

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
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OF ORIENTALISTS. 9th, London 1892

(HELD IN LONDON, 5TH TO 12TH SEPTEMBER 1892.)

EDITED BY
E. DELMAR MORGAN,
HONORARY TREASURER.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.—INDIAN AND ARYAN SECTIONS.

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MEETINGS OF SECTIONS.

I. AND II. INDIAN AND ARYAN.

Monday, September 5.—The Indian Section met in the Library of the University on Monday afternoon, when Sir RAYMOND WEST read his inaugural address on "Higher Education in India, its Position and its Claims." The discussion was adjourned till the following day, when the Indian and Aryan Sections met together in the Theatre.

Tuesday morning, September 6.—The discussion of Sir Raymond West's address was resumed by Professors BÜHLER and COWELL and Messrs. CHINTAMON, BHATT, NEILL, and TAW SEIN KO.

Professor COWELL delivered an address in which he treated of the results of Aryan Philology obtained in the last decade.

Professor KIELHORN made a communication with reference to a collection of notes by Colebrooke in the University Library of Göttingen.

Professor LEUMANN contributed a short paper on a "Communication by Professor COUNT PULLÉ concerning 350 Jain MSS. in the Biblioteca Nazionale, Florence," and Mr. TAW SEIN KO read a paper on "Burmese Beliefs about Spirits."

Wednesday morning, September 7.—The Rev. MURRAY MITCHELL read a paper on "The Marathi Poets."

Mr. J. A. BAINES gave an abstract of his paper on "The Language Census in India." This was followed by a discussion, in which Mr. W. E. CROOKE and Professor BÜHLER took part.

Professor RHYS DAVIDS delivered a *résumé* of a paper by Miss FOLEY dealing with "The Life and History of the Women Members of the Buddhist Order," and read a portion of a memoir by Mrs. BODE on Buddhaghosha's Commentary on the Anguttara Nikāya.

Wednesday afternoon (I. and II. combined).—Professor BÜHLER produced photographs of Jaina sculptures from Mathura, and explained the various curious details, especially a figure of Nemesa and representations of centaurs.

Professor COWELL read an excellent paper on the Mahākāvya called

¹ The order here observed is that according to which the Sections were originally numbered. In printing the papers, we have grouped them differently, so as to bring subjects closely related as near as possible to one another.

Buddhacarita. He showed that it had been imitated by Kālidāsa in the Raghuvam̃ṣa and by the author of the extant Rāmāyaṇa. Professor COWELL had published an edition of the work, and distributed fifty copies to members of the Aryan Section.

Professor BÜHLER gave an account of Mr. PATHAK'S memoir on "Kumārila in Jain Literature," and Professor RHYS DAVIDS read Surgeon-Major WADDELL'S report on "Excavations in Patna."

Thursday morning (I. and II. combined). — Professor BÜHLER gave a brief abstract of Dr. R. G. BHANDARKAR'S paper on the Sūtras of Āçvalāyana and Çāṅkhāyana. The object of the paper, which is an exceedingly scholarly and valuable one, is to give an account of a lately discovered MS. entitled Anukramanīdhuṅhū, and to show with its help that the two Sūtras are intended for the adherents of both the Bāshkala and the Çākala Saṃhitā.

Mr. VINCENT A. SMITH then read his memoir entitled "Observations on the Gupta Coinage." [This paper is printed *in extenso* in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1892, being intended to supplement and bring up to date the author's monograph on the Gupta coinage published in the same Journal for 1889.] It is divided into two parts, of which the first deals with topics of more general interest, the second being devoted chiefly to technical numismatic details.

The author adopts Dr. Bühler's view that the Gupta era (of which either A.D. 319–320 or 320–321 was the year 1) was founded by Chandra Gupta I., and marks the date of his accession or coronation. This necessitates the revision of the outline of Gupta history previously published. Mr. Rapson's suggestion that the King Kācha or Kacher, who is known to us only by his gold coins, was the brother and predecessor of Samudra Gupta, is also accepted. The additional information yielded by the Bhitari seal of Kumāra Gupta II. is noted, and the revised outline of the history of the Gupta period is given in the form of a synoptic table.

A few points in the palæography of the coin legends are discussed, and it is shown that the coins are not alone in the use of the spelling *ñh*, that is to say, in using the guttural nasal instead of *anusvāra* before *h*. Many instances of the same spelling occur in the famous Bower manuscript of the fifth century, which is now being published by Dr. Hoernle.

Inscriptions of the period A.D. 320–380, have not yet been found in Northern India, and the coin legends of Chandra Gupta I., Kācha, and Samudra Gupta consequently possess a special interest for palæographers. The Gupta coin legends and inscriptions gener-

ally are of value to the historian of Sanskrit literature as presenting early dated examples of Sanskrit in its classical grammatical form.

As to the *provenance* of the coins, the additional particulars now collected, and those previously published, abundantly prove that Gupta coins are nowhere so frequently found as in the province of Oudh and the surrounding districts. It is also evident that some types of the Gupta copper coinage are by no means so rare as was at one time supposed.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac's splendid collection of gold Gupta coins, recently purchased by the trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, has been carefully examined by the author, and the results of this examination are recorded in the second part of the paper submitted to the Congress, in addition to many other notes and corrections obtained from various sources. The details of this part of the communication are too minute and technical for presentation in an abstract, but the matter now published adds considerably to the existing stock of accurate knowledge of the Gupta coinage. The paper concludes with notices of a few miscellaneous coins of the Gupta period.

Professor RHYS DAVIDS next read Mr. H. C. WARREN's paper on "Buddhaghosha's 'Path to Purity.'" Dr. MORRIS and Professor LANMAN expressed the thanks of the Section to the author; Professor LANMAN adding that Mr. Warren had been engaged for some time on a complete edition of the Pāli text of the work in question, which will be published by the Pāli Text Society.

