

Monthly Bulletin

February 2019

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Artist : Isha Mahammad



THE ASIATIC SOCIETY
(AN INSTITUTION OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE)
1 PARK STREET • KOLKATA-700016

Tribute to Rajendralala Mitra

এ পর্যন্ত বাংলা দেশে অনেক বড়ো বড়ো আধিকৃতিকের সঙ্গে আমার আলাপ হয়েছিল, কিন্তু রাজেন্দ্রলালের স্মৃতি আমার মনে যেমন উজ্জ্বল হয়েছিল বিবাজ্য করিতেছে এমন তার বগহাবও নহে।...

বেঙ্গল তিনি মননশীল লেখক ছিলেন ইহাই তাঁহার প্রধান গৌরব নহে। তাঁহার মূর্তিতেই তাঁহার মনুষ্যত্ব যেন প্রতক্ষ্য হয়ে উঠে।...

বাংলাদেশের এই একমুজন অসামান্য মনশী পুরুষ মৃত্যুর পরে দেশের লোকের নিবর্টি হয়েচে বিশেষ কোনো সম্মান লাভ করুন নাই। ইহার একটা কারণ ইহার মৃত্যুর অনতিবিলম্বে মধ্য বিদ্যাআগবের মৃত্যু ঘট— সেই শোকের রাজেন্দ্রলালের বিয়োগবেদনা দেশের চিহ্ন হয়েচে বিলুপ্ত হয়েছিল।....

রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

“He is a pandit by profession but he is at the same time a scholar and critic in our sense of the word... He has proved himself completely above the prejudices of his class, freed from the erroneous views of the history and literature of India in which every Brahman is brought up, and thoroughly imbued with those principles of criticism which men like Colebrooke, Lassen and Burnouf have followed in their researches into the literary treasures of the country.”

Max Mueller

“...his most enduring title to fame lies in the work which he has done, the extent and solidity of which are acknowledged, not only within the walls of this Society, or even in India, but where ever in the civilised world Oriental scholarship is valued.”

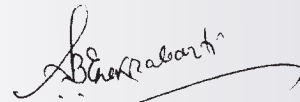
A W Croft
President of The Asiatic Society, 1892-92

**AN ORDINARY MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY
WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 2019 AT 5.00 P.M.
IN THE VIDYASAGAR HALL OF THE SOCIETY**

MEMBERS ARE REQUESTED TO BE PRESENT

Agenda

1. Confirmation of the Minutes of the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 7th January, 2019 at 4 p.m. and Ordinary Monthly General Meeting held on 7th January, 2019 at 5 p.m.
2. Exhibitions of presents made to the Society in January, 2019.
3. Notice of Intended Motion, if any, under Regulation 49(d).
4. Matters of current business and routine matters for disposal under Regulation 49(f).
5. Consideration of Reports and Communications from the Council as per Regulation 49(g).
6. The following paper will be read:
"Brajabuli – a language of multiple origin used for devotional democracy" by Professor Mahidas Bhattacharya.



(S B Chakrabarti)
General Secretary

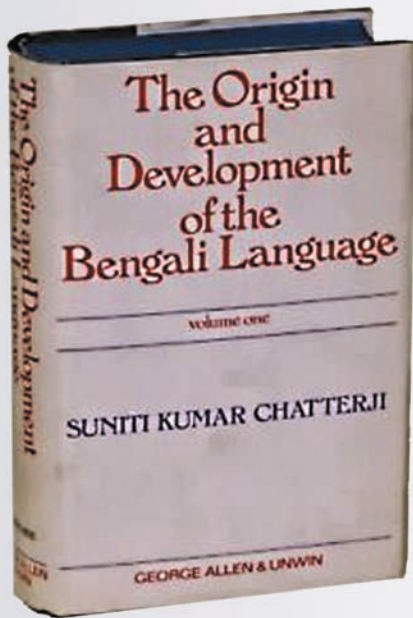
The Asiatic Society
1, Park Street
Kolkata 700016

Dated the 22nd day of January 2019

Brajabuli – a language of multiple origin used for devotional democracy

Mahidas Bhattacharya*

‘Brajabuli’, a type of Lingua Literaria used only in specific type of short lyrical poems i.e. Vaishnava Padabali in the History of Bengali



Language, has occupied an important place in the Eastern Part of the Country. The emergence of such literary language seems to the linguistic community is a unique one but not an isolated phenomenon. Similar type of linguistic development can also be

traced in some other literary contexts.

We know as it today our rich literary history having several socio-political, religious and linguistic developments since the early literary period. Out of the four major linguistic groups arrived from outside, the Indo Aryan speakers initiated for their own rich linguistic heritage via oral tradition by placing and inaugurating Rig Veda as a milestone. This

was in 1500 BC. Within the course of progress, their spoken form took different turns through the interaction with the Non-Aryan tradition in the temporal axis in a vast geographical region especially towards east, south and middle regions. Like other living languages as part of the inherent character the same spoken version invites the changes in forms and substance diachronically. Obviously a space was emerged for the creation of a new linguistic scenario and we have the different linguistic forms within the period from Old Indo Aryan to New Indo Aryan in the northern part of the country. Besides another socio-political situation, flourished simultaneously throughout the whole pre-democratic era for the creation of mixed linguistic situation outside the main flow of the OIA to NIA. The literary heritage of Pali, Bauddha Gatha etc is the result of it. Again the patronization by the royal supremacy behind any specific linguistic form whether mixed or the form of normal courses of language change has made further the people's language to have another way to express the emotion for religious devotion. Brajabuli, in the eastern geographical region is the result of it.

The history of Bengali Literature in the Middle Bengali period i.e. between 14th to 19th century, is enriched with different types of literary form like Kavyas, Lyrical poems, Natha sahitya, Translated literature etc, the language of which is closer to the people's voice. This era was adorned by the birth of Shri Chaitanya which was an epoch making

* Former Professor, Jadavpur University and Life Member, The Asiatic Society

incident. The whole situation resulted in creation of thousands of lyrical poems for the Vaishnava Literature. It was around the beginning of 16th Century. The Islamic rule was unstable; the patronization of Brahminic Indo-Aryan practices disappeared. Most of the scholar of this group shifted towards Tirhut in Mithila, ruled under a Hindu king. In this socio-political space Vaishnava cult flourished like a way of survival or cultivation of democratic devotion of common people under the influence of Shri Chaitanya. Padabalis i.e. thousands of lyrical creation were composed by hundreds of poets based on his ideology having two different medium of expressions. One is closed to the language of the people but other one is 'Brajabuli', a type of artificial one.

Therefore Brajabuli emerged as a medium of literary expression or the vehicle of Vaishnava thought. The origin of Brajabuli could not be defined for a quite long time. Initially we were not classifying the status of the language of these lyrical poems. In 1873 John Beam described that in the Indian antiquity; the earliest Brajabuli poet is revealed in the poem of Vidyapati. The constituent elements of this linguistic form show its affinity with the 'Extremely Eastern Hindi' and Old Maithili than Bengali. In 1875, Rajakrishna Mukhopadhyay showed the inaccuracy of his opinion, which Beams modified further in the same year. In 1881 George Grierson collected the songs from Mithila and published in his *An Introduction to the Maithili Dialect of the Bihari Language as Spoken in North Bihar* containing a grammar, chrestomathy and a vocabulary (Vol.-II). According to Grierson, "To a Bengali, Bidyapati wrote in a different and strange, though cognate language, and his words were hard to understand by the people". So, first a "few of his hymns were twisted and contorted, lengthened out and curtailed, in the Procrustean bed of the Bengali language and

meter, into a kind of bastard language neither Bengali nor Maithili."

