

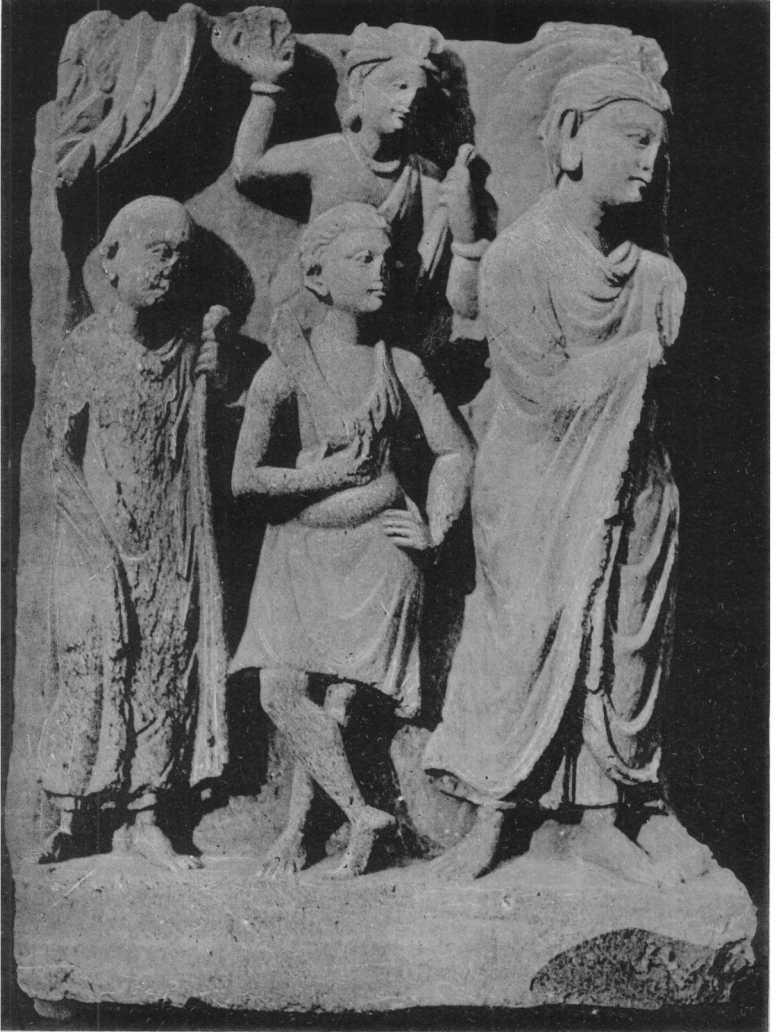
quite content, managing (I know not how) to save money from it to support a Corean lad, whom he adopted as his son, and to buy himself books which always illustrated his love of antiquarian learning. He was much attracted to Corean folklore, and wrote papers thereon. His knowledge of Chinese script promised to be phenomenal; I never knew a man who in so short a time managed to acquire so many characters." Another witness of his life says "he loved the people, and they are not easy to love, and he acquired a knowledge of the people such as had been rarely, if ever, equalled by anyone in Corea."

Shortly before his death Dr. Landis sent to the Royal Asiatic Society a valuable communication, "Biographical Notes of Ancient Corea," containing notices of the Rulers of Corea from B.C. 2365 to A.D. 925, i.e., the Sin La, the Ko Kou Rye, the Paik Chyei, and the Ka Rak Kouk Dynasties. Unfortunately room could not be found for the paper at the present time in the Journal, but it is one which well shows the author's great diligence and scholarship. This is not the place to speak of Dr. Landis' work as a medical man or missionary, but it may be mentioned that the services he rendered to the sick and wounded during the Chino-Japan War were conspicuous, and were recognized by the Governments of both nations, and the Emperor of China conferred on him the Order of the Double Dragon.

O. C.

III. NOTES AND NEWS.

MALAKHAND CARVINGS.—The two plates on the adjoining page have been prepared from photographs (kindly lent by the Hon. Mrs. Hope) of two of the carvings exhibited to the Society at the meeting of Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1897, as reported in the Journal for the current year, p. 211.



CARVINGS FROM MALAKAND.



CARVINGS FROM MALAKAND.

INDIAN INSTITUTE, OXFORD. — Dr. Lüders, Assistant Librarian at the Indian Institute, has received the appointment of Privat-docent at the University of Göttingen.

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY.—Mr. Thomas, of Trinity College, Cambridge, co-translator with Professor Cowell of Baṇa's *Harṣa Carita* (published in our Oriental Translation Fund Series), has been appointed Sub-Librarian to the India Office, on the retirement of Mr. Wade.

MRS. BODE, the editor of the text of the *Sāsanavaṃsa*, and author of the article on "Women Leaders of the Buddhist Reformation" in the *Journal* for 1893, pp. 517 and 763, has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Berne.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—Mr. Bendall, Professor of Sanskrit at the University College, London, has retired from his appointment in the Department of Oriental printed books and MSS. in the British Museum, which he has held for the last sixteen years. He will now devote himself to the publication of Buddhist Sanskrit Texts.

THE HODGSON DRAWINGS AT PARIS.—In the *Mémoires présentés à l'Académie des Inscriptions* (1^{er} ser., tome xi) M. A. Foucher has published a "Catalogue des Peintures Népâlaïses et Tibétaines de la Collection B.-H. Hodgson à la Bibliothèque de l'Institut de France." It is rather surprising to find no allusion in this paper to the prior one by M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire in the *Journal des Savants* for 1863 (Fév., pp. 96–112; Mars, pp. 175–189). M. Foucher says, in a parenthesis (p. 6), that, according to a note found in the case, the collection of paintings was sent to the Institute in 1866; and, in a footnote, with reference to Sir W. W. Hunter's statement that it was in 1858, and in support of the later date, he adds that the manuscript notes explanatory of the drawings were found in a separate case from that containing the paintings. But M. Barthélemy St.-Hilaire's account refers to the whole collection, paintings, drawings, and copies by Rājmaṃsinh, with the explanatory legends in Sanskrit by the Bandyā Amṛita-nanda; and if they were all in the Institute in 1862, they could not have

been presented only in 1866. An examination of the donation record of the Institute would at once have fixed the exact date.