Mr. C. B. CLARKE, F.R.S., read an abstract of a paper by Mr. W. BRENNAND on "Indian Astronomy." Dr. BURGESS added some remarks.

The thanks of the Section were voted to Mr. BALJNATH, to Mr. H. H. DHRUVA, and to Professor WILHELM for the memoirs submitted by them; as well as to Mr. G. B. TILAK, B.A., for printed copies of the summary of his work called "Orion," which were distributed among the members of the Section. [The complete paper reached the Congress before its close. It is an exhaustive and learned treatise on the chronology of the Rig-Veda. Owing to its great length, however, and the limited funds at the disposal of the Printing Committee, they were obliged, with much regret, to decline printing it. The author is having it printed in India.]

Mr. KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG's paper on "Gleanings from Maratha Chronicles," was read by Dr. BURGESS, who remarked that it was one of great value.

Friday morning (I. and II. combined).—Professor DEUSSEN read his dissertation on the Philosophy of the Vedas, distributing at the same time a prospectus of a new general history of philosophy to be published by him later on.

Mr. E. J. RAPSON read Major-Gen. Sir A. CUNNINGHAM'S memoir on "The Coins of the Hūna Kings," and Mr. STUART GLENNIE treated of "The Origin and Cradleland of the Aryan Race."

Professor ASCOLI read his communication "Ueber die Verwandtschaftsverhältnisse der indogermanischen Sprachen." A discussion followed in which Professor VON BRADKE and Professor RHYS DAVIDS took part.

Afternoon.—Professor MAX MÜLLER submitted to the Congress the new edition of his *Ṛig-Veda*, and moved a vote of thanks to the Mahārāja of Vizianāgram. Hofrath Dr. BÜHLER seconded the vote of thanks to H.H. the Rāja, and, in support of his contention, handed in the following document: "The undersigned, while giving expression to their high sense of the obligation to H.H. the Rāja of Vizianāgram for the generous help given for the republication of Professor Max Müller's edition of the *Ṛig-Veda* with Sāyaṇa's commentary, venture to hope that an additional volume may be published containing a verbal index to the hymns." The document was signed by the Sanskrit scholars attending the Congress.

Dr. PAVOLINI read a paper on the Mādhavānala Kathā. Professor RHYS DAVIDS read an abstract of the Rev. Dr. RICHARD MORRIS'S paper on "Jain and Sanskrit Etymology in the Light of Pāli." Professor BÜHLER and Professor COWELL discussed some of the points raised by Dr. Morris.

M. de la VALLÉE POUSSIN read two papers by M. SYLVAIN LÉVI: (1.) On the early Cartography of India with facsimiles; (2.) On two Chinese Versions of the Milinda-pañho, this last being the joint production of MM. Specht and Lévi, and Mr. ST. JOHN spoke of "Some Old Towns in Pegu."

II.—*Tuesday morning, Wednesday afternoon, Thursday morning, and Friday* this Section was combined with I.

Wednesday morning.—Professor VON BRADKE spoke on the prehistoric separation of the Aryan nations. Having surveyed the earlier views held by Johannes Schmidt, Leskien, and Brugmann, Professor Bradke discussed the conditions under which progress in the treatment of the problem is to be expected. He proceeded to show that linguistic facts do not suffice to demonstrate closer relationship between particular main branches of the Aryan lan-

guages, and that only the combination of linguistic facts with historical considerations, and especially with investigations as to the most ancient geographical abodes of the Aryan peoples, can lead to any definite result.

Professor KIELHORN discussed the exact commencement of the Kalachuri era. As the paper of Professor Kielhorn had reference to Indian inscriptions, he took the opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the English Government for the interest it had always shown in the study of Indian inscriptions; and he paid a deserved tribute to the labours of Dr. Burgess, who, by founding the *Indian Antiquary* and the *Epigraphia Indica*, had rendered the greatest possible services to Indian Epigraphy.

Professor COLINET contributed a paper on the primitive nature of the goddess Aditi, and Dr. SCHRUMPF read a paper on the Progress of Armenian Studies. In conclusion he proposed that the Congress should recommend the formation of an *International Society for the Promotion of Armenian Studies*, somewhat on the model of the Society which was formed some time ago for the promotion of Hellenic studies, and has already achieved many good results. A discussion followed, in which Professor TCHÉRAZ took part, recommending the scheme proposed.

III. SEMITIC.

(a.) BABYLONIAN AND ASSYRIAN SUB-SECTION.

This Sub-Section met in the south-west hall of the University of London.

Tuesday morning.—Professor HOMMEL read a memoir on the Babylonian origin of Egyptian culture. With reference to this paper the Rev. C. J. Ball's identification of the Assyrian *Assari* (a name of Merodach) with the Egyptian Osiris was mentioned by Professor Sayce and Professor Hommel. The Rev. C. J. BALL added a few remarks. Professor KRALL contributed a paper read in his absence by Professor SAYCE on some strange writings found upon a mummy in the museum at Agram.

Mr. J. F. HEWITT read a paper on "Istar and her Analogous Forms in Hindu, Zend, and Egyptian Mythology." The Sub-Section did not meet in the afternoon.