Professor Chatterji has noted the matter and wrote - "They spread into Bengal, and were admired and imitated by Bengali poets from the 16th century downwards, and the attempt of the people of Bengal to preserve the Maithili language, without studying it properly, led to the development of a curious poetic jargon, a mixed Maithili and Bengali with a few Western Hindi forms, which was widely used in Bengal in composing on poems Radha and Krishna." (ODBL). Not much of other details on the structure of this particular literary form were explored by him. On the same literary form, Dinesh Chandra Sen, sounded different, "The choice of Prakrit words to be found in old Bengali together with some of the soft sounding Maithili words are combined in Brajabuli in an artistic manner. And the curious medley had been made singularly sweet and pleasing to the ear by the Vaisnava padas."

This was further explored vividly by the Professor Sukumar Sen. He took a serious note on the issue. We have received his detail observation on the issue in his *The History of Brajabuli Literature*. According to him, "Brajabuli is a Mischprache. Maithili is the basic part while Bengali with oddments of Hindi and Brajabhakha, forms the super structure, Brajabuli is really a dialect- only it is literary- of Bengali and in the sense that it had originated and developed in Bengal and had been cultivated exclusively by the Bengali poets."

After having the description of the historical development of Maithili in *Formation of Maithili* by Dr. Subhadra Kumar Jha, it can be clearly noted that the language of Vidyapati flourished in Mithila with the poetic excellence of nightingale of Mithila where the early Maithili, and Avahaththa elements are available in the composition of erotic love.

The linguistic descriptions of different levels of this unique literary form support this observation. There is history of the arrival of these poems in Bengal. The students from Bengal, who went to Mithila for their education on Nyaya, for which Mithila was then famous, brought with them these erotic poems and the linguistic forms. But the content of these lyrical poems were interpreted differently by Chaitanya. He considered these erotic poems as the expression of unconditional devotion to the god like a woman to her beloved. By pursuing this view, his followers composed several thousands of songs using the same linguistic pattern incorporating unconsciously the ingredients of language of the people. Brajabuli flourished. In the post Chaitanya period, his followers also attempted to devote unconditionally to him as well as the Lord Krishna. All these were recorded in the *A History of Brajabuli Literature*. Professor Sen's statement is enough to state the status of this language in the IA axis. According to him though Brajabuli emerged in a particular period of IA speeches, it did not flourish in the current of the evolution or development of OIA to NIA because of the lack of its speaking competence. He wrote "Brajabuli is not the dialect of any NIA language."

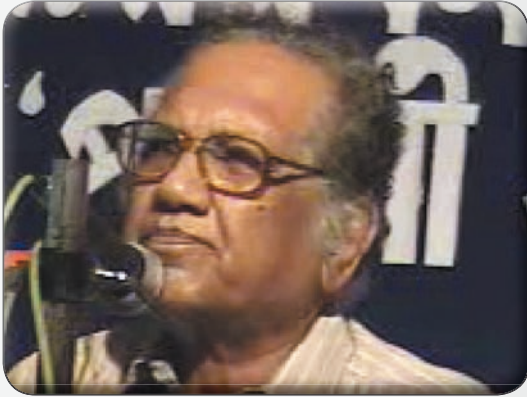
Whatever may be the position in NIA arena the immense impact this language deeply rooted probably due to the content and musical rhythm of linguistic forms in the vast region of modern Assam, Bengal and Orissa. A pattern of flexibility within the structure makes the composer to insert their own linguistic ingredients easily. Due to

this hundreds of Vaishnava poets including Sankardeva, Madhava Deba etc in Assam, Yasoraj Khan (1463-1528), Jnandas (16th), Balaramdas (16th), Govindadas (16th-17th), Rayasekhar (17th), Kaviranjan (17th), Ray Basanta (17th), Radhamohan Chakravartti (18th), Narahari Chakravartti(18th), Nilkantha (19th), Nilambar (19th), Kamalakanta (19th) etc and Rabindranath Tagore in Bengal and several poets in Odisha adopted this medium of literature for their cultivation of Vaishnavism.

Whatever may be this linguistic trend it was true that this literary form received as an illocutionary force from a specific group of people who were attempting to exercise their path for the devotional democracy only.

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Aniruddha Ray (1936-2018) and His Empire of Total History

Eminent historian Aniruddha Ray breathed his last on the 9th of December, 2018 at the age of 82. He was suffering from cardiac ailments. His wife, Prof. Indrani Ray had passed away many years before him and he is survived by his son and his daughter. Prof. Ray had distinguished himself in the field of Medieval Indian History. One of the foremost historians of West Bengal and, by extension, India, Prof. Ray studied at Presidency College and received his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Calcutta in 1956 and 1958 respectively and received his PhD from Sorbonne University (Paris) in 1967. His dissertation was on 'The French in India 1666-1739'. In France Ray was inspired by personal contact with the great French historian Fernand Braudel and, in India, by stalwarts like Sushobhan Sarkar and Nihar Ranjan Ray. As a teacher, Prof. Aniruddha Ray gained immense popularity among the students of the Department of Islamic History and Culture in the University of Calcutta and contributed greatly to the same institution. His research in Medieval Indian History has received widespread acclaim from academicians within India and abroad. He has some thirty authored books to his credit and has also penned more than a hundred articles and essays in English, Bengali, and French. As an established professional

historian, he had been associated with the Indian History Congress for a long period of time. He served it as the Secretary and the Treasurer with distinction and also presided over the Maldah session of IHC in 2010. He was one of the founder members of 'Paschim Banga Itihas Sansad' along with Prof. A.W.Mahmood, Goutam Chattopadhyay and others; also he served as a long-standing President of this association of professional historians. Till his last day, he was dedicated to research on the socio-economic and cultural history of pre-modern Bengal as well as India and always stood against the draconian attempt to politicise and communalise history in our country.

Aniruddha Ray was born on the 11th of October, 1936 to his parents Anilchandra and Pushparenu in the liberal household of the influential 'Ray Family' of South Calcutta. The culture of his family had a lasting impact on shaping his personality as a conscientious and compassionate human being. In his student days in the Presidency College, he had been greatly influenced by Professors Sushobhan Sarkar, Bhupesh Mukherjee, Abdul Mahmud, Sashibhushan Chowdhury and Amallesh Tripathi. Apart from excelling in academics, he was also a first-division Cricket player for the Town Club and an ace rower for quite some time, winning 'Blues' of the Calcutta University where he later served on the Sports Board. His teaching career had begun in 1959 at Charuchandra College in Kolkata. Following his marriage with Indrani Ray, a talented researcher, both travelled to Paris for higher education and research. Both were considerably proficient in French and had co-authored a series of internationally acclaimed research papers until the sad and untimely demise of his wife in 1983.

