CHAPTER – III

DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORICAL STUDIES (1839 – 1884)

With the spread of British Colonial rule in India in the 18th century, the cultivation of Oriental studies became the cultural weapon of British Imperialism. ‘The limits of our knowledge extended then the bounds of our empire’\(^1\) —The Asiatic Society (1784) is the oldest establishment of research which is flourished by Sir William Jones due to the cultural of research laws of the Governor General Warren Hastings. Jones was conscious of the fact that I the knowledge of Indology was very necessary for the National welfare and personal convenience of the British.\(^2\) In fact in contemporary times the two books on Orientalism by Edward Said ‘Orientalism’ (1978) and ‘Culture and Imperialism’ (1993) have surely commenced a debate, yet the attentive research of Jones on India was not limited to the imperialistic boundaries of the British, but was rather the origin of the international ideology of the 18\(^{th}\) century scholarship.\(^3\) The Asiatic society of Jones has genuinely become a vital part of the search for international ethos through the discovery of the human and natural characteristics of Asia and mainly India. The basic aim of my research is to explore the activities in this line of the Society between the years 1839-1914. Whatever matter I have gathered about this in the last five years is presented here.

From the moment of its birth the aim of the Society was to research Indology but gradually it evidenced its aims and started enriching the public consciousness. In Bengal and India the 19\(^{th}\) century is remarkable for its proximity to the intellectual larger world. In the first half of the 19\(^{th}\) century the society entered on a phase of activities, reflecting on the contemporary intelligentsia and educated section of the middle class
society. It specially inspired the Europeans to become interested in the ancient history of India and most of this was made possible through the publication of the society's own Journal entitled ‘Journal of the Asiatic Society.' Incidentally, it may be noted that for researching the history of the Asiatic Society my primary source were the Journals of that time, though I have been helped some what in this by the Centenary Review. Proceedings by P. T. Nair. Discovery of India's past by O. P. Kejriwal. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society vol I by Sibdas Cboudhury etc. Which was written later on. I have tried to group together the activities of the society from all these sources.

In the last five years I have tried to throw light on certain aspects of the history of the Society. These were

**Historical researches-activities referring to coins inscription, monuments, sculptures:**

Let us look Into Historical researches of the Society. "Archaeology is the back bone of History" - these words are believed as true today and it is acknowledged that archaeology correctly helps in the reconstruction and total shaping of history. Antecedently to the discoveries made through the researches of the Society in the antiquities of India, the history and chronology of that country down to the Muhammadan conquest was inextricable from a mist of more or less legendary tradition, a great part of which was incredible, and all of which was exaggerated or distorted both in regard to the actual events and to the dates at which they were said to have occurred. The only sources which, at that time, were available, the tradition, legends and myths, which had been gradually, in the course of many centuries, accumulated in the great epic poems, the Pouranic cyclopedias and provincial chronicles, written for the most part in scholastic Sanskrit language by authors to whom history and fiction seem
not to have appeared antagonistic. Indeed, the two most trustworthy of the provincial chronicles, the Rajatarangini of Kashmir and the Mahabamsa of Ceylon, which make the nearest approach to historical narration, did not become sufficiently known, till after the first landmarks in ancient Indian history had been fixed, through the discovery of the Asiatic Society. The most important of these sources, without which indeed no history of ancient India would have been possible, are the antiquities of the country, its ancient monuments, inscriptions and coins, the discovery and interpretation of which are mainly due to the researches of the Society. It was by the attempts to the Asiatic Society of Bengal in India that the very first Asian archeology details, in scriptures and collection of knowledge and archaeological artifacts from various countries were speeded up. The explanations and analysis centering round all that made history fact-oriented, scientific and objective.

Now I would like to throw some light to focus that type of activities of the society which find out Indian rich heritage and help to construct Indian history.

With the year 1838 the era of great discoveries may be said to have closed though the tradition of new findings brought forwarded. Each year brought some more or less important discoveries. Mr. M. Kittoe drew an imitative picture of a royal architecture which was found in Bareswar near the valley of Mahanadi. He also sent an analytical description of it in 1839. The image of the architecture was of Durga as Parvati who is the daughter of Himalaya. Though most of the portions of the statue are broken and ruined, there are many symbolic factors visible in it. The image of the goddess is standing on a blossoming trunk, below which is the lion and is surrounded by female companions. Probably they were the friends of the devi. They hold 'Chagshringa’ which stands for abundance, and some
ladies hold lotus. 'Gada" or 'Trisul. The statue hold a 'Nagfana' is one hand, "Avayamudra” in other hand, another two hands is with a lotus and ankush. The most of the portions of the lotus arc broken, only the stick is seen in the hand.

The height of the statue is about three and half ft and it is engraved on a black chlorite stone. The structure of the statue is very beautiful and perfect and it is an unique collection in the store of Hindu architecture.4

Mr. H. T. Prinsep published a paper which discusses about a copper leaf was sent to the Society to be examined by W. P. Grant and getting through the meaning of words of this script enlightens an important way of Indian history. The copper leaf was very strange character, it has no similarity with the earlier ones, but it has only a few similarities. When great priest and ancient instance experts board failed to get through the meaning of the words, it came to the author hand. In this concern Pandit Kamalakanta (who helped James Prinsep in getting through the meaning of the Bramhi Script.) got the copper leaf and he got through the words within a fortnight and it was kept to match it with the translation made by former translator Saroda Prasad Chakroborty. After getting through the script it is seen that it was mainly a proof of handover and it was signed by King Korka of Lateshwar with the king Vanubramhan the son of Somditya in 734 Sakabda or 812 A.D. The title information and dates that have been found from it almost given below:

1) The copper leaf was mainly at the era of ending of 8th century and beginning of 9th century, when Frank king Sharlamen ruled over in Europe. India as well as Hindustan was divided into four parts,

i. Gurjarraj in west part

ii. Maloyraj in Madhaypradesh
iii. Gourraj in the East part and

iv. Lateshwerraj in the south. Founder of copper leaf, King Korka was in this family.

