

MISCELLANEOUS.

PESHAWUR.

Dr. Thomas Patrick Hughes, the author of the *Dictionary of Islam*, who spent twenty years at Peshawur, sends some interesting photographs of the place of his former residence, and with reference to the newly discovered Buddha relics writes from his present residence on Long Island:

"I am deeply interested in the account given in the Anglo-Indian papers of the discovery of the extensive foundations of the Stupa erected by the



THE MISSION HOUSE ERECTED ON THE OLD WALLS OF THE GURKHATRI.

Buddhist king Kaniska somewhere about the beginning of our Christian era, and which is supposed to have contained the ashes of the Lord Buddha.

"The spot is very familiar to me. It is just outside what is now called the "Lahori Darwaza" or Lahore Gate of the city, and on the Hastnaggar and Michni road. In the winter of 1883 a Muslim farmer was ploughing the field close by when he turned up an earthen pot which was found to contain a number of gold coins of the reigns of Harysha and Kaniska. According to the law which governs "treasure trove" in India the British government pur-

chased these coins, and I was able to buy some of them for my friend the late Sir Henry Peck, Bart, M. P., and they are probably in the possession of his grandson Sir Wilfred Peck of Rousden in Devonshire, England.



A STREET IN PESHAWUR NEAR THE LAHORE GATE.

"The finding of this pot of coins on this spot ought to have suggested to the government very careful excavations, but the frontier was in a state of unrest at the time. There never has been the least doubt as to the existence of this stupa, for it is mentioned by many travelers of note, by the Buddhist

pilgrims Fa Hian in A. D. 400, Sun Yung in 520, and Hawen Tshung in A. D. 630. Both the emperors Baber and Akbar give some account of it in their diaries, and the Muslim historian Al Bairuni in his *Tarikh I Hind* writes of it, and so do the historians Masudi and Abul Rahan. Baber says there was a great Peepul tree, 1500 years old, standing close by and that the begging bowl of Buddha was supposed to be there besides some very important Buddhist manuscripts.

"The site of the stupa appears to be about midway between the Bala Hissar or Fort at one time occupied by the King of Kabul when he was in possession of the Koh-i-Nur diamond, and the Gurkhatri where I at one time resided and where we entertained the Ameer of Afghanistan in March



BUDDHIST REMAINS DUG OUT OF THE TOPES OF THE PESHAWUR VALLEY.

1869. The Gurkhatri is mentioned by Akbar as the monastery erected to the honor of Goraknath, a Hindu saint. It is a large quadrangle. Over the entrance is the Tahseel or revenue office, at one time occupied by General Avertable, the Sikh commander who entertained Lady Macknaughten, Lady Sale, and the other Kabul prisoners on their return to India in 1842. Over the opposite entrance is the Government guest house, and in the left-hand corner the Mission House now occupied by lady medical missionaries.

"During my residence in Peshawur I always felt that the ruins of the great stupa would be found in or near the Gurkhatri, but the place now excavated must be about a mile distant. It is on fields irrigated by a Persian



ALL SOULS CHURCH ERECTED FOR THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS BY DR. HUGHES IN PESHAWUR.



ALL SOULS CHURCH: FULL VIEW.

well and much lower than the elevated site known as the Gurkhatri. It is not far from the fort erected by the Muhammadan conquerors, and it seems unaccountable that the British Government had not carefully excavated the spot during its sixty years of occupation.

"Dr. Spooner, who discovered the ruins, was working under the directions of Mr. John Hubert Marshall, who, after taking the highest classical honors at Oxford, was engaged for some time in the excavation of the ruins of Praeosia in Crete. He was invited to India by Lord Curzon with the intention of making discoveries in Trans-Indus territory through which Lord Curzon traveled before he became viceroy of India.

"Peshawur is the ancient Gandhara of the Scythians. It contains about 70,000 souls, and outside the native city there is a cantonment of 20,000 troops. The whole valley is rich with Buddhist remains. At Shahbazghari there is Rani Ghat, "the Queen Rock" mentioned by Arrian as the fortress attacked by Alexander after a siege of four days. There is also the famous inscription of Asoka which contains the names of Antiochus and four other Greek kings. Alexander did not pass through Peshawur but came down the valley on the left bank of what is now called the Vabul river and skirted the hills of Swat and Bajour, crossing the Indus above Attock and proceeding to Taxila where he encountered Porus, the Hindu ruler of the Punjab.

"It seems to be a question whether the casket found in the stupa actually contains the bones of the Lord Buddha, but it is very probable that further excavations will unearth more hidden treasures. The Buddhist remains within the dominions of the Ameer of Afghanistan have never been excavated, and as the city of Balkh stands on the ruins of ancient Bactria, a city which is said to have been the rival of Ecbatana, Babylon, and Nineveh, Mr. Marshall under the patronage of the Government of India has a vast field of research before him."

MME. EMILIE HYACINTHE LOYSON.

We are just informed of the demise of Mme. Emilie Hyacinthe Loyson. She died at her home in Paris, and the funeral services were held at the American church on the Avenue de l'Alma. Almost all denominations were represented by the foremost leaders with whom she and her husband were in personal connection.

Mme. Loyson was an American by birth, belonging to the old Puritan family of Butterfield, and her father was prominent in the educational development of the pioneer days of Ohio. She had an unusually ascetic temperament, and at a very early age showed real literary ability. At eighteen she married Captain Meriman of Ohio and lived for several years in New York and Brooklyn. She felt restless and dissatisfied with Protestantism, and a year after her husband's death in 1867 united with the Roman Catholic Church. From the time of her visit to Rome in 1863 she had been greatly impressed with the ignorance of Roman women, and now set about founding a college for their higher education. In this she had the support of women of rank and influence in England and Russia; the Italian government offered her money; the city of Rome gave her the choice of a site; the Vatican expressed its approval, and she was offered financial aid and the title of countess with the Pope's patronage, but she courteously refused on the ground of her American citizen-