Having joined the Department of Islamic History and Culture of the Calcutta University in 1968, he carried forward the illustrious legacy of Professors Abu Bakat, Mohammad Habibullah, and Makhantal Raychowdhury. He was associated with this department for over three decades till his retirement in 2001. He had served in several distinguished

Obituary

administrative positions in the University as well. He has researched and taught in institutions in the USA, UK, Australia, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Bangladesh. In 2013, the Government of Bangladesh gave him the prestigious "Friend of Bangladesh Award" for his support to the liberation war of Bangladesh during 1971. He had also been on the Trustee Board of the Victoria Memorial and a Council Member of the Asiatic Society. He was a good orator. His interests were diverse and his research was interdisciplinary in nature. He has written extensively on Urbanization, Mercantilism, Mughal and Maratha History of the Medieval Period and beyond. Mining and deploying hitherto unexplored primary sources, he added a lucid style of writing which characterized the books which he authored; an impeccable attention to detail is revealed in his edited volumes. Some of his works are : *Some Aspects of Mughal Administration*; *The Merchant and the State: The French in India 1666-1739* (in 2 vols); *Murshidabad Affairs : 1821-1850* ; *Records From the Berhampore Collectorate*(with Atul Chandra Roy, M. Quamaruddin and Ratnabali Chatterjee); *Urbanization in Medieval Bengal c.A.D 1200-c.AD 1600*; *Adventurers, Landowners and Rebels: Bengal c. 1575-c. 1715* ; *Trade Politics and Plunder: The Marathas at Cambay c. AD 1725-1825*; *Bareilly Rising (1857-1859)* and the *Bengali Babu*; *John Ogilby: Asia, Persia and India* (edited) ; *Transformation of Bihar : European Discourses From the late 16th to early 19th Century* etc. Moreover he had authored many text books and research articles written in Bengali. There are two felicitation volumes published in his honour.

With his sad demise, the country lost one of the finest practitioners of the historian's craft, as Prof. Irfan Habib stated in his condolence message.

Aniruddha Ray will be specially remembered for his use of French and other European sources in his treatment of the history of medieval and early colonial India and also for a combination of the marshalling of empirical data and impartial analysis.

Susnata Das

Professor, Dept. of History, Rabindra Bharati University



Professor Sabyasachi Bhattacharya (1938-2019)

Professor Sabyasachi Bhattacharya was one of the most eminent historians and intellectuals of India, whose research, teaching, writings, deliberations, guidance and direction have enriched modern Indian history, higher education and creative thinking in diverse ways over more than 50 years. The most notable feature of his active academic career over such a long period was threefold: his continuous journeys on the frontiers of research, be it economic, social and cultural history of modern India; his life-long dedication to teaching and research supervision to several generations of students mostly at Jawaharlal Nehru University where he taught and retired from; and his own passion for creative thinking and work that was expressed not only in his writings and deliberations over a variety of subjects but also in his guidance to the institutions of higher education and research that came under his direction, and the multiple ways through which he tried to vibrate them.

It was undoubtedly not an easy task, but in order to get a fuller picture of it, we have to come back to the moot question: what really motivated

Sabyasachi Bhattacharya for continuously embarking upon a series of creative work and activity in his otherwise checkered academic life? An enquiry into his early life and highly cultured upbringing in Kolkata, and his later exposure to a number of most reputed centers of higher learning in other places of India and abroad may give us some clues.

Sabyasachi Bhattacharya was born in Calcutta on 21 August 1938, in a family which was culturally very advanced. His father was Professor Nirmal Bhattacharya, himself a brilliant student of Calcutta University who stood first class first in his M.A Examination in 1918, and had studied in Presidency College with his equally illustrious classmate Dhujatiprasad Mukherjee. Nirmal-babu was a Professor of Scottish Church College, and his wife Bina Bhattacharya (nee Ganguli) studied together, before marriage, with Dhujatiprasad's wife in their school days. Though the ancestral place from which Bhattacharyas came to Calcutta was Faridpur (now in Bangladesh), Nirmal-babu already built his house in Aswini Datta Road in the newly expanding south Calcutta in 1935. Bina's father was Bireshwar Ganguli who came from Dhaka to settle in Burma, and the early years of Bina's life was spent in the cosmopolitan surroundings of Burma. From childhood, therefore, Sabyasachi was brought up in the enlightened, cultured atmosphere of Calcutta, where he got as classmates (and later famous academicians) many children of illustrious families. His own sister Nipa (later Banerjee) was born five years later, who was also brought up in similar cultural atmosphere. Nipa later on settled in Canada, and herself became a Professor of International Relations and Development. Sabyasachi married Malabika Mala Bhattacharya, an expert in Spanish language, in 1967. Mrs Bhattacharya taught Spanish for 30 years at the School of Foreign Languages, Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi, and later taught at Calcutta University and Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Gol Park, Their only

daughter Ashidhara Das got her Ph. D from the University of California, San Diego and now teaches Anthropology at De Anza College, San Francisco.

Sabyasachi Bhattacharya studied in Ballygunj Government School, Presidency College and Calcutta University. During his college and university days, he was influenced by number of illustrious teachers, including Professor Sushovan Sarkar and Dr. Barun De. He completed his Ph. D on economic history, his first love of research, under the supervision of Professor Amales Tripathi, and the book was first published in 1971 as *Financial Foundations of the British Raj, 1858-71* (Simla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study, 1971) and later in revised form in 2008 (Delhi: Orient Longman, 2008).

Sabyasachi Bhattacharya taught in many universities and institutes in his long teaching and research career. This includes Jadavpur University where he began his teaching in History, when Professor Sushovan Sarkar happened to be its Head. He then joined Indian Institute of Management Calcutta where Professor Barun De and Dr Hitesh Ranjan Sanyal were his colleagues. During his IIMC stint, Bhattacharya took leave to teach at the University of Chicago for a year, and then went to St Anthony's College, Oxford as Agatha Harrison Fellow to do research and teaching. He was one of the founder-members of the Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. He joined there in 1971, and worked till his retirement in 2003. It was in JNU that he taught and guided several generations of students for their studies and research, an exercise that made him a legendary teacher. Many of his students still cherish this rich memory. He also taught El Collegio de Mexico and Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan when he was its Vice-Chancellor (1991-1994). He was also the Chairman of the Indian Council of Historical Research (2007-2011), and had also been the Tagore National Fellow, Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India, as well as the Chief Editor, Indian Historical Review, ICHR, New Delhi.

Besides his doctoral study which itself became



a foundational work for various reasons, Professor Sabyasachi Bhattacharya had to his credit a number of other monographs including *Archiving the British Raj* (OUP, Delhi, 2018); *The Colonial State: History and Practice* (Delhi: Primus, 2016); *The Defining Moments in Bengal 1920-1947* (OUP, Delhi, 2014), *Talking Back: the Idea of Civilization in the Indian Nationalist Discourse* (OUP, Delhi, 2011), *Rabindranath Tagore: An Interpretation* (Penguin, Delhi, 2011), *The Mahatma and the Poet: Letters and debates between Gandhi and Tagore* (National Book Trust, Delhi, 2008), *Vande-Mataram: The biography of a song* (2003, revised edition, Delhi: Primus Books, 2013). His Bengali book entitled *Oupanibeshik Bharater Arthaniti 1850-1947* (Kolkata: Ananda, 1989) stands as an innovative attempt to write original history book in vernacular without compromising its research-based and broad interpretative nature,

It is not easy and also the proper place to make a critical appreciation of the changing shifts of Professor Bhattacharya's historiographical stance in his journey of intellectual enquiry over the decades. But one thing was notable throughout: he was original and sincere in locating and identifying his questions, most of which came spontaneously to his purview, and he was constantly striving for getting the answers. If we just compare 1971 and 2014, the publication years of two of his most original books, we are also surprised by the range and variety of

intellectual interests – from what can be called the broadest kind of economic history of the colonial regime ('financial foundations') to the one of the integrally related social, economic and cultural history of crucial importance ('defining moments') of modern Bengal

In 2011, he was decorated with the Rabindra Puraskar and in 2016, he received honorary D.Litt from Jadavpur University. Until recently he was the Chairman of IDSK, and earlier of CSSSC. He had been serving as the Chief Advisor, Rabindra Rachanabali Committee, Bangla Academy and President of Sarat Samity. He was a Life Member of the Asiatic Society and served its Council in various capacities in the past.