Wednesday morning.—Professor SAYCE read his presidential address on "Assyrian Discoveries and Investigations of Late Years." A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. T. TYLER and seconded by Sir

H. HOWORTH, was put by the Rev. Dr. W. HAYES WARD, Vice-President, and carried unanimously.

A letter from Mr. HORMUZD RASSAM upon "Excavations in Assyria and Babylonia, and the Destruction of Antiquities discovered there," was read by the Secretary, and in the discussion which ensued Dr. HAYES WARD moved the following RESOLUTIONS:—(1.) That this meeting deploras the destruction of ancient monuments which takes place in the provinces of the Turkish Empire, and expresses the hope that the Turkish Government will find means for checking it. (2.) That it is desirable that the learned societies and scholars of Europe and America combine to solicit the assistance of their respective Governments to use their influence with the Sublime Porte to allow proper researches to be made by experienced explorers, either on their own account or on that of foreign Museums, leaving the distribution of what would be discovered for future arrangement."

Mr. COPE WHITEHOUSE, Colonel PLUNKET, and Mr. DELMAR MORGAN also spoke, and the motions were duly carried. Mr. ST. C. BOSCAWEN then read his paper upon "Some Mythological Inscriptions from Tel-el-Amarna." One of particular interest was that giving an idea of the Babylonian heaven, in which reference was made to the creation and fall of man. From another tablet the author showed that these documents were copied from older Babylonian tablets belonging to the school of Eridhu. On one of these was an endorsement proving that it was the copy of a tablet in the library of Nebo at Borsippa, so that the great library was in existence and could boast of old editions of works as early as B.C. 1450. These inscriptions had evidently been copied for the use of students, as great care was taken in spacing the signs, and the Egyptian scribes had marked off words and passages in red ink.

Thursday.—Dr. EDUARD MAHLER read his paper upon "Das Kalenderwesen bei den Babyloniern," and spoke of the "leap years" with thirteen months, and the cycle of nineteen years, &c. A discussion ensued, in which the President (Professor SAYCE), Professor HOMMEL (Vice-President), the Rev. O. C. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. T. G. PINCHES, Mr. W. ST. CHAD-BOSCAWEN, Dr. J. EDKINS, and Mr. J. F. HEWITT took part.

Mr. T. TYLER then read his paper upon "The Nature of the Hittite Writing." He pointed out the importance, among other things, of the "Trident and the Triangle." The paper was illustrated by numerous diagrams. Professor SAYCE and Dr. HAYES WARD (Vice-President) took part in the discussion. The Rev. W. H. HECHLER gave some remarks upon "Assyriology, Egyptology, and

the Bible," illustrated by numerous chronological charts and diagrams. Several doubtful points of chronology were afterwards discussed by Professor SAYCE, Professor HOMMEL, the Rev. O. C. WHITEHOUSE, and the Rev. W. H. HECHLER.

Friday morning.—Mr. STUART GLENNIE read his paper upon the "Origins of Civilisation." He said that civilisation was the result of a conflict between a higher (white) and a lower (dark) race, and that there was evidence of this in Babylonia and Egypt, culture being the result of the leisure secured to the higher race by the subjection of the lower one. Mr. BOSCAWEN, Dr. HAYES WARD, and Professor SAYCE joined in the discussion which ensued. Dr. E. BONAVIA read a paper entitled "Sacred Trees and Cone-Fruit of the Assyrian Monuments." Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. HEWITT, and Professor TCHÉRAZ took part in the discussion.

Friday afternoon.—Professor HOMMEL proposed and Mr. T. G. PINCHES seconded the following RESOLUTION:—"That in the opinion of this Section it will be desirable that in future Congresses there be at least one combined meeting of the Assyrian and Egyptian Sections." This was carried unanimously [The same resolution, proposed by Dr. Peile, was carried in the Egyptian Section.] A paper was read by Mr. S. ARTHUR STRONG on a religious text of Assurbanipal preserved in the British Museum.

After a few remarks by the PRESIDENT, Mr. T. G. PINCHES read his paper upon "The New Version of the Creation." Remarks were added by Professor SAYCE, Professor HOMMEL, Dr. HAYES WARD, the Rev. O. C. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. T. TYLER.

The Rev. DAVID JOHNSTON, D.D., then read a paper upon "The Alphabetic Psalms and the Psalms with Historic Titles," and brought forward a great deal of interesting matter.

Professor SAYCE made a few remarks upon the paper, and then declared the session closed.

(b.) GENERAL.

The Sub-Section met in the south-east hall of the University of London.

Tuesday morning.—Dr. I. GOLDZIHNER read a memoir in German, entitled "Sālih b. Ab dal Kuddūs und das Zindīkthum während der Regierung des Chalifen Al-Mahdi." He discussed the doctrines of the Zindīks (*i.e.*, "heretics"), a religious sect which exercised much influence under the earlier Abbasid Caliphs. It was shown that in some of their writings there appear distinct traces of Buddhist ideas.

Professor J. P. N. LAND made some remarks on the earliest development of Arabic music. He distinguished between the native Arabic music of pre-Islamic times and the later systems which were developed under Greek and Persian influence. Drawings were exhibited representing various kinds of lute or guitar in use among Arabs and Persians.

Tuesday afternoon.—Dr. H. HIRSCHFELD gave some account of his forthcoming edition of the *Dīwān* of Ḥassān b. Thābit, at the same time discussing the poet's history and the genuineness of the pieces attributed to him.

Wednesday.—Professor D. H. MÜLLER presented his work "Die Recensionen und Versionen des Eldad had-Dānī," adding some explanations. "The Book of Eldad the Danite" is a mediæval Jewish composition, describing an imaginary Israelite kingdom in the centre of Africa. By a comparison of the variants in certain passages, Professor Müller has succeeded in establishing a genealogy of the various manuscripts.

Dr. M. GASTER described his forthcoming edition of the Aramaic Chronicle of the Hasmonæans, sometimes called "Megillath Antiochos." This work, according to Dr. Gaster, was composed in the first century of our era. The Western manuscripts of it are less correct than those from South Arabia. The latter manuscripts have the superlinear vocalisation.

