRAPHY, Madras. Annual Report for 1914.	Madras Government.
ESTATES under the Court of Wards in the Punjab, Administration Report.	Punjab Government.
EXAMINATION of the Seed Supply, Poona District. Agricultural Bulletin No. 55.	Bombay Government.
EXCISE Department, Bombay Presidency, Administration Report for 1912-13.	Bombay Government.
———— Department, Government of the Punjab, Report for 1913-14.	Punjab Government.
EXPLANATORY Memorandum by the Under-Secretary of State for India.	Secretary of State for India.
EXTERNAL Land Trade of the province of Sind and British Baluchistan Report.	Bombay Government.
FACTORY Report, Bombay, for 1913.	Bombay Government.
FARAS-NAMAH.	Asiatic Society of Bengal.
FINANCE and Revenue accounts of the Government of India for 1912-13.	Government of India.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
FINANCIAL Statements, Revised, for 1914-15.	Bombay Government.
FISHES of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, Vol. II. By M. Weber and L. F. De Beaufort.	Authors.
FLAX Experiments conducted at Doorah during the year 1912-13 (Pusa Bulletin No. 35).	Government of India.
FOREST Administration in British India, Annual Return.	Government of India.
—— Administration, Punjab, Report for 1912-13.	Punjab Government.
—— Circles, Bombay Presidency, Administration Report, 1912-13.	Bombay Government.
—— Department, Madras Presidency, Annual Administration Report for 1912-13.	Madras Government.
FORT ST. George Records.	
—— Sundry Book of 1686.	Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department, 1756.
—— Despatches from England, 1680-82.	Madras Government.
FRENCH Genius. By H. Macfall.	Mrs. J. N. Metaxa.
GADADHARA-padhati, Vol. II.	Asiatic Society of Bengal.
GAZETTE of India, Parts I—IV, Supplementary, Extraordinary ; January to June and July to December.	Government of India.
GLOSSARY of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and North-West Provinces, Vol. III, L to Z.	Government of India.
GREEN Manuring Experiments, Pusa Bulletin No. 40.	Government of India.
GRIHYA Sutra, Ravisidhant Manjari, Syainika Shastra and Sundarandam Kavyam.	Asiatic Society of Bengal.
GUIDE l'illustre du Mussee Guimet de Lyon.	The Society.
HAMSASANDESH (Sanskrit). By Shri Vedantacharya.	Mysore Government.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
HINDU and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Report of the Superintendent for 1912-13.	Punjab Government.
—— Law, Constitutional Theory of. By U. K. Trivedi.	The Author.
HISTORY of India from the Earliest Times. By V. S. Dalal, Vol. I.	The Author.
HOME Accounts of the Government of India, 1912-13.	Secretary of State for India.
HONOURABLE Kitty or Sixes and Seven. By K. N. Colville.	The Author.
HOSPITALS and Dispensaries, Civil, under the Government of Bombay. Annual Report for 1913.	Bombay Government.
HUMANISTIC Studies ; Studies in Bergson's Philosophy. By A. Mitchell	University of Kansas.
HYDERABAD State, Census of 1911. Parts I and II Report.	Bombay Government.
I. M. S. and Medical professions in India, Correspondence (East India.)	Secretary of State for India.
INCOME Tax, Statistical Report of Bombay Presidency for 1912-13.	Bombay Government.
INCUMBERED ESTATES in Sind, Administration Report for 1913.	Bombay Government.
INDIA, 1756—1849. By Major W. Hough.	Dr. J. J. Modi.
—— Weather Review, Annual Summary for 1912.	Bombay Government.
INDIAN Excise Administration Correspondence (East India).	Secretary of State for India.
—— Factories Act, Working Report, Punjab & N. W. F. for 1913.	Punjab Government.
—— Financial Statement and Budget for 1914-15 (East India).	Secretary of State for India.
INFLUENCIA do vocabularies Portugues en Linguas Asiaticas. By S. R. Dalgado.	The Author.
INSTRUCTION for rearing Mulberry Silk-worms.	Pusa Bulletin No. 39. Government of India.
IRRIGATION Works, Bombay Presidency, Administration report for 1912-13.	Bombay Government.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
IRSHAD Al-Arib Ila Marifat Al Adib : Dictionary of Learned Men of Yaqut. Text. Vol. VI.	Trustees, Gibb Memorial.
JACQUES Casanova. By C. Samaran.	Mrs. J. N. Metaxa.
JAIL Administration of Assam, Report for 1913.	Government of Assam.
— Department, Bombay, Administration Report for 1913.	Bombay Government.
JAILS in the Punjab, Administration Report for 1913.	Punjab Government.
JEWS in China, history of. By S. M. Perlmann.	The Author.
JINAKAMALINI.	Vijiranana National Library.
JOURNAL Strails Branch, R. A. Society, No. 66, March 1914.	The Society.
KHADIRA Grihya Sutram.	Mysore Government.
LAND Revenue Administration of the Punjab, Report for the year ending September 1913.	Punjab Government.
LAW Cases, Indian, Digest of 1913. By Bose.	Government of India.
— Cases, Indian, Digest of (Privy Council Report, etc.). By Bose.	Government of India.
— Reports, Indian, Calcutta Series, Vol. 40 for 1913.	Bengal Government.
LEGISLATIVE Council of the Bombay Presidency, Proceedings for 1913. Vol. 51st.	Bombay Government.
LEPROSY and its control in the Bombay Presidency.	Bombay Government.
LIBRARY of Congress, Report of the Librarian and Superintendent of the Library for 1913.	The Superintendent.
LIFE and Life work of J. N. Tata. By D. E. Wacha.	The Author.
— History of Brahui. By D. Bray.	Government of India.
LOCAL Boards, Bombay Presidency, Administration Report for 1912-13.	Bombay Government.
LUCKNOW Provincial Museum, Annual Report.	U. P. Government.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donor.</i>
LUNATIC Asylums, Bombay, Report for 1913.	Bombay Government.
——— Asylum, Punjab, Report for 1913.	Punjab Government.
MADRAS Presidency, Administration Report for 1912-13.	Madras Government.
——— University Calendar. 3 Vols., for 1914.	Registrar, Madras University.
MAGNETICAL, Meteorological observations made at Government Observatories, Bombay and Alibag, for 1906-10.	Government of India.
MAHANARAYAN Upanishad (German). By R. Zimmermann.	The Author.
MARATHI Poets, some translations of. By H. W. Bell.	The Author.
MARHAMU L-ilah L mudila, Mabani L Lughat.	Asiatic Society of Bengal.
MARITIME Trade of the Province of Sind. Report, 1913-14.	Bombay Government.
MAZDAISM in the Light of Vishnuism. By A. Govindacharya Swami.	Trustees, Parsi Punchayet.
METEOROLOGICAL Department, Government of India, Administration Report, 1913-14.	Government of India.
MILLOWNERS' Association, Bombay, Report, for 1913.	The Association.
MINES in India, Chief Inspector's Report, 1913.	Government of India.
MINISTRY for Agriculture and Trade issued at the opening of the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, April 1910, History of	Vijiranana National Library.
MOHAMMADAN Education, Recent Developments in the Bombay Presidency.	Bombay Government.
MONTREAL and Ottawa, excursions in the Neighbourhood of.	Government of Canada.
MORAL and Material Progress of India, Statement for 1912-13.	Secretary of State for India.
MUHAMMADAN and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Report of the Superintendent of, for 1912-13.	U. P. Government.

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| MUNICIPAL Administration, Bombay, Reports for 1912-13 and 1913-14.   | The Municipal Commissioner.     |
| ———— Taxation and Expenditure in the Bombay Presidency and Sind, Resolution on the report on, for 1912-13.   | Bombay Government.              |
| MUNTAKHAB-UL-LUBAB. 2 Vols.  | Asiatic Society of Bengal.      |
| N.-W. FRONTIER Province, Administration Report for 1912-13.  | N. W. F. Government.            |
| ———— District Gazetteer, Vols. B of : Hazara and Kohat, Kurram Agency, Dera Ismail Khan, Banum and Peshawar. | Government of India.            |
| NEILGHERRIES, 1857. By R. Baikie.  | Dr. J. J. Modi.                 |
| NEW Light on Drake.  | Bombay Government.              |
| NEWZEALAND Official Year Book for 1913.  | Newzealand Government.          |
| NOTES on Experiments with Sugar-cane at Sabour (Pusa Institute Bulletin No. 37.)                             | Government of India.            |
| NYAYA Vartikam.  | Asiatic Society of Bengal.      |
| ONTARIO, South Western, Excursions in.   | Government of Canada.           |
| ———— Western Peninsula of and Manitoulin Island, excursions in.  | Government of Canada.           |
| OPIUM Department, Bombay Presidency, Report for 1913-14.   | Bombay Government.              |
| OUR own Religion in Ancient Persia. By Dr. L. Mills.   | Trustees, Parsi Panchayet.      |
| PADUMAVATI. Vol. I.  | Asiatic Society of Bengal.      |
| PAGSAM, Thi Sin. By Sarat Chandra Das.   | Asiatic Society of Bengal.      |
| PARSIS, collected Sanskrit writing of. Part IV.  | Trustees, Parsi Panchayet.      |
| PATNA University Committee, Report for 1913.   | Government of Behar and Orissa. |
| PESHADIYAN Family of Iran. By Dr. J. J. Modi.  | Trustees, Parsi Panchayet.      |
| POLICE Administration, Punjab, Report for 1913.  | Punjab Government.              |

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— Bombay Presidency. Report for 1913.	Bombay Government.
— of the Town and Island of Bombay, Report for 1913.	Bombay Government.
PORT Trust, Bombay, Report for 1913-14.	The Trustees.
Prabandha Chintamani. Trans.	Asiatic Society of Bengal.
PRAPANNA Sowbhagya Stuti.	Mysore Government.
PRESS Act, 1910, returns showing actions under, from 1910 (East India).	Secretary of State for India.
PROBLEMS of Urdu Teaching in Bombay Presidency.	Bombay Government.
PROCEEDINGS, Imperial Legislative Council. Vols. 51 and 52 for 1912-13 and 1913-14.	Government of India.
PUNJAB and its Dependencies, Administration Report, 1912-13.	Punjab Government.
PUNJAB Colonies, Report for 1913.	Punjab Government.
— District Gazetteers, Delhi District with Maps.	Punjab Government.
— District Gazetteer, Vol. A, of Amritsar District.	Government of India.
PUNJAB District Gazetteers : Vols. B of : Amritsar, Delhi, Ferozepore, Faridkot State, Hoshiarpur, Multan, Jhelum, Montgomery, and Shirmur State, Gujranwala, Chamba State, Ludhiana, Lyallpur and Mianwali District.	Government of India.
— University Calendar for 1914-15.	The Registrar.
PURVAMIMANSA Darshana. Vol. II.	Government of Mysore.
QUEBEC, Eastern and the Maritime Provinces, excursions in.	Government of Canada.
— Eastern Townships of and Eastern Part of Ontario, excursions in.	Government of Canada.
QUEST of Occupation of Tahiti by Emissaries of Spain during 1772-76. Vol. I.	Bombay Government.

