

inscriptions presenting difficulties in respect of decipherment, dialect, Sanskrit style, history, administrative and other terminology. These problems were handled with sound scholarship by the author, who, besides elucidating the local and dynastic history, gave an elaborate account of the Sārādā script as developed in Chamba and the adjacent regions. The Nāgārjunī-konda inscriptions, more normal in respect of script and language (though with a good number of *notabilia* in terminology, etc.), are important from their early date and the light they shed on dynastic history and Buddhist activity in the south-eastern Deccan. The article entitled 'The Sanskrit *pratolī* and its New-Indian Derivates' (*J.R.A.S.*, 1906, pp. 539-551) is also a good piece of philological-*cum*-archæological research.

"In his Rectorial address at Leyden (1931) on 'The cosmopolitan significance of Buddhism' Vogel took a glance at 'Greater India'. In concentrating upon Buddhism, the greatest, though not the earliest, factor in the expansion of Indian influence, Vogel laid stress on the link of intercourse through pilgrimages to sacred sites in India. The epigraphical and historical discoveries of French archæologists in Indo-China are recounted at some length in his paper on the Borneo *yupa*-inscriptions."

In 1908 Vogel became a "Correspondent" of the *École Française d'Extrême-Orient*; in 1935 an Honorary Member of the *Société Asiatique*, and in 1937 an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society.

JOHN MARSHALL.

---

SIR JADUNATH SARKAR, C.I.E.

Sir Jadunath Sarkar, C.I.E., who died at the age of 87 on Thursday, 22nd May, 1958, was probably the greatest Indian historian of his generation. Born in the district of Rajshahi, now in Eastern Pakistan, in 1870, he received the whole of his education in Bengal, pursuing his studies at Presidency College, Calcutta, and taking his first degree in English. In 1898 he joined the Indian Educational Service, and taught English and history at his old college, later moving to Patna, where he served for many years as Professor at Government College. In 1917 he became Professor of Indian History at the newly formed Benares Hindu University, returning to Patna after two years. From 1926 to 1928 he was Vice-Chancellor of

Calcutta University, and he long served on the Indian Historical Records Commission. In 1929 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and, as well as being honoured by numerous universities and learned bodies in his native land, he was an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a Corresponding Member of the Royal Historical Society.

The published volumes of Sir Jadunath cover a period of forty-nine years, from 1901, which saw his first study of the reign of Aurangzib (*India of Aurangzib*), to 1950, when the fourth volume of his *Fall of the Moghal Empire* appeared. Throughout his life the main subject of his studies was the Mughal Empire, especially in its later phases, and his monumental five-volume *History of Aurangzib* (1912–24) and four-volume *Fall of the Moghal Empire* (1932–50), might form sufficient memorials of any great scholar. He had, however, many other works of importance to his credit. Not only did he study the Mughals, but he also devoted much attention to the history of their Maratha enemies, as his *Shivaji and his Times* (1920), and *The House of Shivaji* (1948) bear witness. He collaborated with the Maratha historian Dr. G. S. Sardesai in editing the *Poona Residency Correspondence* (1936– ), of which fifteen volumes have so far appeared, and he edited and contributed several chapters to the second volume of the Dacca University *History of Bengal* (1948), as well as producing many other comparatively less important works in English and Bengali.

Sir Jadunath, as well as having a thorough knowledge of all the major Indo-Aryan languages, was well versed in Persian, French, and Portuguese, and fully exploited sources in these languages, as well as, of course, in English. He was indefatigable in his search for fresh historical material, and made many journeys to Maharashtra and Rajasthan for this purpose, as well as visiting the West to study English and European archives. The greatness and importance of his work was largely due to the thousands of unpublished documents of the Mughal period which he was able to bring to light and utilize, bringing to bear upon them a sound historical judgment, unprejudiced by communal, religious, or national sentiment. His English style, if rather old-fashioned by present-day standards, was lucid and correct, and he also wrote with great ability in his native Bengali.

He was an able teacher, and he trained several gifted younger historians, who have continued his researches in Mughal history.

A warm friend, he was an enthusiastic collaborator with other scholars. His later years were marked by great sadness, for of his two sons one was killed in a communal riot at the time of partition, while the other died a few years later. He leaves a widow and two daughters. He is also survived by his old friend and colleague, the venerable Dr. G. S. Sardesai, whose ninety-fourth birthday occurred only five days before Sir Jadunath's death. The last published writing of the great historian is undoubtedly his brief note of greeting to Dr. Sardesai, dated 15th May, 1958, in which, in a clear firm English hand, he quotes the words of Tennyson<sup>1</sup> :

“ Since we deserved the name of friends,  
And thine effect so lives in me,  
A part of mine may live in thee  
And move thee on to nobler ends.”

The second half of this quatrain may perhaps be taken as the last message of this great scholar to those who devote themselves to the study of India's past.

A. L. BASHAM.

<sup>1</sup> Reproduced in the periodical *Bhārata-vāṇī*, Poona, 1st June, 1958, p. 5.