2) Names of some kings of Lateshwer were found in that copper leaf, those who reigned with great contribution.

3) The King of Lateshwer set up their capital in Ilapur. A small castle and a Shiva temple was situated there and these were established by the King of this family, 3rd Krishna.⁵

This essay mainly a report to the editor on the basis of Dr. Spilsbury's information. According to the information given by Dr. Spilsbury two copper plate attached with a ring, have been found in Kumbhi locality, at the south of Herun river 35 miles north-east of Jabbalpur. The plate is suspected to be 900 years old. The printed letters of that plate is interred side by side and there is a mixture of modern Nagri letters. The copper plate mainly describes 8 descendents of Kulla-churi races. Nothing can be ascertained from the copper plate except the list of this dynasty. Only few names of some Hindu Gods, marriage between different caste and having the title such as 'Gajapati’, ‘Ashapati’, ‘Narapati’ etc by the rulers are mentioned here.⁶

The editor mainly enlightens, copies of some inscriptions situated in South Behar with the help of a letter sent by Ravenshaw and these may be the important element and a new way of Indian history. Though Pandit Kamalakanta tried and work so hard in getting through the meaning of the inscriptions but they were very much doubtful about the exact meaning of this inscription.

Language used in this inscription was - Sanskrit. The transcriptions of 1st and 2nd number inscription were copied in seized paper. Moral
advice can also be got from no.3. The advice written in Sanskrit language is -"Labdhopaya. xetropari ku- kriya tya"[any evil act against land obtained by any means, should be avoided.]

But the 4 to 7 number inscription are found in the ruins of Buddha idol of Baraghaon and these are mainly the following advices of Budhist religion, such as "Ye dharma hetu prabhavah tesham hetun Tathagatam avagachehhs"[Know Budha to be the author of those things which proceed from virtue as a cause].

The editors assumes that Ravenshaw decrypted ruined of Vairava image may be of Lord Budha in reality. The image of Vairava or Shiva might be replaced by the peace-lover Buddhist. 8no script is written in Devnagari and the name of the writer is inscribed here. The main topic of the script, engraved on a stone was and it was found at Tarachandi in south Bihar near to Sassuram. Destroying of some parts of this inscription Ravenshaw has turned the age of the scripts one thousand years back from its actual age.

9 no script mainly discusses the architectural activities of one of the kings, such as making of road or making a stair-case between the mountain and nearer Pratabali river. It is assumed that, here is the foot-print of Vishnu and Moon. This myth and the makers seal's was also engraved there. Some information about this Royal family are also there but these are incomplete because some parts of the slope have been rubbed. The 10 no is also as doubtful as 1,2,3 nos.7

In this essay the essayist makes us aware that a graceful monument was uncovered at the coast of Ganges near to Pabna district, now in east Bengal and civil servant Mr. Allen sent him to Asiatic for its proper evolution. Some responsible questions aroused in the essayist's mind about this monument, such as. if it was created due to some accidents or if it was
a part of some temple, or if it was created for changing the way of a river. Mrs. Allen makes us aware as an answers to lot of such question. Bases of all the monuments were covered with sand and all of them were enclosed in a small boundary.

Mrs. Allen saw the Rennel's ancient maps to solve the mystery about how the monuments were found and he noticed that in such a place where was a coast of Ganges, long time ago there was a living village. After primary investigation the monuments was found that most probably the project was postponed after finishing the capital and those immersed inside the breakage of the coast in sand. Pillars of this sort were sinking in the river sands only due to lack of public consciousness. By judging the structural peculiarities of these pillars, the writer considers them to belong to the 12th to 13th centuries on the basis of their structure. They show high artistic skills and the engravings on them are very lifelike. Excellency of these monuments were up to the mark and the pictures of musical instrument players and dancers in dancing mood were engraved on its body. Though the picture was un couth and indecorous, they are lively.

Black, hard stone just like basalt was used in this monuments, but the colors of the upper portion of the monuments was fade due to shower of rain and other natural calamities. These are 7 feet and 13 inches in height. Whole monument was divided into three parts. The upper part is spherical of radians of 10.5 inches. The first part from the upper end was 16 faced. the middle part was 18 faced and the lower part was 12 faced, which are really rare in the history of architecture, because the lower part was rectangular. The upper part had haphazard cutting and probably it was made for a wooden roof and a mount of lord Shiva. 'Nandi’ was established just below it. So these information really prove that these monuments are the part of a Hindu temple, most probably it was a temple of ‘Mahadeva’.
Mrs. Allen found one more monument in an ancient graveyard of Muslims in "Kurra' near to Allahabad. He guessed that it is a part of Hindoo temple which was demolished by the first time Muslim attack, when Laxman Sen reigned in Bangladesh.\(^8\)

The following year, 1840. was signalized by a small, though most important discovery. It was that of a new specimen of an Asoka edict, which was found by Captain Brut engraved on a rock near Bairat or Bhabra.

Burt makes us aware that fortunately he found a few scripts written in Lat'h character from a hill near to Byrath in a grey colored bend graphite stone and its distance is near about 18 km from Bhabra .

According to Capt. Mr. Kittoe the script was mainly a part of Ashoke's stone inscription. Though there was a few diversity in literal and lingual aspect, the main theme and the characters were mostly same.

