

to the Gaudavaho, has pointed out that Śaṅkarāchārya mentions a king Rājavarman in his Bhāṣhya on the Chāndogya-Upanishad.¹

There is a commentary ascribed to a Bhāmaha on the Prākṛitaprakāśa of Vararuchi. It is noteworthy that the introductory verse contains a salutation to Gaṇeśa.² If some scholar proves the identity of the two Bhāmahas, he would render a great service to the cause of Sanskrit studies.

P. V. KANE.

INSCRIPTION AT KAL'AH-I-SANG.

In 1902 I had the honour of reading a paper before the Royal Asiatic Society entitled "Historical Notes on South-East Persia" (*vide* J.R.A.S. for October, 1902). In it I described my discovery of Kal'ah-i-Sang, an ancient capital of the Kirmān province, and gave the purport of an inscription which was chiselled in honour of Sulṭān Aḥmad, 'Imād-ud-Dīn of the Muẓaffar dynasty of Kirmān in A.H. 789 (1387). My first visit to these ruins, the importance of which has since been fully demonstrated in Mr. Guy Le Strange's "The Lands of the Eastern Caliphate" (*vide* pp. 300 et seqq.), was in 1900. Four years later I was fortunate enough to be able to make a second inspection of this interesting site, and this time I was accompanied by a competent Persian scholar, who carefully copied the pulpit inscription. Moreover, thanks to my cousin, Mr. H. R. Sykes, I am able to illustrate

¹ यथा पूर्णवर्मणः सेवा भक्तपरिधानमात्रफला । राजवर्मणस्तु सेवा राज्यतुल्यफलेति तद्वत् । (Chhāndogyopanishadbhāṣhya, ii, 23, p. 104, Poona ed.).

² जयति मदमुदितमधुकरमधुररुताकलनकूणितापांगः । करविहितगण्डकण्डूविनोदमुखितो गणाधिपतिः ॥

these historical ruins by two remarkably good photographs, which add considerably to the value of my description. The inscription, as copied by the learned Afzal-ul-Mulk of Kirmān, and the translation run as follows:—

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| في زمان السلطان
العابد العادل المظفر من السماء بالنصر
والعز والفتح والسمو عماد الحق والدين الوائق
بالملك الصمد ابا الخيرات السلطان احمد خلد
الله سلطانه اقل مما في البلاد قطب سلطان . . . | ١
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“In the time of the Sultān, the Pious, the Just, the Victorious from Heaven, with Victory and Honour and Conquest and Greatness, the Pillar of Justice and Religion (‘Imād-ul-Ḥaḡḡ wa’d-Dīn), the believer in the Eternal King, the Father of Good Deeds (Abu-l-Khairāt), the Sovereign Aḥmad. May God make his rule everlasting. The Smallest of the Inhabitants of the Provinces, Kuṭb Sultān . . . in the year 789.”

P. M. SYKES.

*British Consulate General, Meshed.
January 18th, 1908.*

THE HITTITE CUNEIFORM TABLETS FROM BOGHAZ KEUL.

Since my publication of the Hittite Cuneiform tablets in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for last October, I have received another fragment of the larger tablet (No. I) from Dr. McKenzie Newton, of Smyrna. This shows that the word which I have transliterated KUR *Kib-iš-ma* ought to be transcribed *arki su-ma*, ‘after this,’ the group of wedges at the beginning of it forming