

**FROM:-  
M/S.B.BANERJI,  
ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLERS,  
5,R.B.C.ROAD, DUM DUM CANT.  
KOLKATA-700028,INDIA:**

---

**LIST OF DATED 11.09.13**

banerjee.books@gmail .com [banerjee\\_books@rediffmail.com](mailto:banerjee_books@rediffmail.com)

---

## **1. AJANTA**

Handbook of the Paintings

**Dieter Schlingloff**

Narrative Wall-paintings

Prof. Dieter Schlingloff is one of the leading experts on the paintings of Ajanta. He has been engaged with the task of identifying the subject matter of the Ajanta Paintings in rich detail—a pre-requisite for further research. His steadfast research for last forty years constitutes a brilliant corpus of books and articles on the paintings of Ajanta. The present work comprises the quintessence of his research on the narrative wall paintings, their literary sources and the cultural background.

In Prof. Schlingloff's own words, "The narrative paintings of the ancient period of Ajanta are of no less quality than the contemporaneous paintings of Roman Pompeii, and like those, they are the only testimonies of the marvelous art of narrative wall-painting elsewhere lost. The glory of ancient Indian culture and the high standard of its morality as revealed in the Ajanta paintings should become known worldwide".

The narrative wall paintings thus forms the subject matter of the present publication arranged in three volumes where the main focus remains on the relationship of the text and the image that will hopefully stimulate further discussion and investigation in similar fields.

---

**Professor emeritus Dr. Dieter Schlingloff**, formerly head of the Department of Indology and Iranian Studies at the University of Munich, Germany, is a specialist in Buddhist Sanskrit literature, ancient Indian culture and art. More than forty years of the author's researches have been concentrated on the narrative Ajanta paintings.

*2013; pp. 928; Size 21cm x 31cm  
Profusely Illustrated; ISBN-978-81-7305-456-3  
Rs. 4000 / US \$ 100 / Euro 80 (Set of 3 vols.)*

## **2. BUDDHIST HERITAGE OF ODISHA**

Himanshu Prabha Ray

The multi-religious landscape of Odisha is striking, with the present city of Bhubaneswar and its encircling hills providing evidence for the presence of shrines and images associated with Buddhism, Jainism as well as Hinduism,

though their relative concentration varied over time. In this book, the focus is on various aspects of architecture related to Buddhism. One of the issues that the survey of religious architecture presented here raises is the extent to which Buddhist monastic architecture was a reflection of the practice of the religion within a regional cultural milieu. More importantly, the book addresses the complex issue of preservation of the Buddhist heritage keeping in view demands of urban planning and development on the one hand and the pressures of tourism on the other. Is the value of Buddhist heritage only to be weighed against the present benefits of commercial exploitation?

The objective of the book will be to aid in the integration of the needs of archaeology and heritage in Odisha with tourism and future urban planning.

---

After teaching for more than three decades at the Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, **Himanshu Prabha Ray** is at present Chairperson, National Monuments Authority, New Delhi. Two recent volumes edited by her include Satish Chandra and Himanshu Prabha Ray edited, *The Sea, Identity and History: From the Bay of Bengal to the South China Sea*, Manohar Publishers, 2013; and Patrick Olivelle, Janice Leoshko and Himanshu Prabha Ray edited, *Reimagining Aśoka: Memory and History*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2012.

Published in association with **National Monuments Authority**, New Delhi.  
2013; pp. xiv+110; Size 22cm x 28cm; Illus. (col. & b/w) 60  
Bibliography; Index; ISBN-978-81-7305-466-2; **Rs. 1450**

### 3. HAATH-KAAGHAZ

History of Handmade Paper in South Asia

Masatoshi A. Konishi

This is the first attempt to have an overall view of the history of handmade paper in South Asia ranging from 'prehistory' of paper to the present situation of paper manufacture, based on extensive and intensive fieldworks carried out in 1977-78, 1994-95 and 2003 in various countries in South Asia, West and Central Asia, and in Europe. Researches were carried out on the textual references to early Indian paper, searching into the catalogues of old manuscripts as well as on the actual extant examples now housed in various museums and libraries including old Jaina jnanabhandars and Hindu temples, mostly in west India. In order to observe the present situation of papermaking in South Asia, the author travelled throughout the subcontinent from Kashmir and Tibetan border of Nepal to Kanyakumari, and from Balochistan in Pakistan to Dhaka in Bangladesh, visiting many papermaking ateliers, interviewing the local people who are or had once been involved in this craft. Research results were compiled at the Indian Institute of Advanced Study in Shimla in 2004-05, and further revised in 2008.

