ethnologists. Scholars who have not studied Romani are not always aware of the valuable scientific work done by this society. The days of the delightful, unmethodical, irrepressible Lavengro with his wild speculations in etymology are long past, and we have men who, building on foundations laid by the German Pott, the Greek Paspatis, and the Styrian Miklosich, have proved themselves not unworthy successors of these great authors.

This number contains an article by Dr. John Sampson of Liverpool University on two Romani tales, quoted and translated, with Panjabi parallels in English, and a folk-lore article by the Hon. Sec., Mr. T. W. Thompson. Scholars will look forward with much interest to the contributions of the Sanskritist Professor Alfred Woolner, who will deal with the relationship of Romani to Aryan vernaculars. We may trust that the first of these will appear in the next number.

I venture to suggest to the editor that every issue of the Journal should contain an explanation of the system of sound-representation adopted by contributors, so that scholars may know exactly what sound is intended by each letter. This system should, of course, be followed by all writers. A list of signs and their sound equivalents would suffice.

One of the greatest desiderata in Romani research is a phonetic account of the pronunciation of different Gypsy dialects, written by competent phoneticians whose names would carry weight with students of phonetics. I believe a beginning has been made in Germany. It is essential that such accounts should precede final conclusions as to the relationship of Romani to Indian vernaculars. In the field of etymology much has been accomplished ; the field of phonetics calls for both sowing and reaping.

T. GRAHAME BAILEY.

KAURALAKA

As is well known, the author of the famous Allahabad inscription, commemorating the exploits of Samudragupta (Fleet's *Gupta Inscriptions*, p. 7) gives in lines 19-20 a list of the kings of the Dakṣiṇāpatha (i.e. the Dekhan) whom his hero "caught and of his grace released"; and in this catalogue the third name is given on the stone as *Kaurālaka-Manṭarāja*. The word *Kaurālaka* has been a stumbling-block to all editors and commentators. Dr. Fleet, by a lapse of judgment rare with him, proposed to emend it to *Kairālaka*, and accordingly translated it "Manṭarāja of Kēraḷa", thus crediting

Samudragupta with the conquest of the extreme south of India. Professor Kielhorn, justly demurring to this view, proposed another which is equally unsatisfactory (*Epigr. Ind.*, vol. ii, p. 3): he asserts that the adjective in question is the same as *Kaunāla*, which occurs in the phrase *Kaunālaṃ jalam* or “waters of Kunāla”, mentioned in the Aihole inscription, and identifies the latter with the Kollēru or Colair Lake. Maṇṭarāja thus, according to him, ruled over the district besides the Colair Lake.¹ From the geographical standpoint this theory is plausible; but phonetically it is practically impossible.

In his *Ancient History of the Deccan* Professor Jouveau-Dubreuil has devoted a short but incisive section to the expedition of Samudragupta (pp. 58-61). He has there shown that modern writers have grossly exaggerated the area covered by these operations and the military successes achieved in them, because they have wrongly identified names of places mentioned in the Allahabad inscription. He concludes—in my opinion quite justly—that Samudragupta marched from Pāṭaliputra southwards through Southern Kōsala to the coast of Orissa, and then failed to advance much further, as he was confronted by a combination of kings of the Eastern Dekhan, whose realms lay around the lower beds of the Gōdāvari and Kṛṣṇā rivers: threatened by their united forces, he returned home. He never marched into the Western Dekhan.

M. Jouveau-Dubreuil quite rightly renders *Kaurālaka-Maṇṭarāja* as “Maṇṭarāja, king of Kōrāla”. Now can this Kōrāla be identified? I believe that at least a step can be taken in that direction. There are three villages named Kōrāḍa in the Āndhra territory, besides a considerably larger number in the same region which have names compounded with the same word as the first member. Two Kōrāḍas are in Ganjam, one being near Varanasi in Parlakimedi Taluk and the other near Surada in Surada Taluk; and the third is near Bimlipatam, in the Taluk of that name in Vizagapatam District. Phonetically the equation is good: the lingual *ḍ* and the liquids *ḷ* and *ḹ* are often interchanged in Southern India; and geographically any one of these three villages would suit the geographical requirements of the case perfectly.

L. D. BARNETT.

¹ Kielhorn's theory has been accepted, *inter alios*, by the late Mr. V. A. Smith (*Early History of India*, 3rd ed., p. 284).