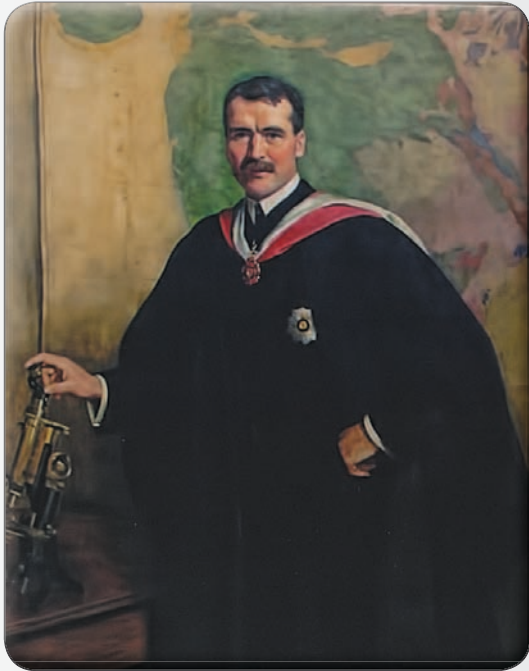
The last but not least is his interest and dedication to complete the great project that he has embarked upon as his 'last work' for editing the three volume *Comprehensive History of Modern Bengal, 1700-1950*, a project taken up under the auspices of the Asiatic Society Kolkata. It is a collaborative work of 65 renowned historians but the work of the entire plan, direction and careful editing was Bhattacharya's. He formally began the work in February 2017 with the Asiatic Society, and very creatively conducted two international seminars on the project in February and August 2018, the period he had been suffering from deadly attack of cancer. He finished the work months before he left his mortal body on 7 January 2019. Indeed, his life and works show that he was a man of "courage and conviction" in his thought and writings, as stated by Professor Irfan Habib, another great historian of our time.

In fine, therefore, Professor Sabyasachi Bhattacharya's legacy would finally evolve around his passion and ceaseless efforts for research, writing and creative thinking, a legacy which will work as a model and guide generations of researchers, writers and thinkers willing to take life's work seriously.

Arun Bandopadhyay

Historical & Archaeological Secretary, The Asiatic Society

Two Noteworthy Portraits in The Collection of The Asiatic Society



Sir Thomas Henry Holland painted by an unknown artist measuring 77" X 55" under accession no. 55 is in the reserve collection of the museum of The Asiatic Society.

Description and appreciation :

This three-quarter Portrait, up to the knee, is an unique work of art in a sense that the artist combined certain India concept of picture-making with the Victorian style of oil painting style. Instead of the putting the princial figure against dark back-ground or heavy dark curtain, the artist has placed Sir T. H. Holland against large-

size map with bright colours of yellow, brown, brick-red and green, pushed forward the figure clad in bluish black-gown with a creast-medal handing on the chest and a scarf in red and white rolled back on his shoulder. His right hand is placed on a microscope as if he is demonstrating some thing to the audience gathered in front of him.

The total portrait has been executed with much dexterity and ease with facial expression and colours on his face and setting his light fallen on him from his left is of course conventional. Yet the placing of hands with rings of calf-show of white shirt and its collar are all in perfect harmony with his black and blue attire. The work should be preserved properly.

About the person :

Thomas Henry Holland was born on 22nd November, 1868 in Helston, Cornwall, to John Holland and Grace Treloar Roberts who later emigrated to Canada to live in a firm in Springfield, Manitoba.

In 1884, Thomas won a scholarship to study at the Royal College of Science, graduating with a first class degree in Geology. The dean at the Royal Colleg of Huxley, made a great impression on Holland. He stayed on as an assistant to Professor John Wesley Judd and was awarded a Berkeley Fellowship at Owens College, Manchester, in 1889.

In 1890, Holland was appointed 'Assistant Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India and Curator of the Geological Museum and Laboratory. In 1903, he was appointed Director of

Art Appreciation

the GSI and in 1904 he was elected to be a Fellow of The Royal Society.

Thomas Holland produced the first scientific description of what he named as charnokite from Job Charnock's tombstone at Calcutta which had been brought from somewhere in Madras. (See Mukhopadhyay, S and Chattopadhyay, K. C., Vision and Creation, Appendix - III). He continued work on the gneisses of Southern India that had earlier been classified by William King and Robert Bruce Foote. Holland reclassified the hypersthene granites as acidic (the charnockites, with the type being from St. Thomas Mount), the intermediate, basic and ultrabasic. In 1908, he was appointed as a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire (KCIE) for his services to the GSI. He was elected the President of the British Association in 1928-29. Under the editorship of Holland a four volume 'Provincial Geographies of India' series was published between 1913 and 1923 from the Cambridge University Press.

Holland was Rector of Imperial College London from 1922 to 1929 and Principal of the University of Edinburgh from 1929-1944. The 'Albert Medal' of The Royal Society of Arts for 1939 was awarded to Sir T. H. Holland for his services to the mineral industries. In 1930 he was further elected as a fellow of the Alfred Ewing, Sir Edward Albert Sharpey - Schafer, Ralph Allan Sampson and James Hartley Ashworth. He served as the Society's Vice-President from 1932-35 and won the Society's Bruce Preller Prize for 1941.

Holland passed away unexpectedly at his home in Surbiton on 15th May, 1947.

To summarise his career we may put on record that Sir Thomas Henry Holland KCIS, KCIE, FRS, FRSE, LLD, a British Geologist who worked in India with the GSI, serving as its director from 1903 to 1910 and later he worked as an educational administrator at Edinburgh University.



THE REMARKABLE OIL PAINTINGS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

DR. JOHN FLEMING

A three-quarter length portrait, measuring 56" x 44" in size was presented to the Society on 5.11.1834 by Brigadier and Colonel Home, painted by his father Mr. Robert Home. The portrait representing Dr. Fleming seated in a chair with a table to his right. On the table are pen and ink, a book and a paper with a botanical specimen. His right hand rests on the said paper on the table. He looks straight before him. The hair is grey and white and is brushed back from the forehead and the face is clean-shaven. He wears a black coat, a white cravat on a white shirt and black knee-breeches with white stockings.

The portrait painting of Dr. John Fleming up to the knees in oils on canvas size - 56 x 44 inches done by Robert Home is a serious type

of a work among his other portraits paintings in the collection of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata. The total composition of the subject and the division of space is made with perfect harmony and rather in a conventional way of placing the person a bit off-centre against a heavy curtain in dark magenta colour. An opening is seen beyond a Romanesque pillar standing against a landscape in twilight is quite interesting. Dr. Fleming appears to be in an enchanting thoughtful mood, his piercing look and a bit plump and chubby face with his hands leisurely kept on the table beside him and the other on his left knee are all meticulously done with all sensitivities and conviction. It is an excellent portrait painting and a good work of art in the possession of The Asiatic Society and that it should be preserved with care.