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| RAIL-BORNE Trade, Bombay Presidency, Report for 1912-13.   | Bombay Government.                |
| RAILWAYS and Irrigation Works, Returns, July 1914. (East India).                                       | Secretary of State for India.     |
| RAJASTAN Ratnakara : History of Guhil Princes. (Hindi). By Babu Ram Narayen.                           | The Author.                       |
| RAJPUTANA Museum, Annual Report on the working, for 1912-13.   | Superintendent, Rajputana Museum. |
| RASARNAVAM. Edited by P. Chandra.  | Asiatic Society of Bengal.        |
| REGISTRATION Department, Punjab, Administration Reports for 1911, 1912 and 1913.                       | Punjab Government.                |
| ————— Department, Bombay Presidency, Report for 1911-13.   | Bombay Government.                |
| REGULATIONS and Rules relating to the constitution of a Legislative Council for the Central Provinces. | Secretary of State for India.     |
| REPORT of the First Regular Wages Survey of the Punjab in December 1912.                               | Punjab Government.                |
| ————— on the work of Indian Students Department for 1912-13.   | Secretary of State for India.     |
| REVISED Settlement, Third, of Parol, &c., Kula Sub-Division, Kangra District.                          | Punjab Government.                |
| REVISION Survey Settlement, papers of Dadu, Shehwar and Johi Talukas of Larkana District.              | Bombay Government.                |
| ————— Survey Settlement, Dero Mobhat Taluka, Hyderabad District.                                       | Bombay Government.                |
| ————— Survey Settlement, Guni, Badin, and Tando Bago Talukas, Hyderabad District.                      | Bombay Government.                |
| ————— Survey Settlement, Second, of Karwar Taluka of Kanara Collectorate Papers relating to.           | Bombay Government.                |
| RICE GRAINS, disintegration of, by means of Alkali. Pusa Bulletin No. 38.                              | Government of India.              |



<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donor.</i>
ROYAL Commission on Indian Finance. Final report and minutes of Evidence, Vol. 2, Appendices Vol. 3 and Index.	Secretary of State for India.
SALT Department, Bombay Presidency Administration Report, 1913-14.	Bombay Government.
— Department, Sind Administration Report for 1912-13.	Bombay Government.
SAMAYA Prabhratam. Part II. By Kund Kundacharya.	Jain Dharma Pracharini Sabha, Benares.
SANITARY Administration in the Punjab, Report for 1913.	Punjab Government.
— Department, Bombay Presidency, some recent developments.	Bombay Government.
— Measures in India, Report for 1911-12.	Secretary of State for India.
SANITATION, Dispensaries and Jails in Rajputana, Report for 1913.	Government of India.
SANSKRIT and Hindi MSS., list of, 1912-13.	U. P. Government.
— Jaina and Hindi MSS., list of, 1912-13.	U. P. Government.
— Manuscripts, descriptive Catalogue of, in the Government Oriental Library, Mysore.	Madras Government.
SEA-BORNE TRADE and Customs Administration, Bombay Presidency, Report for 1913-14.	Bombay Government.
SEASON and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1912-13.	Bombay Government.
SHAH NAMA of Firdausi. By Kutar.	Trustees, Parsi Panchayet.
— of Firdausi. Vol. I.	Trustees, Parsi Panchayet.
SHAHNAMU, Part III. (Guzerathi).	Trustees, Parsi Panchayet.
SIAM History of 1350 A. D. to 1809. (Siamese).	Government of Siam.
— History of, Vol. I. By H. R. H. Prince Damrong (Siamese).	Government of Siam.
SIKANDAR-Namah-i-Bahri and Haft Asman.	Asiatic Society of Bengal.

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| SIXTEEN Tables of Thai Alphabets current in Siam, Bangkok.   | Vijiranana National Library.         |
| SMITHSONIAN Institute, Annual Report for 1912.   | The Institute.                       |
| SMRITICHANDRIKA Part I, Samskara Kand.<br>II Ahnika Kand.  | Government of Mysore.                |
| SRAGDHARA Stotram. Vol. I.   | Asiatic Society of Bengal.           |
| STAMP Department, Bombay Presidency, Report for 1913-14.   | Bombay Government.                   |
| STATISTICS of British India for 1911-12 and preceding years, Part IV b<br>Finance and Revenue                      | Government of India.                 |
| STATUTES relating to India, collection of, Vol. II.  | Government of India.                 |
| STATUTORY Rules and Orders, Bengal, Vol. III of 1912.  | Bengal Government.                   |
| SUKHIA <i>vs.</i> Jame Jamshed Libel Suit.   | Dr. Sukhia.                          |
| SUMMARY of the General Administration Report for 1912-13.  | Bombay Government.                   |
| SURVEY of India, General Report on the operations of, for 1912-13.   | Government of India.                 |
| ----- Settlement, original papers relating to ; Kotda, Khabda, and<br>Sahi Talukas, Godhra District, Punch Mahals. | Bombay Government.                   |
| SWEET Sugar as a Commercial Source of Sugar, &c. (Pusa Bulletin<br>No. 41)   | Government of India.                 |
| TAITTIRIYA Brahmana, Astaka III, Parts I-II.   | Government of Mysore.                |
| TALUKDARI Settlement Officer, Annual Report for 1912-13.   | Bombay Government.                   |
| TANTRA, Principles of, Part I. By A. Avalon.   | The Author.                          |
| TANTRIKA Texts : Satchakra Nirupana and Paduka Panchaka. By<br>A. Avalon.  | The Author.                          |
| TARIKH-I-GUZIDA, Vol. II. By Hamdu LLah Mustawfi Qazwine.  | Trustees, Gibb Memorial.             |
| TATVARTHARAJVARTIKAM. Part II. By Bhatt Kalankdeo.   | Jain Dharmaprachaini Sabha, Benares. |

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<b>THEODORE Duka.</b> By M. A. Stein, K.C.I.E.	The Author.
<b>TIBETAN Stories.</b> By Alex C. Soma De Koros.	Asiatic Society of Bengal.
<b>TIDE-TABLES, Indian Ports, for 1915.</b>	Secretary of State for India.
<b>TORONTO to Victoria and return <i>via</i> Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental Railway, Guide to.</b>	Government of Canada.
——— to Victoria and return <i>via</i> Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway, Guide to.	Government of Canada.
<b>TRADE and Navigation of Aden, Report for 1913-14.</b>	Bombay Government.
——— and Navigation, Bombay Presidency, Annual Statement for 1912-13.	Bombay Government.
——— and Navigation of Sind, Annual Statement for 1913-14.	Bombay Government.
——— and Navigation of the Province of Sind, Annual Statement for 1912-13.	Bombay Government.
——— carried by Rail and River, Accounts of, for 1912-13.	Government of India.
<b>TRAVELS of Peter Mundy, 1608-1667. Vol. II, Asia.</b>	Bombay Government.
<b>TRIENNIAL Catalogue of Manuscripts, Vol. I, Part I, Sanskrit.</b>	Madras Government.
<b>UNITED Provinces, Administration Report, for 1912-13.</b>	U. P. Government.
<b>UNREPEALED General Acts of the Governor-General in Council, Vol VII.</b>	Government of India.
<b>VACCINATION in the Bombay Presidency, Triennial Report, for 1911-14.</b>	Bombay Government.
<b>VACCINATION in the Punjab. Report for 1913-14.</b>	Punjab Government.
<b>VETERINARY College, Punjab, Annual Report, 1913-14.</b>	Punjab Government.
<b>VRIHADSWAYAMBHU Purana.</b>	Asiatic Society of Bengal.
<b>VRITTA Muktahara Stuti.</b> By Shri Nivasa.	Mysore Government.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donor.</i>
WARREN Hastings, Administration of.	By Pandit Prannath Sarasvati. The Author.
WRECKS and Casualties in Indian Waters, Return for 1913.	Government of India.
YERAVADA Reformatory School, Annual Report.	Bombay Government.
ZARATHUSTRA and his Contemporaries in the Rig Veda.	By S. K. Hodiwala. Trustees, Parsi Panchayet.
ZOROASTRIAN Books, Moral extracts from.	By Dr. J. J. Modi. Trustees, Parsi Panchayet.
ZOROASTRIAN Law of Purity.	By N. M. Desai. Trustees, Parsi Panchayet.

*Proceedings of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society,  
1915-16 and a List of Presents to the Library, 1915.*

PROCEEDINGS.

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A meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, the 15th April 1915.  
Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the Chair.

There were also present Messrs. J. G. E. Metcalfe, P. N. Daruvala, K. C. Rushton, Dr. J. J. Modi, Rev. Father R. Zimmermann, Messrs. K. Natarajan, Kunalaya Raj, R. N. Munshi, W. H. Ogston, and Rev. R. M. Gray, the Acting Honorary Secretary.

Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, read his paper on the "Ancient History of Suez Canal from the times of the old Egyptian kings downwards."  
After the conclusion of the paper, the President moved a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Modi for his interesting paper.

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A meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, the 21st of October 1915.

Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the Chair.

There were also present Messrs. L. N. Banaji, Kunalaya Raj, and Rev. R. M. Gray, the Honorary Secretary. A few visitors were also present.

Dr. Modi read a paper on "Hamza Isfahani ; a peep into Arabic Histories in the matters Iranian," by Mr. G. K. Nariman.

Dr. Modi proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Nariman for his interesting and learned paper, which was carried.

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A meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, the 25th November 1915.

The Hon. Justice Sir John Heaton, I.C.S.,  
President in the Chair.

There were also present, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Rev. Dr. R. Scott, Messrs. J. E. Aspinwall, Kunalaya Raj, B. V. Wasudeo, V. P. Vaidya, R. N. Munshi, Rao Bahadur S. T. Bhandare, Messrs. J. S. Sansgiri, A. B. Agaskar, P. V. Kane, Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, and Rev. R. M. Gray, the Honorary Secretary.

After some discussion it was resolved to subscribe to "Land and Water" from 1916.

Proposed by Mr. J. E. Aspinwall,

Seconded by Mr. V. P. Vaidya,

Carried.

and to the "Ceylon Antiquary" for one year.

Proposed by Mr. V. P. Vaidya,

Seconded by Mr. J. E. Aspinwall.

Carried.

Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya read his paper on "Harsha and his times."

Mr. P. V. Kane proposed a vote of thanks to Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya for his interesting and learned paper. The proposal having been seconded by Rao Bahadur S. T. Bhandare was unanimously carried.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya proposed and Justice Shah seconded that Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya's paper be printed in the Society's Journal.

Carried.

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A meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, the 16th December 1915.

The Hon. Justice Sir John Heaton, I.C.S.,

President in the Chair.

There were also present, Mrs. W. D. Sheppard, Messrs. G. K. Nariman, Kuvalaya Raj, J. S. Sansgiri, R. N. Munshi, J. P. Watson, Rao Bahadur S. T. Bhandare, Dr. J. J. Modi, Rev. Father R. Zimmermann, and Rev. R. M. Gray, the Honorary Secretary. A few visitors, among whom was Dr. J. Hope Moulton, the distinguished Zoroastrian Scholar, also attended the meeting.

Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi read his paper on "Anquetil Du Perron of Paris : India as seen by him in 1755-61."

Mr. G. K. Nariman proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Modi for his interesting and learned paper. The proposition being cordially seconded by Dr. J. Hope Moulton was unanimously carried.

A meeting of the Society was held on Monday, the 7th February 1916.

The Hon. Justice Sir John Heaton, I.C.S.,  
President in the Chair.

There were also present Dr. J. J. Modi, Rev. Father R. Zimmermann, Messrs. A. F. Kindersley, R. N. Munshi, L. N. Banaji, G. K. Nariman and Kunalaya Raj.

Dr. J. J. Modi read his paper on "Anquetil Du Perron of Paris and Dastur Darab of Surat."

After a few remarks by Rev. R. Zimmermann and Mr. G. K. Nariman, a hearty vote of thanks was moved to Dr. Modi for his interesting and learned paper.

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A meeting of the Society was held on Friday, the 3rd March 1916.

Rev. Dr. R. Scott, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

The following members attended the meeting :—Miss Seeren S. Paruck, The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Dr. J. J. Modi, Messrs. V. P. Vaidya, H. J. Bhabha, G. K. Nariman, and Rev. R. M. Gray, the Honorary Secretary.