Comprehensive, detailed and strikingly illustrated, this volume will go a long way in highlighting this centuries-old craft and paving the way for further researches on the subject.

---

Born in 1938 in Akita Prefecture, Japan, **Professor Masatoshi A. Konishi** is Ex-fellow of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, and Professor Emeritus, Rikkyo University, Tokyo, having obtained his Ph.D. from the same University. He studied at the Graduate Schools of University of Calcutta (Archaeology) and University of Tokyo (Cultural Anthropology and Cultural History of South Asia). He has conducted extensive fieldworks in archaeology and anthropology in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Iran, UAE, Qatar and Bahrain.

His major publications include: Born in 1938 in Akita Prefecture, Japan, Professor Masatoshi A. Konishi is Ex-fellow of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, and Professor Emeritus, Rikkyo University, Tokyo, having obtained his Ph.D. from the same University. He studied at the Graduate Schools of University of Calcutta (Archaeology) and University of Tokyo (Cultural Anthropology and Cultural History of South Asia). He has conducted extensive fieldworks in archaeology and anthropology in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Iran, UAE, Qatar and Bahrain.

His major publications include: Afghanistan (1968); Arts and Crafts of India (1977); Indus Civilization: Fountainhead of the Indian Civilization (1980); Diverse World of India (1981); Aspects of the Indian Folk Culture (1986); History and Culture of Bengal (1986); Cultural History of the Roads in India (1995); Primordial World of India: Life, Beliefs and Art (1995); Folk Performances of India (2002); and many others including the edited works. *Afghanistan* (1968); *Arts and Crafts of India* (1977); *Indus Civilization: Fountainhead of the Indian Civilization* (1980); *Diverse World of India* (1981); *Aspects of the Indian Folk Culture* (1986); *History and Culture of Bengal* (1986); *Cultural History of the Roads in India* (1995); *Primordial World of India: Life, Beliefs and Art* (1995); *Folk Performances of India* (2002); and many others including the edited works.

Published in association with: **Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla**

2013; pp. xl+234; Size 22cm x 28cm

Illus.: col. 3, b/w 146; Figs. 40, Maps 12

Bibliography; Index; ISBN-978-81-7305-460-0

Rs. 2900 /

#### **4. MARITIME TRADE AND OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES OF EARLY INDIA**

Odishan Perspective

**Benudhar Patra**

The present volume is a sincere attempt to have a critical and exhaustive study of the maritime trade and overseas activities of early India, particularly that of Odisha. The main concern of the work has been to frame a detailed analytical study of the maritime history of early Odisha. It analyses and illustrates various sources, traditions, customs and socio-religious festivals that contain references to the maritime activities; traces out and identifies several ports, port towns and hinterland; determines overseas as well as riverine routes that were followed by the ancient mariners; explores the methods of navigation and shipbuilding technology; makes a scientific analysis of the role of monsoon wind, waves, tides and sea currents; delineates merchandise involved in export and import and above all highlights the political aspects including emigration, colonization and decline. A detailed study has been made on the Chilika Lake which deals with the origin, time of formation, nomenclature, extent, maritime activities, shipping and shipbuilding technology and the decline of the lake. Utmost care has been taken to make the work bias free and devoid of any type of prejudice, parochial and partial feelings; it also tries to present the theme in a very objective manner with new interpretations and analyses of data. In this work, the author has tried his best to encapsulate the findings of his research with an interdisciplinary and holistic approach.

The work comprehensive study and richly illustrated expected to provide new insights into the glorious maritime heritage of the early India in general and that of Odisha in particular. It will prove both stimulating as well as instructive to the students, scholars and researchers working on the maritime heritage of early India and its contacts with other parts of the world.

---

**Dr. Benudhar Patra** is presently working as an Assistant Professor in the P.G. Department of History, Post Graduate Government College, Sector-11, Chandigarh. His field of specialization is Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology. He has been teaching history for the last 21 years. He has contributed more than 85 research papers in various journals of national and international repute and in some edited books. He has completed a UGC sponsored Research Project on *Urbanization in Early India* and a Major Research Project sponsored by UGC is presently being conducted under his supervision. His publications include *Studies in the Heritage, History and Archaeology of Orissa* (Kolkata, 2008) and *Dalits in Historical Perspective in North-Western India* (ed.) (Delhi, 2010). His other fields of research are urban history, economic history, social history, state formation, art history, historiography and the cult of Jagannath.