But here the most important is that along with Buddha's some advices, (some moral advice, banning order of killing the animals) who were not till accept the Buddhism, he also forbade to show regular to the saint's self made manners and behaviors. Most important part was that, for the first time it was said to give up the customs of Bramhinism addressing the Vedas in a stone script.\(^9\) Another contribution was made by Capt. Brut in an inscription from Udaypur near Sagar, which deserves particular mention because the date is given in three eras of Vikramaditya, Salivahanas and Udayaditya the last of which was new.\(^10\)

Some of the ancient Bactrian coins have been come to the notice of author since last 18 months He wanted to bring them in to light for the sake of the people to know and in this part he wants to make them aware who are keen to gather dates about this matter. In this description the essayist
can realized that, Amyntas silver coins resemble to the coppers coins published by Mr. Prinsep by any means but obviously they are duplicate and those has been stolen from Colonel Stacy's collection in 1837. Authors believes that these coins had returned to Punjab where those were sold to General Allard who published its photo copy to France's Des Savants in 1838. Except this silver coins there were published photocopy of two silver coins in a journal. Two coins were at the age of Minander conserved by Allard. In the one side of the coin an owls image and the other side Medusa's head with shield of Macedonian provinces (one of the three witches whose head was cut by Persius) engraved.11

The author has expressed a strong doubt at the beginning of this article, whether Demetrius was really a ruler of Bactrians. The information and coins received by digging have made the information firm. The essayist was misguided for the evidence received from some coins of Demetrius. The first one is a gold coin where two horse rider's image are engraved, probably who are the twin brothers of Greek-mythology - Castor and Polux. The second one was a copper coin where in one side engraved a head of an Elephant with a harness bell and another side a royal stick and ΒΑΣΙΩΞΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ were engraved.

Demetrius was the son of Euthydemos. Author has got some coins of Euthydemos in Bamean .But most of them are very below in quality probably those were made in local mint. The letter was very badly ceaved and the fifth letter of Greek alphabet ( epsilon ) was used from the opposite side. Where in the coins of Burnes's ‘H’ was used in place of "0". in that way εΥΗΦΔΕΜΟΥ is 'Eumuomou’. In the opposite side there are myths of Hercules and Pehlevi. which are not suitable to explain and unclear and his doubt raised according to this coins.
Here I think, we must recap the phase when the Bactrian rulers had ruled the India subcontinent. Actually Bactria is a province of Selukid empire established by Selucus in the north - east border of India. In another aspect, Bactria situated between Hindookush mountain and Akshu river is acquainted with Bulkh province. The inhabitants of this province were called Indo - Greek. In the era of second Antiocus (261-246 B.C., the son of Selucus) the Bactrian king Diodotus established the independent Bactria Emperor, ignoring the domination of Seria. It is assumed that son of 2nd Diodotus got on to the throne at 212 B.C. In the mean time the king 3rd Antioeus agreed to gave freedom of Bactria after fighting with them. Whatever, Euthidemous inhabitant of Magnesia become the king after murdered 2nd Diodotus. His son Demitrious expanded the Indo- greek empire. Demitrious and his descendent Minander retained the kingdom of the possessed places in India and according to Justin Demitrious become the King of the Indians.12

This is note on a copper land grant of Rathor king Jay Chandra of Kanauj found near Faijabad in Oudh. The donor of the grants Jay Chandra are not uncommon. In the first volume of the Transactions of the Asiatic society there is a notice by the Mr. Colebroke (pg - 441) of a grant by this raja which is however described at second hand without having seen the originals” says Mr. Colebroke. "No opinion can be offered as to the probable genuineness of this monumentl, (dated 1220. A.D) .The inscriptions however consistent with chronology, for Jaya Chandra who is described in the Ayeen I Akbari as supreme monarch of India having the seat of his empire at Kanuj, is thare mentioned as the Ally of Shehabuddin in the war with Pithora raj about the year of 1192 A.D, 28 years after the date of this grant. The date of the grant now published is 1245A.D or 23 years subsequent to that of the same monarch noted by Mr. Colebroke .
The genealogy differs only in the name of the first ancestor mentioned from that found in Colebrooke's grant.  

But the far more interesting publication of that year was the account of the opening of the ancient topes at Kanari near Bombay. This is an interesting paper by Dr. Bird. The object of this paper is to bring to notice the relics found at Kanari. The caves of Kanari, situated on the island of Salsette and 20 miles from the fort of Bombay. They have been described by several travelers and are noticed in A.D 399 by the Buddhist priest and pilgrim 'Ea-Hian'. The cavern temple is described by him to consists of 5 stories, each stories containing numerous chambers or cells, cut out of the solid rock. A description which answers very closely to the circumstances of the Kanari excavation which rise from the base to the summit of the mountain in six stories and are connected to each other by steps cut in the solid rock. The Kingdom in which they are situated is said to be distant from Varanasi 200 yajans to the south.

Immediately in front of the large arched cave and on a ledge of the mountain some thirty or forty feet below, there are several small stupas or monumental receptacles for the bones of a Buddha built of cut stone at the base. The largest of the topes selected for examination, appeared to have been one time between 12 or 16 ft in height. After digging to the level of the ground and clearing away the materials, the workmen came to a circular stone, hollow in the centre and covered at the top by a piece of gypsum. This contained two small coppers urns in one of which were some ashes mixed with a ruby, a pearl, small piece of gold and a small gold box containing a piece of cloth, in the other a silver box and some ashes were found. Two copper plates containing legible inscriptions, in the Lath or cave character and the fact decipher that, mainly Buddhists were buried here.
The smaller copper plates bears an inscription in two lines. The last part which contains the Buddhist creed inscribed on the base of the Buddha image from Trihut and the tope of Sarnath. corresponds very closely with the text of Kanari inscription. The original in the Lath character stands thus:

"Ye dhamma hetu praghava, teesham hetu Tathagata suvecha teshancha yo nirodha evam vadi maha suwanna." May be translated, whatever meritorious acts proceed from cause of these the source Tathagata has declared; the opposing principle of these the great one of exalted birth, has also demonstrated.