There were also present a few visitors among whom were Dr. J. Hope Moulton and Mr. Ratan Tata.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. Modi read his paper on "Dr. Spooner's recent archæological excavations at Pataliputra and the question of the influence of ancient Persia upon India."

After a few remarks by Dr. Moulton and Mr. G. K. Nariman, Dr. Scott proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Modi for his interesting and suggestive paper and to Mr. Ratan Tata for his valuable help in promoting Archæological work in India.

*List of Presents to the Library, 1915.*

*Title of Books.*

*Donors.*

ABHINAVAKOUSTUBHAMALA.	Travancore State.
ACID, Secretion of the Gram Plant, &c.	Government of India.
ACTS passed by the Governor-General of India, 1914.	Government of India.
ADHYATMAPATALA.	Travancore State.
ADMINISTRATION Report, Ajmere-Merwara, 1913-14.	Government of India.
————— Report, Assam, 1913-14.	Government of Assam.
————— Report, Baluchistan Agency, 1913-14.	Government of India.
————— Report, Bengal, 1913-14.	Government of Bengal.
————— Report, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-14.	Government of Bihar and Orissa.
————— Report, Bombay Presidency, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
————— Report, Burma, 1913-14.	Government of Burma.
————— Report, Civil Justice, Punjab, and its Dependencies, 1914.	Government of the Punjab.
————— Report, Forest Deptt., Madras Presidency, 1913-14.	Government of Madras.
————— Report, Incumbered Estates in Sind, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
————— Report, Madras, 1913-14.	Government of Madras.
————— Report, N. W. F. Provinces, 1913-14.	Government of the N. W. F. Provinces.
————— Report, P. W. D., Bombay Presidency, 1913-14, Part II.	Government of Bombay.
————— Report, the Punjab and its Dependencies, 1913-14.	Government of the Punjab.



<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
ADMINISTRATION Report, Salt Department, Sind, 1914-15.	Government of Bombay.
————— Report, U. P., 1913-14.	Government of the U. P.
AERAPATASTAN and Nirangastan. Translated by Bulsara.	Trustees, Parsi Punchayet.
AGRICULTURAL Research Institute and College, Pusa, Report, 1913-14.	Government of India.
————— Statistics of India, 1912-13. Vol. I.	Government of India.
AGRICULTURE, Bombay Presidency, Annual Report, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
————— Deptt., Bombay Presidency, Bulletins Nos. 60-63.	Government of Bombay.
————— in the Punjab, Progress Report, 1912-14.	Government of the Punjab.
————— Punjab, Report, 1913-14.	Government of the Punjab.
————— Punjab, Season and Crops, 1913-14.	Government of the Punjab.
ALANKARA Sutra.	Travancore State.
ALLAHABAD University Calendar for 1915.	The Registrar.
AMERICAN Historical Association, Annual Report, 1912.	The Association.
ANANDA Ranga Pillai's Diary, Vol. III, 1736-61.	Government of Madras.
ANNALES Du Instruccion, Primari, Ano. IX-XII.	Government of Bombay.
ANNUAL Progress Report, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, N. Circle, 1913-14.	Government of the Punjab.
————— Report of the Reformatory School, Yeravada, 1914.	Government of Bombay.
————— Report, Punjab Colonies, 1913-14.	Government of the Punjab.
————— Report, U. S., National Museum, 1913-14.	Government of the U. S. A.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
ANNUAL Report of the Superintendent of Mohammadan and British Monuments, N. Circle, 1913-14.	Government of the U. P.
ARCHÆOLOGICAL Deptt., S. Circle, Madras, Annual Report, 1914-15.	Government of Madras.
———— Survey, Mysore, Report, 1913-14.	Government of Mysore.
———— Survey of Burma, Supdt.'s Report, 1914-15.	Government of Burma.
———— Survey of India, Annual Report, 1911-12, and Part I of 1912-13.	Government of India.
———— Survey of India, Eastern Circle, Annual Report, 1913-14.	Government of Bengal.
———— Survey of India, Frontier Circle, Annual Report, 1914-15.	Government of the N. W. F. Provinces.
———— Survey of India, Western Circle, Progress Report 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
AREA and Yield of the Principal Crops in India, Estimates for 1913-14.	Government of India.
ASF-UL-LUGHAT. By Nawab Aziz Jung Bahadur, Vols. VII-VIII.	Government of India. Travancore State.
ASHAUCHASTAKA.	Government of India.
ASSAM Code, 1915, 2 vols.	Smithsonian Institution.
ATMOSPHERIC Air in relation to Tuberculosis. By G. Hinsdale.	Government of Bombay.
BACTERIOLOGICAL Laboratory, Bombay, Report, 1913.	Government of India.
BALUCHISTAN Code, 3rd Edition, 1914.	Government of Bengal.
BENGAL Code, 4th Edition, Vol II.	Travancore State.
BHAKTIMANJARI	The Mandala.
BHARATA Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandala, Report.	Government of India.
BOARD of Scientific Advice for India, Report, 1913-14.	Government of India.

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<b>BOMBAY Sanskrit Series :—</b>	
AMARAKOSHA with commentary and Index.	
APHORISMS of the Sacred Laws of the Hindus, by Apastumba, 2 parts.	
ATHARVAVEDA SAMHITA with the Commentary of Sayanacharya.	
BHATTIKAVYA, 2 vols.	
CONCORDANCE to the principal Upanishada and the Bhagwatgita.	
EKAVALI, Vol. I.	
GAUDVAHO of Vakpati.	
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HARSHACHARITA.	
HITOPADESHA.	
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KUMARAPALA CHARITA.	
MAHANARAYAN UPANISHAD.	
MRICHCHHAKATIKA.	
NAISHKARMYASIDDHI.	
NAVASAHASANKA CHARITA.	
NYAYAKOSHA.	
PARASHARA Dharma Samhita, 2 vols. (4 parts.)	
PRATAPARUDRA YASHODHARAN.	
RAJATARANGINI of Kalhana, Vols. I-II.	
REKHAGANITA, 2 vols.	
SHRI BASHYA. Text.	
SUBHASHITAVALI of Vallabhadeva.	
VENDIDAD.	
VYAKARANA MAHABHASHYA of Patanjali, Vol. II.	Government of Bombay.
BOMBAY University Calendars for 1867-68, 1873-74, 1897-98, 1901-02, 1903-04, 1905-06, 1911-12 Vol. II, and 1914-15 (2 Vols.)	The Registrar.
BOOK of the Dead. By E. A. W. Budge.	Trustees, British Museum.
BOTANICAL Survey of India, Records, Vol. VI, No. 5.	Government of India.
BRAHMATATVA PRAKASHIKA.	Travancore State.
BRITISH AND HINDI VIKRAMA, ( <i>Gujarati</i> ). Vol. I.	Maharani of Bhavanagar.
BRITISH Association for the Advancement of Science, Report, 1914.	The Association.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
BRITISH Share in the War. By H. A. L. Fisher.	P. & O. Co.
BURNEY Papers, Vol. IV, Part II and Vol. V.	Government of Siam.
CALCUTTA University Calendars for 1914, 3 parts and 1915, part III.	The Registrar.
CALENDAR of Persian Correspondence, Vol. II, 1767-69.	Government of India.
CATALOGUE, Descriptive, of Sanskrit MSS., in the Government Oriental Library, Madras, Vol. XXVIII & XXIX.	Government of Madras.
———— of Armenian MSS. in the British Museum.	Trustees, British Museum.
———— of Books printed in the Bombay Presidency during the first 2 quarters of 1915.	Government of Bombay.
———— of Books in the Deccan College Library.	The Principal, Deccan College.
———— of Burmese Books in the British Museum.	Trustees, British Museum.
———— of Egyptian MSS., Scarabs, &c., in the British Museum, Vol. I.	Trustees, British Museum.
———— of Greek Coins. Boy Hill.	Trustees, British Museum.
———— of the Cuneiform Tablets.	Trustees, British Museum.
———— of the Museum of Archæology at Sarnath. By Dr. Sahim.	Government of India.
———— Supplementary, of Hindi Books in the British Museum.	Trustees, British Museum.
———— Supplementary, of Marathi and Gujarathi books in the British Museum.	Trustees, British Museum.
CAUSES of Monsoon Diarrhœa and Dysentery in Poona. By Capt. Morison.	Government of Bombay.
CENSUS of India, 1911, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Government of India.
CHAMBER of Commerce, Bombay, Report, 1914.	The Chamber.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
CHARUDATTA.	
CHEMICAL Analyser to Government of Bombay and Chemical Analyser for Sind, Report, 1914.	Travancore State Government of Bombay.
————— Analyser to Government of the Punjab, Report, 1914.	Government of the Punjab.
CHINESE Clay figures by Laufer, Part I.	Field Museum of Nat. History, Chicago.
CIVIL Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency, Annual Report, 1914.	Government of Bombay.
CLASSICAL Association, Bombay, Proceedings, 1914.	The Association.
COINS dealt with under the Treasure Trove Act, Report, 1914-15.	Government of the C. P.
COMMERCE and Statistics. By D. E. Wacha.	The Author.
CONDUCT of the War by Sea.	P. & O. Co.
CO-OPERATIVE Societies, Bombay Presidency, Report on the working for 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
COORG Inscriptions. Epigraphia Carnatica, Vol. I.	Government of Madras.
CRAWFURD Papers.	Government of Siam.
CRIMINAL and Civil Justice, Bombay Presidency, Administration Report, 1913.	Government of Bombay.
————— Justice in the Punjab, Administration Report, 1914.	Government of the Punjab.
DAIVAM.	Travancore State.
DANTE Papers. By Dr. J. J. Modi.	Trustees, Parsee Panchayat.
DAVID Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Report on the working for 1913-14 and 1914-15.	Government of Bombay.
DENSITY of Population in Bombay. By J. P. Orr.	The Author.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
DESCRIPTIVE List of Exhibits in the Nagpur Museum.	Government of the C. P.
———— Lists of the Arabic MSS. acquired since 1894.	Trustees, British Museum.
DIGEST of Indian Law Cases for 1914. By J. D. Bose.	Government of India.
DINKARD. By Dastur P. Sanjana, Vol. XIV.	Trustees, Parsee Panchayat.
DISPENSARIES and Charitable Institutions, Punjab. Report, 1914.	Government of the Punjab.
DIWAN-i-Parwin. By Bari Begum.	The Author.
DOCUMENTS Diplomatiques, 1914.	The French Consul.
DURGHATAVRITTI.	Travancore State.
DVYASRAYAKAVYA of Hemchandra.	Government of Bombay.
ECHOES from East and West. By Roby Datta.	The Author.
ENGINEERS', Architects' and Surveyors' Compendium 1915.	The Editor.
ENGLISH Factories in India, 1646-50, 1651-54, 2 vols.	Government of India.
ESTATES under the Courts of Wards in the Punjab, Report for 1913-14.	Government of the Punjab.
———— under the Managements of Courts of Wards in the Northern Circle and Southern Divisions and Sind, Report, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
EVIDENCE given by the King in the temple.	Government of Siam.
EXCISE Department, Bombay, Report, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
———— Report, Punjab, 1914-15.	Government of the Punjab.
FACTORY Report of the Presidency of Bombay, 1914.	Government of Bombay.
FEASTS and Holidays of the Hindus and Mahomedans, Alphabetical List.	Government of India.
FINANCE and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, 1913-14.	Government of India.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
FINANCIAL Statements, Revised, of Bombay Government for 1915-16.	Government of Bombay.
FLORA of the Bombay Presidency. By T. Cooke, 2 vols.	Government of India.
FOREST Administration in British India, Quinquennial Review, 1909-10 to 1913-14.	Government of India.
——— Administration, Punjab, Progress Report, 1913-14.	Government of the Punjab.
——— Circles in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Report, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
GAZETTEER, Dist., Assam. Supplementary Vols. to Vols. I, III, & IX.	Government of India.
——— Dist., Bengal. Vol. A of Murshedabad.	Government of India.
——— Dist., Bengal. Vols. B of Muzaffarpur, Singhbhum, Palamau, Cuttack, Champaram, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Gaya, Purnea, Patna, Santal Parganas, Ranchi and Saran.	Government of India.
——— Dist., Bombay Presidency. B Vols. of Khandesh, Kathiawar, Rewakantha, Cutch, Kaira, Surat, Kolhapur and Belgaum.	Government of India.
——— Dist., Bombay Presidency, Vols. B of Kolhapur, Belgaum, Khandesh, Kathiawar, Rewakantha, Cutch, Kaira and Surat.	Government of Bombay.
——— Dist., Burma. Vol. A of Henzada District.	Government of Burma.
——— Dist., C. P. Vols. B of Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore.	Government of India.
——— Dist., C. P. Vol. B of Yeotmal and Damoh Dists.	Government of India.
——— Dist., Burma, Vols. A of Syriam and Toungoo.	Government of India.
——— Dist., Punjab. Vol. A of Gurdaspur.	Government of the Punjab.
——— Dist., U. P. Vol. B of Gazipur.	Government of India,