The Rev. G. MARGOLIOUTH read a paper on the superlinear vocalisation.

The President of the Section communicated two papers by Professor E. NESTLE of Tübingen, the first dealing with some points of Semitic palæography, the second with the new Cambridge edition of the Septuagint. Accepting this edition as that which will necessarily be the standard one for many years to come, Professor Nestle suggested certain minor improvements which might be introduced into the margin.

An abstract was also read of a memoir by the Very Rev. A. J. MACLEAN, describing his work on the living Aramaic dialects of Kurdistan and the neighbouring districts. These dialects are numerous and divergent; previous to Archdeacon Maclean's researches only one or two types had been fully examined.

Thursday.—Dr. K. VOLLERS read a paper on "Arabic Phonetics."

Professor J. KARABACEK spoke, in German, on Arabic protocols, *i.e.*, first leaves of official rolls of papyrus, pointing out how the study of these furnishes a solid basis for the knowledge of Arabic diplomatic documents. The author exhibited photographs

illustrating the various types and styles used in the early centuries of Islām.

AHMAD ZEKĪ EFFENDĪ, delegate of the Egyptian Government, gave an account of several works composed or copied by himself.

SHEIKH MUHAMMAD RĀSHID spoke, in Arabic, on the history and characteristics of the Cairene dialect, and presented his new Commentary on Harīrī.

Colonel G. T. PLUNKETT read a paper on "The Study of Arabic by Europeans," suggesting the establishment of a Normal School in Egypt, to train natives in the art of teaching Arabic to Europeans. On the motion of Colonel PLUNKETT, seconded by Sir FRANCIS GRENFELL, the Section unanimously resolved to ask the Congress at its general meeting to take steps for impressing on the Government the importance of subsidising the study of modern Arabic. [With reference to Colonel Plunkett's paper the following is the text of the two RESOLUTIONS adopted at the final meeting of the Congress: "1. That steps should be taken to place the study of modern Arabic on a better footing, and to provide more qualified teachers. 2. That Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs be asked to receive a deputation from this Congress on the subject."]

Friday.—Professor D. H. MÜLLER spoke, in German, on the proto-Arabic inscriptions brought from Northern Arabia by Professor J. EUTING. These inscriptions are numerous, but mostly very short. They are written in a character nearly akin to the Sabæan, presenting, however, numerous palæographical difficulties. As regards their dialect, one very important feature is the use of the prefix H N as a definite article.

Professor ASCOLI communicated a paper by Professor I. GUIDI on the Hebrew text of Gen. ii. 19.

Sir H. H. HOWORTH read a paper in which he argued that at the end of the first chapter of Haggai there is a lacuna which may be supplied from Ezra iii.

Mrs. LEWIS submitted photographs of some very ancient Arabic MSS. of the Gospels (tenth century) and Epistles (ninth century) from the monastery of Mount Sinai. The text differs considerably from any hitherto published.

At the suggestion of the President, supported by Professors KARABACEK, D. H. MÜLLER, Dr. GOLDZIEHER, and Sir H. H. HOWORTH, it was determined that a meeting should be held on Monday at 10.45 to form a Provisional Committee with a view to the organisation of a group of scholars to undertake the compilation of an Oriental Encyclopædia.

[At that meeting a list of twelve scholars, representing the principal countries of Europe, was drawn up to form the provisional Committee above-mentioned.]

IV. PERSIAN AND TURKISH.

Wednesday morning.—This Section met at the Lecture Hall of the Royal Astronomical Society. The President, Sir F. GOLDSMID, delivered an address on "Persian Poetry." Professor DARMESTETER moved a vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously.

After the President's address, AHMAD BEY AKAEFF read an interesting paper on the "Origin and Development of the Shi'ite Sect." After pointing out the influence which had been exerted from the first by Persians (Salmán the Persian on 'Ali, and Shahrbanú, the daughter of Yazdigird, the last Sasanian king, on Huseyn) on the Shi'ite Imáms and their followers, he endeavoured to show that the Shi'ite sect was practically a rehabilitation of Zoroastrianism, with a mere external adaptation to Islam.

Dr. MILLS described the MS. of the Yasna with its Pahlavi translation presented to Oxford by Dastur Jamasji Minocheherji Jamasp Asana, Ph.D. This MS. is being reproduced in collotype by the Clarendon Press, and facsimile pages of the reproduction were distributed among members of the Congress.

Thursday morning.—The Rev. L. CASARTELLI read a valuable memoir on the "Literary Activity of the Parsees during the Last Ten Years." This was followed by an interesting paper by Miss SORABJI on "The Parsees."

The history of the Parsees has its beginning in Fars, in Persia, whence they fled to avoid renouncing Zoroastrianism. From this point (the 7th century) they are followed through various vicissitudes—in Akbar's reign they become commercial—and the British acquisition of Bombay marks their rise as a nation in India. The public and domestic life of a Parsee was then noticed, as well as that of Parsee women and girls, educationally and socially. A short summary of Zoroastrian tenets, and the relation of Zoroastrianism to the life of a Parsee, comparing his admission to religion, his marriage and funeral rites, then followed, with a glance at Parsee legislation and some concluding remarks on the Parsee relatively to the East and West, between whom they form a bridge, and they may, in fact, be said to be interpreters to the East of the Western spirit.

[Miss Sorabji's paper is not printed in the Transactions, having been returned at her request for publication elsewhere.]

The Section did not meet on the morning of Friday, September 9th. In the afternoon, at 3 P.M., Mr. H. WELD BLUNDELL gave an interesting account of his recent excavations at Persepolis, illustrating his description by photographs and diagrams shown by lime-light.