The discovery of it at Kanari, confirm an opinion that, the cave temples of western India are exclusively Buddha and seems to strengthen the theory regarding the origin of the Dehgopes of Kanari, Manikyala and Afghanistan, that they are Buddha Mausoleum, built over the remains of person of this faith, either of a royal or priestly character. Little doubt can exist of the ashes found in the two copper urns being those of the persons buried, one of whom, according to the larger copper inscription, was the chief of the great vihar. The object of these monuments was may be two fold: a memorial of the dead and in honor of the deity.

At present, it is situated in West Mumbai (19.205° N to 72.907°E). It is within the rock-cut Buddhist Vihar of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park and is one which has been built in the first century BC. In India the rulers at that time were the Mauryas and Kushanas. The height of the cave is 450 meters or 1500 ft from sea-level. All the caves of the cave-complex are built in stone plinth. The methods of getting water are ancient but very efficient and we can see a huge ‘Chaitya’ and more than one hundred stone inscriptions which proclaim the victorious situation of the Buddhists monk leaders of those times.14
This is a letter by Chapman. According to this letter he gave description of a series of relics discovered at Begharam and also some gems those are equal many of the antiquities of this nature found in Greece and Italy.\(^{15}\)

The period including the years 1842 to 1846 is one of the most barren of discoveries, so far as recorded in the Societies journal. But the two communications - one in 1842 of an ancient Himaritic stone inscription found, near Aden, the other 1844 of a Chinese inscription on a wooden tablet in a Buddhist monastery at Ningpo, have at least the interest of illustrating the wide sphere embraced by the researches of the society.

In the first article author forwarded a copy of an ancient inscription discovered in Aden from a depth of 20 ft beneath the surface. The inscription is not so well executed, but is perfectly clear without flow or injury in a circular slab of pure and very compact white marble with a raised rim round it. The antiquity be dated from the first year of the Hijera (i.e. 622 A.D) when the last of the Hymyari princes reigned in Yemen but the character gradually became lost.

A local legend their. Aden may be as old as human history. Some also belief that Cain and Abel are buried somewhere in the city. Actually the port's convenient position on the sea route between India and Europe has made Aden desirable to rulers who sought to possess it at various times through history. Known as Arabian Eudaemon in the first century BC it was a transshipping point for the red sea trade but fell on hard times when new shipping practices by-passed it and made the daring direct crossing to India in the 1\(^{st}\) century AD, according to the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea. There is no mention of fortification but at this stage Aden was more an island than a peninsula. Although the pre Islamic civilization of Himyar was capable of building large structures, there seems to have been little
fortification at this stage but after 1175 AD, rebuilding in a more solid from began. In 1838. Sultan Muhsin bin fadl of the nearby state of Lahej ceded 194 km including Aden to the British. On Jan 19. 1839 the British East India Company landed royal Marines at Aden to occupy the territory. Aden was to remain under British control until 1967.16

In this article author gives us a detail description of an inscription which is dose not decipher. It has been shown to many philologists in China but none could throw any light upon it.

The tablet is of wood painted black and the characters are red. It is about 6 inches square and is placed in a small frame. A light is kept burning constantly before the tablet. At the margin is an inscription in Chinese, of which the following is offered as a translation:

"A mysterious tablet to dispel the evil influences of northern realms."

Another presenting the accompanying copy of the inscription to the Asiatic Society, trusting that, some of its learned member may be able to decipher it.17

The Arakanese generally take a deep interest in the history of their native lands; they still regard it as being one of the most favored countries of the World, and as having been in ancient times, among the most powerful of kingdoms. Their pride even makes them affect to regard the occupation of it by the British, as a national re- conquest from the Burmese, achieved by themselves because a number of Arakanase refuges being formed into a levy, accompanied the British army of invasion and fought by its side.

The Arakanese are of the same stock as the nation which inhabit the valley of the Era-wadi; their national name is Myamma, a word which by the Burmese is pronounced Ba-Ma. and then changed by European into
Burma. They are a section of that nation separated from the parent stock by mountains which except towards the southern extremity of the range, admit of little intercourse from one side to the other.  

Sindh is one of the sixty one divisions of the World, situated in the four first climates, belonging chiefly to the second and is in the same region as the holy cities of Macca and Madina; the river of Sindh rises in the mountains of Kashmir another joins it from the mountains of Cabul, in Multan. It is met by the river Sibine and there proceeds to the sea. Its water is very clear and cool. In the language of the country it is called 'HICHRAND'. All the rivers of Sindh flows towards the south, where they empty themselves in to the sea, such as the waters of Pitab, Chinab, Sehae. Suttanpur.

The climate of Sindh is delightful. Its morning and evening cool, the country to the north hotter than that to the south. Its inhabitants intelligent and a large stature.

The author of the Tooful Kiram has in this 3rd vol. collected materials from the best authorities. Author have only omitted legends and stories, for the rest. He believed it to be nearly a literal rendering of the text into English, with a few explanatory notes. After that he gave a detail about history of Sindh found from the Toofut-Ul-Kiram.

Coins was extracted from the Manikyala Tope, several new coins of the Indo -Scythians, some of which are highly interesting from their undoubted Buddha figures, emblems and inscriptions. These coins afford the last links in the chain of evidence to prove the identity of the Indo-Scythian Kanerki with the Buddhist prince Kanishka of Kashmir.