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
GAZETTEER, Dist. U. P., Vols. B of Mainpuri, Shahajanpur, Sitapur, Bah-Raich, Ballia, Allahabad, Bareilly, Garhwal, Moradabad, Almora, Hamirpur, Rampur State, Aligarh, Benares, Bijnor and Agra.	Government of India.
————— Dist., U. P. Vols. B of Rae Bareilly and Kheri, Hardoi, Bara Banke, Unao, Fyzabad, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Muttra, Pilibhit.	Government of the U. P.
GENERAL Statutory Rules and Orders, 2 vols.	Government of India.
GOSPEL portions of Brahui. By A. D. Dixey.	The Author.
GOVERNMENT Museum, Connemara Library, Madras, Report, 1913-14.	Government of Madras.
HINDU and Buddhist Monuments, N. Circle, Annual Report, 1913-14.	Government of the Punjab.
HISTORICAL Record of the Imperial Visit to India, 1911.	Government of India.
————— Sketch of the C. P. and Berars.	Government of the C. P.
HISTORY of Civil Services, Bombay Presidency, corrected up to July 1914.	Government of Bombay.
————— of Services, 1915.	Government of Bombay.
HOLY Fire. By J. D. Shroff.	The Author.
HOSPITALS, Dispensaries, &c. of the C. I. Agency, Report on the working, 1914.	Government of India.
HUMANISTIC Studies: Browning and Italian Art and Artists. By Hogrefe.	Government of the U. S. A.
IMPERIAL Legislative Council Proceedings, Vol LIII, 1914-15.	Government of India.
IMPROVEMENT Trust, Bombay, Administration Report, 1914-15.	The Trust.
————— Trust, Parel Road Schemes.	The Trust.



<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
INCOME-TAX Administration of the Punjab, Reports, 1913-14 and 1914-15.	Government of the Punjab.
———— Statistical returns of the Bombay Presidency, 1914-15.	Government of Bombay.
INDIA and the war.	Government of Bombay
INDIAN Companies' Act, 1882, Report on the working for 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
——— Factories Act, 1911, Report on the working in the Punjab Delhi, N. W. F., for 1914.	Government of the Punjab.
——— Weather Review, Annual Summary, 1913.	Government of India
JAIL Administration, Assam, Report, 1914.	Government of Assam.
—— Department, Bombay, Administration Report, 1914.	Government of Bombay.
JAILS, Punjab, Administration, Report, 1914.	Government of the Punjab.
JOINT Stock Companies, Punjab, Report, 1914-15.	Government of the Punjab.
JOURNAL of the North China Branch, R. A. S., 1914, Vol. XLV.	The Society.
——— of the Victoria Institute, Vol XLVI.	The Institute.
KANADA Siddhanta Chandrika.	Travancore State.
KHASIS. By Lt.-Col. P. R. T. Gurdon.	Government of Assam.
KUMARASAMBHAVA, 3 Parts.	Travancore State.
LAND Records in the Bombay Presidency, Report, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
——— Revenue administration Report, Parts I—II, Bombay Presidency, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
LEAVES from the Life of Khan Bahadur M.C. Murzban.	M. M. Murzban.
LIBRARY of Congress, Report for 1914.	Government of the U. S. A.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
LIFE and work of J. N. Tata. By D. E. Wacha.*	The Author.
LIST of Jain and Hindi MSS. in the Sanskrit College, Benares, 1914-15.	Government of the U. P.
——of Sanskrit and Hindi MSS., in the Sanskrit College, Benares, 1913-14.	Government of the U. P.
LUNATIC Asylums, Punjab, Triennial Report on the working for 1912-14.	Government of the Punjab.
—— Asylums under the Government of Bombay, Triennial Report, 1912-14.	Government of Bombay.
MADRAS University Calendar, 1914-15.	The Registrar
MAHOMEDAN and British Monuments, N. Circle, Superintendent's Report, 1913-14.	Government of the Punjab.
MANAMEYODOYA.	Travancore State.
MANIDARPANA.	Travancore State.
MANISARA.	Travancore State.
MANUAL of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency. By R. B. Ewbank.	Government of Bombay.
MATANGALILA.	Travancore State.
METEOROLOGICAL Department, Indian, Memoirs. Vol. XIX, parts III and IV; Vol. XXI, parts I, II and Vol. XXII, Part I.	Government of India.
—— Department of the Government of India, Administration Report, 1914-15.	Government of India.
MILLOWNERS' Association, Bombay, Report, 1914.	The Association.
MINES in India, Chief Inspector's Report for 1914.	Government of India.
MINORS' Estates in the Northern Circle and Southern Division and Sind, Administration Report, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
MONTESSORI Method. ( <i>Gujarati</i> ). By Mehta.	Shet Khimji A. Virjee.
MORAL and Material Progress, Punjab, Report from 1901-02 to 1911-12,	Government of the Punjab.
MUNICIPAL Taxation and Expenditure in the Bombay Presidency, Resolution, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
MUNICIPALITIES in the Punjab, Report on the working for 1913-14.	Government of the Punjab.
NALABHYUDAYA.	Travancore State.
NAMALINGANUSHASANA, 2 parts.	Travancore State.
NANARTHARNAVASANKSHRPA, of Keshavaswami, Parts II and III.	Travancore State.
NARAYANIYA.	Travancore State.
NATIONAL Museum, U. S., Annual Report, 1913-14.	Government of the U. S. A.
NAVY and the War. By A. J. Balfour.	P. and O. Co.
NEED of Co-operation between neighbours in the development of building--estates. By J. P. Orr.	Improvement Trust, Bombay.
NOTES on the Ancient Geography of Gandhara,	Government of India.
OPERATIONS in connection with the Income Tax, Bombay Presidency, Report, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
PAPERS relating to Excise Administration in India, 1914.	Government of India.
PARAMARTHASARA.	Travancore State.
PARSI Subjects. ( <i>Gujarati</i> ). By S. M. Desai,	Trustees, Parsi Panchayat.
PHUL Nama. By Brij Narain.	The Author.
POLICE Administration, Assam, Report, 1914.	Government of India.
—— Administration, Punjab, Report, 1914.	Government of Punjab.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
POLICE of the City of Bombay, Annual Report, 1914.	Government of the Bombay.
----- Report, Bombay and Sind, for 1914.	Government of Bombay.
PRAPANCAHRIDAYA.	Travancore State.
PRATIMANATAKA.	Travancore State.
PRESS Lists of Old Records in the Punjab Secretariat. 10 vols.	Government of the Punjab.
PROGRESS of Agriculture in India, Report, 1913-14.	Government of India.
----- of Education in the Punjab, Report, 1913-14.	Government of the Punjab.
PROVINCIAL Co-operative Conference, Poona, 1914, Report.	Government of Bombay.
----- Museum, Lucknow, Report on the working for 1914-15.	Government of the U. P.
PUBLIC Instruction, Bombay Presidency, Director's Annual Report, with Supplement, for 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
----- Instruction in Assam, General Report, 1913-14 and 1914-15.	Government of Assam.
PUNJAB Colonies, Annual Report, 1913-14.	Government of the Punjab.
RECORDS of Fort St. George, French Correspondence, 1756.	Government of Madras.
----- of Fort St. George, Letters to Fort St. George, 1688.	Government of Madras.
----- of Fort St. George, Letters to Subordinate Factories, 1679.	Government of Madras.
----- of Fort St. George, Military Dept., Country Correspondence, 1758.	Government of Madras.
----- of Fort St. George, Minutes of Proceedings in the Mayor's Court of Madraspatam.	Government of Madras.
----- of Fort St. George, Sundry Books, 1758-59.	Government of Madras.
----- of the Botanical Survey of India. Vol. VII, No. 2.	Government of India.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
REFORMATORY School, Yeravada, Annual Report, 1914.	Government of Bombay.
REGISTRATION Returns of the Punjab for 1914.	Government of the Punjab.
REMINISCENCES of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale. By D. E. Wacha.	The Author.
REPAIR and Maintenance of the Highways. By Hewes.	Government of the U. S. A.
REPORT on the Dhanni Breed of Cattle. By Meadows.	Government of the Punjab.
REPTILES of the Indo-Australian Archipelago. By De Rooij. Vol. I.	Government of Dutch East India.
REVISION Survey Settlement of the Sukkar Taluka of the Sukkar Dist., Papers.	Government of Bombay.
SALT Department, Bombay, Administration Report, 1914-15.	Government of Bombay.
— Department, Sind, Administration Report, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
SANITARY Administration in the Punjab, Report, 1914.	Government of the Punjab.
——— Commissioner, Government of Bombay, Reports for 1913 and 1914.	Government of Bombay.
SANITATION, Dispensaries, and Jails in Rajputana, Report, 1914 and Vaccination Report, 1914-15.	Government of India.
SEARCH for Hindi Manuscripts, 1909-1911.	Government of the U. P.
SEASON and Crops, Punjab, Report, 1914-15.	Government of the Punjab.
and Crops, Report of the Bombay Presidency, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
SETTLEMENT of Wazirabad, Gujranwala and Sharagpur Tahsils, Final Report.	Government of the Punjab.
SHAH Namah, 2 vols.	N. M. Cama.
— Namah. By Kutar Brothers, Text and Trans., 4 vols.	Trustees, Parsi Panchayat.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
SHAHNAMEH. Translated by Asana, Part IV ( <i>Guzarati</i> ).	Trustees, Parsi Panchayat.
SHIVALILARANVA.	Travancore State.
SIR Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Madressa Jubilee Volume : Papers on Iranian Subjects.	Trustees, Parsi Panchayat.
SMITHSONIAN Institution, Annual Report, 1913.	The Institution.
SOUTH American Priest in Belgium.	P. and O. Co.
STAMP Deptt. in the Bombay Presidency, Annual Report, 1914-15.	Government of Bombay.
— Deptt. Punjab, Administration Report, 1913-14 and 1914-15.	Government of the Punjab.
STATISTICAL Abstracts for British India, Vols. I, II and V.	Government of India.
———— Tables relating to Banks in India.	Government of India.
STATISTICS with notes of Registration Department in the Bombay Presidency for 1914.	Government of Bombay.
SURVEY of India, General Report, 1913-14.	Government of India.
— Settlement, 4th final regular, of the Amritser District, Report, 1910-14.	Government of the Punjab.
— Settlement, Revision, of Ankleshwar Taluka of Broach Dist., Papers.	Government of Bombay.
— Settlement, Revision, of Malwan Taluka of Ratnageri Dist., Papers.	Government of Bombay.
— Settlement, Revision, of Nasirabad Taluka of Larkhana Collectorate, Papers.	Government of Bombay.
— Settlement, Revision, of Nausahra Abro Taluka of Sukkar Dist., Papers.	Government of Bombay.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
SURVEY Settlement, Revision, of the Sukkar Taluka of the Sukkar Dist., Papers.	Government of Bombay.
——— Settlement, Second Revision, of the Bankapur Taluka, Papers.	Government of Bombay.
——— Settlement, Second Revision, of the Kalghatgi Taluka of Dharwar Dist., Papers.	Government of Bombay.
TALUKDARI Estates in Gujarat, Administration Report, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
TANTRASUDDHAPRAKARANA.	Travancore State.
TIDE Tables for Indian Ports, 1916.	Government of India.
TRADE and Navigation, Bombay Presidency, Statement, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
——— External Land, of the Punjab, Report, 1914-15.	Government of the Punjab.
——— External Land (Trans. Frontier) of the Province of Sind, Report, 1914-15.	Government of Bombay.
——— External of the Punjab, Report, 1913-14.	Government of the Punjab.
——— Inland, Rail and River borne, of India, 1913-14.	Government of India.
——— Internal, Rail and River borne, Punjab, Report, 1910-11 to 1912-13 and 1914-15.	Government of the Punjab.
——— Maritime of the Province of Sind, Report, 1914-15.	Government of Bombay.
——— Rail and River borne of Sind, Reports, 1913-14 and 1914-15.	Government of Bombay.
——— Rail borne of the Bombay Presidency, (excluding Sind), Report, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.