This was followed at 4.15 P.M. by a paper on "Indian Architecture," by Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON. This paper dealt with origin and mutation in the architecture of India. It traced the origin of the Muhammadan architecture back to the Sassanian. Mr. Simpson was able to do this from the details of rock-cut caves at Haibak, near the ancient city of Balkh, which were discovered while the Afghan boundary was being marked out; and from the details of these caves it now becomes evident that the Sassanian style was not limited to the Euphrates Valley, but extended to Khorassan, Central Asia, and Afghanistan; and it was the continuation of this style that the Muhammadan conquerors carried with them into India. The paper also traced the origin of the Chinese pagoda to India, and showed that it was derived from the Buddhist stupa. The principal part of the paper, however, was devoted to the tracing back of forms in Indian architecture to a bamboo origin. Some of the principal structures have marked curves in their outline, which have long been a riddle to students of Indian architecture. Mr. Simpson showed that the early architecture of Hindostan was nothing more than wooden posts, covered with reed, mats, and thatch; and that as the bamboo was plentiful, it must have been used from its manifold adaptability, even as it is still in use at the present day. This gives an easy solution for the curve in the spire of the Brahminical temple, which all visitors to India are familiar with. The Buddhist Chaitya temples excavated in the rock have a barrel-roof, which is not derived from the arch; but Mr. Simpson produced a miniature of it, formed of bamboos, which is known as the "Mand," or hut, of the Todas of the Nilgiri—some of the primitive races who still have the custom of polyandry among them, as one evidence that they have lived in a region untouched by the changes of civilisation. Their temples are constructed like their dwellings; their religion belongs to a most simple and almost unknown type, which will be realised when it is stated that their high-priest is a milkman, but he is at the same time a god, and the temple is a dairy.

This was the final meeting of the Section.

V. CHINA, CENTRAL ASIA, AND THE FAR EAST.

The Section met in the lecture-room of the Society of Antiquaries, under the presidency of Professor Sir THOMAS WADE.

Tuesday morning.—Dr. LEGGE, of Oxford, opened the business of the day with an account of "The Comparative Merits of the Three Doctrines accepted in China," as represented in a work by Liu Mei, a Chinese Buddhist author, who flourished some five or six centuries ago. Liu Mei naturally ranks Buddhism above the systems of Confucius and Taoism; but Dr. Legge avowed a decided preference for the doctrine of Confucius and his followers.

Sir THOMAS WADE spoke upon the same subject.

Afternoon.—The Rev. Dr. EDKINS argued that Chinese was of an older type than any other known language. His view depends mainly on the theory that certain letters are more recent than others, and that Chinese is poorest in the latter and richest in the former sounds. Egyptian, Tibetan, and Tartar were placed next in the scale to Chinese; then the Semitic group, and lastly the Aryan, as the youngest of the great linguistic families.

General ALEXANDER made some observations upon the physical peculiarities of the Mongol-Chinese race, notably on the formation of the eye. From this he deduced an argument in favour of the early isolation of the race.

Sir H. H. HOWORTH, who followed with some interesting remarks, suggested that the Semitic words which Dr. Edkins had collected from Tibetan might have been introduced into that language by such agencies as that of the Nestorians.

Wednesday morning.—Dr. T. DE LACOUPERIE read an abstract of a luminous paper by Professor DE HARLEZ on "The Age and Composition of the *Li-ki*." After a few comments by the President, the Rev. C. J. BALL, M.R.A.S, treated of "The Accadian Affinities of the Chinese Writing and Language." By way of illustration, the characters for "parent" (*house + star*), and those for "reed," "gold," "sheep," "righteousness," were shown on the black board to be ultimately identical in the two languages. A discussion followed, in which Professor LEGGE, Dr. EDKINS, Sir T. WADE, and Sir H. HOWORTH took part.

An essay on the *ku wen*, entitled "Chinas ältester Culturzustand auf Grund seiner Schriftzeichen," by Dr. RUDOLF DVORAK, was laid before the Section.

Wednesday afternoon.—Some fine old Daimio swords were exhibited by Sir HENRY HOWORTH.

Dr. T. DE LACOUPERIE discoursed of "The Shifting of the Names and Symbols of the Points of Space from Babylonia to China, as Evidence of the South-West Asiatic Origin of the Early Chinese Civilisation." It was alleged that the Sumero-Akkadian symbols for *north* and *south* have been interchanged by the "Bak families" who were the civilisers of China, while those for *east* and *west* have been retained in their original application. [This paper will be printed elsewhere.]

Thursday morning.—Mr. C. J. W. PFOUNDES read part of an exhaustive account of "Buddhism in Japan." Incidentally it was pointed out that the designation "Esoteric Buddhism" was an absurd misnomer of so-called Theosophy. Dr. GEORG HUTH, of Berlin, presented a new work in Tibetan, and read a paper in German on "Hor c'os byun, eine Geschichte des Buddhismus in der Mongolei, in tibetischer Sprache." Dr. GINSBURG interpreted. Professor MAX MÜLLER remarked on the superior value of Tibetan versions of Sanskrit texts. A letter from Miss C. F. GORDON CUMMING, about Mr. Murray's adaptation to Chinese of Braille's system of teaching the blind to read, was laid before the Section by Professor LEGGE.

Thursday afternoon.—Mr. WALTER DENNING'S review of "Modern Japanese Literature" was read by Professor R. K. DOUGLAS. The writer criticised Mr. Satow's article, "Japanese Literature," in the *American Encyclopædia*, and argued against discarding the native script in favour of the Roman character.

Mr. DICKINS, who had sent Mr. Denning's paper, added also some remarks of his own in favour of romanisation.

Dr. T. DE LACOUPERIE presented a catalogue of the Chinese coins of the British Museum.

A letter was received from General ALEXANDER on the peculiar structure of the Mongolian eye.