2013; pp. xxii+348; Size 22cm x 28cm; Figs. 73, Maps 21  
Bibliography; Index; ISBN-978-81-7305-461-7; Rs. 3600/-

#### **5. THE HINDU TEMPLES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Their Role in Social, Economic and Political Formations

**Sachchidanand Sahai**

Many thousand temples, built within a time span of about thousand years, before the fourteenth century, stand as witness to the creative genius of different communities of Southeast Asia. They also testify to the cultural dialogue between India and Southeast Asia centered on the architectural and planning experiences as coded in the silpasastra texts of India.

The present monograph looks at the Khmer temples of Hindu inspiration spread over mainland Southeast Asia both at the level of ideology and praxis, and attempts an integrated account of their symbolical as well as functional aspects. In the selection and regrouping of temples for the present study, the three key words—social, economic and political formations—have been the driving motive. The temples or the group of temples which explicate their role in these basic formations of human civilization have, therefore, been taken up in this monograph.

This monograph offers a chapter devoted to various aspects of temples in the Khmer mainland of Southeast Asia. The first chapter examines the evolution of temples in the region from the open-air sacred spaces. The following chapter sees the temple as an architectural search for the centre, analyses the ideology of Meru and presents 13 examples of temple-mountains. The temple's catalytic role in the formation of village and city forms the theme of the next two chapters. The temple-based process of the formation of capital and means of production concerns the following chapter. The vital role of temple in manpower mobilization for agricultural expansion has been closely examined in the succeeding chapter. The next chapter examines the interlink between water and architecture with a particular reference to the hydraulic debate. The temple as a Sanskritizing agent forms the theme of the last chapter.

This narrative has developed from a synchronic and simultaneous reading of verbal and visual languages.

---

Sachchidanand Sahai is an alumnus of Banaras Hindu University (1962). He did his research in the University of Paris, Sorbonne (1965-69) under the supervision of eminent French savant George Cœdes and produced a pioneering doctoral thesis, published as *Les institutions politiques et l'organisation administrative du Cambodge ancien*, Paris: EFEO, 1971. His other publications—*The Phra Lak Phra Lam* (1973), *The Ramayana in Laos* (1976), *The Krishna Saga in Laos* (1978), *The Rama Jataka in Laos*

(1997)—are based on a first-hand study of original palm-leaf manuscripts in the old Laotian language. India in 1872 as Seen by the Siamese (2001) reconstitutes the unwritten chapter of Thai history relating to King Chulalongkorn's visit to British India in that year. The Mekong: Space and Social Theory (2005), The Bayon of Angkor Thom (2007), a co-authored book Ta Prohm: A Glorious Era in Angkor Civilization (2007) and Preah Vihear: An Introduction to the World Heritage Monument (2009), and Sivapada in Khmer Art: Rediscovering Angkor in the Footprints of Shiva (Bangkok: White Lotus, 2011) are his other publications.

As founder of the Southeast Asian Review, Sahai has edited and published thirty-two volumes of this journal since 1976. In 1981, he founded the International Conference on Thai Studies.

Sahai held the Chair of Southeast Asian Studies at the Magadh University, Bodh Gaya (India) and worked as the Pro Vice Chancellor of the university in 2001. He has also worked as Fellow, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla (2003-2006); Research Professor at Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi (1988-90); and Visiting Professor of Asian Civilization at Sisavangvong University, Vientiane (1970-73).

Recipient of French Government scholarship, Fulbright post-doctoral Fellowship, Visiting Fellowship at Australian National University and Maison de Science de l'Homme (Paris), Pravasi Bhartiya Samman and Padmashri Award (2012), Sahai is currently Advisor, APSARA National Authority, Siem Reap (Cambodia).

Published in association with **Indian Institute of Advanced Study**, Shimla.

2012; pp. xxvi+370; Size 22cm x 28cm  
Illus. (col. & b/w) 97; Figs. & Maps 69  
Bibliography; Index; ISBN-978-81-7305-428-0  
Rs. 3,600 /

## **6. HISTORICITY OF THE MAHABHARATA**

Evidence of Literature, Art & Archaeology

### **B.B. Lal**

To the faithful, everything mentioned in the *Mahabharata* is true to the very letter, whereas the skeptic holds that the epic is nothing more than a mere figment of imagination. How, then, can one ascertain the truth? It is here that archaeology comes to our rescue.