<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
TRADE Seaborne and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, Report, 1914-15.	Government of Bombay.
TRADITIONS of the Tinguian. By F. C. Cole.	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.
TURKI MSS., three, from Kashgarh. By E. D. Ross,	Rai Saheb Gulabsingh and Sons.
VACCINATION in the Punjab, Notes for 1914-15.	Government of the Punjab.
VAIKHANASADHARMAPRASNA.	Travancore State.
VAIYYAKARANABHUSHANA of Kondabhata.	Government of Bombay.
VARASUCHISANGRAHA.	Travancore State.
VASTUVIDYA.	Travancore State.
VETERINARY College, Civil Veterinary Hospital, Punjab, Annual Report, 1914-15.	Government of the Punjab.
VIRUPAKSHAPANCHASIKA.	Travancore State.
VYAKTIVIVEKA.	Travancore State.
WAQAY, 'A. (Incidents). By Namat Khan-i-Ali.	Government of India.
WILD Life Conservation in theory and practice.	Government of the U. S. A.
WORKING of the Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, Annual Report, 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
———— of the David Sassoon Industrial Reformatory Institution, 1913-14 and 1914-15.	Government of Bombay.



<i>Title of Books.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
.WORKING of the Hospitals, Dispensaries, Jail Hospitals, Vaccination of the C. I. for 1914.	Government of India.
———— of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, Annual Report for 1913-14.	Government of Bombay.
———— of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, in the Punjab, Delhi and N.-W. F. Provinces, Annual Report, 1914.	Government of the Punjab.
. ————— of the Lucknow Provincial Museum, Annual Report, 1914-15.	Government of the U. P.
. ————— of the Municipalities in the Punjab, Report, 1913-14.	Government of the Punjab,
———— of the Punjab Lunatic Asylum, Triennial Report, 1912-14.	Government of the Punjab.
YASNA, xxix and xxxi in its Sanskrit equivalents. By Dr. Mills.	Trustees, Parsi Panchayet.
YEAR Book of the Royal Society of London, 1915.	The Society.
ZOROASTRIAN Theology. By M. N. Dhalla.	Byramji Hormasji.

*Proceedings of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society,  
1916-17, and a List of Presents to the Library, 1916.*

PROCEEDINGS.

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A meeting of the Society was held on Friday, the 3rd March 1916.

Rev. Dr. R. Scott, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the Chair.

The following members attended the meeting:—Miss Seerin S. Paruck, Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Dr. J. J. Modi, Messrs. V. P. Vaidya, H. J. Bhabha, G. K. Nariman, and Rev. R. M. Gray, the Honorary Secretary.

There were also present a few visitors, among whom were Dr. J. Hope Moulton and Mr. Ratan Tata.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. Modi read his paper on "Dr. Spooner's recent archæological excavations at Pataliputra, and the question of the influence of ancient Persia upon India." After a few remarks by Dr. Moulton and Mr. G. K. Nariman, Dr. Scott proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Modi for his interesting and suggestive paper and to Mr. Ratan Tata for his valuable help in promoting archæological work in India.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, the 30th March 1916.

The Hon. Justice Sir John Heaton, Kt., I.C.S., President, in the Chair.

There were also present :—Miss Seerin S. Paruk, Dr. J. J. Modi, Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Rev. Dr. R. Scott, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Messrs. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., K. Natarajan, J. E. Aspinwall, J. M. P. Muirhead, V. P. Vaidya, J. P. Watson, B. N. Motiwala, P. V. Kane, H. J. Bhabha, R. N. Munshi, L. Young, J. R. Gharpure, J. S. Sansgiri, Dr. P. N. Daruvala and Rev. R. M. Gray, the Hony. Secretary.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hony. Secretary submitted the following report :—

### The Annual Report for 1915.

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#### MEMBERS.

*Resident*:—During the year under report 51 new members joined the Society and 10 Non-Resident members having come to Bombay were transferred to the list of Resident members. 57 members resigned, 5 died and 9 having left Bombay were put on the Non-Resident list. This leaves 306 on the Roll at the close of 1915 as against 316 at the close of the preceding year.

*Non-Resident*:—20 new members were elected and 9 Resident members having left Bombay were transferred to the list of Non-Resident members. 26 members resigned, one died and 10 having come to reside in Bombay were added to the Resident list. The number at the end of the year is 156, the number at the end of 1914 being 164.

#### OBITUARY.

The Society records with regret the death of the following members :—

##### *Resident.*

Mr. Jehangir Nasserwanji Modi.  
 „ Bomanji Dinshaw Petit.  
 „ C. B. N. Cama, I.C.S.  
 „ Mathuradas Cursandas Natha.  
 Prof. H. M. Bhadkamkar.

##### *Non-Resident.*

Mr. A. Prideaux.

#### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The following papers were contributed to the Society's Journal during the year:—

1. A Persian Inscription of the Mogul Times on a stone found in the District Judge's Court at Thana. By Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.—*Read, 18th March.*
2. Ancient History of the Suez Canal from the earliest times of the old Egyptian Kings downwards. By Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.—*Read, 15th April.*

3. The Hot Springs of Ratnagiri District. By Dr. H. H. Mann and S. R. Paranjpe.—*Contributed.*
4. Hamza Isfahani : A peep into the Arabic History. By G. K. Nariman.—*Read, 21st October.*
5. Harsha and his times. By C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.—*Read, 25th November.*
6. Life and times of Shri Vedanta Deshika. By Prof. V. Rangachari, M.A.—*Contributed.*
7. Anquetil du Perron of Paris: India as seen by him in 1755—61. By Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.—*Read 16th December.*

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LIBRARY.

The issues of books during the year were 49,062 volumes—32,867 of new books including periodicals, and 16,195 of old books. The daily average, excluding Sundays, holidays and the first week of December, was 172. The total number of issues in the previous year was 40,754.

A detailed statement of monthly issues is given below :

MONTHLY ISSUES.

	New books.	Old books.
January ... ..	2,554	1,524
February ... ..	2,480	1,319
March ... ..	2,868	1,451
April ... ..	2,788	1,397
May ... ..	2,810	1,326
June ... ..	2,888	1,250
July ... ..	3,017	1,527
August ... ..	3,190	1,648
September ... ..	2,913	1,264
October ... ..	2,952	1,281
November ... ..	2,526	1,021
December ... ..	1,881	1,187

The issues of books under several classes were as under :—

Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	16,953
Biography	...	..	...	...	...	1,868
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1,664
Politics, Sociology, Economics	...	...	...	...	...	1,453
History	...	...	...	...	...	1,349
Travels and Topography	...	...	...	...	...	1,290
Oriental Literature	...	...	...	...	...	1,058
Poetry and Drama	...	...	...	...	...	924
Naval and Military...	...	...	...	...	...	677
Reviews, Magazines (bound volumes)	...	...	...	...	...	565
Philosophy	...	..	...	...	...	463
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	381
Archæology, Folklore, Anthropology	...	...	...	...	...	378
Natural History, Geology, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	353
Literary History and Criticism	...	..	...	...	...	278
Logic, Works relating to Education	...	..	...	...	...	222
Art, Architecture, Music	...	...	...	...	...	199
Public Records	...	...	...	...	...	176.
Grammars, Dictionaries	...	...	...	...	...	158
Classics	...	...	...	...	...	150
Foreign Literature	...	...	...	...	...	147
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	111
Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy.	...	...	...	...	...	98
Law	...	...	...	...	..	88
Botany, Agriculture, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	79
Periodicals in loose numbers	...	...	...	...	...	17,980
						<hr/>
				Total	...	49,062
						<hr/>

#### ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The total number of volumes added to the Library during the year was 1,484, of which 1,032 were purchased and 452 were presented.

Books were received as usual from the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, Bombay and other local Governments and also from the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds and individual authors and donors.

The number of volumes added to the Society's Library by purchase and presentation under different subjects is given in the following table:—

Subject.	Volumes purchased.	Volumes presented.
Religion and Theology ...	29	3
Philosophy ... ..	20	...
Logic, Education ... ..	8	3
Classics ... ..	6	...
Philology and Literary History ... ..	15	1
History and Chronology ... ..	52	7
Politics and Political Economy ... ..	71	3
Law ... ..	10	8
Public Records ... ..	...	226
Biography ... ..	50	6
Archæology, Antiquity ... ..	13	8
Voyages, Travels, &c. ... ..	34	22
Poetry and Drama ... ..	35	1
Fiction ... ..	312	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	61	2
Foreign Literature ... ..	5	...
Astronomy, Mathematics .. ..	3	...
Art, Architecture, &c. ... ..	12	3
Naval, Military ... ..	42	1
Natural History, Geology, &c. ... ..	22	4
Botany, Agriculture... ..	1	...
Physiology, Medicine ... ..	2	2
Annals, Serials, Transactions of the Learned Societies ... ..	162	33
Dictionaries, Grammars, Reference works	22	11
Oriental Literature ... ..	45	108
	<hr/> 1,032	<hr/> 452

The Papers, Periodicals, Journals, and Transactions of the Learned Societies subscribed for and presented to the Society during 1915 were :—

English Newspapers—

Daily ... ..	1
Weekly ... ..	27

English Magazines and Reviews—

Monthly ... ..	33
Quarterly ... ..	25

English Almanacks, Directories, Year Books, &c. ...	26
Foreign Literary and Scientific Periodicals ...	12
American Literary and Scientific Periodicals ...	17
Indian Newspapers and Government Gazettes...	24
Indian and Asiatic Journals and Reviews, &c....	52

A meeting of the Society under Article XX of the Rules was held on 25th November for the revision of the list of newspapers, magazines, &c., taken by the Society and the following were added to the list from 1916 :—

Land and Water.

Ceylon Antiquary (for one year).

#### THE NEW CATALOGUE.

The preliminary work, including the cataloguing of the Jackson Memorial Collection, was completed in September and the copy was made over to the Press in October. Nearly two hundred pages of Part I (Authors) have passed through the second proof, and it is hoped that the volume will be out by September next. The copy of Part II (Subjects) is under preparation. The catalogue when ready will consist of two volumes covering more than 2,000 pages. The work has been entrusted to the British India Press, and the probable cost of printing will be Rs. 5,000.

