

African field, while fully recognizing her great achievements as a scholar, will chiefly remember her as an amiable and genial friend and fellow-worker in our School.

C. O. B.

### In Memoriam : Jarl Charpentier

There are many who grieve for the loss of the great orientalist who passed away with startling suddenness last summer, and amongst the sincerest mourners are his friends in this School, with which for many years past he was associated by intimate ties. Here he delivered a lecture of very high importance on the original home of the Indo-Europeans, which was printed in this *Bulletin* (IV, 147 ff.); and our pages were often enriched by other articles and reviews by him. In losing him we have lost very much.

Jarl Hellen Robert Toussaint Charpentier was born in Göteborg on the 17th December, 1884. His father, Major Robert Charpentier, was of French extraction, and the blend of Gallic and Scandinavian blood bore happy fruits in his son. His Alma Mater was the ancient University of Uppsala, where he became Docent in Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in 1908. He speedily made his mark. He had very great powers of work, with a notably retentive and orderly intellect, to which was added the rarer gift of a sound and vigorous judgment. In his short life he wrote much—innumerable articles in learned periodicals and not a few books in his native Swedish, English, French, and German—but all that he wrote was of high quality, and his University duly recognized his outstanding talents by promoting him in 1927 to the chair of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in succession to his master Johansson. In purely linguistic studies his best work was perhaps *Die Desiderativbildungen der indoiranischen Sprachen*, which appeared at Uppsala in 1912 as vol. 6 of the *Archives d'Études Orientales*; but he produced many other excellent philological studies, e.g. *De indoeuropeiske Språken* (Uppsala, 1915), and *Die verbalen r-Endungen der Indogermanischen Sprachen* (ibid., 1917). He gave more attention to the ancient languages of India—Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit—with their literatures, and to Indian history and antiquities. His *Paccekabuddhageschichten*, of which the first part was issued in the *Uppsala Universitets Årsskrift* of 1908, and his *Buddha* (Stockholm, 1910) revealed wide knowledge of Buddhist texts; and his critical edition of the *Uttarādhyaṇa*, a Jain Prakrit canonical

book, which he published with notes and commentary as vol. 18 of the *Archives d'Études Orientales* at Uppsala in 1922, bore striking evidence to his mastery of Jainism. Between these two he published a very valuable work on Brahmanic literature, *Die Suparnasage* (no. 26 of the publications of the Vilhelm Ekmans Universitetsfond, Uppsala and Leipzig, 1920), in which he edited with translation and full exposition the *Suparnādhyaṃya*, a curious semi-dramatic poem of the later Vedic period narrating the myth of Garuḍa. Another notable contribution to the study of Hinduism is his *Brahman*, which was issued in the *Uppsala Universitets Årsskrift* of 1932, bd. 2; this is an investigation into the origin of the term *brahman* and the religious and mythical ideas attached to it in ancient India, including a vigorous criticism of Professor Hertel's theories on the subject. In history and antiquities also his pen was very active. He contributed to vol. i of the *Cambridge History of India* an excellent chapter on the Jains; in 1924 he brought out at Stockholm a handy little *Stora Moguls Dynasti*; and his last work was an able study of the Indian travels ascribed to Apollonius of Tyana.

No less important was his work upon the relations of the early European travellers in the East, especially the Catholic missionaries. Many years ago his keen eye perceived the value of these neglected sources, and he set himself to examine them, with fruitful results. The first of these studies saw the light in the pages of this *Bulletin* (II, 731 ff.), under the title "Preliminary Report on the 'Livro da Seita dos Indios Orientais' (Brit. Mus. Sloane 1820)"; then came "A Treatise on Hindu Cosmography from the Seventeenth Century (Brit. Mus. MS. Sloane 2748 A)" in this *Bulletin*, vol. III, 317 ff., and "The British Museum MS. Sloane 3290, the Common Source of Baldaeus and Dapper", *ibid.*, III, 413 ff. Father Fenicio's *Livro da Seita dos Indios Orientais*, the subject of the above-mentioned "Preliminary Report", was at last edited by Charpentier with introduction and notes in 1933 at Uppsala, as no. 40 of the publications of the Vilhelm Ekmans Universitetsfond.

These notices of a few of his works will give some conception of the great and fruitful energies which were crowded into Charpentier's short life. Would that he had been spared to the full span of years. But in his brief time he achieved much, marvellously much, and he leaves with us a cherished memory of a great scholar and a loyal friend.