John Fleming was educated at Durai, took his degree of M. D. at Edinburg. On the 11th December, he was appointed to the Bengal Medical Service, of which he was elevated to the Dost of President in 1800. On 14th July, 1785 he was elected a member of The Asiatic Society of Bengal. He is said to have been a good classic essayist and contributed in several journals. His 'Catalogue of Indian Plants and Drugs', which was first published in the 11th volume of Asiatic Researches was reprinted with additions in 1810, and was translated into Dutch and German languages. He returned to England at the end of 1811. He died of a paralytic stroke in London, on 10th May, 1815. His name is commemorated in the genus Flemingia and in the gems of fossil plants Flemingites.

Somnath Mukherjee
Somnath Mukherjee

Isha Mahammad
Isha Mahammad





From the Desk of the General Secretary

Dear Members and Well-wishers,

As per our academic commitment already announced we made a good beginning in our academic activities from January, 2019. We have observed our glorious 236th Foundation Day of The Asiatic Society on 15th January, 2019. The Foundation Day oration was delivered by Professor Amiya Kumar Bagchi, Founder Director and Emeritus Professor of Institute of Development Studies Kolkata. He talked on 'Science, un-science and plurality of Indian beliefs.' In the meanwhile the Society also organized a meeting where Pratichi Institute (Pratichi Trust) had submitted their interim report on a project they had conducted in collaboration with The Asiatic Society, Kolkata on the study of Adivasis in West Bengal. Professor Amartya Sen, the Nobel Laureate, was present in the meeting and had taken part in the deliberations.

We are continuing with our monthly lecture programmes on Mahatma Gandhi. The fourth lecture was delivered by Professor Uma Dasgupta, former professor of Indian Statistical Institute on 18.01.2019. On 16th January, 2019, the Society had organized a memorial meeting on late Professor Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, former Professor of Jawaharlal Nehru University and Vice-Chancellor of Visva Bharati University. This was a very well represented meeting of the academics of the city. Professor Bhattacharya was deeply associated with The Asiatic Society in various capacities. The most important task that he completed on behalf of The Asiatic Society was the three-volume manuscripts on Comprehensive History of Modern Bengal (1700-1950), which are in press now.

We are organizing a Hindi seminar for the first time on 29th and 30th January on the development of Hindi language and literature in Bengal. On 5th February, we are organizing a symposium on Mahatma Gandhi along with the release of the reprint of Professor Nirmal Kumar Bose's 'Studies in Gandhism' in the auditorium of the International Book Fair in Kolkata. This will be followed by a two-day National Seminar on Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi in the premises of the society. Two most important programmes that will be organized on 15th and 16th February. The new building of the society at Salt Lake will be inaugurated and dedicated in the name of Dr. Rajendralal Mitra. Swami Atmapriyananda Maharaj, the Vice-



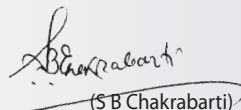
*Courtesy Gobindadas Mitra
(One of the ancestors of
Rajendralala Mitra)*

From the Desk of the General Secretary

Chancellor of Vivekananda University, Belur, will inaugurate the function and Professor Suranjan Das, the Vice-Chancellor of Jadavpur University will be the Guest of Honour. The Society has taken initiative for the first time to organize a Global Meet with the representatives of the existing Asiatic Societies in the other parts of the world. Two International Seminars are

going to be held on 'Global concept of cultural heritage management and its significance for the ethnic groups' and 'Health, disease and medicine in India and beyond' on 19th-20th February and 27th-28th February respectively.

We sincerely hope that you will continue to extend your whole-hearted support in future also.


(S B Chakrabarti)
General Secretary



Gangmumei Kamei Memorial lecture held

By AT News Imphal | Monday, Jan 7, 2019 (11:01 am)

The 2nd Gangmumei Kamei Memorial lecture was organized by the Q.K. Foundation on Sunday, the 6th January, 2019 at The Classic Hotel, Imphal. Eminent Anthropologist and General Secretary, The Asiatic Society, Kolkata delivered the Memorial Lecture on the topic "A Humane Journey into the nature of Human Culture : A personal narrative". He illuminated the learned gathering by taking the audience into a journey in understanding human culture from a very simple society to its development into a more complex urban society.

Prof. Ksh. Bimola Devi, retired professor of Political science, Manipur University presided over the function. The function was well attended by a galaxy of intellectuals of Manipur, journalists, eminent scholars and well wishers.

Forthcoming Programmes

February, 2019

7-8 February	Two-day National Seminar on 'Indological Studies in Nadia' in Collaboration with Bharati Chatuspathi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Nabadwip. Joint Coordinator: Professor Nabanarayan Bandyopadhyay and Dr. Buddhadeb Bandyopadhyay Vidyasagar Hall, 11 a.m. each day
11 February	Special Lecture by Dr. Ghulam Murshid on Bengal Renaissance
12-13 February	Two-day National Seminar on Mahatma Gandhi and Fifth Monthly Special Lecture in the Series 'Remembering Mahatma Gandhi' by Professor Jhuma Chakrabarty on 'Gandhi : Ecological Perspective' Vidyasagar Hall, 11 a.m. each day
13 February	Special Lecture on 'Politics and Memory in the aftermath of the 2001 Gujrat Earthquake. Speaker-Professor Edward Simson, Director, South Asia Institute, SOAS, London
15 February	Inauguration of Rajendralala Mitra Bhavan at the Salt Lake Campus of the Asiatic Society by Swami Atmapriyanandaji
16 February	Global Meet of Asiatic Societies of different countries
19-20 February	Two-day International Conference on 'Global Concept of Cultural Heritage Management and Its Significance for the Ethnic Groups' Coordinator : Professor Ranjana Ray
27-28 February	Two-day International Seminar on 'Health, Diseases and Medicine In India and Beyond'. Joint Coordinators : Professor Sujata Mukherjee and Professor Nupur Dasgupta Vidyasagar Hall. 11 a.m. each day

Forthcoming Programmes

March, 2019

1st March	Seminar on Shyama Prasad Mukhopadhyay Coordinator : Professor Nikhilesh Guha
4-7 March	Workshop-cum-Seminar on Conservation of Manuscripts (Museum Programme) Vidyasagar Hall
6 March	National Seminar on Indigo, in collaboration with INSA.
8 March	Ashin Dasgupta Memorial Lecture organized by Itihas Samsad in Collaboration with the Asiatic Society. Vidyasagar Hall.
9-10 March	Two-day National Seminar on 'Vidyasagar : Karmatanr and Pro-People Development' to be held jointly by the Vidyasagar Smritiraksha Samiti, Karmatanr and the Asiatic Society, Kolkata. To be held at Nandan Kanan, Karmatanr.
11-15 March	Five-day International Seminar-cum-Workshop on 'Understanding of Modern Art'. Joint Coordinators : Professor Isha Mahammad and Dr. Somnath Mukherjee. Vidyasagar Hall, 11 a.m. each day
16-17 March	Two-day National Seminar on 'Indological Studies in Nadia' in collaboration with the Asiatic Society to be held at Bharati Chatuspathi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Nabadwip. Joint Coordinators : Professor Nabanarayan Bandyopadhyay and Professor Buddhadeb Bandyopadhyay 11 a.m. each day

Bringing the N-E into focus

North-east studies have been accorded priority in the programmes of the Asiatic Society

Rangan Dutta*

Established in 1784 under the guidance of Sir William Jones, the great pioneer of the discipline of Indology who laid down a broad mandate to the Asiatic Society Calcutta to ensure that its work covered all aspects of life and nature, the society's interest in the eastern frontier of the Bengal Presidency, that is, North East India and Burma began soon after extension of British power to this vast region. Its pioneering studies of Garo and Lushei language and studies on cultures of the Brahmaputra valley and adjoining Hills and Manipur created among the people, especially among the Hill Tribes, a cultural base for social cohesion and identity formation in the modern era.