#### COIN CABINET.

The number of coins added to the Coin Cabinet during the year was 113. Of these 4 were gold, 61 silver and 48 copper and billon. Of the total, 3 were presented by the Nagod Darbar ; 75 by the U. P. Government ; 4 by the Director of Agriculture and Industries, C. P. ; 8 by the Assam Government ; 4 by Mr. Abdul Fattah, Karachi ; 1 by the Kashmir Darbar ; 4 by the Madras Government ; 10 by the Punjab Government ; 2 by the Bengal Government and 2 by the Bombay Government.

The coins are of the following description :—

##### **South Indian (Gold).**

4 Fanams of Ganga Dynasty of Kalinganagar.

*Presented by the Madras Government.*

##### **Shah of Ohind (Silver).**

1 Sri Samant Deva.

Obv. Recumbent bull and letters Sri Samant Deva.

Rev. Horseman and letter दी (Di) in the left field above the horse.

*Presented by the Kashmir Darbar.*

**Chandella Dynasty of Bundelkhand (Silver).**

- 2 Madanavarman, 993, 970.

*Presented by the Bengal Government.*

**Mogul Coins (Silver).**

- 1 Shah Allam II.

Saugor Mint. Reg. Year 28.

*Presented by the C. P. Government.*

- 2 Muhamed Shah.

Mint Shahjahanabad { (1) 1149, Reg. 19.  
(1) 1153, " 23.

- 1 Alamgir II.

Mint Shahjahanabad, 116 ×.

- 14 Shah Allam II (Oudh Coins).

Mint Benares, 1203—29.

*Presented by the U. P. Government.*

- 1 Shah Allam II (Struck by some Native State.)

- 1 " ( " " with Sri).

*Found at Sangamner.*

**Lucknow Coins (Silver).**

- 17 Wajid Ali Shah, 1263—72.

- 7 Amjad Ali Shah,

(5) 1258-62, Reg. 1-5.

(1) 1258, Reg. 1. Type A.

(1) 1258, Reg. 1. " B.

- 2 Mahammad Ali Shah, 1256, Reg. 3 & 4.

*Presented by the U. P. Government.*

**Kings of Bengal (Silver).**

- 6 Fakhru-d-din, 743-49.

Mint Sunargaon.

- 2 Shamsu-d-din Iliyas Shah.

(1) Type E.

(1) Mint Firozabad, 754. Type A.

*Presented by the Assam Government.*

**Coins of Timur Dynasty (Silver).**

- 1 Abdulla. Mint Heerat.

- 1 Ulugh Beg. " " 852

- 1 Shah Rukh. " " 828

- 1 Defaced. " "

*Presented by Mr. Abdul Fattah, Dist. Karachi.*



**Tribal Coins (Copper).**

10 Audumbara.

*Presented by the Punjab Government.***Pathan Sultans of Delhi (Copper and billon).**

3 Muhammad bin Sam (Ghori).

(Ref. Thomas 10, 13, 25).

*Presented by the U. P. Government.*

1 Muhammad bin Sam (Ghori).

*Presented by the Nagoda Darbar.*

1 Altamash.

(Ref. Thomas 48.)

*Presented by the U. P. Government.*

1 Altamash.

*Presented by the Nagoda Darbar.*

1 Firoz III Tughalak.

Mint Delhi, 777.

1 Firoz III with Fath Khan.

21 Sikandar Lodi, 893-920.

1 Bahlol Lodi.

*Presented by the U. P. Government.***Contemporaries of Early Sultans (Copper).**

1 Nasiru-d-din Qubacha of Sind.

1 Jalalu-d-din Mang-Badin of Khwarizm.

1 Taju-d-din Yalduz.

1 Chahada Deva.

*Presented by the U. P. Government.***Mogul Coins (Copper).**

3 Akbar, Type B.

*Presented by the C. P. Government.***Gurjara Coins.**

1 Bhojadeva I. Parihar, King of Kanauja.

Obv. (Shri) ma da (di) var (a) (ha).

Rev. Traces of a rude figure of the Boar incarnation of Vishnu.

*Presented by the Nagoda Durbar.*

113 Total.

**DISPOSAL OF TREASURE TROVE COINS.**

There were 794 coins under examination at the close of the last year, besides 5 from the Collector of Kaira received in 1913 ; and 1,467 were

received during the year under Report. The latter included 40 copper from the Mamlatdar of Chalisgaon, 126 silver from the Mamlatdar of Badami, 25 silver from the Mamlatdar of Shirur, 659 silver from the Collector of Kaira, 51 silver from the Mamlatdar of Kalyan, 177 gold from the Collector of East Khandesh, 14 gold from the Collector of West Khandesh, 6 gold from the Collector of Satara, 246 copper from the Bombay Government, 30 silver from the Divisional Magistrate, Ahmedabad, and 93 silver from the Mamlatdar, Karmala. Of these 40 copper from the Mamlatdar of Chalisgaon, 126 silver from the Mamlatdar of Badami, 51 silver from the Mamlatdar of Kalyan, 246 copper from the Government of Bombay, and 93 silver from the Mamlatdar of Karmala were returned, being of no numismatic importance. 823 coins were examined and reported to Government and disposed of. The coins were examined for the Society by Mr. Framji J. Thanawala and Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar. 659 from the Collector of Kaira, 177 from the Collector of East Khandesh, 15 from the Collector of West Khandesh, 6 from the Collector of Satara and 30 from the Divisional Magistrate, Ahmedabad, have yet to be disposed of.

Of the 590 coins from Akola reported to Government, the Mamlatdar returned 516 for disposal. These with the other 233 were disposed of in the following way :—

	<i>Silver.</i>			
Prince of Wales Museum	...	...	...	42
Indian Museum, Calcutta	...	...	...	17
Government Museum, Madras	...	...	...	6
Provincial Museum, Lucknow	...	...	...	5
Lahore Museum...	...	...	...	4
Nagpur Museum	...	...	...	4
Public Library, Shillong	..	...	...	4
Archæological Survey, Poona	.	..	...	3
Peshawar Museum	...	...	...	3
Quetta Museum...	...	...	...	3
Ajmir Museum	...	...	...	3
Rangoon Museum	...	...	...	3
Dacca Museum	...	...	...	2
Asiatic Society, Bengal	...	...	...	2
B. B. R. A. Society	...	..	...	2
British Museum, London	...	...	...	2
Fitz-William Museum, Cambridge	...	...	...	2
To Mint for sale and disposal	...	...	..	642

## JOURNAL.

No. 68, the first number of Volume XXIV was published during the year. In addition to an abstract of proceedings of the Society and the list of presents to its Library, it contains the following papers :—

- I. A few materials for a chapter in the Early History of Bactria, collected from some Iranian sources. By Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.
- II. Intermittent springs at Rajapur in the Bombay Presidency. By Dr. Harold H. Mann and S. R. Paranjpe.
- III. The Solar and Lunar Kshatriya Races of India in the Vedas. By C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.
- IV. Goethe's Parsi Nameh or Buch des Parsen, *i.e.*, the Book of the Parsis. By Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.
- V. Barlaam and Josaphat. By Prof. H. G. Rawlinson, M.A.
- VI. The Successors of Ramanuja and the growth of Sectarianism among the Sri-Vaishnavas. By Prof. V. Rangachari, M.A.
- VII. A Persian Inscription of the Mogul times on a stone found in the District Judge's Court at Thana. By Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.

## THE CAMPBELL MEMORIAL MEDAL.

The medal for 1914 was awarded to Prof. A. A. Macdonell for his work "Vedic Index." The Medal was forwarded to Lord Reay, the President of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, who has kindly agreed to arrange its presentation to Prof. Macdonell.

## THE JACKSON MEMORIAL FUND.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., who had kindly undertaken to edit the late Mr. Jackson's notes on Folklore, completed the work during the year and published them in 2 volumes. To bring the book within the reach of students of folklore of ordinary means, the Committee priced the volumes at Rs. 2 each, but they were made available at half the price to members of the Society and contributors to the Jackson Memorial Fund. The expenses of publication will be met from the unexpended balance of the Jackson Memorial Fund and the sale proceeds of the volumes. The Society is greatly indebted to Mr. Enthoven for his valuable and disinterested work in bringing out the book.

## ACCOUNTS.

A Statement of Accounts for 1915 is subjoined. The total amount of subscription received during the year was Rs. 15,818 as against Rs. 15,093-2-0 in the last year. Besides this Rs. 1,500 were received on account of Life Subscription from three Resident members and Rs. 120 from one Non-Resident member which were invested in Government Securities as required by the Rules.

The balance to the credit at the end of the year including Rupees 2,323-5-11 advanced to the Jackson Memorial Fund is Rs. 8,290-11-3.

The Government Securities of the Society including those of the Premchand Roychand Fund are for the face value of Rs. 23,400.

The report and the statement of accounts were adopted, also the budget for 1916.

Rev. Dr. Mackichan proposed and Dr. Modi seconded that Sir John Heaton be re-elected President of the Society for 1916.

Carried unanimously.

Rev. Dr. Scott proposed that Dr. J. J. Modi, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, I.C.S., be elected Vice-Presidents for 1915.

The proposition, being seconded by Mr. Aspinwall, was passed unanimously.

Rev. R. M. Gray proposed the following members on the Committee of Management :—

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., B.A., LL.B.

Rev. Dr. R. Scott, M.A.

J. E. Aspinwall, Esq.

V. P. Vaidya, Esq., B.A., Bar.-at-Law.

Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy C. Ibrahim, Kt.

H. R. H. Wilkinson, Esq.

Hon. Dr. D. A. DeMonte, M.D.

Prof. S. M. Isfahani.

Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S. (*Retired*).

Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A.

Dr. H. Stanley Reed.

Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, M.A., LL.B.

A. F. Kindersley, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.

J. M. P. Muirhead, Esq.

A. L. Covernton, Esq., M.A.

G. K. Nariman, Esq.

P. V. Kane, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Dr. P. N. Daruvala, LL.D. (London), B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law.

Dr. Modi having seconded the proposition, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya and Mr. J. P. Watson proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to the auditors, Messrs. K. McIver and J. S. Sansgiri and moved that they be re-elected auditors for 1916.

Carried.

Dr. Scott proposed and Dr. Daruvala seconded that Rev. R. M. Gray be re-elected Hony. Secretary for 1916.

Carried.

Rev. Dr. Mackichan then moved the following resolutions :—

“ That this Society places on record its deep sense of the loss sustained by the Society in consequence of the lamented death of Prof. Shri-dhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M.A., who was intimately associated with the management of the affairs of the Society from 1905 to the time of his death and who gave valuable help and advice in the selection of books, particularly in the Oriental section of the Library. In him this Presidency has lost an eminent Sanskrit scholar.”

“ That a letter enclosing a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Bhandarkar and to his father Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar with an expression of sympathy with him and his family.

Prof. Wadia seconded and the resolutions were carried unanimously.

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After the annual meeting, an ordinary meeting of the Society was held when Dr. Modi read his short papers on—

- I. A Note of correction for the Persian Inscription of the Mogul times (Journal, B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XXIV, pp. 137-161).
- II. A Copper plate Inscription of Khandesh.

On the motion of Mr. K. Natarajan seconded by Dr. Daruvala a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Modi for his interesting papers.

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A meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, the 29th June 1916.

Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the Chair.

There were also present :—Prof. Shaikh Abdul Kadir, Messrs. G. K. Nariman, R. N. Munshi, Faiz B. Tyabjee, H. J. Bhabha, A. F. Kindersley, Mohamed Abbas and Rev. R. M. Gray, the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Nariman read his paper “On some references to Zoroastrian scriptures in Arab authors.”

After a few remarks, Dr. Modi proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Nariman for his interesting and learned paper, which was carried unanimously.

