

Jackson (A. V. W.). Where was Zoroaster's Native Place?

Oertel (Dr. Hanns.). Extracts from the Jāiminīya-Brāhmaṇa and Upanishad-Brāhmaṇa parallel to passages of the Çatapatha-Brāhmaṇa, and Chandogya-Upanishad.

Hopkins (E. W.). Problematic Passages in the Rig-Veda.

II. OBITUARY NOTICES.

Surgeon-General Henry Walter Bellew, M.D., C.S.I., was the son of the late Major H. W. Bellew, of the Bengal Army, born at Nusserabad in India, on the 30th of August, 1834, and died at Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire, on the 26th of July, 1892. His father was Assistant Quarter-Master General attached to the ill-fated army of Kabul, of which only one survivor, Dr. Bryden returned, to tell the tale of the disaster. He entered in 1852 as a medical student at St. George's Hospital, where he was soon distinguished as an intelligent and painstaking scholar, and was a favourite pupil of the late Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen.

After finishing his professional studies, and being in possession of his diplomas, Dr. Bellew went to the Crimea in 1854; he returned from the seat of war in 1855, and obtained his commission as Assistant-Surgeon in the Bengal Medical Service.

His first appointment in India was to do duty with the Guides, but he did not stay there long, having been ordered to join Major H. B. Lumsden on the famous Mission to Kandahar, of which he published his first important work under the title, "Journal of a Mission to Kandahar in 1857 and 1858," full of information, not merely from a scientific, but also from a political point of view, and as a study of the character of the warlike hill-tribes. During the two years of the Sepoy Mutiny Dr. Bellew was doing duty beyond the frontiers of India, and whilst his corps was winning laurels in the campaign, and particularly before

Delhi, he was unfortunately absent on quasi-political duty, a circumstance he always regretted, as it cut him off from all chances of actively distinguishing himself, and thus losing the honour and glory more or less attaching itself to those who had been through the mutiny. Dr. Bellew and his companions, the two Lumsdens, were during that critical time in the country of the Afghans, and entirely at their mercy; when the news of the perilous condition of the English Raj in Hindostan reached Kandahar, the son of Dost Mahomed Gholam Hyder, the governor, actually asked his father, as to whether the three Englishmen should be put to death? That such an event luckily did not take place, was greatly due to the young Doctor Sahib's fame as a kind and skilful practitioner, who, as such, had done good service to the Afghans themselves whilst in their midst.

The experience which Dr. Bellew gained in dealing with the frontier tribes, enabled him to render important services to Government during the Ambeyla campaign, for which he received a medal; subsequently, when Civil Surgeon of Peshawar, a wide field of usefulness opened out to him, and his name became a household word among the frontier tribes whose language he spoke, and with whose manners and feelings he thoroughly sympathized. Bellew's "General Report on the Yusufzais in 1864," a work of great interest on the topography, history, antiquities, tribal subdivisions, government, customs, climate, and productions of that country, and the publication of a "Grammar and Dictionary of the Pukhto Language" supply ample proofs, if any were needed, of his untiring activity and political insight as well as of his linguistic zeal.

In 1869, during the Durbar at Ambála, Lord Mayo employed Dr. Bellew as interpreter with the Ameer Shere Ali; this potentate never ceased to speak of him with expressions of respect and warm friendship. Nine years later, when Sir Lewis Pelly met the Afghan envoy in conference at Peshawar, the envoy is reported to have said to Dr. Bellew, "I reckon you as our friend, and I know the Ameer esteems you as such."

In 1871 Dr. Bellew accompanied Sir Richard Pollock on a political mission to Sistan, where they were joined by Sir Frederick Goldsmid's mission from Bombay, and proceeded together to the Persian Capital; his valuable volume "From the Indus to the Tigris," is the result of observations on that interesting journey. It contains also a sketch of a Grammar of the Brahūi language, and other scientific matter.