The object of this paper is with the view of preserving a few authentic memorials of a dynasty of kings of whose history so little is
known, so the author venture to submit a series of such coins as escaped the disasters above alluded. The coins which record the names of the obscure Muhammadan dynasties of Bengal have, it must be confessed, nothing in common with the high interest attached to the relics of ancient India and Bactria, which bring us in contact with times and persons of classical renown or illustrate those dark but profoundly interesting periods in the worlds history, upon which the light of tradition falls but dimly.\textsuperscript{21}

The ruins of the former capital of Ceylon are situated in the northern province of the island about midway between A IPO and Dambool on the road or trace which unites the two . On the both sides of it the road passes for many miles through a desolate and unhealthy region. Dense masses of jungle surround the monuments of ancient civilization. ( which are seen in all directions, granite pillars, varying in height from 15 to 25 feet). It was founded about 540 before our era by Anuardha I of the followers of Wijeyya, who had shortly before invaded the island.\textsuperscript{22}

In this article author described about the discovery of the ruins of the 18 viharas mentioned in the Pali Buddhistical annals of Ceylon. Then the author gave a description of those sites he has visited and he concluded this observation with his strong opinion that - Pawapuri is a large city where inhabited chiefly by surrawines or jains , who came to the place as a seat of that sect and it was the capital of Maghadha in Chandra Gupta Maurya’s time where he received Alexander's ambassador Antiochus. Author beg to invite attention to this subject.\textsuperscript{23}

To take correct facsimiles without reversing the writing which the common method of damping and pressing the paper on them, or of blackening the stone produces, the following method is recommended.

Heat in a ladle and mix equal parts of spirits of turpentine linseed oil and bee wax with sufficient red lead or ochre, ground as fine as possible,
and let it cool. Then rub this into fine paper with a rag, so as to color it uniformly more or less, according to the nature of the stone on which the inscriptions are cut. If the surface is very smooth the thinner the color the better and vice versa. To take off impression, first of all damp a plain paper slightly and with little wafers of bees wax fasten it tightly over the inscription. Next cut a slip of colored paper according to the size of the letters and when very large, of one line only, apply the colored face to the white paper, rub the paper longitudinally and vertically until all the letters appear as clear they will, moving the colored paper onwards as the impression comes off.\(^{24}\)

In this province of Behar, a locality called Oomga, situated within a mile of the dark bungalow of Mudunpoor, first strikes the traveler is the lofty conical tower of a temple, the rock composing which is a very coarse grained.\((\text{porphyritic})\)

The height of the great temple from the rock may be about 60 feet, the extreme length from east to west is 68 feet6 inches and the breadth 53 inches.

The temple being dedicated to Jaganath' ( as Narain) has no idols but a 'singhasan' on which the wooden blocks representing the triad of Sri Jeo, Bolobhadra and Subhadra were formerly placed. The pillar or Garura-stamba which formerly supported Garura still stands on the space in front of the entrance and is about 14 ft high, a single block of Granite.

A remarkable feature in this temple is its bearing Cutic inscriptions over the entrance doorway.

The next object worthy of notice is a large slab containing the long inscription.
Another remarkable feature in this place is a reservoir covering many acres of ground about 300 yards long by 200 wide. In summer which is dries up.

The author here seen also a rudely executed inscription from the walls of the Sun temples. The date is sambat 1605(A.D. 1548) which is 202 years earlier than the Oomga temple.\textsuperscript{25}

Some religious text of the Buddhist or some other sects was lying under the centre of the foundation of a ruin of an ancient brick building in Khedda. This building had been very small, not more than 20 or 20 sq.ft. When author raised the slab of stone it was coated with a tenacious film of carbonate of lime, proceeded by the coral stone of the foundation having decomposed. The stone being a sort of slate, which has enabled to bring out all the letters by the application of nitric acid. The points is that low's inscription corresponds very closely with the alphabet assigned to the 5th century in Prinsep's paleographic table.[\textit{J.A.S.B. VOL VII P/XIII}].\textsuperscript{26}

It is summit of a knoll of white limestone of the left bank of the rivulet which escapes the fountain of Kuttas. The Muhamedan Fauquier whose ancestors have occupied this site about 300 years, strenuously denied that it contained only sculpture. Here the author gave a detail narration of this sculpture and he remarked that it is possible, therefore that further research may modify some of the theories but that the tread of connection between the architecture of Rajputana and that of Greece is established, admits not of a doubt and could not but regard that fact as of intense interest to the antiquary, tending to affect many of the prevailing theories of the origin of the most interesting race in India.\textsuperscript{27}

It is basically a facsimile of a Grant discovered in digging a ruin in the vicinity of Oujein. The character of the inscription is the 'Kutila' of the 10\textsuperscript{th} century, engraved on two tablets of copper. The last of which has on it
a figure of 'Gaduda' the vehicle of Vishnu. The style is extremely pompous and figurative, quite characteristic of the age in which it was written and the document itself is imperfect as a legal record, giving neither the boundary of the donation, nor the name of the country over which the donor exercised his authority. The fact however of a Hindu monarch granting the revenues of a village in the vicinity of Oujein or the use of a Goddess in that city in the year 1036 sambat seems to throw some light on the course of succession of the Chauhan king of Malwa.\textsuperscript{28}

It is an inscription engraved on a large brick 1 ft 3 inch by 1 ft 3 inch in thickness. It's not an ordinary brick, the writing has been done with a style when the clay was still damp and has then been baked. The character is slightly from modern Devnagari. and it appears to have fall on entirely in to disuse in the latter part of Raja Jaychandra reign. We learn from inscription that, the usage of mortgages prevailed as early as the 13\textsuperscript{th} century and that engravings the deeds. The form is simple and bears the stamp of honesty.\textsuperscript{29}