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A meeting of the Society was held on Monday, the 28th August 1916. The Honourable Justice Sir John Heaton, Kt., I.C.S., President, in the Chair.

There were also present:— The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Dr. J. J. Modi, Dr. P. N. Daruvala, Messrs. R. N. Munshi, D. T. Tripathi, L. N. Banaji, Kuvalaya Raj, B. Venkoba Rao, G. K. Nariman and Rev. R. M. Gray, the Honorary Secretary.

Dr. Modi read a paper, "On the early history of the Huns; their inroads into India and Persia."

At the conclusion of the paper, Justice Shah moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Modi for his interesting paper.

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A meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 15th November 1916.

The Hon. Justice Sir John Heaton, Kt., I.C.S., President, in the Chair.

There were also present:—Dr. J. J. Modi, Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan Prof. P. A. Wadia, Rev. Fr. R. Zimmermann, Hon. Dr. D. A. DeMonte, Prof. A. L. Covernton, Messrs. P. K. Telang, S. G. Banker, Jamnadas Dwarkadas Dharamsey, V. P. Vaidya, J. E. Aspinwall, Kuvalaya Raj, and Rev. R. M. Gray, the Honorary Secretary.

After some discussion it was resolved to continue the Ceylon Antiquary and to subscribe to the following from 1917:—

Scientific American and Supplement,  
Le Muséon,  
Poetry Review,  
Arya,  
India,

and to drop the following from the same date:—

Nash's and Pall Mall Magazine.  
Indu-Prakash.

It was also resolved that the consideration of the following periodicals be left over till after the war:—

Journal of the American Chemical Society.  
Journal of Chemical Engineering.  
Analyst.  
Mining World.

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A meeting of the Society was held on Friday, the 12th January 1917.

The Hon. Justice Sir John Heaton, Kt., I.C.S., President, in the Chair.

There were also present:—Mrs. J. E. G. Metcalfe, Mrs. C. L. Burns, Mrs. D. A. Tarkhad, Mrs. H. R. H. Wilkinson, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Dr. J. J. Modi, Rev. Fr. R. Zimmermann, Messrs. Kuvalaya Raj, H. R. H. Wilkinson, D. G. Chichester, R. N. Munshi, H. J. Bhabha, and a few visitors.

In the absence of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Wilkinson read the minutes of the last meeting which were confirmed.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B., read a paper on "Some Interesting antiquities of Salsette."

After some remarks by Dr. Modi and Mr. K. A. Padhye, Pleader, Thana, a vote of thanks was moved to Mr. Saldanha for his interesting and learned paper.

A meeting of the Society was held on Monday, the 29th January 1917.

The Hon. Justice Sir John Heaton, Kt., I.C.S., President, in the Chair.

There were also present:—Rev. Dr. R. Scott, Dr. J. J. Modi, Rev. Fr. R. Zimmermann, Dr. Daruvala, Messrs. U. K. Trivedi, R. N. Munshi, E. M. Ezekiel, Kuvalaya Raj, P. V. Kane, H. R. H. Wilkinson, Capt. Ewels, and Rev. R. M. Gray, the Honorary Secretary.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. P. V. Kane, M.A., LL.B., read a paper on "Ancient Geography of Maharashtra."

Dr. Modi, after a few remarks, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Kane for his interesting and learned paper. The proposal being seconded by Dr. P. N. Daruvala was carried unanimously.

#### THE CAMPBELL MEMORIAL GOLD MEDAL, 1914.

(Awarded to Prof. A. A. Macdonell, M.A., and presented in London at a General Meeting by the Royal Asiatic Society on behalf of the Bombay Branch).

\*At a meeting of the Society on March 14, 1916, with Sir Charles Lyall in the chair, the Campbell Memorial Gold Medal, awarded

\*Proceedings of the Meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, taken from its Journal for October 1916.

to Professor A. A. Macdonell, M.A., Ph.D., by the Bombay Branch of the Society, was presented by Lord Sandhurst.

The Chairman said he was there to represent Lord Reay, who was unfortunately prevented from coming from Scotland to make the presentation, and he had asked Lord Sandhurst, who equally with himself had the distinction of being a former Governor of Bombay, to present the Campbell Medal to their friend Professor Macdonell.

Lord Sandhurst said he had had the great privilege of being Governor of Bombay and working for five years with Sir James Campbell, who was a very distinguished Indian Civilian, distinguished amongst many. He was a man of great abilities, as everybody knew, of singularly sympathetic disposition and character, most thorough in all work that he undertook, and at the same time of most generous disposition. But he was one of those men who preferred to exercise his charities without advertising them at all, so much so that it was said very often in Bombay that he never let his left hand know what his right hand was doing. Outlining his official career (see Journal, July, 1903) he spoke of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, which Sir James compiled, as a work of stupendous value. It gave for each district of the Presidency a complete descriptive, historical, and statistical account of the whole area, its subdivisions and chief places of interest. It also contained most valuable ethnographical records of the castes and tribes of the district. The contributions to the early history of India contained in this splendid series were of great value, notably the special articles in the last volume published (vol. ix., pt. i) dealing with the foreign element of the Hindu population of Gujarat. The theory therein developed had been carried further by other scholars, and had greatly affected the previously prevailing views on the origin of many well-known Hindu castes. The compilation of the *Gazetteer* was a stupendous labour, and the result was an invaluable book of reference for which successive generations of Indian Civilians and other students and workers would be indebted to Sir James Campbell for generations to come. He was for a long period Collector of Bombay, becoming known to almost every citizen, and he played a great part in framing the tariff duties of 1893-5. Speaking of Sir James Campbell's work as Chairman of the Plague Committee while he (the speaker) was Governor, he said that if they got on pretty well in dealing with that calamity—as he was vain enough to think, considering the circumstances, that they did—the whole credit was to be laid at the door of Sir James Campbell, because without his admirable tact, patience, and temper he did not think they would have been able to get on at all. He also contributed most valuable help in formulating the scheme which took legislative shape on the City of Bombay Improvement



Act, taking a leading part in the work of a confidential preliminary committee. He questioned whether any more fitting memorial could have been suggested by his friends than the medal he was about to present, and which was awarded triennially for the best original work on Indian folklore, history, or ethnology.

MR. R. E. ENTHOVEN, C.I.E., of the Bombay Civil Service, as representing the Bombay Branch, requested Lord Sandhurst to make the presentation. He said the Branch had its origin in the Literary Society of Bombay, which was founded in 1804 by Sir James Mackintosh, at that time Recorder of the city, with the object of encouraging the study of Oriental subjects. It was approached in the year 1827 by the Royal Asiatic Society with a view to affiliation, and in 1829 it took that step, one which might be imitated with advantage by other small societies in India. The Bombay Branch had done much useful work. It brought out periodically an interesting journal ; it had a valuable library of 80,000 volumes, contributed to some extent by generous donors, including the great Mountstuart Elphinstone ; it had good collections of archæological specimens and coins ; and although it was at present somewhat inadequately housed in the Bombay Town Hall it was intended that when the War was over and the Prince of Wales's Museum was free from present use as a hospital for soldiers wounded in the War, the Society should be housed there. He went on to speak of the characteristics of Sir James Campbell, on the basis of his observations from the time he became his Assistant in Bombay in 1894. He was then the centre of intellectual life in Bombay, and brought together at his hospitable table at the Byculla Club men of all occupations and professions, and entertained them with a flow of anecdote and witty conversation. He was the centre also of a small band of scholars who contributed to the Gazetteer. He never allowed his purely official functions to monopolize too much of his attention, and when Collector of Customs he would keep one of his Assistants writing the history of the Byculla Club, while another was given the task of identifying the foreign elements in Hindu society. These extra duties prevented young officers becoming too centralized in their work, and it might be said of him, to use an old saying, that to have been his Assistant was in itself a liberal education. His special characteristics were his extreme modesty and his keen sense of humour. One of his hobbies was the study of spirit-scaring. He spent many years of leisure hours in collecting notes on the subject, and at one time had the intention of working out the theory that most old customs with which we are acquainted had their origin in the effort to scare away evil spirits. Some of his materials in this con-

nexion had been published in the pages of the *Indian Antiquary*. He recollected specially a paper on the virtues of drinking alcohol, and another on the advantages of kissing as a means of spirit-scaring, though many might suppose that these practices had survived for other reasons. Anyhow he devoted much attention to that line of research, and it remained for some scholars of the Society to bring together his notes in a comprehensive study of the folklore of the Western Presidency. When Sir James died in 1903 his friends subscribed to a fund with the object of founding a memorial medal, and it was decided that it should be presented triennially for original work in connexion with Indian history, archæology, and folklore. The medal was presented for the first time in 1909 by the then Governor, now Lord Sydenham, to that famous Central Asian scholar and traveller, Sir Aurel Stein. Three years later the second presentation was made to a very rising Indian scholar, Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, son of Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, and there was some special fitness in that, because the work for which the medal was bestowed had in a sense carried somewhat further Campbell's theories as to the foreign elements in Hindu society. Mr. Bhandarkar had found most interesting extraneous elements in what were looked upon as the most orthodox Rajput tribes. The time had now come for the third presentation, and as a trustee of the Medal Fund, and as an old pupil of Professor Macdonell, he had very great pleasure, on behalf of the Bombay Branch, in asking Lord Sandhurst to make the presentation.

LORD SANDHURST then said that Lord Reay, who was himself a learned man, had sent him his notes of what he intended to say in respect to Professor Macdonell, and with their permission he would read them. They were as follows :—

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has done me the honour of inviting me to present this medal to Professor Macdonell. No worthier recipient could have been selected, and it gives me the greatest pleasure on this occasion to be the representative of a very important branch of our Society in the great and prosperous centre of Indian trade, which is also a centre of intellectual activity.

Professor Macdonell studied at Göttingen, and the thorough knowledge of the German language acquired there stood him in good stead in his later studies and researches.

He afterwards came to Oxford and gained the Taylorian Scholarship in German in 1876, the Davis Chinese Scholarship in 1877, and the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship in the following year. He held the position of Taylorian Teacher of German in the University from 1880

to 1899, and was elected a Fellow of Balliol College in 1899. He took his degree at Leipzig in 1884 with a dissertation in German on the Anukramaṇi of the Rig Veda as chief subject, with Comparative Grammar and Old German as secondary subjects. Possessing thus a wide knowledge of languages, he devoted himself specially to Sanskrit, so that he was appointed Deputy Professor of Sanskrit from 1888 to 1899, during the last years of Professor Sir M. Monier-Williams' life, when the latter was unable to discharge the duties of the Professorship himself, and on the latter's death succeeded to the Professorship in 1899.

While thoroughly acquainted with Sanskrit literature generally he has made the Veda and the Vedic literature his special duty, and is acknowledged to be one of the foremost authorities in that department of Sanskrit learning. With a perfect knowledge of German he has studied all that has been written by German scholars as well as what has been written in English and French. He has summed up and published the results of Vedic research in his works *Vedic Mythology*, *Vedic Grammar*, and (in collaboration with Professor Keith) the *Vedic Index of Names and Subjects*. These works are replete with learning and ripe judgment. He is a scholar thorough in method, accurate in research, calm in judgment, and eminently sound in the expression of opinion. These characteristics distinguish his *History of Sanskrit Literature*, which, while adapted for general information, satisfies also the requirements of scholars.

To his erudition regarding ancient India through Sanskrit literature he has added the great advantage of personal acquaintance with India in its ancient remains and modern condition by a tour of study and research throughout that land in 1907-8, from which he brought home a large collection of valuable MSS.