In 1873 and 1874 he was selected to accompany Sir Douglas Forsyth's embassy to Kashghar and Yarkand, whose report on the same was largely written by Bellew. The graphic description of the people they visited, and an account of the neighbouring countries, includes several references to the "Kunjut" country as well, which, under the name of "Hunza" is now under the British influence; this specially valuable information is comprised in Dr. Bellew's work entitled "Kashmir and Kashghar." The account of this expedition is worthy of the study of all who desire to obtain an insight into the history and position of Chinese Turkestan.

When fresh warlike clouds were again gathering around Afghanistan, Dr. Bellew's well-known friendship with Shere Ali and his thorough knowledge of the frontier affairs, pointed him out to Lord Lytton as the most competent person for the post of chief political officer at Kabul in 1879. Illness unfortunately prevented Dr. Bellew from long holding the appointment; he was present at Shutur Gardan and all through the siege of Sherpūr; he succumbed to the severe cold and hardships which brought on fever and dysentery, and was obliged to leave his post. Sir Lepel Griffen took up the appointment, and the success and rewards which followed, would in all likelihood have fallen to Bellew's share, had his physical strength been able to hold out longer. Bellew's stay in Kabul, however, furnished him with material for another book, "The Races of Afghanistan," published in 1880.

Dr. Bellew retired from the service in November, 1886, with the highest rank attainable by a medical officer; still

full of energy and love for work, although with a broken down constitution, he loved to be busy with his favourite pursuit; during his retirement he read several Papers before the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was an old member. To the last he was occupied with questions of comparative philology in connection with his theory of the relationship of the Greek and Pukhto languages.

Dr. Bellew was passionately fond of Oriental studies, for which he had so many opportunities, and acquired languages with great facility. His views on the history of those languages were, it is true, condemned by critical scholars. But the numerous works he wrote and the services he rendered to ethnography, grammar, and lexicography, deserve grateful acknowledgment. On medical subjects several treatises appeared from his pen; his work on cholera contains over 1000 pages; as Civil Surgeon of Peshawar he did good work in the direction of sanitary supervision and arrangements not only in his station but in his Province, the Panjab, generally, where he was best known. During his long cold-weather tours he visited, as Sanitary Commissioner, the small remote villages also; his usual custom being, when in larger towns, to assemble the members of the Municipalities, and to explain to them in a familiar style, the advantages of vaccination, the necessity for using pure water and practising general cleanliness. He published in the Panjabi a small treatise on vaccination, and notes on cholera, which could easily be understood by the people.

The medical establishment of India may well be proud of Surgeon-General Bellew, as one of those illustrious brother officers whose names will not be forgotten as long as that service lasts. His was a simple, kind, straightforward, and unostentatious character, a firm friend, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. He spent his life in devotion to the public service, though it was hardly requited as it deserved to be. The gallant and famous frontier officer, Sir Charles MacGregor, was his intimate friend and companion of many years; his sister became Mrs. Bellew, who, with

two daughters and a son, a Lieutenant in the 16th Lancers, are left behind.

The following is a list of his works :—

1. Journal of a Mission to Kandahar.
2. Afghanistan and the Afghans.
3. From Indus to the Tigris.
4. Ethnography of Afghanistan.
5. History of Cholera.
6. Supplement to the History of Cholera.
7. Yusufzai.
8. Kashmir and Kashghar.
9. Grammar and Dictionary of Pukhto Language.

In addition numerous pamphlets on political and medical subjects. T. D.

III. NOTES AND NEWS.

Indian Ethnography.—The following Resolution has been published by the Government of India :—

Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1892.

READ—

Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. ^{27 Pub.}/₁₈₈₈ dated 20th October, 1891.

Opinions of the officers consulted—Messrs. W. Crooke, J. C. Nesfield, E. J. Kitts, V. A. Smith.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the letter from the Government of India, above quoted, the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was asked regarding the desirability of extending to these Provinces the scheme of ethnographical research which has for some time been prosecuted in Bengal under the supervision of Mr. H. H. Risley. The scheme, as described by Mr. Risley, contemplates the appointment of a “Provincial Director of Ethnographic Inquiries,” who should be unpaid, but who should be provided with a clerk to carry on correspondence and