A most important discovery of a large quantity of ancient Roman gold coins has lately been made in the neighborhood of Cannonade on the Malabar Coast, not only remarkable for the numbers found but also for their wonderful state of preservation. The outline of the figure is so sharp and distinct and the inscriptions so clear and legible. With few-exception they are all of gold. The largest gold coins were called ‘Aurei’. Previous to their conquest of Egypt the Romans derived the benefits of Eastern, commerce indirectly from the merchants of that country, monopolized the entire trade of India. That is the causes of how it was discovered here, and it also brought a chronology of Roman dynasty from Augustes 63B.C. to Ptolemy.\textsuperscript{30}
The name of Bhoja Pramara is the most celebrated in the annals of India. It stands preeminent as the emblem of a glorious sovereign, a distinguished author, and a noble patron of learning and poetry, romances and nursery tales have alike selected it as the theme of their laudations, while Hindu literature survives the name of Bhoja Pramara . and the nine gems of his court cannot perish. Author here found out a genealogy of this dynasty.31

Such a very interesting paper it is. Author gave a detail description on a structure of a Buddhist Temple, which was used by Mahamedan and capped it with a dom. The fact that, Sarnath near Benaras is the birth place of Buddhism and that in it Sakya muni first 'turned the wheel of the Law or in other words promulgated the peculiar dogmas of the Buddhists creed, is generally believed to rest on good historic grounds. If as there is reason to believe. Sakya muni in the early part of the 6" century B.C.in his own estimation attained to the mysterious and mystical condition of Buddhahood under the Bodhi tree of Gaya, and thence proceeded to Benaras.It may imagine that, he did so because it was then a city of much influence, if not also a great sanctity, among the Hindus. Especially the Brahmins.

These ruins are situated north west corner of the city. The kund surrounded by the ancient building. The path conducting to the tank or kund leaves the main road. The tank commonly known as Bakhariya kund and upon the summit of its banks the ruins are for the most part to be found.32

This paper consist a translation of a Sanskrit inscription of some interest lately found in a part of Rajsahi called the 'Burrin close by the village of Deopara. Mr. Metcalf gives the account of the place where the monuments was found.
The stone slab upon which the inscription is recorded, was found in a dense jungle apparently away from its original position but a large block of stone half buried under the earth.

The letter of the inscription are of the Trihoot or Gour type, similar to that of the Bakharganj plate of Kesav Sen deciphered by J. Prinsep. The language of this inscription is pure Sanskrit but it style is highly inflated and hyperbolical. Umapati Misra was the author of it.

The subject of the record is the dedication of a temple which was described through the inscription and also a genealogy of the Sena dynasty.33

Next is the translation of a copper plate inscription. It records the gift of a village named Challandarakra in the district of Tundarakra to certain learned Bhramans of the Kausika gotra. The name of the donor was Mha Sudevaraja, who he was is not mentioned, nor is any regal title assigned to him, but the epithets used, show that, he was a king or chief of some consequence. The patent alludes to a place named Sarabhapura, which the doner had conquered. It was probably the ancient name of Sambalpur. Originally the document was inscribed on three tablets of copper. The characters used are of the Narbadda type of the 7th century but a few of the letters are peculiar. The loss of the date and the absence of the donors genealogy, deprives the record of all historical interest.34

While engaged in surveying a portion of the dense forest between Garwal and Rohilkanda author discovered a very remarkable temple and a number of carved slabs scattered through the jungle. The temple itself stand on a platform. 20ft square and at each side is a trench or drain which was probably intended to carry off the water and leave the flat square dry for worshippers. Beautifully executed heads terminate the trench at the four corners. On the south a women's head and bust, at the west a lion, at
the north a ram. The east corner is broken. Inside the temple lies a square carved slab, cracked by a fall, bearing a fine three headed deity. Author sent a brief drawing of it and hope that, the antiquarians of the society throw some light on these ruins.\textsuperscript{35}

The copper plate inscription was found in ruined situated in Manpur mouza. The inscription records the grant of a village named Gandava. The grant was made of samvat 1233. The engravers were kayasthas. The plate is in tolerable preservation, and measures 1 ft 9 inc. It would have been a useful link in the chain of the Indian history of the time of the Mohamedan invasion, but as it is the plate is a solitary landmark in the history of Kalinga.\textsuperscript{36}

The author was feeling pleasure to send a photograph of certain heads and images which he found near Shah ki dheri. The images of are stone, but the heads are of common pluster and are evidently those of Buddha. Shah ki Dheri is about 3 miles from Lahore and Peshawar road. Indo Scythic and Indo Bactrian coins are commonly turned up by the plough and on former occasion very interesting Bactro Buddhist relics have been brought to light by actual digging of the mounds. The author has visited the locality where the copper plate found. Prof. J. Dowson gave a translation of that inscription is as follows:

In the year 78 of the great king Mogo on the fifth day of the month Panaemus. on this notable occasion the Satrap of Chhahara and Chukhsa by name Liako Kusuluko deposits a relic of the holly Sakyamuni in the Sepatako which he had established in the country called Chhema, north east of the city of Taxila in honour of the great collection body of worshipper and of all the Buddhas for the honoring of his father and mother for the long life, strength and prosperity of the Satrapa's son and
wife, for the honoring of all his brothers and relatives and for making known his great liberty, fame and success.\textsuperscript{37}

The ruins of Dimapur on the Dunsiri 45 miles south of Golaghat are exceedingly interesting. There seems to be a general belief that the town was founded and built by a Kachhari raja and destroyed by the Nagas from the south. Here author found an interesting ancient ruins and gave a absolute detail description on it. And specially send a sketches with the drawing of the pillars with that belief, those are give some ideas of the style of architecture of these curious old ruins which are fast disappearing with the rappid growth and damp of the surrounding forest.\textsuperscript{38}

