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V. Notices of Books *The Invasion of India by Alexander the Great, as described by Arrian, Q. Curtius, Diodôros, Plutarch, Justin, and other classical Authors.* With an Introduction, containing a Life of Alexander, copious Notes, Illustrations, Maps, and Indices. By J. W. M'Crindle. 8vo. Pp. xii. and 432. London : Archibald Constable and Co., Westminster. 1893.

O. C.

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THE INVASION OF INDIA BY ALEXANDER THE GREAT, AS DESCRIBED BY ARRIAN, Q. CURTIUS, DIODÔROS, PLUTARCH, JUSTIN, AND OTHER CLASSICAL AUTHORS. With an Introduction, containing a Life of Alexander, copious Notes, Illustrations, Maps, and Indices. By J. W. M'CRINDLE. 8vo. Pp. xii. and 432. London: Archibald Constable and Co., Westminster. 1893.

This book is the fifth of a series, by the same author, on ancient India, as described by the Classical Writers; the previous books issued contained the Indica of Ktesias, the Indica of Megasthenes, the Indica of Arrian, the Periplus of the Erythraian Sea, and Ptolemy's Geography of India. A sixth book is promised, containing parts of Strabo's Geography, describing India and Ariana. The introduction contains a good and comprehensive sketch of the life of Alexander, and a list of the original authorities from whom subsequent writers derived their knowledge of Alexander's Asiatic Expedition.

The translation, from the works mentioned in the title of the book are clear and literal, without losing the sense or force of the original. The arrangement of short notes with the text and the longer ones in an appendix is convenient; they contain a quantity of useful information about various matters connected with India, its people, natural history, etc.

A biographical index of persons referred to, and a good general index, complete the book, which is well illustrated, and has two good maps showing Alexander's routes.

O. C.

THE EUROPEAN ADVENTURERS OF HINDUSTAN, FROM 1784-1803. By HERBERT COMPTON. 1892.

Mr. Compton gives us in this book biographies of those three remarkable men, De Boigne, George Thomas, and Perron, who rose by their own abilities and courage from more or less humble positions to the command of large disciplined armies, the rule of kingdoms, and the possession of great wealth and power in the beginning of this century;

and who, whilst pursuing their own ambitions, did so much, indirectly, to help establish the British supremacy in India.

The romantic stories of their adventures are admirably told; much descriptive power is shown, especially as to the military operations, and the reader's interest is well sustained throughout; whilst the characters and qualities of the three men, "the genius and achievement of De Boigne, the daring and delirious ambition of Thomas, and the pride and pomp of Perron," are well shown and contrasted.

The Appendix contains biographical notices of sixty-eight other military adventurers of the same time, some of whom had careers little less romantic than those of the three already named, such as the Skinners, the Gardners, Dudrenec, the Filozes, Martine, and Sombre.

The whole forms an interesting study of the struggles of the rival Powers in Hindustan at that eventful period of Indian history.

O. C.

COINS OF THE MOGHUL EMPERORS OF HINDUSTAN IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM. By STANLEY LANE-POOLE. 1892.

This volume includes the Coinage of the Dehli Emperors, from Babar to the absorption of the empire in the British Rāj; and contains a detailed description, in the form which has made these British Museum Catalogues so valuable to numismatists, of the very fine collection of this series which is in our National Collection.

The introduction contains a good and sufficient historical outline of the empire, accounts of the Mint Cities, Eras, Inscriptions, Titles, Weights, and the coinage generally, followed by a description of the E.I. Company's Coinage, in which the author succeeds in making somewhat more clear that very difficult subject.

The collection is especially rich in the gold coins of Akbar, Jahāngīr, and Shāh Jahān; and especially weak in copper coinage, there being but forty specimens in all, thirty-nine of Akbar and one of Jahāngīr, none of any of the subsequent emperors. The author gives as the reason