About twenty years ago I examined, with much interest, this Hodgson collection, and was strongly impressed with the opinion, previously expressed by M. Barthélemy St.-Hilaire,¹ that as very important illustrations of Buddhist iconography, authoritatively explained, these pictures should be published in full. No description or catalogue can supply this desideratum. And now, when good reproductions can be published so cheaply, there should be no serious difficulty in the way of making them available to students.

J. BURGESS.

THE COPTIC VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, with Introduction, Critical Apparatus, and English Translation. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)—This elaborate edition of the Memphitic Gospels has received a warm welcome from scholars interested in Coptic and in the criticism of the New Testament. The personality of the editor is familiar to Orientalists, and why he should have concealed it in his work is a puzzle; it is certain that his reason cannot be the desire to evade responsibility; and the trouble which he took to obtain the best guidance for the various parts of his work, his painstaking collations of MSS., and his faithful rendering make it exceedingly unlikely that any judgment passed on his execution of his design will be other than sympathetic. Surely the Arabic name Mankarius (p. xcvi) stands not for the Latin Mercurius, but for the Greek Macarius?

ALĀṆKĀRA LITERATURE.—In Part II of “*Notes on Alāṅkāra Literature*” (Udbhaṭa’s text), please make the following corrections:—

- I. 5. Instead of “prathamaiḥ paryupāsitaḥ” read “pramathaiḥ,” etc.
7. For “sṭavargeṇa” read “ṭavargeṇa.”

G. A. J.

¹ See also *Journ. of Indian Art and Industry*, July, 1898.

THE VIZIANAGRAM SANSKRIT SERIES, under the superintendence of ARTHUR VENIS, M.A. Oxon, Principal of Sanskrit College, Benares.

This excellent Series owed its existence to the enthusiasm and liberality of the Mahārājā of Vijayanagara, and the first volume appeared in 1890, the year in which, under the same distinguished patronage, the issue was commenced of the second edition of the *Rig-Veda-Saṁhitā* edited by Professor F. Max Müller. And now, while still in its infancy, the Publishers, Messrs. E. J. Lazarus & Co., Benares, write that, in consequence of the lamented death of the Mahārājā, the Series has come to an end. Will not some other of our enlightened Indian Princes come forward and assume the financial responsibility hitherto so nobly borne by one of themselves? In these days it is useless to look for help from the Government of India in work of this kind; and perhaps, after all, it is more in accordance with the fitness of things that India's ancient literature should be preserved from extinction by the efforts of her own sons. The splendid attempt in this direction made by the late Mahādeo Chimnāji Āpte, of Bombay, and the large sums expended by him on the undertaking, are still fresh in our memories. The following works, all complete, have been brought out in the Series under notice:—

- Appayadikshita's *Siddhāntaleśa*, with extracts from the Śrīkrshṇālamkāra of Acyutaḥṣhṇānandatīrtha.
 The *Pañcapādikā* of Padmapāda.
 The *Pañcapādikāvivarana* of Prakāśātman, with extracts from the Tattvadīpana and Bhāvaprakāśikā.
 The *Bhāshya* of Praśastapāda, with Śrīdhara's Nyāyakandali.
 The *Vivaraṇaprameyasāṅgraha* of Vidyāraṇya.
 The *Saptapadārthī* of Śivāditya, with the commentary Mitabhāshiṇī.
 The *Nyāyamañjarī* of Jayantabhaṭṭa.
 The *Nyāyasūtras*, with Vātsyāyana's Bhāshya, and extracts from the Nyāyavārtika and Tātparyaṭīkā.

The *Bṛhatsaṃhitā* of Varāhamihira, with the commentary of
Bhaṭṭotpala.

The *Vedāntakalpataru* of Amalānanda.

The *Vedāntakalpataruparimala* of Appayadīkshita.

The *Nyāyavārtikatātparyāṭhikā* of Vācaspati Miśra.

The *Spandapradīpikā* of Utpalācārya.

G. A. JACOB.

TO THE MEMBERS
OF
The Royal Asiatic Society.

It will be in your recollection that last year the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society established a Jubilee Gold Medal, to be awarded every third year, as an encouragement to Oriental learning amongst English-speaking people throughout the world; and that to meet the expense contributions were invited from Members of the Society.

A beautiful design was prepared, and dies engraved, by Mr. Pinches; the first Medal was awarded, on the report of a Committee of Selection, to Professor Cowell, and was presented to him by Lord Reay at a Special General Meeting of the Society, the proceedings of which will be found reported in our Journal for July.

The expenses already incurred have amounted to £60. The first list of subscriptions came to £100, leaving a balance in hand of £40. It is estimated that the cost of providing a Medal will amount to upwards of £24, and as it is to be given every third year the annual expenditure will be about £8. A capital sum of £300 will therefore be required, that is to say, £260 in excess of the balance in hand.

It seems highly desirable that the expense incurred in founding the Medal should be met from a permanent fund, and it is thought that for this object the Members of the Society may be disposed to contribute, either by donations or by subscriptions, for a term of years. Any contributions will be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary, and published in the Society's Journal.

A. N. WOLLASTON,
Chairman of Committee.

July, 1898.