Friday morning.—Mr. E. DELMAR MORGAN addressed the Section on the subject of the recent discoveries in Mongolia. His paper was entitled "Reports on the Results of the Russian Archæological Expedition to the Valley of the Orkhon (Mongolia)." These Reports are written by Dr. W. RADLOF and other members of the expedition. They are accompanied by a fine atlas with photographs, a set of which, received from St. Petersburg, was laid on the table.

Professor O. DONNER followed with "Die Inschriften am Orkhon und die finnische Expedition dorthin 1890." Professor DONNER presented to the Congress a publication by the Société Finno-Ougrienne of Helsingfors, containing inscriptions from the valley of the Orkhon, brought home by the Finnish expedition in 1890.

There are three large monuments, the first erected 732 A.D. by order of the Chinese Emperor, in honour of Kiue-Teghin, younger brother of the Khān of the Tukū (Turks). The second was also erected by order of the Emperor, in honour of Mekilikor (Moguilen), Khān of the Tukū who died 733 A.D. Both monuments are covered with Chinese and "runic" inscriptions. The third is trilingual, the inscriptions being written in Chinese, Uigur, and "runic" or Yenissei characters. The importance of these memorials, for the problem of the oldest forms of the Turkic dialects, is evident.

The Rev. H. HANLON's paper on "The Folk Songs of Ladak" was read by Mr. CASARTELLI.

Votes of thanks were passed to the several authors of papers.

The Section did not meet on Saturday.

VI. EGYPT AND AFRICA.

The Section met in the lecture-room of the Royal Society.

Tuesday.—Papers were read by Professor HECHLER on a newly discovered MS. on the papyrus of a portion of the Septuagint, and by Dr. FLINDERS PETRIE on recent excavations at Tel-el-Amarna. The Honorary Secretary, Mr. NEWBERRY, also read a paper by Mr. LL. GRIFFITH on "Fragments of Ancient Egyptian Stories."

Wednesday.—Papers were read by Dr. KARL PIEHL on personal pronouns in Egyptian, by Dr. ED. MAHLER on the decree of Kanopus, and by Professor V. SCHMIDT on the sarcophagi and funeral wrappings of the Egyptians.

Thursday.—Professor NORMAN LOCKYER lectured on the orientation of Egyptian temples, and Colonel PLUNKETT read a paper by Major WINGATE on the "Rise and Wane of Mahdism in the Sudan."

Friday.—Mr. LE PAGE RENOUF (the President) read a paper on "Vowels in the Egyptian Alphabet." Count RAIMIO D'HULST read Professor NAVILLE's memoir on "A King of the 19th Dynasty." Mr. GOODYEAR's interesting paper "On the Lotus as used in Ornament" was read before a large audience, and was illustrated by the magic-lantern.

In the afternoon Professor MAHAFFY gave an account of the Flinders-Petrie papyri, containing fragments of Greek texts.

He had carefully examined the papyri which had been placed in his hands by Mr. FLINDERS PETRIE. The first part consisted of classical documents, which had already been printed by the Royal Irish Academy in the Cunningham Memoirs. Of these a large volume had appeared, which was exciting vehement controversy in

Germany. But, in addition to these, there was a great mass of private papers which had not yet been printed, but which had been deciphered partly by Professor Sayce and partly by himself. These papers were in two languages—Greek and demotic, or the popular language of the Egyptians. Of these demotic fragments a large quantity had been sent to the British Museum. The Greek papyri still remain in his own hands. Strange to say, only three of these texts are bilingual. These interesting documents might be divided into—(1) legal agreements, of which some were contracts, others receipts, others again taxing agreements; (2) correspondence, partly of a public and partly of a private character. In the former were official reports, petitions, complaints. The private correspondence was especially interesting, in showing the condition of society at that date. A large number of Macedonians and Greeks were settled in the Fayum under the second Ptolemy, about 270 B.C. In addition there was a large number of prisoners from Asia, who must have been brought into Egypt after the great campaign of the third Ptolemy, about 246 B.C. This mixed body were the recipients of large grants of land in the Fayum. Much of this land had been reclaimed from the lake of which the fish were the perquisite of the Egyptian queen. The queen had thus to resign part of her property in order to give a title to the occupiers of the Arsinoite Nome, as it was called. It was interesting to find that many of these grants were as large as 100 acres, and the occupiers are thus called *ἐκατοντάρουροι*. This might seem to be a large allowance, but analysis showed it was not so liberal as it seemed. The farms were divided into three classes of land. First, there was what was called the royal land, probably fruitful land being meant; the second class was called *ἄβροχος*, or land still in need of irrigation; and the third *ἄφορος*, or land which would bear nothing. This latter was also called *ἄλμυρις*, or salt marsh, which was still common in Egypt. These recipients or allottees of land were called by a name familiar to all readers of Greek history—*κληροῦχοι*. Professor MAHAFFY had found no native landowner mentioned in the papyri. But in many cases the natives had an interest in the crops, on something like a *métayer* system. Among the crops grown were the vine, olives, wheat, barley, rye. There was evidence in the legal papers—an interesting point in view of current controversies—that alienation of these farms was not allowed. Among the contracts are many between Greeks and natives, and there was evidence of natives giving witness in Greek quarrels. He had found among the natives one who had held the office of sub-