It is heartening to note that under Dr. SB Chakrabarti, the society's present General Secretary who had earlier served as an anthropologist in Shillong, North-east studies have been accorded a well deserved priority in the society's programme.

This is evident from several initiatives: first, the institution of the K.K. Handique Memorial Lecture to remind the present generation of the work of a great scholar and second, its sponsorship of the seminar at Guwahati's Anundoram Barooah Institute of Language Art and culture on the contribution of Anundoram Barooah, a great scholar and administrator.

It is not known to many even in the North-east that Anundoram Barooah joined the Indian Civil service in 1872 along with R. C. Dutt, also a scholar administrator, on being selected through the open competitive examination and was the first Indian to be appointed to the post of the District Magistrate

and Collector. Next, the Society has been sponsoring on regular basis colloquium seminars across the North-east on a wide range of subjects - from historical, anthropological to strategic issues of development and peace building. The seminars sponsored in December last year at the Diphu campus of the Assam University Silchar on "68 years of the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution", on "ethnography, historiography and North East" at the Manipur University and on "historiography of the North East region - pre colonial, colonial and post colonial" at the Gauhati University are commendable efforts towards a greater understanding of the complex history of the North-east.

However nothing possibly could sum up better the mission and functioning of the society in the Northeast than the title of the subject the society's General Secretary, Dr. Chakrabarti, chose as the subject to deliver the second Gangmumei Kamei Memorial lecture at Imphal on 6 January - "Humane journey into the Nature of Human culture". However in the backdrop of the continuing tragedy of hapless miners trapped in Meghalaya's "rat hole mines" - a national shame really - it is necessary that a hard look is given by institutions like the Asiatic Society to the entire issue of changing land relations in Tribal areas and the impact of capitalism, that is, for profit only activities by the new class of tribal capitalists on tribal economy and society.

In this background the decision of the society to observe the 75th anniversary of the formation of the Azad Hind Government and the INA by Netaji Subhas at Singapore by hosting a two-day international

* IAS Retired, Member of the Asiatic Society

seminar on 11 December 2018 may be seen as an initiative to engage in larger issues of nation-building and geopolitical and economic issues of modern Asian history because the INA movement inspired freedom movements among all oppressed peoples of South East Asia then under colonial rule.

There were five Academic sessions covering the formation of the INA and the Azad Hind Government under Netaji, the role of Japan, World War II strategies and the conduct of war in Manipur and Assam by adversaries and the role of women in the INA. Prominent Netaji scholars like Prof Purabi Roy, Prof Chitra Ghose, Maj Gen (Retd) GD Bakshi and Brig (Retd) Chhikara of the INA Netaji Sub-hash Trust Delhi and especially the presentations of two Russian scholars - Prof T. Zagorodnikova and Dr. Anne A

Bychkova - made the audience aware of the Russian perception of the INA movement and its impact on Asia and India's North-east and how it awakened the Naga and the Manipuri people about their political rights. The seminar brought out the huge support the Kuki people offered to INA for which they as well as many Nagas and Manipuris suffered and little known facts about grant of INA pension to IGOKukis, several Assamese and 150 Gurkhas in the INA.

A consensus emerged that the role of the INA and its Netaji has to be contextualised and not in isolation: and rather seen as the successful effort to take advantage of Britain's difficulty in World War II to achieve freedom launched by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose by obtaining support of the Axis powers with consummate diplomatic skills backed by a strategy which was not seen in India before. Here we must note that this was also the strategy of the Indian revolutionaries like Lala Hardayal and M.N. Roy during World War I as documented in the chapter on German conspiracies in the Rowlatt Report.

For the British it was a pyrrhic victory as the massive unrest in the armed forces across the country the INA movement caused after the war destroyed the British administrative will to rule any longer - a fact conceded later by Clement Atlee, the British Prime Minister of that period. Indeed, but for Netaji and the INA all our efforts to gain Independence after World War I might as well appear ineffective in really weakening, not to speak of destroying the British "will to rule". And herein lies the strategic role of Netaji as he gave the freedom movement the character of an armed struggle. Netaji Subhas was India's Garibaldi.



Paying Homage to Sir William Jones

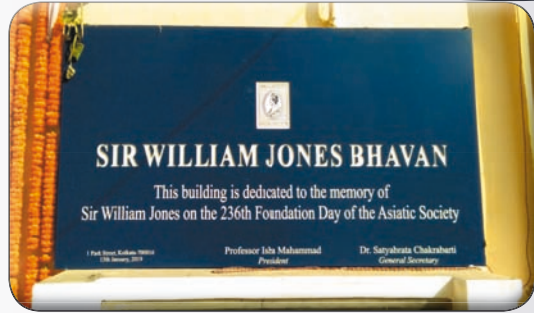


Our colleagues at the Park Street Cemetery





Our president hoisting flag of the Asiatic Society on the 236th Foundation Day, 15th January 2019.



Old building of the Asiatic Society dedicated to the memory of Sir William Jones on the 236th Foundation Day, 15th January 2019.



General Secretary of the Asiatic Society presenting to Professor Amiya Kumar Bagchi a copy of book entitled **John Ogilby's Asia : Persia and India** edited by Professor Aniruddha Ray.



Professor Amiya Kumar Bagchi delivering the 236th Foundation Day Oration before the distinguished audience.



Professor Amartya Sen in the Asiatic Society



Professor Amartya Sen sharing preliminary findings of the research project on 'Study of Adivasis in West Bengal' by the Pratchi Institute and the Asiatic Society on 7th January 2019



Professor Sen with the Research Fellows



Professor Sen visiting the Library

Remembering Mahatma Gandhi



Professor Uma Dasgupta delivering lecture on "Friendship of 'largeness and freedom': Andrews, Tagore and Gandhi" at Humayun Kabir Hall on 18th January 2019

A Newly Reported Tārā Image from Jolaibari, Tripura

Priyanku Chakraborty*

The popularity of Tārā worship in Samataṭa during the early-medieval period is attested by the label-inscription (viz. “*samataṭe buddhār̥dhi bhagavatī Tārā*”) on a miniature-painting (Plate 1) of the manuscript of *Aṣṭasāhasrika-prajñāpāramitā* (Ms. No. A 15, preserved in the Asiatic Society, Kolkata), dated to 1071 CE.¹ Another evidence regarding this, is the copper plate inscription of the Raṇavaṅkamalla Harikāladeva, where a land-grant to a *vihāra* of the goddess Durgottārā (a form of Tārā) in Paṭṭikera (situated somewhere in the hill area of Lalmai-Mainamati, Comilla, Bangladesh) has been made² (Bhattacharya, 1933 : 287). Moreover, repertoire of a good number of Tārā images of the aforesaid period

reported from this region may also testify this fact.

The southern part (Samataṭa in earlier period) of present Tripura including Pilak, Jolaibari, Muhuripur, Kalsi etc., is a good depository of archaeological antiquities. A number of stone and bronze images of the deities of Buddhist and Brahmanical pantheon of the early-medieval era have been reported from this area.

