

in 1878, viz. his "Companion to the Sanskrit-reading Undergraduates of the Calcutta University." This consists of criticisms on the commentaries of the two set portions of Kavyas in the University curriculum for 1878, and forms with the works last mentioned, Vaduya's sole contribution to the criticism of Kavya literature. But small in bulk though it is, I cannot but consider it an important contribution to Sanskrit scholarship. European editions of Sanskrit classics generally consist of text with, occasionally, a few original explanatory notes, and at best more or less meagre extracts from the great native commentators. Indian editors, on the other hand, do not really elucidate either text or commentary, but compose a learned super-commentary, which is often, as in the case of Taranatha on the 'Siddhanta-Kaumudi' obscurer than the work professed to be explained. Vaduya takes a most useful middle-course, and without being carried away by the authority of Mallinatha or even by that of Amarsingha or Panini, explains both commentary and text. This is most useful to the European student. There are plenty of helps for Kalidasa and Manu themselves; but for the due understanding of Mallinatha, Govindaraja or Kulluka, to what work can one refer a pupil? My own acquaintance, such as it is, with these important scholiasts was first derived, in orthodox fashion, from the mouth of my 'acharya' (Vaduya's teacher too, at Presidency College by the by), who himself was instructed by duly qualified Brahmins; but I question whether the average European student is in a position to study these writers as they deserve. Here, then, was a good and new departure worthy of imitation by Sanskritists, in all lands, and especially in India.

"Vaduya's remaining works are devoted to the sides of Sanskrit study in which he evidently felt most interested, lexicography, grammar and *ars poetica*. To the first mentioned class belongs the work which he was publishing at the time of his death, a new edition of the Amarakosha, with several unpublished commentaries, while with the second and third we may rank his 'Dhatu-Vritti-Sara' published in 1886, his collections of and the extensive work on Prosody which he published in 1882, under the somewhat eccentric title of Volume the Tenth of a projected Comprehensive Sanskrit Grammar. These substantial volumes each carefully planned and worked out might well have occupied the leisure of even a far less busy man for a good twenty years.

"But it is not only on the extent of this good scholar's work that I would insist. There is something also in its method and spirit that demand our attention. We often hear complaints of the effect of Western education in India; that the old learning is passing away giving place to an ungodly and bastard veneer of European instruction (I fear I must proudly call it education), tending to replace the grand old figure of the Pandit of old, by that terrible production of the nineteenth century known as the Babu, the butt of satire both European and native as well. Yet Anundoram Vaduya, born near and educated in Bengal, the hotbed of 'Babu-dom', a seeker and a successful seeker of Government employ, the chief prize of this curious educational compromise, never lost his interest in the problems of Sanskrit scholarship.

"Evidently well-grounded in Panini (and where, I would ask the advocates of English education for India, can we find a finer educational instrument than the great Indian Grammars studied in the light of modern research?), Vaduya brought to bear on the criticism of Sanskrit texts, something of the spirit of what we understand by classical scholarship. He neither discusses the old scholiasts and grammarians with the slavish obsequiousness of a mere follower of tradition, nor yet ignores them like the uninitiated foreign critic, but rather weighs one with another and adjusts the results by the standard of modern research.

"Such seems to me the character of Vaduya's work, and it is because I so strongly feel the value of his example to all of us oriental students, whether European or native, that I have ventured to draw out this notice to greater length than I had at first intended."