architect or commissioner of the works, and also head-policeman ; but the principal officers of the Nome were the Strategos, the Oeconomos, and the *ἐπιμελητής*, or overseer. The commissioner of works had charge of drainage and irrigation works, and many fragments existed showing the character of his duties. It was instructive to find that the complaints made by the native workmen were treated with consideration. Such complaints were—that they had not received a sufficient supply of iron for wedges ; that they had not got food enough ; that they were kept too long in desert places. There was also a series of receipts, contracts to feed horses, and so on. The grooms, it appears, were worse fed than the chariot drivers, and had to be satisfied with whole-meal instead of wheaten bread. Many of the chariots were equipped with five horses. There was a receipt among them from a man called Horus, a donkey boy, who was not able to write himself, and got another to sign for him. It was amusing to find that two currencies were prevalent at that period, silver and copper (suggesting the bimettalist controversy of our own times). This discovery disposed of the current theory that the copper currency only came in under the late Ptolemies. The phrases for the rate of exchange had long been known, *χαλκὸς οὐ ἀλλαγῆ*, but he had now got hold of a later term, *ἰσόνομος*, which might be translated “at par,” though he had not been able to discover the relation existing between silver and copper. But from the indications which he found in the papyri he came to the conclusion that silver was more valuable than had hitherto been supposed. These documents were also valuable, as being transcriptions of proper names from Egyptian into Greek, with respect to our knowledge of the Egyptian language. As the Egyptians did not write down all their vowels, the vocalisation of the language was hardly yet known. But results of much importance were gained—first, of a palæographical, and, secondly, of a linguistic character. We now know exactly how they wrote in the third century B.C., and we have also learnt what was the Greek used by the respectable classes of that epoch. The Greek was far purer and better than that of the Septuagint would lead us to expect. There was still a large number of papers to be deciphered, and a large addition to our knowledge might be expected.

A discussion followed, in which Sir HENRY HOWORTH, Rev. C. GILLESPIE, and Mr. COPE WHITEHOUSE took part.

The proof-plates of Mr. Newberry's Memoirs on Beni Hassan and El Bersheh were afterwards shown ; and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the President, proposed by Sir H. HOWORTH,

M.P., and seconded by Sir FRANCIS GRENFELL. A copy of *Biblia*, the American journal devoted to Biblical, Oriental, and Classical Archæology, was presented through the Honorary Secretary of the Section to the Congress.

VII. AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANA.

This Section met in the upper south-east hall of the University of London.

Wednesday morning.—A paper was read by the President, Sir ARTHUR GORDON, on "Fijian Poetry."

Mr. SYDNEY RAY came next with a paper on the "Languages of New Guinea."

The following RESOLUTION was passed:—"That the Section for Australasia and Oceana desire to express their sense of the immediate necessity of pressing forward research into the physical character, languages, arts, customs, and religion of the native tribes of New Guinea, now exposed to rapid change by the introduction of European civilisation; and further to express their opinion that means should be provided by which the administrator of the Possession, Sir W. Macgregor, may carry forward the investigations in which he has taken so warm an interest."

This Section did not meet on Thursday.

Friday.—The Rev. Dr. MCFARLANE, of the London Missionary Society, read a paper on "New Guinea." A discussion followed, in which Dr. EDKINS, Mr. RAY, Mr. NEWELL, and Sir A. GORDON took part.

The Rev. J. E. NEWELL, of the London Missionary Society, read his paper on "Chief's Language in Samoa." Mr. RAY contributed notes on "Chief's Language in Lifu (Loyalty Islands) and Ponape (Caroline Islands)." Illustrations and comparisons were adduced by Dr. MCFARLANE from the Loyalty Islands, and by Dr. Codrington from the Bank Islands, with the general result that these forms of speech did not appear to be connected with the language of a conquering race.

The thanks of the Section was offered to the readers of papers.

The PRESIDENT expressed the general feeling of regret that the subject of Madagascar had not been brought before the Section.

The Section did not meet again.

VIII. ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

This Section met in the upper south-west hall of the University of London.

Wednesday.—Dr. E. B. TYLOR delivered his presidential address. A vote of thanks was proposed by Count ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS and seconded by Professor JAMES DARMESTETER.

A paper was read by Count ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS on "Le Rôle du Mythe dans le Conte Populaire," in the course of which he urged upon the members of the Section the importance of forming a systematic collection of Oriental folk-lore, ancient and modern. The paper was followed by a discussion, in which the President, Professor DARMESTETER, Professor TCHÉRAZ, and Mr. HAGOPIAN took part, and a proposal was made by the Secretary and adopted by the meeting to the effect that Professor de Gubernatis's suggestion should be accepted, and a provisional committee formed to consider what steps should be taken to carry it into practical effect.

Professor TCHÉRAZ read a paper on "Armenian Mythology."

Thursday.—A paper was read by Professor T. DE LACOUPERIE "Sur le Coco du Roi de Yuch et l'Arbre aux Enfants," in which he began by discussing the origin and meaning of the word coco, and of the legends connected with the cocoa-nut in the folk-lore of different countries. The conclusion was that the story of the cocoa-nut of the King of Yuch represented the primitive form of the legend found in various forms in Albiruni and the Mahābhārata of a tree upon which children or diminutive men grow like fruit.

The paper was followed by a discussion, in which the PRESIDENT, Count DE GUBERNATIS, and Professor TCHÉRAZ took part.

Count ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS presented a pamphlet by Signor Girolamo Donati entitled "Una tavoletta augurale Indiana," in which the author shows that the god Marigala is no other than Kārttikeya, and he calls attention to a new case of mythological atavism in the figure of this god of war and nourisher of the Pleiades, whom he connects, as well as the god Ganeça (another son of Çiva), with his grandfather Indra and the Maruts.

Professor KOVALEVSKY read a paper on "Iranian Influences in the Caucasus," which can be traced not only in the survival of names like that of Ormazd, but in certain superstitions connected with the burial of the dead, the character of impurity attaching to the cat, and the magical virtue assigned to the clippings of the nails and hair of human beings.

The paper was followed by a discussion, in which the PRESIDENT, Dr. GASTER, Professor TCHÉRAZ, and Count DE GUBERNATIS took part.