Here I found a really interesting paper regarding contemporary social disorder. The name of the paper shows the main motive of the author. This pamphlet contains a complete description of the taking of Makka and shew that, the Wahhabis looked on it in the same light as the cruseders did the talking of Jeruzalem. It is interesting that it proves, beyond all possibilities of doubt, the identity on all important points of Wahhabi doctrines in Arabia with Wahhabi doctrines in India, and confirms the prevalent view that, one is the off shoot of the other.\textsuperscript{39}

The temple situated in the north bank of an immense tank, two and a half mile south of Sibsagar, in upper Assam is not as remarkable, when compared with many similar edifices in Central India, for its antiquity, ornamentation or historical associations, but is of considerable interest from its being probably the most perfect specimen of stone architecture, and its having being erected at the time, when the Hindu religion was first firmly establishes in the country, which was for once in its history in a state of peace under an energetic and competent ruler. The occasional earthquake, the destructive influences of the weather and the Pipal tree combined with the fact, that no proper plans or drawing of most of the
ancient temple have been made, rendered it desirable that some memorial of this temple should be preserved, as its destruction at a not very remote period may be anticipated.\textsuperscript{40}

The object of the inscription in this paper is to record the excavation of a Baoli in the neighbourhood of Palamba, the modern Palam. The name of the person who caused the Baoli to be excavated was Udhdhara. He was a petty zaminder or Thakur. But of good lineage, as the eulogist states that his family had a place in a genealogical work of some repute at that time. The record is dated Wednesday, the 13\textsuperscript{th} of the wane, in the year of Vikramanka 1333 A.D. 1226 and was composed during the reign of Ghiyas Ud din Balban of Delhi, whose predecessors are indicated by their regal titles and not by their personal names. The title have been Sanskritised. Partly with a view to take off their foreign appearance and partly to suit the exigencies of the meters used.\textsuperscript{41}

In this paper plate measures about seven and half inches, in length and seven inches in breadth. It has a curvature at the top, which would seem to have been designed to serve the purpose of a handle. In this place are delineated, on the first face the figure of a crescent surmounted by a sun. symbolical of (be gifts enduring as long as the sun and the moon shall exists in the heavens. On the second face the figure of Vishnu riding on Garuda. which would denote that, the dynasty was Vaishnava in religion. The three names mentioned in the plate which are all synonyms of Vishnu and also the first sloka being addressed to that divinity. The plate is engraved on both sides with characters which bear a close resemblance to Tipara copper plate, translated by the Colebrook and some of the letters bear a close resemblance to the writing of Tirhut. The plate was found at the time of redigging a pond . The language is Sanskrit poetry, letters are given in prose, which will bear no grammatical analysis. It would seem
that, the description of that dynasty, the donor and the donne and the usual formula at the end, were drawn up by the court Pandit. At last author acknowledging Pandit Iswar Ch. Vidyasagar for his help to deciphering the contents of the plate.\(^{42}\)

This is also a very interesting paper. It was discover at Indore by General Cunningham. The inscription extends to 12 lines, the last 3 of which are more apart from each other than the others. The character is the well known Guptas. The documents open with a stanza in praise of the sun god, and then records the man date of a petty zaminder named Deva vishna rendering it obligatory on the part of the guild of oil sellers, to supply the temple of the sun with a sufficient quantity of oil daily for the use of the temple. Not only that, then the author gave a detail argument to prove the exact era and at last with the compare of contemporary facts. He logically put the conclusion that. Skanda Gupta was then a reigning sovereign, there is no doubt about that.\(^{43}\)

From the mud at the bottom of a small tank was dug a copper plate, 13 inch in long by 11.5 wide, engraved on both sides with a grant of land made to a Brahmin by Lakshman Sen. At the top of the plate affixed a circular relief representing a ten armed god. The character approaches rather Bengali than Debanagori. The first stanza is an allusion to Siva under the name of Sambbu. The 2nd stanza is in the honor of the moon. In the 3rd. the poison of hostile kings is neutralized by the juice of sum twining plants to which the feet of the kings of the Chandra-Bhangsa are compared a plant watered with the light of the jems on the coronets of prostrate kings. The 4\(^{th}\) stanza compares the effect produce upon their enemies by the Sen kings with the influence of the season called 'Hemanta'.\(^{44}\)
The Ajanta pass first came to the notice of Europeans during the great battle of Asayi, which broke down the Maratha power, but the caves near it were not visited by any Englishmen until several years afterwards. It was first visited by some officers of Madras army. In 1843 came out Mr. Fergusson's description in his Memoir on the 'Rock cut Temples of India' and laid the foundation of a critical study of these remarkable works of art. It drew the attention of the court, of directors and after six or seven years Capt. Grill was deputed to prepared facsimily drawings of the Fresco paintings. There upon a party of draftsmen, under the superintendence of Mr. Griffiths, principal of the Art school of Bombay was deputed in 1872-1873 to prepare copies of the paintings which were still legible. In reporting on these Mr. Griffiths says "the condition of mind in which these paintings at Ajanta were originated and executed must have been very similar to that, which produced the early Italian paintings of 14th century......whoever were the authors of these paintings they must have constantly mixed with the World. Sense, of every day life, such as preparing food, carrying water, buying and selling hunting scense, elephants fight, men and women engaged in singing and dancing and playing on musical instrument are most gracefully depicted upon these walls and they could only have been done by men who were constant spectators of such scene...

