

Sudhākara Dvivēdi. Next come notes on the meaning of unusual words, and a translation of the verse into ordinary literary Hindi. We then have the most valuable part of the edition, an abstract of the opinions of each of the best-known commentators, wound up, in the case of differences, by the opinion of Sudhākara Dvivēdi on the conflicting views which have been advanced. It is this last summing up which is the special feature of the work. There have been two or three editions of the *Rāmāyaṇa* published with the views of several commentators brought together in their own words, but the mass of unarranged, undigested matter repelled anyone who was not prepared to spend twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four in looking for help which he was not certain of finding.

The system of the double translation into Sanskrit and into literary Hindi which is adopted in the *Mānasa-pāṭṭrikā* has the advantage of prohibiting the slurring over of difficulties. Every difficulty *has* to be attacked, and some solution *has* to be proposed. Readers of other Indian commentaries are painfully aware how often this duty is evaded in native explanations. Passages which are perfectly easy are dealt with at great length, while really hard knots are ignored and left to the reader to untie. So far as it has been published, the *Mānasa-pāṭṭrikā* shows no signs of this.

Up to the date of writing, three numbers of the work have been published, and I can cordially recommend every student of Hindi poetry to subscribe to it.

Camberley.

G. A. GRIERSON.

Jan. 7th, 1905.

A HISTORY OF INDIA. By Dr. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE, C.I.E., and H. A. STARK, Inspector of Schools, Orissa. pp. 210. (Cuttack: Orissa Mission Press, 1904. Oxford: Blackwell & Co., Broad Street.)

The general aspect of this little illustrated school history of India suggests that it was designed by Mr. Stark as a rival to Mr. E. Marsden's "History of India for Junior

Classes" (Macmillan), of which the first edition was published in 1900. As a school-book Mr. Marsden's compilation has been a great success, and has attained, I understand, a circulation of more than 30,000 copies. It is beautifully printed and illustrated, and in these respects is naturally much superior to its competitor issued at a Mission Press.

The "History of India" under consideration consists of two distinct parts. The second part, comprising the history from the reign of Bābar to the present day, has been compiled by Mr. Stark from the ordinary authorities, and differs little from other similar books. The first part, contributed by Dr. Hoernle, is of a very distinct kind, and is an original work of much merit and considerable importance. I gladly take this opportunity of acknowledging publicly that Dr. Hoernle is entitled to the credit of having produced the first history of ancient India in continuous narrative form, his chapters having been published at Cuttack some months before my "Early History" appeared in London. But I did not see them until they were sent to me recently for review. It is a pity that the learned author should have hidden his light by printing the results of his independent researches in a school-book which cannot be expected to reach a very large or appreciative public. I fear that Dr. Hoernle will prove to be a little too learned for Indian boys and schoolmasters, but that probability does not affect the value of his work to serious students, and in these pages it claims notice only as an original contribution to the task of reconstructing the long-lost history of ancient India.

I feel honoured by the fact that my views on many points, such as Kushān chronology, the site of Kapilavastu, and other matters, have won Dr. Hoernle's approval; and, if in this review stress is laid rather upon topics concerning which we differ in opinion, I trust that a desire for fault-finding will not be imputed to me.

I cannot agree that Sangala, the Kathæan capital destroyed by Alexander, was "probably not far from Amritsar."

It must have been situated much farther north, and presumably in the Gurdāspur District. The fortified capital of the Malloi quite certainly was not "the modern Multān."

According to the *Mahāvamsa*, Asoka sent missionaries to Suvannabhūmi, that is to say, the Pegu territory on the shores of the Gulf of Martaban; and in my book "Asoka" I accepted the statement as true. But there are weighty reasons for regarding it as fiction, which will be explained at length in the *Indian Antiquary*, and I note that Dr. Hoernle omits Pegu from the list of foreign kingdoms evangelized by Asoka's emissaries.

King Khāravēla, of Orissa, is rightly described as "a devoted adherent of the Jains," but when the author adds that "this may have induced him, as we know from a rock-inscription of his, to go with a large army to the assistance of Satakarni," it is impossible to agree. On the contrary, the Śātakarni, or Andhra, king (*abhitayitā Śātakarni pacimadisam*) went with a force of all arms to aid Khāravēla.

On p. 41, the mention of "Shodasa, the Satrap of Multan," is, of course, due merely to a slip of the pen. Śodāsa was, as Dr. Hoernle well knows, satrap of Mathurā. By a similar slip (p. 74) Somnāth has been located in Kacch instead of Kāthiāwār.

The proposition that, "as to mere geographical limits, the Gupta Empire exceeded that of the Mauryas in extent" cannot be accepted. Dr. Hoernle bases this statement on an account of Samudragupta's conquests. But the southern countries to which the raid of that brilliant monarch extended were never at any time incorporated in the Gupta empire, which was bounded by the Narmadā. The allusion to the "Lichhavis of Nepal" (p. 52) rests upon an erroneous theory corrected by Bühler, who also proved that the inscription of Samudragupta on the Allāhābād pillar is not posthumous. The pillar is, of course, one of Asoka's monuments, and the statement that Samudragupta's son, "Chandra Gupta II., set up a pillar, now standing in Allahabad, on which he engraved a record of his father's conquests," is therefore not quite accurate.

Dr. Hoernle has rightly incorporated in his narrative the results of Mr. Bhandarkar's researches on the Gurjara kingdom, which open up a new chapter in the history of India, and are inadequately noticed in my volume. The investigation has been carried further by Dr. Hoernle's recent articles in this *Journal*, which there has not been time to digest. I have not seen Mr. A. M. T. Jackson's earlier papers on the subject, mentioned in our last number (p. 163).

As a general criticism, I venture to think that Dr. Hoernle lays too much stress on "the assumption of the imperial titles." The title used by an ancient Rāja was determined more by his vanity than by anything else, and Mr. Bhandarkar is fully justified in the remark that "the high-sounding titles borne by kings are often found empty."

Dr. Hoernle has succeeded in compressing a wonderful amount of matter into his ninety-two small pages, and anybody who masters them will attain a satisfactory knowledge in outline of the early history of India, subject to correction in certain details, and the amount of uncertainty which is inseparable from results based upon evidence often of a very fragmentary nature.

VINCENT A. SMITH.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 600 B.C. TO THE MUHAMMADAN CONQUEST, INCLUDING THE INVASION OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT. By VINCENT A. SMITH. pp. vi, 389; with 9 Plates and 6 Maps. (Oxford, 1904.)

The first scholar who attempted to compile a history of ancient India from original documents was Christian Lassen. Thirty years have now passed since the publication of the unfinished second edition of his learned work. During this period a number of antiquarians have added considerably to the materials which were available to Lassen, and Mr. Smith deserves warm thanks for carrying out his self-imposed task to draw up an up-to-date account of Hindu history. He has patiently sifted a vast mass of evidence, scattered in different monographs and periodicals, and has