Mr. ST. CHAD BOSCAWEN spoke extempore on "Pictorial Systems of Writing as Evidence of Early Civilisation and Prehistoric Times."

The discoveries made by Mr. Flinders Petrie in the early tombs of the fourth dynasty in Egypt, and the explorations of M. De Sarzec in Chaldea, have furnished most important examples of early pictorial writings. From these much information can be obtained of the manners and customs of Egyptians and Chaldeans. From a study of these characters, evidence of the use of the fire-stick, of the customs of circumcision, tattooing, the arts of weaving, music, and many other interesting customs, might be gathered.

A paper on "Anthropology in India," by the Hon. H. H. RISLEY, in the absence of the author, was read by the Secretary.

Attention was called to the excellent work done in anthropometry, and statistics under the patronage of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the hope was expressed that the Congress might see their way to give influential support to the study of anthropology in India.

Friday morning.—Mr. WM. CROOKE, Bengal Civil Service, read a paper describing the work already done in connection with ethnographical research in Northern India. The paper was followed by a discussion.

A RESOLUTION was submitted to the meeting by the President and carried unanimously: "That the Anthropological Section of the Oriental Congress desire to express their sense of the political as well as scientific importance of the anthropometric and descriptive information collected under the orders of the Government of Bengal, and note their satisfaction that the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh has taken steps to promote ethnographic studies within its jurisdiction, and trust that this line of research may receive throughout India the countenance and support of other local Governments and Administrations. Sufficient interest exists among Indian officials to enable the investigations in question to be carried on without the necessity of applying to Government for a subsidy."

A paper was read by Professor LEUMANN on "Rosaries in Use amongst the Jains." The PRESIDENT exhibited specimens of Vaishnava and Shaiva rosaries, and a discussion followed, in which Mr. PFOUNDÉS, Professor KOVALEVSKY, Mr. CROOKE, and Mr. TAW SEIN KO took part.

A paper on "The Marital Relations of the Nicobar Islanders," in the absence of the author, Mr. E. H. MAN, was read by the Secretary.

The following RESOLUTION was proposed by the PRESIDENT, and

carried unanimously: "That this Section desires to call the attention of the Congress to the importance of forming a collection of Oriental folk-lore on a systematic basis by the co-operation of Orientalists in each country."

IX. GEOGRAPHICAL.

This Section met in the Council-Room of the Royal Geographical Society.

Tuesday morning.—Dr. H. SCHLICHTER read "Some Notes on the African Discoveries of the Arabs in Antiquity." He contended that the ruins at Zimbabwe are not merely of pre-Muhammadan date, but that they could not possibly have been erected in the six hundred years preceding the Muhammadan era.

Mr. C. W. CAMPBELL (H.M.'s Consular Service in China) read a paper on the "Discovery of Korea," in which he brought together, it is believed for the first time, the early notices of that land.

The PRESIDENT then read his address "On Additions to our Knowledge of Asiatic Geography since 1869."

Wednesday morning.—Dr. W. H. FLINDERS PETRIE read an excellent sketch of the action of "Causes and Effects in Egyptian Geography."

Mr. J. THEODORE BENT gave an account of the more recent discoveries among the ruins of Zimbabwe and its neighbourhood, and drew attention to the latest facts concerning the mathematical accuracy with which they had been built, the solstitial orientation, and the latest identifications with Phœnician and Arabian objects in the museums of Europe. Dr. PETRIE made some remarks on his paper.

Mr. HASKETT SMITH read a careful summary of "Syrian Exploration since 1886," the date of Mr. Besant's "Twenty-one Years' Work in the Holy Land." Mr. GUY LE STRANGE commented on Mr. Smith's paper.

Thursday morning.—Professor W. M. RAMSAY read an admirable paper on "The Persistent Attachment of Religious Institutions to Special Localities in Asia Minor." Sir H. HOWORTH took part in the discussion which followed.

Mr. D. G. HOGARTH made some valuable suggestions for the "Future Exploration of Asia Minor."

The abstract of a paper by Major BROWN, R.E., on "Lake Moeris" was read, and was discussed by Mr. COPE WHITEHOUSE.

This Section did not meet on Friday.

CONCLUDING MEETING.

THE concluding meeting of the Congress was held on Monday morning, the 12th September, in the Theatre of the University of London, the President, Professor MAX MÜLLER, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. Congratulatory letters and telegrams were read. H.R.H. the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT¹ wrote to Major-General Sir F. Grenfell:—

“September 2, 6 P.M.

“MY DEAR GRENFELL,—I hasten to answer your kind letter, received this afternoon, asking me, in the name of the President and Council of the Oriental Congress, to attend the meeting which is to be held next week. I very much regret to say that it will be impossible for me to comply with their request, which you have conveyed to me in such kind terms.

“Had I been able to arrange to be in London next week, I should most certainly have made a point of attending.

“Having had the advantage of living for several years in our great Oriental possessions, and being naturally much interested with Oriental history and thought, and with the languages and customs of the nations of the Orient, I naturally feel the importance of the present meeting.

“Having so distinguished a President as my old friend Professor Max Müller, I feel certain that the Congress will prove the success it deserves.—With renewed regret, believe me, yours very sincerely,

ARTHUR.”

A telegram had also been received from his Royal Highness, which read as follows:—

*“To Professor Max Müller, President of the Oriental Congress,
Burlington House.*

“Pray accept my warmest congratulations on the great success which has attended the Oriental Congress under your able Presidency.

“Ballater.

ARTHUR.”

The following telegram had been received from H.M. THE KING OF SWEDEN:—

¹ A congratulatory telegram was also sent by H.R.H. the Duke of York, but it was not received till after the meeting.