Some single and conjugate (Tārā and Avalokiteśvara) bronze figures, terracotta plaques of Tārā have been reported from Tripura. Moreover, we found some stone images of Tārā along with Lokānātha as an attendant deity. Our concerned hitherto unreported



Plate 1 : Ms. No. A 15 (Folio No. 119 v). Photo Courtesy : The Asiatic Society, Kolkata.

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image is the only stone figure of Tārā from Tripura till date. So, the documentation of this image is highly desideratum. Here we would like to mention that, the find-spot of the image is very adjacent (2.3 km) to the excavated Buddhist *stūpa*-temple of Pilak.

This image of Tārā has been placed in a verandah of Subhas Sarkar's house near Jolaibari market (23° 13' 14.69" N/91° 36' 53.63" E), South Tripura (**Plate 2**). Jolaibari is situated 96 km away from the capital town Agartala. According to local people, this image was found from the nearest pond of the housekeeper.

The almost defaced image of Tārā carved in sand-stone measures (121×57×17) cm. The image has a semi-circular topped stele with left side slightly broken out. This image stylistically could be dated to c. eighth-ninth centuries CE. The image is broken and

abraded, which restrains us to determine its detail iconographic features. As much as we can discern, is as follows (**Plate 3**) :

The deity is seated on a *viśvapadma* (mostly mutilated) in *lalitāsana* attitude *viz.* her right leg hangs down the seat and placed possibly in a lotus, while the left one is firmly tucked up on it. Her eroded right hand kept upon the right knee, may displays *varada-mudrā*, while the left hand possibly holds the stalk of a lotus (*utpala*). The ornaments, clothes and facial features are completely damaged, merely from the shape we may guess the *jaṭāmukuṭa* is on her head. On the right side of the head is a miniature *stūpa*. In the pedestal there are possibly seven decorated *puṇḍraghaṭas* with bulging middle portion and tapering ends, which is quite unique in the context of iconographic features of Tārā images of eastern India and Bangladesh.

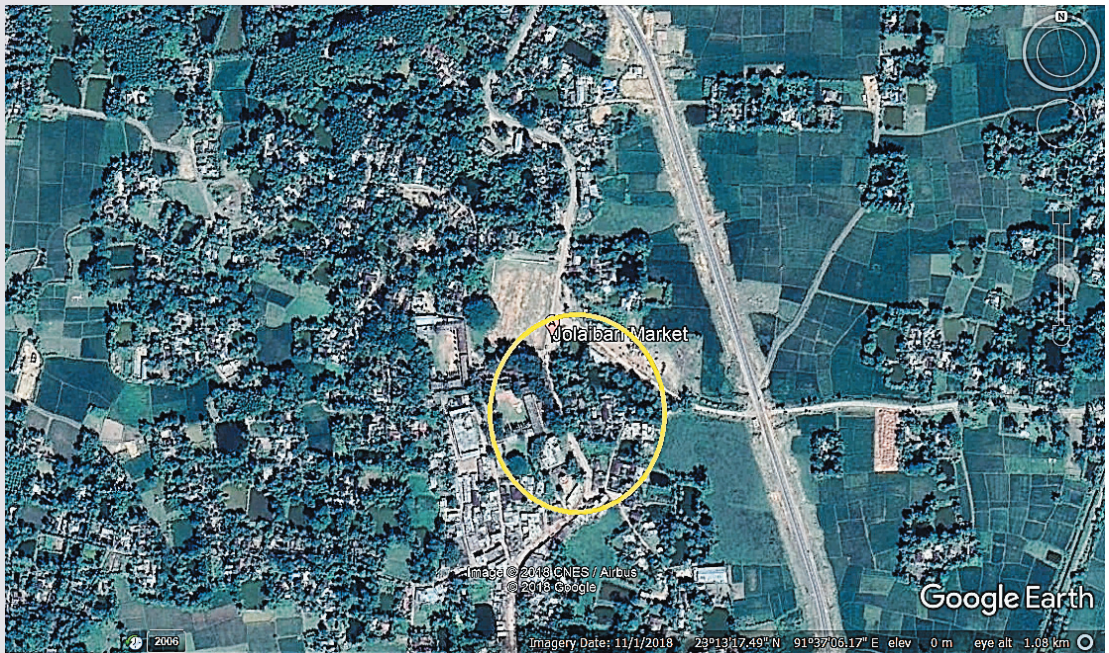


Plate 2 : Google imagery showing the location of Jolaibari Bazar area



Plate 3 : Tārā, Jolaibari, Tripura.

This simple form of Tārā can be identified as Ārya-Tārā as referred the *sādhana* no. 98 of the *Sāadhanamālā* (vol. 1 : 208).

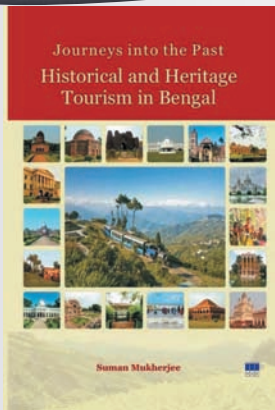
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- ¹ This valuable manuscript first sheds light by Rajendralala Mitra with detail description in his famous book *The Sanskrit Buddhist Literature of Nepal* (Mitra, 1882 : 188-92). However, the Nepalese 191 was wrongly converted there as 1231 AD, the correct date is 1071 CE.
- ² “Durgottārā-vihārī-rucira-viracitā-Paṭṭikerā-nagaryāṃyeya(ṃ) dharmmasyakāmammuḥa-viracanā-prakriyevātibhāti (I)” (Bhattacharya, 1933 : 287)

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New Book from Reader's Choice



Journeys into the Past: Historical and Heritage Tourism in Bengal, Edited by Suman Mukherjee, New Academic Publishers, New Delhi, 2018, Rs. 2695, pages 544+xxviii.

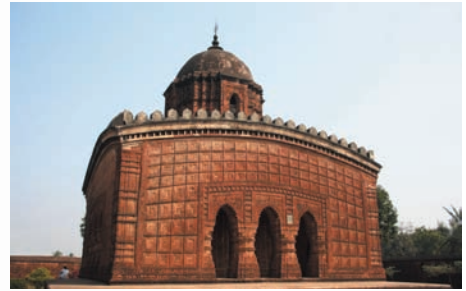
'O Wind, if winter comes, can spring be far behind?' All of us know that Percy Bysshe Shelley wrote. Winter is considered as the time of death, whereas spring is regarded as the time for rebirth of life. However,

there is certain thing in India, for which winter is its spring. Let's clarify. We are talking about tourism. It is needless to say that winter is the season when we pack our luggage and call ourselves 'let's go'. Go, either for a day's out, for a picnic, or for a long tour. Thus, it is the right time to give some light on a new book, which is on the history of tourism.

The book cannot be explained with the term of 'history of tourism', it's beyond that! Literally it's a journey into the past. To be very specific, the real thrust area of the book is, as the title suggests, historical and heritage tourism in Bengal. Under the umbrella of this title the book provides shades to fifteen sub-themes. There are forty-nine articles along with a well-written editorial note, written by the editor Suman Mukherjee. Mukherjee specializes on the research on the history of leisure and recreation and obviously tourism is the platform, which complements both.

The book not only tries to open the issues related to the historical background in which the habit of travelling of the people have prevailed since past days, along with that it examines the scope of development of historic and heritage tourism in Bengal, which may act as a potential resource for economic development of the state.