In 1951-52, Professor B.B. Lal excavated the key-site of Hastinapura, situated on the bank of the Ganga, in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. Over here he encountered in the lower levels a settlement which was distinguished by a characteristic pottery called the Painted Grey Ware, assignable to circa 1100-800 BCE. This PGW Culture has since been discovered at **all the Mahabharata sites—a feature which binds them together.**

Further, the excavation revealed that a heavy flood in the Ganga destroyed a considerable portion of the Painted Grey Ware settlement at Hastinapura. This archaeological evidence is duly corroborated by the *Vayu Purana* which states: "when the city of Hastinapura is carried away by the Ganga, Nichk'u will abandon it and dwell in Kausambi."

The shifting of the capital from Hastinapura to Kausambi is, in turn, supported by the fact that in the lowest levels of Kausambi has been encountered the same kind of degenerated Painted Grey Ware as had begun to appear at Hastinapura prior to its destruction by the flood.

Thus, the combined evidence of archaeology and literature duly establishes that **the Mahabharata is not a figment of imagination but has a basis in historical reality.** At the same time, it is on record that the epic underwent eleven-time inflation 8,800 to 1,00,000 verses hence it is difficult to separate the wheat from the chaff. **But let not the precious wheat be thrown away with the chaff.**

---

An archaeologist of international repute, **Professor B.B. Lal** was the Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India. His excavation at Kalibangan in Rajasthan has brought to light a prosperous city of the Harappan Civilization. The excavations at Hastinapura, Indraprastha, etc. have established that there was a kernel of truth in the *Mahabharata*, though the epic is full of

interpolations. The excavations at Ayodhya, Sringerapur, etc. have shown that the *Ramayana* too has a basis in history. In 1961, he conducted excavations in Egypt, which threw valuable light on Egyptian prehistory.

He has published over 150 seminal research papers, variously in India, USA, UK, France, Italy, Egypt, Japan, etc. Amongst his recent books are: *The Earliest Civilization of South Asia* (1997); *India 1947-97: New Light on the Indus Civilization* (1998); *The Sarasvati Flows On: The Continuity of Indian Culture* (2002); *The Homeland of the Aryans: Evidence of Rigvedic Flora and Fauna & Archaeology* (2005); *Rama: His Historicity, Mandir and Setu* (2008); *How Deep are the Roots of Indian Civilization? Archaeology Answers* (2009) and *Piecing Together: Memoirs of an Archaeologist* (2011).

In 1982, Mithila Viswavidyalaya conferred on Professor Lal the title of *Mahamahopadhyaya*. In 1994, he was awarded D. Litt. (*Honoris causa*) by Institute of Archaeology, St. Petersburg, Russia. The same year he was elected President of World Archaeological Congress. In 2000, the President of India honored him with **Padma Bhusana**.

2013; pp. xii+104; Size 19cm x 25cm; Illus. (col. & b/w) 42  
Bibliography; Index; ISBN-978-81-7305-458-7  
Rs. 995 /

## 7. INDIA, CENTRAL ASIA AND RUSSIA

Three Millennia of Contacts

Chief Editor

**D.N. Tripathi**

India and Central Asia had close contacts in various fields of human activities from the earliest times. Archaeological excavations of stone and bronze cultures in Central Asia have brought to light a similarity with cultures existing in northwest India of the same time. There are striking similarities between the finds from Altyn-tepe in southern Turkmenistan and the relics of Harappan Culture in northwest India. More concrete historical evidence can be found during Kushana period. These relations became closer in the medieval times because the founders of the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Empire in the 13th and 16th centuries respectively hailed from Central Asian lands. Along with conquerors and founders of the ruling dynasties came the scholars, poets, scientists and Sufi saints. Religious influence spreading from one direction to the other set in motion a process of reciprocal cultural enrichment. There was also unhindered overland trade carried by merchant caravans.

Like Indo-Central Asian relations, Indo-Russian relations also go back to remote past. There have been deep and abiding links because of geopolitical and strategic considerations. However, Central Asia has been continuously a vital link in relations between India and Russia.

The present volume aims to trace these contacts and gives an overview of the origin, historical development, present state of relationship and future challenges.