Sanskrit study has declined somewhat from the attractive position it occupied some forty years ago, and other branches of Oriental learning and research, especially Semitic and Egyptian, have risen into prominence through the discoveries made by excavation. Yet Professor Macdonell has upheld the standard of Sanskrit learning in Oxford by training students who have become distinguished Sanskritists, and by steadily developing the advantages afforded by the Indian Institute that his predecessor founded.

To the list of his works already enumerated should be added his Sanskrit Dictionary and Sanskrit Grammar, editions of the *Sarvānukramaṇi* and of the *Bṛhad-devatā*, besides many articles on Sanskrit matters in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, the *Indian Antiquary*, Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Hast-

ings' *Dictionary of Religions*, and elsewhere. This very week will probably see the publication of another work, his *Vedic Grammar for Students*, promised for last autumn, but delayed owing to the shortage of hands at the Clarendon Press, due to the War. Our congratulations to him, therefore, on the success of this his latest work will not long have to be delayed.

The University of Oxford may also be congratulated on the éclat given to the Chair of Sanskrit by our distinguished friend. For our understanding of India the study of Sanskrit is essential. For our friendly relations with India the intercourse of Indian and of British Sanskritists is invaluable. The example set by Professor Macdonell of a personal visit to India will, I hope, be followed by scholars and encouraged by Government.

The illustrious traditions of British Oriental scholars impose on their successors of this and future generations a great responsibility. In the annals of this War we shall have to record the valour of our Indian comrades, the loyalty of all classes in our Indian Empire. In the peaceful days which are in store for us, and which we shall owe to those who have fought for us, Indian and British scholars will join in various fields of literary and scientific research. British and Indian Universities will have to exchange Professors and students, in order that the efficiency of both may be increased.

Your ancestors—like mine—Professor Macdonell, followed the military profession, and we must offer you the expression of our deepest sympathy in the loss of a brave son who emulated the heroic deeds of many of his race.

PROFESSOR MACDONELL, after thanking Lord Sandhurst for presenting the medal to him, related how he had come to take up the study of Sanskrit, and went on to tell of the duties of a Sanskrit Professor in England. He said : I have devoted many years to research, especially in the older and historically more important period of Indian literature, that of the Vedas, or sacred scriptures. Having by this time published books and articles on Vedic language, religion, mythology, literature, and subject-matter, I have resolved to devote the rest of my life to the very laborious task of translating into English the oldest and most important sacred book of India, the Rig Veda, a task somewhat analogous to translating the Old Testament if that were entirely composed of Psalms. There is no scientific translation of that book as a whole in English, and the two German translations are forty years old.

But I consider that the literary activity of a Sanskrit Professor should not be restricted to works of research. He ought also to produce educational books to meet the practical needs of the learner. There are at the present day no adequate works of this character dealing with the Vedic language or old Sanskrit.

The writing of books of either kind is, however, not enough. It is also necessary to throw a good deal of energy into teaching of a stimulating character. Otherwise a new generation of young scholars cannot easily grow up nor students be encouraged to continue their studies after leaving the University. Without this, for instance, the valuable impetus imparted to Sanskrit studies in various directions by the late Professors Kielhorn and Bühler (both pupils of Benfey) could never have been given. Following the example of my old teachers, I have always endeavoured to attract young scholars to the study of Sanskrit and then to train them.

In this country there is also required another kind of teaching for the numerous students who are preparing for a practical life in India, chiefly Indian Civilians and Missionaries. As the civilization of India has remained essentially unchanged for at least 2,500 years, the teaching of Sanskrit for such students should be of a concrete type, in which the realities of the India of to-day are made to illustrate Sanskrit literature. Civilians and Missionaries may thus obtain a sympathetic insight into the institutions and religion with which they will be confronted when they go out and which they will otherwise not fully understand. I had long felt that a well prepared visit to India would be a great advantage to me as a teacher of Sanskrit in this country. In 1907 I accordingly obtained leave of absence from the University for a tour of study and research in India extending over seven months. In the course of this tour I visited every part of India, covering 10,500 miles, as much as possible in native states, associating with Pandits, seeing all the important archæological remains, chiefly in the company of the officers of the Archæological Department, and taking a large number of photographs. I also visited all the botanical gardens in India and Ceylon, so as to familiarize myself with the many trees and flowers mentioned in Sanskrit literature. From this tour I derived very great benefit both as a learner and a teacher.

There are, moreover, many ways in which a Professor of Sanskrit may promote the general interests of his subject both in this country and in India. One way is to seize opportunities of raising special funds for one's subject. I have had one or two such opportunities.

One was after the death of Professor Max Müller in 1900, when I succeeded in raising a memorial fund amounting to £2,500. This fund has been very useful in providing grants to young Sanskrit scholars to enable them to study at foreign universities, and in making subventions to books which could not otherwise have been published. It has also paid £200 for reproducing by photographic processes about seventy very old and valuable Sanskrit MSS. which the Maharaja Prime Minister of Nepal very liberally agreed to send to the Clarendon Press for the purpose, and which would otherwise never have been accessible to scholars in Europe. The reproductions are now at Oxford. Another sum which, with the help of Dr. Thomas of the India Office, I managed to raise in India to the amount of about £1,500, is the Mahābhārata Fund for paying the cost of producing a critical edition of the great Sanskrit epic of India. This fund, with the grants voted by the India Office and by the associated academies of Europe, now amounts to nearly £6,000.

A Professor of Sanskrit may further promote the studies which he directs by adding to the stock of Sanskrit MSS. in his University. Thus, when I was in India I bought for the Max Müller Memorial Fund about 100 selected Sanskrit MSS., which are now deposited in the Bodleian Library. When I was at Benares in 1908 I had the good fortune to come across a very fine private library belonging to a Brahmin who expressed his readiness to sell the collection *en bloc* for 10,000 rupees. On my return to Oxford I informed our Chancellor of this opportunity. He on his part communicated with the Prime Minister of Nepal, who not long before had expressed a wish to confer some benefaction on the University, and who now with great munificence at once bought the collection and sent it as a gift to the Bodleian Library. On their arrival I arranged these MSS. with the help of one of the assistants in the Library, a former pupil, and a considerable portion of them has already been bound. My old friend Sir Aurel Stein has, moreover, deposited his fine collection of nearly 400 Sanskrit MSS., acquired in Kashmir, in the Library of the Indian Institute, to which he intends to bequeath them. Thus we have now in Oxford between 9,000 and 10,000 Sanskrit MSS., far more than any other Western University, perhaps even more than all other European and American libraries put together.

But I may now give one example of how a Professor of Sanskrit in this country may even help studies which, though cognate, are outside his own sphere. For several years past there has been felt a pressing need for the publication of a comprehensive Tamil Dictionary. I had many talks on this subject with the late Dr. Pope, the eminent Tamil

scholar. When a committee had been formed in India and the Government of Madras had voted a large sum in subvention of the proposed dictionary, I had a strong feeling that it would never do if an enterprise of this kind under the auspices of the Government were not carried out in a thoroughly scholarly way; and there was a risk of this occurring owing to the dearth of scientifically trained scholars who could collaborate in the work. I accordingly entered into correspondence with the Chairman of the Committee, who came over to England last year and had interviews with various scholars in London, Cambridge and Oxford. The upshot was a joint letter which I drew up after consultation with all these scholars (about a dozen), and which stated the principles we considered ought to be followed in the compilation of the dictionary. The letter went out to Madras last autumn, and it is to be hoped that it will contribute towards making the dictionary a really scholarly work.

You will thus see that the duties that a Professor of Sanskrit may be expected to fulfil are a good deal more numerous and varied than is perhaps generally supposed. It must be remembered that there are very few professors in this country to cover the wide field of knowledge represented by Sanskrit studies. For there are only five Chairs of Sanskrit in Great Britain and Ireland, as compared, *e.g.*, with about twenty-five in Germany; and yet Sanskrit is far more important to this country than to any other, because it is the sacred and classical language of 250 millions of the peoples of the Indian Empire. These five therefore ought to be very strenuous, if the work they accomplish is to be worthy of this country's position in the world.

Now I come to my last point, the future of Sanskrit studies in England and India. It is now, I think, fifteen years since the Government of India definitely adopted the policy of no longer appointing Europeans to professorships of Sanskrit in India. This step promised to have an injurious effect on Sanskrit studies, because on the one hand there would be no one left in India to guide Indians in European methods of study and research in this subject, and on the other would cut off European Sanskrit scholars from the advantages of an Indian experience. Accordingly, about ten years ago Professors Browne, Margoliouth, and myself drew up a memorial to the India Office, recommending the establishment of a few Oriental fellowships in Indian Universities, to enable young Sanskrit scholars to continue their studies there for a few years under Indian conditions. But this proposal was rejected on the ground that the cost of the scheme ought not to be defrayed out of the revenues of India. After some time, however, the Government of India started the reversed scheme of

sending selected Indian scholars to England to be trained in European methods of research, under the guidance of professors in this country, for two or three years. This plan has been very successful in the case of two out of the three or four such students who have come under my direction. These have chiefly been taught how to edit Sanskrit texts critically. Whether the new plan will also result in the production of research work of a more general character and in the organisation of Sanskrit studies in India, without the aid of European scholars, remains to be seen.

The Government of India seems now to have further adopted the policy of gradually reducing the European element in the archæological department, in which there has still been an opening for European Sanskritists. I am assured by a scholar who has had long archæological experience in India that this policy is bound to result in stagnation in this department. It will also close the last opening for European Sanskritists in India. I do not know how the scheme for an Oriental Research College at Delhi is progressing ; but it will, if it comes to anything, be of value, I imagine for the training of young Indians only. What, on the other hand, is to become of the British Sanskrit scholars who ought to have some opportunity of study and research in India itself ? The absence of any provision for them is sure to react detrimentally on India itself in the long run. The only remedy seems to be the establishment of a school of research for Europeans at some centre of Sanskrit learning, preferably Benares, like the school of Classical Archæology at Athens or the French School at Hanoi in Indo-China. It will be a reproach to this country if we cannot establish something of this kind in India, with all our obligations to advance education and learning in connexion with the ancient civilization and literature of the vast Indian Empire. I think this plan should be well considered by the Royal Asiatic Society in particular. It ought not to be difficult after the War is over to collect funds in England sufficient for the purpose, with so many people among us whose lives and fortunes have been, or still are, intimately connected with India. If such a scheme were established in India, young men could be sent out with fellowships or grants from the old universities. Sir John Marshall, who as Director of the Archæological Survey of India already has his hands very full, would, nevertheless, I feel sure, be ready to give invaluable help based on his many years' experience of Indian traditions.

Professor Macdonell concluded by thanking those who had chosen him as the recipient of the Campbell Memorial Medal which he should always prize.



THE CHAIRMAN expressed to Lord Sandhurst the thanks of the Society for discharging the function of the afternoon. It was most fortunate that Lord Reay was able to invoke his assistance, since he was Governor of Bombay at a time when Sir James Campbell's work there reached its most important administrative stage. He had himself the privilege of being a contemporary of Lord Sandhurst, as he was the head of an adjoining province when they were both visited by the calamities of plague and famine.

LORD SANDHURST said it was always a great pleasure to him to take part in any business which was intended to do honour to India, and particularly Bombay, with which he had close hereditary ties. He was glad to pay respectful testimony to his affection, esteem, and respect for Sir James Campbell, and indeed for the Indian Civil Service generally, and to present the medal by which he was commemorated.

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- Report, Punjab and its Dependencies, 1914-15.  
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- AGRICULTURAL Banks in India. By D. E. Wacha.  
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- Institute, Pusa, Bulletin Nos. 44, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 56,  
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ALKALI or Kalar experiments and completion report of the Daulatpur Reclamation Station, Sind. By G. S. Henderson.	Government of Bombay.
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————— Survey of India, annual report, 1912-13 and 1913-14, part I and 1914-15, part I.	Government of India.
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