In the introductory article Pradip Chattopadhyay has offered historical tourism as a new branch of study in history. To him, for many reasons, the historians are attracted to explore this new field. He has commented 'it is quite compatible with the rising culture, taste and values of present generations to explore the aesthetic and commercial value of past sites, important landscapes and other significant monuments,



evidences and memorabilia of bygone years'.

The contributors have investigated both archeological and architectural potentials for heritage tourism in Bengal. For that purpose, they have made some case-studies on archeological site like Jagjivanpur and architectural niche like Bishnupur, Murshidabad and European settlements of Hooghly. A number of natural heritage sites also have been highlighted by the authors, which include Jaldapara, Buxa in the Doors and wetland in the lower Bengal. Darjeeling and Sundarban have been dealt with a special approach with a tag of 'UNESCO world heritage sites'!

Undoubtedly, winter is the season of fairs. Among the famous fairs of Bengal, all of us would like to mention the pous mela of Santiniketan and Joydev mela of Kenduli. However, the book lacks the theme of fair based tourism, which should not have been omitted. However, a number of articles on Santiniketan have been published with the comment that it's a cultural tourism hot spot of Bengal. Besides 'Tagore's abode of peace', some lights have been thrown on its surroundings and even on Suri, the land of morabba. However, the editor may cultivate other culinary delicacy because taste is an important enzyme for tourism! Even the continental history has taught us how important was spices for the geographical explorations of the Europeans towards the east. Culinary culture cannot be ignored as

New Book from Reader's Choice

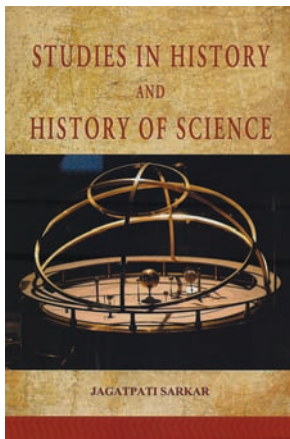
an important factor for the development of tourism in Bengal. The reader may be reminded of mihidana and sitabhog of Bardhaman (Burdwan), langcha of Shaktigarh and so on and so forth. However, diverse articles on cultural heritage have been included in the book. There ethno-cultural tourism with an example of Santali culture and festivals has been investigated also. Another important area, which the book covers, is the religious and pilgrimage tourism in Bengal. There studies have been made

on the areas like Tarapith, Belur Math, Nabadwip and different mazars of Bengal.

With the limitation of a bit of repetition on some themes, the book serves the readers food for thought. This voluminous collection of more than five hundred pages inspires us to begin our sojourn for an excursion. Let's go!

Dr. Sabyasachi Chatterjee

Head of the Dept of History, University of Kalyani



Studies in History and History of Science, Jagatpati Sarkar, Kaveri Books, New Delhi:- 110002, 2018, Rs. 850.00.

The Book is a collection of twenty essays on source of history and historiography making it a mosaic of articles, originally published in different

journals from time to time. Indian folklores, Sanskrit literature, epigraphs, ancient monuments carry information about old Indian science and technology. Dr. Sarkar took pain in searching science and literature of Kalidasa, science in epigraph of Bengal up to twelfth century, libraries of Sanskrit College and the Asiatic Society for modern history of science. Dr. Sarkar being a Sanskrit scholar and associated with the Asiatic Society received ample exposure for carrying research activity. The first essay 'The Asiatic Society and Initiation of History of Science' reveals about scientific India of past. Society's museum possesses unique collection of manuscripts, archival documents, rare books lithographs, paintings, busts, phonographs coins, copper plate inscription etc.. These are important sources of ancient history of India including history of science. From the

precinct of this illustrious institution many European scientists began research in different disciplines and then they handed over the responsibility to their fellow Indian counterparts. In that sense India has completed more than two hundred years of its journey with modern science. P. N. Bose's volume published at the time of centenary of the Society elaborated all out science sine the beginning of the Asiatic Society. Roxburgh, O'shaughnessy, Wallich, Blyth, Medicott and many others were the initial contributors. Dr. Sarkar said all about this history. German Indologists, Benoytosh Bhattarcheryya, James Princep, P.C. Ray were well- connacted to the Society. Their research findings were considered by D. Sarkar and then he tried to reevaluate the role of the Asiatic Society. Indian scientists published their pages in the journal of the Society even in twentieth century. Scientists like J.C. Bose, P.C. Ray, C.V. Raman, M.N. Saha, S.N. Bose, P. C. Mahalanobis had strong connection with the Society even some of them illuminated the chair of President. The society began regular classes on history of science. People of various walks of life joined enthusiastically in the closes. Scientists and scholars prepared a syllabus. In any way, the endeavour could not be continued. Dr. Sarkar while of discussing history of science in the Asiatic Society did not mention the classes. The book is interesting, thorough and well written. Is derives wide publicity and readership.

Aparajita Bose

Life Member, The Asiatic Society

ASIAN SECTION

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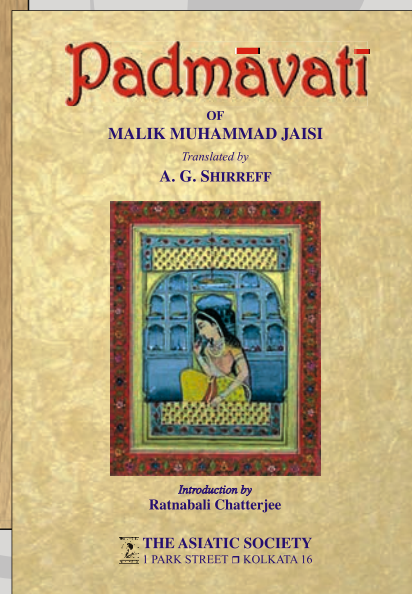
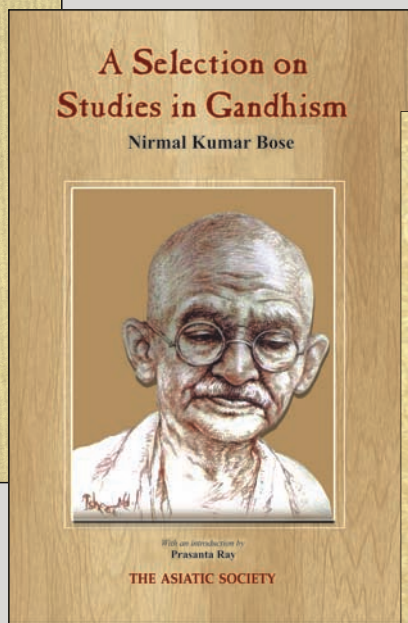
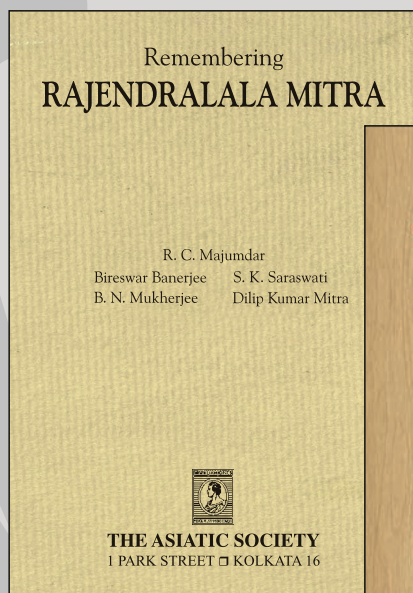
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