India, Central Asia, and Russia represent a certain harmony of originally distant and distinct cultures and civilizations finding a certain post-ideological affinity based on geography, historical links and common technological and economic challenges. The core of this conceptual agreement and its policy consequences is in pluralism, secularism, multi-ethnicity and cultural synthesis.

---

**Prof. D.N. Tripathi** retired as Head, Department of Ancient History, Archaeology and Culture, and as Director, Rahul Peeth, Gorakhpur University, Uttar Pradesh. He was Fellow of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla from 1999 to 2002; and during September-October 2003, he was Visiting Professor, British Academy, UK. He was Chairman, ICHR, from 2004 to 2007.

Professor Tripathi, a postgraduate in Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology from Allahabad University (1958), studied Greek language from Athens University, Greece in 1970s and took Doctorate on Bronzework of Greece, from Southampton University (UK) in 1976.

Besides various foreign scholarships and participation in international conferences and seminars, he has organized important national and international seminars. Having taught for four decades and guiding doctoral and post-doctoral scholars, he has authored a number of research papers and books on Indian and Greek studies, and delivered series of lectures in universities in UK, USA and Greece. His books include *Bronzework of Mainland Greece from 2600 BC to 1450 BC* (1987), *Archaeology and Tradition* (1988), *Cultural Interactions Between India and Greece* (1996), and *Hinduism and Hellenism* (2004).

**Prof. R.C. Agrawal** (b. 1947) served the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in various capacities and retired as its Joint Director General. He was Member Secretary, ICHR from 2001 to 2003 and has been closely associated with many academic bodies. He has published research papers and books on art, archeology and paintings.

**Dr. P.K. Shukla** has served Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) in different capacities since 1973 and was its Member Secretary from 2004 to 2008. He has to his credit more than thirty research papers relating to peasants, tribals, and agrarian issues in Modern India, communal mobilization, politics and nationalism.

Published in association with: **Indian Council of Historical Research**, New Delhi.

2013; pp. xxxviii+332; Size 19cm x 25cm  
Figs. & Maps 2; Bibliography; Index  
ISBN-978-81-7305-294-1; Rs. 1500/-

## 8. RAMA AND AYODHYA

**Meenakshi Jain**

This work briefly examines the antiquity of the *Rama Katha* and spread of the Rama cult over the Indian subcontinent in the context of claims of Left academics on its late popularity. Its main focus is the conflict at Ayodhya over the Ramjanmabhumi temple allegedly destroyed by the Mughal Emperor, Babar, in 1528. It examines the accounts of foreign travellers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and British administrator-scholars in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which testify to Ayodhya's continuing importance as a pilgrimage centre associated with Rama's birthplace. The extended litigation over the Ramjanmabhumi/Babri Masjid in colonial times further attests to the persistence of the claims to the Janmabhumi.

From the late 1980s, Left historians have been in the forefront of the campaign against the Rama temple. They have argued that Rama worship was an eighteenth-nineteenth century phenomenon and the present-day Ayodhya acquired its standing and identity only in the fifth century AD, during the rule of the imperial Guptas. According to Left academics, the identification of the Ramjanmabhumi in Ayodhya was "a matter of faith, not of historical evidence". They also rejected any possibility of the Babri Masjid being built on the site of the Janmabhumi temple.

Excavations by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) proved the inaccuracy of these assertions. And finally, the judgement of the Allahabad High Court (Lucknow Bench) marked a decisive moment in the dispute over the Janmabhumi. The writings of Left academics, the findings of the ASI, the extended arguments in the Allahabad High Court and its eventual verdict form the subject of this study.

---

**Meenakshi Jain** is former Fellow, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library and currently Associate Professor in History at Gargi College, University of Delhi. Her recent publications include *Parallel Pathways: Essays on Hindu-Muslim Relations (1707-1857)* and *The India They Saw: Foreign Accounts of India from the 8th to mid-19th Century* (3 vols.). She is the co-author of *The Rajah-*

*Moonje Pact: Documents on a Forgotten Chapter of Indian History.*

2013; pp. xxiv+344; Size 15cm x 22cm; Col. Illus. 29

Bibliography; Index; ISBN-978-81-7305-451-8

**Rs. 695 /-**

Email banerjee.books@gmail .com [banerjee\\_books@rediffmail.com](mailto:banerjee_books@rediffmail.com)