Here the most curious matter lies. Messes, Ralph, Gresley were the first to notice the existence of foreigners in these Fresco. In one place they says-"here is a lovely face, a Maddona face,what eyes! She looks towards the Moon. Observe these are Hindu face-nothing foreign." Elsewhere they stated that." observe that Abyssinian black prince seated on a bed remark his ornaments. Now the woman seated on his left knee whom he embraces is as fair as you or I. Did these fellows get Georgian slaves?" Again –
“Now this is the most extraordinary thing we have found. Here are three placid portraits - they are Chinese... observe the style of the hair- the woman have locks brought down in ringlets over their faces and falling on to the neck like some of the Hmpion court beauties." The writers did not however attempt to define the character of these foreigners in any detail. It will not be uninteresting, therefore to examine at length the peculiarities of a few of the figures shown in the photographs.\(^{45}\)

Bagura has occupies an important place in the legendary and historical annals of Bengal. By the Hindus Bagura is popularly identified with the country of king Virat, where the 5 pandabas remained hidden for a year. A more convincing indication of the antiquity of Bagura was obtained when a tank was being dug in the middle of the town. The well is standing in the tank, circular in from and solidly built with large thin bricks, which are so broad in proportion to their length. The real glory of Bagura was the ‘Budalgachhi pillar’ which bears an inscription of the Pal Raja It is locally known as “Bhim’s Panti” or ox-good. The most widely known antiquity in Bagura is ‘Mahasthan’ or great place. Mahasthan probably originally owed its importance to its being near a sacred bathing place and hence some have with in a perverse in genuinely suggested that the true name is Mahasthan. Some legend also rendered their.\(^{46}\)

In 1872, a peasant when ploughing in the lands turned of 2 inscribed copper plates. Plat no.1 is 15 inch long by 11 inch broad, and is covered with an inscription of 19 line. This record is throwing light on the chronology and order of succession of the Chandel kings plate no.2 is 14 inch in long by 8 inch broad. The inscription is in 14 lines. The writing is more crowded and characters more difficult to read. The document is a deed of gift of lands to a Brahman. This record is of value as corroborating the evidence of the Khajuraha inscription.\(^{47}\)
The society has received from Mr. Smith of Bhagalpur a copper plate of one of the pala king of Bengal. It measures 15.5 x 12.7 inch. The center of the top is enclosed in a circle, 8 inch in diameter and around it is a band of a lotus petals. The legend in the center is a wheel mounted on a stand and support by a deer rampant on each side – a well known Buddhist symbol. Bellow this is the name of Narayana pala and bellow that a spring formed of a flower a two leaves. The inscription in front extends to 29 lines, of which the first 4 are broken in the middle. On the reverse there are 25 lines of inscription. The plate is thick and in a fair state of preservation. The records open with a stanza in praise of Gopala, who was a devout Buddhists His son and immediate successor was Dharma Pala. The latter had a brother named Vak-pala, who lived under his away. On his death Deva-Pala, the eldest son of his brother succeeded him. Vakpala had a 2nd son named Jaypala, who is said it have brought Orrisa and Allahabad under his Brothers Government. On the death of Devpala, Vighraha pala, the son of Jay pala came to the throne. Vighraha pala married Lajja an had by her a son – Narayan pala. The last, as the reigning sovereign is spoken of in the highest terms of praise; but only noticeable work of his described in the record is a bridge of across the Ganges, near Munger. In the 17th year of his reign, he presented the villages of Mukatika for the support of Siva Bhattaraka and his followers. The donee appears to have been a Hindu. The record was composed by Bhatta Gourava, the minister, who erected the Badal piller. The genealogical table from this record also found. Though the genealogy is apparently not in accord with what has been hitherto known to be the family tree of the palas but some of the facts contained in them require to be further discussed asper as author concern.48

In this paper author gave a note on an inscription which are so extensively obliterated that, it is impossible to deduce from them connected narratives.
No-1 is comprise 10 lines with several doubt full letters, but from what remains the purpose of the document is clear enough, a grant of land for the worship of a divinity whose name is not apparent. The doner were a great commander (Mohasamanta) named Sri Vadana.

No-2 also a deed of gift Mr. Growse is quite right in supposing the 2 records to be unconnected with each other. The stone was not intended to be set up anywhere, but to be preserved in the archives of the temple as a title deed.49

Some iron implements dug out of the barrow of the Nagpur District. A brief notice was then given of those game mounds and their contents.

When the author visited the pre historic collection of Museum of France, he found there, the resemblance between the remains dug out of France and the content of Nagpur barrow. The Director of Museum, to whom the subject was mentioned by author, strongly urged. The preparation of a detailed account of the Indian grave mounds and their contents, so as to admit of further comparison between the Indian and European types.

Barrow or grave mounds surrounded by circle of stone are found in several districts of Nagpur. Similar barrows were found in the Nizamis territory and in Madras. From the Brahmins and other learned person of Nagpur, who speak with authority on the ancient history of the province, no satisfactory information regarding the tribes who constructed these barrows is to be obtained. Though the remains discovered there in leave no doubt that they were once the burial places of a people of whom these circulate are the only trace that remains.50
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10. Ibid p- 545


14. Bird James Dr., Opening or the topes at the caves of Kanari, near Bombay and the Relics found in them. J.A.S.B. Calcutta, 1841 p-94.


29. Kittoe Capt. M. Note on an inscription upon a brick, found some years ago in a field near a village in the Junapur district. J.A.S.B. Calcutta, 1850, Pg-45.


34. Mitra R. L. Note on a copper plate inscription from Sambalpur J.A.S.B. Calcutta, 1866 part, p-195


39. Translation of an Arabic pamphlet on the history and doctrines of the Wahhabis, written by Abdullah, grandson of Abdul Wahhab the founder of Wahhabism J.O. Kinley J.A.S.B. Calcutta, 1874, p- 68.


44. Westmacott E. Vesey A copperplate containing a grant of land by Lakslman Sen of Bengal found near Torpon dighi in the district of Dinajpur. J.A.S.B. Calcutta, 1875, p-1.


47. Smith V. A. Pandit Prannath Notes on two ancient copper plate inscriptions found in the Hamirpur district. with a note by J.A.S.B. Calcutta, 1878, p-80.
